



NOTICE OF LAND USE DECISION

You may have received this because you are an adjacent property owner, and this notice is required to be provided pursuant to ORS 215.416. The proposal is identified in this decision and will be located on the subject property.

Coos County Planning
60 E. Second
Coquille, OR 97423
<http://www.co.coos.or.us/>
Phone: 541-396-7770
planning@co.coos.or.us

This decision notice is required to be sent to the property owner(s), applicant(s), adjacent property owners (distance of notice is determined by zone area – Urban 100 feet, Rural 250 feet, and Resource 750 feet), special taxing districts, agencies with interest, or person that has requested notice. Please read all information carefully as this decision. (See attached vicinity map for the location of the subject property).

Date of Notice: **Friday, May 26, 2023**
File No: ACU-23-002

Proposal: Request for Single Family Dwelling in the Forest Zone.

Applicant(s): Francis and Mesenna Miller
PO Box 1265
Bandon, OR 97411

Planner for
Original Decision: Chris MacWhorter, Principal Planner

Director: Jill Rolfe, Community Development Director

The Planning Director has reconsidered the decision and amended the approval with conditions. All decisions are based on the record. This decision is final and effective at close of the appeal period unless a complete application with the fee is submitted by the Planning Department at 12 p.m. on **Monday, June 12, 2023**. Appeals are based on the applicable land use criteria. *Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance (CCZLDO) General Compliance with Sections 1.1.300 Compliance with Comprehensive Plan and Ordinance Provisions and Article 6.1 Lawfully Created Lots or Parcels. The Dwelling Review is subject to Article 4.6 Resource Zoning District, Section 4.6.100 Forest and Forest Mixed Use, Use Table 1 in Section 4.6.110.63 Template Dwelling (Alternative forestland dwellings ORS 215.750) to Section 4.6.120 Review Standards (9)(B)(II). Development shall also comply with Section 4.6.140 Development and Siting Standards. All dwellings and structures are subject to the siting standards found in Section 4.6.130. Properties that are in a Special Development Consideration and/or overlays shall comply with the applicable review process identified by that Special Development Consideration and/or overlay located in Article 4.11. **Civil matters including property disputes outside of the criteria listed in this notice will not be considered. For more information please contact the staff planner listed in this notice.***

Subject Property Information

Account Number: 755302/755303
Map Number: 27S140400-00302/00303
Property Owner: MILLER, FRANCIS PAYNE & MESENNA MARIE
PO BOX 1265
BANDON, OR 97411-1265
Situs Address: NONE
Acreage: 2.04 Acres / 2.81 Acres

This notice shall be posted from May 26, 2023 to June 12, 2023

Zoning: FOREST (F)
Special Development FOREST MIXED USE (MU)
Considerations and
Overlays:

The purpose of this notice is to inform you about the proposal and decision, where you may receive more information, and the requirements if you wish to appeal the decision by the Director to the Coos County Hearings Body. Any person who is adversely affected or aggrieved or who is entitled to written notice may appeal the decision by filing a written appeal in the manner and within the time period as provided below pursuant to Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance (CCZLDO) Article 5.8. If you are mailing any documents to the Coos County Planning Department the address is 225 N. Adams, Coquille OR 97423. Mailing of this notice to you precludes an appeal directly to the Land Use Board of Appeals.

Mailed notices to owners of real property required by ORS 215 shall be deemed given to those owners named in an affidavit of mailing executed by the person designated by the governing body of a county to mail the notices. The failure of the governing body of a county to cause a notice to be mailed to an owner of a lot or parcel of property created or that has changed ownership since the last complete tax assessment roll was prepared shall not invalidate an ordinance. **NOTICE TO MORTGAGEE, LIENHOLDER, VENDOR OR SELLER: ORS CHAPTER 215 (ORS 215.513) REQUIRES THAT IF YOU RECEIVE THIS NOTICE, IT MUST PROMPTLY BE FORWARDED TO THE PURCHASER.**

The application, staff report and any conditions can be found at the following link: <https://www.co.coos.or.us/community-dev>. The application and all documents and evidence contained in the record, including the staff report and the applicable criteria, are available for inspection, at no cost, in the Planning Department located at 60 E. Second, Coquille, Oregon. Copies may be purchased at a cost of 50 cents per page. The decision is based on the application submittal and information on record. The name of the Coos County Planning Department representative to contact is Chris MacWhorter, Principal Planner and the telephone number where more information can be obtained is **(541) 396-7770**.

Failure of an issue to be raised in a hearing, in person or in writing, or failure to provide statements of evidence sufficient to afford the Approval Authority an opportunity to respond to the issue precludes raising the issue in an appeal to the Land Use Board of Appeals.

This decision is authorized by the Coos County Planning Director, Jill Rolfe based on the staff's analysis of the Findings of Fact, Conclusions, Conditions of approval, application and all evidenced associated as listed in the exhibits.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A: Conditions of Approval

Exhibit B: Vicinity Map & Template Map

The following exhibits are on file at the Coos County Planning Department and may be accessed by contacting the department. All noticeable decisions are posted on the website for viewing when possible.

Exhibit C: Staff Report -Findings of Fact and Conclusions

Comments and application submittals are on record with the Coos County Planning Department.

EXHIBIT "A"

The applicant shall comply with the following conditions of approval with the understanding that all costs associated with complying with the conditions are the responsibility of the applicant(s) and that the applicant(s) are not acting as an agent of the county. If the applicant fails to comply or maintain compliance with the conditions of approval the permit may be revoked as allowed by the Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance. Please read the following conditions of approval and if you have any questions contact planning staff.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. All applicable federal, state, and local permits shall be obtained prior to the commencement of any development activity. If there were comments from any other agency were provided as part of this review, it is the responsibility of the property owner to comply.
2. Pursuant to CCZLDO § 5.9.100, a Zoning Compliance Letter shall be required prior to the commencement of construction of the proposed dwelling. This authorization is based on conditions of approval and the conditions that are required to be completed prior obtaining the ZCL are defined in this section. Pursuant to CCZLDO § 4.6.110, § 4.6.130 and § 4.6.140. To show compliance with this section the applicant shall submit a letter with the following items to request that staff find the following conditions have been satisfied:
 - a. The property owner is responsible for ensuring compliance, and land use authorization shall remain recorded in the chain of title. The statement needs to include language that the purchaser of the property has been provided a copy of the land use approval containing all conditions or restrictions understands the obligation and agrees to fulfill the conditions unless a modification is approved as provided in this ordinance. The property owner is responsible for ensuring compliance, and land use authorization. The recorded deed convent shall be recorded with the County Clerk and copy provided to the Planning Department.
 - b. CCZLDO Section 4.6.130(3) The applicant shall provide evidence to the governing body that the domestic water supply is from a source authorized in accordance with the Water Resources Department's administrative rules for the appropriation of ground water or surface water and not from a Class II stream as defined in the Forest Practices rules (OAR chapter 629). For purposes of this section, evidence of a domestic water supply means: (a) Verification from a water purveyor that the use described in the application will be served by the purveyor under the purveyor's rights to appropriate water; (b) A water use permit issued by the Water Resources Department for the use described in the application; or (c) Verification from the Water Resources Department that a water use permit is not required for the use described in the application. If the proposed water supply is from a well and is exempt from permitting requirements under ORS 537.545, the applicant shall construct the well and submit the well constructor's report to the County prior to requesting the zoning compliance letter.
 - c. Section 4.6.140(2) Setbacks: All Development, with the exception of fences, shall be set back a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from any road right-of-way centerline, or five (5) feet from any right-of-way line, whichever is greater. This should be shown on the plot plan.
 - d. Section 4.6.140(5) Minimizing Impacts: In order to minimize the impact of dwellings in forest lands, all applicants requesting a single-family dwelling shall acknowledge and file in the deed record of Coos County, a Forest Management Covenant. The Forest Management Covenant shall be filed prior to any final County approval for a single family dwelling.
 - e. Section 4.6.140(6) Riparian Vegetation Protection. Riparian vegetation within 50 feet of a wetland, stream, lake or river, as identified on the Coastal Shoreland and Fish and Wildlife habitat inventory maps shall be maintained. If there are no wetlands, streams, lakes or rivers then this is not applicable.
 - f. Section 4.6.140(7)(a) & Section 4.6.140(9) All new and replacement structures shall use non-combustible or fire resistant roofing materials, as may be approved by the certified official responsible for the building permit. If they are not available yet then this will be a condition of approval on the ZCL.

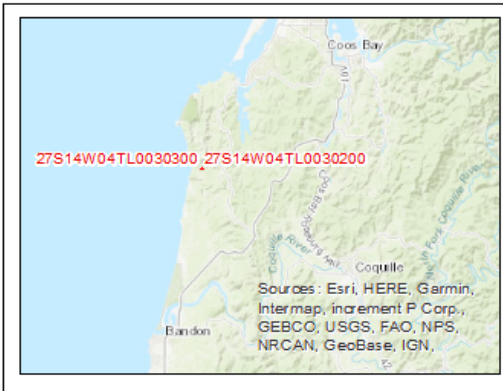
- g. Section 4.6.140(14) If the dwelling has a chimney or chimneys, each chimney shall have a spark arrester. A copy of the building plans shall be submitted. If they are not available, then this will be a condition of approval on the ZCL.
- h. Section 4.6.140(7)(b) The dwelling shall not be sited on a slope of greater than 40 percent. This shall be shown on the plot plan.
- i. Section 4.6.140(7)(e) & Section 4.6.140(8)(a)(b)(c)(d) Firebreak: a. This firebreak will be a primary safety zone around all structures. Vegetation within this primary safety zone may include mowed grasses, low shrubs (less than ground floor window height), and trees that are spaced with more than 15 feet between the crowns and pruned to remove dead and low (less than 8 feet from the ground) branches. Accumulated needles, limbs and other dead vegetation should be removed from beneath trees. b. Sufficient Garden Hose to reach the perimeter of the primary safety zone (as identified in staff report) shall be available at all times. c. The owners of the dwelling shall maintain a primary fuel-free break (as identified in staff report) area surrounding all structures and clear and maintain a secondary fuel-free break on land surrounding all structures and clear and maintain a secondary fuel-free break on land surrounding the dwelling that is owned or controlled by the owner in accordance with the provisions in "Recommended Fire Siting Standards for Dwellings and Structures and Fire Safety Design Standards for Roads" dated March 1, 1991, and published by Oregon Department of Forestry and shall demonstrate compliance with Table 1. Table one is addressed in the staff report based on down slope. This can be shown on a plot plan.
- j. Section 4.6.140 (16) Except for private roads and bridges accessing only commercial forest uses, public roads, bridges, private roads and driveways shall be constructed so as to provide adequate access for firefighting equipment. If the property is within a fire protection district (Coos Forest Protective Agency or Rural Fire Department) a sign off from the fire department is required or proof that the road has been constructed to meet the requirements of the "Recommended Fire Siting Standards for Dwellings and Structures and Fire Safety Design Standards for Roads" dated March 1, 1991.
- k. Section 4.6.140(17) Access to new dwellings shall meet road and driveway standards in Chapter VII. Driveway/ Access Parking/Access permit application shall be signed off by the Coos County Road Department prior to issuance of a Zoning Compliance Letter.
- l. Both tax lots shall be consolidated through the Coos County Assessor office prior to requesting a zoning compliance letter.
- m. Section 5.2.700 Development Transferability - Unless otherwise provided in the approval, a land use approval that was obtained through a conditional use process shall be transferable provided the transferor files a statement with the Planning Director signed by the transferee. This document shall be recorded in the chain of title of the property, indicating that the transferee has been provided a copy of the land use approval containing all conditions or restrictions understands the obligation and agrees to fulfill the conditions, unless a modification is approved as provided in this ordinance. The property owner is responsible for ensuring compliance, and land use authorization shall remain recorded in the chain of title to alert a purchaser that development was approved subject to conditions and possible restrictions.

EXHIBIT "B"
Vicinity Map

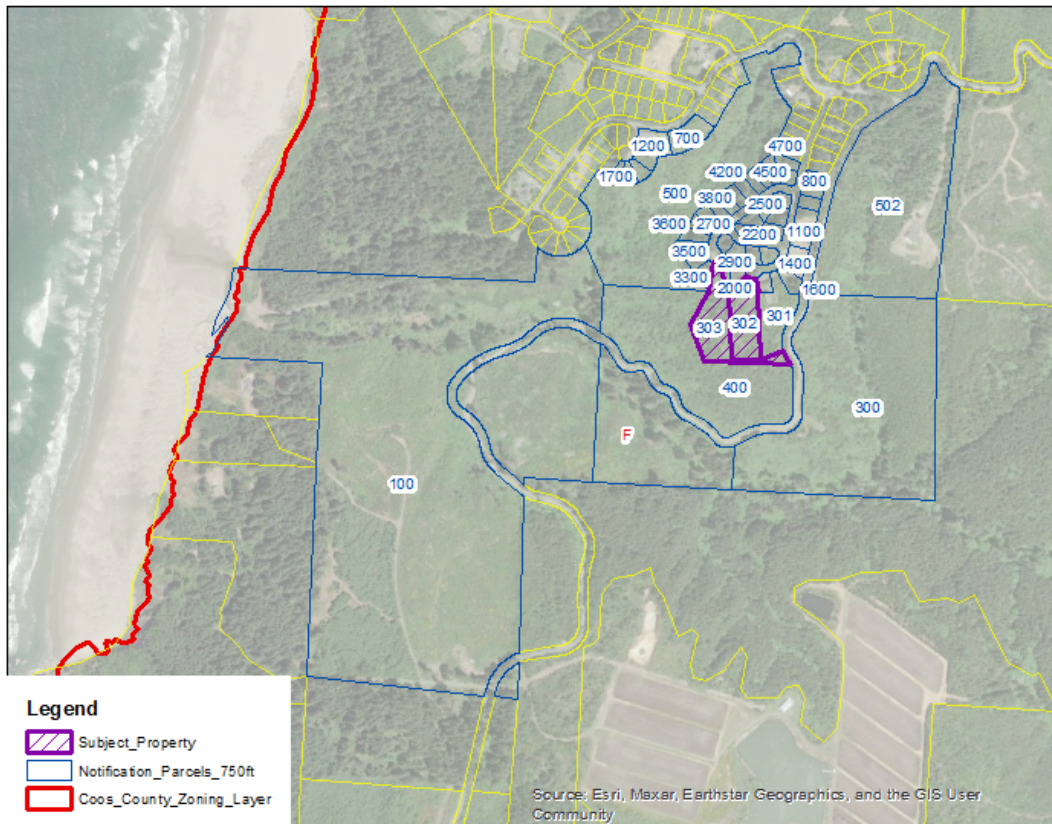


COOS COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mailing Address: 225 N. Adams, Coquille, Oregon 97423
Physical Address: 60 E. Second, Coquille Oregon
Phone: (541) 396-7770
TDD (800) 735-2900



File: ACU-23-002
Applicant: Francis and Mesenna Miller
Date: April 19, 2023
Location: Township 27S Range 14W
Section 4 TL 303
Proposal: Administrative Conditional Use



Template Map



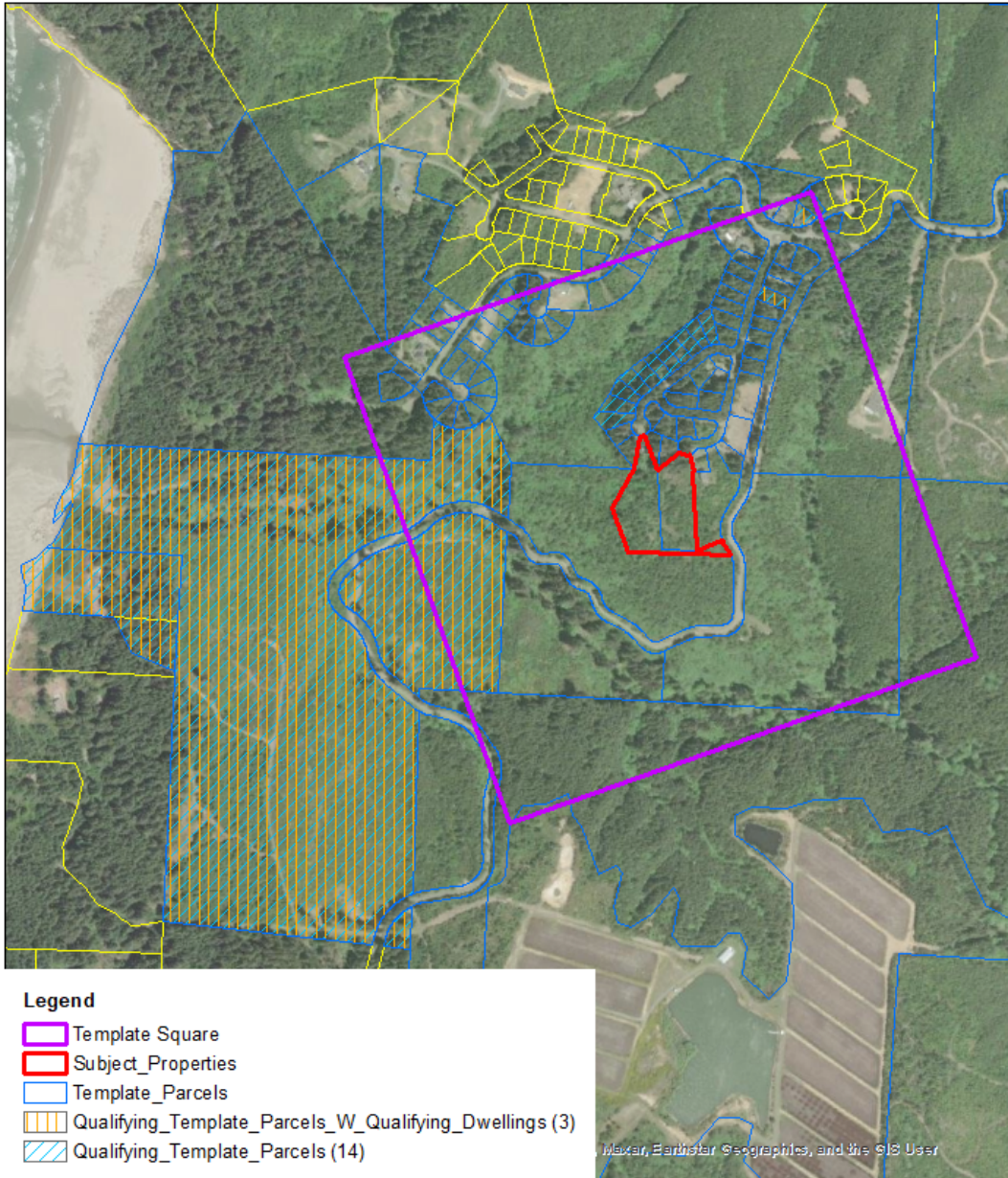
COOS COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Mailing Address: 225 N. Adams, Coquille, Oregon 97423

Physical Address: 60 E. Second, Coquille Oregon

Phone: (541) 396-7770

TDD (800) 735-2900



**EXHIBIT “C”
STAFF REPORT
FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS**

I. PROPOSAL AND BACKGROUND/PROPERTY HISTORY INFORMATION AND PRIOR COMPLIANCE:

A. PROPOSAL: According to the application the property owner is seeking approval for a new Single Family Dwelling, with an accessory structure, in the Forest Mixed Use Zone. There is no indication that any other development is proposed at this time.

B. BACKGROUND/PROPERTY HISTORY:

On July 26, 2007, an administrative conditional use (ACU-07-28) was approved for a template dwelling. On August 6, 2007, an appeal (AP-07-03) was filed to appeal ACU-07-28. This appeal was withdrawn on August 20, 2007.

C. LOCATION: The subject property is located north of the City of Bandon. The units of land are made of portions of lots within the Subdivision Plat of Sansaria the have been lot lined adjusted to taken in surrounding area. The subdivision is accessed off of Seven Devils Road and the subject properties are accessed off of Molakai Vista Road.

D. ZONING: - This property is zoned Forest with a Mixed-Use Overlay.

ARTICLE 4.2 – ZONING PURPOSE AND INTENT

SECTION 4.2.500 RESOURCE ZONES

Forest (F): The intent of the Forest District is to include all inventoried "forestlands" not otherwise found to be needed (excepted) for other uses.

The purpose of the Forest zone is to conserve and protect forest land for forest uses. Some of the areas covered by the “F” zone are exclusive forest lands, while other areas include a combination of mixed farm and forest uses.

Forest Mixed Use (FMU): The purpose of the Forest Mixed Farm-Forest Areas (“MU” areas) is to include land which is currently or potentially in farm-forest use. Typically, such lands are those with soil, aspect, topographic features and present ground cover that are best suited to a combination of forest and grazing uses. The areas generally occupy land on the periphery of large corporate and agency holdings and tend to form a buffer between more remote uplands and populated valleys. In addition, these “mixed use” areas contain ownership of smaller size than in prime forest areas. Some are generally marginal in terms of forest productivity, such as areas close to the ocean.

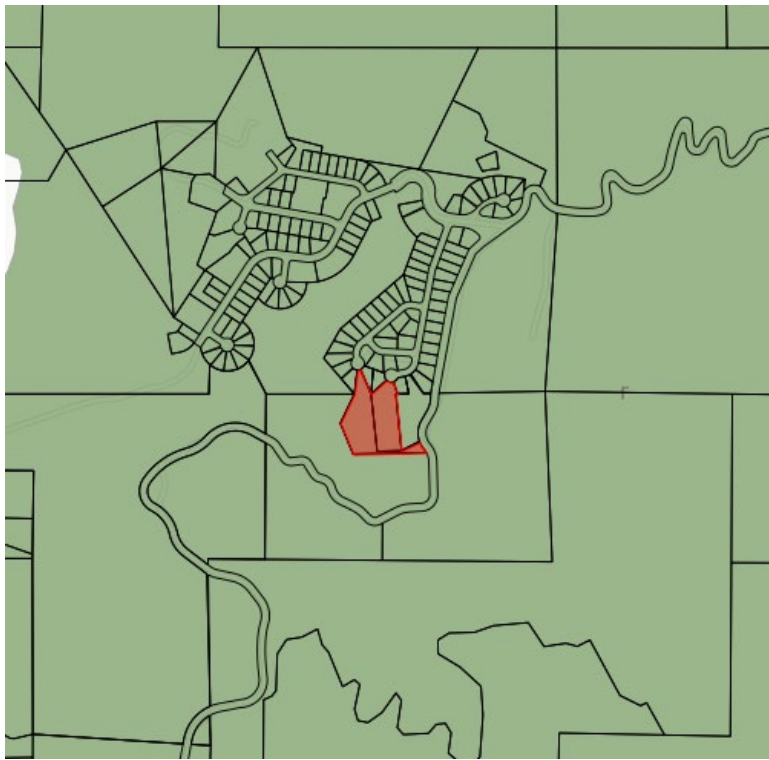
E. SITE DESCRIPTION AND SURROUNDING USES:

The units of land are made of portions of lots that are located in the 1968 Plat of Sansaria off Molakai Vista Road and are to the south of the plat. The lots were created during the original subdivision process. The lots are Lot 19 and Lot 26 of Block 3, Plat of Sansaria. The property was further adjusted with the NE1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 4, Township 27S, Range 14W as authorized through the Coos County Planning Department decision dated November 19, 1998. This property line adjustment was recorded in the Coos County Clerk’s records as

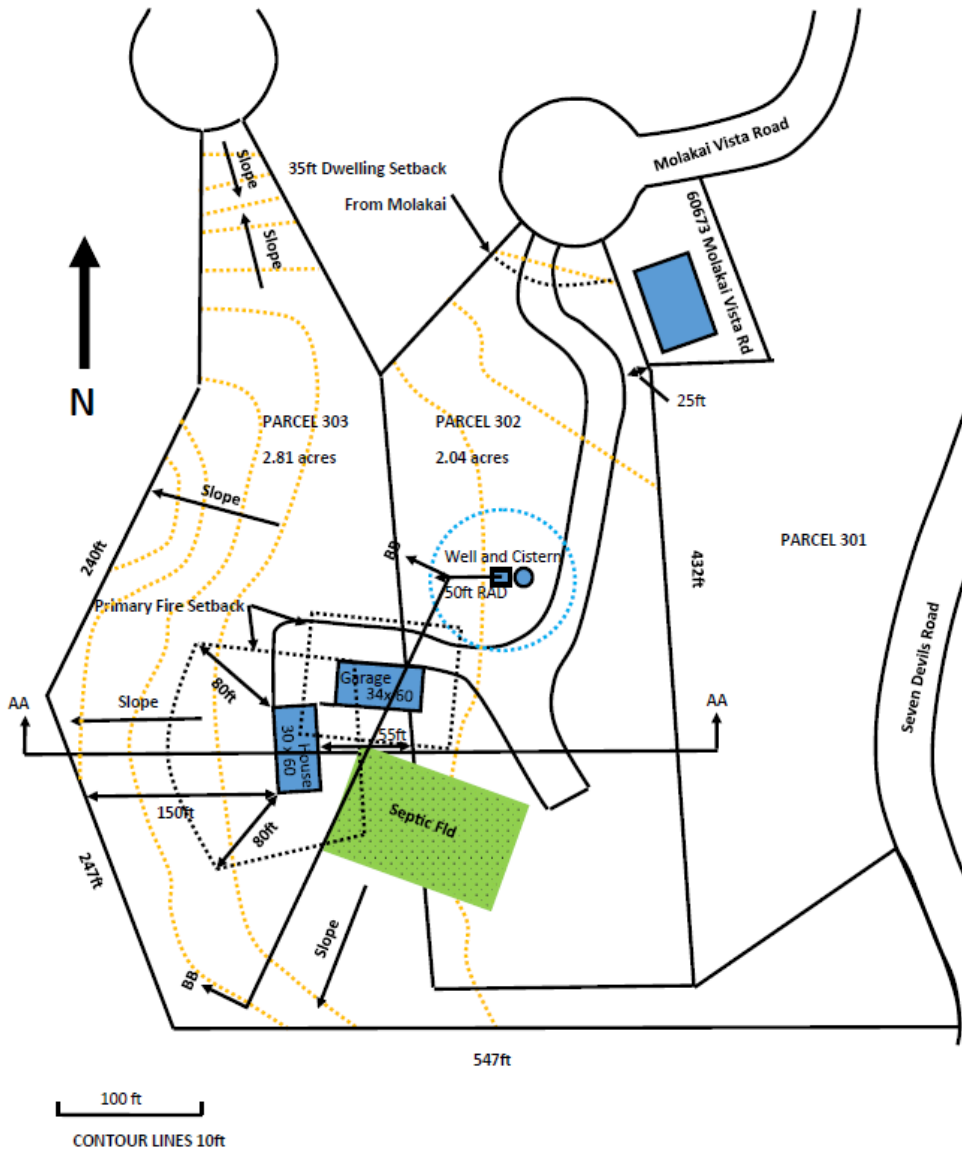
#1999-11279. The lots access is off a publicly dedicated right-of-way named Molakia Vista Road. Molakia Road connects Pacific Surf Lane. Pacific Surf Lane connects to Seven Devils Road that connects Hwy 101 when traveling south. All roads within the subdivision are public dedicated roads. The Roads are public non-maintained County roads.

The subject property is mostly covered with trees and sets between forested 47 acre tract and Molakai Vista Road (graveled road). The subject property is relatively flat with slopes west toward a tributary of Fivemile Creek.





SITE PLAN



Maps are not to scale

F. COMMENTS:

- a. **PUBLIC AGENCY:** These properties did not require any request for comments prior to the release of the decision and none were received.
- b. **PUBLIC COMMENTS:** These properties did not require any request for comments prior to the release of the decision and none were received.
- c. **LOCAL TRIBE COMMENTS:** These properties did not require any request for comments from the Tribes prior to the release of the decision and none were received.

II. GENERAL PROPERTY COMPLIANCE:

A. COMPLIANCE PURSUANT TO SECTION 1.1.300:

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to cause, develop, permit, erect, construct, alter or use any building, structure or parcel of land contrary to the provisions of the district in which it is located. No permit for construction or alteration of any structure shall be issued unless the plans, specifications, and intended use of any structure or land conform in all respects with the provisions of this Ordinance, unless approval has been granted by the Hearings Body.

FINDING: Staff has reviewed the properties history files at the time of this report; the property is complaint with the Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance. This does not mean that there is not additional information that was unavailable during this review that would make the properties non-complaint.

B. SECTION 6.1.125 LAWFULLY CREATED LOTS OR PARCELS:

“Lawfully established unit of land” means:

1. The unit of land was created:

- a. Through an approved or pre-ordinance plat;*
- b. Through a prior land use decision including a final decision from a higher court. A higher court includes the Land Use Board of Appeals;*
- c. In compliance with all applicable planning, zoning and subdivision or partition ordinances and regulations at the time it was created.*
- d. By a public dedicated road that was held in fee simple creating an interviewing ownership prior to January 1, 1986;*
- e. By deed or land sales contract, if there were no applicable planning, zoning or subdivision or partition ordinances or regulations that prohibited the creation.*
- f. By the claim of intervening state or federal ownership of navigable streams, meandered lakes or tidewaters. “Navigable-for-title” or “title-navigable” means that ownership of the waterway, including its bed, was passed from the federal government to the state at statehood. If a waterway is navigable-for-title, then it also is generally open to public use for navigation, commerce, recreation, and fisheries.*

FINDING: The unit of lands were created pursuant to Section 6.1.125.1.b *“Through a prior land use decision including a final decision from a higher court. A higher court includes the Land Use Board of Appeals”*. Tax lot 302 had a prior land decision of ACU-07-28 and tax lot 303 had a prior land use decision of ACU-07-29. The current acknowledge zoning is Forest which makes this property a legal non-conforming lot. Therefore, Staff concludes the properties are a lawfully created lots.

III. STAFF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

A. SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL AND APPLICABLE REVIEW CRITERIA:

The proposal is for Planning Director Approval of a Template Dwelling (*Single Family Dwelling* in the Forest Mixed Use Zone) in the Forest Mixed Use Zone pursuant. The application did not specify any additional development requests; therefore, no other development proposals were reviewed.

The applicable review criteria are found in Coos County Zoning and Land Development (CCZLDO) 4.6.100 Table 1 identifies the uses and activities in the Forest (F) and Forest/Mixed Use (FMU) zone. The tables describe the use, type of review, applicable review standards. Table 1 of CCZLDO Section 4.6.110.63 defines the relevant criteria for Template Dwellings (Alternative forestland dwellings ORS

215.750) subject to an ACU, Section 4.6.120 Review Standards (9)(B)(II). Development shall also comply with Section 4.6.140 Development and Siting Standards. All dwellings and structures are subject to the siting standards found in Section 4.6.130. Properties that are in a Special Development Consideration and/or overlays shall comply with the applicable review process identified by that Special Development Consideration and/or overlay located in Article 4.11. This proposal is subject to review under Natural Hazards Section 4.11.

B. KEY DEFINITIONS:

- *ACTIVITY: Any action taken either in conjunction with a use or to make a use possible. Activities do not in and of themselves result in a specific use. Several activities such as dredging, piling and fill may be undertaken for a single use such as a port facility. Most activities may take place in conjunction with a variety of uses.*
- *DEVELOP: To bring about growth or availability; to construct or alter a structure, to conduct a mining operation, to make a physical change in the use or appearance of land, to divide land into parcels, or to create or terminate rights to access.*
- *DEVELOPMENT: The act, process or result of developing.*
- *USE: The end to which a land or water area is ultimately employed. A use often involves the placement of structures or facilities for industry, commerce, habitation, or recreation.*
- *ZONING DISTRICT: A zoning designation in this Ordinance text and delineated on the zoning maps, in which requirements for the use of land or buildings and development standards are prescribed.*
- *DWELLING: Any building that contains one or more dwelling units used, intended, or designed to be built, used, rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or that are occupied for living purposes.*

C. TEMPLATE DWELLING CRITERIA AND FOREST SITING STANDARDS

*Forest Template Dwelling Supplemental Application:
Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance (CCZLDO)*

SECTION 4.6.100 FOREST AND FOREST MIXED USE – USE TABLES Table 1 identifies the uses and activities in the Forest (F) and Forest/Mixed Use (FMU) zone. The tables describe the use, type of review, applicable review standards. Development shall also comply with Section 4.6.140 Development and Siting Standards. All dwellings and structures are subject to the siting standards found in Section 4.6.130. Exceptions to minimum lot and parcel sizes for the purpose of land division may apply as set out in Section 4.6.145 Land Division for Open Space and Special Assessment, and Section 4.6.145 Exceptions to Minimum Parcel Size. Properties that are located in a Special Development Consideration and/or overlays shall comply with the applicable review process identified by that Special Development Consideration and/or overlay located in Article 4.11.

If a use specifically states Forest Mixed Use only it is not permitted in the Forest Zone. If land is in a zone that allows both farm and forest uses, a dwelling may be sited based on the predominate use of the tract on January 1, 1993.

SECTION 4.6.110 (OAR 660-006-0025) Uses Authorized in Forest Zones (1) Goal 4 requires that forest land be conserved. Forest lands are conserved by adopting and applying comprehensive plan provisions and zoning regulations consistent with the goals and this rule. In addition to forest practices and operations and uses auxiliary to forest practices, as set forth in ORS 527.722, the Commission has determined that five general types of uses, as set forth in the goal, may be allowed in the forest environment, subject to the standards in the goal and in this rule. These general types of uses are: (a) Uses related to and in support of forest operations; (b) Uses to conserve soil, air and water quality and to provide for fish and wildlife resources, agriculture and recreational opportunities appropriate in a forest environment; (c) Locationally dependent uses, such as

communication towers, mineral and aggregate resources, etc.; (d) Dwellings authorized by ORS 215.705 to 215.755; and (e) Other dwellings under prescribed conditions.

Use	TR	Subject to
Dwellings authorized by ORS 215.705 to 215.755; and (e) Other dwellings under prescribed conditions.		
63.	Template Dwelling (Alternative forestland dwellings ORS 215.750)	ACU (9)(B)(II)

- SECTION 4.6.120 Review Standards (9)(B) DWELLING ON FOREST AND FOREST MIXED USE ZONES -(II) TEMPLATE DWELLING - 215.750 Alternative forestland dwellings; criteria.
 - (1) In western Oregon, a governing body of a county or its designate may allow the establishment of a single-family dwelling on a lot or parcel located within a forest zone if the lot or parcel is predominantly composed of soils that are:
 - (a) Capable of producing 0 to 49 cubic feet per acre per year of wood fiber if:
 - (A) All or part of at least three other lots or parcels that existed on January 1, 1993, are within a 160-acre square centered on the center of the subject tract; and
 - (B) At least three dwellings existed on January 1, 1993, on the other lots or parcels continue to exist on the other lots or parcels;
 - (b) Capable of producing 50 to 85 cubic feet per acre per year of wood fiber if:
 - (A) All or part of at least seven other lots or parcels that existed on January 1, 1993, are within a 160-acre square centered on the center of the subject tract; and
 - (B) At least three dwellings existed on January 1, 1993, on the other lots or parcels; or
 - (c) Capable of producing more than 85 cubic feet per acre per year of wood fiber if:
 - (A) All or part of at least 11 other lots or parcels that existed on January 1, 1993, are within a 160-acre square centered on the center of the subject tract; and
 - (B) At least three dwellings existed on January 1, 1993, on the other lots or parcels.

FINDING: Soil information is used to determine if the subject property is capable of producing 0-49, 50-85 or 85+ cubic feet per year of wood fiber, which determines the applicable criteria for the number of parcels.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8C	Bullards sandy loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes	2.2	47.7%
54B	Templeton silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes	2.0	43.1%
54D	Templeton silt loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes	0.4	7.8%
54E	Templeton silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes	0.1	1.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		4.7	100.0%

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Report—Forestland Productivity

Forestland Productivity—Coos County, Oregon				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber <i>Cu ft/ac/yr</i>	
8C—Bullards sandy loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes				
Bullards	Douglas-fir	104	143.00	Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, Western hemlock
	Pacific madrone	—	—	
	Red alder	—	—	
	Shore pine	—	—	
	Sitka spruce	157	229.00	
	Western hemlock	—	—	
	Western redcedar	—	—	
54B—Templeton silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes				
Templeton	Douglas-fir	125	186.00	Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, Western hemlock
	Red alder	94	114.00	
	Sitka spruce	169	257.00	
	Western hemlock	161	257.00	
	Western redcedar	—	—	

Forestland Productivity—Coos County, Oregon				
Map unit symbol and soil name	Potential productivity			Trees to manage
	Common trees	Site Index	Volume of wood fiber Cu ft/ac/yr	
54D—Templeton silt loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes				
Templeton	Douglas-fir	125	186.00	Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, Western hemlock
	Red alder	94	114.00	
	Sitka spruce	169	257.00	
	Western hemlock	161	257.00	
	Western redcedar	—	—	
54E—Templeton silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes				
Templeton	Douglas-fir	125	186.00	Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, Western hemlock
	Red alder	94	114.00	
	Sitka spruce	169	257.00	
	Western hemlock	161	257.00	
	Western redcedar	—	—	

8C-Bullards sandy loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes.

This deep, well drained soil is on dissected marine terraces. It formed in mixed eolian and marine deposits. The native vegetation is mainly conifers, shrubs, forbs, and hardwoods. Elevation is 50 to 600 feet. The average annual precipitation is 55 to 75 inches, the average annual air temperature is 51 to 53 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is 200 to 240 days.

Typically, the surface is covered with a mat of undecomposed organic matter 3 inches thick. The surface layer is very dark grayish brown sandy loam 7 inches thick. The subsoil is dark reddish brown, dark brown, and strong brown gravelly sandy loam 34 inches thick. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is yellowish brown sand.

Included in this unit are small areas of Bandon and Templeton soils. Also included are small areas of Blacklock soils. Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage.

Permeability of this Bullards soil is moderate. Available water capacity is about 4.0 to 5.5 inches. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate. The hazard of soil blowing is severe.

This unit is used mainly for timber production, wildlife habitat, and homesite development. It is also used for pasture and recreation.

This unit is suited to the production of Douglas fir. Among the other species that grow on this unit are Sitka spruce, western hemlock, western redcedar, shore pine, and red alder. The understory vegetation is mainly evergreen huckleberry, creambush oceanspray, salal, Pacific rhododendron, cascara, and western swordfern.

On the basis of a 100-year site curve, the mean site index for Douglas fir is 132. At the culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), the production of 60-year-old Douglas fir trees 1.5 inches in

diameter or more at breast height is 133 cubic feet per acre per year. On the basis of a 50-year site curve, the mean site index for Douglas fir is 105.

The main limitations for the management of timber on this unit are the hazard of windthrow and plant competition. Careful use of wheeled and tracked equipment reduces the disturbance of the protective layer of duff.

Proper design of road drainage systems and care in the placement of culverts help to control erosion. Logging roads require suitable surfacing for year-round use. Rock for road construction is not readily available in this unit.

Windthrow is a hazard when the soil is wet and winds are strong. When openings are made in the canopy, invading brushy plants can delay natural reforestation. Undesirable plants reduce natural or artificial reforestation unless intensive site preparation and maintenance are provided. Reforestation can be accomplished by planting Douglas fir, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock seedlings.

If this unit is used for homesite development, the main limitations are slope and droughtiness in summer. Absorption lines should be installed on the contour. In summer, irrigation is needed for lawn grasses, shrubs, vines, shade trees, and ornamental trees.

If this unit is used for pasture, the main limitation is droughtiness in summer. Supplemental irrigation is needed for maximum production. Sprinkler irrigation is a suitable method of applying water. Use of this method permits the even, controlled application of water. Water should be applied in amounts sufficient to wet the root zone but small enough to minimize the leaching of plant nutrients. Applications of water should be adjusted to the available water capacity, the water intake rate, and the crop needs.

Fertilizer is needed to ensure optimum growth of grasses and legumes. Grasses respond to nitrogen, and legumes respond to sulfur and phosphorus. Proper stocking rates and pasture rotation help to keep the pasture in good condition and to protect the soil from erosion. Periodic mowing and clipping help to maintain uniform growth, discourage selective grazing, and reduce clumpy growth.

If this unit is used for recreational development, the main limitation is steepness of slope. Slope may restrict some kinds of activities and increase the cost of constructing facilities.

This map unit is in capability subclass IIIe.

54B-Templeton silt loam, 0 to 7 percent slopes.

This deep, well drained soil is on ridgetops and benches of mountains. It formed in colluvium and residuum derived dominantly from sedimentary rock. The native vegetation is mainly conifers, shrubs, forbs, and hardwoods. Elevation is 50 to 450 feet. The average annual precipitation is 60 to 70 inches, the average annual air temperature is 51 to 53 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is 200 to 240 days.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark brown and dark brown silt loam 16 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish brown, yellowish red, and strong brown silty clay loam 26 inches thick. Soft,

weathered and fractured siltstone is at a depth of 42 inches. In some areas the dark-colored surface layer is less than 10 inches thick.

Included in this unit are small areas of Geisel soils and deep gravelly loam. Also included are areas of soils, mainly between Beaver Hill and south slough, that are similar to this Templeton soil but formed in marine sediment on coastal terraces. In some areas these soils have mottles in the subsoil and have a sandy substratum. Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability of this Templeton soil is moderate. Available water capacity is about 8.0 to 17.5 inches. Effective rooting depth is 40 to 60 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight.

This unit is used mainly for timber production and wildlife habitat. It has potential for homesite development and livestock grazing.

This unit is suited to the production of Sitka spruce. Among the other species that grow on this unit are western hemlock, Douglas fir, Port Orford cedar, western redcedar, and red alder. The understory vegetation is mainly salal, evergreen huckleberry, Pacific rhododendron, western swordfern, and Oregon oxalis.

On the basis of a 100-year site curve, the mean site index for Sitka spruce is 169. At the culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), the production of 50-year-old Sitka spruce trees 1.5 inches in diameter or more at breast height is 255 cubic feet per acre per year. On the basis of a 100-year site curve, the mean site index for Douglas fir is 170. High winds from the Pacific Ocean may seriously limit the growth of trees unless they are in a protected area.

The main limitations for the production of timber on this unit are the susceptibility of the surface layer to compaction, plant competition, and the hazard of windthrow. Using standard wheeled and tracked equipment when the soil is moist causes rutting and compaction. Displacement of the surface layer occurs most readily when the soil is dry. Puddling can occur when the soil is wet. Using low-pressure ground equipment damages the soil less and helps to maintain productivity.

Proper design of road drainage systems and care in the placement of culverts help to control erosion. Unsurfaced roads and skid trails are slippery when wet or moist, and they may be impassable during rainy periods. Logging roads require suitable surfacing for year-round use. Rock for road construction is not readily available in this unit. Sitka spruce, a shallow rooted species, commonly is subject to windthrow.

When openings are made in the canopy, invading brushy plants can delay natural reforestation. Undesirable plants prevent adequate natural or artificial reforestation unless intensive site preparation and maintenance are provided. Reforestation can be accomplished by planting Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and Douglas fir seedlings.

This unit is well suited to livestock grazing. In summer, droughtiness limits the choice of forage plants and limits production. Irrigation generally is impractical because of an inadequate water supply.

Fertilizer is needed to ensure optimum growth of grasses and legumes. Grass-legume pastures respond to sulfur, phosphorus, and molybdenum. Using a good fertilization program increases the production of forage in winter. Proper stocking rates and pasture rotation help to keep the pasture in good condition. Periodic mowing and clipping help to maintain uniform growth, discourage selective grazing, and reduce clumpy growth.

If this unit is used for homesite development, absorption lines should be installed on the contour. Preserving the existing plant cover during construction helps to control erosion. Topsoil can be stockpiled and used to reclaim areas disturbed during construction. In summer, supplemental irrigation is needed for lawn grasses and vegetable gardens.

This unit is in capability subclass Ille.

54D-Templeton silt loam, 7 to 30 percent slopes.

This deep, well drained soil is on side slopes of mountains. It formed in colluvium and residuum derived dominantly from sedimentary rock. The native vegetation is mainly conifers, shrubs, forbs, and hardwoods. Elevation is 50 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation is 60 to 70 inches, the average annual air temperature is 51 to 53 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is 200 to 240 days.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark brown and dark brown silt loam 16 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish brown, yellowish red, and strong brown silty clay loam 26 inches thick. Soft, weathered and fractured siltstone is at a depth of 42 inches. In some areas the dark-colored surface layer is less than 10 inches thick.

Included in this unit are small areas of Salander soils. Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability of this Templeton soil is moderate. Available water capacity is about 8.0 to 17.5 inches. Effective rooting depth is 40 to 60 inches. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is moderate.

This unit is used mainly for timber production and wildlife habitat. It is also used for livestock grazing and homesite development.

This unit is well suited to the production of Douglas fir. Among the other species that grow on this unit are western hemlock, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, grand fir, and red alder. The understory vegetation is mainly vine maple, thimbleberry, creambush oceanspray, red huckleberry, western swordfern, and Pacific trillium.

On the basis of a 100-year site curve, the mean site index for Sitka spruce is 180. At the culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), the production of 50-year-old Sitka spruce

trees 1.5 inches in diameter or more at breast height is 270 cubic feet per acre per year. On the basis of a 100-year site curve, the mean site index for Douglas fir is 170.

The main limitations for the management of timber on this unit are the susceptibility of the surface layer to compaction, the hazard of erosion, plant competition, and the hazard of windthrow. Using standard wheeled and tracked equipment when the soil is moist causes rutting and compaction. Displacement of the surface layer occurs most readily when the soil is dry. Puddling can occur when the soil is wet. Using low-pressure ground equipment reduces damage to the soil and helps to maintain productivity.

Proper design of road drainage systems and care in the placement of culverts help to control erosion. Cuts and fills are subject to erosion unless treated. Seeding, mulching, benching, and compacting the soil can reduce erosion. Unsurfaced roads and skid trails are slippery when wet or moist, and they may be impassable during rainy periods. Logging roads require suitable surfacing for year-round use. Rock for road construction is not readily available in this unit. Steep yarding paths, skid trails, and firebreaks are subject to rilling and gulying unless they are provided with adequate water bars or are protected by plant cover, or both. Sitka spruce, a shallow rooted species, commonly is subject to windthrow.

When openings are made in the canopy, invading brushy plants can delay natural reforestation. Undesirable plants prevent adequate natural or artificial reforestation unless intensive site preparation and maintenance are provided. Reforestation can be accomplished by planting Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, and western hemlock seedlings.

This unit is well suited to livestock grazing. In summer, droughtiness limits the choice of forage plants and limits production. Irrigation generally is impractical because of an inadequate water supply.

Fertilizer is needed to ensure optimum growth of grasses and legumes. Grass-legume pastures respond to sulfur, phosphorus, and molybdenum. Using a good fertilization program increases the production of forage in winter. Proper stocking rates, pasture rotation, and restricted grazing during wet periods help to keep the pasture in good condition.

If this unit is used for homesite development, the main limitations are slope and depth to bedrock. Absorption lines should either be placed in the more gently sloping areas of this unit or in adjoining areas of soils that are not so steep.

Extensive cutting and filling generally are required to provide nearly level construction sites. Building roads in the less sloping areas of this unit reduces the amount of cutting and filling required. Roads should be provided with surface drainage. Cuts and fills are susceptible to erosion. Revegetating disturbed areas around construction sites as soon as possible helps to control erosion. In summer, supplemental irrigation is needed for lawn grasses and vegetable gardens.

This map unit is in capability subclass Vle.

54E-Templeton silt loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes.

This deep, well drained soil is on side slopes of mountains. It formed in colluvium and residuum derived dominantly from sedimentary rock. The native vegetation is mainly conifers, shrubs, forbs, and hardwoods. Elevation is 50 to 800 feet. The average annual precipitation is 60 to 80 inches, the average annual air temperature is 51 to 53 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is 200 to 240 days.

Typically, the surface layer is very dark brown and dark brown silt loam 16 inches thick. The subsoil is reddish brown, yellowish red, and strong brown silty clay loam 26 inches thick. Soft, weathered and fractured siltstone is at a depth of 42 inches. In some areas the dark-colored surface layer is less than 10 inches thick.

Included in this unit are small areas of Geisel soils and deep gravelly loam. Included areas make up about 25 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability of this Templeton soil is moderate. Available water capacity is about 8.0 to 17.5 inches. Effective rooting depth is 40 to 60 inches. Runoff is rapid, and the hazard of water erosion is high.

This unit is used mainly for timber production and wildlife habitat.

This unit is suited to the production of Sitka spruce. Among the other species that grow on this unit are western hemlock, Douglas fir, Port Orford cedar, western redcedar, and red alder. The understory vegetation is mainly salal, evergreen huckleberry, Pacific rhododendron, western swordfern, and Oregon oxalis.

On the basis of a 100-year site curve, the mean site index for Sitka spruce is 180. At the culmination of the mean annual increment (CMAI), the production of 50-year-old Sitka spruce trees 1.5 inches in diameter or more at breast height is 270 cubic feet per acre per year. On the basis of a 100-year site curve, the mean site index for Douglas fir is 170. High winds from the Pacific Ocean may seriously limit the growth of trees unless they are in a protected area.

The main limitations for the management of timber on this unit are the susceptibility of the surface layer to compaction, steepness of slope, the hazard of erosion, plant competition, and the hazard of windthrow. The main limitation for the harvesting of timber is steepness of slope. Using standard wheeled and tracked equipment when the soil is moist causes rutting and compaction. Displacement of topsoil occurs most readily when the soil is dry. Puddling can occur when the soil is wet. Cable yarding systems are safer, damage the soil less, and help to maintain productivity.

Proper design of road drainage systems and care in the placement of culverts help to control erosion. Cuts and fills are subject to erosion unless treated. Seeding, mulching, benching, and compacting the soil can reduce erosion. Unsurfaced roads and skid trails are slippery when wet or moist, and they may be impassable during rainy periods. Logging roads require suitable surfacing for year-round use. Rock for road construction is not readily available in this unit. Steep yarding paths, skid trails, and firebreaks are subject to rilling and gullyng unless they are provided with adequate water bars or are protected by plant cover, or both. Road location and maintenance costs are greater in the more steeply sloping areas. Material cast to the side when

building roads can damage vegetation. It is also a potential source of sedimentation. End hauling of waste material minimizes damage to the vegetation downslope and reduces the potential for sedimentation. Sitka spruce, a shallow rooted species, is subject to windthrow.

When openings are made in the canopy, invading brushy plants can delay natural reforestation. Undesirable plants prevent adequate natural or artificial reforestation unless intensive site preparation and maintenance are provided. Reforestation can be accomplished by planting Sitka spruce, western hemlock, and Douglas fir seedlings.

This map unit is in capability subclass V1e.

FINDING: Soil Information used to determine if the subject properties are capable of producing 0-49, 50-85 or 85 cubic feet per year of wood fiber which determines the applicable criteria for the number of qualifying lots or parcels. According to the Soil Survey of Coos County, NRCS National Soil Information System, the property is made up of 8C – Bullards sandy loam, 54B – Templeton silt loam, 54D – Templeton silt loam, and 54E – Templeton silt loam soil types. Based on the plot plan, the proposed dwelling appears to be located in 8C – Bullards sandy loam soil type. The volume of wood fiber per year for 54B is 143 cubic feet per acre per year for Douglas-fir species. This volume requires (all or part of) to be at least 11 other lots or lots that existed on January 1, 1993 and within those qualifying lots and parcels at least three dwellings existed on January 1, 1993.

Therefore, 4.6.120 Review Standards (9)(B)(II)(1)(c) applies to the template test.

- *SECTION 4.6.120 Review Standards (9)(B) DWELLING ON FOREST AND FOREST MIXED USE ZONES -(II) TEMPLATE DWELLING - 215.750 Alternative forestland dwellings; criteria. Subsections (3) though (7). Subsection (2) has been removed:*

- (2) *The following review standards apply to “template” dwellings approved under this rule:*
 - a. *Lots or parcels within urban growth boundaries may not be used to satisfy the eligibility requirements under this rule.*
 - b. *Except as provided by subsection (c) of this section, if the tract under section (1) of this rule abuts a road¹ that existed on January 1, 1993, the measurement may be made by creating a 160-acre rectangle that is one mile long and one-quarter mile wide centered on the center of the subject tract and that is to the maximum extent possible, aligned with the road.*
 - c. *If the:*
 - i. *Tract 60 acres or larger described under section (1) of this rule abuts a road or perennial stream, the measurement shall be made in accordance with subsection (b) of this section. However, one of the three required dwellings must be on the same side of the road or stream as the tract, and:*

¹ The statutory definition of “public road” at ORS 368.001(5) is not applicable to approval of a forest template dwelling required by ORS 215.750(5) to be located on a tract that abuts a “road.” Interpretation of a local code requirement that such dwellings be located on a “public road” is controlled by local legislative intent rather than by statute. *Petersen v. Yamhill County*, 33 Or LUBA 584 (1997). The road may be public or private as long as it has been existence and continued to be in existence since January 1, 1993 and meets the following local definition: A public or private way created or intended to provide ingress or egress for persons to one or more lots, parcels, areas, or tracts of land. A road does not include: (a) driveway located exclusively on the same lot, parcel or tract of land as the use it serves; (b) a private way that is created or intended to provide ingress or egress to such land in conjunction with the use of such land exclusively for forestry, mining, or agricultural purposes.

1. *Be located within a 160-acre rectangle that is one mile long and one-quarter mile wide centered on the center of the subject tract and that is, to the maximum extent possible aligned with the road or stream; or*
 2. *Be within one-quarter mile from the edge of the subject tract but not outside the length of the 160-acre rectangle, and on the same side of the road or stream as the tract.*
- ii. *Road crosses the tract on which the dwelling will be located, at least one of the three required dwellings shall be on the same side of the road as the proposed dwelling.*
- d. *Notwithstanding subsection (6)(a) of this rule, if the acknowledged comprehensive plan and land use regulations of a county require that a dwelling be located in a 160-acre square or rectangle described in sections (3) and (4) of this rule or subsections (b) or (c) of this section, a dwelling is in the 160-acre square or rectangle if any part of the dwelling is in the 160-acre square or rectangle.*
- (3) *A proposed "template" dwelling under this rule is allowed only if:*
- a. *It will comply with the requirements of an acknowledged comprehensive plan, acknowledged land use regulations, and other provisions of law;*
 - b. *It complies with the requirements of OAR 660-006-0029 and 660-006-0035;*
 - c. *No dwellings are allowed on other lots or parcels that make up the tract and deed restrictions established under section (5) of this rule for the other lots or parcels that make up the tract are met;*
 - d. *The tract on which the dwelling will be sited does not include a dwelling.*
 - e. *The lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be sited was lawfully established.*
 - f. *Any property line adjustment to the lot or parcel complied with the applicable property line adjustment provisions in ORS 92.192.*
 - g. *Any property line adjustment to the lot or parcel after January 1, 2019, did not have the effect of qualifying the lot or parcel for a dwelling under this section; and*
 - h. *If the lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be sited was part of a tract on January 1, 2019, no dwelling existed on the tract on that date, and no dwelling exists or has been approved on another lot or parcel that was part of the tract.*
- (4) *Subsection (1)(d) and (3)(e) through (4) of Section (II) TEMPLATE DWELLING applies:*
- a. *On and after November 1, 2021 in Columbia, Coos, Curry, Deschutes, Douglas, Josephine, Linn, Marion, Washington, and Yamhill Counties with following limited exception:*
 - i. *Prior to November 1, 2023, the county may allow the establishment of a single-family dwelling on a lot or parcel that was part of a tract on January 1, 2021, if:*
 1. *No more than one other dwelling exists or has been approved on another lot or parcel that was part of the tract; and*
 2. *The lot or parcel qualifies, notwithstanding subsection (3)(h), for a dwelling under section (1) of this rule.*
- (5) *When the lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be located is part of a tract, the remaining portions of the tract shall be consolidated into a single lot or parcel and a deed restriction using the form provided in OAR 660-06-027(6), "Exhibit A," shall be completed and recorded with Coos County Clerk. The covenants, conditions and restrictions in the deed restriction:*
- a. *The covenants, conditions and restrictions are irrevocable, unless a statement of release is signed by an authorized representative of the county or counties where the property subject to the covenants, conditions and restrictions is located.*
 - b. *Enforcement of the covenants, conditions and restrictions may be undertaken by the department or by the county or counties where the property subject to the covenants, conditions and restrictions is located.*

- c. *The failure to follow the requirements of this section shall not affect the validity of the transfer of property or the legal remedies available to the buyers of property that is subject to the covenants, conditions and restrictions required by this section.*
- d. *The county planning director shall maintain a copy of the covenants, conditions and restrictions filed in the county deed records pursuant to this section and a map or other record depicting tracts do not qualify for the siting of a dwelling under the covenants, conditions and restrictions filed in the county deed records pursuant to this section. The map or other record required by this subsection shall be readily available to the public in the county planning office.*

FINDING: None of the lots or parcels are located within Urban Growth Boundaries; therefore, no Urban Growth Boundary lots or parcels are being used to satisfy the eligibility requirements under subsection (1) of this section. Subsection (2) is not applicable to this review.

The unit of lands were created pursuant to Section 6.1.125.1.b “Through a prior land use decision including a final decision from a higher court. A higher court includes the Land Use Board of Appeals”. Tax lot 302 had a prior land decision of ACU-07-28 and tax lot 303 had a prior land use decision of ACU-0729. The lots were original created as Lot 19 and Lot 26 of Block 3, Plat of Sansaria. The property was further adjusted with the NE1/4 of NW1/4 of Section 4, Township 27S, Range 14W as authorized through the Coos County Planning Department decision dated November 19, 1998. This property line adjustment was recorded in the Coos County Clerk’s records as #1999-11279.

There has been a previous property line adjustments on both of the subject properties; however, that PLA was adjusted in 1999 which is before Jan. 1, 2019.

Based on Coos County Clerk and Assessor records, the subject property was not part of a tract that contained any other dwellings on January 1, 2019.

There are no deed restrictions, applicable to ORS 215.750, or other dwellings on the subject parcels that would prevent a dwelling from being built. The subject properties are currently part of a tract, and a condition of approval will be to consolidate the tax lots.

The parcel is less than 60 acres. The property maybe touching a road created before Jan 1, 1993. The applicant stated that “160-acre square centered on the center of parcels 302 and 303 will pass template test. An adjoining parcel “301” passed the template test in 2007 (ACU-07-27) and ALSO in 2022 (ACU-22-033). Moving the square template in ACU-07-27 slightly west to align the square centered over parcels 302 an 303 increases the number of parcels (from 90 to 100) in the template that existed prior to January 1, 1993 with no change of dwellings (3) that were sited prior to January 1 1993”. There will need to be 11 parcels with 3 current dwellings that were created before January 1, 1993 based on the soil type.

The submitted the list of parcels created prior to January 1, 1993, with a map of their template square.

MAP #	Parcel #
26514W32	404
26514W32	200
26514W33CA	400
26514W33CA	500
26514W33CA	600
26514W33CA	1500
26514W33CC	500
26514W33CC	600
26514W33CC	700
26514W33CC	1200
26514W33CC	1300
26514W33CC	1400
26514W33CC	1500
26514W33CC	1600
26514W33CC	1700
26514W33CC	1800
26514W33CC	1900
26514W33CC	2000
26514W33CC	2100
26514W33CC	2200
26514W33CC	2300
26514W33CC	2400
26514W33CC	2500
26514W33CC	2600
26514W33CC	2700
26514W33CC	2800
26514W33CC	2900
26514W33CC	3000
26514W33CC	3100
26514W33CC	3200
26514W33CC	3300
26514W33CC	3400
26514W33CC	3500
26514W33CC	3600
26514W33CC	3700
26514W33CC	4000
26514W33CC	4100
26514W33CC	4200
26514W33CC	4300
26514W33CD	100
26514W33CD	200
26514W33CD	300
26514W33CD	400
26514W33CD	500
26514W33CD	600
26514W33CD	700
26514W33CD	800
26514W33CD	900
26514W33CD	1000
26514W33CD	1100
26514W33CD	1200
26514W33CD	1300
26514W33CD	1400
26514W33CD	1500

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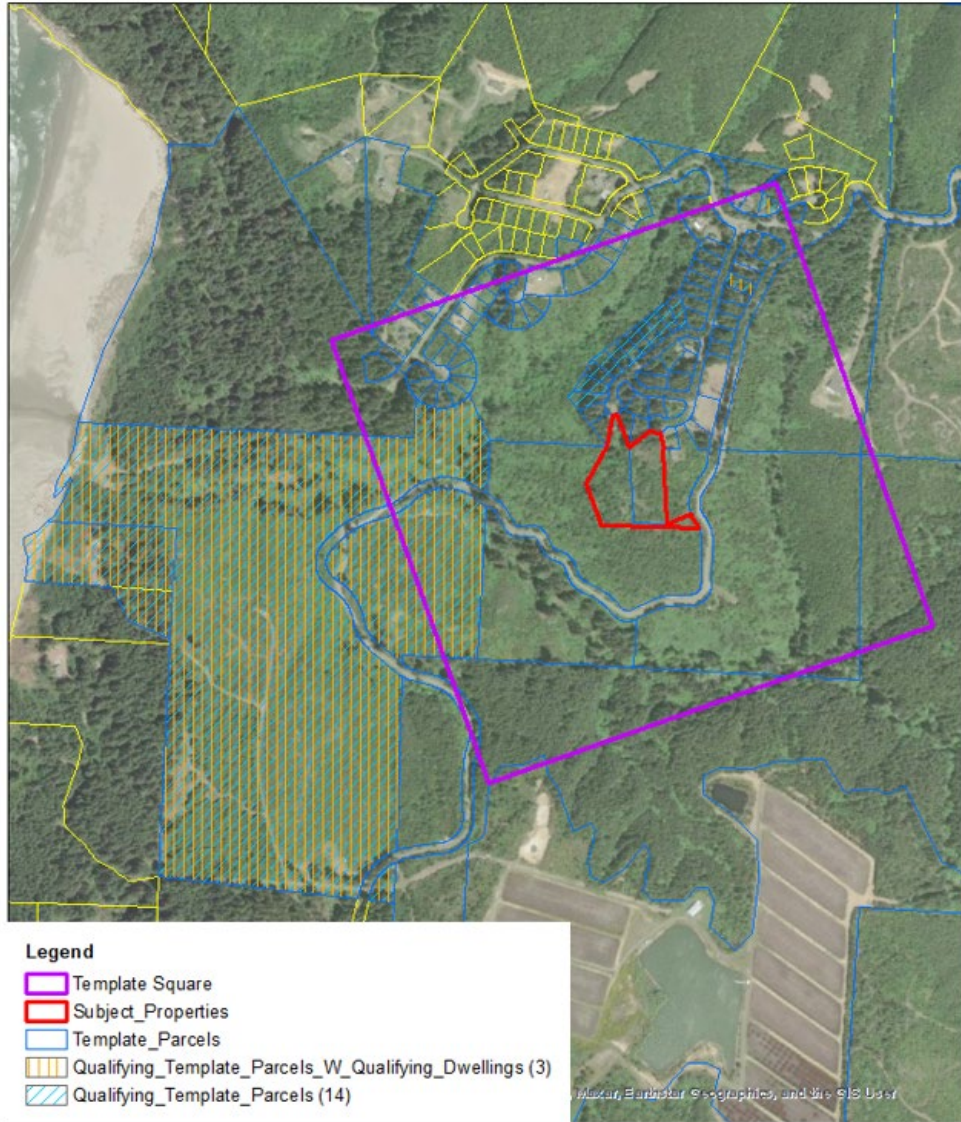
MAP#	PARCEL #
26514W33CD	1600
26514W33CD	1800
26514W33CD	2000
26514W33CD	2100
26514W33CD	2200
26514W33CD	2300
26514W33CD	2400
26514W33CD	2500
26514W33CD	2600
26514W33CD	2700
26514W33CD	2800
26514W33CD	2900
26514W33CD	3000
26514W33CD	3100
26514W33CD	3300
26514W33CD	3400
26514W33CD	3500
26514W33CD	3600
26514W33CD	3700
26514W33CD	3800
26514W33CD	3900
26514W33CD	4000
26514W33CD	4100
26514W33CD	4200
26514W33CD	4300
26514W33CD	4400
26514W33CD	4500
26514W33CD	4600
26514W33CD	4700
26514W33CD	4800
26514W33CD	4900
26514W33CD	5000
26514W33CD	5100
26514W33CD	5200
26514W33CD	5300
26514W33CD	5400
26514W33CD	5500
26514W33	500
26514W33	502
27514W04	100
27514W04	300
27514W04	301
27514W04	302
27514W04	303
27514W04	400
27514W04	501

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TEMPLATE 160 ACRE SQUARE

Staff found that at least three (3) of these units of land were developed with a dwelling sited prior to January 1, 1993. These units of land will be 26S14W33CA-600; 26S14W33CD-500; 27S14W05-100.

Coos County adopted the same language as ORS 215.750 which states “*All or part of at least 11 other lots or parcels that existed on January 1, 1993, are within a 160-acre square centered on the center of the subject tract; and*”. ORS 215.750(1)(c) allows a county to approve a Forest Template Dwelling if, after applying a 160-acre template centered on the subject property, at least eleven other “*lots or parcels that existed on January 1, 1993, are...*” within the 160-acre area. T27R14S05-100 was reconfigured after January 1, 1993 through a series of property line adjustments and a foreclosure judgement order.



A map of template square and qualifying parcels may be found above. Therefore, Staff is able to determine the application request complies with the requirement of ORS 215.750(2).

SECTION 4.6.130 ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR ALL new and REPLACEMENT dwellings and structures in forest

The following siting criteria or their equivalent shall apply to all new dwellings and structures in forest and agriculture/forest zones. These criteria are designed to make such uses compatible with forest operations and agriculture, to minimize wildfire hazards and risks and to conserve values found on forest lands. A governing body shall consider the criteria in this rule together with the requirements OAR 660-0060-0035 to identify the building site:

1. *Dwellings and structures shall be sited on the parcel so that:*
 - (a) *They have the least impact on nearby² or adjoining forest or agricultural lands;*
 - (b) *The siting ensures that adverse impacts on forest operations and accepted farming practices on the tract will be minimized;*
 - (c) *The amount of forest lands used to site access roads, service corridors, the dwelling and structures is minimized; and*
 - (d) *The risks associated with wildfire are minimized.*
2. *Siting criteria satisfying section (1) of this section may include setbacks from adjoining properties, clustering near or among existing structures, siting close to existing roads and siting on that portion of the parcel least suited for growing trees.*
3. *The applicant shall provide evidence to the governing body that the domestic water supply is from a source authorized in accordance with the Water Resources Department's administrative rules for the appropriation of ground water or surface water and not from a Class II stream as defined in the Forest Practices rules (OAR chapter 629). For purposes of this section, evidence of a domestic water supply means:*
 - a) *Verification from a water purveyor that the use described in the application will be served by the purveyor under the purveyor's rights to appropriate water;*
 - b) *A water use permit issued by the Water Resources Department for the use described in the application; or*
 - c) *Verification from the Water Resources Department that a water use permit is not required for the use described in the application. If the proposed water supply is from a well and is exempt from permitting requirements under ORS 537.545, the applicant shall submit the well constructor's report to the county upon completion of the well.*
4. *As a condition of approval, if road access to the dwelling is by a road owned and maintained by a private party or by the Oregon Department of Forestry, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, or the U.S. Forest Service, then the applicant shall provide proof of a long-term road access use permit or agreement. The road use permit may require the applicant to agree to accept responsibility for road maintenance.*
5. *Approval of a dwelling shall be subject to the following requirements:*
 - (a) *Approval of a dwelling requires the owner of the tract to plant a sufficient number of trees on the tract to demonstrate that the tract is reasonably expected to meet Department of Forestry stocking requirements at the time specified in department of Forestry administrative rules;*
 - (b) *The planning department shall notify the county assessor of the above condition at the time the dwelling is approved;*
 - (c) *If the lot or parcel is more than 10 acres in western Oregon or more than 30 acres in eastern Oregon, the property owner shall submit a stocking survey report to the county assessor and the assessor will verify that the minimum stocking requirements have been met by the time required by Department of Forestry rules;*
 - (d) *Upon notification by the assessor the Department of Forestry will determine whether the tract meets minimum stocking requirements of the Forest Practices Act. If that department determines that the tract does not meet those requirements, that department will notify the owner and the assessor that the land is not being managed as forest land. The assessor will then remove the forest land designation pursuant to ORS 321.359 and impose the additional tax; and*

²*For the purpose of this section "Nearby" is defined as within the decision notification area as defined in Section 5.0.900(2) for farm zoned property.*

(e) The county governing body or its designate shall require as a condition of approval of a single-family dwelling under ORS 215.213, 215.383 or 215.284 or otherwise in a farm or forest zone, that the landowner for the dwelling sign and record in the deed records for the county a document binding the landowner, and the landowner's successors in interest, prohibiting them from pursuing a claim for relief or cause of action alleging injury from farming or forest practices for which no action or claim is allowed under ORS 30.936 or 30.937.

FINDING: Section 4.6.130(1)(a) and Section 4.6.130(1)(b) require proof of minimizing adverse impacts to the subject property and nearby Farm and Forest operations. The subject properties are in the Sansaria Subdivision. Sansaria Subdivision is unique as it is not a residential subdivision but a Forest Zone nonconforming subdivision. The subject properties were further property line adjusted outside of the Sansaria subdivision. The proposed dwelling location is located at the central portion of tax lot 303, as shown on the applicant's plot plan, and is located outside of the original Sansaria subdivision. Based on the submitted plot plan, the proposed dwelling location will be approximately 150 feet to the western property line and 55 feet to the shared property line between parcel 302 and 303. Staff is estimating 150 feet from the southern property line and 400 feet from the northern property line access the unnamed cul-de-sac.



The subject properties are located approximately ten miles north of the City of Bandon, off Seven Devils County Road. The subject property accesses directly off Molakai Vista Road which connects to Pacific Surf Lane before connecting to Seven Devils County Road. Seven Devils is a County maintained road; however, Pacific Surf and Molakai Vista Road are non-County maintained publicly dedicated.

The applicant stated the following information in the initial application: “Parcels are located in a residential subdivision, within the forest zone, planned for residential development. Sansaria subdivision is highly parceled with over one hundred less than 1 acre lots.

Subject parcels will use the existing road of Molakai Vista Rd for access.

In order to minimize the impact of dwellings in forest lands, the property owner will do the following;

- 1. File in the deed record of Coos County, a forest Management Covenant per CCZLDO 4.6.140(5) Minimizing Impacts.**
- 2. Maintain a firebreak per CCZLDO 4.6.140(10) Firebreak.**
- 3. Maintain a water tank and hose per 4.6.140(9) Fire Siting Standards for New Dwellings.”**

Staff must review the proposed use's impact on nearby farm and forest operations. The County has defined nearby lands as within a 750 feet distance. 750 feet is also the distance required for land use notices, so the notification map above identifies the lands that need to be analyzed.

The applicant did not provide any other additional information about resource uses on the nearby lands. Staff deemed the application incomplete. The applicant supplied the following information: “Parcels are located in a residential subdivision within the forest zone, planned for residential development.

Sansaria subdivision is highly parceled with over one hundred lots less than 1 acre in size. Subject parcels will use the existing road of Molakai Vista Rd for access.

In order to minimize the impact of dwellings in forest lands, the property owner will do the following;

- 1. File in the deed record of Coos County, a forest Management Covenant per CCZLDO 4.6.140(5) Minimizing Impacts.**
- 2. Maintain a firebreak per CCZLDO 4.6.140(8) Firebreak.**
- 3. Maintain a water tank and hose per 4.6.140(7) Fire Siting Standards for New Dwellings.**

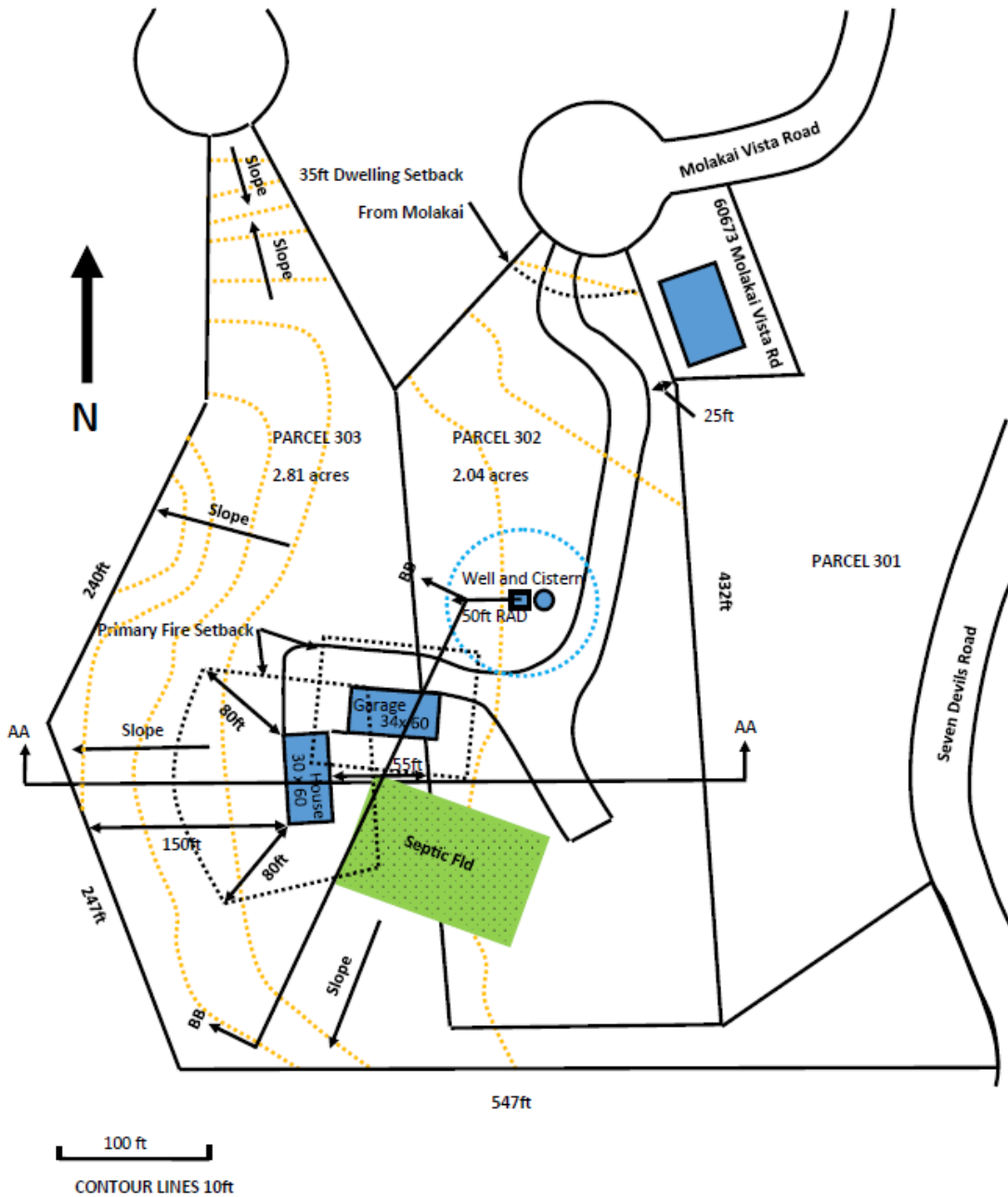
The proposed driveway and structures will have zero impact on nearby or adjoining forest or agricultural lands.

Site location for structures, dwelling and septic field were selected to utilize the existing brush clearings and to minimize the removal of existing trees. The western side of the proposed dwelling location consists mostly of brush suited for primary and secondary fire setback creation and maintenance. See attached Site Plan Vegetation”.

The driveway location was selected due to the following:

- 1. An old existing logging access path that starts at the proposed driveway entry and heads approximately due south into parcel 302.**
- 2. The location provides the least impact on soil disturbance.**
- 3. Access from Seven Devils Road is not allowed per Sansaria subdivisions CCR’s.**
- 4. Driveway access from the northern portion of parcel 303 is not feasible due to terrain.**

SITE PLAN



It is important to remember the criteria states the Dwelling and Structures shall be sited on the parcel so that:

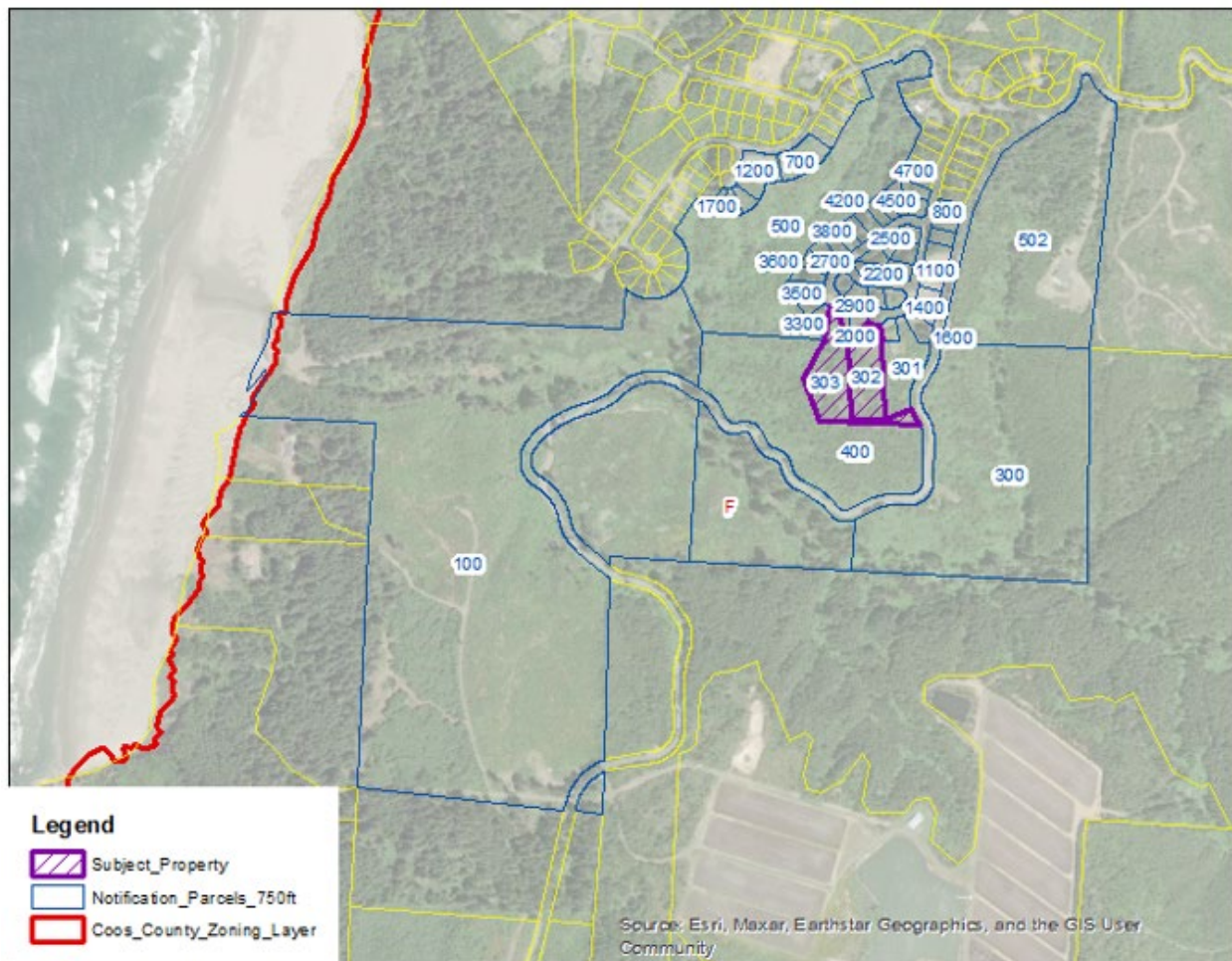
- (a) They have the least impact on nearby³ or adjoining forest or agricultural lands;
- (b) The siting ensures that adverse impacts on forest operations and accepted farming practices on the tract will be minimized;

³For the purpose of this section "Nearby" is defined as within the decision notification area as defined in Section 5.0.900(2) for farm zoned property.

- (c) The amount of forest lands used to site access roads, service corridors, the dwelling and structures is minimized; and
- (d) The risks associated with wildfire are minimized.

In order to make these findings the applicant has the burden of proof to show what type of uses are occurring on nearby or adjoining forest or agricultural lands within the decision notification area. The proposal is for a Single Family Dwelling and Accessory Structure (shop). The contours drawn on the map show that there is some slope on the property. Staff did not see that the slope was actually addressed by the applicant. The ordinance provides, very clearly, that criteria satisfying section (1) of this section may include setbacks from adjoining properties, clustering near or among existing structures, siting close to existing roads and siting on that portion of the parcel least suited for growing trees. The applicant will need to cluster the accessory structure and dwelling close in proximity to provide a buffer to the southern properties.

Below is a map showing the required units of land within the 750 feet of the subject property that are required to be addressed as part of the application.



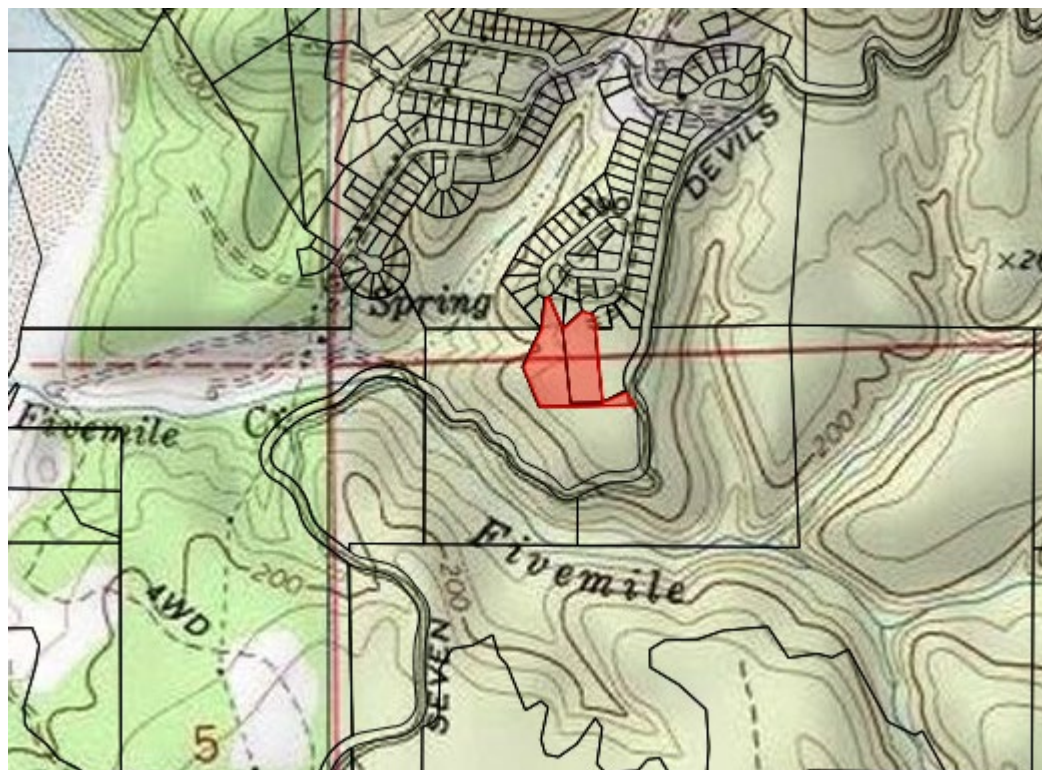
The properties within the subdivision are not utilized for Farm or Forest practices based on size, assessment information, historical aerial photos and ownership patterns. Based on the aerial photos, there appears to be forested lands on the adjacent properties to the south and east of the subject property. Therefore, the properties to consider for impacts are tax lots 100, 300, 301, 302, 303, 400, and 502. The

reason staff did not eliminate 301, 302 and 303 to start with was because they have been property lined adjusted outside of the subdivision and staff will need to make sure they are not utilized for any Forest or Farm practices.

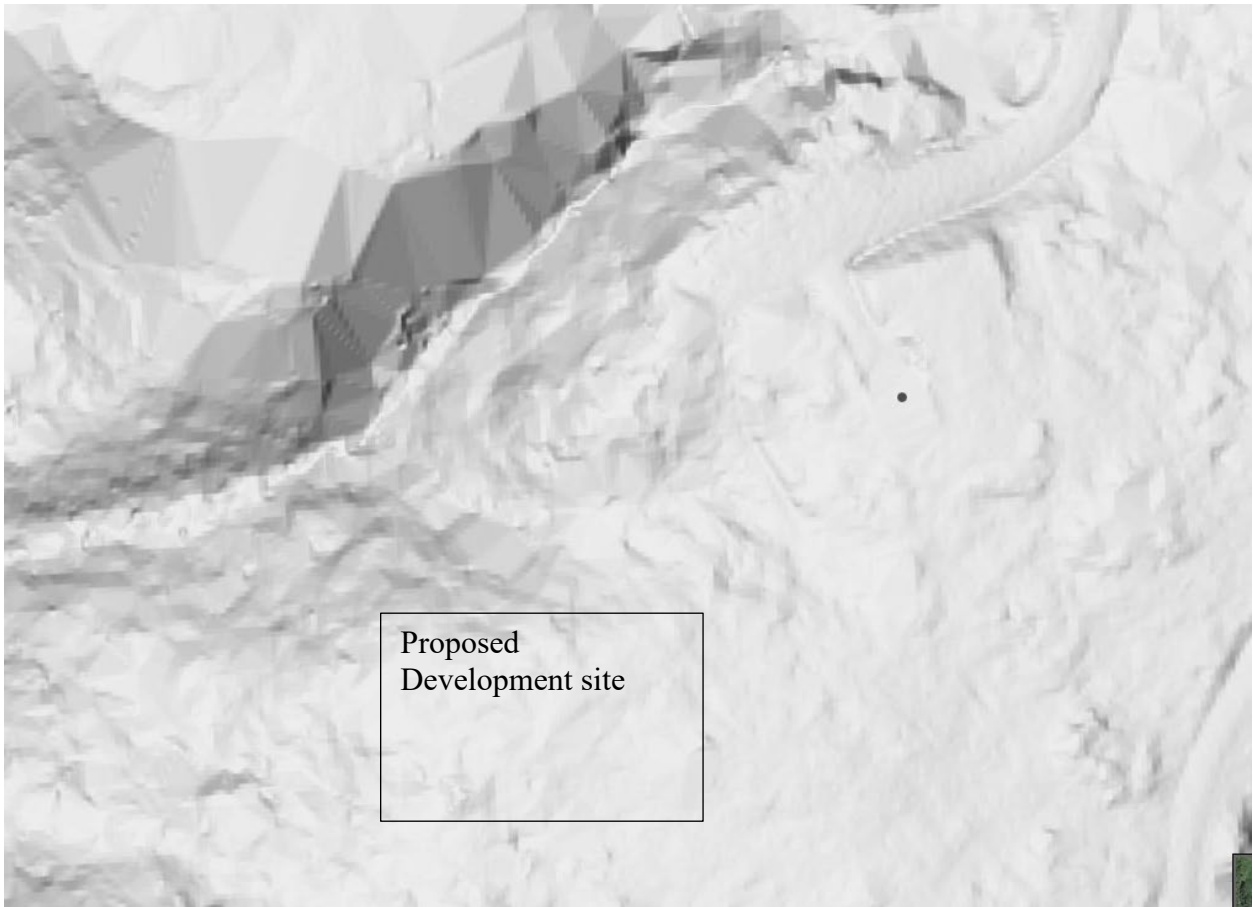
When looking for the effects of new forest dwellings on nearby pesticide practices, the parcel size is more important than whether the land is classified as non-industrial or industrial timberlands. Senate Bill 1602 increased the helicopter spray distance buffer from 60 feet to 300 feet of an inhabitable dwelling starting January 1, 2021. The *Anderson v. Coos County*, 51 Or LUBA 454 (2006) case established an important factor. According to the LUBA case, a reasonable assumption could conclude that herbicides would be applied to land less than 40 acres using ground application methods. Spraying herbicides using ground spraying applications is permitted up to the property line. Herbicide application by aerial spraying is preferred for lands over 40 acres.

The proposed dwelling location is only 150 feet from the western property line based on the submitted plot plan, and Staff estimates 150 feet from the southern property line using GIS mapping. These two property lines are shared with tax lot 400, which is a 47 acre parcel of Forest land. There is an adjacent dwelling located northeast of the subject property on tax lot 1800. Staff finds the proposed location of dwelling will interfere with adjacent forest management herbicide practices.

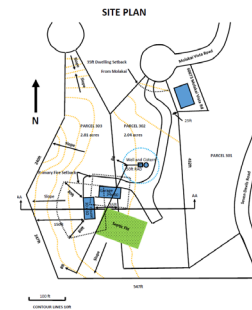
According to the topographic map below, the adjacent parcel to the south appears to have slopes less than 35%, so groundside methods would be preferred. Based on Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) Land Use Note #2, the preferred safety distance from groundside harvesting to dwellings is a 300 feet buffer. The applicant's proposed dwelling location is 150 feet from the southern property line.







Section 4.6.130(1)(c) requires the minimum forest lands be removed for access roads, service corridors and structures. The applicant proposed plot plan showed the property at the southern western 1/4 section of the subject properties is approximately 150 feet from adjacent forest lands. The applicant stated the following: *“Driveway access from the northern portion of parcel 303 is not feasible due to terrain.”*



The shape of the property and location of the nearby structures does pose a limitation of the placement of the dwelling. The driveway follows an area that appears to be already impacted from a prior roadway. As you can see in the image above the property has some very server sloped areas which does limited the amount of area the dwelling can be located. Therefore, staff finds that the property owner did consider the most feasible located due to the terrain to place the development and would have the least amount of forested lands removed to allow the development to occur.

Section 4.6.130(1)(d) requires that risk associated with wildfires are minimized. Staff must analyze the topography, vegetation fuels, and length of the proposed driveway. While it is not economically feasible to change the large-scale topography of the building site. Avoiding ridgeline, chimneys, and funnels are practical recommendations. The applicant indicated the *“maintain a fire break per CCZLDO 4.6.140(10) Firebreak”* and *“maintain a water tank and hose per 4.6.140(9) Fire Siting Standards for New Dwellings”*. The applicant did provide a plot plan, with contours, as proof of slopes on the subject property. Staff finds the primary and secondary fuel break slopes surrounding the proposed dwelling are 12%, which

are group in the 10-20% slope category. The second factor to address is the vegetation fuel loads on the subject property. The applicant's will be required to install an 80 ft primary fuel free break, with a 100 ft secondary fuel break, around all structures on the subject property. The applicant is only responsible for primary and secondary fuel free breaks on land either owned or controlled by the landowner. Avoiding long driveways are also recommended. The applicant proposed plot plan placed the dwelling at the southwest corner of the subject properties. While it is preferred that the location be clustered with other development and closer to the main road for access it is understandable why the location was chosen based on the topographical Lidar images of the terrain of the property. As a result of installation of these fuel-free breaks and numerous other factors discussed above, staff finds that risks associated with wildfire effects would be minimize.

Section 4.6.130(3) requires the applicants to provide evidence to the governing body that the domestic water supply is from a source authorized in accordance with the Water Resources Department's administrative rules for the appropriation of ground water or surface water and not from a Class II stream as defined in the Forest Practices rules (OAR chapter 629). The applicant stated the following: *"The water source will be from a drilled well to be located on the property. Well will be drilled by a licensed well constructor under the review authority of the Oregon Water Resources Department's Well Construction and Compliance Section (ORS 537.545 (b) and (d)) – No permit required"*. However, the applicant will still be required to submit a water supply requirement form signed off by Oregon Water Resources Department and the well constructor's log report prior to requesting a zoning compliance letter.

Section 4.6.130(4) requires that if road access to the dwelling is by a road owned and maintained by a private party, ODF or BLM, a long-term access use permit or agreement be submitted. The applicant stated *"Access to be from a public right of way (Molakai Vista Road) which is located within the Sansaria subdivision. The Sansaria subdivision HOA is responsible for maintaining the road. The HOA is inactive"*. Staff finds that Molakai Vista Road is non-County maintained public right-of-way. Therefore, this criterion has been addressed.

Section 4.6.130(5) requires a stocking survey if property is larger than ten (10) acres. There are less than 10 acres total on the subject properties; therefore, a stocking survey is not required. Therefore, this criterion has been addressed.

All The criteria found in SECTION 4.6.130 have been addressed.

○ **SECTION 4.6.140 DEVELOPMENT AND SITING CRITERIA:**

This section contain all of the development standards for uses (unless otherwise accepted out by a use review) and all of the siting standards for development.

1. *Except as provided in subsection 4.6.145 of this ordinance, the following minimum lot or parcel sizes apply for land designated forestland, is at least 80 acres.*

Minimum lot size will not affect approval for development unless specified in use. The size of the parcel will not prohibit development as long as it was lawfully created or otherwise required to be a certain size in order to qualify for a use.

2. *Setbacks: All Development with the exception of fences shall be set back a minimum of thirty-five (35) feet from any road right-of-way centerline, or five (5) feet from any right-of-way line, whichever is greater.*
3. *Fences, Hedges and Walls: No requirement, except for vision clearance provisions in Section 7.1.525.*

4. *Off-Street Parking and Loading: See Chapter VII.*
5. *Minimizing Impacts: In order to minimize the impact of dwellings in forest lands, all applicants requesting a single family dwelling shall acknowledge and file in the deed record of Coos County, a Forest Management Covenant. The Forest Management Covenant shall be filed prior to any final County approval for a single family dwelling.*
6. *Riparian Vegetation Protection. Riparian vegetation within 50 feet of a wetland, stream, lake or river, as identified on the Coastal Shoreland and Fish and Wildlife habitat inventory maps shall be maintained except that:*
 - a. *Trees certified as posing an erosion or safety hazard. Property owner is responsible for ensuring compliance with all local, state and federal agencies for the removal of the tree.*
 - b. *Riparian vegetation may be removed to provide direct access for a water-dependent use if it is a listed permitted within the zoning district;*
 - c. *Riparian vegetation may be removed in order to allow establishment of authorized structural shoreline stabilization measures;*
 - d. *Riparian vegetation may be removed to facilitate stream or stream bank clearance projects under a port district, ODFW, BLM, Soil & Water Conservation District, or USFS stream enhancement plan;*
 - e. *Riparian vegetation may be removed to site or properly maintain public utilities and road rights-of-way;*
 - f. *Riparian vegetation may be removed in conjunction with existing agricultural operations (e.g., to site or maintain irrigation pumps, to limit encroaching brush, to allow harvesting farm crops customarily grown within riparian corridors, etc.) provided that such vegetation removal does not encroach further into the vegetation buffer except as needed to provide an access to the water to site or maintain irrigation pumps; or*
 - g. *The 50 foot riparian vegetation setback shall not apply in any instance where an existing structure was lawfully established and an addition or alteration to said structure is to be sited not closer to the estuarine wetland, stream, lake, or river than the existing structure and said addition or alteration represents not more than 100% of the size of the existing structure's "footprint".*
 - h. *Riparian removal within the Coastal Shoreland Boundary will require a conditional use. See Special Development Considerations Coastal Shoreland Boundary.*
 - i. *The 50' measurement shall be taken from the closest point of the ordinary high water mark to the structure using a right angle from the ordinary high water mark.*
7. *All new and replacement dwellings and permanent structures shall, at a minimum, meet the following standards.*
 - a. *The dwelling has a fire retardant roof.*
 - b. *The dwelling will not be sited on a slope of greater than 40 percent. Slope⁴ will also determine additional firebreak in Section 8 Firebreak. Evidence is provided that the*

⁴ Slope calculations must include the primary and additional fuel-free breaks. Staff will use the slopes from the soil data found in the Soil Survey of Coos County Oregon⁴ published by United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Staff will accept an on ground study for slope from an Registered Surveyor or other Registered Professional that is able to make calculations based on the profession licensing requirements.

domestic water supply is from a source authorized by the Water Resources Department and not from a Class II stream as designated by the State Board of Forestry.

- c. The dwelling is located upon a parcel within a fire protection district or is provided with residential fire protection by contract. If the dwelling is not within a fire protection district, the applicant provides evidence that the applicant has asked to be included in the nearest such district or contract with a private fire protection company.*
- d. For dwellings and structures outside of a fire protection district alternative forms of fire protections will apply to the develop including fire sprinkling system, on-site equipment and water storage.

 - i. Water storage shall be a swimming pool, pond, lake or similar body of water that at all times contains at least 4,000 gallons or a stream that has a minimum flow of at least one cubic foot per second. Road access shall be provided to within 15 feet of the water’s edge for fire-fighting pumping units, and the road access shall accommodate a turnaround for fire-fighting equipment. The access to the water source shall be marked with signs for fire water sources.**
- e. If the dwelling has a chimney or chimneys, each chimney has a spark arrester.*
- f. The owner provides and maintains primary fuel-free break and secondary break areas on land surrounding the dwelling that is owned or controlled by the owner and complies with Section 8 Firebreak.*

8. Firebreak:

- a. The property owner shall maintain a primary firebreak safety zone around all structures. Vegetation within this primary safety zone may include mowed grasses, low shrubs (less than ground floor window height), and trees that are spaced with more than 15 feet between the crowns and pruned to remove dead and low (less than 8 feet from the ground) branches. Accumulated needles, limbs and other dead vegetation should be removed from beneath trees.*
- b. Sufficient garden hose to reach the perimeter of the primary safety zone shall be available at all times.*
- c. The owners of the dwelling shall maintain a primary fuel-free break area surrounding all structures and clear and maintain a secondary fuel-free break on land surrounding all structures and clear and maintain a secondary fuel-free break area on land surrounding the dwelling that is owned or controlled by the owner in accordance with the provisions in “Recommended Fire Siting Standards for Dwellings and Structures and Fire Safety Design Standards for Roads” dated March 1, 1991, and published by Oregon Department of Forestry and shall demonstrate compliance with Table 1.*
- d. Proof that all of these items will be met includes proof of the slope to determine additional firebreak setbacks is required.*

Table 1 – Minimum Primary Safety Zone

<i>Slope</i>	<i>Feet of Primary Safety Zone</i>	<i>Feet of Additional Primary Safety Zone Down Slope</i>
0%	30	0
10%	30	50
20%	30	75
25%	30	100
40%	30	150

- 9. All new and replacement structures shall use non-combustible or fire resistant roofing materials, as may be approved by the certified official responsible for the building permit.*
- 10. Access to new dwellings shall meet road and driveway standards in Chapter VII.*

FINDING: Section 4.6.140(1) is only applicable in the creation of new parcels and that is not part of this request; therefore, it is not applicable.

Section 4.6.140(2) requires a setback from any road right-of-way. The provided plot plan illustrated that all setbacks for the proposed dwelling will be more than satisfied.

Section 4.6.140(3) applies to fences, hedges and walls. The proposal does not include any new fences, hedges, or wall. Therefore, this criterion does not apply.

Sections 4.6.140(4) require parking, loading, access and road standards be addressed. Driveway/Access/Parking Verification Permit application must be signed off prior to issuance of a Zoning Compliance Letter. Therefore, this criterion has been satisfied.

Section 4.6.140(5) requires that the property owners sign and record in the deed of records for the county a document binding the landowner, and the landowner's successors in interest, prohibiting them from pursuing claim for relief or cause of action alleging injury from farming or forest practices for which no action or claim is allowed under ORS 30.936 or 30.937. These forms shall be signed in front of a notary and recorded. This criterion was addressed above and will be made a condition of approval.

Section 4.6.140(6) requires a setback from any wetland. There are no mapped wetlands or water bodies requiring protection on, or adjacent to the subject property. Therefore, this criterion has been addressed.

Section 4.6.140(7)

(a) Requires the roofing material to be non-combustible or fire resistance. The applicant stated that *"Roofing materials will be non-combustible or fire resistant"*. As a condition of approval, the property owner shall be required to submit evidence certifying the roofing materials meet this requirement. Therefore, this criterion has been addressed.

(b) Requires that a dwelling not be located on a slope of greater than 40%. The applicant stated the following: *"The properties are on a plateau sloping slightly to the South West with the most Westerly portion sloping more steeply up to 55% slope. The majority of the properties (TL302 and TL303) are less than 10% slope. TL303 has a slope on the west side that is 50% at its steepest point. Dwelling will be on TL303. The dwelling foundation will be setback 80 ft from where the steeper slope begins"*. Based on the NRCS soil type data for 8C - Bullards sandy loam, the property slope around the dwelling site is less than 40%. Therefore, this criterion has been addressed.

(c) Requires the dwelling shall be located within a fire protection district or shall be provided with residential fire protection by contract. The dwelling will be located within the Bandon Fire Protection District; therefore, this criterion has been satisfied.

(d) The applicant shall meet the minimum fire protection standards. However, if these standards are impractical the applicants shall comply with alternative forms of fire protection. The subject property is within the Bandon Rural Fire Protection District. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable.

(e) States that if a dwelling has a chimney, it shall have a spark arrester. The applicant stated that *"Spark arrester(s) will be installed on any chimney installed on any structure on said properties"*. Therefore, this criterion has been addressed.

(f) Determines the primary and secondary fire safety setbacks. Based on the NRCS soil type data, Staff finds the primary and secondary fuel break slopes surrounding the proposed dwelling are 10-20%. The

applicant's will be required to install an 80 ft primary fuel free break, with a 100 ft secondary fuel break, around all structures on the subject property. The applicant is only responsible for primary and secondary fuel free breaks on land either owned or controlled by the landowner. This criterion will be made a condition of approval.

Section 4.6.140(8)

(a) Determines the primary and secondary fire safety setbacks. Based on the NRCS soil type data, Staff finds the primary and secondary fuel break slopes surrounding the proposed dwelling are 10-20%. The applicant's will be required to install an 80 ft primary fuel free break, with a 100 ft secondary fuel break, around all structures on the subject property. The applicant is only responsible for primary and secondary fuel free breaks on land either owned or controlled by the landowner. This criterion will be made a condition of approval.

(b) Requires sufficient ¾ inch hose for the perimeter of the primary fire break. The applicant stated that *"The property owner agrees to provide and maintain a water supply of a minimum of 500 gallons, 50psi pressure, and ¾ garden hose(s) positioned to reach perimeter of primary (30 ft) fire setback for structures"*. The property owner shall provide evidence of this prior to issuance of a Zoning Compliance Letter, this will be made a condition of approval. Therefore, this requirement has been addressed.

(c & d) Determines the primary and secondary fire safety setbacks. Based on the NRCS soil type data, Staff finds the primary and secondary fuel break slopes surrounding the proposed dwelling are 10-20%. The applicant's will be required to install an 80 ft primary fuel free break, with a 100 ft secondary fuel break, around all structures on the subject property. The applicant is only responsible for primary and secondary fuel free breaks on land either owned or controlled by the landowner. This criterion will be made a condition of approval.

Section 4.6.140 (9) Requires the roofing material to be non-combustible or fire resistance. The applicant stated that *"Roofing materials will be non-combustible or fire resistant"*. As a condition of approval, the property owner shall be required to submit evidence certifying the roofing materials meet this requirement. Therefore, this criterion has been addressed.

Section 4.6.140 (10) requires adequate access for firefighting equipment. The subject property is accessed off Molakai Road, which is a non-County maintained public dedicated easement. At the time of road inspection, prior to receiving a zoning compliance letter, the Roadmaster or his designee will confirm that all road standards have been met to provide adequate access for firefighting/emergency equipment. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable.

Therefore, all criteria in Section 4.6.140 Development and Siting Criteria have been addressed.

IV. DECISION

In conclusion Staff finds that the applicant has address most of the relevant criteria and the ones that have not been address or cannot be completed until after the approval is obtained have been made conditions of approval. Therefore, the proposed Template Dwelling meets the requirements of the Coos County Zoning and Land Development Ordinance, with conditions listed in Exhibit "A" of this report.

V. EXPIRATION:

Permits approved under ORS 215.416 for a proposed residential development on agricultural or forest land outside of an urban growth boundary under ORS 215.010 to 215.293 or 215.317 to 215.438 or under county legislation or regulation, the permit is valid for four years.

- A. *Extensions for Residential Development as provided for under ORS 215.213 (3) and (4), 215.284, 215.317, 215.705 (1) to (3), 215.720, 215.740, 215.750 and 215.755 (1) and (3) shall be granted as follows:*
- i. *First Extension - An extension of a permit for “residential development” as described in Subsection (1) above is valid for two (2) years.*
 - 1. *The applicant shall submit an application requesting an extension to the County Planning Department prior to expiration of the final decision. See Section 5.0.250 for time lines for final decisions. Untimely extension requests will not be processed.*
 - 2. *Upon the Planning Department receiving the applicable application and fee, staff shall verify that the application was received within the deadline and if so issue an extension.*
 - 3. *An extension of a permit as described in this section is not a land use decision as defined in ORS 197.015.*
 - ii. *Additional Extensions - A county may approve no more than five additional one-year extensions of a permit if:*
 - 1. *The applicant submits an application requesting the additional extension prior to the expiration of a previous extension;*
 - 2. *The applicable residential development statute has not been amended following the approval of the permit; and*
 - 3. *An applicable rule or land use regulation has not been amended following the issuance of the permit, unless allowed by the county, which may require that the applicant comply with the amended rule or land use regulation.*

An extension of a permit as described in this section is not a land use decision as defined in ORS 197.015.

This conditional use is for a residential development within a resource zone and is valid for four years for the date of final approval Saturday, June 12, 2027.

VII. NOTICE REQUIREMENTS:

A notice of decision will be provided to property owners within 750 feet of the subject properties and the following agencies, special districts, or parties: Bandon Rural Fire Protection District.

A Notice of Decision and Staff Report will be provided to the following:

Applicants/Owners, Department of Land Conservation and Development, Coos County Assessor’s Office and the Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners.

Adjacent property owners will receive a Notice of Decision and maps, but all other attachments can be found by contacting the Planning Department or visiting the website. If not found on the website the public may contact the department to view the official record.