

**TITLE 10
CHAPTER 35**

ACCESS AND CIRCULATION

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10-35-1: PURPOSE: The purpose of this Chapter is to ensure that developments provide safe, adequate, cost effective and efficient access and circulation for pedestrians, bicycles and vehicles. Section 10-35-2 provides standards for vehicular access and circulation. Section 10-35-3 provides standards for pedestrian access and circulation. Standards for street improvements are provided in Chapter 36 of this Title.

10-35-2: VEHICULAR ACCESS AND CIRCULATION:

10-35-2-1: Intent and Purpose: This Section implements the access management policies of the City of Florence Transportation System Plan. The intent of this Section is to manage vehicular and bicycle access and on-site circulation to ensure the continued operational safety, capacity and function of the transportation system in a cost effective manner.

10-35-2-2: Applicability: Section 10-35-2 applies to vehicle access and on-site circulation facilities in the City of Florence. This Section applies to any type of land use or development permit. Access to a designated state or county highway is subject to the provisions of this Section in addition to the requirements of the applicable roadway authority. Where regulations of the City conflict with those of the roadway authority the more restrictive requirements apply.

10-35-2-3: Access Approval Required: Access will generally be reviewed in conjunction with a land division or building permit. If a property owner wishes to access a public street (e.g., a new curb cut or driveway approach), or make improvements within the public right-of-way (e.g., install or replace sidewalk), the property owner must obtain a "Construction Permit in Right-of-Way". In either case, approval of an access shall follow the procedures and requirements of the applicable road authority.

10-35-2-4: State and County Access Permits: ODOT has responsibility and authority in managing access to State Highways and Lane County has responsibility and authority in managing access to County roads within the City. Projects with direct access onto a State Highway or County Road shall be required to obtain a State or County access permit. A State or County complete access permit application must be submitted as part of all land use permits. Conditions placed by the State or County upon these access permits shall be considered conditions of approval for all applicable land use and development approvals. When a transportation improvement is proposed along Highway 101 between the Siuslaw River Bridge and Highway 126, improvements shall be constructed in accordance with the standards specified in the "Highway 101 Access Management Plan." County roads are governed by the Lane County Transportation System Plan and Lane Code Chapter 15.

10-35-2-5: Traffic Study Requirements: The City may require a traffic study prepared by an Oregon registered professional engineer with transportation expertise to determine access, circulation, and other transportation requirements in conformance with FCC 10-1-1-4-E, Traffic Impact Studies.

- A. The Traffic Impact Study shall:
1. Evaluate all streets where direct access is proposed, including proposed access points, nearby intersections, and impacted intersections with the state highway system.
 2. Utilize the analysis procedures of the Highway Capacity Manual, latest edition.
 3. Document compliance with Florence City Code, the goals and policies of the Transportation System Plan, and any other applicable standards.
 4. Be coordinated with other affected jurisdictions and agencies such as Lane County, the Port of Siuslaw, and the Oregon Department of Transportation.
 5. Identify mitigation measures that resolve the identified traffic safety problems, address the anticipated impacts from the proposed land use, and meet the city's adopted Level-of-Service standards. The study shall also propose funding for the proposed mitigation measures.
- B. The applicant shall consult with City staff to determine the content and level of analysis that must be included in the TIS. A pre-application conference is encouraged.
- C. Conditions of Approval: The City may deny, approve, or approve a development proposal with appropriate conditions needed to meet operations and safety standards and provide the necessary right-of-way and improvements to develop the future planned transportation system. Conditions of approval should be evaluated as part of the land division and site development reviews, and may include but are not limited to:
1. Crossover or reciprocal easement agreements for all adjoining parcels to facilitate future access between parcels.
 2. Access adjustments, where proposed access points do not meet the designated access spacing standards and/or have the ability to align with opposing access driveways.
 3. Right-of-way dedications for future improvements.
 4. Street improvements.
 5. Turn restrictions such as "right in right out".

10-35-2-6: Conditions of Approval: The roadway authority may require the closing or consolidation of existing curb cuts or other vehicle access points, recording of reciprocal access easements (i.e., for shared driveways), development of a frontage street, installation of traffic control devices, and/or other mitigation as a condition of granting a land use or development approval or access permit, to ensure the safe and efficient operation of the street and highway system.

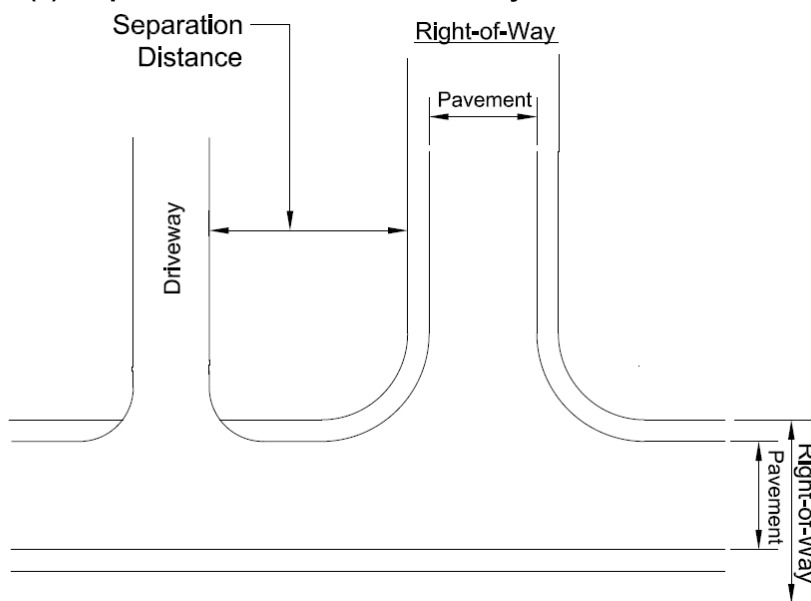
10-35-2-7: Intersection Separation; Backing onto Public Streets: New and modified accesses shall conform to the following standards:

- A. Except as provided under subsection B, below, the distance from a street intersection to a driveway shall meet the following minimum spacing requirements for the street's classification, as measured from side of driveway to street or alley pavement (see Figure 10-35(1)). A greater separation may be required for accesses onto an arterial or collector for compliance with ODOT or County requirements.

Separation Distance from Driveway to Pavement:

Alley	15 feet
Local Street	25 feet
Collector Street	30 feet
Arterial Street	50 feet

Figure 10-35(1): Separation Distance from Driveway to Street



- B. Where the City finds that reducing the separation distance is warranted, such as:
 - a. no other alternatives exist (e.g., alley or shared access is not feasible, building lot is too narrow, existing building prohibits access at correct distance, etc.), or
 - b. planned improvements or traffic circulation patterns show a different location to be efficient and safe,

the City may allow construction of an access connection at a point less than the dimensions listed above. In such case, the access should be as far away from the intersection as possible, and the total number of access points to the site shall be limited to the minimum necessary to provide reasonable access. The City may also require shared/joint access and/or impose turning restrictions (i.e., right in/out, right in only, or right out only).

- C. Access to and from off-street parking areas shall be designed to prevent backing onto a public street, except that single-unit detached and attached and duplex dwellings are exempt on streets classified local.

10-35-2-8: Access Standards: New development shall gain access primarily from local streets. Access onto arterials and collectors shall be evaluated based on access options, street classifications and the effects of new access on the function, operation and safety of surrounding streets and intersections and possible lower level street alternatives. Where such access to higher level street classification is necessary, shared driveways may be required in conformance with FCC 10-35. If vehicle access off a lower-level street is possible, then the City may prohibit access to the higher-level street.

10-35-2-9: Site Circulation: New developments shall be required to provide a circulation system that accommodates expected traffic on the site. Pedestrian and bicycle connections on the site, including connections through large sites, and connections between sites (as applicable) and adjacent sidewalks, trails or paths, must conform to the provisions in Section 10-35-3.

10-35-2-10: Joint and Cross Access – Requirement: When necessary for traffic safety and access management purposes, the City may require joint access and/or shared driveways in the following situations:

- A. For shared parking areas;
- B. For adjacent developments, where access onto an arterial street is limited and access spacing standards can not otherwise be met;
- C. For multi-tenant developments, and developments on multiple lots or parcels. Such joint accesses and shared driveways shall incorporate all of the following:
 - 1. A continuous service drive or cross-access corridor that provides for driveway separation consistent with the applicable transportation authority’s access management classification system and standards;
 - 2. Driveway stubs to property lines (for future extension) and other design features to demonstrate that the abutting properties may be required with future development to connect to the cross-access driveway;
 - 3. Fire Code Official-approved turnaround for service drives or driveways over 150 feet long.

10-35-2-11: Joint and Cross Access – Easement and Use and Maintenance Agreement: Pursuant to this Section, the following documents shall be recorded with the deed for each parcel:

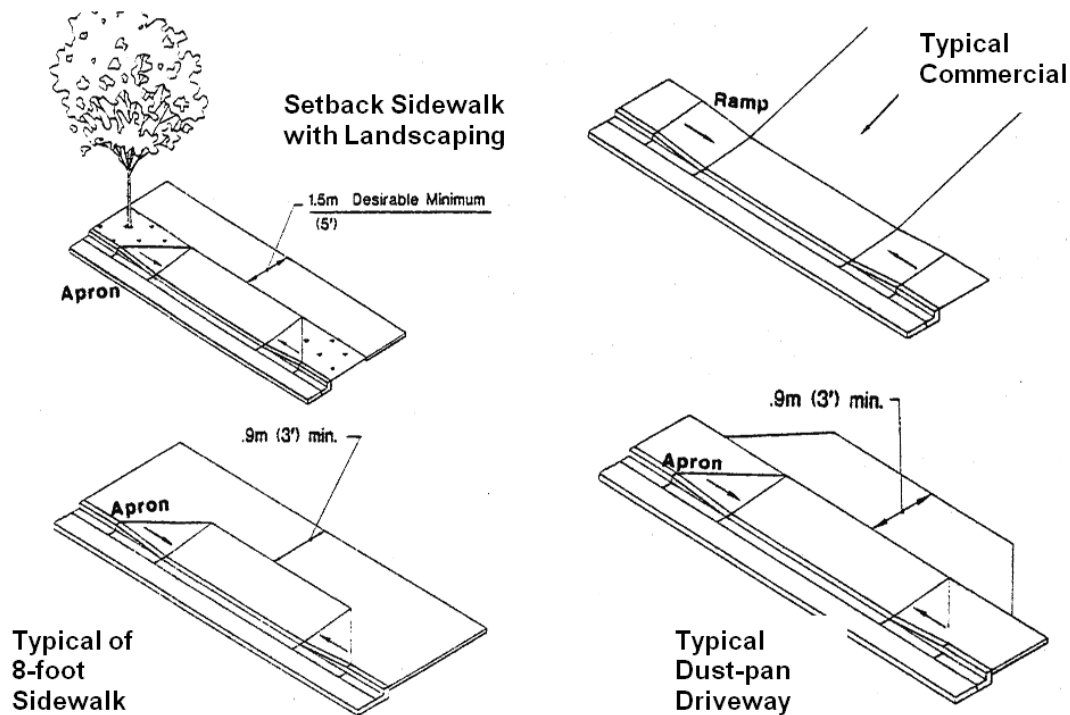
- A. An easement allowing cross-access to and from other properties served by the joint-use driveways and cross-access or service drive;
- B. An agreement that remaining access rights along the roadway for the subject property shall be dedicated to the City and pre-existing driveways will be closed and eliminated after construction of the joint-use driveway;
- C. A joint maintenance agreement defining maintenance responsibilities of property owners.

10-35-2-12: Driveway Design: All openings onto a public right-of-way and driveways shall conform to the following:

- A. Driveway Approaches. Driveway approaches, including private alleys, shall be approved by the Public Work Director and designed and located with preference given to the lowest functional classification street. Consideration shall also be given to the characteristics of the property, including location, size and orientation of structures on site, number of driveways needed to accommodate anticipated traffic, location and spacing of adjacent or opposite driveways.

- B. Driveways. Driveways shall meet the following standards, subject to review and approval by the Public Works Director:
1. Driveways for single unit detached residences shall have a width of not less than ten (10) feet and not more than twenty-four (24) feet. Driveways leading to covered parking should be not less than 20 feet in depth from the property line to the structure.
 2. Driveways shall have a minimum width of ten (10) feet, except where a driveway serves as a fire apparatus lane, in which case city-approved driveway surface of 12 feet minimum width shall be provided within an unrestricted, twenty (20) foot aisle, or as approved by the Fire Code Official.
 3. Where a driveway is to provide two-way traffic, the minimum width shall be 18 feet.
 4. One-way driveways shall have appropriate signage designating the driveway as a one-way connection. Fire apparatus lanes shall be so marked (parking prohibited).
 5. The maximum allowable driveway grade is fifteen (15) percent, except that driveway grades exceeding fifteen (15) percent may be allowed, subject to review and approval by the Public Works Director and Fire Code Official, provided that the applicant has provided an engineered plan for the driveway. The plan shall be stamped by a registered geotechnical engineer or civil engineer, and approved by the Public Works Director.
- C. Driveway Apron Construction. Driveway aprons (when required) shall be constructed of concrete and shall be installed between the street right-of-way and the private drive, as shown in Figure 10-35(2). Driveway aprons shall conform to ADA requirements for sidewalks and walkways, which generally require a continuous unobstructed route of travel that is not less than three (3) feet in width, with a cross slope not exceeding two (2) percent, and providing for landing areas and ramps at intersections. Driveways are subject to review by the Public Works Director.

Figure 10-35(2): Examples of Driveway Next to Sidewalks/Walkways



- D. Fire access lanes with turnarounds shall be provided in conformance with the Fire code. Except as waived in writing by the Fire Code Official, a fire equipment access drive shall be provided for any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of a building that is located more than 150 feet from an existing public street or approved fire equipment access drive. The drive shall contain unobstructed aisle width of 20 feet and turn-around area for emergency vehicles. The fire lanes shall be marked as "No Stopping/No Parking." See figure 10-35(3) for examples of fire lane turn-rounds. For requirements related to cul-de-sacs or dead-end streets, refer to FCC 10-36.

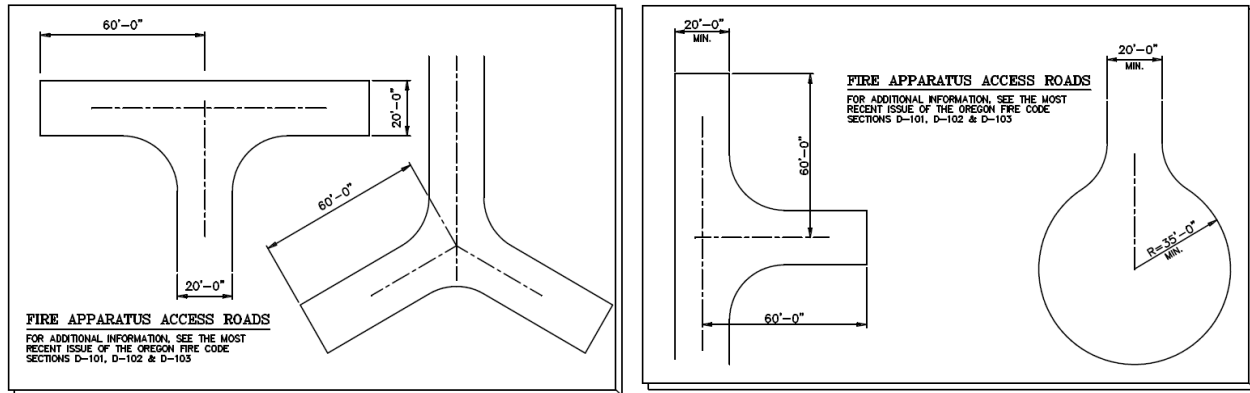


Figure 10-35(3): Examples of Fire Lane Turn-Around

10-35-2-13: Vertical Clearances: Driveways, private streets, aisles, turn-around areas and ramps shall have a minimum vertical clearance of 13' 6" for their entire length and width.

10-35-2-14: Vision Clearance: No visual obstruction (e.g., sign, structure, solid fence, or shrub vegetation) shall block the area between two and one-half feet (2 ½') and eight (8) feet in height in "vision clearance areas" on streets, driveways, alleys, mid-block lanes, or multi-use paths where no traffic control stop sign or signal is provided, as shown in Figure 10-35(4). The following requirements shall apply in all zoning districts:

- At the intersection of two (2) streets, minimum vision clearance shall be twenty feet (20').
- At the intersection of an alley or driveway and a street, the minimum vision clearance shall be ten feet (10').
- At the intersection of internal driveways, the minimum vision clearance shall be ten feet (10').

The sides of the minimum vision clearance triangle are the curb line or, where no curb exists, the edge of pavement. Vision clearance requirements may be modified by the Public Works Director upon finding that more or less sight distance is required (i.e., due to traffic speeds, roadway alignment, etc.). This standard does not apply to light standards, utility poles, trees trunks and similar objects. Refer to Section 10-2-13 of this Title for definition.

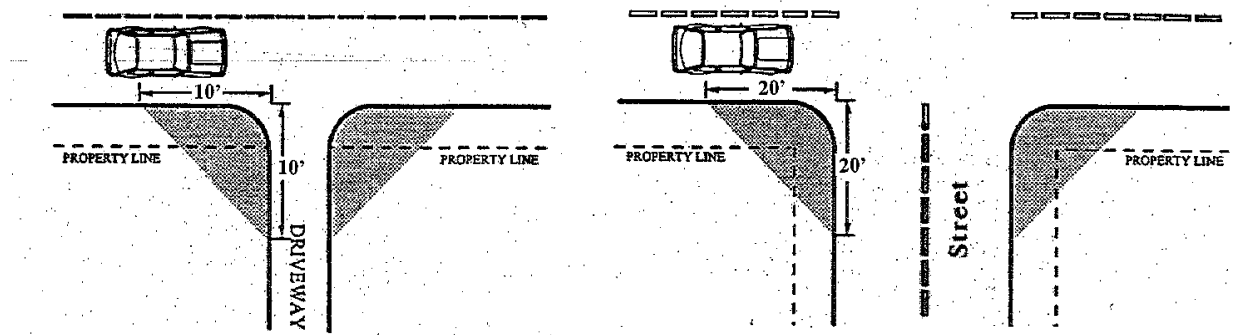


Figure 10-35(4): Vision Clearance Areas (solid lines indicate curbs or edge of pavement)

10-35-3: PEDESTRIAN ACCESS AND CIRCULATION: All new development shall be required to install sidewalks along the street frontage, unless the City has a planned street improvement, which would require a non-remonstrance agreement.

10-35-3-1: Sidewalk Requirements:

- A. Requirements: Sidewalks shall be newly constructed or brought up to current standards concurrently with development under any of the following conditions:
1. Upon any new development of property.
 2. Upon any redevelopment of property that expands the building square footage by 25% or more.
 3. Upon any change of use that requires more than five additional parking spaces.
- B. Exceptions: The Planning Commission may issue a permit allowing noncompliance with the provisions of subsection (A) of this section and obtain instead a non-remonstrance agreement for future improvements when, in the Planning Commission's determination through a Type 3 process, the construction of a sidewalk is impractical for one or more of reasons 1 through 4 below. The Public Works Director may issue a permit allowing noncompliance with the provisions of subsection (A) of this section and obtain instead a non-remonstrance agreement for future improvements for reason 5 below:
1. Sidewalk grades have not and cannot be established for the property in question within a reasonable period of time.
 2. Future installation of public utilities or street paving would, of necessity, cause severe damage to existing sidewalks.
 3. Topography or contours make the construction of a sidewalk impractical.
 4. Physical improvements are present along the existing street that prevents a reasonable installation within the right-of-way or adjacent property.
 5. If the proposed development is in a residential zoning district and there are no sidewalks within 400 linear feet.
- C. Appeals: If the owner, builder or contractor considers any of the requirements impractical for any reason, s/he may appeal the decision to the Planning Commission.
- D. Timing: Sidewalks shall be constructed and approved by the Public Works Department prior to final inspection for the associated building permit. No certificate of occupancy may be issued until the required sidewalks are constructed or financially secured.

10-35-3-2: Site Layout and Design: To ensure safe, direct, and convenient pedestrian circulation, all developments shall provide a continuous pedestrian system. The pedestrian system shall be based on the standards in subsections A - C, below:

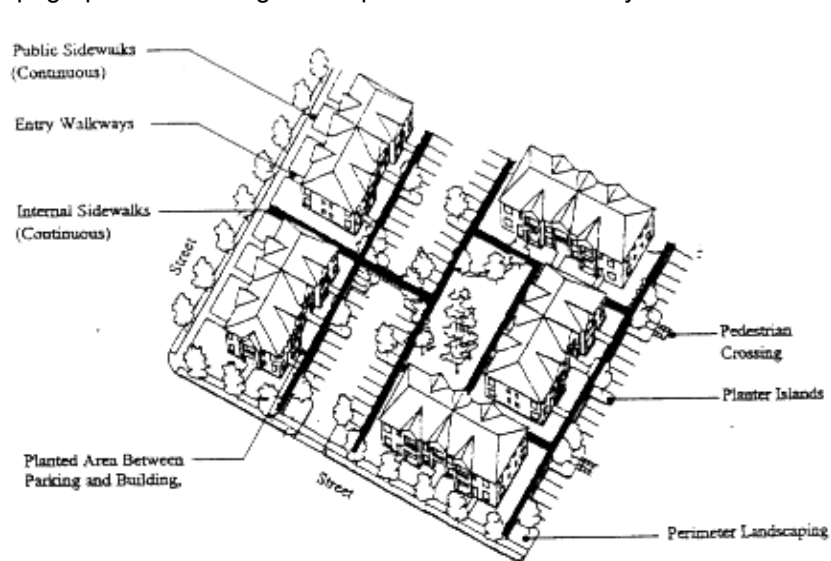
- A. Continuous Walkway System. The pedestrian walkway system shall extend throughout the development site and connect to all future phases of development, and to existing or planned off-site adjacent trails, public parks, and open space areas to the greatest extent practicable. The developer may also be required to connect or stub walkway(s) to adjacent streets and to private property with a previously reserved public access easement for this purpose in accordance with the provisions of Section 10-35-2, Vehicular Access and Circulation, and Section 10-36-2 Street Standards.

B. Safe, Direct, and Convenient. Walkways within developments shall provide safe, reasonably direct, and convenient connections between primary building entrances and all adjacent streets, based on the following criteria:

1. Reasonably direct. A route that does not deviate unnecessarily from a straight line or a route that does not involve a significant amount of out-of-direction travel for likely users.
2. Safe and convenient. Routes that are reasonably free from hazards and provide a reasonably direct route of travel between destinations.
3. "Primary entrance" for commercial, industrial, mixed use, public, and institutional buildings is the main public entrance to the building. In the case where no public entrance exists, street connections shall be provided to the main employee entrance.
4. "Primary entrance" for residential buildings is the front door (i.e., facing the street). For buildings in which units do not have their own exterior entrance, the "primary entrance" may be a lobby, courtyard, or breezeway that serves as a common entrance for more than one dwelling.

C. Connections Within Development. Connections within developments shall be provided as required in subsections 1 - 3, below:

1. Walkways shall be unobstructed and connect all building entrances to one another to the extent practicable, as generally shown in Figure 10-35(5);
2. Walkways shall connect all on-site parking areas, storage areas, recreational facilities and common areas, and shall connect off-site adjacent uses to the site to the extent practicable. Topographic or existing development constraints may be cause for not making certain



walkway connections; and

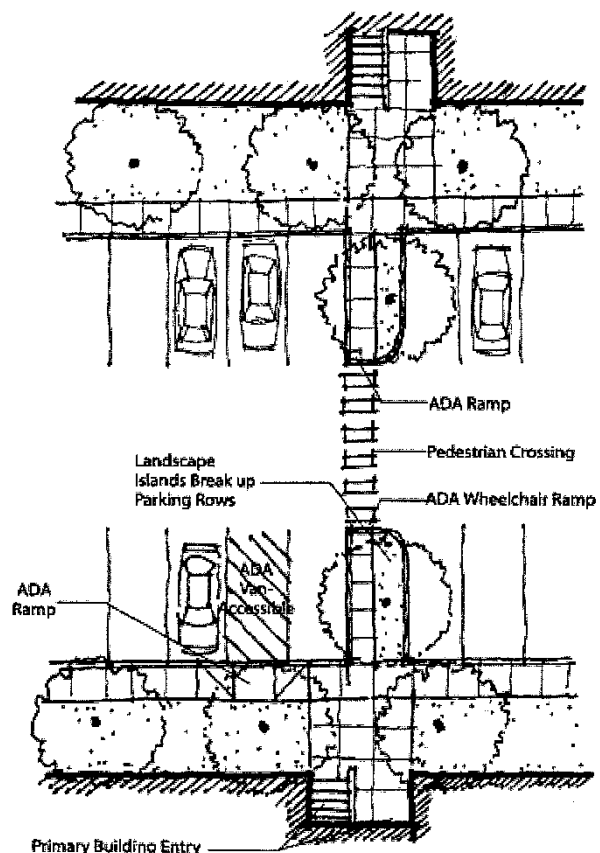
3. For large parking areas with 80 or more parking spaces and depending on the layout of the parking lot, the City may require raised walkways a minimum of 5 feet wide to provide pedestrian safety.

Figure 10-35(5): Pedestrian Pathway System (Typical)

10-35-3-3: Walkway and Multi-Use Path Design and Construction: Walkways and multi-use paths shall conform to all applicable standards in subsections A - D, as generally illustrated in Figure 10-35(6):

- A. Vehicle/Walkway Separation. Except for pedestrian crossings (subsection B), where a walkway abuts a driveway or street it shall be raised six (6) inches and curbed along the edge of the driveway/street. Alternatively, the decision body may approve a walkway abutting a driveway at the same grade as the driveway if the walkway is protected from all vehicle maneuvering areas. An example of such protection is a row of decorative metal or concrete bollards designed to withstand a vehicle's impact, with adequate minimum spacing between them to protect pedestrians.
- B. Pedestrian Crossing. Where a walkway crosses a parking area, or driveway, it shall be clearly marked with contrasting paving materials (e.g., light-color concrete inlay between asphalt), which may be part of a raised/hump crossing area. Painted or thermo-plastic striping and similar types of non-permanent applications may be approved for crossings of not more than twenty-four (24) feet in length.
- C. Width and Surface. Walkway surfaces shall be concrete, asphalt, brick/masonry pavers, or other durable surface, as approved by the Public Works Director, at least five (5) feet wide, without curb. Multi-use paths (i.e., for bicycles and pedestrians) shall be concrete or asphalt, at least ten (10) feet wide. (See also, Section 10-36-2)
- D. Accessible routes. Walkways and multi-use paths shall conform to applicable Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. The ends of all raised walkways, where the walkway intersects a driveway or street shall provide ramps that are ADA accessible, and walkways shall provide direct routes to primary building entrances.

**Figure 10-35(6):
Pedestrian Walkway Detail (Typical)**



10-35-4: Transit Facilities: Proposed uses other than single-unit residences and duplexes must provide for transit riders by providing developmental improvements to accommodate current or planned transit stops pursuant to the following:

- A. If the proposed uses are located on a site within ¼ mile of an existing or planned transit stop, the proposed pedestrian circulation system must demonstrate a safe and direct pedestrian route from building entrances to the transit stop or to a public right-of-way that provides access to the transit stop.
- B. Proposed development must accommodate on site any existing or planned transit facility, if identified in the Community Transit Plan, through one or more of the following:
 1. Provide a transit passenger landing pad accessible to disabled persons.
 2. Provide an easement or dedication of land to accommodate passenger seating or shelter if requested by the transit provider.

3. Provide lighting at the transit facility meeting the requirements of Title 10-37.

Created by Ord. No. 9, Series 2009

Sections 10-35-2-5, 10-35-2-7, 10-35-2-8, 10-35-3-1, and 10-35-4 amended by Ord. No. 5, Series 2012 – effective 1-16-13

Sections 10-35-2-7 and 10-35-2-9 amended by Ord. No. 3, Series 2013 effective 7-31-13

Section 10-35-4-B-3 amended by Ord. No. 12, Series 2014, effective 12-31-14

Section 10-35-2-14 amended by Ord. No. 11, Series 2016, effective 11-16-16

Section 10-35-3-1-B amended by Ord. No. 7, Series 2019, effective 12-18-19

Sections 10-35-2-7-C, 10-35-2-12-B, 10-35-2-B, 10-35-4 amended by Ord. No. 6, Series 2023, effective 8-17-23