City of Brookings

WORKSHOP Agenda

CITY COUNCIL

Monday, January 6, 2014, 4:00pm

City Hall Council Chambers, 898 Elk Drive, Brookings, OR 97415

A. Call to Order

B. Roll Call

C. Topics

1. Deferred Improvement Agreement Phase-Out Program. [City Manager, pg. 2]
    a. September 4, 2012 Council Workshop Report [pg. 3]
    b. Brookings Municipal Code excerpts [pg.
2. System Development Charge Modification. [City Manager, pg. 13]
    a. Table 3.3.6.3 [pg. 15]
3. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) Review. [City Manager, pg. 16]
    a. Excerpt from plan [pg. 17]
4. Unkempt Foreclosed Properties. [Councilor McClain, pg. 20]
    a. House Bill 2662 [pg. 22]
    b. News Article, “South Buffalo targets eyesores with nuisance ordinance.” [pg. 25]
5. Wi-Fi. [Mayor Hedenskog, pg. 26]
    a. Information from Cities of Sandy and Cottage Grove [pg. 27]
6. Community Forest Grant [City Manager, *documentation to be provided at workshop*]

D. Council Member Requests for Workshop Topics

E. Adjournment

All public City meetings are held in accessible locations. Auxiliary aids will be provided upon request with at least 10 days advance notification. Please contact 469-1102 if you have any questions regarding this notice.

CITY OF BROOKINGS

COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT

Meeting Date: January 6, 2014

Originating Dept: City Manager

Signature (submitted by)

City Manager Approval

Subject: Deferred Improvement Agreement Phase-Out Program

Recommended Action:
Direction to staff to develop a DIA phase-out program.

Background/Discussion:
Please see that attached Council Workshop Report dated September 4, 2012.

There is continuing concern with the Deferred Improvement Agreement (DIA) program. Staff has reviewed the approaches taken by other cities in dealing with the issue of developer improvements and recommends that the City phase out the DIA program.

The City already has programs whereby developers who install water and sewer infrastructure are entitled to recover a portion of the cost of water and sewer extensions as additional properties are sold (see BMC 13.05.070 and BMC 13.10.280 attached). The City could enact a similar provision for storm drains and streets.

With the development of new infrastructure master plans, the City should be in a position to estimate the cost of infrastructure projects required to meet the infrastructure needs of new development citywide. Staff recommends that the City Council authorize the development of a deferred improvement policy similar to that of the City of Grants Pass, where an estimate of the cost of the improvements is prepared at the time of development, and the developer makes a cash payment of 115 per cent of the estimated value of the frontage improvements into a fund for improvements along a particular corridor.

Staff further recommends that a program be developed whereby the City would offer property owners an incentive to cash-out current DIAs. The incentive might be to allow a cash payment of 80 or 90 per cent of the estimated cost of the improvements. Again, funds collected from the cash out program would be placed into a reserve fund for improvements along a particular corridor.

Policy Considerations:

Attachment(s):

a. September 4, 2012 Council Workshop Report and attachments.
b. BMC 13.05.070 and 13.10.280.

CITY OF BROOKINGS

Council WORKSHOP Report

Workshop Date: September 4, 2012

Originating Dept: PW DS

Signature (submitted by)

City Manager Approval

Subject: Revising the deferred improvement agreement (DIA) policy for existing and future DIAs.

Background/Discussion: Staff has recently administered "calling in" DIAs for the Hassett Street Improvement project and most recently at Cove Road south of BiMart. The process of administering DIAs has proven to be an administrative challenge. Most of the effected home owners were unaware of the existence and financial implication of the DIA and rarely was the current owner the developer who signed the DIA. City Council directed staff to investigate other options for moving forward with future DIAs and how to address the existing DIAs.

Staff researched all DIAs in the City limits (rather than an area by area basis) and has spent significant efforts rekindling the supporting paperwork supporting the creation of the DIA. It was believed there were approximately 200 DIAs recorded in the City. These roughly 200 DIAs were applied to lots before they were partitioned therefore the total number of DIA recorded lots exceeds 400 total. Staff is still in the process of obtaining all supporting documentation before sending the effected owners a letter to notify them of the existence of a DIA. Please refer to the GIS mapping of the approximately 400 properties.

Research of other Oregon cities deferred development agreements:

- City of Grants Pass – The City Council adopted an ordinance to require the developers to pay the cost of the deferred improvements at the time the application is approved to limit the obligation of future property owners. Grants Pass requires a cash payment of 115% of the estimated value of the frontage improvements.

- City of Medford – Medford changed their policy to requiring a cash deposit of 125% of the estimated value of the improvements. The City of Medford has not pursued cash deposits on past existing DIAs.

- City of Coos Bay – requires any improvements to be bonded and constructed before certificate of occupancy.

- City of Florence – requires a bond and a deferred agreement.

  There were no other cities that we found that had actively pursued retroactively collecting deposits for existing DIAs.

Policy Considerations:

Would the City of Brookings consider a cash deposit including a percent above the deferred estimate for future DIAs?

Would the City of Brookings propose that that the future owner pay any difference between the cash deposit and the future value of the deferred improvements when ultimately the DIA is "called in?"

Would the City of Brookings pursue bringing existing DIA properties up to balance by retroactively requiring the current amount of the DIA as a deposit? If retroactive deposits were considered, would the City of Brookings consider placing a lien on the property if these past DIA balances were not provided?

Recommended Options:

Future DIAs:

1) Update the BMC similar to neighboring cities by requiring a cash deposit in addition to a DIA.

Existing DIAs either 1) or 2):

1) Offer the current owners an opportunity to "pay up" the balance of what is owed by sending them an estimate of the current value of the improvements. Per our City Attorney, we can legally lien the properties if the owners do not "pay up" the value of the DIA improvements or;
2) Call in the DIAs only when the City;
    a. Is implementing an annual street improvement project.
    b. Is reviewing adjacent developments and "calling in" the DIA will connect sidewalk and drainage infrastructure.

Attachment(s):

A. Grants Pass Deferred Development Agreements Handout
B. City of Medford excerpt from municipal code
C. Mapping of DIAs to be provided at workshop

MEDFORD

10.432 Street Improvement, Deferred

(1) Criteria for Deferral. Subject to the criteria and standards set forth in this section, the improvement of existing streets, alleys, or unimproved rights-of-way may be deferred by the Public Works Director or designee to such time as a complete street segment can be improved to City standards. For purposes of this section, a street segment shall be considered as the length of a street between street intersections on the same side of the street as the project site. Street improvements may only be deferred when the project site complies with the following criteria:

(a) Commercial, Industrial, and Residential street improvements may be deferred if:

(i) More than 50% of the block between street (not including alley) intersections on which the project site fronts is unimproved (street improvements required within subdivisions and Planned Unit Developments shall not be deferred); or,

(ii) There are site conditions confirmed by the City Engineer that justify the deferral.

(b) Arterial and Collector street improvements shall not be deferred under this section.

(2) Financial Deposit. When street improvements are deferred, the developer shall deposit with the City of Medford a financial deposit acceptable to the City in the amount of 125 percent of the City Engineer's estimate of the costs for the deferred street improvements, in lieu of the developer constructing the street improvements. This financial deposit shall be deposited with the City prior to the recordation of the Final Plat for land partitions, or prior to submittal of building permit applications for projects subject to review by the Site Plan and Architectural Commission.

Said financial deposit shall be held until one of the following conditions has been met:

(a) The required street improvements have been constructed by the developer or property owner, at which time, the deposit may be returned to the developer or property owner in whole or in part; or,

(b) The required street improvements have been constructed as part of a Local Improvement District, in which case, the deposit shall be applied to the proportional share of the property owner's obligation; or,

(c) The project site's Local Improvement District assessment is less than the amount of the deposit required as a condition of the deferral, in which case, the difference between the two amounts shall be refunded to the developer.

(3) Construction Performed by Developer or Property Owner. If the developer or property owner elects to construct the required street improvements prior to the formation of a Local Improvement District, s/he shall be responsible for performance of the work identified in the conditions set forth in the applicable Final Order from the approving authority and for obtaining contractors therefor.

(a) The developer or property owner shall cause satisfactory plans and specifications for the improvements to be prepared, and shall submit said plans and specifications to the City Public Works Department for approval prior to commencement of the work. Such work shall be done in accordance with the City standards in effect at the time the improvement plans are submitted for approval.

The City Engineer shall review the construction documents, and notify the applicant in writing of any additional requirements for installation of street improvements. If the applicant disagrees with the requirements for installation of street improvements as provided in this section, s/he

shall, within 30 days of the date the notice from the City Engineer was mailed, request a review of the requirements by the City Council. The decision of the City Council shall be binding upon both the City and the applicant.

(b) The developer or owner shall make payments required by the City, including, but not limited to, engineering deposits, permit fees and inspection fees. Prior to approval of street improvement plans by the City, the applicant may be required to execute and deliver to the City, a performance bond in an amount and form acceptable to the City, to be released by the City in whole or in part upon the City's final acceptance of the work performed. The developer or owner shall notify the City Public Works Department at least 48 hours prior to the start of construction.

(4) Construction as Local Improvement District. The financial deposit shall be applied to the property owner's proportional share of the resulting final assessment for the subject property for a future Local Improvement District for street improvements along the property frontage or other locations for which the deposit was made. Should the subject property's resulting assessment be less than the deposit amount required as a condition of the deferral, the difference between the two amounts shall be refunded to the party which paid the deposit. At the time the City decides to make the deferred street improvements, permission to enter onto the property of the owner is granted to the City or its contractor as may be necessary to construct such improvements.

(5) Construction Performed by City. The financial deposit shall be applied as a proportional share toward a project which completes the deferred improvements, in whole or in part, if the project is constructed with City funds or resources. If the subject property's proportional share of the improvement project is less than the amount of the deposit, the difference shall be refunded to the party which paid the deposit.

(6) Tracking of Payments. Deposit accounts for the financial deposit shall be maintained by the City, and shall identify the developer, the property owner, the map and tax lot number of the parent parcel being developed and for which the payment is being received, and the date and amount of the payment.

(7) Existing Deferred Improvement Agreements. Deferred Improvement Agreements that were recorded prior to the date of adoption of this ordinance shall continue to be in effect, and said agreements shall continue to run with the land.

(a) If the owner of the property subject to a Deferred Improvement Agreement elects to construct the deferred improvements, s/he shall be responsible for performance of the work identified in said agreement and for obtaining contractors therefore. The property owner shall cause satisfactory plans and specifications for the improvements to be prepared, and shall submit said plans and specifications to the City Public Works Department for approval prior to commencement of the work. Such work shall be done in accordance with the City standards in effect at the time the improvement plans are submitted for approval. The City Engineer shall review the construction documents, and notify the applicant in writing of any additional requirements for installation of street improvements. If the property owner disagrees with the requirements set forth for installation of improvements as provided in this section, s/he shall, within 30 days of the date the notice from the City Engineer was mailed, request a review of the requirements by the City Council. The decision of the City Council shall be binding upon both the City and the property owner.

(b) The property owner shall make payments required by the City including, but not limited to, engineering deposits, permit fees and inspection fees. Prior to approval of improvement plans by the City, the property owner may be required to execute and deliver to the City, a performance bond in an amount and form acceptable to the City, to be released by the City in whole or in part upon the City's final acceptance of the work performed. The property owner shall notify the City Public Works Department at least 48 hours prior to the start of work.

(c) Recordation of a Deferred Improvement Agreement shall be equivalent to a petition required under Section 29 of the Medford Charter. If the property owner does not complete the improvements under provisions (7)(a) above, the City may do the work as a local improvement project following the procedures established by ordinance for such projects and assess the costs against the property specially benefited. Permission to enter onto the property of the owner is granted to the City or its contractor as may be necessary to construct such improvements.

When the City Engineer determines that the reason(s) for the street improvement deferment no longer exist(s), s/he shall notify affected property owners in writing. The notice shall be mailed to the current owner or owners of the land as shown on the latest adopted county assessment roll. All or any portion of said improvements may be required at a specified time. Each affected owner shall participate on a proportional share basis of the cost of installation of the improvements.

[Amd. Sec. 1, Ord. No. 5955, Aug. 20, 1987; Amd. Ord. No. 6030, Dec. 3, 1987; Amd. Ord. No. 2005-274, Dec. 1, 2005.]

DIIPs and LGIPs, see the brochure on Development Agreements.)

When it becomes feasible, the current owner of the property, with the written permission of the City, may also choose to install the improvements. With proper design, construction, inspection and acceptance of the improvements by the City, the current owner may seek reimbursement of the costs up to the value of the original cash deposit, plus accrued interest.

How does interest accrue on my deposit?

Interest will accrue at an annual rate adopted by the City Council in January of each year. The interest rate will be the previous calendar year's average interest rate paid to investments by the Local Government Investment Pool, a division of the Oregon State Treasury. The Council may readjust the rate adopted in the previous January applicable to the past year.

For 2002, the interest rate adopted by Council for Deferred Development Deposits is 4.2178%. (Res. 4499)

What happens when the property is sold?

Deferred Development Agreements are recorded on the title of the property, and should be disclosed at the time of sale. The sale price of the parcel should take into consideration the obligations of the agreement. Deposits held in trust by the City for deferred improvements are tied to the Deferred Development Agreement and therefore remain in trust for the owner of record at the time the installation is completed and accepted.

What might this cost me?

An example of what you may be required to put on deposit for deferred improvements if you are building a single family home on an unimproved lot:

Lot Acreage:	1/4 acre
Street Frontage:	70 feet
1/2 Street	1049.40
Curb & Gutter	401.50
Sidewalk	1036.75
8" Water	1760.00
8" Sewer	1430.00
12" Storm	1100.00
Design	609.99
Inspection	542.21
115% of Total	**$9119.33**

Is financial assistance available if I am building a home that I will live in?

The City Council adopted a "Limited Relief Policy" to assist owners of existing lots of record who want to build a home or place a manufactured dwelling on the lot which they will occupy. The policy allows for the owner to arrange financing to pay the required deferred development deposit through a title company. Please inquire further about this option for specific qualifications and terms of the financing agreement.

For further assistance ...

Ordinances governing Deferrred Development Agreements are incorporated into Article 29 of the City of Grants Pass Development Code. The Development Code is available at the Community Development Department, or can be accessed on line at www.ci.grants-pass.or.us.

The information in this brochure is general in nature and should not be substituted for the specific requirements as established in the Ordinances.

Community Development Department
City of Grants Pass
101 Northwest A Street
Grants Pass, OR 97526
(541) 474-6355
www.ci.grants-pass.or.us

Deferred Development Agreements & Deposit Requirements

Published May 2002

Grants Pass

On February 20, 2002 the Grants Pass City Council adopted Ordinance 5104 requiring a cash deposit for deferred public improvements required as a condition of approval for new developments. This is in addition to the existing requirement to sign a Deferred Development Agreement.

What are deferred public improvements?

Deferred public improvements are improvements usually located in or on the adjacent street that are not installed or completed at the time the property is developed and are deferred by the City Engineer because they are not feasible to install at the current time. Often, this occurs when a design for the public improvement has not been completed that would allow for installation without having to be re-installed or realigned at a later date. The deferred improvements might include street construction, curb and gutter, sidewalks, water lines, sewer lines, storm drains, and traffic control devices.

Why does the City require a deposit?

The City Council believes deferring the installation of certain improvements can be allowed when the public health, safety and welfare of the community are not endangered and the public-at-large is protected from paying those costs in the future.

The City Council adopted the ordinance to require that developers pay the cost of deferred improvements at the time the application is approved and to limit the obligation of future property owners for the cost of installation.

What is the Deferred Development Agreement?

The Deferred Development Agreement (DDA) is a contract between the City and the property owner that allows a current land use action or development to occur and permitting the owner to delay the installation of specified improvements. The DDA identifies the improvements for which a property is bound, such as streets, sidewalks or utility lines. The agreements are recorded on the title of the property and "run with the land". Future owners of the property are bound in the same manner as the original signer of the agreement, which is why the City Council wants the original developer to deposit funds for those improvements – so a new owner doesn't have to come up with a large sum of money to pay for the improvements at a later date.

The Deferred Development Agreement includes a Waiver of Remonstrance. By signing the waiver the owner agrees not to oppose the formation of any Local Improvement District or Advance Financing District, and to participate in a Local Government Improvement Project for the construction of any one or all of the deferred improvements.

What does this mean to me?

As a developer or homebuilder, it means that in addition to signing a DDA, a cash deposit in the amount of 115% of the estimated cost of the deferred improvements is required at the time building permits are issued for construction of a home or project. The deposit will be held in trust by the City and will accrue interest until the time the deferred improvements are installed.

Why must I sign a Deferred Development Agreement *and* pay a deposit?

At the time the public improvements are installed, if the deposit plus accrued interest held for the improvements is less than the actual cost of the installation, the DDA insures the current property owner will be obligated to pay the difference, instead of the City.

If the actual cost of the installation is less than what has accrued, the difference will be refunded to the property owner of record at the time of installation, without regard to mortgage holders.

How are the costs of deferred improvements estimated?

The estimated costs of deferred improvements are identified on a spreadsheet attached as an exhibit to each DDA signed after February 20, 2002. Each improvement required is itemized and the estimated cost is calculated according to the frontage and acreage of the subject parcel(s). The City Engineer establishes the unit costs based on the most recent and most applicable costs incurred through creation of Local Improvement Districts and other public projects. Design, inspection and contract management costs are factored into the total, and the deposit due is 115% of the total estimated public cost of construction.

Why 115% of the estimated costs?

The estimated costs are based on construction costs in today's dollars. Since the deferred improvements may not be installed for many years, it is impossible to predict what the actual costs of the installation will be at that future date. Also, the estimated unit costs are determined by an average of previously installed project costs which are not specific to your property. The improvements to be installed for your property may not be "typical" and could result in higher installation costs. For example, it costs more to install certain improvements in hillside areas. Therefore, 115% of the estimated costs is collected to offset rising construction costs and the costs for a project that comes in over the original estimate.

When and how will the deferred improvements be installed?

Once a DDAhas been signed and recorded, the owner is obligated to participate in the construction of the public improvements when:

a. A Local Improvement District (LID) is formed, or
b. A Developer Installed Improvement Program (DIIP) is initiated, or
c. A Local Government Improvement Project (LGIP) is initiated.

At that time, the deposit held in trust by the City and any interest accrued will be used to pay for the subject parcel's share of the installation. *(For more information on LIDs,*

13.05.070 Water main extensions.

A. Any person or persons desiring a city water line to be extended to their property for connection thereto shall be responsible for the costs of said construction and for the construction of the same according to the requirements hereof and to standard specifications and drawings submitted to and approved by the city.

B. All such water main line extensions, exclusive of service lines, shall become the property of the city upon completion of the same by the owner or contractor and inspection and acceptance by the city. The person or person constructing said water system shall provide and dedicate to the city an easement of a width and length required by the city for maintenance and operation of said water system prior to acceptance of the same by the city.

C. If the water line, as extended, provides water service or is capable of providing water service to other property in the city not previously connected with the city water system, then the person or persons constructing the water line shall file a verified statement of the total cost of construction of the water main line with the city. The city manager, after verifying said statement of costs, shall compute the proportionate cost of construction of said line per lot for each lot capable of being served by said line, said costs to be determined according to the proportionate number of square feet in each of said lots. Corner lots already served by existing water main shall be exempted from the calculation.

D. After computation of the proportionate costs attributable to each lot by the city manager, the city manager shall file with the city clerk a statement showing the costs of construction attributable to each lot. The city clerk shall then maintain a certified list of the costs attributable to each lot owner who did not share in the cost of construction of the water main in the first instance.

E. Any person or persons owning a lot who did not share in the initial cost of construction of the water main line who desires to connect to the water main line shall first pay to the city clerk the proportionate amount as computed by the city manager to be the cost per lot together with interest at the rate of eight percent per annum before said person or persons shall be allowed to connect to the water main line or before a building permit for construction of said lot shall be issued by the city. Upon receipt of the same, the city clerk shall file a statement, duly certified, showing that payment of water main line construction charges attributable to said lot have been paid.

F. Upon receipt of the proportionate share of moneys attributable to that lot desiring to connect to the constructed water main line together with interest accrued thereon, the city clerk shall place said funds in a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons who initially constructed the water main line or their successors in interest. As said moneys are paid into the trust fund, the city clerk shall apportion the same together with interest accrued thereon, to the person or persons originally paying for the water main line in the amounts to which said person or persons are respectively entitled; provided, however, that in the event said person or persons originally paying for the water main line shall have transferred said property to a third party, the city clerk shall pay such proportionate share together with interest accrued thereon, to the owner of record at the time such payment is made; and provided further, that the city clerk shall pay

such proportionate share together with interest accrued thereon, to a purchaser under contract of sale, if in such contract of sale the seller authorizes such payment to be made to the purchaser. Said trust fund shall continue for a period of 10 years, after which time the city clerk shall cause the trust fund to be closed and any proceeds remaining in the fund to be transferred to the person or persons constructing the water main line or their successors in interest. After the period of 10 years has expired, the city shall not longer require any person or persons desiring to connect to said water main line to pay the proportionate costs of construction as set forth in this section, nor shall the city be responsible for collection of the same. [Ord. 88-O-432; Ord. 66-O-190 § 8.]

13.10.280 Sewer main extensions.

A. Any person or persons desiring a city sewer line to be extended to their property for connection thereto shall be responsible for the costs of said construction and for the construction of the same according to the requirements hereof and to standard specifications and drawings submitted to and approved by the city.

B. All such sewer main line extensions, exclusive of service lines, shall become the property of the city upon completion of the same by the owner or contractor and inspection and acceptance by the city. The person or person constructing said sewer system shall provide and dedicate to the city an easement of a width and length required by the city for maintenance and operation of said sewer system prior to acceptance of the same by the city.

C. If the sewer line, as extended, provides sewer service or is capable of providing sewer service to other property in the city not previously connected with the city sewer system, then the person or persons constructing the sewer line shall file a verified statement of the total cost of construction of the sewer main line with the city. The city manager, after verifying said statement of costs, shall compute the proportionate cost of construction of said line per lot for each lot capable of being served by said line, said costs to be determined according to the proportionate number of square feet in each of said lots. Corner lots already served by existing sewer main shall be exempted from the calculation.

D. After computation of the proportionate costs attributable to each lot by the city manager, the city manager shall file with the city clerk a statement showing the costs of construction attributable to each lot. The city recorder/treasurer shall then maintain a certified list of the costs attributable to each lot owner who did not share in the cost of construction of the sewer main in the first instance.

E. Any person or persons owning a lot who did not share in the initial cost of construction of the sewer main line who desires to connect to the sewer main line shall first pay to the city recorder/treasurer the proportionate amount as computed by the city manager to be the cost per lot together with interest at the rate of eight percent per annum before said person or persons shall be allowed to connect to the sewer main line or before a building permit for construction of said lot shall be issued by the city. Upon receipt of the same, the city recorder/ treasurer shall file a statement, duly certified, showing that payment of sewer main line construction charges attributable to said lot have been paid.

F. Upon receipt of the proportionate share of moneys attributable to that lot desiring to connect to the constructed sewer main line together with interest accrued thereon, the city recorder/treasurer shall place said funds in a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons who initially constructed the sewer main line or their successors in interest. As said moneys are paid into the trust fund, the city recorder/treasurer shall apportion the same together with interest accrued thereon, to the person or persons originally paying for the sewer main line in the amounts to which said person or persons are respectively entitled; provided however, that in the event said person or persons originally paying for the sewer main line shall have transferred said property to a third party, the city recorder/treasurer shall pay such proportionate share together with interest accrued thereon, to the owner of record at the time such payment is made; and provided further, that the city recorder/treasurer shall pay such proportionate share together with interest accrued thereon, to a purchaser under contract of sale, if in such contract of sale the seller authorizes such payment to be made to the purchaser. Said trust fund shall continue for a period of 10 years, after which time the city recorder/treasurer shall cause the trust fund to be closed and any proceeds remaining in the fund to be transferred to the person or persons constructing the sewer main line or their successors in interest. After the period of 10 years has expired, the city shall no longer require any person or persons desiring to connect to said sewer main line to pay the proportionate costs of construction as set forth in this section, nor shall the city be responsible for collection of the same. [Ord. 88-O-430 Art. IV § 18.]

CITY OF BROOKINGS

COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT

Meeting Date: January 6, 2014

Originating Dept: City Manager

Signature (submitted by)

City Manager Approval

Subject: System Development Charge Modification

Recommended Action:
Discussion.

Financial Impact:
Potential loss in SDC revenue in the short-term.

Background/Discussion:
The City Council discussed the Pigott wastewater SDC study at its October workshop. Staff has given the Pigott study further review in light of the policy discussion at that meeting. The City Manager also reviewed the 2006 System Development Charge study and the 2009 System Development Charge Study Update. Key findings in the review that are pertinent to a possible revision in the SDC at this time are:

1. In Table 3.3.6.4 of the 2009 study, various elements associated with determining the maximum "reimbursement" portion of the SDC is shown. The amount shown as being eligible for reimbursement for debt service is $2,645. As the City Council has now moved to shift the entire burden for debt service to the user rate (using only $75,000 in SDC's in the current fiscal year, with the intent of having a zero SDC contribution in 1014-14), it would appear appropriate to remove the $2,645 debt service element from the SDC.

2. There is no discussion in either the 2006 or 2009 study indicating that conversion of use of existing buildings was a consideration in determining total EDU's. The application of the SDC to conversions of existing buildings to higher-intensity uses has been, perhaps, the most controversial element of the SDC program.

Staff recommends that consideration of major changes to the current SDC schedule be considered following 1) the completion of the Wastewater Master Plan update currently scheduled for completion July 1, 2014, **followed by** 2) a new sewer rate study which would review and recommend **a new sewer user fee schedule and a new SDC fee schedule.**

Staff recommends that the rate study include the following policy considerations:

1. That greater emphasis be placed upon applying a sewer strength factor to commercial sewer use fees rather than applying strength factors to SDCs.
2. That consideration be given to a sewer use fee structure that uses consumption as a basis.

3. That the basis for SDC fee determination be shifted from use of the property or building to building square footage and/or water meter size.
4. That the user and SDC fee structures should presume that the source of debt service repayment will be user fees.

Staff also recommends that the City Council approve the following two interim measures to address aforementioned rate concerns in the short term:

1. Discontinue the practice of collecting additional SDC's based upon change of use from buildings already occupied as of January 1, 2014.
2. Reduce the current wastewater SDC by $2,645 pr EDU.

Attachment:

a. Table 3.3.6.4.

Table 3.3.6.3 Wastewater Pump Stations SDC Reimbursement Portion 2008

Description	Date Acq.	Depreciated Value	Non-Grant %	Equity %	SDC Share %	SDC Eligible
Lift Sta. - Constituion Way	na	$0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	$0
Lift Sta. - Beach Ave. - Equip.	na	$0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	$0
Lift Sta.- Macklyn Cove - Equip.	na	$0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	$0
Lift Sta. - The Cove - Equip.	na	$0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	$0
Lift Sta. - Land	1959	$1,629	85.00%	100.00%	25.50%	$353
Lift Sta. - Seacliff - Bldg.	1997	$0	85.00%	100.00%	25.50%	$0
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract #2 - Bldg.	1990	$2,195	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$256
Lift Sta. - Beach Ave. - Bldg.	1991	$2,681	100.00%	100.00%	25.50%	$684
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract #3 - Bldg.	1990	$2,594	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$303
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract #5 - Bldg.	1990	$3,641	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$425
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract #1 - Bldg.	1990	$6,485	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$757
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract #4 - Bldg.	1990	$6,485	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$757
Lift Sta. - Buena Vista Lp. - Bldg.	2001	$135,705	100.00%	21.50%	36.00%	$10,504
Lift Sta. - Macklyn Cove - Bldg.	na	$0	0.00%	0.00%	25.50%	$0
Lift Sta. - The Cove - Bldg.	na	$0	0.00%	0.00%	25.50%	$0
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract#2 - Equip.	1990	$7,163	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$837
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract#3 - Equip.	1990	$8,953	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$1,046
Lift Sta.- Dawson Tract#5 - Equip.	1990	$8,953	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$1,046
Lift Sta. - Mill Beach Rd. - Equip.	2001	$42,883	100.00%	21.50%	36.00%	$3,319
Generator - Mill Beach	2008	$50,136	100.00%	21.50%	36.00%	$3,881
Lift Sta. - Buena Vista Lp. - Equip.	2001	$27,851	100.00%	21.50%	36.00%	$2,156
Eff. Outfall Box - Equip.	2001	$29,013	100.00%	21.50%	36.00%	$2,246
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract#1 - Equip.	1990	$28,650	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$3,346
Lift Sta. - Dawson Tract#4 - Equip.	1990	$33,450	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$3,907
Lift Sta. - Land	1990	$66,753	100.00%	45.80%	25.50%	$7,796
Totals		$465,218				$43,617

The total reimbursement portion of the SDC is computed by adding the results of Tables 3.3.4.1, 3.3.5.1, 3.3.5.2 and 3.3.5.3. The result is computed in Table 3.3.5.4 Titled Wastewater SDC Reimbursement Portion Determination

Table 3.3.6.4 Wastewater SDC Reimb. Portion Determination 2008

Description	Current Value	SDC Eligible	SDC per EDU
Debt Service	$11,896,570	$4,121,104	$2,645
Sewers	$13,982,988	$3,142,312	$2,017
Wastewater Plant	$14,089,056	$1,544,933	$992
Pump Stations	$465,218	$43,617	$28
Total	$40,433,833	$8,851,966	$5,681

CITY OF BROOKINGS

COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT

Meeting Date: January 6, 2013

Originating Dept: City Manager

Signature (submitted by)

City Manager Approval

Subject: Emergency Operations Plan Review

Recommended Action:
Discussion only.

Background/Discussion:
The City Manager will review the role of the City Council as provided in the City Emergency Operations Plan.

Attachment(s):

a. Emergency Operations Plan pages 3-1 – 3-3

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 General

Local and County agencies and response partners may have various roles and responsibilities throughout an emergency's duration. Therefore, it is particularly important that the local command structure be established to support response and recovery efforts and maintain a significant amount of flexibility to expand and contract as the situation changes. Typical duties and roles may also vary depending on the incident's size and severity of impacts, as well as the availability of local resources. Thus, it is imperative to develop and maintain depth of qualified staff within the command structure and response community.

The County Emergency Services Director is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for the area of the County lying outside the corporate limits of the incorporated municipalities of the County. The mayor or other designated official (pursuant to city charter or ordinance) of each incorporated municipality is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for that jurisdiction. (These responsibilities may be shared with County Emergency Services under agreement.)

The City of Brookings conducts all emergency management functions in accordance with NIMS. To assist with training and preparing essential response staff and supporting personnel to incorporate ICS/NIMS concepts in all facets of an emergency, each agency and department head is responsible for ensuring that critical staff are identified and trained at a level that enables effective execution of existing response plans, procedures, and policies.

During a City-declared disaster, control is not relinquished to County or State authority, but remains at the local level for the duration of the event. Some responsibilities may be shared under mutual consent.

Most City departments have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures. Specific responsibilities are outlined below, as well as in individual annexes.

3.2 Emergency Management Organization

The City does not have an office of emergency services; however, the Public Safety Department is responsible for emergency preparedness within the City of Brookings. For the purposes of this plan, the City's emergency management structure will be referred to generally as the City of Brookings EMO. Roles and responsibilities of individual staff and agencies are described throughout the plan to further clarify the City's emergency management structure.

Depending on the size or type of incident, the City Manager may delegate the authority to lead response and recovery actions to City staff. Additionally, some authority to act in the event of an emergency may already be delegated by ordinance or by practice. As a result, the organizational structure for the City's emergency management program can vary depending upon the location, size, and impact of the incident. The EMO for the City is divided into two general groups, organized by function—the Executive Group and Emergency Response Agencies.

3.2.1 Executive Group

The Executive Group may include representation from each City department during an event. The Executive Group is responsible for the activities conducted within its jurisdiction. The members of the group include both elected and appointed executives with certain legal responsibilities. Key general responsibilities for local elected and appointed officials include:

- Establishing strong working relationships with local jurisdictional leaders and core private-sector organizations, voluntary agencies, and community partners.
- Leading and encouraging local leaders to focus on preparedness by participating in planning, training, and exercises.
- Supporting staff participation in local mitigation efforts within the jurisdiction, including the private sector, as appropriate.
- Understanding and implementing laws and regulations that support emergency management and response.
- Ensuring that local emergency plans take into account the needs of:
  - The jurisdiction, including persons, property, and structures.
  - Vulnerable populations, including unaccompanied children and those with service animals.
  - Individuals with household pets.
- Encouraging residents to be prepared and participate in volunteer organizations and training courses.

3.2.1.1 Mayor and City Council

The ultimate responsibility for policy, budget, and political direction for the City government is borne by the City Council. During emergencies, this responsibility includes encouraging citizen involvement and citizen assistance, issuing policy statements as needed to support actions and activities of recovery and response efforts, and providing the political contact needed for visiting State and federal officials. Additionally, the council will provide elected liaisons with the community and other jurisdictions. In the event that declaration of emergency is needed, the Mayor (or designee) will initiate and terminate the state of emergency through a declaration ratified by the council.

General responsibilities of the Mayor and City Council include:

- Establishing emergency management authority by City ordinance.
- Adopting emergency management–related resolutions.
- Declaring a state of emergency and providing support to the on-scene Incident Commander in requesting assistance through the County.
- Acting as liaison to the community during activation of the EOC.
- Acting on emergency funding needs.
- Attending Public Information Officer (PIO) briefings.

3.2.1.2 City Manager

The City Manager is responsible for continuity of government, overall direction of City emergency operations, and dissemination of public information, including the following tasks:

- Adopting an EOP.
- Ensuring that all City departments develop, maintain, and exercise their respective service annexes to this plan.
- Supporting the overall preparedness program in terms of its budgetary and organizational requirements.
- Implementing the policies and decisions of the governing body.

3.2.1.3 Emergency Manager and Emergency Coordinator

The City Manager serves as the Emergency Manager, and the Public Safety Department Director serves as the Emergency Coordinator for the City. The Emergency Manager has the day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. These responsibilities are coordinated closely with, and may be delegated to, the Emergency Coordinator. The Emergency Manager and Emergency Coordinator

CITY OF BROOKINGS

COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT

Meeting Date: January 6, 2014

Originating Dept: City Manager

Signature (submitted by)

City Manager Approval

Subject: Unkempt Foreclosed Properties

Recommended Action:
Discussion and direction to staff.

Background/Discussion:
This matter was placed on the agenda at the request of Councilor McClain.

The City periodically receives neighbor complaints concerning vacant, unkempt properties that have been abandoned or foreclosed upon. Typically, these complaints are yard maintenance related, but have included instances of buildings being unsecured or having an accumulation of debris.

Brookings Municipal Code Chapter 8.15 deals with public nuisances. The BMC finds that **certain conditions** that *"promote blight, deterioration, unsightliness, plundering, fire hazard, hazards to health or safety of minors, disruption of the public peace, harborage for rodents, insects and vermin, and circumstances generally injurious or detrimental to the health, safety and general welfare"* constitute a public nuisance.

Specific to the issue at hand, the BMC goes on to enumerate the following as "certain conditions" constituting a public nuisance:

- Accumulations of debris, rubbish, manure, and other refuse that are not removed within a reasonable time and that affect the health of the city.
- Premises which are in such a state or condition as to cause an offensive odor, or premises which are in unsanitary condition.
- Garbage and noncombustible refuse that is not stored in flytight, watertight and rodent-proof containers that are kept in clean and in good repair.
- A business or residence that is kept or maintained in such a condition as to permit rats, rodents, vermin, or other pests to burrow of live therein.
- Any junk unless such is completely enclosed within a building or kept in a duly licensed junkyard or automobile wrecking house. "Junk" is defined as motor vehicles, machinery or appliances and any parts therefor; discarded or abandoned vehicles or components thereof, and old iron or other metal, glass, paper or discarded materials.
- Depositing on private property any kind of rubbish, trash, debris, refuse or any substance that would mar the appearance, create a stench or fire hazard, detract from the cleanliness or safety of the property.

The BMC does not contain general property maintenance regulations; there is no requirement that a lawn be maintained or that weeds in landscaping be abated, or that leaves be raked and cleared, or that landscaping be maintained.

The current City policy is that nuisance enforcement is complaint-driven. The City staff does not patrol the City to identify nuisances. When a complaint is received, a City staff member responds to the location, views the property to confirm the reported conditions, makes a preliminary determination as to whether the condition constitutes a public nuisance, and notifies the property owner to abate with condition within certain time parameters by mail.

Failure to comply with the abatement notice can result in the responsible party being cited into Brookings Municipal Code; such instances are rare. The City has the ability to abate the nuisance and place the cost of the abatement as a lien on the property.

Effective code enforcement requires a commitment to follow-through with the process and to achieve meaningful compliance and penalties for non-compliance by all parties: City staff, the City Council and the Municipal Court.

This past year, the State of Oregon enacted HB 2662. This new State Law provides local government with the authority to pursue the same problems we already cover in our nuisance ordinance with some additional specificity. Under 2662, owners of foreclosed properties are prohibited from allowing their properties to become neglected. "Neglect" is defined as:

"Failure to maintain the buildings, grounds or appurtances of foreclosed residential property in such a way as to allow:

- Excessive growth of foliage that diminishes the value of adjacent property.
- Trespassers or squatters to remain on the property or in a structure on the property.
- Mosquito larva growth in standing water.
- Other conditions that cause or constitute a public nuisance.

2662 prescribes an enforcement procedure that differs from the current City nuisance abatement procedure. It also provides for cost recovery. Another provision requires the posting of a sign on the foreclosed property with the property owner name and contact information. The biggest problem we have with implementing this program is figuring monitoring foreclosures and contacting the appropriate parties.

With foreclosures, our biggest ongoing problem has been getting a responsible party to respond. In one instance, there is a home that has been abandoned for almost three years and the title is in dispute; so no one has taken responsibility for maintenance. Thus, it is likely that nuisance abatement on a foreclosed property will result in the City performing the abatement with recovery of the cost at a later time through a lien.

Attachment(s):

a. HB 2662.
b. "South Buffalo targets eyesores with nuisance ordinance."

Gary Milliman

From: LauraLee Snook
Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2013 11:19 AM
To: Gary Milliman
Cc: Loree Pryce
Subject: Re: Foreclosures; maintenance and signage

House Bill 2662

Ordered by the House April 19
Including House Amendments dated April 19

Sponsored by Representative FREDERICK (Presession filed.)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Prohibits owner of foreclosed residential real property from neglecting foreclosed residential real property during period of vacancy. Permits local government to { - assess civil penalty for each day during which owner fails to remedy conditions of neglect - } { + remedy or contract with another person to remedy condition of neglect that owner fails to remedy and to attach lien to foreclosed residential real property for costs of remediation + }.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to the neglect of foreclosed residential real property; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. { + (1) As used in this section:

(a) 'Foreclosed residential real property' means residential property, as defined in ORS 18.901, that an owner obtains as a result of:

(A) Foreclosing a trust deed on the residential property; or

(B) Receiving a judgment that forecloses a lien on the residential property.

(b) 'Neglect' means:

(A) To fail or a failure to maintain the buildings, grounds or appurtenances of foreclosed residential real property in such a way as to allow:

(i) Excessive growth of foliage that diminishes the value of adjacent property;

(ii) Trespassers or squatters to remain on the foreclosed residential real property or in a structure located on the foreclosed residential real property;

(iii) Mosquito larvae or pupae to grow in standing water on the foreclosed residential real property; or

(iv) Other conditions on the foreclosed residential real property that cause or contribute to causing a public nuisance.

(B) To fail or a failure to monitor the condition of foreclosed residential real property by inspecting the foreclosed residential real property at least once every 30 days with

sufficient attention so as to prevent, or to identify and remedy,

a condition described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(c) 'Owner' means a person, other than a local government, that forecloses a trust deed by advertisement and sale under ORS 86.735 or by suit under ORS 88.010.

(d) 'Reasonable costs' means actual and demonstrable costs that are commensurate with and do not exceed the market rate for services necessary to remedy a condition of neglect, plus the actual and demonstrable costs of administering a contract for services to remedy a condition of neglect or the portion of the costs of a program to remedy conditions of neglect that are attributable to remedying a condition of neglect for specific foreclosed residential real property.

(2)(a) An owner may not neglect the owner's foreclosed residential real property during any period in which the foreclosed residential real property is vacant.

(b) An owner shall provide the owner's name or the name of the owner's agent and a telephone number or other means for contacting the owner or agent to:

(A) The neighborhood association for the neighborhood in which the foreclosed residential real property is located; or

(B) An official that the local government designates to receive the information described in this paragraph.

(c) An owner shall post a durable notice in a conspicuous location on the foreclosed residential real property that lists a telephone number for the owner or for the local government that a person may call to report a condition of neglect. The owner shall replace the notice if the notice is removed from the foreclosed residential real property during a period when the foreclosed residential real property is vacant.

(d) An owner or the agent of an owner shall identify the owner of the foreclosed residential real property to the local government and shall provide to, and maintain with, the local government current contact information during a period when the foreclosed residential real property is vacant.

(3)(a) If a local government finds a violation of subsection (2)(a) of this section, the local government shall notify the owner in writing of the foreclosed residential real property that is the subject of the violation and in accordance with paragraph (b) or (c) of this subsection, as appropriate, shall specify a time within which the owner must remedy the condition of neglect that is the basis for the local government's finding.

(b) The local government shall allow the owner not less than 30 days to remedy the violation unless the local government makes a determination under paragraph (c) of this subsection and shall provide the owner with an opportunity to contest the local government's finding at a hearing. The owner must contest the local government's finding within 10 days after the local government notifies the owner of the violation.

(c) If the local government determines that a specific condition of the foreclosed residential real property constitutes a threat to public health or safety, the local government may require an owner to remedy the specific condition in less than 30 days, provided that the local government specifies in the written notice the date by which the owner must remedy the specific condition. A local government may specify in the written notice different dates by which the owner must remedy separate conditions of neglect on the foreclosed residential real property.

(4)(a) After a local government allows an owner the time specified in subsection (3)(b) of this section or makes a determination under subsection (3)(c) of this section, the local government may remedy or contract with another person to remedy

neglect or a specific condition of neglect on foreclosed residential real property and require the owner to reimburse the local government for reasonable costs the local government incurs under this paragraph.

(b) A local government that has incurred costs with respect to foreclosed residential real property under paragraph (a) of this subsection has a lien on the foreclosed residential real property for the sum of the local government's unreimbursed costs. A lien created under this paragraph is prior to all other liens and encumbrances, except that the lien has equal priority with a tax lien. The lien attaches at the time the local government files a claim of lien with the county clerk of the county in which the foreclosed residential real property is located. A local government may bring an action in the circuit court to foreclose the lien in the manner provided for foreclosing other liens on real or personal property. + }

SECTION 2. { + This 2013 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2013 Act takes effect on its passage. + }

TRIBLIVE

South Buffalo targets eyesores with nuisance ordinance

By Jodi Weigand

Published: Tuesday, December 17, 2013 1:01 a.m.

About Jodi Weigand

Jodi Weigand 724-226-4702
Staff Reporter
Valley News Dispatch

Contact Us | Video | Photo Reprints

Increasing problems with high grass and abandoned homes have prompted South Buffalo Township to draft a nuisance ordinance.

Supervisors determined the need for an ordinance after trying for months to get a Leechburg man to secure a dilapidated home he owns on Dam Road.

"It's a mess down there," said Supervisor Terry VanDyke.

Without an ordinance, there is little the township can do if a resident doesn't respond, officials said.

"It would give us the authority to cite people if they don't comply," said police Chief Tony Chiesa.

Under the ordinance, before a citation is issued the property owner is contacted in person or via certified letter and has 15 days to comply.

Anyone found in violation and convicted of a summary offense will be fined $1,000. If they fail to pay, the person could go to jail for up to 10 days.

The ordinance covers trash, junk such as scrap metal, abandoned vehicles, dangerous structures, swimming pools anc hot tubs, animals and noise that is a health or safety hazard or disrupts other residents' quality of living.

It states that grass and weeds must not be more than 8 inches high.

The ordinance gives the property owner 30 days to comply with the weeds ordinance following notification of violation.

Supervisors plan to vote on the ordinance on Jan. 6.

Their regular meeting will immediately follow a reorganization meeting at 5 p.m. Jan. 6.

No tax hike

The township real estate tax will remain the same next year.

The supervisors passed a 2014 budget that keeps taxes at 5.7 mills.

The $879,000 budget was adjusted to allocate $4,000 for the possible hiring of a certified public accountant firm to audi the township's finances.

Jodi Weigand is a staff writer for Trib Total Media. She can be reached at 724-226-4702 or jweigand@tribweb.com.

CITY OF BROOKINGS

COUNCIL WORKSHOP REPORT

Meeting Date: January 6, 2014

Originating Dept: City Manager

Signature (submitted by)

City Manager Approval

Subject: Wi Fi

Recommended Action:
Discussion and direction to staff.

Financial Impact:
Unknown.

Background/Discussion:
Mayor Hedenskog has requested that staff explore the concept of developing a Wi-Fi utility in the community.

Attached is information concerning the Wi-Fi services offered by the cities of Sandy (pop 9,880) and Cottage Grove (pop. 9,770). Contact was also made with the City of Independence (pop. 8,585), who reports that they have, under an intergovernmental agreement with the City of Monmouth (pop. 9,755), developed their own fiber-based telecom utility with cable, internet and telephone.

City staff does not currently have resources or technical expertise available to pursue this matter. Should the City Council find this to be of interest, management will develop options for securing the necessary resources to explore this matter and report back to the City Council

Attachment(s):

a. Wi Fi information from the Cities of Sandy and Cottage Grove.

400 E. Main Street | Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424 | Phone: (541)942-5501 | Fax: (541)942-1267

CGWiFi is here!

Over 80% of the City is covered by the WiFi. Currently tests continue as more radios are added to the system. Bandwidth and speed tests are being conducted as additional radios are added to the system to ensure the final system will have sufficient speeds for the community. **To check it out just have your computer search for available wireless networks. If "CG-WIFI" is listed you should be able to get access. New radios and locations are being added regularly.**

Anyone with a WiFi card in their computer will be able to connect to the system. CGWiFi is constructed using Cisco Aironet 1522 radios that are compliant with IEEE 802.11a and 802.11b/g standards. A wireless receiver in a laptop or desktop computers that meets those standards can connect to the system. To ensure a secure and stable connection subscribers to the system may want to consider a "gateway" or external antenna. A number of systems are available that will improve signal strengths and service speeds. For more information or assistance in improving your connection to CG WiFi contact: support@cgwifi.net or (541)359-2367.

To connect and use the system you must have a user name and password. Registration for a user name and password can be done online or at City Hall. When you register you will be given a username and password that will let you access CGWiFi. To register you must be 18 years old or older and must show valid identification if in person or provide a valid credit card online.

Beginning in February the subscribers to the system will be able to select the level of broadband service they wish to receive. There will be 5 levels of service to select from:

Service	Price
128 Kbs - 128 K service - 10 Hours per month no email account - no tech support	Free
256 Kbs service - unlimited hours per month- no tech support	$14.95
1.5 Mbs service - unlimited hours per month - tech support available during business hours	$30.00
3.0 Mbs service - unlimited hours per month - tech support available during business hours	$40.00
7.0 Mbs service - unlimited hours per month - tech support available during business hours	$50.00

Note: Fast dial-up modem speed is 56Kbs

Speeds represented on the table above are for both download and upload and speeds may vary depending on bandwidth traffic on the system. Additional services and level of service plans will be available for business and home accounts.

Subscribers will be able to pay for their service with their monthly City Utility bill or they will be able to pay for the service online with a credit card. The service is a monthly service - you can change your level of service each month.

CGWiFi is a service provided by the City of Cottage Grove. The City of Cottage Grove developed CGWiFi after many years of efforts to improve the availability of broadband services within the community. The City of Cottage Grove fiber optic and WiFi System were developed to primarily; create infrastructure capacity, provide connectivity and enhance technology available for South Lane School District and Lane Community College and to improve broadband service for Public Safety and government operations. CGWiFi was created using excess capacity on the system to provide the public access to broadband services. The fees for public broadband services cover the operation and bandwidth requirements for the public use. As a result of the development of the system all the South Lane School District Schools and District office within the City limits, Creswell School District and schools and City Hall are connected to fiber. South Lane Fire and Rescue facilities in Creswell and Cottage Grove and Creswell City Hall are ready for connection. The City is working with the Regional Fiber Consortium to develop additional fiber infrastructure that will connect the Cottage Grove Hospital to the fiber system.

How to Find CG WiFi - *pdf flyer with tips on how to find and connect to CG WiFi*

Only registered users can access the system. To register please visit cgwifi.net to register online. Registered users will receive a username and password. **Registration is free.** Registered users of CG WiFi will be able to select a level of service online. The service can be paid for online with a credit card or members of the community with a current City utility account will be able to add the service to their utility bill. Current residents in multi-family housing without a utility account in their name can also sign up for a monthly bill for CG WiFi by visiting City Hall.

For those without a credit card you can now sign up for service in person at City Hall. You must be able to show identification.

To subscribe or set up service online with CG WiFi visit: CGWiFi.net

Your City | Departments | Visitors | Doing Business
Notices & Documents | How do I ...

City Hall hours | Home | Community Links | Legal Disclaimer& Public Records | Site Map

If you have any suggestions or information you would like to see, please contact us at:

City of Cottage Grove, Oregon
400 E. Main Street
Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424
Phone: (541)942-5501

Email: citymanager@cottagegrove.org

CITY OF SANDY

[redacted] Go

[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

In City Departments:

- Administration
- Building
- City Council
- City Manager
- Community Services
- Finance/City Recorder
- Library
- Parks
- Planning & Development
- Police
- Public Works
- Recreation
- SandyNet (Internet Service)
  - Residential Services
  - Business Services
  - Order Form
  - FAQ
  - Technical Support
  - Friends & Neighbors Form
  - SandyNet Advisory Board
  - Meet your SandyNet staff
  - Things You Can Do with a SandyNet Connection
- Transit (SAM)
- Senior Center

SandyNet

The City of Sandy's connected community.

SandyNet is the Internet Service Provider owned by the people of Sandy and operated as a public service by the City of Sandy. The City began offering this service in 2003 and has seen very strong growth in the adoption of this service by the citizens of Sandy.

SandyNet Fiber:

In September of 2012 City Council authorized the City Manager to sign a contract with i3 America for the creation of a Fiber to the Premise (FTTP) network in the City of Sandy. This network will use existing city facilities and infrastructure to bring the citizens of Sandy very high speed internet at a low price. We expect to have fiber infrastructure available for every building inside the city Limits by the end of 2014. For more details on this project as well as information on available packages and pricing please visit www.sandynetfiber.com.

Currently available services include:

- Wireless high-speed Internet service within the City of Sandy, and in the rural area surrounding Sandy.
- Very high speed business service for business customers. Based on fiber or dedicated wireless connections.

Quick Links & Information:

- **Sign up for service on-line**
- **Sign up for service by phone (8-6 M-F) 503-668-7449**
- **Technical support**

For more information, see the menu at left.

As a non-profit utility, SandyNet operates on a break-even basis, and all savings are passed onto the customers.

Please use this web site to learn more about SandyNet, and to sign up for service. If you have comments, or questions not answered by the web site, please contact us at info@SandyNet.org.