

BAY CITY, OREGON ORDINANCE NO. 374

THE BAY CITY, OREGON DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

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ARTICLE 1: INTRODUCTION

Section 1.1 Introduction

The Bay City Development Ordinance is intended to regulate land use within the Bay City Corporate Limits in conformance with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and the Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines. The Ordinance is designed to address the impacts of land uses partially through the use of performance standards, and by the division of the City into intensity zones, where different levels of land use intensity may take place. It is also intended to unify the zoning, subdivision, partitioning, and planned development ordinances into one document, and to provide a single application form and process for building permits, ~~excavation permits~~, partitionings, subdivisions, planned developments, conditional uses, variances, and zone and plan changes. The official Plan/Zone Designation Map showing the location of plan designations and intensity zones is on file in the Bay City City Hall.

Section 1.2 Compliance with the Ordinance Provisions and the Comprehensive Plan

A lot may be used and a structure or part of a structure constructed, reconstructed, remodeled, occupied, or used only as this Ordinance permits. All standards established by this Ordinance or required as a condition in granting a conditional use permit must be met within 30 days after occupancy of the building, structure, or addition. Where a provision of this Ordinance is in conflict with the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan, the Plan shall be adhered to.

Section 1.3 Severability

In the event that any part of this ordinance is declared null and void by a Court or in the event that any provision herein is in conflict with any state and federal rule, law or statute, then the affected provision of this ordinance shall be deemed inoperative and null and void. No ruling or conflict above shall invalidate the remaining provisions of this ordinance.

Section 1.4 Location of Zones and Zone Boundaries

The boundaries for the zones established in this Ordinance referred to as Intensity Zones, Shorelands Zones, or Hazards Overlay Zones are indicated on a map entitled Plan/Zone designations for Bay City, Oregon, which is hereby adopted by reference by the City Council. A certified copy of the map shall be signed and dated by the Mayor and Chairperson of the Planning Commission, and maintained in City Hall with all current amendments, so long as this Ordinance remains in effect. Unless otherwise specified, zone boundaries are section lines, subdivision lines, lot lines, center lines of streets or such lines of streets or such lines extended.

~~Criteria for the Establishment and Alteration of Plan/Zone Designations-Intensity Zones and Overlay Zones~~

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Plan/Zone Designations or Intensity Zones, hereinafter referred to as Intensity Zones, are areas of land within the City which have different performance standards and criteria in order to separate potentially incompatible uses and to retain the character of the community. Although their boundaries are fixed by law, they are not intended to be static through time. Intensity zones may be changed by amending the Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance through the normal amendment process (Article 8), if findings of fact are presented and accepted in support of such a change. In making the decision to amend the boundary of an intensity zone, or the standards or policies within a zone, the following considerations shall be addressed by the Planning Commission and City Council:

High Intensity Zone (HI)

Feasibility of the land for intensive development, such as lack of steep slopes, flood plains, wetlands, or use of the land for resource purposes such as fisheries, timber or natural values.

Proximity of the land to existing high intensity uses, such as commercial, industrial, or high density residential development.

Access to major roads, such as U.S. Highway 101 or arterials.

Availability of public services and utilities, including adequate sewer and water capacity and properly sized lines.

Consideration of impact on adjacent land use including residential areas, shorelands, public recreation areas, schools, and historic or scenic resources.

Moderate Intensity Zone (MI)

Proximity to developed areas, such as existing moderate or high intensity zones.

Availability of public services and utilities, including adequate sewer and water capacity for the density or intensity of development proposed, and properly sized lines.

Adequacy of the street system to support development, and consideration of the access onto existing streets.

Consideration of impacts on adjacent land uses, including residential areas, shorelands, public recreation areas, schools, and historic or scenic area.

Demonstrated need of the area for proposed development or use, rather than for speculative or long-range future uses.

Low Intensity Zone (LI)

Presence of special resource lands, such as agriculture, wetlands, timber lands, or steep slopes.

Distance from developed areas of the City, and lack of public utilities or services; areas of land which may be developed in the future, but are outside the existing built-up areas

Hazards Overlay Zone (HZ)

Presence of development hazards, such as landslide potential, flooding, subsidence features (sinkholes), or other hazards.

Current background or technical information is available, including City slope or geologic hazards maps, flood maps, the Tillamook Bay Estuary Plan, or other information.

Shorelands Zones (S1, S2, S3)

Frontage on Tillamook Bay. Shoreland areas must be compatible with their adjacent estuarine management unit designation.

Policies and criteria for shoreland uses within each zone are contained in the Comprehensive Plan.

Changes of Shoreland Zones must be coordinated with Tillamook County.

ARTICLE 2: DEFINITIONS

Section 2.1 Definitions

~~As used in this Ordinance, the following words and phrases shall mean:~~

- A. Definitions. The definitions in Section 2.1 apply to all actions and interpretations under the City of Bay City Development Code. The meanings of some terms in this article may, in certain contexts in which they are used, be clearly inapplicable. In such cases the context in which a term is used will indicate its intended meaning, and that intent shall control.
- B. When a Term is Not Defined. Terms not defined in this Code shall have their ordinary accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, shall be considered a standard reference.
- C. Land Use Categories. Section 2.1 defines the land use categories used in Article 3.
- D. Conflicting Definitions. Where a term listed in Section 2.1 is defined by another section of this Code or by other regulations or statutes referenced by this Code, the term is not redefined herein for purposes of that other code.

The following definitions are organized alphabetically.

Access

The place, means, or way by which pedestrians or vehicles shall have safe, adequate, and usable ingress and egress to a property, use, or parking space.

Accessory Dwelling Unit

An interior, attached, or detached residential structure that is used in connection with, or that is accessory to, a single-family dwelling.

Accessory Structure or Accessory Use

A structure or use incidental and subordinate to the main use of property and located on the same lot as the main use. Examples include a detached garage, guest house, greenhouse, and storage or utility building.

Agriculture/**Urban Farm/Hobby Farm**

The tilling of the soil, the raising of crops, dairying or animal husbandry. Examples include farming, pasturing, dairying, ~~mink ranching~~, community garden, nursery activities, horticulture, and similar activities. Processing, slaughtering, large scale poultry raising and similar high impact uses are not ~~permitted~~ considered agriculture.

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Alley

A minor public right-of-way which is used primarily for vehicular service access to the back **or** side of properties otherwise abutting on a street.

Alter

A change, addition, or modification in construction or occupancy of a building or structure.

Amendment

A change in the wording, context, or substance of the Development Ordinance, or a change in the zone boundaries or area district boundaries upon the zoning map or plan.

Aquaculture

The controlled culture of any marine species for the purpose of commercial harvest.

Automobile Service Station

A retail place of business engaged primarily in the sale of motor fuels, but also supplying goods and services required in the operation and maintenance of automotive vehicles.

Basement

That portion of a building between floor and ceiling which is partly below and partly above grade but is so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is less than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling.

Bond

Cash or an instrument given to the City in which a surety agrees to pay for required improvements, as well as damage to existing City improvements, such as streets, water and sewer lines, in the event that the owner or contractor fails to complete all required improvements and repairs satisfactorily. All bonds shall be issued by a corporate surety qualified by law to issue surety insurance defined by ORS 731.186, or a letter of credit issued by an insured institution, as defined by ORS 706.008.

Bridge Crossings

The portion of a bridge spanning a waterway not including support structures or fill located in the waterway or adjacent wetlands.

Bridge Crossing Support Structures

Piers, piling, and similar structures necessary to support a bridge span, but not including fill for causeways or approaches.

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Buffer

A horizontal distance intended to provide attractive spaces or distance, to obstruct undesirable views, to serve as an acoustic barrier, to reduce the impact of development on adjacent property or natural features, to maintain existing trees or natural vegetation, to block or reduce noise, glare or other emissions, or to maintain privacy. (Amended Ord. #630, 05-07)

Building

A structure built and maintained for the support, shelter, or enclosure of persons, motor vehicles, animals, chattels, or personal or real property of any kind. The word "building" shall include the word "structure".

Building Height

The vertical distance above grade, as defined, to the highest point of the structure of the building. Non-habitable projections, such as satellite receiving dishes with a diameter of twenty-four (24") inches or less, chimneys, elevator shaft housings and flagpoles, that satisfy all setback requirements are not subject to the building height limitations of the zoning ordinance.

Building Line

A line that coincides with the front side of the main building.

Building Official

The superintendent of the building department or his designate.

Cellar

That portion of a building between floor and ceiling which is wholly or partly below grade and so located that the vertical distance from grade to the floor below is equal to or greater than the vertical distance from grade to ceiling.

Child Care Center

A child care facility that is certified by the State of Oregon as a child care center.

Child Care Facility

Any facility that provides child care to children, as provided for under ORS 329A.250.

Child Care Home, Family

A home that is registered or certified by the State of Oregon to provide child care in the provider's home to not more than 16 children, including children of the provider, regardless of full-time or part-time status. A family child care home is a residential use.

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City

The City of Bay City, Oregon.

Commercial - Primary Retail or Service; Non-Water Related or Dependent.

Examples include grocery store, meat market, variety store, antique shop, and similar uses which are normally found in a downtown area; uses which are compatible with the existing downtown commercial uses; motels and hotels.

Commercial - Retail or Service with Large Land Needs; Non-Water Dependent or Related

Examples include automobile service station, car lot; drive-in restaurant; wholesale business with large land requirements, and similar activities which might be incompatible with primary retail uses. Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (10) Commercial - Retail or Service with Large Land Needs; Non-Water Related or Dependent

Commercial Recreation; High Traffic Generation.

Examples include a miniature golf course, bowling alley, and similar uses.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (11) Commercial Recreation; High Traffic Generation

Commercial Recreation; Low Traffic Generation.

Examples include golf course, racquet club, and equestrian stable and similar uses.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (12) Commercial Recreation; Low Traffic Generation

Common Open Space

Publicly or privately owned undeveloped open space intended for aesthetic, recreation, public safety, or other conservation purposes, to be used by the owners or residents of a particular development or the public in general.

Comprehensive Plan

The adopted Comprehensive Plan of the City of Bay City, Oregon.

Cottage Clusters

Groupings of no fewer than four detached housing units per acre with a footprint of less than 900 square feet each and that include a common courtyard, as identified in ORS 197.758.

Cottage Industry

An industry of crafts, small scale services, and other activities which have little impact on the neighborhoods in terms of traffic generation, noise, appearance, operating hours, or other factors, where the creation of products and services is home-based, rather than factory-based. These products and services created by cottage industry are often unique and distinctive given the fact that they are usually not mass-produced. A cottage industry is a non-residential use carried out by a resident of a dwelling and no more than one employee, other than members of the household.

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Court

An open unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a building and bounded on two or more sides by such building.

Day-Care Center

~~An institution, establishment, or place in which are commonly received at one time four or more children not of common parentage, for a period not to exceed 12 hours, for the purpose of being given board, care, or training apart from their parents or guardians for compensation or reward.~~

Density, Net

The amount of dwellings per net acre, based on the total area of the parcel, including vacated rights-of-way, and excluding separate or non-contiguous lands, previously designated common open space, and excluding rights-of-way or easements.

Development on Slopes 25% or Greater

~~Development on slopes 25% or greater is permitted only where the application is found to be consistent with the applicable criteria.~~

~~Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (14) Development on slopes 25% or greater~~

Dock

A structure built over or floating upon the water, used as a launching place for marine transport or for recreational purposes.

Dredge Disposal

The deposition of material removed during dredging operations.

Dwelling, Apartment, or Multiple-Family

A building designed and used for occupancy by three or more households, all living independently of each other, and having separate full kitchen facilities for each household.

Dwelling, Single Family

A detached building designed or used exclusively for the occupancy of one household and having housekeeping facilities for only one household.

Dwelling, Two Family (Duplex)

A structure containing two dwelling units located on the same lot, sharing a common interior wall, and having independent heating, electrical, water and wastewater systems with separate meters for each unit.

Dwelling, Three Family (Triplex)

A structure designed and used for residential purposes containing three attached dwelling units on one lot or parcel, and having independent heating, electrical, water and wastewater systems with separate meters for each unit.

Dwelling, Four Family (Quadplex)

A structure designed and used for residential purposes containing four attached dwelling units on one lot or parcel, and having independent heating, electrical, water and wastewater systems with separate meters for each unit.

Dwelling Unit

One or more rooms designed for occupancy by one household and not having more than one cooking facility except facilities designed for camping purposes such as tents and recreation vehicles.

Eating or Drinking Establishment

A restaurant, bar, café, or other business serving food and/or beverages on-site or to go.

A drive-in restaurant or fast food establishment is reviewed as Section 1.3 (10) Commercial – Retail or Service with Large Land Needs, Non-Water Dependent.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (16) Eating or Drinking Establishment

Eating or Drinking Establishment, drive-in

A restaurant, bar, café, or other business serving food and/or beverages on-site or to go. A drive-in establishment includes service to patrons who are parked and remain in their automobiles while being served and eating or drinking. A drive-in does not include a service window or stacking lanes.

Estuarine Enhancement

An action which results in a long-term improvement of existing estuarine functional characteristics and processes that is not the result of a creation or restoration action.

Fence

A protective or confining barrier constructed of wood or wire mesh. Fence does not include hedges or other plantings.

Fence, Sight Obscuring

A fence consisting of wood, metal, masonry, or similar materials, arranged in such a way as to obscure vision at least 80 percent.

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Fill

The deposit of earth material placed by artificial means.

Flag Lot.

A lot with two distinct parts:

- The flag, which is the only building site and is located behind another lot; and
- The pole, which connects the flag to the street, provides the only street frontage for the lot, and at any point is less than the minimum lot width for the zone.

Floor Area

The sum of the gross horizontal area of the several floors of a building, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the center line of walls separating two buildings, but not including:

- attic space providing headroom of less than seven feet.
- basement or cellar.
- uncovered steps or fire escapes.
- private garages, carports, or porches.
- accessory water towers or cooling towers.
- accessory off-street parking or loading spaces.

Frontage

Property abutting on a street.

Garage or Carport

An non-habitable attached or accessory structure, designed primarily for storage of automobile(s) and other items.

Goal

A general statement establishing a direction for City policies, ordinances or actions.

Grade, Ground Level

The average of the existing ground level prior to construction at the center of all walls of a building. Where the walls are parallel to and within five feet of a public sidewalk, alley, or public way, the ground level shall be measured at the average elevation of the sidewalk, alley, or public way.

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Hazards

Threats to life, property, or the environment such as landsliding, flooding, subsidence, erosion, or fire.

Health Care Facility

See "Hospitals".

Hobby Farm: see Agriculture/Urban Farm.

Home Occupation

A lawful occupation or profession carried on by a resident of a dwelling as an accessory use within the same dwelling, and no more than one employee excluding members of **the household** his/her family.

Horticulture

The cultivation of plants, garden crops, trees, or nursery stock.

Hospitals

Institutions devoted primarily to the rendering of healing, curing, and/or nursing care, which maintain and operate facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, and care of two or more nonrelated individuals suffering from illness, injury, or deformity or where obstetrical or other healing, curing, and/or nursing care is rendered over a period exceeding 24 hours.

Examples include a hospital, extended and intermediate care facility, day surgery center, birthing center, outpatient renal dialysis center and skilled nursing facility. They do not include a professional office of physicians, dentists, or other licensed professional health care practitioners which are governed under ~~Section 1.3(6)~~ **Section 6.6.01 Primary Commercial Uses – Primary Retail or Service; Non-Water Related or Dependent.**

Hotel (Motel, Motor Hotel, Tourist Court)

A building or group of buildings used for transient residential purposes containing guest rooms which are designed to be used, or which are used, rented, or hired out for sleeping purposes. Not designed or used for full-time residential occupancy.

Household

The person or people living in a dwelling.

Industrial

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Uses involving manufacturing, fabrication, processing, transshipment, storage, and distribution.

Institution, Higher Educational

A college or university accredited by the State of Oregon.

Junk or Wrecking Yard

Any property where a person is engaged in breaking up, dismantling, sorting, storing, distributing, buying, or selling any scrap or waste material.

Kennels

A lot or premises on which four or more adult dogs are kept, whether by owners of the dogs or by persons providing facilities and care for compensation. An adult dog is one that has reached the age of six months.

Land Use

Any use of the land including, but not limited to, construction, subdivision, agriculture, recreation, public utilities placement, forest management, or natural uses.

Light Industrial

Any industrial enterprise where activities and operations in no manner affect in a detrimental way any of the surrounding properties and where any adverse impacts are restricted to the subject property. Such uses shall not be adverse due to odor, particulate matter, smoke, noise, vibration, appearance or similar impacts. These uses include, but are not limited to light fabrication and assembly, and the manufacture of electronic components, jewelry, clothing, trimming decorations and any similar item, and a use which does not involve the generation outside the property of noise, odor, vibration, dust or hazard. The term includes.

Loading Space

An off-street space or berth on the same lot, or parcel, with a building or use, or contiguous to a group of buildings or uses, for the temporary parking of a vehicle while loading or unloading persons, merchandise, or materials, and which space or berth abuts upon a street, alley, or other appropriate means of ingress and egress.

Lot

For purposes of this Ordinance, a lot is a parcel of land of at least sufficient size to meet minimum zoning requirements for use, coverage, and area and to provide such yards and other open spaces as are herein required. Such lot shall have frontage on an improved public street, or on an approved private street, and may consist of:

- a single lot of record.

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- a portion of a lot of record.
- a combination of complete lots of record, of complete lots of record and portions of lots of record, or of portions of lots of record.
- a parcel of land described by metes and bounds; provided that in no case of division or combination shall any residual lot or parcel be created which does not meet the requirement of this Ordinance.

Lot Area

The total area of a lot measured in a horizontal plane within the lot boundary line exclusive of public streets.

Lot Coverage

The portion of a lot or parcel of land which is covered with buildings, parking and maneuvering areas, patios, decks, covered or paved storage areas, or other impervious surfaces.

Lot Depth

The property line bounding a lot.

Lot Line, Front

For an interior lot, a line separating the lot from the street; and for a corner lot, a line separating either (but not both) frontage of the lot from the street.

Lot Line, Rear

For an interior lot, a line separating one lot from another on the opposite side of the lot from the front lot line; for corner lots either (but not both) interior lot line separating one lot from another; and for an irregular or triangular shaped lot, a straight line 10 feet in length that is parallel to and at the maximum distance from the front lot line.

Lot Line, Side

For interior lots, a line separating one lot from the abutting lot or lot fronting on the same street; for corner lots, a line other than the front lot line separating the lot from the street or a line separating the lot from the abutting lot along the same frontage.

Lot Types

- **Corner Lot.** Either a lot or development site, bounded entirely by streets, or a lot which adjoins the point of intersection of two or more streets and in which the interior angle formed by the extensions of the street lines in the direction which they take at their intersections with lot lines other than street lines, forms an angle of 135 degrees or less. In the event that any street line is a curve at its point of

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intersection with a lot line other than a street line, the tangent to the curve at that point shall be considered the direction of the street line.

- **Reversed Corner Lot.** Defined as a lot on which the frontage is at right angles or approximately right angles (interior angle less than 135 degrees) to the general pattern in the area.
- **Interior Lot.** A lot or development site other than a corner lot with frontage only on one street.
- **Through Lot.** A lot or development site other than a corner lot with frontage on more than one street. Through lots with frontage on two streets may be referred to as "double-frontage lots".

Lots of Record

A lot of record is a plot of land that meets one or more of the following criteria, pursuant to ORS 92.010 through 92.190:

a. The plot of land was lawfully created through a subdivision or partition plat recorded with Tillamook County.

b. The plot of land was created through a deed or land sales contract recorded with Tillamook County before the City or County, as applicable, adopted planning, zoning, subdivision or partition regulations.

c. The plot of land was created through a deed or land sales contract recorded with Tillamook County prior to January 1, 2007 and the subject plot of land would have complied with the applicable planning, zoning, subdivision, or partition regulations in effect at the time it was created.

Lot Width

The horizontal distance between side lot lines measured at the building line.

Manufactured Dwelling

A residential trailer, a structure constructed for movement on the public highways, that has sleeping, cooking, and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, is being used for residential purposes and was constructed before January 1, 1962.

A mobile house, a structure constructed for movement on the public highways, that has sleeping, cooking, and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, is being used for residential purposes and was constructed between January 1, 1962, and June 15, 1976, and met the construction requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction.

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A manufactured home, a structure constructed for movement on the public highways, that has sleeping, cooking, and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, is being used for residential purposes and was constructed in accordance with federal manufactured housing construction and safety standards regulation in effect at the time of construction. "Manufactured dwelling" does not mean any building or structure subject to the Structural Specialty code adopted pursuant to ORS 455.100 - 455.450.

Manufactured or Prefabricated Dwelling Park

Any place where four or more manufactured dwellings or prefabricated dwellings are located within 500 feet of one another on a lot, tract or parcel of land under the same ownership, the primary purpose of which is to rent space or keep space for rent to any person for a charge or fee paid or to be paid for the rental or use of facilities or to offer space free in connection with securing the trade or patronage of such person.

"Manufactured dwelling park" does not include a lot or lots located within a subdivision being rented or leased for occupancy by no more than one mobile home per lot if the subdivision was approved by the City of Bay City.

Marijuana Production, Processing, Wholesale and Distribution.

The production, processing, wholesale, and distribution of recreational and medicinal marijuana requires large areas, possibly with warehouses or greenhouses, with easy access to Highway 101 transportation. This activity requires permits/licensing from state agencies.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (27) Marijuana Production, Processing, Wholesale and Distribution

Marijuana Retail Sales

Commercial retail businesses of recreational and medical marijuana have significant parking and transportation needs, generating frequent, short-term, traffic, which is not suitable for residential neighborhoods. There may also be prohibitions for location siting distances from schools and other uses. This activity requires permits/licensing from state agencies.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (28) Marijuana Retail Sales

Marina

A facility which provides boat launching, storage, supplies and services for small pleasure craft.

Mining, Removal of Sand or Gravel.

These activities require permits from state agencies.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (30) Mining, Removal of Sand or Gravel

Middle Housing

Includes the following types of housing, as identified in ORS 197.758:

(A) Duplexes;

(B) Triplexes;

(C) Quadplexes;

(D) Cottage clusters; and

(E) Townhouses.

Minor Navigation Improvement

Alteration necessary to provide water access to existing or permitted uses in conservation management units including dredging for access channels and for maintaining existing navigation, but excluding fill and in-water navigational structures other than floating breakwaters or similar permeable barriers.

Mitigation

The creation, restoration, or enhancement of an estuarine area to maintain the functional characteristics and processes of the estuary, such as its natural biological productivity, habitats and species diversity unique features and water quality (ORS 196.830).

Motel

See "Hotel".

Nonconforming Structure or Use

A lawful existing structure or use, at the time this Ordinance or any amendment thereto becomes effective, which does not conform to the requirements of the zone in which it is located.

Open Areas

The area devoted to lawns, setbacks, buffers, landscaped areas, natural areas, outdoor recreation areas, and similar types of uncovered open areas and maintained in plant cover, and excluding storage areas for materials, boats, or vehicles.

Owner

Any individual, firm, association, syndicate, co-partnership, corporation, trust, or any other legal entity having sufficient proprietary interest in the land, including the attorney or agent thereof.

Parking Area, Private

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Privately or publicly owned property, other than streets and alleys, on which parking spaces are defined, designated, or otherwise identified for use by the tenants, employees, or owners of the property for which the parking area is required by this Ordinance and not open for use by the general public.

Parking Area, Public

Privately or publicly owned property, other than streets or alleys, on which parking spaces are defined, designated, or otherwise identified for use by the general public, either free or for remuneration. Public parking areas may include parking lots which may be required by this Ordinance for retail customers, patrons, and clients.

Parking Space

An area permanently available for the parking of a full size automobile, having dimensions of not less than 9 feet by 18 feet.

Parks and Open Space (Land Use)

Parks and Open Space Areas are public parks or private common areas consisting mostly of recreational facilities, community gardens, or natural areas.

Parcel

A unit of land which is created by a partitioning of land.

Partition of Land

To divide an area or tract of land into two or three parcels within a calendar year when such area or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under single ownership at the beginning of such year. "Partition land" does not include divisions of land resulting from lien foreclosures, divisions of land resulting from foreclosure of recorded contracts for the sale of real property and divisions of land resulting from the creation of cemetery lots; and "partition land" does not include any adjustment of a lot line by the relocation of a common boundary where an additional parcel is not created and where the existing parcel reduced in size by the adjustment is not reduced below the minimum lot size established by the Development Ordinance. "Partition land" does not include the sale of a lot in a recorded subdivision, even though the lot may have been acquired prior to the sale with other contiguous lots or property by a single owner.

Partition

Either an act of partitioning land or an area or tract of land partitioned as defined in this section.

- **Major Partition.** A partition which includes the creation of a street.
- **Minor Partition.** A partition that does not include the creation of a street.

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Land may be partitioned no more than one time within a twelve-month period. Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (37) Partition, Replat, or Subdivision

Person

Any natural person, firm, partnership, association, social or fraternal organization, corporation, estate, trust, receiver, syndicate, branch of government, or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

Planning Commission or Commission

The Planning Commission of the City of Bay City, Oregon.

Plat

Includes a final map, diagram, drawing, replat, or other writing containing all the descriptions, locations, specifications, dedications, provision, and information concerning a subdivision or major partition.

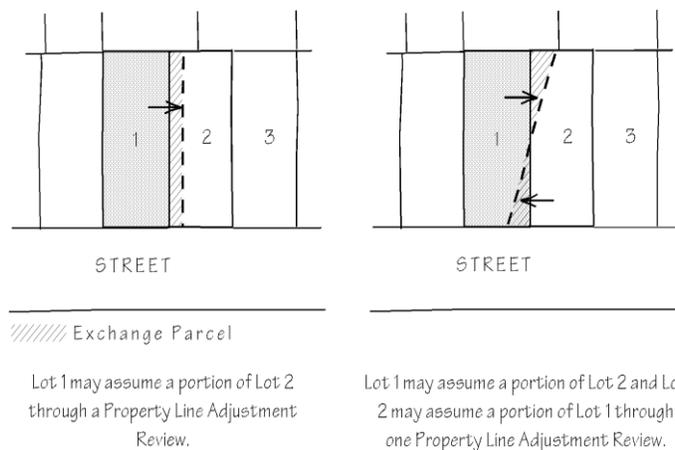
Policy

A definitive statement or requirement of the Comprehensive Plan or Development Ordinance, generally qualitative in nature.

Property Line Adjustment

The relocation of a single common property line between two abutting properties not resulting in an increase in the number of lots. See figure, below.

Property Line Adjustment



Replat

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The process of changing the map or plat which changes the boundaries of a recorded Subdivision Plat, Minor Land Division, Certified Survey Map, or other land division or part thereof.

A replat is allowed not more than one time within a twelve-month period. Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (37) Partition, Replat, or Subdivision

Recreation Vehicle

See Travel Trailer

Residential Use—Multiple Family

At least 50% of the required open space shall be designed to be usable by the residents of the development. This can be in the form of lawns, outdoor play areas, swimming pools, patios or decks, or natural area. Parking shall be located in an unobtrusive location and traffic shall be routed onto an existing or planned arterial or collector street with safety of ingress and egress considered in the design.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (41) Residential Use—Multiple Family

Residential Development—Single Family or Duplex.

For the purposes of this Ordinance, individual manufactured dwellings are considered a single family dwelling and are subject to the criteria listed in Section 3.75.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (38) Residential Development—Single Family or Duplex

Resource Capability

A use or activity is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area when either the impacts of the use on estuarine species, habitats, biological productivity and water quality are not significant or that the resources of the area are able to assimilate the use and activity, and their effects and continue to function in a manner consistent with the purpose of the zone.

Restoration

For the purposes of Goal 16, estuarine restoration means to revitalize or re-establish functional characteristics and processes of the estuary diminished or lost by past alterations, activities, or catastrophic events. A restored area must be a shallow subtidal or intertidal or tidal marsh area after alteration work is performed, and may not have been a functioning part of the estuarine system when alteration work begins.

Riparian Area

A riparian area is the area adjacent to a river, lake, or stream, consisting of the area of transition from an aquatic ecosystem to terrestrial ecosystem. (Amended Ord. #630, 05-07)

School, Commercial

A place where instruction is given to pupils in arts, crafts, trades, or other occupational skills and operated as a commercial enterprise as distinguished from schools endowed or supported by taxation.

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School, Primary, Elementary, Junior High, or High

Includes public, private, or parochial but not nursery school, kindergarten, or day nursery, except when operated in conjunction with a school.

Screen

A vertical barrier consisting of a fence, wall, hedge, tree row, or other dense structure intended to perform a buffering effect in a limited space, particularly for noise reduction or visual separation. ~~(Amended Ord. #630, 05-07)~~

Setback

~~The minimum allowable horizontal distance to the adjacent property line measured from the farthest projection of a structure.~~ **The minimum distance required between a specified object, such as a building, and another point. Typically, the setback refers to the minimum distance (yard dimension) from the farthest projection of a structure to a specified property line.**

Shorelands

The area between U.S. Highway 101 and the mean high or higher water line (MHHW) of Tillamook Bay.

Shoreline Stabilization Structures

Structures built to protect shoreline areas from erosion such as bulkheads and rip-rap.

Short Term Vacation Rentals

A legal residential structure may be rented for transient rental purposes for thirty days or less. A Short Term Vacation Rental use is considered a transient rental of a legal residential use property and the density and use of a Short Term Vacation Rental is limited by ordinance. ~~the residential density and residential use standards of the zone.~~

~~Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (45), Short Term Vacation Rentals.~~

Sign

An identification, description, illustration, or device which is affixed to or represented, directly or indirectly, upon a building, structure, or land and which directs attention to a product, place, activity, person, institution, or business. Each display surface of a sign shall be considered to be sign.

Sign, Advertising

A sign which directs attention to business, product, activity, or service which is not necessarily conducted, sold, or offered upon the premises where such sign is located.

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Standards

Specific requirements of the Development Ordinance regulating land use, generally quantitative in nature.

Story

That portion of a building included between a floor and the ceiling next above it which is six feet or more above the grade.

Story, Half

A story under a gable, hip, or gambrel roof, the wall plates of which on at least two opposite exterior walls are not more than two feet above the floor of such story, or a basement or cellar, except as provided in this Ordinance, which has less than six feet of its height above grade.

Street

An officially approved public thoroughfare or right-of-way dedicated, deeded, or condemned, which has been officially approved by the Commission and accepted by the Council for use as such, other than an alley, which affords the principal means of access to abutting property, including avenue, place, way, drive, lane, boulevard, highway, road, and any other thoroughfare, except as excluded in this Ordinance. The word "street" shall include all arterial highways, freeways, traffic collector streets, and lanes.

- **Standard Street** –a street constructed to full City standards, including paving, as set forth in the City's Public Works Standards.
- **Substandard Street** –a street constructed to full City street standards, except paving.
- **Pre-existing Street** –any street which is developed to a standard less than a standard street.
- **Platted Street** - any street which has been platted but has not been physically developed as any street.

Structure

Something constructed or built and having a fixed base on, or fixed connection to, the ground or another structure.

Subdivider

Any individual, firm, association, syndicate, co-partnership, corporation, trust or any other legal entity commencing proceedings under this Ordinance to effect a subdivision of land hereunder for himself or for another.

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Subdivided Land

To divide an area or tract of land into four or more lots within a calendar year when such area or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under a single ownership at the beginning of such year. Land may be subdivided no more than one time within a twelve-month period.

Subdivision

Either an act of subdividing land or an area or a tract of land subdivided as defined in this section.

Sufficient Infrastructure

The following level of public services to serve new Triplexes, Quadplexes, Townhouses, or Cottage Cluster development:

- a) Connection to a public sewer system capable of meeting established service levels;
- b) Connection to a public water system capable of meeting established service levels;
- c) Access via public or private streets meeting adopted emergency vehicle access standards to a city's public street system; and
- d) Storm drainage facilities capable of meeting established service levels for storm drainage.

Temporary Alteration

Dredging, filling, or another estuarine alteration occurring over a specified short period of time which is needed to facilitate a use allowed by an acknowledged plan. Temporary alterations may not be for more than three years and the affected area must be restored to its previous condition. Temporary alterations include: (1) alterations necessary for federally authorized navigation projects (e.g., access to dredged material disposal sites by barge or pipeline and staging areas or dredging for jetty maintenance), (2) alterations to established mitigation sites, alterations for ridge construction or repair and for drilling or other exploratory operations, and (3) minor structures such as blinds necessary for research and educational observation.

Temporary Estuarine or Riparian Alteration.

A temporary estuarine or riparian alteration may not be for more than three years and the affected area must be restored to its previous condition. A temporary alteration includes: (1) an alteration necessary for federally authorized navigation projects (e.g., access to dredged material disposal sites by barge or pipeline and staging areas or dredging for jetty maintenance), (2) an alteration to established mitigation sites, an alteration for ridge construction or repair and for drilling or other exploratory operations, and (3) a minor structure such as blinds necessary for research and educational purposes.

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Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (45) Temporary Estuarine or Riparian Alteration

~~Temporary Recreation Vehicle / Travel Trailer.~~

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (46) Temporary Recreation Vehicle/Travel Trailer

Townhouse

A dwelling unit constructed in a row of two or more attached units, where each dwelling unit is located on an individual lot or parcel and shares at least one common wall with an adjacent unit.

Transitional Use

A use allowed in a transitional area intended to create a gradual change in use from residential to commercial or industrial, **between abutting zones.**

Travel Trailer/Recreation Vehicle

A vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel and recreational purposes, and having a body width not exceeding eight feet.

Use

The purpose for which land or a structure is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained.

Vehicle

A device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a public highway, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

Water-Dependent

A use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to, water areas because the use requires access to the water body for water-borne transportation, recreation, energy, production, or source of water. Examples include a commercial marina, pier, wharf, dock, or moorage.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (7) Commercial – Water-Dependent; (21) Industrial – Water-Dependent

Water-Oriented

A use whose attraction to the public is enhanced by a view of or access to coastal waters.

Water-Related

Uses which are not directly dependent upon access to water body, but which provide goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependent land or waterway

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use, and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of the quality of goods or services offered. ~~Except as necessary for water-dependent or water-related uses or facilities, residences, parking lots, spoil and dump sites, roads and highways, restaurant, businesses, factories, and trailer parks are not generally considered dependent on or related to water location needs.~~

Examples include fish or shellfish processing, warehousing, retail or wholesale outlets; marine craft or marine equipment storage or sales; water-borne commerce; sports fish cleaning, smoking or curing establishments; retail trade where the majority of the products are to be used in conjunction with a water-dependent use; restaurants which provide a view of the waterfront and which may be operated in conjunction with a water-dependent or water-related use, such as a seafood processing plant. Except as necessary for water-dependent or water-related uses or facilities, residences, parking lots, spoil and dump sites, roads and highways, restaurants, businesses, factories, and trailer parks are not generally considered dependent on or related to water location needs.

Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (8) Commercial—Water-Related; (22) Industrial—Water-Related

Yard

~~A required open space other than a court unoccupied and unobstructed by any structure or portion of a structure from 30 inches above the general ground level of the graded lot upward provided, however, that fences, walls, poles, posts, and other customary yard accessories, ornaments, and furniture may be permitted in any yard subject to height limitations and requirements limiting obstruction of visibility.~~

An area on a lot between the lot line and the nearest principal structure, unoccupied and unobstructed by any portion of a structure from the ground upward, except as otherwise allowed elsewhere in this ordinance.

Yard, Front

~~A yard extending between lot lines which intersect a street line, the depth of which is the minimum horizontal distance between the street line and a line parallel thereto on the lot.~~ **An area extending the full width of a lot between the front lot line and the nearest principal structure.** On a corner lot, the property owner may designate which street frontage is to be considered the front yard.

Yard, Rear

An area extending the full width of a lot between the rear lot line and the nearest principal structure.

Yard, Side

An area extending the depth of a lot from the front yard to the rear yard between the side lot line and the nearest principal structure.

Yurt

A structure defined and governed by Oregon Building Code as a prefabricated recreational use structure designed for seasonal, recreation, and camping use. A yurt

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shall comply as far as is reasonably practicable with the standards established by the Oregon Building Code Division for prefabricated structures, with Oregon One and Two Family Dwelling Specialty Code, and shall be certified with an Oregon Insignia of Compliance.

~~Yurt, Recreational.~~

~~A yurt shall comply as far as reasonably practicable with the standards established by the Oregon Building Code Division for prefabricated structures, with the Oregon One and Two Family Dwelling Specialty Code, and shall be certified with an Oregon Insignia of Compliance.~~

~~Reference: Section 1.3 Allowable Use Matrix (49) Yurt, Recreational"~~

Zero Lot Line Wall

A common interior wall separating two dwelling units and located on the common boundary line.

Zero Lot Line Development

A structure containing two dwelling units located on separate lots, sharing a common interior wall, and having independent heating, electrical, water and wastewater systems with separate meters for each unit.

Section 2.2 Estuary Zone Definitions

The definitions in the Tillamook County Land Use Code for Estuary Zones, Shorelands Overlay Zone, and Water-Dependent Development Zone are adopted by reference and the words and phrases contained therein shall be applied in the following zones: Estuary Natural Zone, Estuary Conservation 1 Zone, Estuary Conservation 2 Zone, Estuary Conservation Aquaculture Estuary Development

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ARTICLE 3: LAND USE DISTRICTS

Section 3.1 Introduction

The Bay City Development Ordinance is intended to regulate land use within the Bay City Corporate Limits in conformance with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and the Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines. The Ordinance is designed to address the impacts of land uses partially through the use of performance standards, and by the division of the City into intensity zones, where different levels of land use intensity may take place. It is also intended to unify the zoning, subdivision, partitioning, and planned development ordinances into one document, and to provide a single application form and process for building permits, **grading and erosion control permits** ~~excavation permits~~, partitionings, subdivisions, planned developments, conditional uses, variances, and zone and plan changes. The official Plan/Zone Designation Map showing the location of plan designations and intensity zones is on file in the Bay City City Hall.

Section 3.2 Allowed and Temporary Uses

Section 3.2.01 Allowable Use Matrix

| Use Zones | SL1 | SL2 | SL3 | NHI | SHI | EHI | MI | LI |
|---|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Accessory Building | NA | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Agriculture/ Urban Farm/Hobby Farm | NP | NP | C | NP | NP | C | O ² | O ² |
| Aquaculture, including Oyster Farming | C | C | C | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Bed and Breakfast Establishment | NP | NP | O ² | O ² | NP | NP | O ² | O ² |
| Boat Storage - Boat Repair or Construction | NP | C | NP | NP | C | C | NP | C |
| Child Care Center | NP | NP | C | O | NP | NP | O | O |
| Child Care Home, Family | NP | NP | O | O | NP | NP | O | O |
| Child Care Facility | NP | NP | NP | PR | NP | NP | PR | PR |
| Commercial - Water Dependent | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Commercial - Water Related | NP | C | NP | NP | O ² | NP | NP | NP |
| Commercial - Primary Retail or Service Non-Water Dependent or Related | NP | NP | NP | C | C | C | NP | NP |
| Commercial—Retail or Service with Large Land Needs—High Traffic Generation | NP | NP | NP | NP | C | NP | NP | NP |
| Commercial Recreation | NP | C | NP | NP | C | C | C | C |
| Commercial Recreation—High Traffic Generation | NP | NP | NP | NP | C | C | NP | NP |
| Commercial Recreation—Low Traffic Generation | NP | NP | C | NP | C | C | C | C |
| Cottage Industry | NP | NP | O ² | O ² | O ² | O ² | O ² | O ² |
| Development on Slopes 25% or Greater | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Dredge Material Disposal | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Eating or Drinking Establishment | NP | O ² | NP | O ² | O ² | O ² | NP | NP |
| Eating or Drinking Establishment – Drive-In | NP | NP | NP | NP | O ² | NP | NP | NP |
| Extensive Excavation or Grading | NP | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Food Cart Food Cart/Mobile Unit | NP | NP | NP | T | T | NP | NP | NP |
| Forest Management | C | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | C | C |
| Home Occupation | NP | NP | O | O | O | O | O | O |

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| Use Zones | SL1 | SL2 | SL3 | NHI | SHI | EHI | MI | LI |
|---|---|---|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hospitals and Health Care Facility | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | C | NP | C |
| Industrial - Water Dependent | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Industrial - Water Related | NP | C | NP | NP | C | NP | NP | NP |
| Industrial - Non-Water Dependent or Non-Water Related** | NP | NP | NP | NP | O ² | O ² | NP | NP |
| Kennel | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | C |
| Large Scale Development | NP | NP | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Marinas, Piers, Launching Ramps, Docks, and Other Boating Facilities | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Marijuana Production, Processing, Wholesale and Distribution | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | O ² |
| Marijuana Retail | NP | NP | NP | NP | C O | NP | NP | NP |
| Meeting Hall, Church, School and Museum | NP | NP | NP | C | C | C | C | C |
| Mining, Removal of Sand or Gravel | NP | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Mini-storage Establishment | NP | NP | NP | NP | O ² | O ² | NP | NP |
| Minor Navigation Improvement | O ² | O ² | C | NA | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Mixed Use Non-Residential - Residential Use | NP | NP | NP | C | NP | NP | C | C |
| Motels, Hotels, and Inns | NP | NP | NP | C | C | C | NP | NP |
| Natural Resource, Cultural, and Historical Interpretative Center | NP | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Parking Area, Public or Private | NP | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Partition, Planned Development, Replat, or Subdivision | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Property Line Adjustment | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Public Recreation Area | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Residential Development - Single Family  or - Duplex | NP | NP | O | NP | NP | NP | O | O |
| <u>Residential Development – Triplex, Townhouse, Cottage Cluster</u> | <u>NP</u> | <u>NP</u> |  | O ² | O ² | <u>NP</u> | O ² | O ² |
| Residential Development - Multiple Family | NP | NP | NP | O ² | NP | NP | C | C |
| Restoration and Mitigation Activity | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Recreation Vehicle Park and Campground | NP | NP | C | NP | C | NP | C | NP |
| Senior and Disability Service Facility | NP | NP | NP | O ² | O ² | O ² | C | C |
| Shoreline Stabilization Structure |  |  |  | C | C | C | C | C |
| Short Term Vacation Rentals | NP | NP | O | O | O | O | O | O |
| Temporary Estuarine or Riparian Alteration | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| Temporary Recreation Vehicle / Travel Trailer | NP | NP | T | T | T | T | T | T |
| Utilities - Public or Private; Power Station, Sewer Pond, Pump Station | C | C | C | C | C | C | C | C |
| Wrecking Yard; Junk Yard | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Yurt, Recreational | NP | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Zero Lot Line Development | NP | NP | C | NP | NP | NP | C | NP |

C = Conditional Use O = Outright Use O² = Outright with Notice T = Temporary N/P = Not Permitted N/A = Not Applicable
 SL1 = Shoreland 1 Zone SL2 = Shoreland 2 Zone SL3 = Shoreland 3 Zone
 MI = Moderate Intensity Zone LI = Low Intensity Zone
 NHI = North High Intensity Zone SHI = South High Intensity Zone EHI = East High Intensity Zone

Note: Estuary and Shorelands Zones and Dredge Material Disposal Site Zone uses are listed in Section 3.6 and Section 3.7 respectively.

1. Off-Street Parking for SFD requires 1 parking space in a garage or carport as described in Section 5.7

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Section 3.2.02 Temporary Uses

The following temporary uses and structures may be permitted by the Planning Commission within any district in the City:

- A. A real estate office used for the sale of lots of housing within a subdivision or planned development.
- B. Temporary housing where there is a valid health reason.
- C. Temporary Estuarine or Riparian Alteration
- D. Temporary Recreation Vehicle / Travel Trailer
- E. Food Cart

Section 3.3 High Intensity Zone (HI)

The purpose of the high intensity area is to provide areas of land in which intensive types of activities can take place. **Some of** these **uses** include, but are not limited to, commercial, industrial, higher density residential, intensive commercial recreation, and similar types of activities with heavier impacts. ~~These uses are also allowed in the moderate intensity area, but with more restrictive standards.~~

Section 3.3.01 General Zoning Policies

- A. North High Intensity Area ~~-- (The Town Center)~~ **(NHI)**: It is the intent of this section to encourage an identifiable town center, in which a variety of primary retail, service, and governmental activities are carried out. It is the area encompassing the post office, City Hall, the Church, grocery stores, cafes and taverns, the main city park, and various shops. Uses allowed and encouraged here are those which are land intensive and do not have large parking needs such as drive-in restaurants. ~~Uses surrounding the historic structures must be architecturally compatible.~~
- B. **Uses Allowed.**
Refer to Section 3.2.01
- C. South High Intensity Area ~~-- (US Highway 101)~~ **(SHI)**: Uses located in this area may be more highway oriented than those allowed in the town center, and similar to those uses established there, such as the service station, highway oriented stores, and light industry. ~~Uses anticipated are recreation vehicle parks and additional industrial activities which require larger land areas and access to the highway.~~ Access onto US 101 shall be limited to public streets other than US 101.
- D. **Uses Allowed.**
Refer to Section 3.2.01

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- E. East High Intensity Area (EHI): Additional high intensity uses and greater lot coverages are allowed in this area subject to buffering and screening requirements to separate industrial and residential uses. Performance standards concerning smoke, noise, and glare must be carefully observed in this area.

- F. **Uses Allowed.**

Refer to Section 3.2.01

Section 3.3.02 High Intensity Zone Standards **(for NHI, SHI and EHI Zones)**

- A. Maximum Lot Coverage

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Mixed-Commercial—Residential / Residential Uses: 50% 90%~~
- 2) ~~Commercial, Industrial and other Non-Residential Uses: 75% 90%~~

- B. Minimum Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Mixed-Commercial—Residential / Residential Uses: 50%~~
- 2) ~~Commercial, Industrial and other Non-Residential Uses: 25%~~
 - a) ~~NHI: 10%~~
 - b) ~~SHI: 25%~~
 - c) ~~EHI: 25%~~

- C. Minimum Landscaped Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~A minimum of 5% of the total lot area of a commercial, industrial, or other non-residential use shall be maintained in landscaped open area, located on the street side or in front of the use.~~

- D. ~~Maximum Density of Dwelling Units for new Subdivisions, Partitions, and Planned Developments: 5,000 square feet.~~

- E. Minimum lot size ~~for platted lots existing prior to the enactment of this Ordinance.~~

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Minimum lot area: 5,000 sq.ft. none~~
- 2) ~~Minimum lot width or depth: 40 feet none~~
- 3) ~~Maximum Densities of Dwelling Units~~

~~The maximum density for dwelling units is 5,000 square feet for each dwelling unit.~~

- F. Minimum Common Open Space

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

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~~Subdivisions and planned developments of six lots or units or more, subdivided or developed within a 12 month period shall devote at least 15% of the net buildable site to common open space. An additional 10% lot coverage of structures or other impervious surfaces is allowed for developments providing the minimum open space requirement. (Amended Ord. #630, 05-07)~~

G. Maximum Height

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~The outright permitted maximum building height in the High Intensity Zone is 24 feet.~~

~~In the North High Intensity Zone, as a conditional use, the Planning Commission may allow a maximum building height of 30 feet when the street frontage serves commercial use(s). 36 feet when the proposal includes documentation that the development will have sufficient protection from fire through municipal services or has a planned on-site suppression system, as documented through written statements verifying fire suppression capabilities, whether private, public, or a combination thereof, provided by the Bay City Fire Chief.~~

H. Setback Requirements

~~Refer to Section 3.3 5.2~~

I. Parking Requirements

~~Refer to Section 3.5 5.7~~

J. Sign Requirements

~~Refer to Section 3.8 5.10~~

K. Architectural Review

~~Refer to Section 7.6.01 and Section 5.6~~

Section 3.4 Moderate Intensity Zone (MI)

The purpose of the moderate intensity area is to provide areas of land in which moderately intensive types of activities can take place. These include, but are not limited to, single family and duplex development permitted as an outright use.

Section 3.4.01 ~~General Zoning Policies~~ Moderate Intensity Uses Allowed.

Refer to Section 3.2.01.

- ~~A. Zero lot line developments are permitted as an outright use so long as each lot maintains a minimum lot width of 20' and a minimum lot depth of 90'.~~
- ~~B. Larger developments, including duplexes built as part of a larger planned development, and non-residential uses are intended to be reviewed by the Planning Commission. Criteria for review are included in the Conditional Use section of the Ordinance Ordinance, Section 2.2 and under the zone standards.~~
- C. Development hazards such as steep slopes, flood hazards, and weak foundation soils are considerations for limiting densities in the applicable areas, and are included in the Hazards Overlay Zone **in Section 4.1** ~~Section 4.7.~~

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- D. ~~Small Scale Commercial activities are permitted which do not detract from the town center function as the retail center of the City, or detract from the adjacent residential neighborhoods. Buffers and screens are intended to provide protection between potentially incompatible uses, and access standards are intended to locate more intensive uses on arterial or collector streets.~~
- E. ~~Cottage industries or small scale manufacturing uses are permitted with proper buffering, lot coverage, and emission standards which are included in the zone and under conditional use standards.~~

Section 3.4.02 Moderate Intensity Zone Standards

A. Maximum Lot Coverage

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Residential Uses: 40%~~
- 2) ~~Commercial, Industrial or Other Non-residential Uses: 40%~~

B. Minimum Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Residential Uses: 60%~~
- 2) ~~Commercial, Industrial or Other Non-residential Uses: 60%~~

C. Minimum Landscaped Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~A minimum of 10% of the total lot area of a commercial, industrial, or other non-residential use shall be maintained in landscaped open area, located on the street side or in front of a use.~~

- D. ~~Minimum lot size in new subdivisions, partitions and planned developments shall be 10,000 5,000 square feet.~~

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- E. ~~Minimum Lot Size for Platted Lots Existing Prior to the Enactment of this Ordinance~~

- 1) ~~Minimum lot area: 5,000 sq.ft.~~
- 2) ~~Minimum lot width or depth: 40 feet none~~

~~Maximum Densities of Dwelling Units~~

~~The maximum density for dwelling units is 5,000 square feet for each dwelling unit.~~

F. Maximum Height

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~Maximum building height permitted is 24 feet.~~

G. Uses Allowed

Refer to Allowable Use Matrix 3.2.01

H. Setback Requirements

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Refer to Section ~~3.3~~ 5.2

I. Parking Requirements

Refer to Section ~~3.5~~ 5.7

J. Sign Requirements

Refer to Section ~~3.8~~ 5.10

K. Architectural Review

Refer to Section 7.6.01 and Section 5.6

Section 3.5 Low Intensity Zone (LI)

The **purpose of the** low intensity zone **is to** encompass those areas with large, undeveloped tracts of land where full city services are not available. The area includes several active farms and forested areas. It is anticipated that these areas may become more intensively developed in the future as the City grows. At present, however, development shall be at a low intensity level, as reflected in the performance standards.

Section 3.5.01 General Zoning Policies Low Intensity Zone Uses Allowed.

Refer to Section 3.2.01.

- A. ~~Non-residential uses and non-agricultural uses may be permitted in the low intensity zone as permitted in the Allowable Use Matrix, Section 3.2.01. Use Matrix, Section 4.3. These uses shall meet the performance standards of the zone, and shall be buffered or screened from less intensive uses consistent with Section 5.1, as the Planning Commission deems appropriate.~~** Buffer, screen, access, or traffic generation requirements shall be used to lessen the impact of uses which are potentially incompatible with the rural character of this zone.
- B.** Development hazards such as steep slopes, flood hazards, and weak foundation soils are considerations for limiting densities or requiring special construction practices, and are included in the Hazards Overlay Zone, ~~Section 4.7~~ Section 4.1.

Section 3.5.02 Low Intensity Zone (LI) Standards

A. Maximum Lot Coverage

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Residential Uses: 10%~~ 25%

~~The Planning Commission may adjust this standard, for existing lots of record of less than one acre, up to 25%.~~

- 2) ~~Commercial, Industrial, or other Non-Residential Uses: 10%~~

B. Minimum Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

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- 1) ~~Residential Uses: 90%~~ 75%

The Planning Commission may adjust this standard, for existing lots of record of less than one acre, up to 25%.

- 2) Commercial, Industrial, or other Non-Residential Uses: 90%

Minimum lot size for lots in new subdivisions, partitions, or planned developments, ~~40,000 square feet~~ 7,500 square feet

C. Minimum Lot Size for Lots Existing Prior to the Enactment of this Ordinance

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) Minimum lot width or depth: ~~100 feet~~ 40 feet
- 2) Minimum lot area: ~~20,000 sq.ft.~~ 7,500 square feet

Maximum Densities of Dwelling Units

The maximum density is ~~20,000~~ 7,500 square feet for each dwelling unit.

D. Minimum Common Open Space

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

Subdivisions and planned developments of six lots or units or more, subdivided or developed within a calendar year shall devote at least 15% of the net buildable site to common open space. An additional 10% lot coverage of structures or other impervious surfaces is allowed for developments providing the minimum open space requirement.

E. Maximum Height

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

Maximum building height permitted is 24 feet.

F. Uses Allowed

Refer to Use Matrix, Section 1.3 Refer to Allowable Use Matrix 3.2.01

G. Setback Requirements

Refer to Section ~~3.3~~ 5.2

H. Parking Requirements

Refer to Section ~~3.5~~ 5.7

I. Sign Requirements

Refer to Section ~~3.8~~ 5.10

J. Architectural Review

Refer to Section ~~3.96~~ Refer to Section 7.6.01 and Section 5.6

Section 3.6 Shorelands and Estuary Zones

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Section 3.6.01 Permissibility of Uses and Activities in Aquatic Areas (Shoreland & Estuary)

- A. Frontage on Tillamook Bay. Shoreland areas must be compatible with their adjacent estuarine management unit designation.
- B. Policies and criteria for shoreland uses within each zone are contained in the Comprehensive Plan.
- C. Changes of Shoreland Zones must be coordinated with Tillamook County.
- D. Consideration of need for water dependent or water related areas, natural or scenic values, public access to the water, potential or availability of dredge spoil disposal sites, need for fill or removal of material in water areas, and other factors of the Comprehensive Plan and other sections of this Ordinance.

| USES | ED | EC1 | EC2 | ECA | EN |
|--|-----|------|------|-----|----|
| Aquaculture | PS | PS/C | PS/C | PS | C |
| Bridge Crossing Support Structures | PS | PS | PS | NP | PS |
| Minor Navigational Improvements | N/A | C | C | NP | NP |
| Commercial & Industrial Use Water-Dependent | PS | NP | C | NP | NP |
| Water-Related | C | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Non-Water Dependent | C | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Dock, Individual | PS | PS | PS | NP | NP |
| Moorages | PS | NP | C | NP | NP |
| Mooring Buoys | PS | PS | PS | NP | PS |
| Log Sort/Storage Areas (in-water) | C | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Low Water Bridge, Temporary | PS | PS | PS | NP | C |
| Marinas | PS | NP | C | NP | NP |
| Mining/Mineral Extraction | C | C | C | NP | NP |
| Navigational Aid | PS | PS | PS | PS | PS |
| Navigational Structure | PS | NP | C | NP | NP |
| Recreation, Low Intensity, Water-Dependent | P | P | P | P | P |
| Recreation, High Intensity, Water-Dependent | PS | C | C | NP | C |
| Research, Education, Observation (Low Intensity) | P | P | P | P | P |
| Passive Restoration/Resource Enhancement | P | P | P | P | P |
| Active Restoration/Resource Enhancement | C | PS/C | PS/C | C | C |

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| USES | ED | EC1 | EC2 | ECA | EN |
|---|----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Utilities | | | | | |
| Communication Facilities | PS | PS | PS | NP | C |
| Storm Water & Treated Waste- water Outfalls | C | C | C | NP | NP |
| Underwater Cable, Sewer, Water, & Other Pipelines | PS | PS | PS | NP | C |
| Activities | ED | EC1 | EC2 | ECA | EN |
| Dikes | | | | | |
| New Construction | PS | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Maintenance/Repair | P | P | P | P | PS |
| Temporary | PS | PS | PS | NP | PS |
| Tide Gate Installation | PS | PS | PS | NP | PS |
| Dredging | | | | | |
| New Projects | RA | RA | RA | NP | NP |
| Maintenance | RA | RA | RA | NP | NP |
| Minor Navigational Improvement | RA | RA | RA | NP | NP |
| Dredge Material Disposal | RA | RA | NP | NP | NP |
| Fill | RA | RA | RA | NP | NP |
| Piling/Dolphin Installation | RA | RA | RA | RA | RA |
| Shoreline Stabilization | | | | | |
| Vegetative | PS | PS | PS | PS | PS |
| Rip-Rap | RA | RA | RA | RA | RA |
| Bulkhead | RA | RA | RA | NP | NP |
| Temporary Alterations | PS | C | C | C | C |

ED - Estuary Development
 EC1 - Estuary Conservation 1
 EC2 - Estuary Conservation 2
 ECA - Estuary Conservation Aquaculture
 EN - Estuary Natural

P - Permitted
 PS - Permitted with standards
 C - Conditional
 RA - Regulated activity
 NP - Not permitted

Table Definitions:

Permitted: A use or activity which is permitted as an outright use.

Permitted With Standards: A use or activity which is permitted as an outright use subject to specific standards.

Conditional: A use or activity requiring the approval of the Planning Commission before being permitted in a particular zone.

Regulated Activity: Actions involving alteration to the estuary which are generally undertaken in conjunction with **off-shore other** uses and for which state and federal permits are required. These activities are reviewed **by the Planning Commission under Section 6.15**, for consistency with the plan and development ordinance.

Activity: A development action generally taken in conjunction with a use and which makes a use possible;

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activities do not in and of themselves result in specific use of land and water area; often several activities (e.g. dredging, piling, fill) may occur with a single use (e.g. port facility). Most activities take place in conjunction with a wide variety of uses.

Use: The end to which a water area is ultimately employed.

Section 3.6.02 Shoreland Zone 1 (S1) Standards

- A.** Purpose: The purpose of the Shoreland 1 Zone is to provide for uses and activities that are consistent with the area's unique natural values and limited development opportunities.
- B.** Minimum Lot Coverage: none
Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix
- C.** Maximum Open Space: none
Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix
- D.** Minimum Landscaped Open Area
Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix
A minimum of 5% of the total lot area shall be maintained in landscaped open area.
- E.** Minimum Lot Size: none
Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix
- F.** Maximum Building Height: 24 feet
- G.** Uses Allowed
Refer to the Use Matrix, Section 1.3 **Refer to Allowable Use Matrix 3.2.01**
- H.** Setback Requirements
Refer to Section 3.3 **5.2**
- I.** Parking Requirements
Refer to Section 3.5 **5.7**
- J.** Sign Requirements
Refer to Section 3.8 **5.10**
- K.** Architectural Review
Refer to Section 3.96 **Refer to Section 7.6.01 and Section 5.6**
- L.** Estuary and Shoreland Standards

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All uses and activities shall satisfy the applicable Estuary and Shoreland Standards in ~~Section 2.22-~~Section 4.4.

M. Additional Standards

- 1) Riparian vegetation adjacent to the Larson Cove estuarine area shall be protected and retained with the following exceptions:
- 2) The removal of dead, diseased, or dying trees which pose an erosion or safety hazard.
- 3) Vegetation removal necessary to provide direct water access for a water-dependent use.
- 4) Vegetation removal necessary to place structural shoreline stabilization when other forms of shoreline stabilization are shown to be inadequate.
- 5) Land in this zone shall not be used as part of density calculations for development in adjacent areas.

Section 3.6.03 Shoreland Zone 2 (S2) Standards

- A.** Purpose: The purpose of the Shoreland 2 Zone is to manage shoreland areas which are especially suited for water-dependent industrial, commercial, or recreational use. Water-dependent uses have the highest priority, followed by water-related uses. Uses which are not water-dependent or water-related may be allowed when they do not preclude or conflict with existing or probable future water-dependent uses of the site.

~~Water-Dependent Zone Standards~~

- B.** Maximum Lot Coverage: none

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- C.** Minimum Open Space: none

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- D.** Minimum Landscaped Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~A minimum of 5% of the total lot area shall be maintained in landscaped open area.~~

- E.** Minimum Lot Size: none

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- F.** Maximum Building Height

A maximum building height of 24 feet.

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G. Uses Allowed

Refer to the Allowable Use Matrix, ~~Section 1.3~~ 3.2.01

H. Overall Use Criteria

No use or activity will be allowed in the Shoreland 2 Zone unless it meets one of the following criteria:

- 1) It is water-dependent, which means that it is a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use required access to the water body for water-borne recreation, energy production, or source of water.
- 2) It is water-related, which means that it provides goods and/or services that are directly associated with a water-dependent use (supplying materials to, or using products of, or offering commercial or personal service to water-dependent uses); and if not located near the water, would experience a public loss of quality in the goods and services offered (evaluation of public loss of quality shall involve a subjective consideration of economic, social, and environmental consequences of the use).
- 3) Uses that are not water-dependent shall be shown not to preclude or conflict with existing or probable future water-dependent use on the site or in the vicinity.
- 4) A temporary use which invokes minimal capital investment and no permanent structures, or a use in conjunction with and incidental to a water-dependent use.

I. Setback Requirements

Refer to ~~Section 3.3~~ 5.2

J. Parking Requirements

Refer to ~~Section 3.5~~ 5.7

K. Sign Requirements

Refer to ~~Section 3.8~~ 5.10

L. Estuary and Shoreland Standards

All uses and activities shall satisfy the applicable Estuary and Shoreland Standards in ~~Section 2.22-3.6~~ Section 4.4.

M. Additional Standards

- 1) Public access to the waterfront shall be provided, except where it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Planning Commission that public access is not feasible due to safety, security, or other valid reason.

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- 2) Riparian Vegetation – All structures and uses shall be set back twenty-five (25) feet from Patterson Creek unless direct water access is required in conjunction with a water-dependent use. The setback shall be measured from the mean higher high water line in estuarine portions and the ordinary high water line for non-estuarine portions of the stream.

Riparian vegetation shall be protected and retained within twenty-five (25) feet of the creek with the following exceptions:

- a) The removal of dead, diseased, or dying trees which pose an erosion or safety hazard.
- b) Vegetation removal necessary to provide direct water access for a water-dependent use.
- c) Vegetation removal necessary to place structural shoreline stabilization when other forms of shoreline stabilization are shown to be inadequate.

Section 3.6.04 Shoreland Zone 3 (S3) Standards

- A.** Purpose: Shoreland 3 allows residential uses outright and allows other uses on a conditional use basis, subject to specified performance standards. Performance standards are intended to separate non-compatible uses and, where appropriate, to reduce the overall intensity of use while allowing flexibility in development.

- B.** Estuary and Shoreland Standards

All uses and activities shall satisfy the applicable Estuary and Shoreland Standards in ~~Section 2.22.3.6~~ **Section 4.4.**

- C.** Additional Standards

Any Grading and Erosion Control Plan shall ensure that development does not adversely impact adjacent and surrounding property, the Tillamook Bay, wetlands, and surrounding Estuary Zones.

- D.** Maximum Lot Coverage

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Residential Uses: 40%~~
- 2) ~~Non-residential Uses: 40%~~

- E.** Minimum Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

- 1) ~~Residential Uses: 40%~~
- 2) ~~Non-residential Uses: 40%~~

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F. Minimum Landscaped Open Area

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~A minimum of 10% of the total lot area of a commercial, industrial, or other non-residential use shall be maintained in landscaped open area, located on the street side or in front of a use.~~

G. Minimum lot area for lots in new subdivisions, partitions and planned developments:

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~Maximum Density of Dwelling Units~~

~~The Maximum Density of Dwelling Units is 5,000 square feet for each dwelling unit.~~

H. Minimum Lot Size for Platted Lots Existing Prior to the Enactment of this Ordinance

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~Minimum lot width or depth: 40 feet~~

~~Minimum lot area: 5,000 square feet~~

I. Minimum Common Open Space

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~Subdivisions and planned developments of six lots or units or more, subdivided or developed within a 12 month period shall devote at least 15% of the net buildable site to common open space. An additional 10% lot coverage of structures or other impervious surfaces is allowed for developments providing the minimum open space requirement.~~

J. Maximum Height

Refer to Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standard Matrix

~~Maximum building height permitted is 24 feet.~~

K. Uses Allowed

Refer to Allowable Use Matrix, Section ~~4.3~~ 3.2.01

L. Setback Requirements

Refer to ~~Section 3.3~~ Section 5.2

M. Parking Requirements

Refer to Section ~~3.4~~ 5.2-5.7

N. Sign Requirements

Refer to Section ~~3.8~~ 5.10

O. Architectural Review

Refer to Section ~~3.96~~ 7.6.01 and Section 5.6

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Section 3.6.05 Estuary Natural Zone (EN)

A. Purpose and Areas Included

- 1) The purpose of the EN Zone is to provide for preservation and protection of significant fish and wildlife habitats and other areas which make an essential contribution to estuarine productivity or fulfill scientific, research or educational needs.
- 2) The EN Zone includes the following areas within the estuary: major tracts of tidal marsh, intertidal flats, and seagrass and algae beds. The “major tract” determination is made through a consideration of all the following five criteria: size, habitat, value, scarcity, and degree of alteration.

B. ~~Uses Permitted with Standards (PS)~~ Permissibility of Uses and Activities in EN Zone

Refer to Section 3.6.01 Permissibility of Uses and Activities in Aquatic Areas The following uses are permitted with standards within the EN Zone, provided that the development standards in **Section 2.22 Section 3.6** have been met:

- 1) Maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities involving regulated activity.
- 2) Navigational aids.
- 3) Vegetative shoreline stabilization.
 - a) Temporary dikes for emergency flood protection.
- 4) Mooring buoy.
- 5) Tidegate installation in existing functional dike.
- 6) Bridge crossings and bridge crossing support structures.

C. Conditional Uses-I

The following uses are Conditional within the EN Zone and may be permitted by the Planning Commission, subject to the provisions of **Article 2 Section 3.6** and the development standards in **Section 2.22 Section 3.6.01**:

- 1) Aquaculture and water dependent portions of aquaculture facilities which do not require dredging or fill.
- 2) Rip-rap to protect unique natural resources, historical and archaeological values, public facilities and uses existing as of October 7, 1977; and uses allowed by this zone.
- 3) Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines.
- 4) Electrical distribution lines and line support structure.
- 5) Active restoration and estuarine enhancement.
- 6) Temporary low water bridges.
- 7) Temporary alterations.
- 8) Boat ramps for public use where no dredging or fill for navigational access is needed.
- 9) Water intake structures for out-bay aquaculture.

D. Regulated Activities (RA)

The following regulated activities are permitted within the EN Zone, provided that the requirements of **Section 2.22 Section 3.6** have been met. Regulated Activities shall be reviewed by the procedure provided in **Section 2.310 Section**

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3.6.04:

- 1) ~~Regulated activities for the purpose of on-site maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities, limited to:
 - i. ~~Dredging for on-site maintenance of:
 - ~~○ Drainage tiles.~~
 - ~~○ Drainage ditches.~~
 - ~~○ Tidegates.~~
 - ~~○ Bridge crossing support structures.~~
 - ~~○ Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines.~~
 - ~~○ Electrical distribution lines.~~
 - ~~○ Outfalls.~~~~
 - ii. ~~Fill or rip-rap for on-site maintenance of:
 - ~~○ Dikes.~~
 - ~~○ Bridge crossing support structures or other land transportation facilities.~~~~~~
- 2) ~~Rip-rap for structural shoreline stabilization and protection of uses by this zone.~~
- 3) ~~Piling installation for:
 - i. ~~Navigational aids.~~
 - ii. ~~Aquaculture facilities permitted as a conditional use.~~
 - iii. ~~Public boat ramp.~~
 - iv. ~~Bridge crossing support structures.~~~~
- 4) ~~Dredging for installation of:
 - i. ~~Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines.~~
 - ii. ~~Electrical distribution lines.~~
 - iii. ~~Tidegates in existing functional dikes adjacent to EN Zones.~~
 - iv. ~~Bridge crossing support structures.~~
 - v. ~~Public boat ramps.~~~~
- 5) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with an approved active restoration or estuarine enhancement project.~~
- 6) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with temporary alterations.~~
- 7) ~~Fill for installation of public boat ramps or bridge crossing support structure.~~
- 8) ~~Incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structures such as stakes or racks.~~

Section 3.6.06 Estuary Conservation 1 (EC1) Zone

A. Purpose and Areas Included

The purpose of the EC1 Zone is to:

- 1) Provide for long-term utilization of areas which support, or have the potential to support, valuable biological resources.
- 2) Provide for long-term maintenance and enhancement of biological productivity.
- 3) Provide for the long-term maintenance of the aesthetic values of estuarine areas, in order to promote or enhance the low intensity recreational use of estuarine areas adjacent to rural or agricultural shorelands.

B. The EC1 Zone includes the following areas within the Tillamook Bay Estuary:

- 1) Tracts of tidal marshes, tideflats, seagrass, and algae beds which are smaller or of less biological importance than those included in the EN or ECA areas.
- 2) Productive recreational or commercial shell fish and fishing areas.

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- 3) Areas that are partially altered and adjacent to existing development of moderate intensity which do not possess the resource characteristics of EN or ED units.
- 4) Areas with potential for shellfish culture (excluding platted oyster beds in Tillamook Bay).

C. Uses Permitted with Standards (PS)

Refer to Section 3.6.01 Permissibility of Uses and Activities in Aquatic Areas

The following uses are permitted with standards with the EC1 Zone, provided that the development standards in **Section 2.22 Section 3.6** have been met:

- 1) Maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities involving a regulated activity.
- 2) Navigational aid.
- 3) Vegetative shoreline stabilization.
- 4) Structural shoreline stabilization, limited to rip-rap.
- 5) Boat dock in conjunction with one or more private residences (Single-purpose private docks shall be limited to a maximum of 150 square feet in size.).
- 6) Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines.
- 7) Electrical distribution lines and line support structures.
- 8) Active restoration and estuarine enhancement.
- 9) Temporary dikes for emergency flood protection.
- 10) Temporary low water bridge.
- 11) Tidegate installation in existing functional dikes adjacent to EC1 Zones.
- 12) Aquaculture and water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities not requiring dredge or fill other than incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structures such as stakes or racks.
- 13) Bridge crossings and bridge crossing support structures.
- 14) Boat ramps for public use where no dredging or fill for navigational access is needed.
- 15) Water intake structures for out-bay aquaculture.

D. Conditional Uses I

The following uses are conditional within the EC1 Zone, and may be permitted by the Planning Commission, subject to the provisions of **Article 2 Section 3.6** and the Development standards in **Section 2.22 Section 3.6.01**:

- 1) Water-dependent portion of aquaculture facilities which require dredge or fill.
- 2) Water-dependent recreational facilities, including:
 - a) Boat ramps, requiring dredging or fill for navigational access.
 - b) Community boat docks in conjunction with a subdivision or planned development.
- 3) Public or commercial docks and moorages for recreational marine craft (including seaplanes) and accessory uses not requiring the use of fill or the occupation of additional estuarine surface area.
- 4) Mining or mineral extraction.
- 5) Storm water and treated sewer outfall.
- 6) Bulkheads for structural shoreline stabilization.

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- 7) Temporary alterations.
- 8) Minor navigational improvements.

E. Regulated Activities (RA)

The following regulated activities are permitted within the EC1 Zone, provided that the requirements of [Section 2.22](#) [Section 3.6](#) have been met; regulated activities shall be reviewed by the procedure provided in [Section 2.340](#) [Section 3.6.01](#):

- 1) Regulated activities for the purpose of on-site maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities, limited to:
 - a) Dredging for on-site maintenance of:
 - i. Drainage tiles.
 - ii. Drainage ditches.
 - iii. Tidegates.
 - iv. Bridge crossing support structures. Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines. Electrical distribution lines.
 - v. Outfalls.
 - b) Fill or rip-rap for on site maintenance of:
 - i. Dikes.
 - ii. Bridge crossing support structures or other land transportation facilities.
- 2) Piling installation for:
 - a) Water-dependent recreational facilities.
 - b) Aquaculture facilities.
 - c) Navigational aids.
 - d) Bridge crossing support structures or other land transportation facilities.
 - e) Bulkheads.
- 3) Rip-rap for structural shoreline stabilization and protection of uses allowed by this zone.
- 4) Dredging for:
 - a) Bridge crossing support structure installation.
 - b) Storm water or treated sewage outfall installation.
 - c) Water, sewer, gas, or phone line installation.
 - d) Electrical distribution line installation.
 - e) Mining or mineral extraction.
 - f) Tidegate installation in existing functional dikes adjacent to EC1 Zones.
 - g) Water intake facilities.
 - h) Boat ramps.
 - i) Minor navigational improvements.
 - j) Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities.
- 5) Fill for:
 - a) Bridge crossing support structures.

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- ~~b) Structural shoreline stabilizations.~~
- ~~c) Boat ramps.~~
- ~~d) Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities.~~
- 6) Regulated Activities in conjunction with an approved active restoration or estuarine enhancement project.
- 7) Incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structures such as stakes or racks.
- 8) Regulated activities in conjunction with temporary alterations.

Section 3.6.07 Estuary Conservation 2 (EC2) Zone

A. Purpose and Areas Included

The purpose of the EC2 Zone is to:

- 1) Provide for long-term use of renewable resources that do not require major alterations of the estuary except for purposes of restoration.
- 2) Other than minor navigational improvements, aquaculture facilities and water-dependent recreational facilities, provide for new water-dependent industrial and commercial uses only where dredging and filling are not necessary and where consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and purposes of the management unit.

B. The EC2 Zone includes the following areas:

- 1) Tracts of significant habitat not included in EN or EC1 Zones.
- 2) Areas containing existing water-dependent facilities which require periodic dredging to maintain water access.
- 3) Partially altered estuarine areas or estuarine areas adjacent to existing water-dependent development and which do not otherwise qualify for EN, **Estuary ECA**, or ED designations.
- 4) Subtidal channel areas which require minor navigational improvements. Navigable areas which are adjacent to urbanized areas, which do not qualify for EN, ECA, or EC1 designation and which are not federally authorized and maintained navigation channels.

C. Uses Permitted with Standards (PS)

Refer to Section 3.6.01 Permissibility of Uses and Activities in Aquatic Areas

The following uses are permitted with Standards within the EC2 Zone, provided that the development standards in Section 2.22 have been met:

- 1) ~~Aquaculture and water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities not requiring dredging or fill other than incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removable in-water structures such as stakes or racks.~~
- 2) Navigational aid.
- 3) Vegetative shoreline stabilization.

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- 4) Structural shoreline stabilization, limited to rip-rap.
- 5) Boat dock in conjunction with one or more private residences (Single-purpose private docks shall be limited to a maximum of 150 square feet in size).
- 6) Tidegate installation in existing dikes adjacent to EC2 Zones.
- 7) Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines.
- 8) Electrical distribution lines and line support structures.
- 9) Temporary dikes for emergency flood protection.
- 10) Active restoration and estuarine enhancement.
- 11) Temporary low water bridges.
- 12) Water intake facilities for out-bay aquaculture requiring dredge or fill.
- 13) Boat ramps for public use where no dredging or fill for navigation access is needed.
- 14) Maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities involving a regulated activity.
- 15) Bridge crossing and bridge crossing support structures.

D. Conditional Uses

The following uses are Conditional within the EC2 Zone and may be permitted by the Planning Commission, subject to the provisions of **Article 2 Article 9: and the development standards in Section 2.2:**

- 1) Water-dependent recreational facilities, including:
 - a) Boat ramps which require dredging or fill for navigational access.
 - b) Community boat docks in conjunction with a subdivision or planned development.
 - c) Public or commercial docks, moorages, and marinas for recreational marine craft (including seaplanes) and accessory uses not requiring the use of fill or the occupation of additional estuarine surface area.
- 2) Water-dependent commercial facilities not requiring the use of dredging or fill, including moorages, docks, and marinas for commercial marine craft (including seaplanes) and accessory uses not requiring the use of fill or the occupation of additional estuarine surface area.
- 3) Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities requiring dredging or fill.
 - a) Wharves, piers, and other terminal transfer facilities for passengers or water-borne commerce, such as fish, shellfish, metal, timber, or timber products.
 - b) Water intake and discharge structures.
 - c) Water access structures of facilities which require access to a water body as part of the manufacturing, assembly, fabrication, or repair of marine craft or marine equipment, due to the size of the craft or equipment.
- 4) Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities requiring dredging or fill.
- 5) Other water-dependent uses not requiring the use of dredging or fill. A use is determined to be water-dependent when it can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water, and the location or access is needed for:
 - a) Water-borne transportation.
 - b) Recreation.
 - c) A source of water (such as energy production, cooling of industrial equipment or waste water, or other industrial processes).
- 6) Navigational structures, limited to floating breakwater.
- 7) Mining or mineral extraction.

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- 8) Storm water and sewer outfalls.
- 9) Bulkheads for structural shoreline stabilization.
- 10) Temporary alterations.
- 11) Minor navigational improvements.

E. Regulated Activities (RA)

The following regulated activities are permitted within the EC2 Zone, provided that the requirements of [Section 2.2](#) [Section 3.6](#) have been met. Regulated activities shall be reviewed by the procedure provided in [Section 2.310](#) [Section 3.6.01](#):

- 1) Regulated activities for the purpose of on-site maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities, limited to:
 - a) Dredging for on-site maintenance of:
 - i. Drainage tiles.
 - ii. Drainage ditches. Tidegates.
 - iii. Bridge crossing support structures.
 - iv. Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines.
 - v. Electrical distribution lines.
 - vi. Outfalls.
 - b) Fill or rip-rap for on-site maintenance of:
 - i. Dikes.
 - ii. Bridge crossing support structures or other land transportation facilities.
 - iii. Shoreline stabilization structures.
- 2) Piling installation for:
 - a) Water-dependent industrial, commercial, or recreational facilities.
 - b) Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities or aquaculture operations.
 - c) Navigational aids.
 - d) Bulkheads.
 - e) Bridge crossing support structures.
- 3) Dredging for:
 - a) Maintenance of existing facilities.
 - b) Minor navigational improvements.
 - c) Water-dependent recreational activities.
 - d) Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities.
 - e) Mining or mineral extraction.
 - f) Bridge crossing support structure installation.
 - g) Outfall installation.
 - h) Water, sewer, gas, or phone line installation.
 - i) Electrical distribution line installation.

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- j) ~~Tidegate installation in existing dikes adjacent to EC2 Zones.~~
- k) ~~Boat ramps.~~
- 4) ~~Rip-rap for structural shoreline stabilization and protection of utility lines allowed by this zone.~~
- 5) ~~Fill for:~~
 - a) ~~Bridge crossing support structures.~~
 - b) ~~Structural shoreline stabilization.~~
 - c) ~~Water-dependent recreational activities.~~
 - d) ~~Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities.~~
 - e) ~~Boat ramps.~~
- 6) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with an approved active restoration or estuarine enhancement project.~~
- 7) ~~Incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structures such as stakes or racks.~~
- 8) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with temporary alterations.~~

Section 3.6.08 Estuary Conservation Aquaculture Zone (ECA)

A. Purpose and Areas Included

The purpose of the ECA Zone is to promote the continuing utilization of designated shellfish culture areas, while providing for low intensity, water-dependent recreation, commercial and recreational fishing and crabbing and protecting the significant biological productivity of major tracts of fish and wildlife habitat and areas needed for scientific research or educational purposes.

- 1) Areas which are in existing aquaculture use and which are subject to a valid oyster growing lease from the Division of State Lands pursuant to ORS 509 and 510.
- 2) Other areas suitable for aquaculture which do not qualify as natural management units.

B. **The ECA Zone includes the following areas:**

1) Areas which are in existing aquaculture use and which are subject to a valid oyster growing lease from the Division Department of State Lands pursuant to ORS 509 and 510.

2) Other areas suitable for aquaculture which do not qualify as natural management units.

B. ~~Permissibility of Uses and Activities in ECA Zone~~ Uses Permitted with Standards (PS) Refer to Section 3.6.01 Permissibility of Uses and Activities in Aquatic Areas

The following uses are permitted with standards within the ECA Zone, provided that the development standards in ~~Section 2.22~~ **Section 3.6** have been met:

- 3) Aquaculture facilities, limited to temporary or easily removable structures (stakes, racks, trays, long-lines, or rafts) for the culture of oysters or other shellfish.

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- 4) Navigational aids.

B. Conditional Uses

The following uses are Conditional within the ECA Zone, and may be permitted by the Planning Commission, subject to the provisions of **Article 2 Section 3.6** and the development standards in **Section 2.22 Section 3.6.01**

- 1) Active restoration and estuarine enhancement.
- 2) Structural shoreline stabilization, limited to rip-rap.
- 3) Temporary alterations.

C. Regulated Activities (RA)

The following Regulated Activities are permitted within the ECA Zone, provided that the requirements of **Section 2.22 Section 3.6** have been met. Regulated activities shall be reviewed by the procedure provided in **Section 2.310: Section 3.6.01**

- 1) Piling installation for:
 - a) ~~Anchoring of bottom or in-the-water structures used for aquaculture.~~
 - b) ~~Navigational aids.~~
- 2) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with an approved active restoration or estuarine enhancement project.~~
- 3) ~~Structural shoreline stabilization limited to rip-rap.~~
- 4) ~~Incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structures such as stakes or racks.~~
- 5) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with temporary alterations.~~

Section 3.6.09 Estuary Development Zone (ED)

A. Purpose and Areas Included

- 1) The purpose of the Estuary Development Zone is to:
 - a) Provide for long-term maintenance, enhancement, expansion, or creation of structures or facilities for navigational and other water-dependent commercial, industrial, or recreational uses.
 - ~~b) Provide for the expansion or creation of other commercial, industrial or recreational facilities, subject to the general use priorities outlined in **Section 2.22 Section 3.6.01**~~
- 2) The ED Zone includes the following areas within Development Estuaries:
 - a) Areas which contain public facilities which are utilized for shipping, handling, or storage or water-borne commerce, or for moorage or fueling of marine craft.
 - b) Subtidal channel areas adjacent or in proximity to the shoreline which are currently used or needed for shallow draft navigation (including authorized, maintained channels and turning basins).
 - c) Areas of minimum biologic significance needed for uses requiring alteration of the estuary not included in EN, ECA, EC1, or EC2 Zones.

B. Uses Permitted with Standards (PS) Permissibility of uses and Activities in ED Zone

Refer to Section 3.6.01 Permissibility of Uses and Activities in Aquatic Areas

The following uses are Permitted with Standards within the ED Zone, provided that the development standards in **Section 2.2 Section 3.6.01** have been met:

- 1) Maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities involving a regulated activity.
- 2) Navigational structures and navigational aids.
- 3) Vegetative shoreline stabilization.
- 4) Structural shoreline stabilization.
- 5) Tidegate installation in existing dikes adjacent to ED Zones.
- 6) Water, sewer, gas, or phone lines.
- 7) Electrical distribution lines and line support structures.
- 8) Temporary dikes for emergency flood protection.
- 9) Mooring buoys.
- 10) Temporary low-water bridges.
- 11) Temporary alterations.
- 12) Active restoration or estuarine enhancement.
- 13) Bridge crossing and bridge crossing support structures.

C. Conditional Uses-I

The following uses are Conditional within the ED Zone, and may be permitted by the Planning Commission subject to the provisions of **Section 3.6** and the development standards in **Section 2.2 Section 3.6.01**:

- 1) Water-dependent commercial uses, including docks, moorages, marinas for commercial marine craft (including seaplanes).
- 2) Water-dependent industrial uses, including:
 - a) Piers, wharves, and other terminal and transfer facilities for passengers or water-borne commerce, such as fish, shellfish, metal, timber, or timber products.
- 3) Water-dependent public recreational facilities, including:
 - a) Boat ramps.
 - b) Commercial docks, moorages, and marinas for recreational marine craft (including seaplanes).
- 4) Aquaculture and water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities.
- 5) Other water-dependent uses. A use is determined to be water-dependent when it can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to the water, and the location of access is needed for:
 - a) Water-borne transportation.
 - b) Recreation.
 - c) A source of water (such as energy production, cooling of industrial equipment or wastewater, or other industrial processes).
- 6) Water-related industrial uses not requiring the use of fill, including, but not limited to:
 - a) Fish or shellfish processing plants.
 - b) Warehouse and/or other storage areas for marine equipment or water-borne commerce.
 - c) Water-related commercial uses not requiring the use of fill, including, but not limited to:

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- d) Fish or shellfish retail or wholesale outlets.
 - e) Marine craft or marine equipment sales establishments.
 - f) Sport fish cleaning, smoking, or canning establishment.
 - g) Charter fishing offices.
 - h) Retail trade facilities in which the majority of products are products such as ice, bait, tackle, nautical charts, gasoline, or other products incidental to or used in conjunction with a water-dependent use.
 - i) Restaurants which provide waterfront views and which are in conjunction with a water-dependent or water-related use such as a seafood processing plant or charter office.
 - j) In-water sorting, storage, and handling of logs in association with water-borne transportation of logs.
- 7) Other water-related uses not requiring the use of fill. A use is determined to be water-related when the use:
- a) Provides goods and/or services that are directly associated with water-dependent uses (supplying materials to, or using products of, water-dependent uses).
 - b) If not located near the water, would experience a public loss of quality in the goods and services offered. Evaluation of public loss of quality will involve a subjective consideration of economic, social, and environmental consequences of the use.
- 8) Accessory uses or structures in conjunction with a conditional use listed in A-H above, limited in size to a maximum of 10% of the lot or parcel size.
- 9) Mining and mineral extraction.
- 10) Storm water and sewer outfalls.
- 11) Non-water-dependent and non-water-related uses not requiring the use of fill.
- 12) New dike construction if:
- a) Required for a water-dependent use for which a substantial public benefit is demonstrated, the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights and for which no practicable upland locations exist.
 - b) Adverse impacts are avoided or minimized to be consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area.

D. Regulated Activities (RA)

The following Regulated Activities are permitted within the ED Zone, provided that the requirements of [Section 2.2 Section 4.4](#) have been met. Regulated activities shall be reviewed by the procedure provided in [Section 2.310 Section 3.6.04](#):

- 1) Regulated Activities in association with on-site maintenance and repair of existing structures or facilities.
- 2) Dredging for:
 - a) Maintenance of existing facilities.
 - b) Navigational improvements.
 - c) Water-dependent portions of aquaculture operations.
 - d) Water-dependent uses.
 - e) Mining and mineral extraction.
 - f) Bridge crossing support structure installation.
 - g) Outfall installation.
 - h) Water, sewer, gas, or phone line installation.

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- i) ~~Electrical distribution line installation.~~
- j) ~~Tidegate installation in existing dikes adjacent to ED zones.~~
- 3) ~~Fill for:~~
 - a) ~~Water-dependent uses.~~
 - b) ~~Water-dependent portions of aquaculture facilities.~~
 - c) ~~Navigational structures or navigational improvements.~~
 - d) ~~Structural shoreline stabilization.~~
 - e) ~~Bridge crossing support structures.~~
 - f) ~~New dike construction.~~
- 4) ~~Piling and dolphin installing in conjunction with a Permitted with Standards or Conditional Use within this zone.~~
- 5) ~~Rip-rap for structural shoreline stabilization or protection of utility lines allowed by this zone.~~
- 6) ~~Dredged material disposal in an approved DMD site or in conjunction with an approved fill project, subject to state and federal permit requirements for dredged material disposal.~~
- 7) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with an approved active restoration or estuarine enhancement project.~~
- 8) ~~Flow-lane disposal of dredged material, subject to state and federal permit requirements.~~
- 9) ~~Incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structures such as stakes or racks.~~
- 10) ~~Regulated activities in conjunction with temporary alterations.~~

Section 3.7 Dredge Material Disposal Site Protection Zone (DMD)

The purpose of the Dredge Material Disposal Site Protection Zone is to protect important dredge material **sites from uses or activities** that may limit their ultimate use for the **deposition disposal** of dredge material.

Section 3.7.01 Designation of Dredge Material Disposal Sites

The DMD overlay zone shall be designated on Bay City's Land Use and Development Map and shall conform to the dimensions of the site(s) specified in the Tillamook/Nehalem Dredge Material Disposal Plan as being acceptable for dredge material disposal. Subsequent revisions to the Tillamook/Nehalem Dredge Material Disposal Plan shall be duly recorded by ordinance amendment to the Land Use and Development Map.

Section 3.7.02 Uses Permitted in a DMD Zone

In a DMD Zone, only those permitted and conditional uses permitted in the underlying zone which are determined not to pre-empt the site's future use for dredged material disposal are allowed.

Section 3.7.03 Determination of Pre-Emptive Uses

Incompatible or pre-emptive uses of the dredge material disposal sites are:

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- A.** Uses requiring substantial structural or capital improvements (e.g. construction of permanent buildings, water and sewer connections).
- B.** Uses that require alteration of the topography of the site, thereby affecting the drainage of the area or reducing the potential usable volume of the dredge material disposal site (e.g. extensive site grading or excavation, elevation by placement of fill material other than dredge spoils).
- C.** Uses that include changes made to the site that would prevent expeditious use of the site for dredge material disposal. Such uses would delay deposition of dredge material on the site beyond the period of time commonly required to obtain the necessary state and local dredge material disposal permits.

Section 3.7.04 Procedure for Review of Uses in the DMD Zone

All uses, including the disposal of dredge material, shall be reviewed as conditional uses.

Section 3.7.05 Removal of the DMD Designation

After a DMD site has been filled and is no longer available for dredge material disposal, the DMD designation shall be removed.

ARTICLE 4: OVERLAY ZONES AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Section 4.1 Hazards Overlay Zone (HZ)

Presence of development hazards, such as landslide potential, flooding, subsidence features (sinkholes), or other hazards.

Current background or technical information is available, including City slope or geologic hazards maps, flood maps, the Tillamook Bay Estuary Plan, or other information.

Section 4.1.01 Purpose. The purpose of this zone is to mitigate potential building hazards and threats to life and property created by flooding, landslides, weak foundation soils, and other hazards as may be identified and mapped by the City of Bay City or other agency. Building hazards exist throughout the other zones of the City, but specific parcels which lie wholly or partially in an area of identified hazards are considered to be in the Hazards Overlay Zone.

These policies and standards are intended to mitigate potential building hazards by requiring the study of such areas by a qualified person prior to construction, by reducing building intensity in these areas where appropriate, and by requiring special construction techniques for ground disturbing activities.

Section 4.1.02 Geologic Hazards Areas.

Within an identified geologic hazard area or within a site that contains identified geologic hazards a geologic hazard assessment report and geotechnical engineering report, when required, shall be prepared for any building permit where ground alteration or disturbance is proposed and for any subdivision, partition, or planned development. The City or Planning Commission may require additional boundaries of the study area.

A. The proposed use will be permitted only if:

- 1) The site investigation provides a finding that there is no significant building hazard on the property or on surrounding properties which could threaten the safety of a proposed development; or
- 2) A feasible engineering solution to the building hazard(s) is proposed which could eliminate the hazard to the proposed structure or surrounding properties.

B. The following are specific Geologic Hazards to which the standards of this Section apply:

- 1) Slopes mapped as less than 12%:

Where development is proposed on areas mapped as 12% or less, the presence of non-engineered fills, sinkholes, identified drainages, adverse drainage

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conditions, or proposed cuts and fills exceeding 4 feet in height, or landslides will require the submittal of a geologic or geotechnical engineering assessment.

2) Slopes 12% to 25%:

A site analysis shall determine the presence of soil creep, fills, or signs of past instability. If hazards are present, engineering recommendations shall be provided. If conditions require recommendations for foundation construction outside of the International Building Code (IBC), those recommendations shall be provided by an appropriately qualified professional engineer. If thorough examination of the site determines that no hazards are present, documentation by an appropriately qualified professional shall be submitted with application for development permit.

3) Slopes 25% or greater:

Geologic assessment and engineering plans and recommendations shall be provided. These reports and recommendations shall include:

- a) Subsurface exploration of areas above, below, and alongside known or suspected slides;
- b) Accurate identification and measurement of the limits of the slide mass;
- c) Identification of the stability of the slide mass and the mechanics of slide movement;
- d) Identification of the orientation of bedding planes in relation to the dip of the surface slope;
- e) Identification of the soil depth;
- f) Identification of the water drainage patterns;
- g) A site specific grading and erosion control plan for site stabilization and construction;
- h) The methodology for determining the site stabilization plan; and
- i) Recommendation of suitable setbacks, keeping in mind the anticipated life of the structure or development.

4) Sinkholes:

Areas within 50 feet of areas mapped as having sinkholes or potential sinkholes shall be evaluated by a Certified Engineering Geologist or appropriately qualified Registered Geologist and engineering recommendations provided by an appropriately qualified professional engineer for each identified hazard.

5) Fills:

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For ground alteration within areas that contain non-engineered fills a report by an appropriately qualified professional shall perform subsurface exploration to determine and document whether any unsuitable materials exist that may adversely affect building foundations, utilities, or pavements. This documentation shall be submitted with application for building or development permit. If conditions require recommendations for foundation construction outside of the International Building Code (IBC), those recommendations shall be provided by an appropriately qualified professional engineer.

6) Tide Flats:

Due to concern for the presence of peat and the settlement-sensitive nature of the native sandy and silty soils this area requires a subsurface exploration, soils laboratory testing, settlement analysis, and foundation construction design and recommendations by an appropriately qualified professional engineer.

Section 4.1.03 Geologic Hazard Zone Standards.

A. Report Detail:

The extent and detail of the reports shall be consistent with the requirements of Oregon State Board of Geologist Examiners (OSBGE) and Oregon State Board of Examiners for Engineering and Land Surveying (OSBEELS) and shall be commensurate with the degree of the suspected or mapped hazard, ranging from brief written evaluations of moderate slope hazards to in-depth evaluation of potential landslide hazards.

B. Dual Stamping Reports:

In cases where both engineering geology and geotechnical engineering are required, reports shall contain the signatures and stamps of both appropriately qualified professionals and shall define for which portion of the report each professional is responsible.

C. Hazardous Site Conditions:

If hazardous conditions occur during site development, the city may require the property owner and / or developer to provide geologic assessment reports and / or engineering recommendations and plans to mitigate adverse conditions.

If timely submittal of requested reports is not provided, commensurate with the hazard, the City may hire its own appropriately qualified professional to provide addendum to or review of reports and plans submitted and shall bill the cost to the developer.

D. Required Certifications and Inspections:

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For any geologic assessment report and geotechnical engineering report submitted, the registered professional of record shall be required to:

- 1) Review final plans for development and submit a signed and stamped certification report that all recommendations have been incorporated into development plans.
- 2) Review subgrade excavations and fills for structures and stormwater drainage and submit a signed and stamped certification report that all recommendations have been met.
- 3) Perform a final inspection of the site and submit a signed and stamped certification report that all recommendations have been met.

E. Stormwater Drainage

Surface water flowing from an existing property or new development shall be controlled such that it does not negatively impact adjacent public or private property by increasing flow, concentrating flow, or stimulating erosion that was not present beforehand.

All new construction shall incorporate basement and foundation drainage to control water and keep it from crawl space, under-slab, and below grade areas. Ground water control can range from perforated PVC pipe for foundation drains to engineered retaining wall drainage systems.

If unanticipated storm water drainage problems arise during or after development, the City of Bay City may require the property owner to mitigate the situation up to and including the submittal and installation of a detailed engineered storm water drainage plan approved by the city.

F. Flood Hazards

The flood protection requirements of ~~the City Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance~~ **Section 4.3** shall be adhered to for all development in identified flood areas. In all flood hazard areas, engineered stormwater drainage plans, flood elevation certificates, and post flood elevation certificates shall be required.

G. Peer Review

Where the development has the potential to adversely impact adjacent properties, the city may retain appropriately qualified professionals to review the submitted reports at the cost of the developer. The boundaries of the study area shall be determined by the Planning Commission.

Section 4.1.04 Application Information Required:

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- A.** Geologic assessment Reports shall include at least the following information. Additional information, commensurate with the level of hazard shall be submitted.
- 1) Identification of potential hazards to life, public and private property, adjacent property, surrounding areas, and the natural environment which may be caused by the proposed development;
 - 2) Mitigation methods for protecting the property and surrounding areas from each potential hazard;
 - 3) Development density shall be as follows unless report findings provide recommendations for higher densities. The density of the underlying zone shall be an additional limiting factor:
 - a) 12% - 24% slope: Density should generally not exceed 2 dwelling units per acre.
 - b) 25% - 35% slope: Density should generally not exceed 1 dwelling unit per acre.
 - c) 35% slope or greater: Construction is permitted only on sites where footings can be anchored in base rock.
 - 4) Identification of soils and bedrock types;
 - 5) Identification of soil depth;
 - 6) Water drainage patterns;
 - 7) Identification of visible landslide activity in the immediate area;
 - 8) History of mud or debris flow;
 - 9) In areas prone to landslide, mudflow and where slopes exceed 25%, reports shall identify the Orientation of bedding planes in relation to the dip of the surface slope;
 - 10) Recommendations for removal, retention, and placement of trees and vegetation;
 - 11) Recommendations for placement of all structures, on site drives, and roads; and
 - 12) Recommendations for protecting the surrounding area from any adverse effects of the development.
- B.** Site development plans drawn to a measurable scale shall include at least the following information. Additional information, commensurate with the level of hazard shall be submitted. The city may require that specific items be submitted on separate sheets for clarity and site inspection purposes.
- 1) Topographical contour maps indicating existing and finished grades the location of structures, on site drives, parking areas, roads, and other site improvements;

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- 2) Stormwater Drainage Plans; engineering shall be required where drainage hazards are identified;
- 3) Grading and Erosion Control Plans consistent with the requirements of Section **6.10**; engineered plans shall be required where grading and drainage hazards are identified;
- 4) Foundation design, if design outside of the International Building Code is necessary; and
- 5) Road Design; engineering shall be required where drainage hazards are identified.

Section 4.1.05 Liability

The degree of protection from problems caused by geologic hazards which is required by this section is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes. This Ordinance does not imply that uses permitted will be free from geologic hazards. This Ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the City or by any agents, officers, employee, or official thereof for any damages due to geologic hazards that result from reliance on this Ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Section 4.2 Freshwater Wetland Overlay Zone (FW)

Section 4.2.01 Purpose

The purpose of the Freshwater Wetland Zone is to conserve significant freshwater wetlands, including and especially the shoreland and aquatic environment of Bay City's creeks.

Section 4.2.02 Zone Boundaries

The boundaries of the Freshwater Wetland Zone shall be those shown on the map titled "Significant Freshwater Wetlands of Bay City" on file at the City Hall and other significant freshwater wetlands. Jurisdictional boundaries shall be identified by delineation concurred with by the Oregon Department of State Lands.

Section 4.2.03 Uses Permitted

In a FW Zone, the following uses are permitted outright subject to standards listed in ~~Section 1.755~~ 4.2.04.

- A.** Low intensity recreation
- B.** Habitat restoration measures
- C.** Vegetation shoreline stabilization
- D.** Submerged cable, sewer line, waterline or other pipeline

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Section 4.2.04 Conditional Uses Permitted.

In a FW Zone, the following uses are permitted subject to the provisions of **Section 6.15**

- A. Dredging or grading for purposes of mitigation
- B. Structural shoreline stabilization
- C. Individual docks for recreation or fishing, including necessary piling
- D. Public parks and recreation associated low intensity development such as docks, raised walkways, and foot paths
- E. Stormwater outfalls

Section 4.2.05 FW Zone Standards.

In a FW Zone the following standards shall apply:

- A. All activities involving construction or alteration in wetlands or aquatic areas shall be reviewed by the Oregon **Division Department** of State Lands and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine permit applicability. If these agencies determine that they have jurisdiction over a proposed use or activity, no construction or alteration shall commence until a permit has been obtained.
- B. Riparian vegetation shall be maintained consistent with standards of ~~Section 3.105.~~ **Section 6.15.**
- C. Fill may be permitted only if all of the following criteria are met:
 - 1) If required for a water-dependent use requiring an aquatic location, or if specifically allowed in the FW Zone;
 - 2) A substantial public benefit is demonstrated;
 - 3) The proposed fill does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights;
 - 4) Feasible upland alternative locations do not exist; and
 - 5) Adverse impacts are minimized.
- D. A fill shall cover no more area than the minimum necessary to accomplish the proposed use.
- E. Projects involving fill may be approved only if the following alternatives are examined and found to be infeasible:
 - 1) Construct some or all of the project on piling;
 - 2) Conduct some or all of the proposed activity on existing upland areas; and

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- 3) Approve the project at a feasible alternative site where adverse impacts are less significant.
- F.** Dredging shall be allowed only:
- 1) If a substantial public benefit is demonstrated;
 - 2) If the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights;
 - 3) If no feasible alternative upland locations exist; and
 - 4) If adverse impacts are minimized.
- G.** When dredging is permitted, the dredging shall be the minimum necessary to accomplish the proposed use.
- H.** Piling installation may be allowed only if all of the following criteria are met:
- 1) A substantial public benefit is demonstrated;
 - 2) The proposed use does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights;
 - 3) Feasible alternative upland locations do not exist; and
 - 4) Potential adverse impacts are minimized.
- I.** Shoreline stabilization measures shall meet the criteria in Section **1.755 4.4.17**.
- J.** The draining of a wetland area is prohibited except as may be necessary for a permitted or conditional use.
- K.** The removal of trees or other vegetation from a wetland area is prohibited except as such removal may be necessary for a permitted or conditional use, for perimeter mowing to remove fire hazards, or in a clear vision area.

Section 4.3 Flood Protection Areas

Section 4.3.01 Purpose and Objectives.

It is the purpose of this Ordinance to regulate the use of those areas subject to periodic flooding, to promote the public health, safety and general welfare to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions. In advancing these principles and the general purpose of the Bay City Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance, the specific objectives of this zone are:

- A.** *To promote the general health, welfare and safety of the City;*
- B.** *To prevent the establishment of certain structures and land uses in areas unsuitable for human habitation because of the danger of flooding, unsanitary conditions or other hazards;*

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- C. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding;*
- D. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for sound use and development in flood-prone areas and to minimize prolonged business interruptions;*
- E. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities located in flood hazard areas;*
- F. To ensure that potential home and business buyers are notified that property is in a flood hazard area; and*
- G. To ensure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions.*

Section 4.3.02 Definitions.

Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted to give them the meaning they have in the National Flood Insurance Program to give this Ordinance its most reasonable application.

- A. Appeal. Means a request for a review of the interpretation of any provision of this ordinance or a request for a variance.*
- B. Area of Shallow Flooding. Means a designated AO or AH Zone on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with a 1 percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of 1 to 3 feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and where velocity flow may be evident. AO is characterized as sheet flow and AH indicates ponding.*
- C. Area of Special Flood Hazard. The land in the flood plain within a community subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.*
- D. Basement. Means any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.*
- E. Base Flood. Means the flood elevation having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Designation on maps always includes the letters A or V.*
- F. Below-Grade Crawl Space. Means an enclosed area below the base flood elevation in which the interior grade is not more than two feet below the lowest adjacent exterior grade and the height, measured from the interior grade of the crawlspace to the top of the crawlspace foundation, does not exceed 4 feet at any point.*
- G. Breakaway Walls. Means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces, without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system.*

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- H.** *Coastal High Hazard Area. Means an area of special flood hazard extending from offshore to the inland limit of a primary frontal dune along an open coast and any other area subject to high velocity wave action from storms or seismic sources. The area is designated on the FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE, or V.*
- I.** *Critical Facility. Means a facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to, schools, nursing homes, hospitals, and police, fire, and emergency response installations, and installations which produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.*
- J.** *Development. Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials located within the Area of Special Flood Hazard.*
- K.** *Elevated Building. Means, for insurance purposes, a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.*
- L.** *Flood or Flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:*
- 1) *The overflow of inland or tidal waters.*
 - 2) *The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.*
 - 3) *Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.*
 - 4) *The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this definition.*
- M.** *Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Map (DFIRM).*
- N.** *Flood Insurance Study. Means an examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an*

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examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e. mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

- O.** *Floodway. Means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.*
- P.** *Flood Openings. Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are prohibited or shall be designed with flood openings to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for flood openings must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect OR must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - 1) *A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.*
 - 2) *The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade.*
 - 3) *Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.**
- Q.** *Lowest Floor. Means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area including basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of this Ordinance and 44 CFR 60.3.*
- R.** *Manufactured Dwelling. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For flood hazard regulatory purposes, the term "manufactured dwelling" does not include park trailers, recreational vehicles, travel trailers, and other similar vehicles.*
- S.** *Manufactured Dwelling Park or Subdivision. A parcel or contiguous parcels of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.*
- T.** *Mean Sea Level (MSL). Means, for the purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or other datum to which the base flood elevations shown on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Maps are referenced.*
- U.** *New Construction. For floodplain management purposes, new construction means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.*

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- V.** *Recreational Vehicle. A recreational vehicle means a vehicle which is:*
- 1) *Built on a single chassis;*
 - 2) *400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;*
 - 3) *Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and*
 - 4) *Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as a temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or seasonal use.*
- W.** *Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). See “Area of Special Flood Hazard”.*
- X.** *Start of Construction. Includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.*
- Y.** *Structure. Means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank, that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.*
- Z.** *Substantial Damage. Substantial damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.*
- AA.** *Substantial Improvement. Substantial improvement means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage,” regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:*
- 1) *Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by*

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the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or

- 2) *Any alterations of a “historic structure”, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as a “historic structure.”*

BB. *Variance. Means a grant of relief by a community from the terms of a floodplain management regulation.*

CC. *Water Dependent. Means a structure for commerce or industry which cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operations.*

Section 4.3.03 *Lands to which this Ordinance applies.*

This ordinance shall apply to all Areas of Special Flood Hazards within the City Limits and Urban Growth Boundary of the City of Bay City.

Section 4.3.04 *Designation of the City Floodplain Administrator.*

The City shall appoint a City Floodplain Administrator to administer and implement this Ordinance and to make decisions to approve or deny Floodplain Development Permits in accordance with its provisions. The City Floodplain Administrator shall maintain certification as a Certified Floodplain Manager with the Association of State Floodplain Managers.

Section 4.3.05 *Duties and Responsibilities of the City Floodplain Administrator.*

The duties of the City Floodplain Administrator shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- A.** *Review all Flood Development Permit applications to determine whether the requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.*
- B.** *Review all Flood Development Permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.*
- C.** *Provide to building officials the base flood elevation and freeboard applicable to any building requiring a building permit.*
- D.** *Inspect all Flood Elevation Certificates required as a condition of Flood Development Permit approval.*
- E.** *Coordinate with the State and Federal Agencies regarding Community Assistance Visits and any amendments required for compliance with applicable state and federal criteria.*

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F. *Provide notification to FEMA as a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) within six months of project completion when:*

- 1) An applicant had obtained a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) from FEMA; or*
- 2) Development altered a watercourse; or*
- 3) Development modified a floodplain boundary; or*
- 4) Development modified Base Flood Elevations.*

Section 4.3.06 Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard.

The areas of special flood hazard area identified by the Federal Insurance Administration through a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study for the City of Bay City" 41057CV001A dated December 9, 2016, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Flood Boundary Maps 41057C0392G, 41057C0394G, and 41057C0413G and any adopted revision thereto are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of this Ordinance. The Flood Insurance Study and Flood Insurance Rate Maps and any adopted revision thereto are on file at the City Hall of Bay City, Oregon.

Section 4.3.07 Interpretation of FIRM Boundaries.

The City Floodplain Administrator shall make interpretation where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of special flood hazard areas and shall document the findings of support for the decision in the record. Such an interpretation is subject to appeal under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Section 4.3.08 Use of Other Base Flood Data.

Where base flood elevation data is not available either through the Flood Insurance Study, Flood Insurance Rate Map, or from another administrative source, the City Floodplain Administrator shall require, obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state, or other source. The City Floodplain Administrator shall review Flood Development Permit applications to assure that proposed construction will be reasonably safe from flooding. The test of reasonableness is a local judgement and includes use of historical data, high water marks, photographs of past flooding, etc., where available. Failure to elevate at least two feet above grade in these zones may result in higher insurance rates.

Section 4.3.09 Floodplain Development Permit Required.

A Floodplain Development Permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any Special Flood Hazard Area. A Flood Development Permit is required for any development within the Special Flood Hazard Area as defined in this Ordinance including and not limited to fill and other activities, grading, subdivision applications,

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utility extensions, and the placement of manufactured homes or improvement of structures.

A. *Application for a Development Permit.*

Application for a Floodplain Development Permit shall be made on forms furnished by the City Floodplain Administrator. The application shall include all information necessary to show compliance with the provisions of this ordinance including:

B. *Flood Development Permit Application Documentation.*

The Floodplain Development Permit application documentation shall include all required documentation in electronic format and three originals, signed and printed to measurable scale where applicable including:

- 1) A Pre-Construction Flood Elevation Certificate completed by a licensed, Professional Land Surveyor;*
- 2) Elevation of the site in relation to mean sea level of the lowest floor (including basement) of all structures;*
- 3) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of floodproofing in any structure;*
- 4) Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria;*
- 5) Certification by a registered professional engineer that describes the extent to which a watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of the proposed development;*
- 6) A site plan showing the nature, location, dimensions, and topographic elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures; fill, storage of materials and drainage facilities;*
- 7) Development Plans that identify the location of all development, Base Flood Elevation, Freeboard, and the Elevation of the Lowest Floor (A Zones) or Lowest Horizontal Member including the longitudinal chassis of a manufactured home (V Zones) whether or not the structure has a basement;*
- 8) For development proposed to an existing structure, documentation of the real market value determined by the Tax Assessor's Office and a calculation of the cost of work;*
- 9) All necessary permits from federal, state, or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required; and*

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10) *In Coastal High Hazard Areas, V-Zone Certification written, signed and stamped by a licensed Professional Engineer or Architect that documents that the structure is securely anchored to adequately anchored pilings or columns in order to withstand velocity floodwaters.*

C. *Flood Development Permit Documentation Required as Conditions of Approval. If the Flood Development Permit is approved, as a condition of approval, the property owner shall provide the following documentation for all new construction and substantial improvements:*

- 1) *Certification of the Lowest Floor completed by a licensed, Professional Land Surveyor;*
- 2) *A Post-Construction Flood Elevation Certificate completed by a licensed, Professional Land Surveyor; and*
- 3) *Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect of the extent to which any nonresidential structure meets floodproofing criteria.*

D. *Maintenance of Records.*

The City shall maintain in electronic format for public inspection in perpetuity all records pertaining to the provisions of this Ordinance, the issuance of a Flood Development Permit, and compliance with conditions of approval including and not limited to lowest floor, elevation and floodproofing certification records.

Section 4.3.10 *General Standards. In all areas of special flood hazards, the following standards are required:*

A. *Anchoring.*

- 1) *All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure.*
- 2) *All manufactured homes must likewise be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement, and shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. Anchoring methods may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors (Reference FEMA's "Manufactured Home Installation in Flood Hazard Areas" guidebook for additional techniques).*

B. *Construction Materials and Methods.*

- 1) *All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.*
- 2) *All new construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage.*

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- 3) *Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or otherwise elevated or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.*
- 4) *Electrical, mechanical, and plumbing components are not to be mounted on or penetrate through walls that are designed to break away under flood loads.*
- 5) *Electrical crossover connections shall be a minimum of twelve inches above Base Flood Elevation.*
- 6) *All site development shall have adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood damage.*
- 7) *Building materials and installation used for flooring and interior and exterior walls and wall coverings below the elevation required by the Flood Plain Administrator shall be flood damage resistant materials that conform to FEMA provisions.*

C. *Utilities.*

- 1) *All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems.*
- 2) *New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.*
- 3) *On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.*

D. *Subdivision Proposals.*

- 1) *All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.*
- 2) *All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.*
- 3) *All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage.*
- 4) *Where base flood elevation data has not been provided or is not available from another authoritative source, it shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments which contain at least fifty (50) lots or five (5) acres (whichever is less).*

E. *Critical Facilities.*

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New critical facilities shall be located outside the limits of the Special Flood Hazard Area except where no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the Special Flood Hazard Area shall have the lowest floor elevated three feet above Base Flood Elevation. Access to and from the critical facility shall be protected to three feet above Base Flood Elevation to the extent possible.

F. *Manufactured Dwellings.*

In addition to complying with other standards specified by this ordinance, all manufactured dwellings placed or substantially improved:

- 1) Shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the dwelling is at or above the base flood elevation.*
- 2) The bottom of the longitudinal chassis frame beam shall be at or above one foot above Base Flood Elevation in V and Coastal A Zones.*
- 3) The bottom of the longitudinal chassis frame beam shall be at or above Base Flood Elevation in Riverine A Zones.*
- 4) In A and V Zones, electrical crossover connections shall be a minimum of twelve inches above Base Flood Elevation.*
- 5) The manufactured dwelling chassis shall be anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. Anchoring methods may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the top or frame ties to ground anchors (Reference FEMA's "Manufactured Home Installation in Flood Hazard Areas" guidebook for additional techniques).*
- 6) Where the manufactured dwelling is to be placed in the A1-A30, A, and AE Zones and supported on solid foundation walls, flood openings shall be provided.*
- 7) Manufactured dwellings to be placed or substantially improved within Zones V1-V30, V, VE or Coastal A Zones designated on the community's FIRM shall comply with the standards for the Coastal High Hazard Area.*

G. *Recreational Vehicles.*

Recreational vehicles placed on sites within the Area of Special Flood Hazard are required to:

- 1) Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;*
- 2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached additions;*

or

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- 3) *Shall meet all permit elevation, and anchoring requirements for manufactured dwellings including residential standards for the A Zones and the Coastal High Hazard Area.*

Section 4.3.11 Specific Standards in Zones A1-30, AH, and AE.

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided (Zones A1-30, AH, and AE) the following provisions are required:

A. *Residential Construction.*

- 1) *New construction and substantial improvement of a residential structure shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to one foot above the base flood elevation.*
- 2) *Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding are prohibited or shall be designed with flood openings, as defined in this ordinance, to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of flood waters. Designs for flood openings must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria.*

B. *Nonresidential Construction.*

New construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement elevated to one foot above base flood elevation, or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall:

- 1) *Be floodproofed so that below the base flood level the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water;*
- 2) *Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy;*
- 3) *Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting provisions of this subsection based on their development and / or review of the structural design, specification and plans;*
- 4) *Nonresidential structures that are elevated, not floodproofed, must meet the residential construction standards for space below the lowest floor; and*
- 5) *Applicants choosing to floodproof non-residential buildings shall be notified that flood insurance premiums will be based on rates that are one foot below the floodproofed level. For example, a building floodproofed to the base flood level will be rated as one foot below the required elevation.*

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Section 4.3.12 Coastal High Hazard Area.

In Coastal High Hazard Areas, as defined in this ordinance, have special flood hazards associated with high velocity waters from tidal surges, and therefore, in addition to meeting all provisions in this Ordinance, the following provisions shall also apply:

- A.** *All new construction and substantial improvements shall be elevated on pilings and columns so that:
 - 1) *The bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor, with the exception of piling, pile caps, columns, grade beams and bracing, is elevated one foot or more above the base flood elevation; and*
 - 2) *The pile or column foundation and structure attached thereto is anchored to resist floatation, collapse and lateral movement due to the effects of wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components. Wind and water loading values shall each have a one (1) percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year 100-year mean recurrence interval).**
- B.** *A registered professional engineer or architect shall develop or review the structural design, specifications and plans for the construction and shall certify that the design and methods of construction to be used are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this Section. Wind loading values shall be those required by applicable State or local building codes.*
- C.** *Development documentation shall identify the elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the bottom of the lowest structural member of the lowest floor (excluding pilings and columns) in relation to mean sea level of all new and substantially improved structures whether or not such structures contain a basement. The City shall maintain a record of all such information.*
- D.** *All new construction and substantial improvements shall have the space below the lowest floor either free of obstruction or constructed with nonsupporting breakaway walls, open wood lattice-work or insect screening intended to collapse under wind and water loads without causing collapse, displacement, or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. For the purpose of this section, a breakaway wall shall have a design safe loading resistance of not less than ten (10) and not more than twenty (20) pounds per square foot.*
- E.** *Breakaway walls may be permitted only if a registered professional engineer or architect certifies that the designs proposed meet the following conditions:
 - 1) *Breakaway wall collapse shall result from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood; and*
 - 2) *The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system shall not be subject to collapse, displacement, or other structural damage due to the effects of**

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wind and water loads acting simultaneously on all building components (structural and nonstructural). Maximum wind and water loading values to be used in this determination shall each have a one percent chance of building equaled or exceeded in any given year.

- F.** *Wind loading values shall be those required by applicable State or local building standards.*
- G.** *Walls intended to break away under flood loads shall have flood openings as defined.*
- H.** *If breakaway walls are utilized, such enclosed space shall be usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage. Such space shall not be used for human habitation.*
- I.** *All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved Coastal High Hazard Area as defined in this Ordinance shall meet the General Standards for placement of Manufactured Dwellings.*
- J.** *Recreational Vehicles placed on sites in the Coastal High Hazard Area as defined in this Ordinance shall meet the General Standards for the placement of Recreational Vehicles.*
- K.** *All new construction shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.*
- L.** *The use of fill for structural support of buildings is prohibited.*
- M.** *The City prohibits man-made alteration of sand dunes which would increase potential flood damage.*
- N.** *Basement floors that are below grade on all sides are prohibited.*

Section 4.3.13 *Alteration of Watercourses.*

Prior to the alteration or relocation of a watercourse, the City Floodplain Administrator shall:

- A.** *Notify adjacent communities and the State Coordinating Officer, currently the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Insurance Administration;*
- B.** *Require that a professional engineer provide signed, stamped written certification that the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse flood carrying capacity is not diminished; and*
- C.** *Require that a professional engineer provide a signed, stamped, written maintenance plan for the altered or relocated watercourse and a bond or similar assurance that authorizes the City to undertake the cost of the maintenance if the property owner fails to do so in a timely manner.*

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Section 4.3.14 Compliance.

No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted or altered without full compliance with the terms of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations.

Section 4.3.15 Interpretation.

In the interpretation and application of this Ordinance, all provisions shall be considered as minimum requirement, liberally construed in favor of the City of Bay City, Oregon and deemed neither to limit nor repeal any provisions of other City of Bay City Ordinances.

Section 4.3.16 Warning and Disclaimer of Liability.

The degree of flood protection required by this Ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Ordinance does not imply land outside the areas of special flood hazards or uses permitted within in such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the City of Bay City or by an officer or employee thereof, or the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Section 4.3.17 Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.

This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another ordinance, easement, covenant or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

Section 4.3.18 Restrictions and Prohibited Uses.

- A.** *Restrictions. Restrictions regarding heights, rear yards, side yards, front yard setback, minimum lot area, signs, vision clearance and parking spaces shall be the same as set forth in each specific zone located within the Area of Special Flood Hazard.*
- B.** *Prohibited Uses. It shall be unlawful to erect, alter, maintain or establish in a special flood hazard area any building, use or occupancy not permitted or allowed in the foregoing provisions, except as nonconforming uses.*

Section 4.3.19 Variances.

Variances may be issued by the City in accordance with Section 60.6(b) of the Federal Regulations governing flood insurance (Title 44 CFR) and any amendment thereto, together with the Bay City Development Ordinance.

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The issuance of a variance is for floodplain management purposes only. Insurance premium rates are determined by statute according to actuarial risk and will not be modified by the granting of a variance.

Variations may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structures continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

A. *Variance Procedures. Procedures for the granting of variances by the City are as follows:*

- 1) Variations may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level. While the granting of variances is generally limited to a lot size less than one-half acre, deviations from that limitation may occur. However, as the lot size increases beyond one-half acre, the required technical justification for issuing a variance increase.*
- 2) Variance procedures are governed by the Bay City Development Ordinance.*
- 3) Variations shall only be issued by the City for new construction and substantial improvements and for other development necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use where the City adopts findings that support:*
 - a) All criteria in the Variance section of the Bay City Development Ordinance;*
 - b) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant;*
 - c) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances;*
 - d) A determination that the variance is the minimum necessary to afford relief, considering the flood hazard; and*
 - e) The structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and create no additional threats to public safety.*
- 4) Variations shall not be issued within any designated regulatory floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result;*
- 5) The City shall provide written notice to property owners as required under the Bay City Development Ordinance.*

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- 6) *The City shall notify the applicant in writing that:*
 - a) *The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance; and*
 - b) *Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.*
 - 7) *The Planning Commission shall review the applicant's burden of proof and shall approve or disapprove a request in accordance with the Bay City Development Ordinance.*
 - 8) *The City shall:*
 - a) *Maintain a record of all variance actions including justification for their issuance; and*
 - b) *Report such variances issued in its annual or biennial report submitted to the State Coordinating Officer and the Federal Insurance Administrator.*
- B.** *The Federal Insurance Administrator may review the City's findings justifying the granting of variances, and if that review indicates a pattern inconsistent with the objectives of sound flood plain management, the Federal Insurance Administrator may take appropriate action.*
- C.** *Authorization of a variance shall be void after six months unless the new construction, substantial improvement or approved activity has taken place. However, the Planning Commission may authorize a six-month extension in conformance with the Bay City Development Ordinance.*

Section 4.3.20 *Appeal Administration Procedures.*

- A.** *An appeal of a City Floodplain Manager ruling or interpretation of a requirement of this Ordinance may be made to the Planning Commission pursuant to the procedures in the City Bay City Development Ordinance.*
- B.** *An appeal of a Planning Commission decision shall be made to the City Council pursuant to the procedures in the City of Bay City Development Ordinance.*
- C.** *The administrative procedures for public hearings and appeals shall be pursuant to the procedures in the City of Bay City Development Ordinance.*
- D.** *The City shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Insurance Administration upon request.*

Section 4.3.21 *Penalties.*

Any intentional or knowing violation of this Ordinance may be punished as a Class "C" misdemeanor. A violation of this Ordinance shall be considered a separate offense for

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each day the violation continues. Further, all other remedies are available to the City, including abatement proceedings and all penalties available under the Bay City Development Ordinance.

Section 4.4 Estuarine and Shoreline Standards

Section 4.4.01 Aquaculture Facilities

- A.** Evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that aquaculture facilities do not prevent access to navigational channels and that obstruction of access to publicly owned lands and recreation use areas is minimized.
- B.** Aquaculture facilities should be designed to minimize their visual impact (view obstruction). Whenever feasible, submerged structures are preferred over floating structures.
- C.** The design and construction of an aquaculture facility should consider reclamation and re-use of waste water.
- D.** Water diversion structures or man-made spawning channels shall be constructed so as to maintain required stream flows for aquatic life in adjacent streams and avoid significant reduction or acceleration of average water flow in an associated marsh. Water Quality policies shall apply.
- E.** Shellfish culture facilities shall either be located more than 2,000 feet away from sanitary sewer outfalls so that there will be no potential health hazard or shall make provisions for purification of water used in the aquaculture operation.
- F.** Water discharge from an aquaculture facility shall meet all federal and state water quality standards and any conditions attached to a waste discharge permit. Water Quality policies shall apply.
- G.** All state and federal laws governing environmental quality, resource protection, public health and safety, and engineering standards shall be met in the design, siting, construction and operation of aquaculture facilities. This determination shall be made by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife or other state or federal agencies with regulatory authority over aquaculture facilities.
- H.** Aquaculture facilities in Estuary Conservation (EC) Zones and Estuary Natural (EN) Zones shall be permitted only if evidence can be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
 - 1) Aquaculture facilities in Estuary Development (ED) Zones will not preclude the provision or maintenance of navigation or other needs for commercial and industrial water-dependent uses and will not pre-empt the use of shorelands especially suited for water-dependent development.

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- 2) Aquaculture facilities in Estuary Natural (EN) Zones will be consistent with the resource capabilities and purpose of the management unit(s) in which they are to be located. The Oregon Department of Agriculture shall provide these findings for oyster culture and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife shall provide them for other types of aquaculture in instances when Bay City finds that it does not have the technical expertise or resources to make them.
 - 3) Aquaculture facilities in Estuary Conservation (EC) Zones will require a resource capability determination where dredging, fill, or other alterations of the estuary are needed, other than incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structure.
 - 4) Aquaculture facilities in Estuary Natural (EN) Zones will not require dredging or fill other than incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removal of in-water structures.
- I. Leasing of publicly-owned estuarine waters, intertidal areas or tidal wetlands for aquaculture shall be subject to the requirements of the Division of State Lands.
 - J. Dredge, fill, shoreline stabilization, piling/dolphin installation or other activities in conjunction with an aquaculture facility shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.

Section 4.4.02 Siting, Design, Construction, Maintenance, or Expansion of Dikes

- A. Diking policy requirements in the Bay City Comprehensive Plan shall be met.
- B. Proposals for new dike construction or dike maintenance or repair shall be accompanied by a brief statement from the local Soil and Water Conservation Service or a certified engineer stating that:
 - 1) The project is in conformance with good engineering practices and any applicable rules and regulations set forth by the Oregon **Division Department** of State Lands and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 - 2) Provides for suitable erosion protection for the dike face.
 - 3) Will produce no appreciable flood and erosion potential upstream or downstream of the proposed project.
- C. When temporary dikes are constructed in intertidal areas or tidal wetlands, notice must be given to the **Division Department** of State Lands within 24 hours following the start of such activity and their approval for continuation of the project must be obtained (ORS **541.615 (4)196.810**). Intertidal areas and tidal wetlands shall be restored by the sponsor of the dike to pre-dike conditions after the removal of temporary dikes.

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- D.** Fill, shoreline stabilization, or other activities in conjunction with new dikes involving fill in intertidal areas and tidal wetlands is subject to the requirements of the State Fill and Removal Law (ORS ~~541.605 – 541.665~~**196.800 – 196.860**) and the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217) (applies to fill only).

Section 4.4.03 Docks and Moorages

- A.** Docks and Moorages policy requirements in the Bay City Comprehensive Plan shall be met.
- B.** When new construction or expansion of docks and moorages is proposed, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
- 1) The size of the facility is the minimum necessary to accommodate the number and size of boats using the facility. Maximum size limit for single purpose private dock (excluding walkways) shall be 150 square feet.
 - 2) Alternatives such as dryland storage, launching ramps, or mooring buoys are impractical.
- C.** To ensure that consideration is given to the beneficial, economic, and social impacts of moorages on local communities, proposals for new or expanded moorages should include statements on the impacts to local communities derived from increases in employment or increases in commercial or recreational activity.
- D.** Open pile piers or secured floats shall be used for dock construction. Piers and floats shall extend no further out into the water than is needed to provide navigational access.
- E.** Floating docks shall be designed so that they do not rest on the bottom at low water.
- F.** Single purpose docks shall be permitted if evidence is provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that cooperative use facilities (marinas or community docks or mooring buoys) are unavailable, impractical or will not satisfy the need.
- G.** Covered or enclosed moorages shall be limited to 10% (in number) of the total moorage spaces of a given moorage.
- H.** To avoid contamination of estuarine water, intertidal areas or tidal wetlands, public docks and moorages should provide enclosed facilities on shorelands for public dumping of oil and emptying of holding tanks.
- I.** When docks and moorages are proposed in Estuary Conservation 1 or Estuary Conservation 2 Zones, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed dock or moorage is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the long-term use of renewable resources and does not constitute a major alteration to the estuary. In assessing the resource capabilities of an

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area, consideration shall be given to the size or intensity of the proposed facility and its location with respect to adjacent resources.

- J.** Moorages with a capacity greater than 25 boats shall be subject to Port Facility and Marina standards.
- K.** Dredging, fill, poling/dolphin installation, shore-land stabilization, or other activities in conjunction with the construction of docks and moorages shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.

Section 4.4.04 Dredged Material Disposal

- A.** Dredged material disposal shall occur only in approved dredge material disposal sites or for fill of development sites which have received appropriate local, state and federal permits. All Dredged Material Disposal policy requirements and fill standards shall apply.
- B.** State and federal water quality standards shall be met during all phases of dredged material disposal. Water Quality policies shall apply.
- C.** The timing of dredged material disposal shall be coordinated with state and federal resource agencies to ensure adequate protection of wildlife habitat, bird nesting areas, fish runs and fish spawning activity and to minimize interference with fishing activities.
- D.** Ocean disposal of dredged material shall be permitted only in an ocean disposal site approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency.
- E.** With regard to in-water disposal in the river estuary and ocean:
 - 1) Consideration shall be given to the need for the proposed disposal and the availability and desirability of alternate sites and methods of disposal that might be less damaging to the environment.
 - 2) The physical and chemical characteristics of the dredged material should be compared with those of the disposal site, and consideration should be given to matching the dredged material to the capabilities of the site.
 - 3) In-water disposal requires either an EPA/DEQ water quality certification or a short-term exemption. Polluted materials that cannot meet EPA/DEQ requirements for ocean disposal shall be disposed of on non-aquatic sites designed to properly settle out all pollutants prior to discharge back into the aquatic system. Dredged material disposal shall not be permitted in the vicinity of a public water supply intake.

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- 4) Flow-lane disposal of dredged material shall be monitored to assure that estuarine sedimentation is consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of affected natural and conservation management units.

F. Ocean disposal of dredged material shall be conducted to assure that U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Environmental Protection Agency standards are met, and that:

- 1) The amount of material deposited at a site will not seriously impact local ocean resources.
- 2) Interference with sport and commercial fishing is minimized.
- 3) Disposal is confined to the authorized disposal site.
- 4) The sediment transport of the materials after disposal will not return to the bar or to the estuary.

This determination shall be made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency during their review of permit applications for ocean disposal of dredged material.

G. ~~Disposal of dredged materials on ocean beaches for purposes of beach nourishment shall be conducted to ensure that:~~

- ~~1) The volume and frequency of dredged material disposal are controlled to avoid excessive fluctuations in beach profile. A stable beach profile shall be maintained as nearly as possible.~~
- ~~2) Adverse impacts on benthic productivity and native plants and wildlife within and downstream of the disposal site shall be avoided or minimized. Particular care shall be taken to ensure that erosion or smothering of productive habitat areas does not occur.~~
- ~~3) The dredged material is uncontaminated and composed predominantly of sand with a particle size compatible with material on the receiving shores.~~

H. Land disposal of dredged materials shall be conducted to ensure that the integrity of estuarine waters, streams, underground springs, and waterways is maintained. To ensure this:

- 1) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers guidelines for design of containment areas at dredged material disposal sites shall be followed. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shall be responsible for determining that these guidelines have been met.
- 2) All surface water runoff from disposed dredged materials shall be controlled and shall enter the water way or estuary directly as practicable to the main channel or deep water for dilution.

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- 3) When necessary, dikes shall be constructed around land dredged material sites.
 - 4) Dredged material disposal settling ponds shall be designed to ~~maintain at least one foot of standing water at all times~~ to encourage proper settling of suspended solids. Secondary dredged material disposal settling ponds may be necessary to ensure the proper treatment of overflow waters, particularly in areas used for disposal of spoils containing toxic materials.
 - 5) Runoff from disposed dredged materials must pass over an appropriately designed and operated weir. Weir design and size shall be dependent upon the size of the disposal site and the physical and chemical characteristics of the dredged material.
- I. The final height and slope after each use of land dredged material site shall be such that:
 - 1) The site does not enlarge itself by sloughing and erosion at the expense of adjacent aquatic areas.
 - 2) Loss of material from the site during storms and freshets is minimized.
 - 3) Interference with the view from nearby residences, scenic viewpoints, and parks is avoided.
 - J. Revegetation of land disposal sites shall occur as soon as is practicable in order to retard water or wind induced erosion and to restore agricultural or wildlife habitat value to the site. Native species or non-native species approved by the Soil Conservation Service shall be used ~~and reference shall be made to the Inter-Agency Seeding Manual prepared by the Soil Conservation Service.~~
 - K. Disposal of dredged material should occur on the smallest practicable land area consistent with the use of the property and the characteristics of the dredged material. Clearing of the land should occur in stages on an as-needed basis. Re-use of existing disposal sites is preferred over creation of new sites in order to minimize the total land area covered by dredged material.
 - L. Before dredged materials are disposed of on land areas for use as fill in approved fill projects, a determination shall be made that the structural characteristics of the material are suitable for this use.
 - M. The use of agricultural lands for dredged material disposal shall occur only when the sponsor of the dredging project can demonstrate that the soils can be restored to agricultural productivity after disposal use is completed.
 - N. Dredging project proposals shall provide at least a 5-year program for disposal of dredged material, consistent with the standards listed above. Disposal programs shall

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provide a mechanism for establishing stockpile sites of fill material suitable for use in approved fill projects.

Section 4.4.05 Dredging in Estuarine Waters, Intertidal Areas and Tidal Wetlands

- A. The following standards shall **apply to any dredging project that also requires a state or federal removal/fill permit** ~~only to dredging in excess of 50 c.y. within a 12-month period or dredging of 50 c.y. or less which requires a Section 10 permit fee from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.~~
- B. When dredging in estuarine waters, intertidal areas or tidal wetlands is proposed, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made to the City that:
- 1) The dredging is necessary for navigation or other water-dependent uses that require an estuarine location or is specifically allowed by the management unit or zone.
 - 2) A need (i.e. a substantial public benefit) is demonstrated and the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights.
 - 3) If no feasible alternative upland locations exist.
 - 4) If adverse impacts are minimized.
- C. Dredging projects shall meet all requirements of the State Fill and Removal Law (ORS ~~541.604 – 541.665~~ **196.800**), Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, and other applicable state and federal laws. These requirements shall be enforced by state and federal agencies with regulatory authority over dredging projects.
- D. Existing water quality, quantity, and rate of flow shall be maintained or improved. Minimum stream flow requirements shall be maintained. Water Quality policies shall apply.
- E. Flushing capacity of estuaries shall be maintained. A hydrologic report from a professional registered hydrologist or engineer may be required by the Planning Commission to ensure that this standard has been met.
- F. Dredging shall be timed in order to minimize the effects of sedimentation and turbidity and to minimize impacts on fish, shellfish, and recreational and commercial fishery activities. The work periods specified in the **Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources (ODFW, 1976)** shall be followed unless approval of alternative work periods has been obtained from ODFW.
- G. Evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that projects requiring dredging are sited and designed so that initial and maintenance dredging are minimized.

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- H.** Dredging proposals shall provide at least a 5-year program for disposal of dredged materials. Programs for disposal of dredged material shall be consistent with Dredged Material Disposal standards.
- I.** Dredging proposals requiring mitigation shall include a mitigation plan consistent with Mitigation standards.
- J.** New dredging projects shall not be allowed in areas where insufficient data is available to assess the relative biological value. Under these circumstances, the applicant may arrange to provide the necessary information with the technical assistance of state and federal resource agencies.
- K.** When dredging for the purpose of on-site maintenance of existing facilities is proposed, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
 - 1) The dredging is necessary to maintain proper operation of the facility.
 - 2) The amount of dredging proposed is confined to the geographic area of the existing facility and is the minimum amount necessary to fulfill the need.
- L.** Excavation to create new water surface area shall be subject to the standards listed above and to the following standards:
 - 1) Provisions shall be made for the stabilization of new banklines prior to the connection of the new water body to existing water bodies. Excavation of as much as is practical of the new water body shall be completed before it is connected to existing water bodies.
 - 2) Toxic substances or other pollutants shall not leak into the water as a result of the excavation.
 - 3) Erosion of adjacent shoreline areas and excessive sedimentation and turbidity in adjacent aquatic areas shall be avoided.
 - 4) Excavation shall occur at a time that will minimize its impact on aquatic life.
 - 5) Excavated materials shall not be disposed of in estuarine water, intertidal areas, or tidal wetlands, except as part of an approved fill project subject to Fill standards.
- M.** Dredging for the purpose of bankline or stream alteration (i.e. realignment of a stream bank or the entire stream either within or without its normal high water boundaries) shall be subject to the standards listed above and to the following standards:
 - 1) Alignments should make maximum use of natural or existing deep water channels provided that pockets of stagnant water are not created.

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- 2) Erosion of adjacent shoreland areas and excessive sedimentation and turbidity in adjacent aquatic areas shall be avoided.
 - 3) Temporary stabilization (mulching or sodding), sediment basins or other performance equivalent structures may be required at the discretion of the Planning Commission.
 - 4) Provision shall be made for stabilization of new banklines. Shoreline Stabilization standards shall apply.
 - 5) Adverse impacts on fish spawning, feeding, migration, and transit routes and wildlife habitat shall be evaluated and minimized.
- N.** An impact assessment shall be conducted during local, state, and federal review of permit applications for dredging in estuarine water, intertidal areas, or tidal wetlands. The impact assessment shall follow the procedures outlined in ~~Section 2.315~~ **Section 6.15**. Identified adverse impacts shall be minimized to be consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area.

Section 4.4.06 Energy Facilities and Utilities

- A.** When new energy facilities are proposed within estuarine waters, intertidal areas or tidal wetlands, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
- 1) A public need (i.e., a substantial public benefit) exists and the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights.
 - 2) Alternative non-aquatic locations are unavailable or impractical.
 - 3) Dredging, fill, and other adverse impacts are avoided or minimized.
- B.** Electrical or communication transmission lines shall be located underground or along existing rights-of-way unless economically unfeasible.
- C.** Above-ground utilities shall be located to have the least adverse effect on visual and other aesthetic characteristics of the area. Interference with public use and public access to the estuary shall be minimized.
- D.** Whenever practical, new utility lines and crossings within estuarine waters, intertidal areas, or tidal wetlands shall follow the same corridors as existing lines and crossings.
- E.** Water discharge into estuarine waters, intertidal areas, and tidal wetlands from an energy facility or utility shall meet EPA and DEQ standards and shall not produce increases in temperature in the receiving waters which would have adverse impacts on aquatic life. Water Quality policies shall apply.

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- F. When new energy facilities and utilities are proposed in EN Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed use is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the preservation of areas needed for scientific, research or educational needs.
- G. When storm water and sewer outfalls are proposed in **ECA**, EC2 and EC1 Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed use is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the use will not preclude the provision or maintenance of navigation and other public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses.
- H. When new energy facilities and utilities are proposed in Estuary Development (ED) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed facility will not preclude the provisions of maintenance of navigation and other public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses.
- I. Storm water and sewer outfalls shall go out to channels or areas where flushing will be adequate and shall not empty onto tideflats or intertidal wetlands. Effluent from outfalls must meet DEQ and EPA water quality standards. Water Quality policies shall apply.
- J. Dredge, fill, shoreline stabilization or other activities in conjunction with construction of energy facilities or utilities shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.
- K. Energy facilities and utilities shall be sited so that they do not and will not require structural shoreline stabilization methods.

Section 4.4.07 Fill in Estuarine Waters, Intertidal Areas, and Tidal Wetlands

- A. The following standards shall apply **to any dredging project that also requires a state or federal removal/fill permit only to fill in excess of 50 c.y. or fill of less than 50 c.y. which requires a Section 10 or 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.**
- B. When fill in estuarine water, intertidal areas, or tidal wetlands is proposed, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
 - 1) The fill is necessary for navigation or other water-dependent uses that require an estuarine location or is specifically allowed by the management unit or zone.
 - 2) A need (i.e., a substantial public benefit) is demonstrated and the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights.
 - 3) No feasible alternative upland locations exist.
 - 4) Adverse impacts are minimized.

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- C. When fill for the purpose of on-site maintenance of existing facilities is proposed, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
 - 1) There are no alternatives to fill to maintain proper operation of the facility.
 - 2) The amount of fill proposed is confined to the geographic area of the existing facility and is the minimum amount necessary to fulfill the need.
- D. Where existing public access is reduced, suitable access as part of the development project shall be provided.
- E. The fill shall be placed at a time that will minimize sedimentation and turbidity. The work periods specified **in the Oregon Guidelines for Timing of In-Water Work to Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources (ODFW, 2023)** shall be followed unless approval of alternative work periods has been obtained from the ODFW.
- F. Only non-polluted materials may be used for fill. Materials which would create water quality problems are not permitted.
- G. The perimeters of the fill shall be provided with erosion prevention measures consistent with Shore-line Stabilization standards.
- H. Fills shall be placed so that adjacent or nearby property is not adversely impacted by increased erosion, shoaling, or flooding produced by changes in littoral drift or other changes in water circulation patterns. An affidavit from a professional registered engineer or hydrologist may be required by the Planning Commission as a result of the impact assessment required in ~~Section 2.345~~, **Section 6.15**.
- I. Fill proposals requiring mitigation shall include a mitigation plan consistent with Mitigation standards.
- J. Fill in estuarine water, intertidal areas, and tidal wetlands shall be subject to the requirements of the State Fill and Removal Law (ORS ~~541.605-541.665~~**196.800-196.860**), the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 95-217), and other applicable state and federal laws. These requirements shall be enforced by state and federal agencies with regulatory authority over fill projects.
- K. An impact assessment shall be conducted during the local, ~~state, and federal~~ review of permit applications for fill in estuarine waters, intertidal areas or tidal wetlands, according to the provision outlined in **Section 6.15**. Identified adverse impacts shall be minimized to be consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area.

Section 4.4.08 Forestry and the Forest Products Industry

- A. Lot storage, sorting, and processing areas in shorelands adjacent to estuaries or waterways shall be designed, constructed, and operated to control leachates and prevent the loss of bark, chips, sawdust, and other wood debris into public waters.

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- B.** In-water log handling, sorting, and storage areas, and log storage, sorting, and processing areas in shorelands adjacent to estuaries or other water bodies shall be subject to the requirements of the water quality program administered by the Department of Environmental Quality under the Clean Water Act of 1977 (PL 92-500). DEQ, in conjunction with other affected resource agencies, shall be responsible for determining that the flushing characteristics of in-water log handling, sorting, and storage areas, the number of logs and duration of storage, and the bark and debris controls for both in-water and shoreland sites are such that state and federal clean water standards are met.
- C.** Leasing of publicly owned aquatic areas for the purpose of in-water log handling, sorting, and storage shall be subject to the requirements of the ~~Division~~ **Department** of State Lands.
- D.** When new in-water log handling, sorting, and storage areas are proposed in estuarine waters, evidence must be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that:

 - 1) The proposed use is an integral part of the process of water-borne transportation of logs (i.e., is water-dependent).
 - 2) There is a public need (i.e. a substantial public benefit) for the proposed use and the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights.
 - 3) Alternative non-aquatic locations are unavailable, impracticable, or do not meet the need.
 - 4) Conflicts with navigation, aquaculture, and commercial and recreational fishing have been avoided or minimized.
 - 5) East leg-down facilities for transfer of logs from land to water have been provided for (free fall log dumps shall not be permitted).
 - 6) Sites are located to avoid shellfish beds, shallow spawning areas, or areas where grounding of logs will occur.

Section 4.4.09 Industrial and Commercial Uses in Estuarine Waters, Intertidal Areas, and Tidal Wetlands

- A.** Evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:

 - 1) The amount of estuarine surface area occupied is the minimum required to meet the need.
 - 2) Provision has been made for public access, viewpoints, and recreational use, consistent with safety and security considerations.

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- 3) Multipurpose and cooperative use of piers, wharves, parking areas, or handling and storage facilities have been provided for or are impracticable.
 - 4) Floating structures are designed so as not to rest on the bottom at low water and are protected against currents and waves.
 - 5) Alteration of productive intertidal areas and tidal marshes has been avoided or minimized.
 - 6) Adverse impacts on the following have been avoided or minimized to be consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area:
 - a) Water quality.
 - b) Hydrographic characteristics. Aquatic life and habitat.
 - c) Aquatic Life and habitat.**
 - d) Bird and wildlife habitat.
 - e) Fish transit and migration routes.
- B.** Removal of riparian vegetation shall be permitted only if direct access to water is required in conjunction with a water-dependent use. Replacement of riparian vegetation shall be required where consistent with water-dependent use to enhance attractiveness or assist in bank stabilization.
- C.** Visual access to the water shall not be impaired by the placement of signs. When feasible, signs shall be constructed on or against existing buildings to minimize visual obstruction of the shoreline and water bodies. Off-premise outdoor advertising signs shall not be allowed within estuarine waters, intertidal areas, or tidal wetlands.
- D.** The design and construction of new industrial and commercial facilities should consider reclamation and re-use of wastewater.
- E.** Provision for the prevention and control of contaminants from entering the water shall be made. A contingency plan to provide for containment of cleanup of spills of contaminants shall be provided.
- F.** Industrial outfalls, sewer outfalls, and storm water outfalls shall go out to channels or areas where flushing will be adequate and shall not empty onto tideflats or salt marshes. Effluent from outfalls must meet DEQ and EPA water quality standards. Water Quality policies shall apply.
- G.** When water-dependent industrial and commercial uses are proposed in Estuary Conservation 2 (EC2) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicants and findings made by the City that the proposed use is consistent with the resource

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capabilities of the area and the long-term use of renewable resources and does not cause a major alteration of the estuary.

- H.** When water-related or non-dependent, non-related industrial or commercial uses are proposed in Estuary Development (ED) Zones, evidence must be presented that:
 - 1) The use will not preclude the provision or maintenance of navigation and other needed public, commercial and industrial water-dependent uses.
 - 2) The use will not pre-empt the use of shorelands especially suited for water-dependent development.
 - 3) Non-water dependent and non-water related uses which permanently alter estuarine resources and values shall include evidence of the public benefits derived from the project which shall include the beneficial economic impacts generated by increases in employment and/or indirect economic impacts generated by increases in commercial, industrial, or recreational activity within the area.
- I.** All state and federal laws governing the use, handling, storage, treatment, and disposal of toxic materials, petroleum, wastewater and organic wastes, and other state and federal laws governing environmental quality, resource protection, or public health and safety shall be met. This determination shall be made by appropriate state or federal agencies with regulatory authority.
- J.** Dredging, fill, piling/dolphin installation, shoreline stabilization, disposal of dredged material or other activities in conjunction with industrial and commercial uses shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.

Section 4.4.10 Land Transportation Facilities

- A.** Proposals for new county or state highways or railroads shall provide an evaluation of the proposed project on the following:
 - 1) Land use patterns.
 - 2) Energy use.
 - 3) Air and water quality.
 - 4) Estuarine habitat, functions, and processes.
 - 5) Existing transportation facilities.
 - 6) Physical and visual access to estuaries and shorelands.
- B.** Evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the siting, design, construction and maintenance of land transportation facilities will be conducted to avoid mass soil wasting or excessive surface erosion.

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- C.** Land transportation facility proposals shall include a rehabilitation plan specifying the method and timing of necessary site rehabilitation. Site rehabilitation plans shall provide for replacement of riparian vegetation.
- D.** Vegetated buffer strips shall be maintained, whenever practicable, along roadways to manage storm drainage runoff.
- E.** When culverts are used in association with bridge crossings, spring line natural bottom culverts are preferred over box culverts.
- F.** All bridge crossings and culverts shall be positioned and maintained to allow fish passage, avoid interference with anadromous fish runs, and to prevent any constriction of natural streams which would result in increases in flood or erosion potential. When culverts are used, no fill shall be allowed in streams, rivers, or estuaries.
- G.** When new bridge crossing support structures are proposed in Estuary Conservation 2 (EC2), Estuary Conservation 1 (EC1) and Estuary Natural (EN) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed use is consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area.
- H.** When new land transportation facilities are proposed in Estuary Development (ED) Zones, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed use will not preclude the provision or maintenance of navigation and other needed public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses.
- I.** Dredging, fill, piling/dolphin installation, shoreline stabilization, dredged material disposal, or other activities in conjunction with land transportation facilities shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.

Section 4.4.11 Mining and Mineral Extraction

- A.** Mining and Mineral Extraction policy requirements in the Bay City Comprehensive Plan shall be met.
- B.** Mining and mineral extraction proposals shall include a mining plan and a rehabilitation plan specifying the method and timing of necessary site rehabilitation. Any necessary rehabilitation of mining and/or mineral extraction sites shall be completed within two years of the completion of the mining or mineral extraction operation.
- C.** Evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that mining and mineral extraction projects are sited, designed, operated, and maintained to ensure that adverse impacts on the following are minimized:
 - 1) Aquatic life and habitat, including but not limited to the spawning, rearing, and passage requirements of anadromous fish.

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- 2) Bird and wildlife habitat.
 - 3) Hydrographic characteristics, including but not limited to the alteration of local currents that may affect adjacent properties by causing erosion, accretion or increased flooding.
 - 4) Water Quality policies shall apply.
- D.** Temporary removal of riparian vegetation shall be permitted in cases where direct water access is required as part of a mining or mineral extraction operation. Site rehabilitation plans shall provide for replacement of riparian vegetation.
- E.** Spoils and stockpiles shall not be placed within estuarine water, intertidal areas, or tidal wetlands, unless as part of an approved fill project subject to Fill standards.
- F.** When mining and mineral extraction projects are proposed in Estuary Conservation 1 (EC1) and Estuary Conservation 2(EC2) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed project is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the long-term use of renewable resources and does not cause a major alteration of the estuary.
- G.** When mining and mineral extraction projects are proposed in Estuary Development (ED) Zones, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the maintenance of navigation and other needed public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses.
- H.** Dredging, fill, or other activities in conjunction with mining and mineral extraction shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.
- I.** The location and operation of mining and mineral extraction projects shall be in conformance with the requirements of the Department of State Lands (ORS ~~541.605-541.665-196.800-196.860~~; ORS 273.551; ORS 273.775 – 273.780), the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (ORS 520.005 – 520.095) and other applicable state and federal laws governing environmental quality, resource protection and public health and safety. These requirements shall be enforced by state and federal agencies with regulatory authority over mining and mineral extraction projects.

Section 4.4.12 Mitigation

- A.** Mitigation for dredge or fill within intertidal areas or tidal marshes shall be required by the ~~Director of the Division~~ **Department** of State Lands (under the provisions of ORS ~~541.605-541.665-196.800-196.860~~). The suitability of a mitigation proposal for a given proposed project shall be determined by the director of the ~~Division~~ **Department** of State Lands according to the procedure established in ~~Oregon~~ **Ore** Administrative Rule ~~85-245~~ (Chapter 141-**div 85**).

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- B.** Mitigation projects shall go into effect prior to or at the same time as the development project.

Section 4.4.13 Navigation Structures and Navigational Aids

- A.** When navigational structures are proposed, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and finding made by the City that:
 - 1) The amount of estuarine surface area occupied is the minimum necessary to accomplish the proposed use.
 - 2) The project will not interfere with the normal public use of fishery, recreation, or water resources.
 - 3) The proposed project will not adversely impact adjacent or nearby property through increased erosion, shoaling, or flooding produced by changes in littoral drift or other changes in water circulation patterns (an affidavit from a professional registered engineer or hydrologist may be required).
 - 4) Non-structural solutions are unavailable, impractical, or do not meet the need.
- B.** When floating breakwaters are proposed in Estuary Conservation 1 (EC1) and Estuary Conservation 2 (EC2) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed use is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the long-term use of renewable resources and does not cause a major alteration of the estuary.
- C.** Navigational structures shall meet all applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers engineering standards. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shall be responsible for determining that these engineering standards have been met.
- D.** An impact assessment shall be conducted during local, ~~state, and federal~~ review of permit applications for navigational structures. The impact assessment shall follow the procedures outlined in Section **6.15**. Identified adverse impacts shall be minimized to be consistent with the resource capabilities and purpose of the area.
- E.** Dredging, fill, or other activities in conjunction with navigational structures and navigational aids shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.

Section 4.4.14 Piling/Dolphin Installation

- A.** When piling or dolphin installation is proposed, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
 - 1) The amount of estuarine surface area occupied is the minimum necessary to accomplish the proposed use.

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- 2) The project will not unduly interfere with the normal public use of fishery, recreational, or water resources.
 - 3) The proposed project will not adversely impact adjacent or nearby property through increased erosion, shoaling, or flooding produced by changes in littoral drift or other changes in water circulation patterns. An affidavit from a professional registered engineer or hydrologist may be required by the Planning Commission as a result of the impact assessment required in ~~Section 2.315~~ **Section 6.15**.
- B.** When new piling or dolphin installation is proposed in Estuary Natural (EN), Estuary Conservation 2 (EC2) or Estuary Conservation 1 (EC1) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area.
- C.** When proposals for new piling or dolphin installation in conjunction with a non-water-dependent or non-water-related use within Estuary Development (ED) Zones are made, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the maintenance of navigation and other needed public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses.
- D.** Piling/dolphin replacement and new installation shall meet all applicable U.S. Army Corps of Engineers engineering standards and permit requirements. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers shall be responsible for determining that these engineering standards and permit requirements have been met.
- E.** An impact assessment shall be conducted during local, ~~state, and federal~~ review of permit applications for piling/dolphin installation. The impact assessment shall follow the procedures outlined in **Section 6.15**. Identified adverse impacts shall be minimized to be consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area.

Section 4.4.15 Restoration

- A.** Restoration and Enhancement policy requirements in the Bay City Comprehensive Plan shall be met.
- B.** Proposals for restoration projects shall present evidence that:
- 1) The restored area is a shallow subtidal or an intertidal or tidal marsh area after alteration work is performed.
 - 2) The restored area may not have been a functioning part of the estuarine system when alteration work begins.
 - 3) The restored area is revitalizing, returning or replacing original attributes and amenities which have been diminished or lost by past alterations, activities, or catastrophic events.

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- C.** Estuarine enhancement project proposals shall identify:
 - 1) The original conditions to be enhanced.
 - 2) The cause of the loss of degradation.
 - 3) The location and extent of action necessary to achieve the enhancement objective.
- D.** Estuarine enhancement project proposals shall present evidence that the project will result in an overall improvement in the cultural, historic, economic, or navigation features of an estuary, which will outweigh any adverse impacts.
- E.** When active restoration and enhancement projects are proposed in Estuary Natural (EN) or Estuary Conservation Aquaculture (ECA) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and with the protection of significant fish and wildlife habitats, biological productivity, and of scientific, research and educational needs.
- F.** When active restoration and enhancement projects are proposed in Estuary Conservation 1 (EC1) or Estuary Conservation 2 (EC2) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed use is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the long-term use of renewable resources, and does not cause a major alteration of the estuary.
- G.** When passive or active restoration or enhancement projects are proposed in Estuary Development (ED) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project will not interfere with the provision or maintenance of navigation and other needed public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses, or with the use of adjacent shorelands especially suited for water-dependent development.
- H.** When active restoration or enhancement projects are proposed in the Shoreland 2 Zone, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the proposed project does not preclude or conflict with existing or reasonable potential water-dependent use on the site or in the vicinity.
- I.** Dredge, fill, shoreline stabilization, shoreland development, installation of energy facilities or utilities, dredged material disposal and other uses and activities proposed as part of a restoration or enhancement project shall be subject to the respective standards for these uses and activities.

Section 4.4.16 Shallow Draft Port Facilities and Marinas

- A.** Evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that:

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- 1) Facilities have been sited and designed to minimize initial and maintenance dredging.
- 2) Dryland boat storage has been provided for, or is impracticable.
- 3) Provisions have been made for public access, viewpoints, and recreation uses, consistent with safety and security considerations.
- 4) Multipurpose and cooperative use of piers, wharves, parking areas, and cargo handling and storage has been provided for, or is impracticable.
- 5) Floating structures are designed so as not to rest on the bottom at low water and are protected against currents and waves.
- 6) The amount of water surface occupied is the minimum required to meet the need.
- 7) Provisions have been made for maintenance of riparian vegetation, except where direct access to water is required.
- 8) Natural or man-made protection from wind, waves, storm or tidal currents, or ship wakes has been provided for.
- 9) Adverse impacts on the following have been avoided or minimized:
 - a) Navigation.
 - b) Water quality.
 - c) Hydrographic characteristics.
 - d) Natural processes or erosion and sedimentation.
 - e) Aquatic life and habitat.

In EC2 Zones, a resource capability determination is also required.

- B.** Marina access channels shall be designed to maximize water circulation and avoid dead spots. Dead-end channels or confined basins should be avoided. Demonstration shall be made that state and federal clean water standards will be maintained. A field study of water circulation patterns may be required by the Planning Commission as a result of the impact assessment required in ~~Section 2.315~~. **Section 6.15**
- C.** Safe navigational access to port facilities and marinas shall be provided and maintained.
- D.** Covered or enclosed moorages shall be limited to 10% (in number) of the total moorage spaces of a given port facility or marina.
- E.** The following provisions for the prevention and control of contaminants from entering the water shall be made:

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- 1) Enclosed shoreland facilities for public dumping of oil and emptying of holding tanks shall be provided.
 - 2) A contingency plan to provide for containment and clean-up of spills of contaminants shall be provided.
- F.** Proposals for expansion or creation of port and marina facilities shall be accompanied by a demonstration of the public benefits derived from the project, which shall include:
- 1) Information on why the capacity of existing facilities is inadequate.
 - 2) The beneficial economic impacts to local communities derived from increases in employment.
 - 3) Indirect economic impacts generated by increases in commercial, industrial, or recreational activity within the area.
- G.** All state and federal laws governing the use, handling, storage, treatment, and disposal of toxic materials, petroleum, wastewater and organic wastes, and other state and federal laws governing environmental quality, resource protection, or public health and safety shall be met. This determination shall be made by appropriate state or federal agencies with regulatory authority.
- H.** When marina expansion or development is proposed in Estuary Conservation 2 (EC2) Zones, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the long-term use of renewable resources and does not cause a major alteration of the estuary.
- I.** Dredge, fill, piling/dolphin installation, navigational structures, shoreline stabilization, or other activities in conjunction with expansion or creation of new port facilities and marinas shall be subject to the respective standards for these activities.

Section 4.4.17 Shoreline Stabilization

- A.** Within estuarine waters, intertidal areas and tidal wetlands, and along shoreland areas, general priorities for shoreline stabilization for erosion control are, from highest to lowest:
- 1) Proper maintenance of existing riparian vegetation.
 - 2) Planting of riparian vegetation.
 - 3) Vegetated rip-rap.
 - 4) Non-vegetated rip-rap.
 - 5) Groins, bulkheads, or other structural methods.

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- 6) Shoreline protection proposals shall include justification for the use of a lower priority method over a higher priority method.
- B.** Vegetative shoreline stabilization shall utilize native species or non-native species approved by the **Soil Natural Resource** Conservation Service. **Reference shall be made to the Inter-Agency Seeding manual prepared by the Soil Conservation Service.**
 - C.** When structural shoreline stabilization methods are proposed, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that:
 - 1) Flooding or erosion that is threatening an established use on a subject property or a need (i.e. a substantial public benefit) is demonstrated in conjunction with navigation or a water-dependent use.
 - 2) Land use management practices or non-structural solutions are inappropriate or will not meet the need.
 - 3) The proposed structural stabilization method is the minimum size needed to accomplish the desired stabilization.
 - 4) The proposed project will not restrict existing public access to publicly owned lands or interfere with the normal public use of fishery, recreation, or water resources.
 - 5) The proposed project will not adversely impact adjacent aquatic areas or nearby property through increased erosion, sedimentation, shoaling, or flooding produced by changes in littoral drift or other changes in water circulation patterns. An affidavit from a professional registered engineer, hydrologist, or geologist may be required by the Planning Commission as a result of the impact assessment required in Section **6.15**.
 - D.** A brief statement from the local Soil and Water Conservation Service may serve as evidence that standards 3) and 4) have been met.
 - E.** Shoreline Stabilization projects shall be timed to minimize impacts on aquatic life.
 - F.** Proposals for rip-rap shall include evidence that the rock to be used will be effective and will provide justification for use of a slope steeper than 1-1/2 feet horizontal to one foot vertical.
 - G.** When bulkheads are proposed, evidence shall be provided by the applicant and findings made by the City that other forms of structural stabilization are inappropriate or will not meet the need. Bulkheads should be designed to be permeable to groundwater and runoff. Fill policies and standards shall apply to bulkhead projects which involve fill within estuarine waters, intertidal areas, or tidal wetlands.
 - H.** **When rip-rap is proposed in Estuary Natural (EN) Zones, shall only be permitted for purposes other than** the protection of unique natural resources, historical and

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archaeological values, public facilities and uses existing as of October 7, 1977, ~~evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the protection of significant fish and wildlife habitats and other areas which make an essential contribution to estuarine productivity or fulfill scientific, research, and educational needs.~~

- I. When structural shoreline stabilization is proposed in Estuary Conservation (EC1) and Conservation 2(EC2) Zones, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the long-term use of renewable resources, and does not cause a major alteration of the estuary.
- J. When structural shoreline stabilization is proposed in Estuary Development (ED) Zones, evidence shall be presented by the applicant and findings made by the City that the project is consistent with the maintenance of navigation and other needed public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses.
- K. An impact assessment shall be conducted during local, state and federal review of permit applications for structural shoreline stabilization seaward of the line of non-aquatic vegetation or the Mean Higher High Water (MHHW) line. The impact assessment shall follow the procedure outline in Section **6.15**. Identified adverse impacts shall be avoided or minimized to be consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of the area.

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ARTICLE 5: GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Section 5.1 Development Standards

Section 5.1.01 Zone Development Standards Matrix

| Zone | SL1 | SL2 | SL3 | NHI | SHI | EHI | MI | LI |
|---|--------|--------|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Standards | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum Lot Coverage | | | | | | | | |
| Residential | - | - | 40% | - | - | - | 40% | 40% -25% ⁷ |
| Mixed Commercial – Residential / Residential Uses | - | None | 40% | 50% -90% | 50% -90% | 50% -90% | 40% | 40% -25% ⁷ |
| Commercial, Industrial, and Other Non-Residential Uses | - | none | 40% | 75% 90% | 75% 90% | 75% 90% | 40% | 40% 25% ⁷ |
| Minimum Lot Coverage | none | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minimum Open Area | | | | | | | | |
| Mixed Commercial – Residential / Residential Uses | none | None | 60% 40% | 50% 10% | 50% 10% | 50% 10% | 60% | 90% 75% |
| Commercial, Industrial, and Other Non-Residential Uses | none | none | 60% 40% | 25% 10% | 25% 10% | 25% 10% | 60% | 90% 75% |
| Minimum Landscaped Open Area | 5% | 5% | 10% ¹ | 5% ¹ | 5% ¹ | 5% ¹ | 10% ¹ | - |
| Lot Size (for Lots Existing Prior to the Enactment of this Ordinance) | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum Lot Area | None | None | 10,000-sf/ 5,000 sf ⁶ | 5,000-sq.ft. none | 5,000-sq.ft. none | 5,000-sq.ft. none | 10,000-sf 5,000 sf ^{4 5} | 40,000-square-feet. 10,000 15,000 sf |
| Minimum Lot Width or Depth | None | None | 40 feet | 40-feet none | 40-feet none | 40-feet none | 40 feet | 100 feet- 40-feet |
| Minimum lot Depth | None | None | 40 feet | 40-feet none | 40-feet none | 40-feet none | 40 feet | 100 feet- 40-feet |
| Maximum Density of Dwelling Units (for each dwelling unit)⁸ | | | | | | | | |
| For New Subdivisions, Partitions, and Planned Developments | - | - | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 20,000-10,000-sf |
| for Platted Lots Existing Prior to the Enactment of this Ordinance | - | - | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 5,000-sf | 20,000-10,000-sf |
| Minimum Common Open Space | - | - | 15% ² | 15% ² | 15% ² | 15% ² | 15% ² | 15% ² |
| Maximum Height | 24 ft. | 24 ft. | 24 ft. | 24 to 30 ft. >24 - 36 ft CUP ³ | 24 ft. | 24 ft. | 24 ft. | 24 ft. |

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| Zone | SL1 | SL2 | SL3 | NHI | SHI | EHI | MI | LI |
|--|-----|-----|---------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Setback Requirements 9,10 | | | | | | | | |
| Front yard | - | - | 20 ft. | 0 ft. | 20 ft. | 20 ft. | 20 ft. | 20 ft. |
| Side Yard | - | - | 5 ft. | 0 ft. | 5 ft. | 5 ft. | 5 ft. | 5 ft. |
| Rear Yard | - | - | 10 ft. | 0 ft. | 10 ft. | 10 ft. | 10 ft. | 10 ft. |

1. Minimum of the total lot area of a commercial, industrial, or other non-residential use shall be maintained in landscaped open area, located on the street side or in front of the use.
2. Subdivisions and planned developments of six lots or units or more, subdivided or developed within a 12 month period shall devote at least 15% of the net buildable site to common open space. An additional 10% lot coverage of structures or other impervious surfaces is allowed for developments providing the minimum open space requirement.
3. The maximum height is 24 feet. However, the City Planner may approve a height up to 36 feet when the proposal includes documentation that the development will have sufficient protection from fire through municipal services or has a planned on-site suppression system, as documented through written statements verifying fire suppression capabilities, whether private, public, or a combination thereof, provided approved in writing by the Bay City Fire Chief.
4. Minimum lot size in new subdivisions, partitions and planned developments
5. Minimum Lot Size for Platted Lots Existing Prior to the Enactment of this Ordinance
6. Minimum Lot area for lots in new subdivisions, partitions, and planned developments
7. The City Planner may adjust this standard, for existing lots of record less than 10,000 sf, for up to 40%.
8. Density Considerations: Land within designated wetlands shall not be used as part of density calculations in development applications.
9. **Setbacks shall be reduced for Cottage Cluster Development as described in Section 6.4.01.**
10. **Additional Setback Requirements described in Section 5.2.**

Section 5.2 Setback Requirements

A. Purpose

Setbacks are required in certain circumstances to insure sufficient open area, sunlight, privacy, and visual relief between structures. The following standards are intended to avoid the inflexible standard setbacks typical in some areas, and to promote diversity of design.

B. Setbacks from lot lines shall be:

1) **As described in Section 5.1.01**

- ~~20 feet in a front yard,~~
- ~~10 feet in a rear yard and~~
- ~~5 feet in a side yard.~~

2) In the case of a yard abutting a street, with the exception of the front yard, the street yard setback shall be 15 feet and the rear yard setback, with the exception of a rear yard abutting a street, may be reduced to 5 feet.

3) Side yard requirements do not apply to the common property line separating zero lot line development developed in accordance with the zero lot line setback provisions in subsection C.

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C. Zero Lot Line Setback

Side yard requirements do not apply to a common property line established to divide an existing two-family dwelling unit (duplex) into separate lots or to create a new zero lot line development, subject to the following standards:

- 1) A partition plat has been approved and recorded or an adjusted lot line is surveyed, monumented and the survey is recorded with the County Surveyor.
- 2) Deeds with approved partition plat and/or adjusted lot line legal descriptions shall be filed with the Tillamook County Clerk. Copies of each recorded deed shall be provided to the City of Bay City.
- 3) The property has existing on it a two family (duplex) dwelling unit:
 - a) sharing a common interior wall, or
 - b) a new zero lot line development is proposed.
- 4) The common interior wall is or will be located on the common boundary line.
- 5) ~~The parent lot conforms to the 10,000 square foot minimum lot size prior to partitioning the property or the lot line adjustment.~~
- 6) The structure meets the applicable building and related code requirements.
- 7) Each unit has its own independent utility hook ups and meters.

~~In the High Intensity Commercial Zone, through the Conditional Use Procedure, the Planning Commission may permit setbacks from lot lines proposed to be 0' feet shall be approved through Type II procedures, provided that the development proposal maintains allowable height, allowable lot coverage, provides required parking and landscaping, meets the requirements of the International Fire Code, and meets the requirements of the Building Code.~~

D. Distance from Adjacent Building

- 1) No development of any sort shall be less than 10 feet from an adjacent dwelling unit, except where development is proposed between two existing structures, and there would be practical difficulty in adhering to this requirement as determined by the Planning Commission except in a zero lot line development.

~~Definition of Setback~~

~~The minimum allowable horizontal distance to the adjacent property line measured from the farthest projection of a structure, including eaves, decks, chimneys, and other projections.~~

E. Streambank Setback

- 1) Structures or other improvements shall be set back from all creeks and streams, including intermittent or seasonal streams (Larson, Patterson, and Jacoby Creek) in accordance with the requirements of **Section 5.2.H** and any other applicable standards.

F. Tillamook Bay Setback

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- 1) Structures or other improvements shall be set back from the mean high waterline of Tillamook Bay a minimum of fifty feet (50'). Riparian vegetation shall be maintained within the fifty-foot setback.

G. Meadowcreek Subdivision Setbacks

- 1) To ensure protection of significant wetlands, the setbacks for Lots 23 – 39 only of the October 21, 1995 Meadowcreek Partition Plat, shall be: Front yards 10 feet and rear yards 5 feet. The setbacks for Lots 18 – 21 only, of the October 21, 1995 Meadowcreek Partition Plat, shall be: Front yards 15 feet and rear yards 5 feet.
- 2) In the event that the final plat varies from the October 21, 1995 Partition Plat, then all normal setbacks for the zone shall apply.

H. Stream Side Setback

- 1) All structures and uses shall be set back a minimum of 25 feet from Patterson and Jacoby Creek. A stream side setback shall be measured from the bank or mean high water line of the stream and shall be mapped to measurable scale on a site plan.

Section 5.3 Landscaping

Section 5.3.01 Buffers, Screens, and Common Open Space

- A.** Purpose: The Bay City Development Ordinance allows uses normally considered to be incompatible within the same zone. To reduce the impacts of adjacent uses on each other, the Planning Commission may require buffers and/or screens in certain circumstances. Generally, more intensive uses require greater amounts of buffering and screening than less intensive uses.

- B.** Buffer and Screen Requirements

- 1) Planning Commission Authority:

The Planning Commission may require buffering and screening of proposed subdivisions, planned developments, and non-residential uses where they adjoin existing residential uses, undeveloped lands, parks, recreation, or other uses which in the opinion of the Planning Commission, may be incompatible with existing uses.

The Planning Commission shall consider the total common open space or landscaped area of the proposed use, the purpose and effectiveness of a buffer or screen, and its maintenance. Buffers and screens may constitute part of the required open space, open area, or setbacks of a proposed use. Buffers and screens shall be required where the Planning Commission finds that the proposed use would be incompatible with existing uses, to block or reduce noise, glare or

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other emissions, or to maintain privacy. Buffers and screens may be required jointly or separately.

2) Planning Commission Review:

The Planning Commission shall review any proposed development within one hundred (100) feet of either side of Larson Creek in order to determine its impact on the creek and its associated riparian and wetland area. Based on this site specific review, the Planning Commission may permit development up to fifty feet from either side of Larson creek where it determines such development will not adversely impact wetlands or necessary riparian vegetation.

3) Buffers:

Buffers may be required where the proposed site is large enough, or where the buffer can be part of required open space. Buffers are preferred in areas where existing trees or vegetation may be retained or other natural features such as streams or the bay and the space can be useful for residents or the public.

4) Screens:

Screens may be required in a limited space (10 feet or less) to visually separate incompatible uses. Screens may consist of existing or planted vegetation, attractive sight obscuring fencing, hedges, walls, or similar techniques. Planted screens should be sufficient to obscure the proposed use within two (2) years. Fences or walls should be required where noise reduction is necessary.

5) Riparian Areas:

- a) A required setback shall be measured from the ordinary mean high water line of the bank of the stream or from the delineated wetland boundary.
- b) Riparian vegetation shall be protected and retained within the identified setback with the following exceptions:
 - i. The removal of dead, diseased or dying trees which pose an erosion or safety hazard. The city may require that a report be submitted by an appropriately qualified forester or arborist. In geologic hazard areas, hazard overlay ordinance requirements apply.
 - ii. Vegetation removal necessary to provide direct water access for a water-dependent use with a valid development permit approved by the City.
 - iii. Prior to the removal of non-native vegetation in a riparian setback area, a re-planting plan for re-planting native vegetation may be required by the City.

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- iv. Prior to vegetation removal in wetland areas, a wetland land use notification form shall be submitted and reply received from the Oregon Department of State Lands. Replanting of native wetland vegetation may be required by the City.

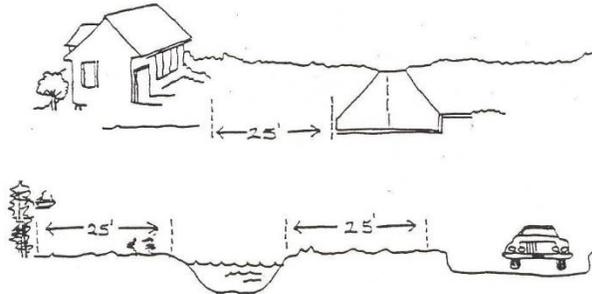
C. Appropriateness of buffers and screens: The Planning Commission shall require buffers and screens only in locations and dimensions necessary to perform a stated function. The width of buffers may be adjusted to take into account natural features, traffic volumes, proposed setbacks or design, flow or natural values of streams, or other factors. The general criterion is the more intensive the proposed use and its potential for adverse impact, the greater the buffer or screen requirements.

D. Illustrations of Types of Buffers and Screens

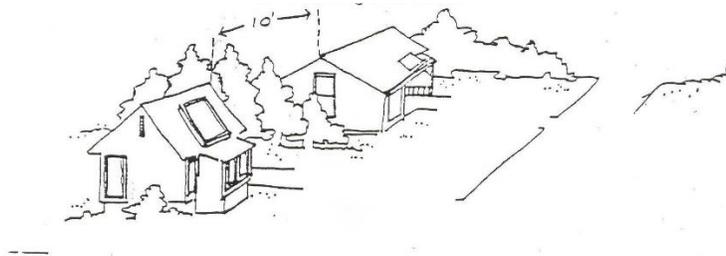
1) Buffers & Screens

a) Buffers; Horizontal distance from an adjoining use, included on a proposed development property. May be a part of open space or common open space.

b) Stream Buffers



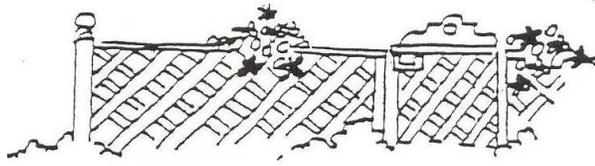
c) Screening with Trees



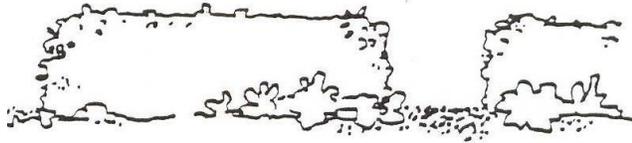
d) Screening may consist of:

- i. Attractive fencing

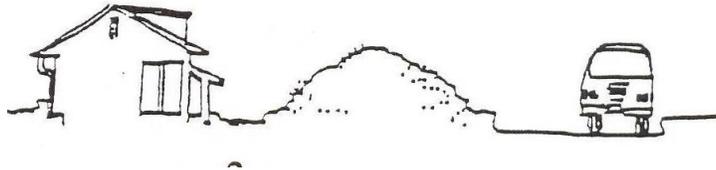
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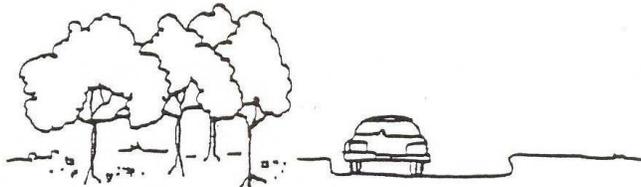
ii. Shrubs or hedges



iii. Earth berms

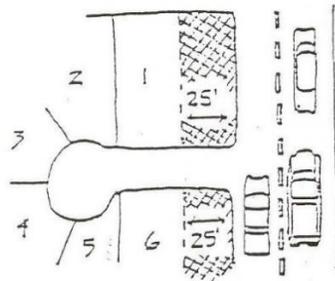


iv. Existing trees



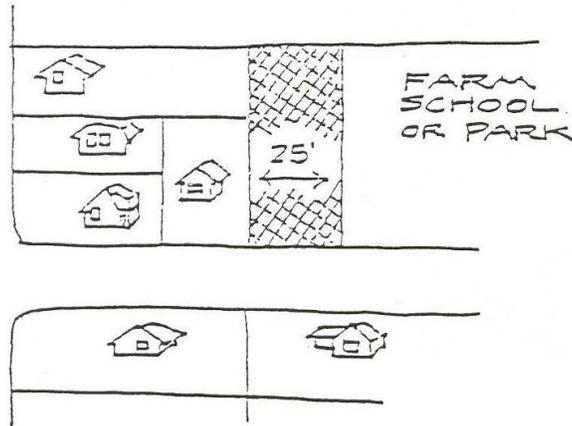
2) Recommended Buffers

a) Residential From Major Streets: Residential subdivisions and planned developments should be buffered from arterials and collector streets by a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet.



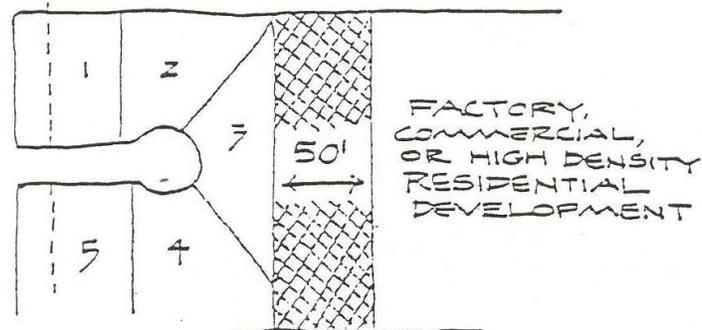
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- b) Residential From Low Intensity Uses: Residential subdivisions or developments should be buffered from adjacent low intensity uses by a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet.

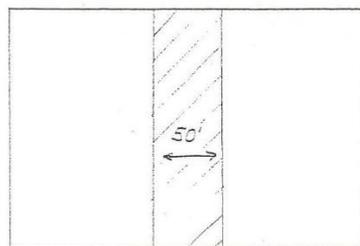


- c) Residential From high Intensity Uses: Residential developments should be separated from high intensity uses by a minimum of fifty (50) feet and screened where necessary.

NOTE: The proposed uses responsible for the inclusion of the buffer.



- d) Other Incompatible Uses: Other incompatible uses, as may be determined by the Planning Commission, may have up to fifty (50) feet of buffer as required by the Planning Commission (with adequate findings of fact) for uses other than those listed on the previous pages which may be incompatible.



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E. Common Open Space and Buffer Ownership Requirements

- 1) Common open space or required buffer space shall be maintained in common, public or private ownership under one of the following methods:
 - a) Property owners within the subdivision or development may be listed as common owners of the undivided tract of land, with appropriate deed restrictions attached, and shall be jointly responsible for its maintenance.
 - b) Each owner of property within the proposed development shall retain a proportionate share of undivided ownership in the open space or buffer under the bylaws of an approved homeowners association, who shall hold title with appropriate deed restrictions and responsibilities.
 - c) The City, Tillamook County, the State or public service organizations may accept a dedication of the land for conservation or other use which would maintain its open space characteristics.
 - d) Conservation easements, access easements, deed restrictions, or other provisions for maintaining common open space as a part of platted lots.
- 2) Common open space shall be continuously maintained by the owners of the property in the development.
- 3) Common open space shall be arranged in such a way that it is usable by the residents of the development, or by the public, or in such a manner that it serves a design purpose such as screening or buffering. The developer shall indicate the function of the open space in tentative plans or other applications for land use.
- 4) Uses of common open space may include picnic facilities, hiking trails, storm runoff retention wells or ponds, or natural uses.
- 5) Uses prohibited in common open space areas or buffers are structures or impervious surfaces, disposal of solid waste or clippings, storage of materials or objects, clearing of live trees, placement of signs, or similar uses.

Section 5.3.02 Storage in Yards

Vehicles which are partially dismantled or do not have a valid state license, and other materials or objects which would detract from the open space character of the yard shall not be stored more than 10 days in a front yard or street side yard. Storage of recreation vehicles shall be in a side yard or rear yard.

~~Section 5.3.03 Vacations~~

~~The City shall review, under ORS 368.326—368.366, proposals for which the vacation of public easements or rights-of-way which provide access to estuarine waters. Existing rights-of-way and similar public easements which provide access to coastal waters shall be retained or replaced if they are sold, exchanged or transferred. Rights-of-way may be vacated so long as equal or improved access is provided as part of a development project.~~

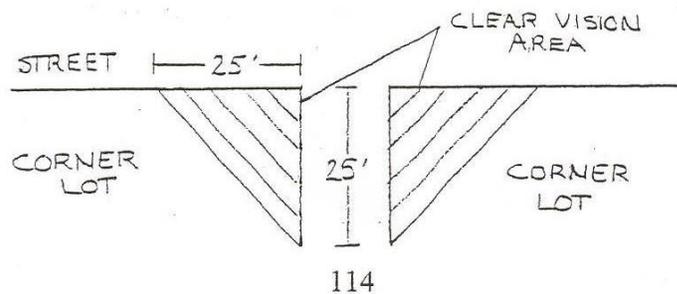
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Section 5.4 Fences

- A. Fences shall not exceed six (6) feet in height above finished grade.
- B. In clear vision areas **and all areas within 25 feet of an existing public way**, fences shall be no more than three (3) feet in height above finished grade or, if the fences are constructed of obscured chain link fencing, then the fences may be up to six (6) feet in height. However, open wire or split rail fencing which does not obscure views of oncoming traffic may be permitted up to six feet in height.
- C. Fences shall not block views or solar access to adjacent property.
- D. Fences shall be constructed of attractive material, such as wood or chain link fencing.
- E. Material such as barbed wire or used material originally intended for other purposes shall not be allowed.

Section 5.5 Clear Vision Areas

A clear vision area shall be maintained on the corners of all property at the intersection of two streets, or a street and a railroad. A clear vision area shall contain no planting, fence, wall, structure, or temporary or permanent obstruction exceeding 36 inches in height, except for trees with branches and foliage removed to a height of 8 feet above the ground, and opened wire fencing that does not obscure sight more than 10%.



Section 5.6 Architectural Design Standards

- A. Height. Building heights are in compliance with zone standards in Articles 3 and 4.
- B. Orientation. All buildings shall have at least one primary entrance (i.e., tenant entrance, lobby entrance, breezeway entrance, or courtyard entrance) facing an abutting street (i.e., within 45 degrees of the street property line); or if the building entrance must be turned more than 45 degrees from the street (i.e., front door is on a side or rear elevation) due to the configuration of the site or similar constraints, a pedestrian walkway must connect the primary entrance to the sidewalk

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- C. Site Services. Off-street parking, trash storage facilities, and ground-level utilities (e.g., utility vaults), and similar obstructions shall not be placed between building entrances and the street(s) to which they are oriented. To the extent practicable, such facilities shall be oriented internally to the block and accessed by alleys or driveways.
- D. Parking. Off-street parking shall be oriented internally to the site to the extent practicable and shall meet the Access and Circulation (Section 5.13.01) requirements of this code.
- E. Primary Entrances and Windows. The following standards apply to new buildings:
- 1) All Elevations of Building. Architectural designs shall address all elevations of a building. ~~Building forms, detailing, materials, textures, and color shall to contribute to a unified design with architectural integrity.~~ Materials used on the front façade must turn the building corners and include at least a portion of the side elevations, ~~consistent with the building's overall composition and design integrity.~~
 - 2) Pedestrian Entrances. Ground level entrances oriented to a street shall be at least partly transparent for natural surveillance and to encourage an inviting and successful business environment. This standard may be met by providing a door with a window(s), a transom window above the door, or sidelights beside the door. Where ATMs or other kiosks are proposed on any street-facing elevation, they shall be visible from the street for security and have a canopy, awning, or other weather protection shelter.
 - 3) Corner Entrances. Buildings on corner lots are encouraged to have corner entrances. Where a corner entrance is not provided, the building plan shall provide an architectural element or detailing (e.g., tower, beveled corner, art, special trim, etc.) that accentuates the corner location.
 - 4) Street Level Entrances. All primary building entrances shall open to the sidewalk and shall conform to Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements, as applicable. Primary entrances above or below grade may be allowed where ADA accessibility is provided.
 - 5) Windows – General. Except as approved for parking structures or accessory structures, the front/street-facing elevations of buildings shall provide display windows, windowed doors, and where applicable, transom windows to express a storefront character.
 - 6) Storefront Windows. Storefront windows shall consist of framed picture or bay windows, which may be recessed. The ground floor, street-facing elevation(s) of all buildings shall comprise at least 60 percent transparent windows, measured as a section extending the width of the street-facing elevation between the building base (or 30 inches above the sidewalk grade, whichever is less) and a plane 72 inches above the sidewalk grade.

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Section 5.7 ~~Transportation~~ **Parking**

Section 5.7.01 Parking Standards

A. Off-street parking space shall be provided in the following proportions:

| Use | Number of Spaces Required |
|---|--|
| Single Family Dwelling | 2 1.5 per dwelling unit (every 16' of driveway length may be counted as a parking space) 1 of which must be in a garage or carport |
| Duplex | 1.5 per unit |
| Multifamily Dwelling | 1 per unit |
| Adult Foster Home or Assisted Living Facility | 1 0.5 per three four bedrooms |
| Hotel/Motel | 1.25 0.75 per unit |
| Retail | 1 per 500 square feet gross floor area |
| Retail with large floor area requirements | 1 per 800 1000 square feet gross floor area |
| Office | 1 per 600 square feet gross floor area |
| Eating/Drinking Establishment | 1 per 200 square feet gross floor area |
| Churches/Meeting Halls and Lodges | 1 per 400 square feet gross floor area |
| Auditoriums with fixed seating | 1 per three six seats |
| Service Stations | 1 per 1000 square feet site area 2 |
| Nurseries or Day <u>Child</u> Care Centers | 1 per 500 square feet of gross floor area employee on largest shift |
| Schools | 1.25 per classroom |
| Barber, Beauty Shops, or other personal service | 1 per 600 square feet gross floor area |
| Manufacturing | 1 per employee on largest shift |

- 1) ~~Parking Standards and On-Street Credits in the NHI zone.~~ **Exemptions, on-street credits, and shared parking**
 - a) The NHI zone is exempt from off-street parking requirements.
 - b) On-street credits: The City Planner through a Type I procedure may reduce the off-street parking standards of subsection 5.7.01.A by one parking space for every one on-street parking space located adjacent to the subject site if the applicant can meet the following criteria:
 - 1) **Parallel parking, each 24 feet of uninterrupted curb;**
 - 2) **Curb space shall be adjacent and connected to the lot which contains the use;**
 - 3) **Parking spaces shall not obstruct a required clear vision area, nor any other parking that violates any law or street standard;**
 - 4) **On-street parking spaces that may be credited for a specific use may not be used exclusively by that use, but shall be available for general**

public use at all times. No signs or actions limiting general public use of on-street spaces is permitted;

5) On-street parking is on a street that is designed and physically improved to accommodate parking within the right-of-way; and

6) On-street parking credit shall not be considered on or adjacent to areas of town zoned Moderate Intensity or Low Intensity (L-I).

c) Shared parking. Required parking facilities for two or more uses, structures, or parcels of land may be satisfied by the same parking facilities used jointly, to the extent that the owners or operators show that the need for parking facilities does not materially overlap (e.g., uses primarily of a daytime versus nighttime nature; weekday uses versus weekend uses), and provided that the right of joint use is evidenced by a recorded deed, lease, contract, or similar written instrument establishing the joint use. Shared parking requests shall be subject to review and approval through a Type I procedure.

B. Bicycle Parking

- 1) Bicycle parking requirements shall apply to all developments that require a site plan or amended site plan for new development, change of use, and building expansions and remodels. Bicycle parking spaces shall provide a convenient place to lock a bicycle and shall not interfere with pedestrian circulation **or emergency response personnel**.
- 2) Bicycle parking shall be provided in the following ratios:
 - a) Multi-Family Residences. Every residential use of four or more multi-family dwelling units shall provide at least one sheltered bicycle parking space for each unit. Sheltered bicycle parking areas may be in a conveniently located garage or storage unit, or under an eave, independent structure, or similar cover.
 - b) Non-Residential Parking. There shall be a minimum of one bicycle space for every seven (7) motor vehicle spaces. At least ten percent (10%) of all bicycle parking spaces shall be sheltered.
 - c) Bicycle parking provided in outdoor areas shall be located near the building entrance.
- 3) Bicycle Parking Facilities Design Standards
 - a) Bicycle parking facilities shall be stationary racks which accommodate bicycle locks securing the frame and both wheels.

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- b) Bicycle parking spaces shall provide a convenient place to lock a bicycle and shall be at least six feet long, two feet wide and seven feet high. Upright bicycle storage structures are exempt from the parking space length standard.
- c) A 5-foot aisle for bicycle maneuvering shall be provided and maintained beside or between each row of bicycle parking.
- d) Bicycle racks or lockers shall be anchored to the surface or to a structure.
- e) Covered bicycle parking facilities may be located within a building or structure, under a building eave, stairway, entrance, or similar area, or under a special structure to cover the parking. The cover shall leave a minimum 7-foot overhead clearance and shall extend over the entire parking space. If a bicycle storage area is provided within a building, a sign shall be placed at the area indicating that it is for bicycle parking only.
- f) Bicycle parking shall not encroach onto a sidewalk, pathway, plaza, or other area for pedestrian use but may be included in the sidewalk frontage or furnishing zones.

Section 5.7.02 Design Requirements for Off-Street

A. Off-Street Parking

Whenever off-street parking is required, the parking area and space shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the following minimum provisions and standards:

- 1) Except for parallel parking, all parking spaces shall be clearly striped to facilitate movement and to help maintain an orderly parking arrangement.
- 2) All parking spaces shall have access from an aisle in the parking area, and each parking area shall be designed so as to eliminate egress by backing out onto any highway, street, or road.
- 3) In order to ensure pedestrian safety, sidewalks of not less than five feet in width may be required to separate any driveway or parking area from a building or highway, street, or road.
- 4) Bumper stops, curbing, or wheel chocks shall be provided to prevent any vehicle from damaging or encroaching upon any required sidewalk or upon any property adjacent to the parking area.
- 5) The surface of the parking area shall be either asphalt or other suitable all-weather material.

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- 6) In parking lots with four or more spaces, a maximum of 50% of the spaces may be allotted to compact spaces. Full sized spaces shall be nine by eighteen feet (9' x 18'); compact spaces shall be eight by sixteen feet (8' x 16').
- 7) Parallel parking spaces shall be nine feet by eighteen feet, plus a six-foot maneuvering space for each two parking spaces.
- 8) All parking areas shall have access from a clearly limited and defined driveway not less than fifteen feet wide if for one-way traffic and twenty-two feet wide if for two-way traffic, and not more than twenty-five feet wide.
- 9) Where parking areas are located adjacent to property boundaries and five or more spaces are required or provided for the use, a sight-obscuring buffer consisting of a fence and/or evergreen shrubbery at least to a height of three feet shall be provided.
- 10) Landscaping shall be provided at the entrances to any parking area with more than four spaces in order to visually separate the area from the street, and shall be provided at intervals of five spaces, and at the ends of the bays. A landscaped buffer shall be installed adjacent to all buildings and property lines, and shall be continuously maintained.

B. Loading

At the time a structure is erected or enlarged, or the use of a structure or parcel of land is changed, off-street loading spaces shall be provided.

- 1) Merchandise, materials or supplies: Buildings or structures to be built or substantially altered which receive and distribute material or merchandise by truck shall provide and maintain off-street loading berths in sufficient numbers and size to adequately handle the needs of the particular use. If loading space has been provided in connection with an existing use, the loading space shall not be eliminated, if elimination would result in less space than is required, to adequately handle the needs of the particular use. Off-street parking areas used to fulfill the requirements of this Ordinance shall not be used for loading and unloading operations except during periods of the day when not required to take care of parking needs.
- 2) Passengers: A driveway designed for continuous forward flow of passenger vehicles for the purpose of loading and unloading passengers shall be located on the site of any school or other meeting place which is designed to accommodate more than 25 persons at one time.

Section 5.7.03 Maintenance of Minimum Ordinance Requirements

No lot area, yard, or other open space, or off street parking or loading area shall be reduced by conveyance of other **wise means** below the minimum requirements of this

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ordinance, except by dedication or conveyance for a public use, or shall be used as a dual use for another property except where specifically allowed.

Section 5.8 Accessory Uses

Section 5.8.01

Accessory uses shall comply with all requirements for the principal use except where specifically modified by this ordinance and shall comply with the following limitations:

- A. A greenhouse or hothouse may be maintained accessory to a dwelling or other use, and the Planning Commission may grant the applicant an additional 5% lot coverage for its placement.
- B. A guest house without kitchen facilities may be maintained accessory to a dwelling.
- C. A separate storage, utility, or shop building not incorporated into the garage shall be:
 - 1) Placed in the side or rear yard of a lot provided all required setbacks are met;
 - 2) Be calculated as part of the total lot coverage allowed as determined by the lot coverage requirement of the zone;
 - 3) Shall not exceed a total height of ~~sixteen (16)~~ **twenty-four (24)** feet. Storage, utility or shop buildings incorporated into the garage are governed by the height limitation of the zone; and
 - 4) Shall not be more than 800 square feet in size.
- D. **A** Garage **shall meet the following requirements:**
 - 1) **It is** a portion of a residence that measures at least 12 feet by 20 feet in size,
 - 2) **It** has a garage vehicle door and is accessible from the street; or
 - 3) **It is a** detached building or portion of a building not more than **1,200** square feet in area, that measures at least 12 feet by 20 feet in size,
 - 4) **It** has a vehicle garage door and is accessible from the street.

E. It is recommended that Accessory Structures should be constructed of similar materials and appearance to the primary structure onsite.

Section 5.8.02 Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs)

Accessory dwellings, where allowed, are subject to review and approval through a Type I procedure and shall conform to all of the following standards:

- A. One Unit. A maximum of one Accessory Dwelling is allowed per legal single-family dwelling. The unit may be a detached building, in a portion of a detached accessory

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building (e.g., above a garage or workshop), or a unit attached or interior to the primary dwelling (e.g., an addition or the conversion of an existing floor).

B. Floor Area.

- 1) A detached Accessory Dwelling shall not exceed 1,000 square feet of floor area, or 75 percent of the primary dwelling's floor area, whichever is smaller.
- 2) An attached or interior Accessory Dwelling shall not exceed 75% percent of the primary dwelling's floor area. However, Accessory Dwellings that result from the conversion of a level or floor (e.g., basement, attic, or second story) of the primary dwelling may occupy the entire level or floor, even if the floor area of the Accessory Dwelling would be more than 1,000 square feet.

C. Other Development Standards. Accessory Dwellings shall meet all other development standards (e.g., height, setbacks, lot coverage, etc.) for buildings in the zoning district, except that:

- 1) Conversion of an existing legal non-conforming structure to an Accessory Dwelling is allowed, provided that the conversion does not increase the non-conformity;
- 2) No off-street parking is required for an Accessory Dwelling;
- 3) Accessory dwellings are not included in density calculations.
- 4) Accessory Dwelling Units shall comply with all applicable fire and life-safety codes.

D. Occupancy. The owner of a property that contains an Accessory Dwelling Unit is not required to live in either the primary residence or the Accessory Dwelling Unit.

E. Accessory Dwelling Units may not be recreational **vehicles, campers** or travel trailers, ~~or similar manufactured units,~~ or short term rental unit not originally intended for permanent residential use.

~~An Accessory Dwelling Unit must be rented for a minimum of thirty (30) consecutive days.~~

F. System development charges will be applied to all Accessory Dwelling Units.

G. Detached Accessory Dwelling Units must have their own water meters.

Section 5.9 Exterior Lighting Standards

- A.** Street lights shall be the minimum necessary wattage to illuminate a specific area, such as an intersection, and shall be at least 200 feet apart.
- B.** Street lights, security lights, flood lights or spot lights shall be shielded so as not to cast glare on adjacent property.

Section 5.10 Sign Requirements

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A. Purpose.

The purpose of this section is to regulate such factors as the size, location, and illumination of signs with the intent of safeguarding and enhancing the City's visual environment, traffic safety and the City's economic well-being.

B. General Requirements.

The following general requirements shall apply to all signs:

- 1) Signs shall not contain flashing elements or moving, rotating or other such animated parts.
- 2) All signs and sign structures shall be erected and attached totally within the site, except where permitted to extend into a street right-of way.
- 3) Signs shall not extend into or over or upon any public street or right-of-way. Except a sign may extend over a public sidewalk provided the bottom of the sign structure shall be at least eight (8) feet above the grade of the sidewalk and the sign does not project more than three (3) feet into the public right-of way.
- 4) Signs or sign support structures shall not be located so as to detract from a motorist's view of vehicular or pedestrian traffic, or a traffic sign.
- 5) Only one side of a double-faced sign is counted in measuring the area of a sign. Sign area does not include foundation supports and other essential structures which do not serve as a backdrop or border of the sign.
- 6) All signs shall be kept in good repair and maintenance.
- 7) It is the responsibility of the property owner to remove any abandoned sign within 30 days of the termination of its use.
- 8) No sign including its supporting structure shall be placed so that its height exceeds eighteen (18) feet.
- 9) Permanent signs are not permitted on undeveloped sites, i.e. a lot without a use.
- 10) Free Standing signs shall not exceed 18' in height and shall be limited to one per use and lot.
- 11) All signs shall be designed and located so as to prevent the casting of glare or direct light from artificial illumination upon adjacent public streets, the night sky, or adjacent property.
- 12) Sign lights shall be the minimum lumens necessary to illuminate a specific area.
- 13) Sign lighting shall be indirect or internal so that the immediate source of illumination is not visible when the sign is lighted.

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14) Signs shall not be lit outside of business hours.

C. Additional Sign Requirements.

1) Low Intensity and Moderate Intensity Sign Requirements:

- a) Uses permitted outright shall have permanent signs, with an area not exceeding four square feet, and be attached to a building.
- b) Conditional uses shall have permanent signs with an area not exceeding thirty-two (32) square feet.
- c) Temporary signs with an area not exceeding thirty-two (32) square feet may be permitted by the Planning Commission for a specified time period.

2) High Intensity Zone Sign Requirements:

- a) Permitted and conditional uses shall have permanent signs with an area not exceeding thirty-two (32) square feet unless a larger sign is approved by the Planning Commission.
- b) Temporary signs with an area not exceeding thirty-two (32) square feet may be permitted by the Planning Commission for a specified time period.
- c) Permitted and conditional uses may apply to the Planning Commission for a larger permanent sign through Article 2, Conditional Uses.

3) Shoreland and Estuary Zone Requirements:

- a) Shoreland 2 Zone requirements shall be the same as the High Intensity Zone Requirements.
- b) Shoreland 1 and Estuary Zones shall be allowed no signs.
- c) There shall be no freestanding signs in the Shoreland 2 Zone.
- d) Temporary signs not exceeding 12 square feet may be permitted in the Shorelands 2 Zone.

D. A sign permit issued by the City shall be required prior to construction or placement of any sign.

Section 5.11 Flag Lots

A. The City Planner shall designate the front yard of a flag lot to ensure compatibility with adjacent land uses, based on existing development patterns and location of adjacent driveways, utilities, and natural features, as either:

- 1) front yard parallel to the street providing automobile access; or

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- 2) front yard parallel to the flagpole from which driveway access is received.
- B.** The City Planner shall review proposals for flag lots pursuant to the standards in subsection D and may impose reasonable conditions to ensure development is compatible with adjacent uses.
- C.** When a flag lot is allowed. A flag lot is allowed only when the following are met:
- 1) An existing dwelling unit or attached garage on the site is located so that it precludes a land division that meets the minimum lot width standard of the applicable zone. The dwelling unit and attached garage must have been on the site for at least five years; or
 - 2) The site has dimensions that preclude a land division that meets the minimum lot width standard of the applicable zone and are proposed and a width of less than 75 feet if three lots are proposed.
 - 3) Up to three lots are proposed, only one of which is a flag lot; and
 - 4) Minimum density requirements for the site will be met.
- D.** Flag lot access pole. The pole portion of the flag lot must meet the following standards:
- 1) The pole must connect to a street;
 - 2) The pole must be at least 12 feet wide for its entire length; and
 - 3) The pole must be part of the flag lot and must be under the same ownership as the flag portion.
- E.** Minimum lot area. Only the area of the flag portion is included when calculating the minimum lot area. The area of the pole portion of the lot is not included.
- F.** Minimum lot dimensions
- 1) Flag lots are exempt from the minimum front lot line standard.
 - 2) The minimum lot width and minimum lot depth required for each flag lot is 40 feet.
 - 3) For the purposes of this subsection width and depth are measured at the midpoints of the opposite lot lines if the flag portion of the lot. All other lot dimension standards must be met.

Vehicle Access. Where it is practical, vehicle access must be shared between the flag lot and the lots between the flag portion of the lot and the street. Factors that may be considered include the location of existing garages, driveways, and curb cuts, stormwater management needs, and tree preservation. Access easements may be used.

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Section 5.12 Transportation System Plan Standards

~~Purpose. This Transportation System Plan Ordinance adopts The Bay City Transportation System Plan, including Appendixes A-F, completed in 2010 by Parametrix, pursuant to the relevant portions of Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 660-Division 12 Transportation and the relevant portions of Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 197 City Planning and Zoning. The Bay City Transportation System Plan is a planning document that identifies potential future transportation improvement projects and provides recommendations for future amendments to the language of the Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance that implements the Transportation System Plan and the Transportation Planning Rule.~~

~~Repeal. The 2003 Bay City Downtown Transportation Plan is repealed in its entirety. Further the Street Classifications Map for the current Bay City Comprehensive Plan is repealed.~~

~~Amendments. The Bay City Transportation System Plan and Appendix A-F, completed in 2010 by Parametrix, is adopted as part of the Bay City Comprehensive Plan.~~

~~Roadway Functional Classifications. Appendix A, Roadway Functional Classifications, of the Bay City Transportation System Plan is adopted as Bay City Street Classifications Map for the Bay City Comprehensive Plan.~~

~~Where The Bay City Downtown Transportation Plan is in conflict with The Bay City Comprehensive Plan, the Council shall be make the final interpretation as to the meaning of any provision.~~

~~Severability. In the event that any part of this ordinance is declared null and void by a Court or in the event that any provision herein is in conflict with any state and federal rule, law or statute, then the affected provision of this ordinance shall be deemed inoperative and null and void. No ruling or conflict above shall invalidate the remaining provisions of this ordinance.~~

General Requirements.

Except as provided by subsection 5, below, existing substandard streets and planned streets within or abutting a proposed development shall be improved in accordance with the standards of Section ~~3.6~~ **5.12 and any other applicable City of Bay City street design standards** as a condition of development approval.

All street improvements, including the extension or widening of existing streets and public access ways, shall conform to Section ~~3.6.020~~ **5.12**, and shall be constructed consistent with the City of Bay City street design standards **as determined or as approved by the City Public Works Director.**

All new streets shall be contained within a public right-of-way. Public access ways (e.g., pedestrian ways) may be contained within a right-of-way or a public access easement, subject to review and approval of the City Planner **and City Public Works Director.**

The purpose of this subsection is coordinate the review of land use applications with roadway authorities and to implement **Section OAR** 660-012-0045(2)(e) **of the (Transportation Planning Rule)**, which requires the City to adopt a process to apply conditions to development proposals in order to minimize impacts and protect transportation facilities. The following provisions also establish when a proposal must be reviewed for potential traffic impacts; when a Traffic Impact Analysis must be submitted with a development application in order to determine whether conditions are needed to minimize impacts to and protect transportation facilities; the required contents of a Traffic Impact Analysis; and who is qualified to prepare the analysis.

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- a) When a Traffic Impact Analysis is Required. The City or other road authority with jurisdiction may require a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) as part of an application for development, a change in use, or a change in access. A TIA shall be required where a change of use or a development would involve one or more of the following:
- i. A change in zoning or a plan amendment designation;
 - ii. Operational or safety concerns documented in writing by a road authority;
 - iii. An increase in site traffic volume generation by 300 Average Daily Trips (ADT) or more;
 - iv. An increase in peak hour volume of a particular movement to and from a street or highway and the generation of 50 or more peak-hour trips on US 101 or the local transportation system, according to the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual; An increase in the use of adjacent streets by vehicles exceeding the 20,000 pound gross vehicle weights by 10 vehicles or more per day;
 - v. Existing or proposed approaches or access connections that do not meet minimum spacing or sight distance requirements or are located where vehicles entering or leaving the property are restricted, or such vehicles are likely to queue or hesitate at an approach or access connection, creating a safety hazard;
 - vi. A change in internal traffic patterns that may cause safety concerns; or
 - vii. A TIA required by ODOT pursuant to OAR 734-051-3030.
- b) Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation. A professional engineer registered by the State of Oregon, in accordance with the requirements of the road authority, shall prepare the Traffic Impact Analysis.

The City Planner **and/or City Public Works Director** may waive or allow deferral of standard street improvements, including sidewalk, roadway, bicycle lane, undergrounding of utilities, and landscaping, as applicable, where one or more of the following conditions in (a) through (d) is met. Where the City Planner **and/or City Public Works Director** agrees to defer a street improvement, it shall do so only where the property owner agrees not to remonstrate against the formation of a local improvement district in the future.

- c) The standard improvement conflicts with an adopted capital improvement plan.
- d) The standard improvement would create a safety hazard.

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- e) It is unlikely due to the developed condition of adjacent property that the subject improvement would be extended in the foreseeable future, and the improvement under consideration does not by itself significantly improve transportation operations or safety.
- f) The improvement under consideration is part of an approved partition in the HI, MI, or LI zones and the proposed partition does not create any new street.

Section 5.12.01 Transportation Impact Studies

A transportation impact study shall be required for all development applications in which traffic generated from the proposed development is projected to exceed the capacity of the facility and/or have a significant impact upon any affected transportation corridor or intersection, as determined by the City based on estimated trip generation by the development.

A transportation impact study shall include, at a minimum, an analysis of: trip generation, modal split, distribution, assignment for the proposed development; and an analysis of the projected impact of the proposed development upon the current operating level of any affected transportation corridor or intersection of regional significance.

A transportation impact study shall be prepared by and/or under the supervision of a registered professional traffic engineer in the state of Oregon.

A transportation impact study shall be based on traffic counts obtained within twelve (12) months of the date of the development application. The traffic counts shall reflect representative traffic conditions within transportation corridors and at intersections of regional significance.

A transportation impact study shall not be required to analyze impacts on affected transportation corridors or intersections of local significance location more than the following distances from the proposed development (as measured by a straight-line distance):

Less than five hundred (500) new peak hour trips at development site: analyze links and intersections within one half (0.5) miles;

Five hundred and one (501) new peak hour trips at development site: analyze links and intersections within one (1) mile.

The City reserves the right to require an applicant to provide additional data and/or analysis as part of a particular transportation impact study, where the City determines that additional information or analysis is required to implements to standards and requirements contained in this section

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No traffic impact study shall be required, pursuant to the provisions of this section, where the proposed development will include fewer than 25 residential dwelling units, or 25,000 square feet of non-residential space.

Upon the written request of an applicant, the City Council may waive the requirement for a transportation impact study, or limit the scope of analysis and required elements of a traffic impact study where the City Council determines the potential transportation impacts and the required mitigation for the affected transportation corridor.

The Traffic Impact Study will be used to determine impacts, and propose mitigations. The City will negotiate with the applicant to determine the most appropriate mitigations, which shall then be provided by the applicant or an equivalent payment must be made so that the City can initiate the required transportation system improvement project. These improvements must be proportionate, multimodal – with an emphasis on pedestrian and cycling improvements, and directly related to the impacts of the proposed development.

Nothing in this Section supersedes any requirements for traffic analysis or mitigation of traffic impacts by the State of Oregon, Tillamook County, or other affected jurisdictions.

Section 5.12.02 Streets

Functional Classifications

The following street functional classifications are included in the City of Bay City Transportation Plan:

Arterial streets:

Arterial streets primarily move people between destinations, link distant communities, and provide for higher speeds and greater volumes of traffic.

Within the City of Bay City and its Urban Growth Area, US 101 is the only roadway designated as an arterial. Because this is an ODOT state facility, arterial street cross sections must be consistent with the current version of the Oregon Highways Design Manual. At the time any project on the state highway is to take place, the City shall ensure that the project is inconsistent with the current regulations.

Collector Streets

Collector streets link residential and business areas with each other and to US 101, the Arterial Street in Bay City.

a) Urban-Downtown Collectors

The Bay City North High Intensity Zone (Downtown Bay City) is a network of Urban-Downtown Collectors Streets. This network of streets is designed to

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provide mobility for all modes of transportation and sufficient parking for downtown businesses with the existing right of way.

b) Urban Collector Street

Urban Collector Streets are located outside the downtown area and require a more flexible cross-section.

Local Streets

Local Streets provide for low-volume travel and access to immediately adjacent land; and connect housing, commercial, and industrial land with the collector and arterial system. Streets in Bay City that are not designated as Arterial or Collector are designated as Local Streets.

g) Bicycles share the vehicular travel lane on local streets.

h) Sidewalks **must may** be provided **as determined by the City Public Works Director** unless they are not feasible due to the narrow width and steep terrain of the Local Street. Where sidewalks are not provided, pedestrians share the vehicular travel lane.

Section 5.12.03 Rights-of-Way and Street Section Widths.

The standards contained in Street Cross Section Standards Table 5.12.03.B are intended:

to provide for streets of suitable location, width, and design to accommodate expected **utility placement**, vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic;

to afford satisfactory access to law enforcement, fire protection, sanitation, **utility** and road maintenance equipment; and

to provide a convenient and accessible network of streets, avoiding undue hardships to adjoining properties.

Where a range of street width or improvement options is indicated, the City shall determine requirements based on the advice of a qualified professional and all of the following factors:

a) Street classification and requirements of the roadway authority, if different than the City's street classifications and requirements;

b) Existing and projected street operations relative to applicable standards;

c) Safety of motorists, pedestrians, bicyclists including consideration of accident history;

d) Convenience and comfort for pedestrians/bicyclists;

e) Provision of on-street parking;

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- f) Placement of utilities;
- g) Street lighting;
- h) Slope stability, erosion control, and minimizing cuts and fills;
- i) Surface water management and storm drainage requirements;
- j) Emergency vehicles or apparatus and emergency access, including evacuation needs;
- k) Transitions between varying street widths (i.e., existing streets and new streets); and
- l) Other factors related to public health, safety, and welfare.

Street Cross-Section Standards Table

| <u>Street Type</u> | <u>Right-of-Way Width</u> | <u>Curb-to-Curb Paved Width</u> | <u>Motor Vehicle Travel Lanes</u> | <u>Median or Center Turn Lane</u> | <u>Bike Lanes</u> | <u>On-Street Parking</u> | <u>Planting Strips or Tree Wells</u> | <u>Sidewalks</u> |
|---|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Arterials | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Arterial with Turn Lane</u> | Refer to the most recent version of the ODOT Highway Design Manual. | | | | | | | |
| <u>Arterial with Median</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Collectors | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Urban Downtown Collector: 4th St., A Street, B Street</u> | 60' | 44' | 10', one travel lane in each direction | = | Shared space | 17' angle parking one side, 7' parallel parking one side | = | 8' 5" on each side |
| <u>Urban Downtown Collector: 5th St., C Street</u> | 62' | 46' | 11', one travel lane in each direction | = | 5' on each side Shared space | 7' parallel parking on each side | = | 8' 5" on each side |
| <u>Urban Collector with Pathway</u> | 36 60' | 20' | 10', one travel lane in each direction | = | ! | = | 3' on each side; buffer pathway | 10' pathway on one side |
| <u>Urban Collector</u> | 44 60' | 30 20' | 10', one travel lane in each direction | = | 5' on each side | = | 3' on each side; buffer sidewalk. | 5' sidewalk on one side |
| Local Street | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Local Street</u> | 34 60' | 20 26' | 10', one travel lane in each direction. | = | 3', both sides | Parking prohibited on shoulder. | 3', buffer sidewalk. | 5' one side. |
| <u>Narrow</u> | 20' | 20' | 20' shared space | = | Shared space | Parking prohibited on shoulder. | = | Shared space. |

G. Maintenance of Public Access

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The City shall review, under ORS 368.326 – 368.366, proposals for which the vacation of public easements or rights-of-way which provide access to estuarine waters. Existing rights-of-way and similar public easements which provide access to coastal waters shall be retained or replaced if they are sold, exchanged or transferred. Rights-of-way may be vacated so long as equal or improved access is provided as part of a development project.

Section 5.11.02 ~~Bike and~~ Pedestrian Connectivity and Access

A. Pedestrian Access and Circulation

New subdivisions, multi-family developments, planned developments, commercial developments and institutional developments shall conform to all of the following standards for pedestrian access and circulation:

- 1) Continuous Walkway System. A pedestrian walkway system shall extend throughout the development site and connect to adjacent sidewalks, if any, and to all future phases of the development, as applicable.
- 2) Safe, Direct, and Convenient. Walkways within developments shall provide safe, reasonably direct, and convenient connections between primary building entrances and all adjacent parking areas, recreational areas, playgrounds, and public rights-of-way conforming to the following standards:
 - a) The walkway is reasonably direct. A walkway is reasonably direct when it follows a route that does not deviate unnecessarily from a straight line or it does not involve a significant amount of out-of-direction travel.
 - b) The walkway is designed primarily for pedestrian safety and convenience, meaning it is reasonably free from hazards and provides a reasonably smooth and consistent surface and direct route of travel between destinations. The City may require landscape buffering between walkways and adjacent parking lots or driveways to mitigate safety concerns.
 - c) Vehicle/Walkway Separation. Except as required for crosswalks, per subsection d, below, where a walkway abuts a driveway or street it shall be raised six inches and curbed along the edge of the driveway or street. Alternatively, the City may approve a walkway abutting a driveway at the same grade as the driveway if the walkway is physically separated from all vehicle-maneuvering areas. An example of such separation is a row of bollards (designed for use in parking areas) with adequate minimum spacing between them to prevent vehicles from entering the walkway.
 - d) Crosswalks. Where a walkway crosses a parking area or driveway (“crosswalk”), it shall be clearly marked with contrasting paving materials (e.g., pavers, light-color concrete inlay between asphalt, or similar contrasting

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material). The crosswalk may be part of a speed table to improve driver-visibility of pedestrians.

- e) Walkway Construction. Walkway surfaces may be concrete, asphalt, brick or masonry pavers, or other City-approved durable surface meeting ADA requirements. Walkways shall be not less than four feet in width, except that the City may require five-foot wide, or wider, sidewalks in developments where pedestrian traffic warrants walkways wider than four feet.
- f) Multi-Use Pathways. Multi-use pathways, where approved, shall be 10 feet wide and constructed of asphalt, concrete or other City-approved durable surface meeting ADA requirements consistent with the applicable City engineering standards.

ARTICLE 6: SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Section 6.1 Bed and Breakfast Establishments

Bed and Breakfast Establishments shall comply with all requirements of the intensity zone in which they are located and shall also comply with the following.

- A. The number of guest bedrooms shall be limited to three.
- B. The dwelling shall be owner occupied.
- C. In addition to required off-street parking for the dwelling, one off-street parking space for each guest bedroom shall be provided.
- D. Signs shall be limited to one non-illuminated sign not to exceed six square feet in area in the Shorelands 3 and Moderate Intensity Zone. No Vacancy signs shall be permitted. In the High Intensity Zones, signs shall conform to the requirements of Section ~~3-8-5-10~~, Sign Requirements.
- E. No Bed and Breakfast Establishments shall be placed within 200 feet of another Bed and Breakfast Establishment, measured from property line to property line. No variances from this standard shall be granted.
- F. Prior to occupancy a Bed and Breakfast Establishment shall be inspected by the Bay City Volunteer Fire Department to ensure that fire and safety considerations are addressed. The premises shall be inspected on an annual basis thereafter. ~~In addition, establishments with three guest bedrooms shall be licensed and inspected by the State Health Division.~~

Section 6.2 Manufactured Dwellings and RV Parks

Section 6.2.01 Standards for Manufactured Dwellings

~~Manufactured homes are subject to the same standards that apply to residential uses listed in Articles 3 and 5. When a manufactured home is placed outside of a manufactured dwelling park in a zone which allows single family dwellings, in addition to any other it shall comply with the requirements that would be imposed were the structure constructed on site for single family dwellings and the manufactured home shall comply with~~ the following placement standards:

- A. The manufactured dwelling shall be certified by the manufacturer to have an exterior thermal envelope meeting performance standards which reduce levels equivalent to the performance standards required of single family dwellings constructed under the state building code as defined in ORS 455.010.

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- B. The manufactured dwelling shall be placed on an excavated and backfilled foundation and enclosed at the perimeter with concrete block such that the manufactured dwelling is located not more than 18 inches above grade.

~~The manufactured dwelling shall be multisectional and enclose a space of not less than 1,000 square feet.
The manufactured dwelling shall have a pitched roof with a nominal pitch of at least three feet in twelve feet.
The manufactured dwelling shall have exterior siding and roofing material commonly used on residential dwellings within the community or which is comparable to the predominant materials commonly used on surrounding dwellings as determined by the City Planner.
The manufactured dwelling shall be certified by the manufacturer to have an exterior thermal envelope meeting performance standards which reduce levels equivalent to the performance standards required of single-family dwellings constructed under the state building code as defined in ORS 455.010.
For any used manufactured home, prior to approval of any placement permit, an inspection report by the Building Codes Division shall be submitted to the City certifying that the condition of the Manufactured Home meets building code requirements and that all damaged and deteriorated elements of the structure have been replaced.
All improvements to bring the manufactured structure into compliance with building code standards and to replace damaged and deteriorated elements shall be completed prior to issuance of a placement permit.
If additional damage or deterioration of the structure is observed upon placement, the damaged or deteriorated elements shall be replaced prior to issuance of an occupancy permit.
All conditions of approval shall be met prior to issuance of an occupancy permit.
(Amended Ord. #630-05-07)~~

Single Wide Manufactured Dwellings

~~Single wide manufactured dwellings shall be allowed in the area bounded by Williams Avenue on the north, 15th Street on the west, Bewley Avenue on the east and Spruce Street on the south.~~

~~Manufactured dwellings shall be a minimum of 14 feet wide and a minimum of 56 feet in length.~~

~~All manufactured dwellings shall be constructed in conformance with state and federal specifications, and shall be placed in conformance with the standards of the Oregon Building Codes Agency.~~

~~A storage building of at least 100 square feet shall be provided, unless a similar amount of space is provided in a common storage facility.~~

~~Each manufactured dwelling shall be provided with a carport or garage for at least one vehicle, and such carport or garage shall be architecturally compatible with the manufactured dwelling and any accessory buildings. The garage or carport and required storage area shall be constructed within 30 days of placement of the unit.~~

~~No roof shall be constructed over a manufactured dwelling independent of the structure. Cabanas and awnings may be added if they are compatible in appearance with the main structure and a building permit is obtained prior to construction.~~

~~Manufactured dwellings shall have a roof with a pitch of at least 2 inches in 12 inches, the roofing material shall consist of composition shingles, or other materials used on conventional housing types, and the siding shall be lap siding, or other materials used on conventional housing types. The unit shall have a continuous skirting of non-decaying, non-corroding material extending at least six inches into the ground or to an impervious surface or placed on a foundation. The skirting or continuous foundation shall have provisions for ventilation and access to the space under the unit, but such opening shall be secure against entrance of animals.~~

~~Unless otherwise stated, manufactured dwellings shall conform to the performance standards of single-family dwellings in the applicable zone.~~

~~Manufactured dwelling developments, such as manufactured dwelling parks or subdivisions, shall conform to applicable zone requirements with respect to density, common open space, street and utility standards and traffic access requirements.~~

~~Manufactured dwelling developments shall be buffered from surrounding uses a distance of 25 feet, and shall be screened to visually separate the development from surrounding uses or streets. Individual manufactured dwelling standards shall apply within developments.~~

~~Manufactured dwellings shall be set upon a permanent ribbon type footing. The foundation system shall be permanent and have strength equal to that provided by a cement or concrete block foundation. This foundation system shall include provisions for tie-downs or protect the manufactured dwelling against wind and storm damage.~~

~~The procedure for submission of a proposed Manufactured Dwelling Development shall be the same as for a Planned Development. (See Section 5.107).~~

~~For any used manufactured home, prior to approval of any placement permit, an inspection report by the Building Codes Division shall be submitted to the City certifying that the condition of the Manufactured Home meets building code requirements and that all damaged and deteriorated elements of the structure have been replaced.~~

~~All improvements to bring the manufactured structure into compliance with building code and to replace damaged and deteriorated elements shall be completed prior to issuance of a placement permit.~~

~~If additional damage or deterioration of the structure is observed upon placement, the damaged or deteriorated elements shall be replaced prior to issuance of an occupancy permit.~~

~~All conditions of approval shall be met prior to issuance of an occupancy permit.
(Amended Ord. #630-05-07)~~

Section 6.2.02 Recreation Vehicle Park and Campground

- A. Recreation Vehicle (RV) parks or camping areas shall be in conformance with the standards of the Oregon Health Department, and in conformance with the standards and policies of the zone in which they are located.
- B. RV parks shall be at least 3 acres in size.
- C. RV parks shall be connected to city services, including sewer, water, and storm

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drainage. Parks shall also be connected to power and communications service. The ratio of lavatories and toilet facilities to RV spaces shall be prescribed by state law.

- D. The average square footage of RV spaces shall be at least 1500 square feet, and the individual RV spaces shall not be less than 1000 square feet. Square footage shall be calculated by excluding streets, driveways, restrooms, or common open space areas.
- E. Streets or private drives shall be surfaced with asphaltic concrete or oil mat surfacing material.
- F. Buffers and screening in accordance with **Article 3 Section 5.3** shall be required in order to separate RV parks from surrounding uses or public streets or roads. A sight obscuring fence or plantings shall be required except in clear vision areas.
- G. Where existing tree cover is present, it shall be retained on the site. Camping spaces shall be constructed so as not to harm root systems by fill.
- H. Camping spaces, restrooms, parking areas and other structures or alterations shall be at least 50 feet from streams or bodies of water to maintain riparian vegetation and the scenic values of the area. Public access shall be maintained to the water.
- I. At least 25% of the overall site shall be maintained in landscaped open area or natural vegetation. Buffers, screening, forested areas, or common open areas may be considered part of this requirement.
- J. All RV Parks in the Moderate and Shoreland 3 Intensity Zones shall abut U.S. Highway 101 and shall be appropriately buffered from surrounding residences. Landscaping and access control shall be required. Access to RV Parks shall be off of side streets, rather than directly off of U.S. 101.
- K. No RV shall be located in a RV Park for more than 120 days in any calendar year. "Located" means living, repairing, or storing the RV within the RV Park.
- L. A Yurt may be allowed within a properly permitted Recreational Vehicle Park and Campground consistent with the standards of Bay City Development Ordinance Section ~~2.2445~~ **6.12** Yurt. A Yurt within a Recreational Vehicle Park and Campground may not be occupied as a residential dwelling.

Section 6.3 ~~Periodic Use of~~ **Travel Trailers/Recreational Vehicles Usage Requirements**

Section 6.3.01 Periodic Use

Periodic use of travel trailers/recreational vehicles shall be allowed on the following conditions:

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- A. Periodic use of travel trailers/recreational vehicles shall be allowed on all properties on which an occupied permanent dwelling, not exceeding three dwelling units, or an occupied manufactured home is currently located. The periodic use of the travel trailer/recreational vehicle must be with the consent of the property owner or resident of the property.
- B. No more than two travel trailers/recreational vehicles shall be allowed per each lot provided, however, that adequate space is available for off-street parking of the travel trailers/recreational vehicles on said properties.
- C. The periodic use of the travel trailer/recreational vehicle is limited to no more than fourteen (14) consecutive days **within a 12-month period**.
- D. No dumping of wastewater or sewage shall be allowed on the property. All wastewater and sewage must be dumped at approved recreational vehicle dumping stations. No hookups shall be allowed to the Bay City sewer system. Water hookups may be allowed if an approved backflow preventative device is provided on the service connection to the premises. No water hookup shall be allowed without first obtaining the approval of the City Public Works Superintendent.
- E. In addition to all other remedies provided in the Bay City Development Ordinance, a person willfully violating the terms of this section may be fined up to \$50.00 for each day of violation. Any fine that is not so paid may become a lien on the property on which the violation occurred.

Section 6.3.02 Temporary Residence

A recreation vehicle or travel trailer may be placed on site and occupied as a temporary residence for up to one year provided that:

- A. Applicant obtains a temporary placement permit from the City;
- B. Applicant holds a valid building permit;
- C. Applicant or other person authorized by Applicant who is residing in the temporary structure is actively constructing the building; and
- D. Applicant has paid the applicable sewer and water hookup fees, system development charges and all other related fees prior to occupancy. The actual sewer and water connections must be made within 90 days of obtaining the temporary placement permit. No dumping of wastewater or sewage shall be allowed on the property.

Section 6.4 Multifamily, Cluster, or Apartment Dwellings

- A. Residential Use – Multiple Family. At least 50% of the required open space shall be designed to be usable by the residents of the development. This can be in the form of lawns, outdoor play areas, swimming pools, patios or decks, or natural area. **Parking shall**

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~~be located in an unobtrusive location and traffic shall be routed onto an existing or planned arterial or collector street with safety of ingress and egress considered in the design.~~

- B. Structures shall meet the lot coverage, open area, and where applicable, common open space requirements of the zone in which they are located.
- C. Structures shall be placed to retain existing trees ~~wherever possible~~. Buffers and screens, as described in Section 5.3, ~~may shall~~ be required by the Planning Commission.
- D. At least 50% of the required open area is usable by the residents of the development. This can be in the form of lawns, outdoor play areas, swimming pools, patios or decks, or natural area.
- E. Parking areas ~~are located in an unobtrusive location,~~ are landscaped and separated into no more than 8 spaces per bay, are not located between the front building façade and the street, and are buffered from surrounding residential uses or other low intensity uses.
- F. Traffic is routed onto an existing or planned arterial or collector street, and safety of ingress and egress is considered.

Section 6.4.01 Cottage Cluster Development Standards

A. Permitted Uses and Approval Process

- 1) Permitted Use. Cottage cluster projects are permitted as a Type II land use application.
- 2) Approval Process. Cottage cluster projects are subject to the Type II notification process and are subject only to clear and objective standards, approval criteria conditions and procedures. Alternatively, an applicant may choose to submit an application for a cottage cluster project subject to the standards and criteria listed in this section.
- 3) Sufficient Infrastructure. Applicants must demonstrate that Sufficient Infrastructure is provided, or will be provided, upon submittal of a cottage cluster development application.

B. Development Standards

- 1) Applicability.
 - a) Cottage clusters shall meet the standards in subsections (2) through (7) of this section (B).
 - i. Development standards of the applicable base zone related to lot dimensions, lot coverage, floor area ratio, landscape or open space area, or the siting or design of dwellings.

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- 2) Minimum Lot Size and Dimensions. Lots with cottage clusters shall meet the minimum lot size, width, and depth standards for lots in the applicable zone.
- 3) Maximum Density. The jurisdiction's pre-existing density maximums do not apply to cottage clusters.
- 4) Setbacks and Building Separation.
 - a) Setbacks. The following setbacks shall be applicable to cottage clusters
 - i. Front setbacks: 10 feet
 - ii. Side setbacks: 5 feet
 - iii. Rear setbacks: 10 feet
 - b) Building Separation. Cottages shall be separated by a minimum distance of six (6) feet. The minimum distance between all other structures, including accessory structures, shall be in accordance with building code requirements.
- 5) Average Unit Size. The maximum average floor area for a dwelling unit in a cottage cluster is 1,490 square feet per dwelling unit. Community buildings shall be included in the average floor area calculation for a cottage cluster.
- 6) Building Height. The maximum building height for all structures is 24 feet ~~or two stories,~~
~~whichever is greater.~~
- 7) Off-Street Parking. The minimum number of required off-street parking spaces for a cottage cluster project is one space per unit. Spaces may be provided at individual cottages or in shared parking clusters.

C. Design Standards

Cottage clusters shall meet the design standards in subsections (1) through (8) of this section (C). No other design standards shall apply to cottage clusters unless noted in this section. Mandates for construction of a garage or carport and any other design standards are invalid, except as specified in this Section (C).

- 1) Cottage Orientation. Cottages must be clustered around a common courtyard, meaning they abut the associated common courtyard or are directly connected to it by a pedestrian path, and must meet the following standards:
 - a) Each cottage within a cluster must either abut the common courtyard or must be directly connected to it by a pedestrian path.
 - b) A minimum of 50 percent of cottages within a cluster must be oriented to the common courtyard and must:
 - i. Have a main entrance facing the common courtyard;

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- ii. Be within 10 feet from the common courtyard, measured from the façade of the cottage to the nearest edge of the common courtyard; and
 - iii. Be connected to the common courtyard by a pedestrian path.
 - c) Cottages within 20 feet of a street property line may have their entrances facing the street.
 - d) Cottages not facing the common courtyard or the street must have their main entrances facing a pedestrian path that is directly connected to the common courtyard.
- 2) Common Courtyard Design Standards. Each cottage cluster must share a common courtyard in order to provide a sense of openness and community of residents. Common courtyards must meet the following standards:
 - a) The common courtyard must be a single, contiguous piece.
 - b) Cottages must abut the common courtyard on at least two sides of the courtyard.
 - c) The common courtyard must contain a minimum of 150 square feet per cottage within the associated cluster (as defined in subsection (1) of this section (C)).
 - d) The common courtyard must be a minimum of 15 feet wide at its narrowest dimension.
 - e) The common courtyard shall be developed with a mix of landscaping, lawn area, pedestrian paths, and/or paved courtyard area, and may also include recreational amenities. Impervious elements of the common courtyard shall not exceed 75 percent of the total common courtyard area.
 - f) Pedestrian paths must be included in a common courtyard. Paths that are contiguous to a courtyard shall count toward the courtyard's minimum dimension and area. Parking areas, required setbacks, and driveways do not qualify as part of a common courtyard.
- 3) Community Buildings. Cottage cluster projects may include community buildings for the shared use of residents that provide space for accessory uses such as community meeting rooms, guest housing, exercise rooms, day care, or community eating areas. Community buildings **may be no larger than 900 sq ft. must meet the following standards:**
 - ~~a) Each cottage cluster is permitted one community buildings, which shall count towards the maximum average floor area, pursuant to subsection (B)(5).~~

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~~b) A community building that meets the development code's definition of a dwelling unit must meet the maximum 900 square foot footprint limitation that applies to cottages, unless a covenant is recorded against the property stating that the structure is not a legal dwelling unit and will not be used as a primary dwelling.~~

4) Pedestrian Access.

- a) An accessible pedestrian path must be provided that connects the main entrance of each cottage to the following:
 - i. The common courtyard;
 - ii. Shared parking areas;
 - iii. Community buildings; and
 - iv. Sidewalks in public rights-of-way abutting the site or rights-of-way if there are no sidewalks.
- b) The pedestrian path must be hard-surfaced and a minimum of 4 feet wide.

5) Windows. Cottages within 20 feet of a street property line must meet any window coverage requirement that applies to detached single-family dwellings in the same zone.

6) Parking Design

- a) Clustered parking. Off-street parking may be arranged in clusters, subject to the following standards:
 - i. Cottage cluster projects with fewer than 16 cottages are permitted parking clusters of not more than five (5) contiguous spaces.
 - ii. Cottage cluster projects with 16 cottages or more are permitted parking clusters of not more than eight (8) contiguous spaces.
 - iii. Parking clusters must be separated from other spaces by at least four (4) feet of landscaping.
 - iv. Clustered parking areas may be covered.
- b) Parking location and access.
 - i. Off-street parking spaces and vehicle maneuvering areas shall not be located:
 - a. Within of 10 feet from any street property line, except alley property lines;

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- b. Between a street property line and the front façade of cottages located closest to the street property line. This standard does not apply to alleys.
- ii. Off-street parking spaces shall not be located within 10 feet of any other property line, except alley property lines. Driveways and drive aisles are permitted within 10 feet of other property lines.
- c) Screening. Landscaping, fencing, or walls at least three feet tall shall separate clustered parking areas and parking structures from common courtyards and public streets.
- d) Garages and carports.
 - i. Garages and carports (whether shared or individual) must not abut common courtyards.
 - ii. Individual attached garages up to 200 square feet shall be exempted from the calculation of maximum building footprint for cottages.
 - iii. Individual detached garages must not exceed 400 square feet in floor area.
 - iv. Garage doors for attached and detached individual garages must not exceed 20 feet in width.
- 7) Accessory Structures. Accessory structures must not exceed 400 square feet in floor area other than a garage or carport as stated in 6(d) above are not allowed.
- 8) Existing Structures. On a lot or parcel to be used for a cottage cluster project, an existing **detached single family dwelling building** on the same lot at the time of proposed development of the cottage cluster may remain within the cottage cluster project area under the following conditions:
 - a) The existing dwelling **building** may be nonconforming with respect to the requirements of this code.
 - b) The existing dwelling **building** may be expanded up to the maximum **900 sq ft.****
 - ~~c) The floor area of the existing dwelling shall not count towards the maximum average floor area of a cottage cluster.~~

Section 6.5 Public and Civic Uses

Section 6.5.01 Schools

~~A. Day care centers or nursery schools shall provide and maintain at least 100 square feet of outdoor play area per child. A sight-obscuring screen or buffer shall separate the play area from abutting lots or streets.~~

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- A. Elementary schools shall provide a basic site area of 5 acres plus one additional acre for each 100 pupils of predicted ultimate enrollment.
- B. Secondary schools shall provide a basic site area of 10 acres plus one additional acre for each 100 pupils of predicted ultimate enrollment.

Section 6.5.02 Meeting Halls, Churches, and Schools

- A. The hours of operation of meeting halls and churches shall be controlled so as not to disrupt surrounding residential uses.
- B. Eating or drinking establishments or entertainment associated with meeting halls or churches shall meet the requirements of Section 6.6.03.
- C. Meeting halls, churches, and schools shall be designed in a manner which is compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods in terms of height, bulk, and maintenance of existing vegetation.

Section 6.5.03 Public Utility or Communication Facility

- A. The proposed site is best located to serve the intended area with a minimal effect on surrounding property.
- B. Structures such as towers, tanks, poles, overhead wires, pumping stations, and similar equipment shall be located so as not to degrade scenic views from a street or private property, particularly along the bayshore.
- C. All equipment storage or materials shall be buffered, screened, or fenced, or kept within a structure.

Section 6.6 Commercial Uses

Section 6.6.01 Primary Commercial Uses

- A. Primary commercial (non-water dependent or related) uses are defined as small establishments intended to serve daily or frequent trade or service needs of the city or a localized area, as opposed to highway oriented or high traffic impact uses. Such uses include small grocery stores, laundries, repair shops, beauty shops, and similar uses. Excluded are large retail outlets, automobile service stations, and drive-in eating or drinking establishments.
- B. As a guideline, no such establishment shall be permitted closer than 500 feet from a zone in which it is permitted outright, in order to prevent the sprawl of primary commercial centers.

~~Commercial Uses—High Traffic Generation~~

- ~~A. Commercial uses requiring large land area or capable of generating high traffic volumes include auto service stations, car lots,~~

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~~lumber yards, manufactured dwelling sales, or large retail outlets.~~

- ~~B. Uses shall be located on an arterial street, or at the intersection of two collector streets in order to lessen traffic impacts on residential areas. Access shall be designed to provide ingress or egress on non-residential streets.~~

Section 6.6.02 Commercial Recreation

- A. Commercial recreation with high traffic volumes shall have access onto an arterial street and provide access on non-residential streets.
- B. Structures associated with low intensive recreation uses, such as club houses or indoor tennis courts, shall be designed to be compatible with the surrounding landscape and adjacent uses.
- C. Uses which could potentially generate high traffic volumes, such as spectator events, shall not be allowed.

Section 6.6.03 Eating or Drinking Establishments

~~Eating or drinking establishments shall be small scale and shall be intended for local or neighborhood use. Restaurants in conjunction with motels may be of a size necessary to accommodate the traveling public.~~

- A. **Eating or drinking establishments may be stand-alone uses or permitted in conjunction with motels in the High Intensity zones or in conjunction with a mixed use.**
- B. **Restaurants with drive-in service shall be permitted only in the South High Intensity Zone. Drive-in facilities shall meet the definition of eating or drinking establishment, drive-in be reviewed pursuant to Article 2 Section 6.6.04 subsection B. No parking area for drive-in eating or drinking establishments shall be located between the street and the front façade of the building.**
- C. **Restaurants with facilities that accommodate late night entertainment shall be reviewed as provided in Section 3.96, 5.6 Architectural Design Standards.**

Section 6.7 Forest Management Practices

- A. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to ensure that forest practices are carried out in a manner that will protect soil integrity, water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, riparian vegetation, significant natural resources, scenic values and adjacent urban uses.
- B. Applicability. The following activities are considered forest management practices and are subject to the provisions of this section:
 - 1) Harvesting of trees for commercial purposes including but not limited to falling, bucking, yarding, decking, loading or hauling of such trees.
 - 2) Construction, reconstruction and improvements of roads as part of a forest harvesting operation.
 - 3) Site preparation for reforestation involving clearing or the use of heavy machinery.
 - 4) Clearing of forest land for conversion to a non-forest use.

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- 5) Disposal and treatment of slash.
 - 6) Precommercial thinning.
- C. Exceptions. The removal of trees in accordance with the Bay City Tree Cutting Ordinance is not considered a forest management practice.
- D. Forest Management Plan Approval Required.
- 1) As part of a conditional use application, a forest management plan prepared by a forester shall be submitted.
 - 2) The written forest management plan shall contain specific information applicable to the proposed operation. Elements of the plan shall include, but not be limited to, the location of roads and landings, road and landing design and construction, drainage systems, disposal of waste material, falling and bucking, buffer strips, yarding system and layout, sensitive resource site protection measures and post operation stabilization measures.
 - 3) The applicant shall select a qualified forester to prepare the plan. The applicant shall bear the cost of the plan preparation as well as the cost of monitoring the forest management operation.

The City may select a qualified forester to review the plan and pass the cost onto the applicant.
 - 4) The forest management plan shall conform to the **standards of subsection E of subsection 2.210(e)** of this section.
 - 5) In the preparation of the forest management plan, the forester shall consult with state and federal agencies concerned with the forest environment, such as the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to obtain relevant information.
- E. Standards. Forest management plans shall be prepared in conformance with the following standards:
- 1) Only selective harvesting of trees is permitted.
 - 2) A riparian zone shall be maintained adjacent to Type D, Type F, and Type N waters. Section **1.844 3.6.03** and Section **3.103 5.3.C** of the Development Code define the required setbacks in the riparian zone. There shall be no harvesting of trees in the riparian zone. Other activities in conjunction with forest practices, such as road construction, in the riparian zone shall be permitted only where there are no other feasible alternatives. The definitions of Type D, Type F, and Type N waters shall be those established in the Forest Practices Rules.
 - 3) Existing stream courses shall not be altered.

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- 4) No forest management operations shall occur in identified wetland areas.
- 5) Where a forest operation is to be located within six hundred feet of a specific site involving a threatened or endangered species (as listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife) or a sensitive bird nesting, roosting or watering site, a specific habitat protection plan shall be prepared in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- 6) There shall be no mining or mineral extraction as part of a forest operation.
- 7) Forest practices shall not involve the application of herbicides, insecticides or rodenticides.
- 8) Slash shall be controlled in a manner that does not require burning.
- 9) Road construction shall be in accordance with the criteria of the Oregon Forest Practices Rules.
- 10) Harvesting of trees shall be in accordance with the criteria of the Oregon Forest Practices Rules.
- 11) Reforestation of lands intended to continue in forest use shall be stocked according to the levels specified in the Oregon Forest Practice Rules. The forest management plan shall include specified actions necessary for the maintenance of planted trees. Within one year following the harvest on lands not planned for reforestation, adequate vegetative cover shall be established to provide soil stabilization and to minimize aesthetic impacts within one year following the harvest.

Section 6.8 Industrial Uses ~~Industry – Non-Water Dependent or Related~~

- A. Industrial uses shall have limited or phased social and fiscal impacts on the community. Adequate public facilities (sewer, water, fire protection, schools, streets) shall be available to serve the industry prior to construction, or assurance shall be given the City in the form of performance bond that public facilities will be installed concurrently at the developer's expense.
- B. Industrial uses shall **may** be labor ~~rather than~~ **or** capital intensive.
- C. Preference shall be given to industries which are related to the resources of the area, such as fishing, forest products, the dairy industry, or shipping.
- D. Industrial uses shall meet all applicable standards pertaining to buffers, screens, lot coverage, and open area. The Planning Commission may require additional buffer areas where it appears that existing adjacent uses warrant protection.

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- E. Special attention shall be given to the emission standards pertaining to noise, smoke, odor, or glare.

Section 6.9 Mining or Removal of Sand or Gravel

- A. Mining or removal of sand or gravel in wetlands, lowlands, or water areas shall be done only after a permit from the **Department Division** of State Lands or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is issued, if those agencies determine that they have jurisdiction in those areas.
- B. Sedimentation and erosion shall be controlled through the use of berms, catch basins, mulching, and revegetation as may be required by the Planning Commission.

Section 6.10 Extensive Excavation and Grading

- A. All requirements of Chapter 70 of the Uniform Building Code are adhered to.
- B. The extent and nature of the proposed grading and/or filling are appropriate to the use proposed and will not create site disturbances to an extent greater than that required for use.
- C. The proposed grading and/or filling, and any related construction, will have a minimum impact on views from adjacent property.
- D. The proposed grading and/or filling will be designed in a manner that minimizes any adverse visual impacts on adjacent property.
- E. The proposed grading and/or filling will not have an adverse impact on the drainage on adjacent property.

Section 6.11 Cottage Industries

In the Moderate and Low Intensity Zones, cottage industries may be allowed in order to promote a local economic base consistent with the character of the City. **Allowable uses include crafts, small scale services, and other activities which have little impact on the neighborhoods in terms of traffic generation, noise, appearance, operating hours, or other factors.** Activities are to be allowed on a limited conditional use basis, with the primary condition that the permit can be revoked for violation of the standards. It is intended that full scale or intensive uses be located in the high intensity zones.

~~A. — Definition: A cottage industry is a non-residential use carried out by a resident of a dwelling and no more than one employee, other than members of his or her family.~~

- A. Standards: Standards of the intensity zone and conditional use standards shall apply to cottage industries. In addition, the following specific standards shall apply:

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- 1) **The use shall be operated by a resident of a dwelling and no more than one employee, other than members of the household.**
 - 2) Signs shall be no larger than 1 square foot and shall be no more than 4 feet from ground level.
 - 3) The use shall be carried out in the dwelling or in a structure attached thereto.
 - 4) Uses involving non-resident employees and the delivery of materials shall limit their hours of operation to between 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
 - 5) The use shall be architecturally and aesthetically compatible with the surrounding residential area and the existing structures on the site.
 - 6) There shall be no storage of materials or equipment excess of the lot coverage requirements of the zone, except for plant materials such as nursery stock.
 - 7) Recreation vehicle or trailer parks, amusement, or gaming operations are not to be allowed as a home occupation.
- B. Conditional Use
- 1) Complaint Procedure: The Planning Commission shall review cottage industries upon receipt of three written complaints from three separate households within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the boundary of the affected property, or a complaint from the Building Official. The City Recorder shall schedule a public hearing to review the complaints.
 - 2) Action by the Planning Commission: The Planning Commission shall hear the evidence presented and may, with adequate findings of fact:
 - a) Approve the use as it exists.
 - b) Require that it be terminated.
 - c) Impose restrictions, such as limiting hours of operation or requiring construction of a fence.
 - d) Decisions of the Planning Commission may be appealed to the City Council.

Section 6.12 **Yurt Requirements**

- A. Standards: Standards of the Development Ordinance including but not limited to the Moderate Intensity Zone, the **Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Section 4.3 Flood Protection Areas**, the Hazard Overlay Zone, and the Conditional Use standards shall apply to the placement and operation of a yurt. In addition, the following specific standards shall apply:

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- 1) A full-time primary residential use shall be continuously occupied by the property owner or agent of the property owner who shall ensure on-site management and maintenance of the yurt;
- 2) Signage shall not exceed 2 square feet. The bottom of the sign shall be no more than 4 feet from the ground;
- 3) The use shall be designed and continuously maintained to be aesthetically compatible with the surrounding residential area. Fencing shall consist of attractive natural materials as far as is practicable. Storage shall be screened from view. Landscaped areas shall be maintained in native vegetation. Fencing and mature native plants shall adequately screen the use. Existing native trees shall be retained wherever practicable. Buffers may be required;
- 4) The maximum square footage of a yurt shall be 768 square feet;
- 5) Building height of a yurt shall be no more than 16 feet above the elevation required by the ~~Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance~~ **Section 4.3 Flood Protection Areas** and shall not exceed 24 feet in height above existing grade;
- 6) One parking space shall be provided and maintained for a yurt up to 400 feet in area; two parking spaces shall be provided and maintained for a yurt over 400 square feet in area;
- 7) A yurt shall have bathroom facilities including a shower, sink and a toilet. A yurt may have kitchen appliances, but shall not be wired for 220 electrical current;
- 8) A yurt shall not be used for full-time residential use. All requirements for transient lodging use of the structure shall be continuously met;
- 9) A yurt shall be connected to water and sewer service through the primary residential use;
- 10) Coastal Shoreland Goals and Policies shall be addressed in the application for a yurt. Adjacent Estuarine areas shall be protected from potential adverse impacts;
- 11) A building permit shall be obtained. Prior to approval of the building permit, all conditions of site development established by this ordinance or required as a condition in granting a conditional use shall be met. The City shall obtain certification and evidence that the following criteria are met, as far as is reasonably practicable:
 - a) The yurt shall meet all fire-resistive occupancy requirements (separations, required fire separation walls, parapet walls, and other fire-resistive requirements);

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- b) The yurt has been approved by the Building Code Division and will be installed and used according to its intended design and purpose as identified by an Oregon Insignia of Compliance;
 - c) With application, a site plan, occupancy classification, construction type, structure size, floor live load, roof live load, wind exposure, seismic area, energy zone, electrical service loads, plumbing fixture loads, number of modules and certification whether it is a permanent or re-locatable structure shall be submitted;
 - d) The design and construction of the yurt foundation and structure shall be consistent with the standards established by the Oregon Building Code Division for prefabricated structures,
 - e) The yurt shall comply with Oregon One and Two Family Dwelling Specialty Code, and shall be certified with an Oregon Insignia of Compliance.
- B. Conditions: All conditions of site development established by this ordinance or required as a condition in granting a conditional use shall be met prior to receiving a building permit to construct a yurt.
- 1) Complaint Procedure: Upon receipt of evidence from staff of non-compliance with yurt conditional use requirements, upon receipt of a complaint signed by three or more persons filed with the City Recorder or a complaint from the Building Official. Upon receipt of any of the above complaints, the City Recorder shall schedule a public hearing before the Bay City Planning Commission for the Commission to review the complaints.
 - 2) Action by the Planning Commission: The Planning Commission shall hear the evidence presented and may, with adequate findings of fact:
 - a) Approve the use as it exists;
 - b) Require that the use be terminated;
 - c) Impose additional conditions or restrictions, such as the limiting of hours of operation or requiring the construction of a fence. (*Amended Ord. #630, 05- 07*)
- C. Maintenance: The use and all site development requirements shall be continuously maintained consistent with this ordinance.

Section 6.13 Home Occupations

A home occupation shall be carried out within the dwelling or in an accessory structure. A home occupation may have clients coming to site if adequate off-street parking is

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provided. It is a lawful commercial activity or occupation conducted within a dwelling and/or accessory building provided there is a dwelling on the property. Home occupations shall be a secondary/accessory use of the premises, permitted by right in all residential units, subject to the following standards:

A. Appearance of Residence:

- 1) The home occupation shall maintain the residential character of the building by assuring that the occupation is conducted in such a manner as not to give an outward appearance nor manifest any characteristic of a business in the ordinary meaning of the term nor infringe upon the right of neighboring residents to enjoy the peaceful occupancy of their homes.
- 2) The home occupation shall not result in any structural alterations or additions to a structure that will change its primary use or building code occupancy classification.
- 3) The home occupation shall not violate any conditions of development approval (i.e., prior development permit approval)
- 4) No products and/or equipment produced or used by the home occupation may be displayed to be visible from outside any structure.
- 5) The home occupation shall not exceed 25% of the ground floor of the dwelling; or occupy no more than 500 square feet of a garage, either attached or detached; or occupy no more than 500 square feet of any other outbuilding;

B. Storage:

- 1) Outside storage and use of yard areas for storage of tools, equipment and materials, visible from the public right-of-way or from inside a residence located on adjacent properties, is prohibited.
- 2) On-site storage of hazardous materials (including toxic, explosive, noxious, combustible or flammable) beyond those normally incidental to residential use is prohibited.
- 3) Storage of inventory products and all other equipment, fixtures, and activities associated with the home occupation shall be allowed in any structure.
- 4) Outside yard areas may be used for playground equipment for home occupations involving the care of children by a baby sitter or day care facility.

C. Employees:

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- 1) The home occupation shall be operated by members of the household residing within the dwelling with no more than one (1) full time, non-household equivalent employee at the home occupation site at any given time.
- 2) Additional individuals may be employed by or associated with the home occupation, so long as they do not report to the home occupation site or pick-up at/deliver to the home.
- 3) The home occupation site shall not be routinely used as a headquarters for the assembly of employees for instruction or other purposes, including dispatch to other locations.

D. Advertising and Signs:

- 1) One (1) sign shall be allowed for the home occupation. In no case shall the sign exceed the size of 3 square feet if inside or flush against the dwelling, or 2 square feet if located elsewhere.
- 2) No visual advertisement signs specifically indicating the home occupation is anything more than a residential occurrence or advertising other products shall be allowed.
- 3) No stock in trade shall be displayed upon the home occupation site.

E. Vehicles, Parking and Traffic:

- 1) One (1) commercially licensed vehicle associated with the home occupation is allowed at the home occupation site. It shall be of a size that would not overhang into the public right-of-way when parked in the driveway or another location on the home occupation site.
- 2) There shall be no more than three commercial vehicle deliveries to or from the home occupation site daily. There shall be no commercial vehicle deliveries during the hours of 6 p.m. to 7 a.m.
- 3) There shall be no more than one client or customer's vehicle at any one time and no more than eight (8) per day at the home occupation site.
- 4) Parking for the business is to be the same as for the normal residential occupancy, with no additional parking for the establishment, either on, or off street. Traffic created by the business or customers of the business shall not be of a volume or frequency that will cause disturbance or inconvenience to nearby land uses.

F. Business Hours:

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1) There shall be no restrictions on business hours, except that clients or customers are permitted at the home occupation from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. only, subject to A & E above.

H. Prohibited Home Occupation Uses:

- 1) Any activity that produces radio or television interference, noise, glare, vibration, smoke or odor beyond allowable levels as determined by local, state or federal standards, or that can be detected beyond the property line is prohibited.
- 2) Any activity involving on-site retail is prohibited, except the sale of items via telecommunications and mail, or that are incidental to a permitted home occupation is allowed. For example, the sale of lesson books or sheet music from music teachers, art or craft supplies from arts or crafts instructors, computer software from computer consultants, and similar incidental items for sale by the home business are allowed subject to A - F above.
- 3) Any uses described in this section or uses with similar objectionable impacts because of motor vehicle traffic, noise, glare, odor, dust, smoke or vibration is prohibited, such as:
 - a) Ambulance service;
 - b) Animal hospital, veterinary services, kennels or animal boarding;
 - c) Auto and other vehicle repair, including auto painting;
 - d) Beauty shops;
 - e) Barber shops;
 - d) Repair, reconditioning or storage of motorized vehicles, boats, recreational vehicles, airplanes or large equipment on-site;

Section 6.14 Substandard Streets

Definitions.

The City adopts the following definitions in regards to this Ordinance.

- A. Standard street — is defined as a street constructed to full City standards, including paving, as set forth in the City's Public Works Standards. _____
- B. Substandard street — is defined as a street constructed to full City street standards, except paving.
- C. Pre-existing street — is defined as any street which is developed to a standard less than a standard street.
- D. Platted street — is defined as any street which has been platted but has not been physically developed as any street.

Section 6.14.01 New Street Construction.

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All newly constructed streets within the City shall be constructed to full City standard street requirements as set forth in the City's Public Works Standards unless otherwise provided by this Ordinance.

Section 6.14.02 Building Permits.

*Any person or entity applying for a building permit within the City shall comply with the provisions of this Ordinance **section** prior to issuance of the building permit.*

Section 6.14.03 Substandard Streets.

- A.** *Only standard City streets shall be allowed in subdivisions, cluster, and planned developments.*
- B.** *Substandard street construction may be allowed outside of subdivisions, cluster, and planned developments, upon prior Council approval, under the following conditions:*
 - 1) *Construction on existing substandard street or on a pre-existing street. Any person or entity applying for a building permit for construction on property abutting an existing substandard or pre-existing street shall, as a condition of obtaining a building permit, either:*
 - a) *Improve the street from the nearest pre-existing publicly maintained street for the entire street frontage of the property to be served to standard street requirements, or*
 - b) *Sign a non-remonstrance agreement that would allow the City to create a Local Improvement District or other legal entity for construction of the street to a standard street.*
 - 2) *Construction of a new, but platted street. Any person or entity applying for a building permit for construction on property abutting a platted, but non-existent street shall, as a condition of obtaining a building permit:*
 - a) *Improve the street to standard street requirements, or*
 - b) *Obtain prior written approval of the City Council to construct a substandard street, and*
 - c) *Sign a non-remonstrance agreement that would allow the City to create a Local Improvement District or other legal entity for the development of the street to City standards.*
 - 3) *Extension of a pre-existing street. Any person or entity applying for a building permit for construction on property abutting a platted, but non-existent street which is in part served by a pre-existing street shall as a condition to obtaining a building permit:*

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- a) *Improve the street to standard street requirements from the nearest pre-existing publicly maintained street for the entire street frontage of the property to be served, or*
 - b) *Obtain prior written approval of the City Council to construct a substandard street from the end terminus of the pre-existing street to the entire street frontage of the property to be served, and*
 - c) *Sign a non-remonstrance agreement that would allow the City to create a Local Improvement District or other legal entity for the construction of the street to a standard street.*
- 4) *Property served. All street construction or improvements shall be completed to the entire street frontage of the property to be served.*

Section 6.14.04 Maintenance of Pre-existing or Substandard Streets.

Any pre-existing or substandard street may be maintained by the City to the extent that money and staff time allow. At any time that a street is improved and has been formally accepted by the City as a City Street, the City shall be responsible for maintenance of the street.

Section 6.14.05 Prohibition Against Less Than Substandard Streets.

No street constructed in the City shall be less than substandard street construction standards unless the City Council finds that due to topographical or geological concerns, it would be impossible or impracticable to construct a street to substandard street conditions. Any request under this section shall be accompanied by an Oregon licensed engineer's report explaining why a standard or substandard street cannot be constructed. The City Council shall determine what standards shall apply to any such street.

Section 6.14.06 Street Standards.

The City adopts as standard street requirements those standards set forth in the City's Public Works Standards, as may be amended from time to time.

Section 6.14.07 Engineered Streets.

Any street constructed or extended under this section shall be engineered by an engineer licensed with the State of Oregon. Engineering plans or reports shall be submitted to the City as a prerequisite to obtaining a building permit.

Section 6.14.08 Sewer and Water Service.

No sewer or water shall service the landowner's property until such time as there has been full compliance with this Ordinance. In the event that there has been violation of

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this Ordinance after sewer and water has been provided to a property, the City shall have the right to disconnect such service until there has been full compliance with this Ordinance.

Section 6.14.09 Non-remonstrance Agreement.

All persons who have a recorded interest in the real property for which a building permit is applied shall be required to sign the non-remonstrance agreement. In the case of a land sales contract purchase, both the Sellers and the Buyers shall be required to sign the non-remonstrance agreement. The burden is on the applicant to provide the information necessary for the City to determine whether all necessary parties have signed the non-remonstrance agreement.

In addition to any other fee charged, the City shall collect the recording fee for the recording of the non-remonstrance agreement with the Tillamook County Clerk at the time the City accepts the non-remonstrance agreement.

Section 6.14.10 Recording Required.

All non-remonstrance agreements shall be recorded with the Tillamook County Clerk.

~~Repeal. Ordinance #587 codified as Ord 9-2 is repealed in its entirety.~~

~~Severability. If any provisions, clause, sentence, paragraph, or phrase of this Ordinance or the application thereof to be invalid or unconstitutional, is held, for any reason by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of other provisions or applications of the provisions of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end, the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.~~

Section 6.15 Estuarine and Shoreline Regulated Activities and Impact Assessments

Section 6.15.01 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide an assessment process and criteria for local review and comment on state and federal permit applications which could potentially alter the estuarine ecosystem.

Section 6.15.02 Regulated Activities

A. Regulated Activities: Re: Are those actions requiring State **permits** and/or Federal Permits and include the following:

- 1) Fill (either fill in excess of 50 c.y. or fill of less than 50 c.y., which requires a Section 10 or Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).
- 2) Dredging (either dredging in excess of 50 c.y. within a 12-month period, or dredging of less than 50 c.y., which requires a Section 10 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).
- 3) Dredged material disposal including flow lane disposal.

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- 4) Piling/dolphin installation.
- 5) Shoreline stabilization, bankline, or stream alteration involving fill or dredging in excess of 50 c.y.
- 6) In-water log storage.

B. Procedure for Reviewing Regulated Activities

State and Federal permit notices shall be reviewed by the **City Planning Commission**. The review shall be based on **the following**:

- 1) Requirements of the zone(s) in which the proposed uses and activities are to be located (Section 1.850 to 1.900),
- 2) Standards relevant to the proposed uses and activities (Section **2.22 3.6**),
- 3) An impact assessment (Section **2.315 6.15.05**),
- 4) Resource capability and purpose determinations where applicable (Section **2.316 15.06**),
- 5) Requirements for degradations or reductions of estuarine natural values where applicable (Section **2.317 6.15.07**), and
- 6) Comments from State and Federal agencies **having responsibility for permit review (Section 2.318)**.

Based on this review, the **City Planning Commission** will decide whether the proposed uses and activities comply with this Ordinance and will forward their decision to the appropriate permitting agencies and the permit applicant prior to the final date set for comments. The decision of the **City Staff Planning Commission** may be appealed (Section **9.030 6.15.09**).

The Planning Commission shall consider comments of the State and Federal agencies made to the Planning Commission prior to Planning Commission consideration. The State and Federal permit notice shall serve as notice to these agencies that the Planning Commission will be performing its review. The City shall notify the following agencies if a conditional use review is necessary: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Division of State Lands, Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, Oregon Department of Economic Development, U.S. fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Section 6.15.03 Appeals and Notification of Appeals

Planning Commission decisions on regulated activities that involve a conditional use may be appealed according to the requirements of Section 9.030 7.7. If the decision of the

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Planning Commission is appealed, the City shall notify the appropriate state and federal permitting agencies and shall request an extension to the comment period to allow for the local appeals process.

Section 6.15.04 Zone Requirements

Uses and activities shall be allowed only if they are allowed in the zones in which they are to be located. Accessory uses proposed for adjacent upland areas must be allowed in the upland zones in which they are to be located. Uses that are permitted with standards must comply with the standards of Section ~~4.4 2.22~~. Uses listed as conditional uses shall be reviewed according to the procedures of Article 9.2 and the standards of Section ~~4.4 2.22~~. If a conditional use review is required, the City shall notify the applicant and state and federal permitting agencies and shall request an extension of the comment period.

Section 6.15.05 Impact Assessments

All decisions authorizing uses in estuary zones that involve alterations of the estuary that could affect the estuary's physical processes or biological resources shall include a written impact assessment. The impact assessment need not be lengthy or complex. The level of detail and analysis should be commensurate with the scale of expected impacts. For example, for proposed alterations with minimal estuarine disturbance, a correspondingly simple assessment is sufficient. For alterations with the potential for greater impact, the assessment should be more comprehensive. In all cases it shall provide a summary of the impacts to be expected. It should be submitted in writing to the local jurisdiction. The Planning Commission shall, with the assistance of affected state and federal agencies, develop impact assessments for regulated activities. Federal Environmental Impact Statements or Assessments may be substituted if made available to the Planning Department. The following considerations must be addressed in the impact assessment:

- A. The type and extent of alterations expected.
- B. The type of resource(s) affected, including but not limited to, aquatic life and habitats, riparian vegetation, water quality and hydraulic characteristics.
- C. The expected extent of impacts of the proposed alteration on water quality and other physical characteristics of the estuary, living resources, recreation and aesthetic use, navigation and other existing and potential uses of the estuary.
- D. The methods which could be employed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Section 6.15.06 Requirements for Resource Capability Determination

Uses and activities for which a resource capability determination is required, shall be allowed only if they are found to be consistent with the resource capabilities of the

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management unit(s) and the purposes of the zone(s) in which they are to be located. An activity will be found to be consistent with the resource capabilities of a management unit (as described in the Estuarine Resources Element of the Bay City Comprehensive Plan) when either (1) the impacts of the use on estuarine species, habitats, biological productivity and water quality are not significant or; (2) that the resources of the area are able to assimilate the use and activity and their effects and continue to function in a manner consistent with the purposes of the zone. The resource capability determination shall be based on information generated by the impact assessment.

Section 6.15.07 Significant Degradations or Reductions of Estuarine Natural Values

- A.** Definition: Significant degradation or reduction of estuarine natural values include dredging, fill, and other activities which will cause significant off-site impacts as determined by the impact assessment (Section ~~2-315~~ **6.15.05**).
- B.** Requirements: Dredging and fill must comply with the standards in Section ~~2-225~~ **3.7** and ~~2-227~~ **4.4** respectively. Other reductions and degradations of estuarine natural values shall be allowed only if:
- 1) A need (i.e. a substantial public benefit) is demonstrated and the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights.
 - 2) No feasible alternative upland locations exist.
 - 3) Adverse impacts are minimized as much as feasible.

Section 6.15.08 State and Federal Reviewing Agency Comments

*Where the review of regulated activities involves a resource capability and purpose determination or an impact assessment or a request for a single purpose dock or pier, the City shall notify the following agencies: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Oregon ~~Department~~ **Division** of State Lands; Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development; ~~Oregon Department of Economic Development~~; **Business Oregon**; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; National Marine Fisheries Service; Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Notice will be mailed within seven (7) days of City receipt of the State or Federal permit notice. The notice will include the permit reference, identification of the local decision to be made, references to applicable policies and standards, and notification of comment and appeal periods. The City shall consider any comments received no later than seven days before the closing date for comments on the State or Federal permit notice.*

ARTICLE 7: APPLICATION AND REVIEW PROCEDURES

Section 7.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this article is:

- A. To establish standard decision-making procedures that will enable the City, the applicant, and the public to reasonably review applications and participate in the local decision-making process in a timely and effective way; and
- B. To identify types of applications, set out requirements and procedures for land use planning applications, including but not limited to zoning permits, grading and erosion control permits, temporary use permits, architectural review, plan review, minor or major land partitions, subdivisions, planned or clustered developments, conditional uses, variances, and plan and zone changes.

Section 7.2 Initiation.

- A. An application for a land use action may be initiated by the owner(s) of the property involved or an authorized agent of that owner(s), including the following: zoning permits, grading and erosion control permits, temporary use permits, architectural review, plan review, minor or major land partitions, subdivisions, planned or clustered developments, conditional uses, variances, zoning ordinance/comprehensive plan amendments and/or zoning change.
- B. An application for a change of zone may also be initiated by the City Council or the Commission, in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 below.
- C. Authorization to act as an agent shall be in writing and filed with the application. Such applications shall be filed on the appropriate form provided by the City Planning Department. When any such application requires the submission of a site plan, the site plan shall be submitted in a form as described within Section 7.10.

Section 7.3 Applicability of Review Procedures.

All land use and development permit applications and approvals, except building permits, shall be decided by using the procedures contained in this chapter. The procedure "type" assigned to each application governs the decision-making process for that permit or approval. There are four types of permit/approval procedures as described in the following subsections. The table in section 7.4.02 lists the City's land use and development approvals and corresponding review procedure(s).

Section 7.4 Types of Land Use Applications and Review Procedures

Section 7.4.01 Types of Application Review Procedures.

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All land use and development permit applications and approvals, except building permits, shall be decided by using the procedures contained in this section. The procedure “type” assigned to each application governs the decision-making process for that permit or approval.

- A.** Type I Procedure (Staff Review or ministerial permits – Zoning Checklist). Type I decisions are made by the City Planning Official, or their designee, without public notice and without a public hearing. A Type I procedure is used in applying City standards and criteria that do not require the use of discretion (i.e., there are clear and objective standards). **A Type I Procedure is identified with an “O” in the Allowable Use Matrix Section 3.2.01 and described in Section 7.5.**
- B.** Type II Procedure (Administrative Review with Notice). Type II decisions are made by the City Planning Official, with public notice and an opportunity for appeal to the Planning Commission, but do not require a public hearing. Alternatively, the City Planning Official may refer a Type II application to the Planning Commission for its review and decision in a public meeting. **A Type II Procedure is identified with an “O2” in the Allowable Use Matrix Section 3.2.01 and described in Section 7.6.**
- C.** Type III Procedure (Quasi-Judicial Review). Type III decisions apply to quasi-judicial applications **review** made by either the Planning Commission or City Council after a public hearing, with an opportunity for appeal; Type III decisions involve discretion and judgment in applying approval criteria. Type III procedures require public notice and one or more public hearings. **A Type III Procedure is identified with a “C” in the Allowable Use Matrix Section 3.2.01 and described in Section 7.7. A Type III Procedure also includes a variance, a planned unit development, a subdivision, or a zone change.**
- D.** Type IV Procedure (Legislative Review). The Type IV procedure applies to legislative matters. Type IV procedure and legislative decisions are made by the City Council, taking into consideration a recommendation from the Planning Commission, and involve the adoption or amendment of policy by ordinance. Legislative decisions may also apply to applications involving a large geographic area containing many properties **(e.g., adoption of regulations, zone changes, annexation, and comprehensive plan amendments)**. **Type IV reviews are considered by the Planning Commission, which makes a recommendation to City Council. City Council makes the final decision on a legislative proposal through the enactment of an ordinance.** Type IV procedures require public notice and more than one public hearing.

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Section 7.4.02 Table of Land Use Applications and Review Procedures

| Application Type | Review Procedure | Applicable Regulations |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Building & Zoning Permits | Type I | 7.4.01 |
| Grading and Erosion Control Permit | Type I | 7.5.03 |
| Temporary Use Permit | Type I | 7.5.04 |
| Property Line Adjustment | Type I | 8.2 |
| Architectural Review | Type II | 7.6.02 |
| Historic Structure Demolition Permit | Type II | 7.6.03 |
| Partition | Type II | 8.1 |
| Plan Review | Type II | 7.6.05 |
| Subdivisions | Type III | 8.1 |
| Cluster/Planned Development | Type III | 8.1.06 |
| Conditional Use Permit | Type III | 9.1 |
| Variance | Type III | 10.1 |
| Annexation | Type IV | 7.8.02 |
| Development Ordinance Amendment | Type IV | 11.1 |
| Comprehensive Plan Amendment | Type IV | 11.1 |

Section 7.5 [Type I Procedures.](#)

[Approvals requiring Type I review, shall be made on forms provided by the City.](#)

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Section 7.5.01 Type I: Staff Review/Zoning Check List

- A.** The City Planner, or his or her designee, without public notice and without a public hearing, makes ministerial decisions through the Type I procedure. Ministerial decisions are those where City standards and criteria do not require the exercise of discretion (i.e., there are clear and objective standards).
- B.** Zoning Checklist. The City Planner reviews proposals requiring a Type I review using a Zoning Checklist. The Zoning Checklist is a preliminary review that is intended to ensure a project proposal meets the basic requirements of Article 3 before more detailed plans are prepared and before the City authorizes the Planner to issue a building permit.
- C.** Application Requirements.
 - 1) Application Forms. Approvals requiring Type I review, including Zoning Checklists, shall be made on forms provided by the City.
 - 2) Application Requirements. When a Zoning Checklist is required, it shall:
 - a) Include the information requested on the appropriate application form;
 - b) Address the criteria in sufficient detail for review and action; and
 - c) Be filed with the required fee.
- D.** Requirements. The City shall not act upon an application for land use approval, and a building permit shall not be issued, until the City Planner has approved a Zoning Checklist for the proposed project.
- E.** Criteria and Decision. The City Planner's review of a Zoning Checklist is intended to determine whether minimum code requirements are met and whether any other land use permit or approval is required prior to issuance of a building permit.
- F.** Effective Date. A Zoning Checklist decision is final on the date it is signed by the City Planning Planner. It is not a land use decision as defined by ORS 197.015, and therefore is not subject to appeal to the state Land Use Board of Appeals.

Section 7.5.02 Building Permits and Zoning Permits

- A.** No permit shall be issued by the City Planner or Building Official for the construction, reconstruction, alteration or change of use of a structure or lot that does not conform to the requirements of this ordinance.
- B.** Building and Zoning permits are required for any change, alteration or addition that affects the foundation, roofline, area of structure, or enclosure of existing porches, decks, patios, or carports.

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- C.** No Building or Zoning permit shall be issued for any new construction, or any alteration or addition to an existing structure that increases the structural area toward any lot line, unless an official survey accompanies the application for a building permit. The survey shall also show the elevation of the building site.
- D.** Construction on property for which a permit has been issued must be started within 180 days from the date of issue. Construction must not be abandoned for over 180 days, or a new permit must be obtained at one-half the original fee. Building permits may be renewed only once.
- E.** If manufactured dwellings, travel trailers or recreational vehicles are used during the construction, water and sewer facilities must be installed within 90 days of the placement of the vehicle dwelling on the property ~~-(See Section 1.3(27))~~.
- F.** Premises may not be occupied unless furnished with water and sewer facilities.
- G.** Areas not addressed by this ordinance shall be governed by the then applicable State Building Code.

Section 7.5.03 Grading and Erosion Control Permit

- A.** Purpose. The purpose of the Grading and Erosion Control Permit is to protect property values and promote the public health, safety, and general welfare. This permit will:
 - 1) Provide accurate institutional tracking of grading, erosion control and fill activities;
 - 2) Minimize public and private losses due to earth movement hazards in specified areas;
 - 3) Minimize erosion and environmental damage caused by the transport of sediment into the streams and Tillamook Bay within the corporate limits of Bay City and its urban growth boundary area;
 - 4) Prevent the transport of sediment onto adjacent properties; and
 - 5) Require all grading and erosion control measures to be in place and performing to the satisfaction of the City prior to approval of an associated building permit.
- B.** Permits are Required
 - 1) Where the volume of soil or earth material is disturbed, stored, disposed of or used as fill exceeds 12 cubic yards;
 - 2) For excavations below existing grade for foundations of building, basements, retaining walls or other structure authorized by a valid building permit;
 - 3) Where the slope exceeds 12%;

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- 4) For any fill or excavation having an unsupported finished height greater than five feet;
- 5) For grading which obstructs or alters a drainage course;
- 6) For grading which takes place within 100 feet by horizontal measurement from the top of the bank of Patterson Creek, Jacoby Creek, or Perkins Creek;
- 7) For grading which takes place within 100 feet by horizontal measurement of the mean high watermark (line of vegetation) of Tillamook Bay, including its estuaries; and
- 8) For grading that takes place within 100 feet by horizontal measurement from an identified wetlands area.

C. Exemptions

- 1) Driveway and Road Improvement plans approved in writing by the City;
- 2) Exploratory excavations under the direction of a qualified professional engineer, registered geologist, certified engineering geologist, or geotechnical engineers;
- 3) Routine agricultural crop management, horticulture or gardening practices unless subject to the requirements of Bay City Development Ordinance **Subsection B of this section**;
- 4) Emergency response activities intended to reduce or eliminate an immediate danger to life or property or to mitigate flood or fire hazards;
- 5) Forest practices in commercial forest management areas under the supervision of the Oregon Department of Forestry; and
- 6) Brush removal, mowing or routine property maintenance which does not disturb the soil.

D. Application Information Required

Site Development Plan. Submit a Site Development Plan, drawn to a measurable scale, with sufficient dimensions to show all of the following. The City may require that specific items be submitted on separate plats for clarity and site inspection purposes.

- 1) Survey: Clearly identify property line locations. For Site Review, stake the fill site proposed and the property corner locations. All property lines shall be verifiable or the City may require that a professional land survey be submitted or a "find and flag" performed;
- 2) Existing Structures: Identify the location of existing structures, easements, utilities, roads and driveways. Identify which are to be removed;

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- 3) Proposed Structures: Identify the location of proposed structures, utilities, easements, roads and driveways;
- 4) Structural Fills: Identify all fill areas intended to support roadways or structures. Provide an analysis of fill material composition, compaction methods and density specifications;
- 5) Wetlands and Watercourses: Identify all streams, intermittent streams, creeks, watercourses, and wetland areas on or immediately adjacent to the property;
- 6) Grading: Identify all areas where clearing, grading, excavation or filling is to occur, and the proposed location of soil stockpiles. Provide a pre-grading report identifying the specific types and amounts of fill and excavation proposed and the topography of existing slopes. Provide a post excavation report identifying the specific types and amounts of fill and excavation completed and the topography of finished slopes;
- 7) Trees: Identify the location of all trees. Identify trees proposed for removal. A Bay City Tree Removal Permit is required prior to tree removal;
- 8) Vegetation: Outline vegetated and wooded areas. Identify vegetation proposed for removal;
- 9) Stormwater Drainage: Identify the direction of all drainage flow and sheet flow on and immediately surrounding the property. Finished grades shall be designed to direct water to the engineered on-site retention/infiltration storage system. Identify the location of all culverts and infrastructure designed to direct the drainage within the property lines. Provide a stormwater drainage system maintenance plan; and
- 10) Erosion and Sedimentation Control: Identify the types and location of proposed erosion and sedimentation control measures designed to manage sedimentation in runoff on site. Identify which measures will remain in place permanently and which are temporary measures that will remain until the disturbed area is stabilized.

E. Grading and Erosion Control Permit Standards

Approval of the Site Development Plan shall be based on findings that the proposal adequately addresses the following standards. Conditions of approval may be required to assure the design meets these standards.

- 1) Setback Requirements: Fills shall be setback from side and rear property lines in accordance with lot requirements of the property so as not to endanger or disturb the adjoining property;
- 2) Existing Structures and Surrounding Property: Grading shall not endanger surrounding existing structures or property. Whenever damage, erosion, or sedimentation is caused by stripping vegetation, grading or other development, it

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shall be the responsibility of the person, corporation or other entity causing such damage, erosion, or sedimentation to remove it from all adjoining surfaces and drainage systems and repair damage to property;

- 3) Proposed Structures: Temporary graveled entrance roads shall be constructed of sufficient length, depth, and width and maintained to prevent gravel and sedimentation from being tracked onto streets. An approved Road Approach Permit is required prior to driveway construction;
- 4) Structural Fills: All structural fills intended to support structures and streets shall be designed by an appropriately qualified Professional Engineer (PE) in accordance with standard engineering practices;
- 5) Wetlands and Watercourses: Fills shall not encroach on wetlands or watercourses unless approved by a joint permit from the **Department Division** of State Lands (DSL) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). All applications with wetlands on the property will require the City to file with DSL, a DSL Notification Form. All applications with excavation and fill proposed in wetland areas will require an approved DSL and USACE Joint Permit. For local wetland reference documentation, see the Bay City Wetland Delineation Map available at City Hall. Prior to vegetation removal please reference Bay City Supplementary Provisions **Article 5 Section 5.3.B Section 3.102-3.103** and Bay City Comprehensive Plan Goal 5: Policies, Goals, and Objectives;
- 6) Grading: Cut and fill slopes shall not be steeper than 2 Horizontal: 1 Vertical. Minimize cut or fill operations by conforming to topography. Prepare the ground surface to receive non-structural fill by removing vegetation, non-complying fill, topsoil and other unsuitable materials. Scarify and bench the surface to provide a firm bond between the exposed ground surface and the new fill;
- 7) Tree and Vegetation Removal: Stripping of vegetation, grading, excavation, or other soil disturbance shall be done in a manner which will minimize soil erosion, stabilize the soil as quickly as possible, and expose the smallest practical area at any one time during construction. Tree removal requires approval of a Bay City Tree Removal Permit;
- 8) Proposed Vegetation: Permanent plantings shall be installed by September 30 of the year in which the development is started unless an alternative date is designated on the Building Permit Application and approved by the City;
- 9) Topographical Contour: The location of roads, driveways, structures and infrastructure shall complement the natural topography of the site;
- 10) Stormwater Drainage Systems: The applicant shall improve storm drains as necessary to provide effective retention for on-site runoff caused by altered soil and surface conditions during and after development. Stormwater Drainage

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systems shall carry runoff to suitable drainage ways utilizing but not limited to storm drains, drainage swales, culverts or an approved drywell system. For local reference documentation, see the Bay City Stormwater Management Plan available for review at City Hall. In addition:

- a) Stormwater Drainage System Capacity: Stormwater Drainage systems shall manage all stormwater runoff on site to avoid sedimentation and flooding to adjacent and downstream properties. The stormwater drainage system shall manage the capacity of a storm of 50-year design frequency;
 - b) Erosion Management: Stormwater Drainage systems shall accommodate the volume and velocity of surface runoff to create the least erosion potential, prevent surface water from damaging the cut face of excavations or the sloping surface of fills, and reduce runoff water velocity and control dispersal of water runoff from developed areas over large undeveloped areas; and
 - c) System Maintenance: Stormwater Drainage systems shall be consistently maintained in a manner that ensures adequate performance; and
- 11) Erosion and Sedimentation Control Systems: The applicant shall provide erosion and sedimentation control systems such as sediment or debris basins, silt traps, filter barriers, vegetation and/or mulching, permanent plantings or other measures to protect adjacent and surrounding property. In addition:
- a) Cut Banks: All cut banks shall provide temporary or permanent drainage measures such as mulching, seeding or other suitable stabilization measures to prevent surface water from damaging the cut face of excavations or the sloping surface of fills;
 - b) Soil Stockpiles: Disposed spoil material or stockpiled topsoil shall be prevented from eroding into streams or drainage ways by applying mulch or other protective covering; or by location at a distance of more than 100 feet in horizontal distance from streams or drainage ways; or by other sediment reduction measures;
 - c) Pollution Control: Permanent and temporary erosion and sedimentation control devices shall prevent polluting discharges from occurring. Non-erosion pollution associated with construction such as pesticides, fertilizers, petrochemicals, solid wastes, construction chemicals, or wastewaters shall be prevented from leaving the construction site through the use of temporary erosion control measures and through proper handling, disposal, continuous site monitoring, and clean-up activities; and
 - d) System Maintenance: Erosion and sedimentation control systems shall be consistently maintained in a manner that ensures adequate performance. Measures shall remain in place until the disturbed area is stabilized. Materials shall be removed from Sediment or Debris Basins, Silt Traps, Filter Barriers, or Other Measures on a schedule submitted with Building Permit Application

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and approved by the City. The applicant shall ensure that drainage swales are vegetated or protected as required to minimize potential erosion.

F. Implementation

- 1) **Bond Requirement for Off-Site Infrastructure:** A performance bond agreement or similar equivalent, shall be required by the City of Bay City for **large-scale** developments, subdivisions, and planned unit developments. The agreement shall ensure that existing streets and other public facilities damaged in the development of the property are repaired within the time limits set. The bond amount and completion date shall be estimated by the developer and agreed upon by the City Attorney. The bond agreement shall specify that upon City declaration of dissatisfactory project completion, the City may complete the work and recover the full costs, including legal fees and inspection, necessary for the completion of the project. The bond shall be in the form of a personal bond, surety bond, or cash, as may be required by the City Attorney. The bond shall be released upon written determination by the City Public Works Superintendent that work has been completed satisfactorily; and
- 2) **Inspection and Enforcement.** The requirements of this ordinance shall be enforced by the City. The City may make periodic inspections to ascertain that grading and erosion control measures as proposed and approved are implemented, are being maintained effectively and are working effectively. If inspection by staff reveals erosive conditions which exceed those prescribed by this ordinance or permit, the City may require that work be stopped until appropriate corrective measures are completed. If inspection by staff reveals that the approved grading and erosion control measures are not working effectively, the City shall have the right to require the developer to pay for additional measures to assure compliance with the purpose of this ordinance.

G. Applicant Responsibility.

The applicant shall be responsible for repairing existing streets, public facilities, and surrounding properties damaged in the development of the property. Whenever damage, erosion, or sedimentation is caused by stripping vegetation, grading or other development, it shall be the responsibility of the person, corporation or other entity causing such damage, erosion, or sedimentation to remove it from all adjoining surfaces and drainage systems and repair damage to property prior to issuance of final approvals for the project.

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- A.** Temporary Uses Permitted. The following temporary uses and structures may be permitted by the Planning Commission within any district in the City:
 - 1) A real estate office used for the sale of lots of housing within a subdivision or planned development.
 - 2) Temporary housing where there is a valid health reason.
 - 3) Uses involving a minimal amount of capital investment.
- B.** General Standards. The Planning Commission shall use the following standards in determining whether to grant temporary use permit:
 - 1) The proposed use will be compatible with abutting properties and the surrounding neighborhood.
 - 2) The height, bulk, and lot coverage of the structure is consistent with that of adjacent structures.
 - 3) Appropriate public services are available.
 - 4) The use will not generate more traffic than other land uses in the area.
 - 5) The use will not create excessive noise, vibration, or odor.
- C.** Performance. Security for performance of permittee obligations, including the removal of any structures, shall be posted in all cases. The security may be a performance bond or other vehicle acceptable to the City Attorney.
- D.** Time. Temporary use permits shall be reviewed by Planning Commission annually.
- E.** Public Notices. Public notice shall be give as provided for in Article 7.
- F.** Procedure. The **Type I** procedures **of this section** ~~established in Section 7.5.04~~ shall be followed.
- G.** Right of Hearing. The Planning Commission may hold a public hearing to revoke a temporary use permit for failure to comply with any of the conditions of approval. Either the Planning Commission or an affected property owner may request such a public hearing.

Section 7.6 **Type II Procedures.**

The City Planner, or their designee, performs Administrative Staff Reviews through the Type II procedure, with public notice and an opportunity for appeal to the Planning Commission. Alternatively, the City Planner may refer a Type II application to the Planning Commission for its review and decision in a public meeting. Applications for projects requiring Administrative Review shall be made on forms provided by the City Planner.

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Section 7.6.01 Administrative Review with Notice

A. A Type II land use request must meet the requirements listed in subsection 7.10 of this article.

B. A Type II land use request must meet the notice requirements as described in subsection 7.12 of this article.

C. Application Information

~~A.—An application for an action or permit provided for by this title shall consist of:~~

~~a) —A complete application form and the appropriate application fee.~~

~~b) —Proof that the property affected by the application is in the exclusive ownership of the applicant, or that the applicant has the consent of all partners in ownership of the affected property.~~

~~c) —Legal description of the property affected by the application.~~

~~d) —Geologic Hazards Report if the property is located in a geologic hazards overlay zone.~~

~~e) —Payment of all applicable fees.~~

~~2) If the application is complete when first submitted, or the applicant submits the requested additional information within one hundred eighty days of the date the application was first submitted, approval or denial of the application shall be based upon the standards and criteria that were applicable at the time the application was first submitted.~~

~~3) If an application for a permit is incomplete, the city shall notify the applicant of the additional information required within thirty days of the receipt of the application. The applicant shall be given the opportunity to submit the additional information required. The application shall be deemed complete upon receipt of additional information required. If the applicant refuses to submit the required additional information, the application shall be deemed complete on the thirty-first day after the governing body first received the application.~~

D. Consolidated Application Procedure

~~Where a proposed development requires more than one development permit, such as a Conditional Use, Variance, Plan Review, partition or a change in zone designation from the city, the applicant may request that the city consider all necessary permit requests in a consolidated manner. If the applicant requests that the city consolidate his permit review, all necessary public hearings before the planning commission shall be held on the same date.~~

E. Filing Fee

~~It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to pay for the full cost of processing permit application. Minimum fees shall be set by resolution by the Bay City Council, and the applicant shall pay the minimum fee to the city upon the filing of an application. Such fees shall not be refundable. The applicant shall be billed for costs incurred over and above the minimum permit fee at the conclusion of city action of the permit request. Said costs which will be billed to the Applicant include administrative time for processing the application, engineering fees incurred by the City if required to check information submitted by the Applicant, attorneys fees for legal issues that are directly related to the application, for development of findings and order, and for hearing time and the City Planner's time that is directly attributable to the project. All fees must be paid in full prior to final building inspections where water and sewer are already provided to the property or before water and sewer connections where new service is being provided. As described in Section 7.??.~~

F. Procedure for Mailed Notice

~~A.—Mailed notice shall be sent to property owners within the following distances from the exterior boundary of the subject property:~~

~~a) —Legislative change to the zoning ordinance: none;~~

~~b) —Quasi-judicial change to the zoning ordinance: two hundred fifty feet;~~

~~c) —Conditional use: two hundred fifty feet;~~

~~d) —Variance and setback reduction: one hundred feet;~~

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e) ~~Planning Commission review: one hundred feet;~~

f) ~~Cutting and filling: one hundred feet.~~

- 4) Mailed notice shall be sent to the applicant.
- 5) ~~Addresses for a mailed notice required by this title all be obtained from the county assessor's Real Property Tax records. The failure of a property owner to receive notice shall not invalidate an action if a good faith attempt was made to comply with the requirements of this title for notice.~~
- 6) ~~Mailed notice shall contain the information contained in Section 10.020, Section 7.4.02 (E).~~

G. Procedure for Published Notice

A. ~~Notice for legislative changes shall be given for the proposed actions by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the City.~~

- 7) ~~Published notice shall contain the information contained in Section 10.020, Section 7.4.02 (E).~~

H. Notice of Hearing

Notice of a hearing shall contain the following information:

B. ~~The name of the property owner and applicant, if different from the property owner, and the city's case file number;~~

- 8) ~~The date, time, place of the hearing, and who is holding the public hearing;~~
- 9) ~~A description of the location of the property for which a permit or other action is pending, including the street address and a subdivision lot and block designation, or the tax map designation of the county assessor;~~
- 10) ~~A concise description of the proposed action;~~
- 11) ~~A listing of the applicable criteria from this title and the comprehensive plan known to apply to the application at issue;~~
- 12) ~~A statement that a failure, by the applicant or other parties to the hearing, to raise an issue in a hearing, in person or by letter, or failure to provide sufficient specificity to afford the decision makers an opportunity to respond to the issue precludes appeal based on that issue;~~
- 13) ~~A statement that a copy of the application, all documents and evidence relied upon by the applicant and applicable criteria are available for inspection at no cost and will be provided at the reasonable cost;~~
- 14) ~~A statement that a copy of the staff report will be available for inspection at no cost at least seven days prior to the hearing and will be provided at reasonable cost;~~
- 15) ~~The name of a city representative to contact and the telephone number where additional information may be obtained; and~~
- 16) ~~A general explanation of the requirements for submission of testimony and the procedure for the conduct of hearings.~~
- 17) ~~All other information as may be required by law.~~

I. Time of Notice

~~Where required, notice shall be mailed, published, and posted twenty days prior to the hearing requiring the notice, or as may be required by law, or if two or more evidentiary hearings are allowed, ten (10) days before the first evidentiary hearing.~~

J. Date of Public Hearing

~~A public hearing shall be held within forty days of the filing of a complete application, or as otherwise required by law.~~

K. ~~All requirements of ORS 197.763 and all time limits imposed by statute shall apply to City land use proceedings adopted by the Council or as otherwise required by law.~~

L. ~~Any staff report used at the hearing shall be available at least seven (7) days prior to the hearing. If additional documents or evidence are provided by any party, the City may allow a continuance or leave the record open to allow the parties a reasonable opportunity to respond. Any continuance or extension of the record requested by an applicant shall~~

M. Burden and Nature of Proof

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~~Except for a determination of the applicability of article provisions, the burden of proof is upon the proponent. The proposal must be supported by proof that it conforms to the applicable provisions of this article, especially the specific criteria set forth for the particular type of decision under consideration.~~

N. Notification of State and Federal Agencies

~~The city shall forward a copy of the final decision, including the findings and required conditions, within seven working days, to the appropriate state and/or federal agencies where a use or activity involves a state or federal permit which requires a determination of consistency with the local comprehensive plan. The response shall contain a statement of whether or not approval of the permit would be consistent with the comprehensive plan, the reasons the development is or is not so considered, and standards and conditions which should apply if a state or federal permit is granted.~~

O. Final action on Application for Permit or Zone Change Request

~~The city shall take final action on an application for a permit or zone change with one hundred twenty days of the receipt of a complete application, or such other time as required by law. The one hundred twenty day period does not apply to an amendment to the comprehensive plan or zoning ordinance, or the adoption of a new land use regulation. At the request of the applicant, the one hundred twenty day period may be extended for a reasonable period of time.~~

P. Enforcement

~~The City Recorder shall have the power and principal responsibility for enforcing provisions of this title. Neither the building official nor any other public employee or official of the city shall issue any permit or license for any use, activity or structure which violates provisions of this title. Any permit or license issued in conflict with the provisions of this title, intentionally or otherwise, shall be void.~~

Q. Building Permits

~~Before issuing a permit for the construction, reconstruction or alteration of a structure, it will be the responsibility of the City Recorder and his or her designee to make sure that provisions of this title will not be violated.~~

Section 7.6.02 Architectural Review

A. Applications for the construction of new commercial, industrial, or the substantial renovation of existing commercial structures (over 50% market value) shall be reviewed by the ~~Planning Commission~~ Planner to ensure that the design standards in Section 5.6 are met. Any building with a residential component shall not have a discretionary review.

- ~~1) Design is compatible with the downtown area in terms of height, scale, and use of materials and colors.~~
- ~~2) Particular attention is given to the impact of proposed structures on historic buildings, such as the Methodist Church, Masonic Temple, and the Simmons' houses.~~
- ~~3) Styles characteristic of the coastal area are used, including the use of natural wood siding, pitched roofs, and wood signs.~~

B. A landscaping plan shall be submitted which shows existing and proposed trees, landscaping materials, and other features, in order to permit the Planning Commission to review the plan.

C. Parking, loading and storage areas shall be located in the rear of buildings wherever possible, unless it would conflict with adjoining residential uses. Landscaping shall be used to buffer commercial uses.

~~D. Restaurants with late entertainment facilities shall not have an adverse noise impact on adjacent residential areas.~~

Section 7.6.03 Historic Structure Demolition Permits

A. Purpose

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This section has two purposes:

- 1) to establish a review period during which efforts can be made to protect historic structures from demolition;
 - 2) to review building permit applications for alterations of historic structures to ensure that the proposed alteration is consistent with the building's historic character.
- B. Upon receipt of a building permit application to demolish a historic structure included in the Comprehensive Plan's inventory of Historic Buildings, the City shall place a 45-day hold on the issuance of the permit. During the 45-day period, the City shall:
- A. Notify the State Historic Preservation Office of the proposed demolition.
 - B. Advertise in a paper of general circulation the nature of the request and the historical values that would be lost by demolition.
 - C. Inform the applicant of the historic character of the building and the incentives associated with historic preservation.

If, after 45 days, the **City Planner** finds that substantial progress is being made in protecting the structure from demolition, the **City Planner** shall continue to hold on the demolition permit.

If, after 45 days, the **City Planner** finds that there is no possibility for protecting the structure, the **City Planner** shall authorize the issuance of the demolition permit.

- C. Building permit applications for exterior alteration, or the construction of new structures or buildings in conjunction with a historic structure included in the Comprehensive Plan's inventory of historic buildings shall be referred to the **City Planner** for its review. The application shall be reviewed at the next regularly scheduled **City Planner** meeting following the receipt of the building permit application.

The **City Planner** will review the building permit application to ensure that the proposed alterations are compatible with the building's historic character.

In making this determination, the **City Planner** will consider the following criteria: maintenance of the building's predominant architectural character including such features as roof lines, porches, windows, or other exterior elements; compatibility of the materials to be used with existing building materials; and effect of the alterations on relationship of the building to its site.

The **City Planner** shall approve or deny the proposed alterations based on the above criteria. The **City Planner** may recommend changes in the proposal which would enable it to be approved.

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Section 7.6.04 Partitioning, ~~Lot~~ Property Line Adjustment

See Section 8.1 – Subdivision, Partitioning, Cluster, and Planned Development.

Section 7.6.05 Plan Review

- A. Purpose. The purpose and intent of the Plan Review is to bring those projects involving building design and the development of land under special review where development impacts that may cause a conflict between uses in the same adjoining district are be minimized, and to promote the general welfare by directing attention to site planning, and giving regard to the natural environment and the elements of creative design to assist in conserving and enhancing the appearance of the city, and to support the promotion and maintenance of healthful and safe conditions upon surrounding properties and neighborhoods, thereby affecting the public health, safety, and general welfare.
- B. Plan Review is intended to promote functional, safe, and attractive developments, which maximize compatibility with surrounding developments and uses and with the natural environment. Plan Review mitigates potential land use conflicts resulting from proposed development through specific conditions attached by the review body. Plan Review focuses on the layout of a proposed development, including building placement, setbacks, location of parking areas, pedestrian access, external storage areas, external lighting (including LED), open areas, and landscaping.

Section 7.7 Type III Procedures

Section 7.7.01 Quasi-Judicial Review

- A. Application Requirements.
 - 1) Application Forms. Applications requiring Quasi-Judicial review shall be made on forms provided by the City Planning Official.
 - 2) Submittal Information. The City Planning Official shall advise the applicant on application submittal requirements. At a minimum, the application shall include all of the following information:
 - a) The information requested on the application form;
 - b) Plans and exhibits required for the specific approval(s) being sought;
 - c) A written statement or letter explaining how the application satisfies each and all of the relevant criteria and standards in sufficient detail;
 - d) Information demonstrating compliance with prior decision(s) and conditions of approval for the subject site, as applicable; and
 - e) The required fee.

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B. Procedure.

1) Mailed and Posted Notice.

- a) The City shall mail public notice of a public hearing on a Quasi-Judicial application at least 20 days before the hearing date to the individuals and organizations listed below. The City Planning Official shall prepare an affidavit of notice, which shall be made a part of the file. The affidavit shall state the date that the notice was mailed. Notice shall be mailed to:
 - i. All owners of record of real property located within a minimum of 100 feet of the subject site;
 - ii. Any person who submits a written request to receive a notice; and
 - iii. Any governmental agency that is entitled to notice under an intergovernmental agreement entered into with the City and any other affected agencies. At a minimum, the City Planning Official shall notify the road authority if different than the City of Bay City. The failure of another agency to respond with written comments on a pending application shall not invalidate an action or permit approval made by the City under this Code.
- b) At least 14 days before the first hearing, the City Planning Official or designee shall post notice of the hearing on the project site in clear view from a public right-of-way using a poster format prescribed by the City Planning Official
- c) At least 14 days before the first hearing, the City shall publish notice of the hearing on the City website, and/or have said notice published in a newspaper with local circulation.

2) Content of Notice. Notice of a Quasi-Judicial hearing to be mailed and published per subsection 1 above shall contain all of the following information:

- a) A summary of the proposal and the relevant approval criteria, in sufficient detail to help the public identify and locate applicable code requirements;
- b) The date, time, and location of the scheduled hearing;
- c) The street address or other clear reference to the location of the proposed use or development;
- d) A disclosure statement that if any person fails to address the relevant approval criteria with enough detail, he or she may not be able to appeal to the City Council, Land Use Board of Appeals, or Circuit Court, as applicable, on that issue, and that only comments on the relevant approval criteria are considered relevant evidence;

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- e) A statement that a copy of the application, all documents and evidence submitted by or for the applicant, and the applicable criteria and standards shall be available for review at the office of the City Planning Official, and that copies shall be provided at a reasonable cost;
 - f) A statement that a copy of the City's staff report and recommendation to the hearings body shall be available for review at no cost at least seven days before the hearing, and that a copy shall be provided on request at a reasonable cost;
 - g) A general explanation of the requirements to submit testimony, and the procedure for conducting public hearings; and
 - h) A statement that after the public hearing closes, the City will issue its decision, and the decision shall be mailed to the applicant and to anyone else who submitted written comments or who is otherwise legally entitled to notice.
- C. Conduct of the Public Hearing. Conduct of the public hearing shall follow the process identified in Ordinance 333.
- D. Burden of Proof. The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the criteria. The more drastic the change or the greater the proposal or the greater the impact of the proposal in an area, the greater is the burden upon the proponent. The requested proposal must be supported by proof that:
- 1) It conforms to all applicable city charter and ordinance requirements.
 - 2) There is a public need for the approval.
 - 3) The public need will be best served by granting the proposal (if the proposal is for zone change, proof must be submitted that the public need will be best served by changing the classification of the particular piece of property in question as compared with other available property).
 - 4) If other areas have been previously designated for a use of development submitted in the proposal, there is a necessity for introducing the proposal into an area not previously contemplated and that the property owners there should bear the burden, if any, of introducing that proposal into their area.
- E. Effective Date of Decision. Unless the conditions of approval specify otherwise, a Quasi-Judicial Decision becomes effective 20 days after the City mails the decision notice, unless the decision is appealed pursuant to subsection **7.7.01.F**.
- F. Appeal of Planning Commission Decision. The Planning Commission's decision may be appealed to the City Council as follows:
- 1) The following people have legal standing to appeal:

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- a) The applicant or owner of the subject property; and
- b) Any other person who testified orally or in writing during the subject public hearing before the close of the public record.

2) Appeal filing procedure.

- a) Notice of appeal. Any person with standing to appeal, as provided in subsection 1, above, may appeal a Type III Quasi-Judicial Decision by filing a Notice of Appeal according to the following procedures.
- b) Time for filing. A Notice of Appeal shall be filed with the City Planning Official within the timeframe specified on the Notice of Decision; typically, this will be within 10 days of the date the Notice of Decision is mailed.
- c) Content of notice of appeal. The Notice of Appeal shall be accompanied by the required filing fee and shall contain:
 - i. An identification of the decision being appealed, including the date of the decision;
 - ii. A statement demonstrating the person filing the Notice of Appeal has standing to appeal;
 - iii. A statement explaining the specific issues being raised on appeal; and
 - iv. If the appellant is not the applicant, a statement demonstrating that the appeal issues were raised during the comment period.

3) Scope of appeal. The appeal of a Type III Quasi-Judicial Decision shall be a hearing de novo before the City Council. The appeal shall not be limited to the application materials, evidence and other documentation, and specific issues raised in the review leading up to the Quasi-Judicial Decision, but may include other relevant evidence and arguments. The hearing appeal body may allow additional evidence, testimony, or argument concerning any applicable standard, criterion, condition, or issue.

G. Record of the Public Hearing.

- 1) The official public hearing record shall include all of the following information:
 - a) All materials considered by the hearings body;
 - b) All materials submitted by the City Planning Official to the hearings body regarding the application;
 - c) The minutes of the hearing;
 - d) The final written decision; and

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- e) Copies of all notices given as required by this article, and correspondence regarding the application that the City mailed or received.
- 2) The meeting minutes shall be filed in hardcopy form with the City Planning Official. The minutes and other evidence presented as a part of the hearing shall be part of the record.
- 3) All exhibits received and displayed shall be marked to provide identification and shall be part of the record.
- H. Effective Date and Appeals to State Land Use Board of Appeals. A Quasi-Judicial Decision, as applicable, is effective the date the City mails the decision notice. Appeals Decision or Appeal of City Council decisions under this section shall be filed with the state Land Use Board of Appeals pursuant to ORS 197.805 - 197.860.

I.

Section 7.8 Type IV Procedures

Section 7.8.01 Legislative Review

- A. Timing of Requests. The City Council may establish a schedule for when it will accept legislative code amendment or plan amendment requests, or the City Council may initiate its own legislative proposals at any time. Legislative requests are not subject to the 120-day review period under ORS 227.178.
- B. Application Requirements.
 - 1) Application forms. Legislative applications shall be made on forms provided by the City Planning Official.
 - 2) Submittal Information. The application shall contain all of the following information:
 - a) The information requested on the application form;
 - b) A map and/or plan addressing the appropriate criteria and standards in sufficient detail for review and decision (as applicable);
 - c) The required fee, except when City of Bay City initiates request; and
 - d) One copy of a letter or narrative statement that explains how the application satisfies each and all of the relevant approval criteria and standards.
- C. Procedure. Hearings on Legislative Land Use requests are conducted similar to City Council hearings on other legislative proposals, except the notification procedure for Legislative Land Use requests must conform to state land use laws (ORS 227.175), as follows:
 - 1) The City Planning Official shall notify in writing the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) of legislative amendments (zone change, rezoning with annexation, or comprehensive plan amendment) at least 35 days

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before the first public hearing at which public testimony or new evidence will be received. The notice shall include a DLCD Certificate of Mailing.

- 2) At least 20 days, but not more than 40 days, before the date of the first hearing on an ordinance that proposes to amend the comprehensive plan or any element thereof, or to adopt an ordinance for any zone change, a notice shall be prepared in conformance with ORS 227.175 and mailed to:
 - a) Each owner whose property would be directly affected by the proposal (e.g., rezoning or a change from one Comprehensive Plan land use designation to another), see ORS 227.186 for instructions;
 - b) Any affected governmental agency;
 - c) Any person who requests notice in writing; and
 - d) For a zone change affecting a manufactured home or mobile home park, all mailing addresses within the park, in accordance with ORS 227.175.
- 3) At least 10 days before the scheduled City Council public hearing date, public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city.
- 4) For each mailing and publication of notice, the City Planning Official shall keep an affidavit of mailing/publication in the record.

- D.** Final Decision and Effective Date. A Legislative Land Use decision, if approved, shall take effect and shall become final as specified in the enacting ordinance or, if not approved, upon mailing of the notice of decision to the applicant. Notice of a Legislative Land Use decision shall be mailed to the applicant, all participants of record, and the Department of Land Conservation and Development within 20 business days after the City Council decision is filed with the City Planning Official. The City shall also provide notice to all persons as required by other applicable laws.

Section 7.8.02 Annexation

Areas annexed to the City shall be zoned the same as the contiguous zone within the City Limits, except where the annexed area adjoins two or more zones, the least intensive zone shall apply unless findings of fact are presented in the Planning Commission or City Council and adopted which support the more intensive zoning designation. In establishing the zoning for annexed areas, the procedure used for Comprehensive Plan, Zone Change and Amendments (Article 8) Article 11 shall be followed.

Section 7.9 Pre-Application Conferences

- A. A pre-application conference is encouraged for any land use applications or for applicants who are unfamiliar with the land use process. A pre-application conference is required for all Type III applications. The purpose of the conference shall be to

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acquaint the applicant with the substantive and procedural requirements of the applicable land use codes, to provide for an exchange of information regarding applicable requirements of the comprehensive plan, zoning code or land division code and to identify issues likely to arise in processing an application. The applicable zoning code may require that a pre-application conference be held for particular types of applications.

- B. Required pre-application conferences must be held no more than one year prior to the submittal of a Type III land use application. Requests for pre-application conferences shall be made on a form provided by the City.

Section 7.10 Information Required for Land Use Planning Applications

Section 7.10.01 Authority

~~The City Recorder Planner and Building Official are responsible for the administration and enforcement of the State Building Code, which regulates building and excavation permits.~~ The City Recorder Planner and/or Building Official has the authority to enforce all provisions of the Development Ordinance, the State Building Code and all other applicable laws and regulations, specifically including the authority to issue stop work orders within the City limits. The City Recorder Planner and Planning Commission are responsible for the administration of the Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance, which control minor and major partitions, subdivision, planned or clustered developments, conditional uses, variances, and plan and zone changes. The City Recorder Planner shall utilize the services of the City Engineer, City Planner, Staff, Public Works Superintendent, or other qualified person in the administration of the Ordinance.

Section 7.10.02 Fees

All fees shall be set by the City by way of a resolution after a public hearing on the proposed fees. A public hearing to change any fee shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation not less than 4 days before the public hearing and not more than 10 days before the public hearing. The proposed fee schedule shall be available at City Hall at least seven (7) days prior to the public hearing. All fees shall be paid in full at the time of application.

Section 7.10.03 Land Use Permit Application Form

A land use permit application form shall be available in the City Hall from the City Planner for all uses listed in Section 3.2, which form shall be periodically updated as circumstances warrant. The Applicant must provide a completed application with all required information, **including proof that the property affected by the application is in the exclusive ownership of the applicant, or that the applicant has the consent of all partners in ownership of the affected property,** together with payment of all fees. Geologic hazard reports shall be submitted at the time the land use permit application form is submitted for all construction in a geologic hazards

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overlay zone. All completed land use applications shall be processed within the time allowed by law.

Section 7.10.04 Consolidated Application Procedure

Where a proposed development requires more than one development permit, such as a Conditional Use, Variance, Plan Review, partition or a change in zone designation from the city, the applicant may request that the city consider all necessary permit requests in a consolidated manner. If the applicant requests that the city consolidate his permit review, all necessary public hearings before the planning commission shall be held on the same date.

Section 7.10.05 Interpretations of Required Information

Interpretation of information is the responsibility of the Building Official, City Planner, or Planning Commission, depending on the type of information required. An optional conference with City staff, including the City Planner, Public Works Superintendent, or City Attorney may be requested by the applicant to discuss required information and applicable provisions of the Development Ordinance or Comprehensive Plan. The City Recorder shall schedule such conference to be within 10 days after request of the applicant.

Section 7.10.06 Survey Required

A registered survey shall be required for all new construction except where the City Planner determines that there is sufficient survey data present, or the size of the property or size or location of the improvements are such that a new survey is not necessary.

Section 7.10.07 Information Required for Planning Applications. Information described in Section 7.10.10 through 7.10.14 shall be required in accordance with the following table.

| PERMIT | INFORMATION | Base Map | Tentative Plan | Grades | Utilities | Structures Or Building Sites | Hazards | Open Space | Final Survey | Title Report | Ownerships | Geologic Report | Phasing | Bonding | Density | Final Plat | Findings Of Fact |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------------|--------|-----------|------------------------------|---------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|------------------|
| Building Permit | | * | * | * | * | * | * | | OP | | | OP | | OP | | | |
| <u>Grading and Erosion Control</u> | | * | * | * | | | * | | OP | | | OP | | | | | |
| Minor Partition | | * | * | | * | * | * | | OP | | * | OP | | | OP | | * |
| Major Partition | | * | * | | * | * | * | | * | | * | OP | | | | | * |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| Subdivision | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | F | F | F | OP | OP | OP | T | F | * |
| Planned Or Clustered Development | T | T | T | T | T | T | T | F | F | F | OP | OP | OP | T | F | * |
| Conditional Use | * | * | | * | * | * | | OP | | | OP | | OP | | | * |
| Variance | | * | | | * | * | | OP | | | OP | | OP | | | * |
| Zone Change | | * | | | | * | | OP | | | OP | | | | | * |
| Plan Change | | * | | * | * | * | | OP | | | OP | | OP | | | * |
| <u>Driveway Permit</u> | | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Zoning Permit</u> | | * | * | * | * | * | | OP | | | OP | | OP | | | |
| <u>Property Line Adjustment</u> | | * | | * | | | | OP | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Plan Review</u> | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | OP | | | OP | OP | | | | * |

- * Information Required
- T Tentative Plan Required
- F Final Plat Required
- OP Optional Requirement of Planning Commission

Section 7.10.08 Optional Requirements

Certain requirements are optional in that they may be required by the Building Official, **City Planner** or Planning Commission as circumstances dictate, or may be submitted by the applicant in support of an application

Section 7.10.09 Map Scale

Subdivision and Planned or Clustered Development tentative and final plan maps shall be at a scale of 1" = 50', except those larger than 10 acres may be at a scale of 1" = 100'. Plot plans for building permits, minor or major partitions, conditional uses, variances and minor zone changes may be at a scale of 1" = 100'. Maps showing details or additional information may be at various scales.

Section 7.10.10 Mapped Information Required

A. Base Map

A map showing all existing major natural features including contour lines, larger trees, low or swampy areas, streams, Tillamook Bay, wetlands, or geologic features.

B. Tentative Plan

A map showing property boundaries, lot area in acres or square feet, proposed lot lines, lot dimensions, existing and proposed rights-of-way, street dimensions, easements, feasible building sites on each lot, northpoint, scale and date, name of owner or authorized person, and the engineer or surveyor preparing the map(s).

C. Grades

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Proposed finished grades of the property and streets, showing all cut and fill areas, general slope of the property, location of proposed retaining walls or slope protection, and proposed culverts or alterations of drainage ways.

D. Drainage

A map showing all culverts and drainage ways including dimensions and depth of the drainage ways.

E. Utilities

Locations and size of proposed utilities, including water and sewer, fire hydrants, storm drains, and electricity and communications lines.

F. Structures

Where applicable, a plan showing the location of proposed structures, their intended use, driveways, parking areas, storage areas, decks, patios, or other impervious surfaces with square footage indicated on the plan. Building plans and their vicinity maps are acceptable if square footages are indicated.

G. Hazards

Locations of hazards areas as indicated on the City's hazards maps, showing areas subject to flooding, landsliding, wetlands, sinkholes, or other hazards. (Note: a full geologic report may be required by the Building Official or Planning Commission; ~~see (c)~~ below. See 7.10.11(C) below.)

H. Open Space

Location and square footages of open space, including common open space, open areas, setbacks where applicable, buffers, screens, recreation facilities, adjacent City parks, or required landscaped areas.

I. Final Survey

Within one year of approval of the tentative plan, a legal survey by a registered surveyor or engineer must be submitted showing all corners, monuments, computations of all distances, coordinates, street centerlines, tract boundaries, lot and block lines and numbers, easements, dedications, certifications and other information as may be required by the Planning Commission in the course of the approval of the tentative plan.

Section 7.10.11 Written Information Required

A. Title Report

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A preliminary title report, indicating any taxes or assessments as a lien against the property.

B. Ownerships

Ownerships of the property or proposed development, adjacent property owners, homeowners association by laws, ownership arrangement of common open space, private streets, and any covenants or deed restrictions.

C. Geologic Report

Site specific geologic investigation report by a licensed engineering geologist, soils engineer, or other qualified expert, indicating the feasibility of any proposed structures, cuts or fills, recommend storm drains both on and off the site, erosion control measures and slope stabilization devices, and trees or other stabilizing vegetation to be retained. A geologic hazards report is required for all construction in a geologic hazard overlay zone.

D. Phasing

A statement describing the phasing of construction of sales of lots or units, including the placement of utilities and construction of streets.

E. Performance Bond

A personal bond, surety bond, or cash bond assuring the completion of improvements, and covering the cost of engineering, inspection, repair of City streets or other public property damaged during construction of a development.

F. Proposed Findings of Fact

Proposed findings of fact or reasons to support a variance, zone change, or plan change. In the case of a zone or plan change, the findings must address the considerations of ~~Section 4.2.~~ Article 11.

Section 7.10.12 Submission of Final Subdivision Plat

A. Final Plat Format

A final subdivision plat shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and state law, including ORS 92.080 and 92.120. The final plat shall include the information on the tentative plan, the final survey and the geologic engineers final report as required by ~~Section 4.702.~~ Section 4.1.04.

B. Certifications

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Certifications on the final plat shall include certification by all parties with record title interest in the land consenting to the plat, dedication of lands for common or public use, and certification of the engineer and surveyor.

Section 7.10.13 Proposed findings of fact required for conditional use applications: Conditional use applications shall address the standards and criteria of ~~Article 2,~~ Article 9 Conditional Uses, and shall explain how the proposed use is in conformance with those requirements, other standards of this Ordinance, and the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Section 7.10.14 Proposed findings of fact to support zone or plan changes: Findings shall address the applicable provisions of ~~Section 1.20 to 1.25, (Considerations for the Establishment and Alteration of Plan/Zone Designations, or Intensity and Overlay Zones)~~ Section 3.4, and the following additional considerations:

- A. How the change will be in conformance with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and standards of this Ordinance.
- B. What alternatives are available to the applicant, such as other sites within an existing zone or alternative building plans.
- C. What the proposed use of the property is, the land area needed, and how the requested change is the minimum necessary to support the proposed use.
- D. What circumstances have changed since the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan or this Ordinance, if any, to warrant such a change.
- E. That the impacts will be on the surrounding neighborhood or adjacent properties in terms of traffic generation, noise, visual impacts, or other effects.

Section 7.11 Review Procedures

The purpose of this section is to establish standard decision-making procedures that will enable the City, the applicant, and the public to reasonably review applications and participate in the local decision-making process in a timely and effective way.

~~Section 7.11.01~~ Type I: Staff Review/Zoning Check List

- A. ~~The City Planner, or his or her designee, without public notice and without a public hearing, makes ministerial decisions through the Type I procedure. Ministerial decisions are those where City standards and criteria do not require the exercise of discretion (i.e., there are clear and objective standards).~~
- B. ~~Zoning Checklist. The City Planner reviews proposals requiring a Type I review using a Zoning Checklist. The Zoning Checklist is a preliminary review that is intended to ensure a project proposal meets the basic requirements of Article 3 before more detailed plans are prepared and before the City authorizes the Planner to issue a building permit.~~
- C. ~~Application Requirements:~~
 - 1) ~~Application Forms. Approvals requiring Type I review, including Zoning Checklists, shall be made on forms provided by the City.~~
 - 2) ~~Application Requirements. When a Zoning Checklist is required, it shall:~~
 - a) ~~Include the information requested on the application form and in Section 7.3;~~
 - b) ~~Address the criteria in sufficient detail for review and action; and~~
 - c) ~~Be filed with the required fee.~~
- D. ~~Requirements. The City shall not act upon an application for land use approval, and a building permit shall not be issued, until the City Planning Official has approved a Zoning Checklist for the proposed project.~~

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- E. Criteria and Decision. The City Planning Official's review of a Zoning Checklist is intended to determine whether minimum code requirements are met and whether any other land-use permit or approval is required prior to issuance of a building permit.
- F. Effective Date. A Zoning Checklist decision is final on the date it is signed by the City Planning Official. It is not a land-use decision as defined by ORS 197.015, and therefore is not subject to appeal to the state Land Use Board of Appeals.
- Section 7.11.02 ~~Type II:~~ Administrative Review with Notice
- R. Application Information
- D. An application for an action or permit provided for by this title shall consist of:
- A complete application form and the appropriate application fee.
 - Proof that the property affected by the application is in the exclusive ownership of the applicant, or that the applicant has the consent of all partners in ownership of the affected property.
 - Legal description of the property affected by the application.
 - Geologic Hazards Report if the property is located in a geologic hazards overlay zone.
 - Payment of all applicable fees.
- 2) If the application is complete when first submitted, or the applicant submits the requested additional information within one hundred eighty days of the date the application was first submitted, approval or denial of the application shall be based upon the standards and criteria that were applicable at the time the application was first submitted.
- 3) If an application for a permit is incomplete, the city shall notify the applicant of the additional information required within thirty days of the receipt of the application. The applicant shall be given the opportunity to submit the additional information required. The application shall be deemed complete upon receipt of additional information required. If the applicant refuses to submit the required additional information, the application shall be deemed complete on the thirty-first day after the governing body first received the application.
- S. Consolidated Application Procedure
- Where a proposed development requires more than one development permit, such as a Conditional Use, Variance, Plan Review, partition or a change in zone designation from the city, the applicant may request that the city consider all necessary permit requests in a consolidated manner. If the applicant requests that the city consolidate his permit review, all necessary public hearings before the planning commission shall be held on the same date.
- T. Filing Fee
- ~~It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to pay for the full cost of processing permit application. Minimum fees shall be set by resolution by the Bay City Council, and the applicant shall pay the minimum fee to the city upon the filing of an application. Such fees shall not be refundable. The applicant shall be billed for costs incurred over and above the minimum permit fee at the conclusion of city action of the permit request. Said costs which will be billed to the Applicant include administrative time for processing the application, engineering fees incurred by the City if required to check information submitted by the Applicant, attorneys fees for legal issues that are directly related to the application, for development of findings and order, and for hearing time and the City Planner's time that is directly attributable to the project. All fees must be paid in full prior to final building inspections where water and sewer are already provided to the property or before water and sewer connections where new service is being provided. As described in Section 7.??.~~
- U. Procedure for Mailed Notice
- E. Mailed notice shall be sent to property owners within the following distances from the exterior boundary of the subject property:
- Legislative change to the zoning ordinance: none;
 - Quasi-judicial change to the zoning ordinance: two hundred fifty feet;
 - Conditional use: two hundred fifty feet;
 - Variance and setback reduction: one hundred feet;
 - Planning Commission review: one hundred feet;
 - Cutting and filling: one hundred feet.
- 4) Mailed notice shall be sent to the applicant.
- 5) Addresses for a mailed notice required by this title all be obtained from the county assessor's Real Property Tax records. The failure of a property owner to receive notice shall not invalidate an action if a good faith attempt was made to comply with the requirements of this title for notice.
- 6) Mailed notice shall contain the information contained in ~~Section 10.020 Section 7.4.02 (E).~~
- V. Procedure for Published Notice
- F. Notice for legislative changes shall be given for the proposed actions by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the City.
- 7) Published notice shall contain the information contained in ~~Section 10.020 Section 7.4.02 (E).~~
- W. Notice of Hearing
- Notice of a hearing shall contain the following information:
- The name of the property owner and applicant, if different from the property owner, and the city's case file number;
 - The date, time, place of the hearing, and who is holding the public hearing;
 - A description of the location of the property for which a permit or other action is pending, including the street address and a subdivision lot and block designation, or the tax map designation of the county assessor;
 - A concise description of the proposed action;
 - A listing of the applicable criteria from this title and the comprehensive plan known to apply to the application at issue;
 - A statement that a failure, by the applicant or other parties to the hearing, to raise an issue in a hearing, in person or by letter, or failure to provide sufficient specificity to afford the decision makers an opportunity to respond to the issue precludes appeal based on that issue;
 - A statement that a copy of the application, all documents and evidence relied upon by the applicant and applicable criteria are available for inspection at no cost and will be provided at the reasonable cost;

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- 14) A statement that a copy of the staff report will be available for inspection at no cost at least seven days prior to the hearing and will be provided at reasonable cost;
- 15) The name of a city representative to contact and the telephone number where additional information may be obtained; and
- 16) A general explanation of the requirements for submission of testimony and the procedure for the conduct of hearings.
- 17) All other information as may be required by law.

X. Time of Notice

Where required, notice shall be mailed, published, and posted twenty days prior to the hearing requiring the notice, or as may be required by law, or if two or more evidentiary hearings are allowed, ten (10) days before the first evidentiary hearing.

Y. Date of Public Hearing

A public hearing shall be held within forty days of the filing of a complete application, or as otherwise required by law.

Z. All requirements of ORS 197.763 and all time limits imposed by statute shall apply to City land use proceedings adopted by the Council or as otherwise required by law.

AA. Any staff report used at the hearing shall be available at least seven (7) days prior to the hearing. If additional documents or evidence are provided by any party, the City may allow a continuance or leave the record open to allow the parties a reasonable opportunity to respond. Any continuance or extension of the record requested by an applicant shall

BB. Burden and Nature of Proof

Except for a determination of the applicability of article provisions, the burden of proof is upon the proponent. The proposal must be supported by proof that it conforms to the applicable provisions of this article, especially the specific criteria set forth for the particular type of decision under consideration.

CC. Notification of State and Federal Agencies

The city shall forward a copy of the final decision, including the findings and required conditions, within seven working days, to the appropriate state and/or federal agencies where a use or activity involves a state or federal permit which requires a determination of consistency with the local comprehensive plan. The response shall contain a statement of whether or not approval of the permit would be consistent with the comprehensive plan, the reasons the development is or is not so considered, and standards and conditions which should apply if a state or federal permit is granted.

DD. Final action on Application for Permit or Zone Change Request

The city shall take final action on an application for a permit or zone change with one hundred twenty days of the receipt of a complete application, or such other time as required by law. The one hundred twenty-day period does not apply to an amendment to the comprehensive plan or zoning ordinance, or the adoption of a new land use regulation. At the request of the applicant, the one hundred twenty-day period may be extended for a reasonable period of time.

EE. Enforcement

The City Recorder shall have the power and principal responsibility for enforcing provisions of this title. Neither the building official nor any other public employee or official of the city shall issue any permit or license for any use, activity or structure which violates provisions of this title. Any permit or license issued in conflict with the provisions of this title, intentionally or otherwise, shall be void.

FF. Building Permits

Before issuing a permit for the construction, reconstruction or alteration of a structure, it will be the responsibility of the City Recorder and his or her designee to make sure that provisions of this title will not be violated.

~~Section 7.11.03~~ ~~Type III: Quasi Judicial Review~~

~~A. Application Requirements:~~

- ~~1) Application Forms: Applications requiring Quasi-Judicial review shall be made on forms provided by the City Planning Official.~~
- ~~2) Submittal Information: The City Planning Official shall advise the applicant on application submittal requirements. At a minimum, the application shall include all of the following information:
 - ~~a) The information requested on the application form;~~
 - ~~b) Plans and exhibits required for the specific approval(s) being sought;~~
 - ~~c) A written statement or letter explaining how the application satisfies each and all of the relevant criteria and standards in sufficient detail;~~
 - ~~d) Information demonstrating compliance with prior decision(s) and conditions of approval for the subject site, as applicable;~~
 - ~~e) The required fee~~~~

~~B. Procedure:~~

- ~~1) Mailed and Posted Notice:
 - ~~a) The City shall mail public notice of a public hearing on a Quasi-Judicial application at least 20 days before the hearing date to the individuals and organizations listed below. The City Planning Official shall prepare an affidavit of notice, which shall be made a part of the file. The affidavit shall state the date that the notice was mailed. Notice shall be mailed to:
 - ~~i. All owners of record of real property located within a minimum of 100 feet of the subject site;~~
 - ~~ii. Any person who submits a written request to receive a notice; and~~
 - ~~iii. Any governmental agency that is entitled to notice under an intergovernmental agreement entered into with the City and any other affected agencies. At a minimum, the City Planning Official shall notify the road authority if different than the City of Bay City. The failure of another agency to respond with written comments on a pending application shall not invalidate an action or permit approval made by the City under this Code.~~~~
 - ~~b) At least 14 days before the first hearing, the City Planning Official or designee shall post notice of the hearing on the project site in clear view from a public right-of-way using a poster format prescribed by the City Planning Official!~~
 - ~~c) At least 14 days before the first hearing, the City shall publish notice of the hearing on the City website, and/or have said notice published in a newspaper with local circulation.~~~~

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- 2) ~~Content of Notice. Notice of a Quasi-Judicial hearing to be mailed and published per subsection 1 above shall contain all of the following information:
 - a) ~~A summary of the proposal and the relevant approval criteria, in sufficient detail to help the public identify and locate applicable code requirements;~~
 - b) ~~The date, time, and location of the scheduled hearing;~~
 - c) ~~The street address or other clear reference to the location of the proposed use or development;~~
 - d) ~~A disclosure statement that if any person fails to address the relevant approval criteria with enough detail, he or she may not be able to appeal to the City Council, Land Use Board of Appeals, or Circuit Court, as applicable, on that issue, and that only comments on the relevant approval criteria are considered relevant evidence;~~
 - e) ~~A statement that a copy of the application, all documents and evidence submitted by or for the applicant, and the applicable criteria and standards shall be available for review at the office of the City Planning Official, and that copies shall be provided at a reasonable cost;~~
 - f) ~~A statement that a copy of the City's staff report and recommendation to the hearings body shall be available for review at no cost at least seven days before the hearing, and that a copy shall be provided on request at a reasonable cost;~~
 - g) ~~A general explanation of the requirements to submit testimony, and the procedure for conducting public hearings; and~~
 - h) ~~A statement that after the public hearing closes, the City will issue its decision, and the decision shall be mailed to the applicant and to anyone else who submitted written comments or who is otherwise legally entitled to notice.~~~~

C. ~~Conduct of the Public Hearing~~
Conduct of the public hearing shall follow the process identified in Ordinance 333.
- 3)
- C. ~~Burden of Proof. The burden is on the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the criteria. The more drastic the change or the greater the proposal or the greater the impact of the proposal in an area, the greater is the burden upon the proponent. The requested proposal must be supported by proof that:
 - 1) ~~It conforms to all applicable city charter and ordinance requirements.~~
 - 2) ~~There is a public need for the approval.~~
 - 3) ~~The public need will be best served by granting the proposal (if the proposal is for zone change, proof must be submitted that the public need will be best served by changing the classification of the particular piece of property in question as compared with other available property).~~
 - 4) ~~If other areas have been previously designated for a use of development submitted in the proposal, there is a necessity for introducing the proposal into an area not previously contemplated and that the property owners there should bear the burden, if any, of introducing that proposal into their area.~~~~
- D. ~~Effective Date of Decision. Unless the conditions of approval specify otherwise, a Quasi-Judicial Decision becomes effective 20 days after the City mails the decision notice, unless the decision is appealed pursuant to subsection 7.5.03.F.~~
- E. ~~Appeal of Planning Commission Decision. The Planning Commission's decision may be appealed to the City Council as follows:
 - 1) ~~The following people have legal standing to appeal:
 - a) ~~The applicant or owner of the subject property; and~~
 - b) ~~Any other person who testified orally or in writing during the subject public hearing before the close of the public record.~~~~
 - 2) ~~Appeal filing procedure:
 - a) ~~Notice of appeal. Any person with standing to appeal, as provided in subsection 1, above, may appeal a Type III Quasi-Judicial Decision by filing a Notice of Appeal according to the following procedures:~~
 - b) ~~Time for filing. A Notice of Appeal shall be filed with the City Planning Official within the timeframe specified on the Notice of Decision; typically, this will be within 10 days of the date the Notice of Decision is mailed.~~
 - c) ~~Content of notice of appeal. The Notice of Appeal shall be accompanied by the required filing fee and shall contain:
 - i. ~~An identification of the decision being appealed, including the date of the decision;~~
 - ii. ~~A statement demonstrating the person filing the Notice of Appeal has standing to appeal;~~
 - iii. ~~A statement explaining the specific issues being raised on appeal; and~~
 - iv. ~~If the appellant is not the applicant, a statement demonstrating that the appeal issues were raised during the comment period.~~~~~~
 - 3) ~~Scope of appeal. The appeal of a Type III Quasi-Judicial Decision shall be a hearing de novo before the City Council. The appeal shall not be limited to the application materials, evidence and other documentation, and specific issues raised in the review leading up to the Quasi-Judicial Decision, but may include other relevant evidence and arguments. The hearing appeal body may allow additional evidence, testimony, or argument concerning any applicable standard, criterion, condition, or issue.~~~~
- F. ~~Record of the Public Hearing.
 - 1) ~~The official public hearing record shall include all of the following information:
 - a) ~~All materials considered by the hearings body;~~
 - b) ~~All materials submitted by the City Planning Official to the hearings body regarding the application;~~
 - c) ~~The minutes of the hearing;~~
 - d) ~~The final written decision; and~~
 - e) ~~Copies of all notices given as required by this article, and correspondence regarding the application that the City mailed or received.~~~~
 - 2) ~~The meeting minutes shall be filed in hardcopy form with the City Planning Official. The minutes and other evidence presented as a part of the hearing shall be part of the record.~~
 - 3) ~~All exhibits received and displayed shall be marked to provide identification and shall be part of the record.~~~~

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G. ~~Effective Date and Appeals to State Land Use Board of Appeals. A Quasi-Judicial Decision or Appeal Decision, as applicable, is effective the date the City mails the decision notice. Appeals of City Council decisions under this section shall be filed with the state Land Use Board of Appeals pursuant to ORS 197.805 - 197.860.~~

Section 7.11.04 ~~Type IV: Legislative Review~~

- A. ~~Timing of Requests. The City Council may establish a schedule for when it will accept legislative code amendment or plan amendment requests, or the City Council may initiate its own legislative proposals at any time. Legislative requests are not subject to the 120-day review period under ORS 227.178.~~
- B. ~~Application Requirements:~~
- ~~1) Application forms. Legislative applications shall be made on forms provided by the City Planning Official.~~
 - ~~2) Submittal Information. The application shall contain all of the following information:~~
 - ~~a) The information requested on the application form;~~
 - ~~b) A map and/or plan addressing the appropriate criteria and standards in sufficient detail for review and decision (as applicable);~~
 - ~~c) The required fee, except when City of Bay City initiates request;~~
 - ~~d) One copy of a letter or narrative statement that explains how the application satisfies each and all of the relevant approval criteria and standards~~
- C. ~~Procedure. Hearings on Legislative Land Use requests are conducted similar to City Council hearings on other legislative proposals, except the notification procedure for Legislative Land Use requests must conform to state land use laws (ORS 227.175), as follows:~~
- ~~1) The City Planning Official shall notify in writing the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) of legislative amendments (zone change, rezoning with annexation, or comprehensive plan amendment) at least 35 days before the first public hearing at which public testimony or new evidence will be received. The notice shall include a DLCD Certificate of Mailing.~~
 - ~~2) At least 20 days, but not more than 40 days, before the date of the first hearing on an ordinance that proposes to amend the comprehensive plan or any element thereof, or to adopt an ordinance for any zone change, a notice shall be prepared in conformance with ORS 227.175 and mailed to:~~
 - ~~a) Each owner whose property would be directly affected by the proposal (e.g., rezoning or a change from one Comprehensive Plan land use designation to another), see ORS 227.186 for instructions;~~
 - ~~b) Any affected governmental agency;~~
 - ~~c) Any person who requests notice in writing; and~~
 - ~~d) For a zone change affecting a manufactured home or mobile home park, all mailing addresses within the park, in accordance with ORS 227.175.~~
 - ~~3) At least 10 days before the scheduled City Council public hearing date, public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city.~~
 - ~~4) For each mailing and publication of notice, the City Planning Official shall keep an affidavit of mailing/publication in the record.~~
- D. ~~Final Decision and Effective Date. A Legislative Land Use decision, if approved, shall take effect and shall become final as specified in the enacting ordinance or, if not approved, upon mailing of the notice of decision to the applicant. Notice of a Legislative Land Use decision shall be mailed to the applicant, all participants of record, and the Department of Land Conservation and Development within 20 business days after the City Council decision is filed with the City Planning Official. The City shall also provide notice to all persons as required by other applicable laws.~~

Section 7.11.01 If the application is complete when first submitted, or the applicant submits the requested additional information within one hundred eighty days of the date the application was first submitted, approval or denial of the application shall be based upon the standards and criteria that were applicable at the time the application was first submitted.

If an application for a permit is incomplete, the City shall notify the applicant of the additional information required within thirty days of the receipt of the application. The applicant shall be given the opportunity to submit the additional information required. The application shall be deemed complete upon receipt of additional information required. If the applicant refuses to submit the required additional information, the application shall be deemed complete on the thirty-first day after the governing body first received the application.

Section 7.11.02 Authority and Review of the Planning Commission

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The Planning Commission is responsible for the administration of the Article, with the assistance of the City Recorder, Public Works Superintendent, City Planner, City Engineer, or other City staff. Planning Commission Review shall be carried out at a public hearing consistent with the hearing requirements of [Section 7.7](#).

Section 7.12 Notice

Section 7.12.01 Procedure for Mailed Notice

- A. Mailed notice shall be sent to property owners within the following distances from the exterior boundary of the subject property:
 - A. Legislative change to the zoning ordinance: none;
 - B. Quasi-judicial change to the zoning ordinance: two hundred fifty feet;
 - C. Conditional use: two hundred fifty feet;
 - D. Variance and setback reduction: one hundred feet;
 - E. Planning Commission review: one hundred feet;
 - F. Cutting and filling: one hundred feet;
 - G. [Plan Review Type II: one hundred feet.](#)**
- B. Mailed notice shall be sent to the applicant.
- C. Addresses for a mailed notice required by this title all be obtained from the county assessor's Real Property Tax records. The failure of a property owner to receive notice shall not invalidate an action if a good faith attempt was made to comply with the requirements of this title for notice.
- D. Mailed notice shall contain the information contained in ~~Section 10.020~~ [Section 7.7\(B\)](#).

Section 7.12.02 Procedure for Published Notice

- A. Notice for legislative changes shall be given for the proposed actions by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the City.
- B. Published notice shall contain the information contained in ~~Section 10.020~~ [Section 7.7\(B\)](#).

Section 7.12.03 Notice of Hearing. Notice of a hearing shall contain the following information:

- A. The name of the property owner and applicant, if different from the property owner, and the city's case file number;
- B. The date, time, place of the hearing, and who is holding the public hearing;

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- C. A description of the location of the property for which a permit or other action is pending, including the street address and a subdivision lot and block designation, or the tax map designation of the county assessor;
- D. A concise description of the proposed action;
- E. A listing of the applicable criteria from this title and the comprehensive plan known to apply to the application at issue;
- F. A statement that a failure, by the applicant or other parties to the hearing, to raise an issue in a hearing, in person or by letter, or failure to provide sufficient specificity to afford the decision makers an opportunity to respond to the issue precludes appeal based on that issue;
- G. A statement that a copy of the application, all documents and evidence relied upon by the applicant and applicable criteria are available for inspection at no cost and will be provided at the reasonable cost;
- H. A statement that a copy of the staff report will be available for inspection at no cost at least seven days prior to the hearing and will be provided at reasonable cost;
- I. The name of a city representative to contact and the telephone number where additional information may be obtained; and
- J. A general explanation of the requirements for submission of testimony and the procedure for the conduct of hearings.
- K. All other information as may be required by law.

Section 7.12.04 Time of Notice

Where required, notice shall be mailed, published, and posted twenty days prior to the hearing requiring the notice, or as may be required by law, or if two or more evidentiary hearings are allowed, ten (10) days before the first evidentiary hearing.

Section 7.12.05 Date of Public Hearing

A public hearing shall be held within forty days of the filing of a complete application, or as otherwise required by law.

Section 7.12.06 All requirements of ORS 197.797 and all time limits imposed by statute shall apply to City land use proceedings adopted by the Council or as otherwise required by law.

Section 7.12.07 For Legislative hearings, the City Planner shall notify in writing the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) of legislative amendments (zone change, rezoning with annexation, or comprehensive plan amendment) at least 35 days before the first public hearing at which public testimony or new evidence will be received. The notice shall include a DLCD Certificate of Mailing.

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At least 20 days, but not more than 40 days, before the date of the first hearing on an ordinance that proposes to amend the comprehensive plan or any element thereof, or to adopt an ordinance for any zone change, a notice shall be prepared in conformance with ORS 227.175 and mailed to:

- A. Each owner whose property would be directly affected by the proposal (e.g., rezoning or a change from one Comprehensive Plan land use designation to another), see ORS 227.186 for instructions;
- B. Any affected governmental agency;
- C. Any person who requests notice in writing; and
- D. For a zone change affecting a manufactured home or mobile home park, all mailing addresses within the park, in accordance with ORS 227.175.
 - 1) At least 10 days before the scheduled City Council public hearing date, public notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city.
 - 2) For each mailing and publication of notice, the City Planning Official shall keep an affidavit of mailing/publication in the record.

Section 7.12.08

For a Quasi- Judicial Mailed and Posted Notice.

- A. The City shall mail public notice of a public hearing on a Quasi-Judicial application at least 20 days before the hearing date to the individuals and organizations listed below. The City Planning Official shall prepare an affidavit of notice, which shall be made a part of the file. The affidavit shall state the date that the notice was mailed. Notice shall be mailed to:
 - 1) All owners of record of real property located within a minimum of 100 feet of the subject site;
 - 2) Any person who submits a written request to receive a notice; and
 - 3) Any governmental agency that is entitled to notice under an intergovernmental agreement entered into with the City and any other affected agencies. At a minimum, the City Planning Official shall notify the road authority if different than the City of Bay City. The failure of another agency to respond with written comments on a pending application shall not invalidate an action or permit approval made by the City under this Code.
- B. At least 14 days before the first hearing, the City Planning Official or designee shall post notice of the hearing on the project site in clear view from a public right-of-way using a poster format prescribed by the City Planning Official

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- C. At least 14 days before the first hearing, the City shall publish notice of the hearing on the City website, and/or have said notice published in a newspaper with local circulation.
- D. Content of Notice. Notice of a Quasi-Judicial hearing to be mailed and published per subsection 1 above shall contain all of the following information.
- 1) A summary of the proposal and the relevant approval criteria, in sufficient detail to help the public identify and locate applicable code requirements;
 - 2) The date, time, and location of the scheduled hearing;
 - 3) The street address or other clear reference to the location of the proposed use or development;
 - 4) A disclosure statement that if any person fails to address the relevant approval criteria with enough detail, he or she may not be able to appeal to the City Council, Land Use Board of Appeals, or Circuit Court, as applicable, on that issue, and that only comments on the relevant approval criteria are considered relevant evidence;
 - 5) A statement that a copy of the application, all documents and evidence submitted by or for the applicant, and the applicable criteria and standards shall be available for review at the office of the City Planning Official, and that copies shall be provided at a reasonable cost;
 - 6) A statement that a copy of the City's staff report and recommendation to the hearings body shall be available for review at no cost at least seven days before the hearing, and that a copy shall be provided on request at a reasonable cost;
 - 7) A general explanation of the requirements to submit testimony, and the procedure for conducting public hearings; and
 - 8) A statement that after the public hearing closes, the City will issue its decision, and the decision shall be mailed to the applicant and to anyone else who submitted written comments or who is otherwise legally entitled to notice.

Section 7.12.09 Any staff report used at the hearing shall be available at least seven (7) days prior to the hearing. If additional documents or evidence are provided by any party, the City may allow a continuance or leave the record open to allow the parties a reasonable opportunity to respond. Any continuance or extension of the record requested by an applicant shall result in a corresponding extension of any state imposed time limitations.

Section 7.12.10 Burden and Nature of Proof

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Except for a determination of the applicability of article provisions, the burden of proof is upon the proponent. The proposal must be supported by proof that it conforms to the applicable provisions of this article, especially the specific criteria set forth for the particular type of decision under consideration.

Section 7.12.11 Notification of State and Federal Agencies

The city shall forward a copy of the final decision, including the findings and required conditions, within seven working days, to the appropriate state and/or federal agencies where a use or activity involves a state or federal permit which requires a determination of consistency with the local comprehensive plan. The response shall contain a statement of whether or not approval of the permit would be consistent with the comprehensive plan, the reasons the development is or is not so considered, and standards and conditions which should apply if a state or federal permit is granted.

Section 7.12.12 Final action on Application for Permit or Zone Change Request

The city shall take final action on an application for a permit or zone change with one hundred twenty days of the receipt of a complete application, or such other time as required by law. The one hundred twenty-day period does not apply to an amendment to the comprehensive plan or zoning ordinance, or the adoption of a new land use regulation. At the request of the applicant, the one hundred twenty-day period may be extended for a reasonable period of time.

Section 7.12.13 Enforcement

The City Recorder shall have the power and principal responsibility for enforcing provisions of this title. Neither the building official nor any other public employee or official of the city shall issue any permit or license for any use, activity or structure which violates provisions of this title. Any permit or license issued in conflict with the provisions of this title, intentionally or otherwise, shall be void.

Section 7.12.14 Building Permits

Before issuing a permit for the construction, reconstruction or alteration of a structure, it will be the responsibility of the City Planner and his or her designee to make sure that provisions of this title will not be violated.

Section 7.13 Appeals

Section 7.13.01 Appeal of Administrative Decision. An administrative decision may be appealed to the City Planning Commission.

Section 7.13.02 Appeal of Planning Commission Decision. The Planning Commission's decision may be appealed to the City Council as follows:

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- A. The following have legal standing to appeal:
- 1) The applicant or owner of the subject property; and
 - 2) Any other person who testified orally or in writing during the subject public hearing before the close of the public record.
- B. Appeal filing procedure.
- 1) Notice of appeal. Any person with standing to appeal, as provided in subsection 1, above, may appeal a Type III Quasi-Judicial Decision by filing a Notice of Appeal according to the following procedures.
 - 2) Time for filing. A Notice of Appeal shall be filed with the City Planning Official within the timeframe specified on the Notice of Decision; typically, this will be within 10 days of the date the Notice of Decision is mailed.
 - 3) Content of notice of appeal. The Notice of Appeal shall be accompanied by the required filing fee and shall contain:
 - a) An identification of the decision being appealed, including the date of the decision;
 - b) A statement demonstrating the person filing the Notice of Appeal has standing to appeal;
 - c) A statement explaining the specific issues being raised on appeal; and
 - d) If the appellant is not the applicant, a statement demonstrating that the appeal issues were raised during the comment period.
- C. Scope of appeal. The appeal of a Type III Quasi-Judicial Decision shall be a hearing de novo before the City Council. The appeal shall not be limited to the application materials, evidence and other documentation, and specific issues raised in the review leading up to the Quasi-Judicial Decision, but may include other relevant evidence and arguments. The hearing appeal body may allow additional evidence, testimony, or argument concerning any applicable standard, criterion, condition, or issue.

ARTICLE 8 : LAND DIVISIONS AND PROPERTY LINE ADJUSTMENTS

Section 8.1 Subdivision, Partitioning, Cluster and Planned Development

Section 8.1.01 Purpose

The following sections are intended to provide a single procedure for major and minor partitioning, subdivision, and planned development. The information required for each of these applications is listed in Article 7. These activities may be applied for individually or together, in addition to any required variance, zone, or plan amendment. The goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance standards shall be adhered to unless specific variance is granted by the Planning Commission or City Council.

A. Authority and Review of the Planning Commission

The Planning Commission is responsible for the administration of the Article, with the assistance of the City Recorder, Public Works Superintendent, City Planner, City Engineer, or other City staff. Planning Commission Review shall be carried out at a public hearing consistent with the hearing requirements of Bay City Development Ordinance Article 7.

B. Required Bond

A performance bond or similar equivalent, shall be required by the City of Bay City for **permits**, partitions, planned developments, cluster developments, subdivisions and major partitions prior to any work done on the project. The bond shall be sufficient to cover the total cost for street and other public facility improvements as well as any anticipated damage to existing streets and other public facilities in the development of the property. The bond amount and completion date shall be estimated by the developer, agreed upon by the City Attorney and put in the form of a written agreement signed by the owner of the property and the contractor. The bond agreement shall specify that upon City declaration of unsatisfactory project completion, the City may complete the work and recover the full costs, including legal fees, engineering and inspection necessary for the completion of the project. The bond shall be in the form of a personal bond, surety bond or cash. The bond shall be released upon written determination that work has been completed satisfactorily by the City.

The agreement executed by the City and the owner and contractor may also provide for the construction of the improvements in units or phases, and shall specify an extension of time under conditions specified in the agreement. A bond shall be required for each phase, or may extend over the time period of the phases; however, the amount of the bond may vary to cover the entire cost of proposed improvements and anticipated damage to present improvements.

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Section 8.1.02 Subdivisions

A. Definition

Subdivision is defined as the division of an area or tract of land into four or more lots during any time period when such area or tract existed as a unit or contiguous units of land under a single ownership. Subdivisions, for the purpose of this Ordinance, includes Series Partitioned Lands as defined in ORS 92.305.

B. Initial Submission

Ten copies of a tentative plan with information required under Article 4 shall be submitted to the City Planner at least 30 days prior to a hearing before the Planning Commission, together with a deposit of \$100.00. The deposit shall be applied toward the actual costs of the City in processing the application, which shall be computed and paid prior to review of the Planning Commission. Fees are non-refundable, regardless of the action of the Planning Commission.

C. A pre-application conference with the City staff shall be arranged by the City Planner in accordance with Section 7.9.

D. The City Recorder shall submit copies of the tentative plan to the City Council, City staff, and other agencies as he deems necessary. The City Planner shall prepare a written report to the Planning Commission compiling information on applicable Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance provisions, availability of the City services or other information deemed necessary. The City Planner, Public Works Director, or Engineer may make field checks on the property to verify that the tentative plan is correct. The City Planner shall afford the subdivider the opportunity to make changes prior to the Planning Commission review.

E. Planning Commission Determination

At a special meeting convened immediately after the public hearing, or at a meeting scheduled within 15 days after the hearing, the Planning Commission shall determine whether the tentative plan is in conformity with the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance. The Planning Commission may approve, disapprove, or approve with conditions the tentative plan. If the Planning Commission does not approve the plan, findings of fact shall be included in the record stating reasons for disapproval. The action of the Planning Commission shall be noted on three copies of the tentative plan. One copy shall be returned to the subdivider (with written findings of fact in cases of disapproval), one shall be transmitted to the City Public Works Superintendent, and the other retained by the City Recorder with the minutes of the meeting.

Section 8.1.03 Submission and Final Approval

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- A. Within one year after approval of the tentative plan, the subdivider shall submit a final plat to the Planning Commission in conformance with the tentative plan and ORS 92.080, 92.120, and Section 7.10.12 of this Ordinance. An original reproducible drawing and five blueline or blackline prints of the plat shall be submitted. Extensions of six months may be granted by the Planning Commission.
- B. The City Planner, prior to review by the Planning Commission, may refer the plat to the City Engineer, City Planner, City Attorney, or other City staff to insure that the map is correct and in conformance with applicable laws. The City staff shall either certify approval on the plat, or notify the subdivider of the error.
- C. The Planning Commission shall examine the plat to determine whether it conforms with the tentative plan, with all changes permitted and all requirements imposed as a condition of acceptance. If the Planning Commission does not approve the plat, it shall so notify the subdivider and advise him/her of necessary changes, and afford him/her the opportunity to make the same. Final approval of the subdivision shall only take place after installation of improvements, or filing of an agreement and bond to that effect. After approval of the Planning Commission and City Council, filing of an agreement and bond or installation of improvements, the subdivider shall obtain the signatures of the Chairman of the Planning Commission and Mayor, and record the plat within 90 days after the last signature has been obtained.

Section 8.1.04 Improvement Requirements

- A. All improvements shall conform to the requirements of the Comprehensive Plan, this Ordinance and any other improvement specification adopted by the City.
- B. Improvement work shall not be commenced until plans have been checked for adequacy and approved by the City Public Works Superintendent, City Planner and where necessary, the City Engineer.
- C. Improvement work shall not be commenced until the City has been notified in advance. If work has been discontinued for any reason, it shall not be resumed until the City has been notified.
- D. All required improvements shall be constructed under the inspection and to the satisfaction of the City. The City may require changes in typical section and details if unusual conditions arise during construction to warrant such change.
- E. All underground utilities including sanitary and storm sewers, water, power, and communications shall be constructed prior to street surfacing. Stubs for all services shall be installed so as to service lots without the excavation of streets when service connections are made. "As-builts" maps shall be filed with the City Recorder upon completion showing the precise location of improvements.

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F. Improvements to be installed at the expense of the person subdividing, partitioning or constructing a planned development shall be as follows, in accordance with City Standards:

- 1) Streets
- 2) Sidewalks or bike paths, where required
- 3) Curbs or gutters, where required
- 4) Sanitary sewers
- 5) Storm sewers or adequate ditching
- 6) Water lines and fire hydrants
- 7) Railroad crossings
- 8) Underground utilities, including electricity and communications
- 9) Street lighting
- 10) Street signs
- 11) Easements
- 12) Off-site improvements, such as access roads or sewer or water system improvements
- 13) Common open space, where required
- 14) Survey monuments
- 15) Improvement of City streets or utilities damaged during construction
- 16) One tree for every 30 feet of street frontage along public and private roadways

G. Design Standards

Standards and specifications for City streets, blocks, lots, density, physical limitations, or other requirements are specified in this Ordinance or in the City's "Standards and Specifications.

H. Minimum Common Open Space

Subdivisions and planned developments of six lots or units or more, subdivided or developed within a 12-month period shall devote at least 15% of the net buildable site to common open space. An additional 10% lot coverage of structures or other impervious surfaces is allowed for developments providing more than the minimum open space requirement.

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Section 8.1.05 Partitions

- A. Partition land means to divide an area or tract of land into two or three parcels within a calendar year when such area or tract of land exists as a unit or contiguous units of land under single ownership at the beginning of such year. "Partition land" does not include divisions of land resulting from foreclosure of recorded contracts for the sale of real property and divisions of land resulting from the creation of cemetery lots; and "partition land" does not include any adjustment of a lot line by the relocation of a common boundary where an additional parcel is not created and where the existing parcel reduced in size by the adjustment is not reduced below the minimum lot size established by an applicable zoning ordinance. "Partition land" does not include the sale of a lot in a recorded subdivision, even though the lot may have been acquired prior to the sale with other contiguous lots or property by a single owner. **Partition of land does not create a street.**

~~Major partition is the division of land which includes the creation of a street.~~

~~Minor partition is the division of land which does not include the creation of a street.~~

- B. Partition Map. Partition maps shall be drawn at a scale adequate to show all required detail, and shall be at least 1"-100'. The map shall be drawn in ink, on good quality material, such as bond paper, mylar, or cloth, be suitable for reproduction, and be at least 8 1/2" x 11" in size.
- C. Information required. Information as specified in Article 4 shall be required for partition applications.
- D. Standards and Improvements. The standards of the zone in which the partition is located shall apply. Partitions shall be done in accordance with ~~Section 5.102 through 5.106~~ **Section 8.1.02 through 8.1.03.**
- E. Procedure. Ten copies of an application and plan map shall be submitted to the City Recorder, who shall check the partition for conformity with City requirements. The City Recorder may refer the partition request to the City Planner, Public Works Superintendent, or other City Staff as deemed necessary. If the application is for a major partition, the City Recorder shall schedule a public hearing. Public notices shall be published at least seven (7) days in advance of the hearing, and notices shall be posted at three (3) locations in the City. Review of minor partitions shall be done at a regular Planning Commission meeting with notices of the meeting posted at three (3) locations in the City ten (10) days in advance.
- F. Planning Commission Action. The Planning Commission may approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application for partitioning. The Planning Commission shall include findings of fact in the record for denial of a partition. ~~The City Recorder shall notify the applicant within 5 days of Planning Commission action. Decisions of the Planning Commission may be appealed to the City Council within 15 days of the decision.~~

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- G. A performance bond or similar equivalent shall be a requirement of tentative plat approval for major partitions prior to the commencement of development.

Section 8.1.06 Planned Development

- A. ~~Definition and~~ Purpose. A planned development is a single development incorporating a variety of housing types and non-residential uses, consisting of individual lots, common building sites or open areas, or other configuration in order to promote innovative, flexible, and diversified land use under a comprehensive site development plan.
- B. Permitted Uses. Uses permitted in the specific intensity zone, including single-family, duplex and multifamily dwellings in any architectural configuration subject to the standards of the zone, certain non-residential uses, common open space, and recreation facilities.
- C. Standards. The standards of the intensity zone and other sections of this Ordinance shall apply. The size of the planned development shall be large enough to accommodate the various uses and to preserve the intent of this section.
- D. Density and Lot Size. Density shall not exceed the density range of the zone. Lot size shall be consistent with the minimum lot size of the zone and shall provide adequate area to meet the lot coverage requirement of the zone.
- E. Lot Coverage. Lot coverage requirements of the zone shall be applicable to structures and other impervious surfaces built on individually owned lots. In the case of multifamily dwellings, zero lot line construction, or other situations involving common ownership of land and/or buildings, the lot coverage shall be calculated on the basis of the total site.
- F. Procedure. Planned developments shall be done in accordance with ~~Section 5.102 through 5.106.~~ Section 8.1.02 through 8.1.05. Application for planned development, subdivision, or partition shall be made concurrently.
- G. Information Required. Information necessary for tentative and final approval shall be included as specified under ~~Article 4~~ Section 7.10 of this Ordinance.
- H. Final Approval. Planned development final approval shall be in conformance with ~~Section 5.103~~ Section 7.10.12 of this Ordinance.

Section 8.2 Property Line Adjustments

A Property Line Adjustment is the modification of a lot boundary when no lot is created. The City Planning Official reviews applications for Property Line Adjustments pursuant to the Type I procedure under Section 7.5.

Section 8.2.01

Submission Requirements

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See application submission requirement table in Section 7.10.07.

Section 8.2.02

Approval Criteria.

The City Planning Official shall approve or deny a request for a property line adjustment in writing, based on all of the following criteria:

- A. Parcel Creation. No additional parcel or lot is created by the property line adjustment;
- B. Lot standards. All lots and parcels conform to the applicable lot standards of the zoning district including lot area, dimensions, setbacks, and coverage. As applicable, all lots and parcels shall conform to applicable overlay standards in Article 4 Overlay Zones and Special Districts; and
- C. Access and Road authority Standards. All lots and parcels conform to the standards or requirements of Section 5.12 Transportation Standards, and all applicable road authority requirements are met. If a lot is nonconforming to any City or road authority standard, it shall not be made less conforming by the property line adjustment.

Section 8.2.3 Recording Property Line Adjustments

- A. Recording. Upon the City's approval of the proposed property line adjustment, the applicant shall record the property line adjustment documents with Tillamook County within 60 days of approval (or the decision expires), and submit a copy of the recorded survey map to the City, to be filed with the approved application.
- B. Time limit. The applicant shall submit a copy of the recorded property line adjustment survey map to the City within 15 days of recording and prior to any application being filed for a building permit on the re-configured lots.

ARTICLE 9 : CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

Section 9.1 Conditional Use

- A. Purpose. The purpose of the conditional use process is to review various uses in a public hearing and to apply criteria or standards in order to prevent future conflicts. The Development Ordinance allows a wide range of uses in each zone. The criteria and standards are intended to be applied fairly, in order to carry out the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and this Ordinance.
- B. Planning Commission Authority. The Planning Commission shall have the authority to approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove conditional use permit applications in accordance with the criteria and standards set forth. Decisions of the Planning Commission may be appealed to the City Council in accordance with Article 7.
- C. Time Limit on Conditional Uses. The Planning Commission may set a time limit for the operation or continuance of conditional uses. The time limit shall be automatically renewed without complaint being registered or violation of the conditions of approval. Complaints signed by three or more persons shall be filed with the City Recorder, who shall then schedule a public hearing for the review of the conditional uses. After the hearing, the Planning Commission shall determine if:
 - 1) the conditional use may be allowed to continue;
 - 2) additional conditions are necessary for the continuation of the use; or
 - 3) the use shall be discontinued. All standards established by this Ordinance or required as a condition in granting a conditional use permit must be met within 30 days after occupancy of the building, structure, or addition.
- D. Conditional Use Considerations. In permitting a new conditional use or the alteration or extension of an existing conditional use, the Planning Commission shall use the following considerations in review of applications:
 - 1) Conformance with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and the standards and policies of the zone.
 - 2) Compatibility of the conditional use with the surrounding area or neighborhood in terms of lot size, building height or bulk, traffic circulation, parking, provision of signs, buffering, screening, landscaping, open space, control of smoke, glare, noise, or hours of operation.
 - 3) ~~This consideration shall not be applicable to manufactured dwelling parks or other housing that is defined as needed housing type by Statewide Policy Goal 10.~~
- E. Construction of a Conditional Use. Work shall commence within six months of the granting of a conditional use permit. Upon application, the Planning Commission may grant one six-month extension.

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- F. Conditional Use Procedure. The following procedures shall be used in applying for and acting on a Conditional Use Application:
- 1) A property owner or his/her agent may request a conditional use or modification of an existing conditional use by filing an application with the City Recorder using forms prescribed by the City.
 - 2) The City Planner shall schedule a hearing before the Planning Commission within thirty (30) days of receipt of the application or at the next regular meeting, if there is sufficient time for the notice of public hearing.
 - 3) The Planning Commission shall make a decision on the request **and shall determine whether the evidence supports a finding that the required criteria have been met, and shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application accordingly. Their approval or denial shall be in writing and shall include express written findings on each of the applicable criteria.**~~within thirty (30) days after a public hearing, and shall express in the record of the meeting the findings of fact supporting or rejecting the application, based on the criteria contained in this Ordinance and the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.~~
 - 4) ~~Within five (5) days after a decision has been reached by the Planning Commission, the City Recorder shall provide the applicant with written notice of the decision, the criteria used in support or denial of the request, and notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the decision of the Planning Commission may be appealed to the City Council within fifteen (15) days of notification of the applicant, and no more than thirty (30) days from the Planning Commission decision.~~

ARTICLE 10 : VARIANCES

Section 10.1 Variances

Section 10.1.01 Purpose. The purpose of a variance is to provide relief when a strict application of the zoning requirements would impose unusual practical difficulties or unnecessary physical hardships on the applicant. Practical difficulties and unnecessary hardships may result from the size, shape, or dimensions of a site or the location of existing structures thereon; from geographic, topographic, or other conditions on the site or in the immediate vicinity. No variance shall be granted to allow the use of property for a purpose not authorized within the zone in which the proposed use would be located.

Section 10.1.02 Conditions. Reasonable conditions may be imposed in connection with a variance as deemed necessary to protect the best interests of the surrounding property or neighborhood, and otherwise secure the purpose and requirements of this section. Guarantees and evidence may be required that such conditions will be and are being compiled with.

Section 10.1.03 Criteria for Granting Variances. Variances to requirements of this ordinance, with respect to lot area and dimensions, yard area, lot coverage, height of structure, vision clearance, decks and walls, and other quantitative requirements, may be granted only if, on the basis of the application investigation and evidence submitted by the applicant, all four expressly written findings are made:

- A. That a strict or literal interpretation and enforcement of the specified requirements would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship.
- B. That there are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions applicable to the property involved or to the intended use of the property which do not apply generally to other properties in the same zone.
- C. That the granting of the variance will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare or materially injurious to properties or improvements in the near vicinity.
- D. That the granting of the variance would support goals and policies contained with the Comprehensive Plan.
- E. Variances in accordance with this subsection should not ordinarily be granted if the special circumstances on which the applicant relies are a result of the actions of the applicant or owner or previous owners.

Section 10.1.04 Variances ~~for~~ **to** Setback Requirements. **In addition to the requirements listed in Section 10.1.03.** Variances to requirements for setbacks may be granted only if, on the basis of the application, investigation and evidence submitted by the applicant and others, all three expressly written findings are made:

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- A. The variance will not significantly adversely affect adjacent property, existing or future views, road expansion or availability of sunlight on adjacent property.
- B. Fire regulations are met as determined by the building official.
- C. There is a valid design reason for the request, such as the obtaining of views or solar exposure, or maintenance of trees.

Section 10.1.05

Variances to Off-Street Parking and Loading Facilities. **In addition to the requirements listed in Section 10.1.03,** Variances to requirements of this Ordinance with respect to off-street parking and loading facilities may be authorized as applied for or as modified by the City Planning Commission, if, on the basis of the application, investigation, and the evidence submitted by the applicant, all three (3) of the following expressly written findings are made:

- A. That neither present nor anticipated future traffic volumes generated by the use of the site or use of sites in the vicinity reasonably require strict or literal interpretation and enforcement of the requirements of this Ordinance.
- B. That the granting of the variance will not result in the parking or loading of vehicles on public streets in such a manner as to materially interfere with the free flow of traffic on the streets.
- C. That the granting of the variance will not create a safety hazard or any other condition inconsistent with the general purpose of this ordinance or with goals or policies contained within the Comprehensive Plan.

Section 10.1.06

Application. An application for a variance shall be filed with the City offices on the form prescribed by the City by any person with a legal interest in the property.

Section 10.1.07

Investigation and Reports

The ~~designated planning staff~~ **City Planner** shall make or cause to be made an investigation to provide necessary information to ~~insure~~ **ensure** that the action on each application is consistent with the variance criteria and shall make a recommendation to the City Planning Commission. Any report of such investigation shall be included in the application file.

Section 10.1.08

Variance Procedure

- A. ~~Before~~ The City Planning Commission may act on a variance request, ~~it shall give~~ **with** notice of a public hearing in the manner prescribed in Article 7.
- B. The City Planning Commission shall review the application and investigation report at the public hearing.
- C. The City Planning Commission shall determine whether the evidence supports a finding that the required criteria have been met, and shall approve, approve with

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conditions, or deny the application accordingly. Their approval or denial shall be in writing and shall include express written findings on each of the applicable criteria.

~~Variance decisions by the Planning Commission shall become final after an elapsed period of 15 days from the date of decision and notification by mail, unless appealed to the City Council within that 15-day period.~~

- ~~1) The Planning Commission decision, with findings, shall be sent by mail to the applicant within 10 working days of the date of action. If the decision is to deny, the same mail shall include notice of the manner in which an appeal of the decision may be made to the City Council.~~
- ~~2) An application of a variance which is not acted upon by the Planning Commission within 90 days from the receipt of application may be deemed denied and may be appealed to the City Council in the manner as provided for appeals.
 - ~~a) Proposed findings of fact required to support variance requests: Variance requests shall address the following criteria, in accordance with Article 6 Article 7:~~~~

ARTICLE 11: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, ZONE CHANGE, AND AMENDMENTS

Section 11.1 Comprehensive Plan and Code Amendments

A. Purpose

Periodically, as local goals and needs change and new information is obtained, the zoning ordinances codified in this title should be updated. The purpose of the zoning ordinance amendment process is to provide a method for carefully evaluating potential changes to ensure that they are beneficial to the city.

B. Authorization to Initiate

An amendment to the text of the ordinance codified by this title may be initiated by the city council, planning commission, a person owning property in the city, or a city resident. An amendment to a zone boundary may only be initiated by the city council, planning commission, or the owner or owners of the property for which the change is proposed.

C. Application

Property owners or local residents which are eligible to initiate an amendment, or their designated representatives, may begin a request for an amendment by filing an application with the city recorder, using forms prescribed by the city.

D. Investigation and Report

The City Recorder shall make or cause to be made an investigation to provide necessary information on the consistency of the proposal with the comprehensive plan. ~~and the criteria in Section 1.2.~~ The report shall provide a recommendation to the planning commission on the proposed amendment.

E. Classification of Actions

- 1) The following amendment actions are considered legislative under this title:
 - a) An amendment to the text of the ordinance in this title;
 - b) A zone change action that the City Recorder has designated as legislative after finding the matter at issue involves such a substantial area and number of property owners or such broad public policy changes that processing the request as a quasi-judicial action would be inappropriate.
- 2) The following amendment actions are considered quasi-judicial under this title: a zone change that affects a limited area or a limited number of property owners.

F. Procedures

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- 1) The following procedures shall be followed for amendments determined to be legislative:
 - a) Notice of public hearings shall be in accordance with Sections 7.12. However, notice of the hearing need not include a mailing to property owners when the matter at issue does not relate to a specific geographic area. Where such mailing is omitted, the city recorder shall prepare a notice program designed to reach persons believed to have a particular interest and to provide the general public with a reasonable opportunity to be aware of the hearings on the proposal.
 - b) The review of the proposed amendment shall be in accordance with Article 7. Both the planning commission and the city council shall hold a public hearing on the proposal. After the planning commission hearing, the planning commission shall forward its recommendation to the city council.
- 2) The following procedures shall be followed for amendments determined to be quasi-judicial:
 - a) Notice of public hearing shall be in accordance with Sections 7.12.
 - b) The review of the proposed amendment shall be in accordance with Article 7. The planning commission shall hold a public hearing on the proposal. The city council may hold a public hearing on the proposal. After the planning commission hearing, the planning commission shall forward its recommendation to the city council.

G. Criteria

- 1) Before an amendment to the text of the ordinance codified in this title is approved, findings will be made that the amendment is consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan.
- 2) Before an amendment to a zone boundary is approved, findings will be made that the following criteria are satisfied:
 - a) The amendment is consistent with the comprehensive plan;
 - b) The amendment will either:
 - i. Satisfy land and water use needs; or
 - ii. Meet transportation demands; or
 - iii. Provide community facilities and services.
 - c) The land is physically suitable for the uses to be allowed, in terms of slope, geologic stability, flood hazard and other relevant considerations.

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- d) Resource lands, such as wetlands are protected.
- e) The amendment is compatible with the land use development pattern in the vicinity of the request.

H. Conditional Zone Amendment

Purpose. The purpose of the conditional zone amendment provision is to enable the city council to attach specific conditions to a request for a zone boundary change where it finds that such conditions are necessary to achieve a stated public purpose.

- 1) The city council shall have the authority to attach conditions to the granting of amendments to a zone boundary. These conditions may relate to any of the following matters:
 - a) The uses permitted;
 - b) Public facility improvements such as street improvements, dedication of street right-of-way, sewer, storm drainage, and water;
 - c) That all or part of the development or use be deferred until certain events, such as the provision of certain public facilities to the property, occur; and
 - d) The time frame in which the proposed use associated with the zone boundary change is to be initiated.
- 2) Conditions, applied to potential uses other than needed housing types as defined by OAR 660-08-005, may be imposed upon a finding that:
 - a) They are necessary to achieve a valid public purpose; and
 - b) They are designed to achieve their intended purpose and are reasonably related to the land or its proposed use.
- 3) Conditions applied to property with the potential to be used for needed housing types as defined by OAR 660-08-005 may be imposed upon a finding that:
 - a) They are necessary to achieve a valid public purpose;
 - b) They are designed to achieve their intended purpose and are reasonably related to the land or its proposed use; and
 - c) They shall not have the effect, either singly or cumulatively, of discouraging or preventing the construction of needed housing types.
- 4) Conditions attached to a zone boundary change shall be completed within the time limitations set forth. If no time limitations are set forth, the conditions shall be completed within two years from the effective date of the ordinance enacting the zone boundary change.

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- 5) The city council may require a bond from the property owner or contract purchasers in a form acceptable to the city in such an amount as to assure compliance with the conditions imposed on the zone boundary change. Such a bond shall be posted prior to the issuance of the appropriate development permit.
- 6) Conditions shall not be imposed which would have the effect of limiting use of the property to one particular owner, tenant or business. Conditions may limit the subject property as to use, but shall not be so restrictive that they may not reasonably be complied with by other occupants who might devote the property to the same or a substantially similar use.
- 7) Conditions that are imposed under the provisions of this section shall be construed and enforced as provisions of this zoning code relating to the use and development of the subject property. The conditions shall be enforceable against the applicant as well as their successors and assigns.
- 8) Requests for modification of conditions shall be considered by the zone amendment application and review procedure of Section 11.01(F) of this ordinance.
- 9) Failure to fulfill any condition attached to a zone boundary change within the specified time limitations shall constitute a violation of this section and may be grounds for the city to initiate a change in the zone boundary pursuant to the procedures of Section 11.01(F).

I. Limitations on Reapplication

No application of a property owner or local resident for an amendment to the text of the ordinance codified in this title or to the zone boundary shall be considered by the planning commission within the one-year period immediately following a previous denial of such request. The planning commission may permit a new application if, in the opinion of the planning commission, substantial new evidence or a change of circumstances warrant reconsideration.

ARTICLE 12: NONCONFORMING USES

Section 12.1 Purpose

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Invariably, at the time a zoning ordinance is adopted or amended, certain uses which existed prior to the adoption or amendment will not conform to the use of dimension regulations for the zone. These are known as nonconforming uses, and in order to feasibly adopt the zoning ordinance and so as not to cause undue economic hardship on owners of nonconforming uses, these uses are allowed to continue under special conditions as outlined in the following sections.

Section 12.2 Continuation of Nonconforming Structure or Use

Subject to the provisions of this article, a nonconforming structure or use may be continued and maintained in reasonable repair, but shall not be altered or extended. The extension of a nonconforming use to a portion of a structure which was arranged or designed for the nonconforming use at the effective date of this Ordinance is not considered an enlargement or expansion of a nonconforming use. Alteration or extensions of nonconforming uses may be allowed when the Planning Commission determines that such alterations or extensions are necessary to comply with other City, State, or Federal requirements.

Section 12.3 Discontinuance of Nonconforming Use

- A. If a nonconforming use involving a structure is discontinued for a period of 6 months, further use of the property shall conform to this Ordinance.
- B. If a nonconforming use not involving a structure is discontinued for a period of 6 months, further use of the property shall conform to this Ordinance.

Section 12.4 Improvement of Certain Nonconforming Uses

A use which is nonconforming with respect to provision for screening shall provide screening within a period of 3 years from the effective date of this Ordinance.

Section 12.5 Change of a Nonconforming Structure

Except for signs, a structure conforming as to use but nonconforming as to height, yard requirements, or lot coverage may be altered or extended provided the alteration of extension does not exceed the area, height, or coverage requirements of this Ordinance. A nonconforming sign shall not be altered or extended except to make it comply with the requirements of this Ordinance.

Section 12.6 Change of a Nonconforming Use

- A. If a nonconforming use not involving a structure is replaced by another use, the new use shall conform to this Ordinance.
- B. If a nonconforming use involving a structure is replaced by another use, the new use shall conform to this Ordinance unless the Planning Commission determines that such

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structure is suitable only for another nonconforming use no more detrimental to surrounding properties than the one to be replaced.

Section 12.7 Destruction of Nonconforming Structure or Use

If a nonconforming use structure or a structure containing a nonconforming use suffers damage or is destroyed by any cause, including intentional destruction exceeding 50% of its assessed value and is not returned to use or repaired within 6 months, a future structure or use on the site shall conform to this Ordinance.

ARTICLE 13: INTERPRETATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

Section 13.1 Interpretation

Where the conditions imposed by any provisions of this Ordinance are less restrictive than comparable conditions imposed by any other provisions of this Ordinance or of any Ordinance, resolution, or regulation, the provisions which are more restrictive shall govern

Section 13.2 Authorization of Similar Use

The Planning Commission may permit a use in a particular district, if that use is not listed in this Ordinance, if it finds that the use is similar to other uses permitted in that district. However, this section does not authorize inclusion in a zone where it is not listed of a use specifically listed in another zone.

Severability

The provisions of this Ordinance are severable. If any sentence, section, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

Repeal

Ordinance numbers 330, 336, 341, 350, 357, and 374 as amended by ordinances 379, 387, 391, 398, 411, 428, 433, 449, 450, 466, 472, 475, 478, 479, 482, 484, 490, 491, 495, 520, 523, 528, 534, 549, 554, 566, 594, 597, 614, 616, 630 and 633.

Section 13.3 Exceptions

Section 13.1.01 General Exceptions to Lot Size Requirements.

~~Any legally-created lot that does not meet the minimum lot size of the zoning district may be occupied by any permitted use in that district, subject to all other requirements of the district~~

If at the time of passage of the original Development Code, a legally created lot or the aggregate of contiguous lots or land parcels held in a single ownership, has an area or dimension less than required for the zoning district in which the property is located, the lot or aggregate holdings may be occupied by any permitted use in the district subject to compliance with all other requirements of the district, provided however, that the use of a lot in an HI, MI, LI, S3 Zone District which has an area deficiency shall be limited to a single family dwelling.

Section 13.3.01 Exception to Periodic Use of Travel Trailers/RV Standards

Any person may apply to the Bay City Council for exceptions to this Ordinance. Exceptions may be granted where extraordinary circumstances exist, where the application of the Ordinance creates a hardship on the person or where there are other circumstances for which the Council may find an exception just and appropriate.

Section 13.3.02 Accessory Structures and Uses.

A. A greenhouse or hot house may be maintained accessory to a dwelling provided there are no sales.

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B. A guest house may be maintained accessory to a dwelling provided there are no cooking facilities in the guest house.

C. Sight obscuring fences may be located ~~in a required front yard or~~ in a vision clearance area provided that they shall not exceed three (3) feet in height measured from the top of the curb.

Section 13.3.03 Exception to Height Regulations.

Height limitations set forth elsewhere in this Code shall not apply to: Barns, silos, or other farm buildings and structures, water towers and tanks, provided they are not less than 50 feet from every lot line; chimneys, church spires, belfries, cupolas, domes, smokestacks, flagpoles, grain elevators, cooling towers, monuments, fire hose towers, masts, aerials, elevator shafts and other similar projections; and outdoor theater screens, provided said screens contain no advertising matter other than the name of the theater.

Section 13.3.04 Exception to Yard Requirements.

- A. Projections into required yards. Certain architectural features may project into required yards or courts as follows:
- 1) Cornices, canopies, eaves, belt courses, sills, or other similar architectural features, or fireplaces, but they may not in any case extend more than eighteen (18) inches into an required yard areas.
 - 2) Fire escapes, open uncovered porches, balconies, landing places or outside stairways may not in any case extend more than eighteen (18) inches into any required side or rear yards, and not exceeding six (6) feet into any required front yard. This is not to be construed as prohibiting open porches or stoops not exceeding eighteen (18) inches in height and not approaching closer than eighteen (18) inches to any lot line.
- B. Front Yard Exceptions. The following exceptions to the front yard requirements are authorized for a lot in any zone district:
- 1) If there are dwellings on both abutting lots with front yards of less than the required depth for the zone district, the front yard of the lot may equal the average front yard of the abutting lots.
 - 2) If there is a dwelling on one abutting lot with a front yard of less depth than the required depth for the zone district, the front yard for the lot may equal a depth halfway between the depth of the abutting lot and the required front yard depth.

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- C. Structures Within Yards. Decks, walkways or uncovered porches, 12 inches or less in height above grade, may be located within a required yard no closer than five (5) feet from the property line.
- D. Portable accessory structure or object.
 - 1) Portable accessory structures or objects may be located in a rear yard or street-side yard setback provided all of the following are met:
 - a) Such structures or objects, with the exception of basketball hoops, shall be less than 10' in height. Basketball hoops shall be less than 20' in height;
 - b) Shall have structural walls located no closer than five (5) feet from the property line; and
 - c) Shall have a footprint of less than 200 square feet.

Section 13.3.05 Authorization for Similar Uses.

The Planning Commission may rule by resolution that a use, not specifically named in the allowed uses of a district shall be included among the allowed uses, if the use is of the same general type and is similar to the allowed uses.

Section 13.3.06 Existing Uses.

Except as hereinafter specified, any use, building or structure lawfully existing at the time of the enactment of this code, may be continued even though such use, building or structure may not conform to the provisions of the original Zoning Code dated July 28, 1980, for the district in which it is located; provided however, that this section does not apply to any use, building or structure established in violation of any zoning Code previously in effect. Any change of use shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this Development Code.

Section 13.3.07 Pending Building Permits.

Nothing herein shall require any change in the location, site plans, building plans, construction, size, or designated use of any development, building, structure or part thereof, for which the required official approval has been granted prior to the adoption of the original Development Code, or which was lawfully permitted within an area prior to annexation thereof to Bay City. Unless construction on such building or structure within the City begins within one (1) year after the adoption of the original Development Code, no such existing permit shall be deemed to allow any building or use which would not conform to the requirements of this Development Code.

Section 13.3.08 Existing Land Restrictions.

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It is not intended by this Code to interfere with or abrogate or annul any easements, covenants or other agreements between parties; provided however, that where this Code imposed a greater restriction upon the use of buildings or premises or upon height of buildings, or requires larger open spaces than are imposed or required by other ordinances, rules, regulations, or by easements, covenants, or agreements, the provisions of this Code shall govern

ARTICLE 14: ENFORCEMENT & REMEDIES

Section 14.1 Nature of Violation Defined

Any condition, action or use which occurs contrary to the provisions of the Development Ordinance or contrary to any permit or to any approval issued or granted under the requirements of the Development Ordinance and any conditions imposed thereby is hereby declared unlawful and may be abated by appropriate proceedings as specified by this Article or otherwise remedied as set forth in this Article, or as otherwise allowed in law or in equity.

Section 14.2 Enforcement

It shall be the duty of the City Council to enforce this ordinance. All departments, officials, and public employees of the City of Bay City, vested with the duty or authority to issue permits shall conform to the provisions of this ordinance and shall issue no permit, certificate or license for any use, building purpose which violates or fails to comply with conditions or standards imposed by this ordinance. Any permit, certificate, or license issued in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, intentionally or otherwise, shall be void.

Section 14.3 Permit Revocation Procedure

In the event that a violation of the Development Ordinance is found to exist, then the City Council, at its option, may institute proceedings to revoke any permit which the owner or applicant has received which is interconnected in any way to the violation.

- A. After all procedures have been followed in Section 14.6 A-C and the violation still exists, the City Council may elect to revoke any permit which the owner/applicant has which is reasonably connected to the violation. The Council shall direct the City Recorder to send a notice to the person responsible that a hearing will be held at the next regular City Council meeting, or at any special City Council meeting held not less than ten (10) days after the mailing of the notice to the responsible person, to consider revocation of the person's permit.
- B. The procedures for the hearing shall be the City presenting evidence and testimony that a violation does exist and the permittee presenting evidence and testimony in their defense. The City has the burden of proof to determine that a violation does exist.
- C. After the hearing, the Council may approve or deny the revocation procedure or continue it for a time, not to exceed one year upon the granting of specific conditions that the person responsible must do to come into compliance.

Section 14.4 Fines

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Any person, firm, or corporation causing the violation of any provisions of this ordinance may be fined up to \$500.00 per day the violation exists or continues after hearing as set forth in Section 14.3 A-C and determination by the Council that the violation exists.

Section 14.5 Double Fees

Any person or entity which applies for a building permit, grading permit, variance, conditional use or any other permit governed by the Development Ordinance after initially proceeding with building, grading, filling or using their property without applying for the required permit(s), shall be charged double the fee required for each permit necessary.

Section 14.6 Abate Procedure

- A. Whenever a violation of this Development Ordinance or any permit or approval issued or granted subject to the Development Ordinance is known or suspected to exist, any person may so notify the City Recorder in writing.
- B. Upon receipt of a written complaint concerning a potential violation, the City Recorder shall conduct, or cause to be conducted, an investigation to determine whether the violation described in the written complaint exists or is thought to exist.
- C. Where the City Recorder determines that a violation of the development ordinance exists or is thought to exist, he or she shall issue a stop work order. The owner may appeal the stop work order within 10 days of its issuance to the City Council, but no activity may take place on the property during the appeal period. The City Council shall make a preliminary finding at its next regular Council meeting as to whether or not such a violation exists. If the City Council finds that a violation exists, the City Council shall direct the City Recorder to notify the owner of the property in violation thereof and to post the property directing the owner or other person in charge to abate the violation or to show cause as to why it should not be abated. The notice shall be in the form of certified, return receipt mail. The notice shall indicate at least the following:
 - 1) The location and nature of the violation.
 - 2) The provision or provisions of the Development Code violated or the permit or approval pursuant to the Development Code which has been violated.
 - 3) A direction to abate the violation within a time certain set by the Council.
 - 4) A statement advising the person that they may protest the abatement by giving notice to the City Recorder within fifteen (15) days from the date of the notice.
 - 5) A statement advising the owner of possible effects of non-compliance with the Development Ordinance or permit or approval issued pursuant to the Development Code.

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- 6) A statement that unless the violation is corrected, the City may abate the violation and the cost of abatement shall be charged to the person responsible.

Section 14.7 Abatement by the Owner

Within fifteen (15) days after the posting and mailing of the notice as provided in Section 14.6(c), the person responsible shall correct the violation or show that no violation exists.

Section 14.8 Abatement Protest

- A. The person responsible, protesting that no violation exists, shall file with the City Recorder, within 14 days from the date of the notice, a written statement which shall specify the basis for so protesting.
- B. The statement shall be referred to the Council as a part of the Council's regular agenda at its next succeeding meeting. At the time set for consideration of the abatement, the person responsible may appear and be heard by the Council; and the Council shall thereupon determine whether or not a violation in fact exists; and the determination shall be entered in the official minutes of the Council. Council determination shall be required only in those cases where a written protest has been filed as provided.
- C. If the Council determines that a violation does in fact exist, the person responsible shall, within ten (10) days after the Council's determination, abate the violation.

Section 14.9 Abatement by the City

- A. If, within the time allowed, the violation has not been abated by the person responsible, the Council may cause the violation to be abated.
- B. The Officer charged with abatement of the violation shall have the right at reasonable times to enter into or upon property to investigate or cause the removal of a violation, with such employees or contractors and equipment as may be necessary, without trespass.
- C. The City Recorder shall keep an accurate record of the expense incurred by the City in physically abating the violation, and shall include therein a charge of 20 percent of the expense for administrative overhead.

Section 14.10 Joint Responsibility

If more than one person is a person responsible, they shall be jointly and severally liable for abating the violation or for the costs incurred by the City in abating the violation.

Section 14.11 Assessment of Costs

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- A. The City Recorder, by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, shall forward to the person responsible a notice stating that:
 - 1) The total cost of the abatement, including the administrative overhead.
 - 2) The cost as indicated will be assessed to and become a lien against the property unless paid within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice.
 - 3) If the person responsible objects to the cost of abatement as indicated, he/she may file a notice of objection with the City Recorder not more than ten (10) days from the date of the notice.
- B. Upon the expiration of ten (10) days after the date of notice, the Council in the regular course of business shall hear and determine the objections to the costs to be assessed.
- C. If the costs of the abatement are not paid within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice, an assessment of the costs as stated or as determined by the Council shall be made by resolution, and shall thereupon be entered into the docket of City Liens; and, upon such entry being made, shall constitute a lien upon the property from which the violation was removed or abated.
- D. The lien shall be enforced in the same manner as liens for street improvements are enforced, and shall bear interest at the rate of 9 percent per annum. The interest shall commence to run from date of entry of the lien in the lien docket.
- E. An error in the name of the person responsible shall not void the assessment, nor will a failure to receive the notice of the proposed assessment render the assessment void; but it shall remain a valid lien against the property.
- F. The City of Bay City shall not be responsible for the condition or storage of the component parts of or personal property situated within the structure following abatement by the City.

Section 14.12 Injunctive Relief

The City Council may institute such proceedings for injunctive relief against a violation or continuing violation as may be authorized by the statutes of the State of Oregon. In the enforcement of provisions prohibiting nuisances caused by odor, sound, vibration and the like, the City may seek injunction against the specific device, activity or practice causing the nuisance.

Section 14.13 Non-Exclusive Remedies

The remedies outlined in this Article are cumulative and are not mutually exclusive and are in addition to any other rights, remedies and penalties available to the City under any other provision of law, including injunction. The City Council may cause to be instituted

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appropriate legal action in any court to enjoin the existence of a structure or to enjoin any principal or accessory, use, occupation, building or structure which is in violation of any provision.

Section 14.14 Separate Violations

- A. Each day of violation of a provision of this Ordinance constitutes a separate offense.
- B. The abatement of a violation is not a penalty for violating this Ordinance but is an additional remedy. The imposition of a penalty does not relieve a person of the duty to abate the violation; however, abatement of a violation within fifteen (15) days of the date of notice to abate, or if a written protest has been filed, then within ten (10) days of Council determination that a violation exists, may excuse the person responsible from the imposition of any penalty at the Council's sole discretion.

Severability

~~If any provision of this Ordinance is held invalid for any reason, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision of this Ordinance which can remain in effect without the invalid provision and to this end, the provisions of this Ordinance are severable.~~

ARTICLE 15: MAPS / APPENDICES

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MAPS

