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|  | Hardship Dwelling: A manufactured dwelling or recreational vehicle, or the temporary residential use of an existing building, in conjunction with an existing dwelling as a temporary use for the term of a hardship; | ACU | (4)(t), (5) |

(t) Hardship Dwelling - A manufactured dwelling or recreational vehicle, or the temporary residential use of an existing building, in conjunction with an existing dwelling as a temporary use for the term of a hardship suffered by the existing resident or a relative as defined in ORS 215.213 and 215.283. The manufactured dwelling shall use the same subsurface sewage disposal system used by the existing dwelling, if that disposal system is adequate to accommodate the additional dwelling. If the manufactured dwelling will use a public sanitary sewer system, such condition will not be required. Within three months of the end of the hardship, the manufactured dwelling or recreational vehicle shall be removed or demolished or, in the case of an existing building, the building shall be removed, demolished or returned to an allowed nonresidential use. A temporary residence approved under this subsection is not eligible for replacement under subsection (3)(o) of this rule. Governing bodies every two years shall review the permit authorizing such mobile homes. When the hardships end, governing bodies or their designate shall require the removal of such mobile homes. Oregon Department of Environmental Quality review and removal requirements also apply to such mobile homes. As used in this section, "hardship" means a medical hardship or hardship for the care of an aged or infirm person or persons;

(5) REVIEW CRITERIA FOR CONDITIONAL USES: A use authorized by section (4) of this rule may be allowed provided the following requirements or their equivalent are met. These requirements are designed to make the use compatible with forest operations and agriculture and to conserve values found on forest lands:

(A) The proposed use will not force a significant change in, or significantly increase the cost of, accepted farming or forest practices on agriculture or forest lands;

(B) The proposed use will not significantly increase fire hazard or significantly increase fire suppression costs or significantly increase risks to fire suppression personnel; and

(C) A written statement recorded with the deed or written contract with the county or its equivalent is obtained from the land owner that recognizes the rights of adjacent and nearby land owners to conduct forest operations consistent with the Forest Practices Act and Rules for uses authorized in subsections (4)(e), (m), (s), (t) and (w) of this rule.

(D) All uses must comply with applicable development standards and fires siting and safety standards.

### 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. Minimum Lot Size for the creation of new parcels shall be 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:
	1. 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.
7. Riparian vegetation may be removed to provide direct access for a water-dependent use if it is a listed permitted within the zoning district;
8. Riparian vegetation may be removed in order to allow establishment of authorized structural shoreline stabilization measures;
9. 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;
10. Riparian vegetation may be removed in order to site or properly maintain public utilities and road right-of-ways;
11. 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
12. 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”.
13. Riparian removal within the Coastal Shoreland Boundary will require a conditional use. See Special Development Considerations Coastal Shoreland Boundary.
14. 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.
15. All new dwellings and permanent structures and replacement dwellings and structures shall, at a minimum, meet the following standards. The dwelling shall be located within a fire protection district or shall be provided with residential fire protection by contract. If the dwelling is not within a fire protection district, the applicant shall provide evidence that the applicant has asked to be included within the nearest such district. If the applicant is outside the rural fire protection district, the applicant shall provide evidence that they have contacted the Coos Forest Protective Association of the proposed development.
16. The Planning Director may authorize alternative forms of fire protection when it is determined that these standards are impractical that shall comply with the following:
	1. The means selected may include a fire sprinkling system, onsite equipment and water storage or other methods that are reasonable, given the site conditions;
	2. If a water supply is required for fire protection, it 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 continuous year round flow of at least one cubic foot per second;
	3. The applicant shall provide verification from the Water Resources Department that any permits or registrations required for water diversion or storage have been obtained or that permits or registrations are not required for the use; and
	4. Road access shall be provided to within 15 feet of the water’s edge for firefighting pumping units. The road access shall accommodate the turnaround of firefighting equipment during fire season. Permanent signs shall be posted along the access route to indicate the location of the emergency water source.
17. Fire Siting Standards for New Dwellings:
	1. The property owner shall provide and maintain a water supply of at least 500 gallons with an operating water pressure of at least 50 PSI and sufficient ¾ inch garden hose to reach the perimeter of the primary fuel-free building setback.
	2. If another water supply (such as a swimming pool, pond, stream, or lake) is nearby, available, and suitable for fire protection, then road access to within 15 feet of the water’s edge shall be provided for pumping units. The road access shall accommodate the turnaround of firefighting equipment during the fire season. Permanent signs shall be posted along the access route to indicate the location of the emergency water source.
18. Firebreak:
	1. 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.
	2. Sufficient garden hose to reach the perimeter of the primary safety zone shall be available at all times.
	3. 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.

*Table 1 – Minimum Primary Safety Zone*

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Slope | Feet of Primary Safety Zone | Feet of Additional Primary Safety Zone Down Slope |
| **0%** | **30** | **0** |
| **10%** | **30** | **50** |
| **20%** | **30** | **75** |
| **25%** | **30** | **100** |
| **40%** | **30** | **150** |

1. 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.
2. If a water supply exceeding 4,000 gallons is suitable and available (within 100 feet of the driveway or road) for fire suppression, then road access and turning space shall be provided for fire protection pumping units to the source during fire season. This includes water supplies such as a swimming pool, tank or natural water supply (e.g. pond).
3. The dwelling shall not be sited on a slope of greater than 40 percent.
4. If the dwelling has a chimney or chimneys, each chimney shall have a spark arrester.
5. The dwelling shall be located upon a parcel within a fire protection district or shall be provided with residential fire protection by contract. If the dwelling is not within a fire protection district, the applicant shall provide evidence that the applicant has asked to be included within the nearest such district.
6. 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.
7. Access to new dwellings shall meet road and driveway standards in Chapter VII.