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COUNTY PLANNING

215.010 Definitions for ORS chapter 215. As used in ORS chapter 215:

(1) The terms defined in ORS 92.010 shall have the meanings given therein, except that "parcel":

(a) Includes a unit of land created:

(A) By partitioning land as defined in ORS 92.010;

(B) In compliance with all applicable planning, zoning and partitioning ordinances and regulations; or

(C) By deed or land sales contract, if there were no applicable planning, zoning or partitioning ordinances or regulations.

(b) Does not include a unit of land created solely to establish a separate tax account.

(2) "Tract" means one or more contiguous lots or parcels under the same ownership.

(3) The terms defined in ORS chapter 197 shall have the meanings given therein.

(4) "Farm use" has the meaning given that term in ORS 215.203.

(5) "The Willamette Valley" is Benton, Clackamas, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington and Yamhill Counties and the portion of Lane County lying east of the summit of the Coast Range. [Amended by 1955 c.756 §25; 1963 c.619 §1 (1); 1985 c.717 §4; 1993 c.792 §8]

215.020 Authority to establish county planning commissions. (1) The governing body of any county may create and provide for the organization and operations of one or more county planning commissions.

(2) This section shall be liberally construed and shall include the authority to create more than one planning commission, or subcommittee of a commission, for a county or the use of a joint planning commission or other intergovernmental agency for planning as authorized by ORS 190.003 to 190.110. [Amended by 1973 c.552 §1; 1975 c.787 §15]

215.030 Membership of planning commission. (1) The county planning commission shall consist of five, seven or nine members appointed by the governing body for four-year terms, or until their respective successors are appointed and qualified; provided that in the first instance the terms of the initial members shall be staggered for one, two, three and four years.

(2) A commission member may be removed by the governing body, after hearing, for misconduct or nonperformance of duty.

(3) Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled by the governing body for the unexpired term.

(4) Members of the commission shall serve without compensation other than reimbursement for duly authorized expenses.

(5) Members of a commission shall be residents of the various geographic areas of the county. No more than two voting members shall be engaged principally in the buying, selling or developing of real estate for profit, as individuals, or be members of any partnership or officers or employees of any corporation that is engaged principally in the buying, selling or developing of real estate for profit. No more than two voting members shall be engaged in the same kind of occupation, business, trade or profession.

(6) The governing body may designate one or more officers of the county to be nonvoting members of the commission.

(7) Except for subsection (5) of this section, the governing body may provide by ordinance for alternative rules to those specified in this section. [Amended by 1963 c.619 §2; 1973 c.552 §2; 1977 c.766 §1]

215.035 [1973 c.552 §10; renumbered 244.135 in 1993]

215.040 [Amended by 1973 c.552 §3; repealed by 1977 c.766 §16]

215.042 County to appoint planning director; term and duties of director. (1) The governing body of each county shall designate an individual to serve as planning director for the county responsible for administration of planning. The governing body shall provide employees as necessary to assist the director in carrying out responsibilities. The director shall be the chief administrative officer in charge of the planning department of the county, if one is created.

(2) The director shall provide assistance, as requested, to the planning commission and shall coordinate the functions of the commission with other departments, agencies and officers of the county that are engaged in functions related to planning for the use of lands within the county.

(3) The director shall serve at the pleasure of the governing body of the county. [1973 c.552 §9]

215.044 Solar access ordinances; purpose; standards. (1) County governing bodies may adopt and implement solar access ordinances. The ordinances shall provide and protect to the extent feasible solar access to the south face of buildings during solar heating hours, taking into account latitude, topography, microclimate, existing development, existing vegetation and planned uses and densities. The county governing body shall consider for inclusion in any solar access ordinance, but not be limited to, standards for:

- (a) The orientation of new streets, lots and parcels;
- (b) The placement, height, bulk and orientation of new buildings;
- (c) The type and placement of new trees on public street rights of way and other public property; and
- (d) Planned uses and densities to conserve energy, facilitate the use of solar energy, or both.

(2) The Department of Energy shall actively encourage and assist county governing bodies' efforts to protect and provide for solar access.

(3) As used in this section, "solar heating hours" means those hours between three hours before and three hours after the sun is at its highest point above the horizon on December 21. [1981 c.722 §2]

215.046 [1973 c.552 §11; repealed by 1977 c.766 §16]

215.047 Effect of comprehensive plan and land use regulations on solar access ordinances. Solar access ordinances shall not be in conflict with acknowledged comprehensive plans and land use regulations. [1981 c.722 §3]

215.050 Comprehensive planning, zoning and subdivision ordinances; copies available. (1) Except as provided in ORS 527.722, the county governing body shall adopt and may from time to time revise a comprehensive plan and zoning, subdivision and other ordinances applicable to all of the land in the county. The plan and related ordinances may be adopted and revised part by part or by geographic area.

(2) Zoning, subdivision or other ordinances or regulations and any revisions or amendments thereof shall be designed to implement the adopted county comprehensive plan.

(3) A county shall maintain copies of its comprehensive plan and land use regulations, as defined in ORS 197.015, for sale to the public at a charge not to exceed the cost of copying and assembling the material. [Amended by 1955 c.439 §2; 1963 c.619 §3; 1973 c.552 §4; 1977 c.766 §2; 1981 c.748 §41; 1987 c.919 §5; 1991 c.363 §1]

215.055 [1955 c.439 §3; 1963 c.619 §4; 1971 c.13 §2; 1971 c.739 §1; 1973 c.80 §43; 1975 c.153 §1; repealed by 1977 c.766 §16]

215.060 Procedure for action on plan; notice; hearing. Action by the governing body of a county regarding the plan shall have no legal effect unless the governing body first conducts one or more public hearings on the plan and unless 10 days' advance public notice of each of the hearings is published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or, in case the plan as it is to be heard concerns only part of the

county, is so published in the territory so concerned and unless a majority of the members of the governing body approves the action. The notice provisions of this section shall not restrict the giving of notice by other means, including mail, radio and television. [Amended by 1963 c.619 §5; 1967 c.589 §1; 1973 c.552 §6]

215.070 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.080 Power to enter upon land. The commission, and any of its members, officers and employees, in the performance of their functions, may enter upon any land and make examinations and surveys and place and maintain the necessary monuments and markers thereon.

215.090 Information made available to commission. Public officials, departments and agencies, having information, maps or other data deemed by the planning commission pertinent to county planning shall make such information available for the use of the commission. [Amended by 1977 c.766 §3]

215.100 Cooperation with other agencies. The county planning commission shall advise and cooperate with other planning commissions within the state, and shall upon request, or on its own initiative, furnish advice or reports to any city, county, officer or department on any problem comprehended in county planning.

215.104 [1955 c.439 §4; 1963 c.619 §6; 1967 c.589 §2; 1973 c.552 §7; repealed by 1977 c.766 §16]

215.108 [1955 c.439 §5; 1961 c.607 §1; repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.110 Recommendation of ordinances to implement plan; content; enactment; referral; retroactivity prohibited. (1) A planning commission may recommend to the governing body ordinances intended to implement part or all of the comprehensive plan. The ordinances may provide, among other things, for:

(a) Zoning;

(b) Official maps showing the location and dimensions of, and the degree of permitted access to, existing and proposed thoroughfares, easements and property needed for public purposes;

(c) Preservation of the integrity of the maps by controls over construction, by making official maps parts of county deed records, and by other action not violative of private property rights;

(d) Conservation of the natural resources of the county;

(e) Controlling subdivision and partitioning of land;

(f) Renaming public thoroughfares;

(g) Protecting and assuring access to incident solar energy;

(h) Protecting and assuring access to wind for potential electrical generation or mechanical application; and

(i) Numbering property.

(2) The governing body may enact, amend or repeal ordinances to assist in carrying out a comprehensive plan. If an ordinance is recommended by a planning commission, the governing body may make any amendments to the recommendation required in the public interest. If an ordinance is initiated by the governing body, it shall, prior to enactment, request a report and recommendation regarding the ordinance from the planning commission, if one exists, and allow a reasonable time for submission of the report and recommendation.

(3) The governing body may refer to the electors of the county for their approval or rejection an ordinance or amendments thereto for which this section provides. If only a part of the county is affected, the ordinance or amendment may be referred to that part only.

(4) An ordinance enacted by authority of this section may prescribe fees and appeal procedures necessary or convenient for carrying out the purposes of the ordinance.

(5) An ordinance enacted by authority of this section may prescribe limitations designed to encourage and protect the installation and use of solar and wind energy systems.

(6) No retroactive ordinance shall be enacted under the provisions of this section. [Amended by 1963 c.619 §7; 1973 c.696 §22; 1975 c.153 §2; 1977 c.766 §4; 1979 c.671 §2; 1981 c.590 §7]

215.120 [Amended by 1957 c.568 §2; repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.124 [1955 c.683 §2, 4; 1957 c.568 §3; repealed by 1959 c.387 §1]

215.126 [1955 c.683 §3; 1957 c.568 §1; 1959 c.387 §2; repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.130 Application of ordinances; alteration of nonconforming use. (1) Any legislative ordinance relating to land use planning or zoning shall be a local law within the meaning of, and subject to, ORS 250.155 to 250.235.

(2) An ordinance designed to carry out a county comprehensive plan and a county comprehensive plan shall apply to:

(a) The area within the county also within the boundaries of a city as a result of extending the boundaries of the city or creating a new city unless, or until the city has by ordinance or other provision provided otherwise; and

(b) The area within the county also within the boundaries of a city if the governing body of such city adopts an ordinance

declaring the area within its boundaries subject to the county's land use planning and regulatory ordinances, officers and procedures and the county governing body consents to the conferral of jurisdiction.

(3) An area within the jurisdiction of city land use planning and regulatory provisions that is withdrawn from the city or an area within a city that disincorporates shall remain subject to such plans and regulations which shall be administered by the county until the county provides otherwise.

(4) County ordinances designed to implement a county comprehensive plan shall apply to publicly owned property.

(5) The lawful use of any building, structure or land at the time of the enactment or amendment of any zoning ordinance or regulation may be continued. Alteration of any such use may be permitted to reasonably continue the use. Alteration of any such use shall be permitted when necessary to comply with any lawful requirement for alteration in the use. A change of ownership or occupancy shall be permitted.

(6) Restoration or replacement of any use described in subsection (5) of this section may be permitted when the restoration is made necessary by fire, other casualty or natural disaster. Restoration or replacement shall be commenced within one year from the occurrence of the fire, casualty or natural disaster.

(7) Any use described in subsection (5) of this section may not be resumed after a period of interruption or abandonment unless the resumed use conforms with the requirements of zoning ordinances or regulations applicable at the time of the proposed resumption.

(8) Any proposal for the alteration of a use under subsection (5) of this section, except an alteration necessary to comply with a lawful requirement, for the restoration or replacement of a use under subsection (6) of this section or for the resumption of a use under subsection (7) of this section shall be subject to the provisions of ORS 215.416.

(9) As used in this section, "alteration" of a nonconforming use includes:

(a) A change in the use of no greater adverse impact to the neighborhood; and

(b) A change in the structure or physical improvements of no greater adverse impact to the neighborhood. [Amended by 1961 c.607 §2; 1963 c.577 §4; 1963 c.619 §9; 1969 c.460 §1; 1973 c.503 §2; 1977 c.766 §5; 1979 c.190 §406; 1979 c.610 §1; 1993 c.792 §52]

215.140 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.150 [Amended by 1955 c.439 §8; repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.160 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.170 Authority of cities in unincorporated area. The powers of an incorporated city to control subdivision and other partitioning of land and to rename thoroughfares in adjacent unincorporated areas shall continue unimpaired by ORS 215.010 to 215.190 and 215.402 to 215.438 until the county governing body that has jurisdiction over the area adopts regulations for controlling subdivision there. Any part of the area subject to the county regulations shall cease to be subject to the two powers of the city, unless otherwise provided in an urban growth area management agreement jointly adopted by a city and county to establish procedures for regulating land use outside the city limits and within an urban growth boundary acknowledged under ORS 197.251. (Amended by 1963 c.619 §10; 1983 c.570 §4)

215.180 [1955 c.439 §6; 1963 c.619 §11; repealed by 1977 c.766 §16]

215.185 Remedies for unlawful structures or land use. (1) In case a building or other structure is, or is proposed to be, located, constructed, maintained, repaired, altered, or used, or any land is, or is proposed to be, used, in violation of an ordinance or regulation designed to implement a comprehensive plan, the governing body of the county or a person whose interest in real property in the county is or may be affected by the violation, may, in addition to other remedies provided by law, institute injunction, mandamus, abatement, or other appropriate proceedings to prevent, temporarily or permanently enjoin, abate, or remove the unlawful location, construction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or use. When a temporary restraining order is granted in a suit instituted by a person who is not exempt from furnishing bonds or undertakings under ORS 22.010, the person shall furnish undertaking as provided in ORCP 82 A(1).

(2) The court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney fees and expenses in a judicial proceeding authorized by this section that involves a dwelling approved to relieve a temporary hardship. However, if the court allows the plaintiff reasonable attorney fees or expenses, such fees or expenses shall not be charged to the county if the county did not actively defend itself or the landowner in the proceeding. [1955 c.439 §7; 1963 c.619 §12; 1977 c.766 §6; 1981 c.898 §48; 1988 c.826 §5]

215.190 Violation of ordinances or regulations. No person shall locate, construct, maintain, repair, alter, or use a building or other structure or use or transfer land in violation of an ordinance or regulation authorized by ORS 215.010 to 215.190 and 215.402 to 215.438. [1955 c.439 §9; 1963 c.619 §13]

215.200 [1957 s.s. c.11 §1; renumbered 215.285]

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE (Exclusive Farm Use Zones)

215.203 Zoning ordinances establishing exclusive farm use zones; definitions. (1) Zoning ordinances may be adopted to zone designated areas of land within the county as exclusive farm use zones. Land within such zones shall be used exclusively for farm use except as otherwise provided in ORS 215.213, 215.283 or 215.284. Farm use zones shall be established only when such zoning is consistent with the comprehensive plan.

(2)(a) As used in this section, "farm use" means the current employment of land for the primary purpose of obtaining a profit in money by raising, harvesting and selling crops or the feeding, breeding, management and sale of, or the produce of, livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals or honeybees or for dairying and the sale of dairy products or any other agricultural or horticultural use or animal husbandry or any combination thereof. "Farm use" includes the preparation and storage of the products raised on such land for human use and animal use and disposal by marketing or otherwise. "Farm use" also includes the current employment of land for the primary purpose of obtaining a profit in money by stabling or training equines. "Farm use" also includes the propagation, cultivation, maintenance and harvesting of aquatic species. It does not include the use of land subject to the provisions of ORS chapter 321, except land used exclusively for growing cultured Christmas trees as defined in subsection (3) of this section or land described in ORS 321.267 (1)(c) or 321.415 (5).

(b) "Current employment" of land for farm use includes:

(A) Farmland, the operation or use of which is subject to any farm-related government program;

(B) Land lying fallow for one year as a normal and regular requirement of good agricultural husbandry;

(C) Land planted in orchards or other perennials, other than land specified in subparagraph (D) of this paragraph, prior to maturity;

(D) Land not in an exclusive farm use zone which has not been eligible for assessment at special farm use value in the year prior to planting the current crop and has been planted in orchards, cultured Christmas trees or vineyards for at least three years;

(E) Wasteland, in an exclusive farm use zone, dry or covered with water, neither economically tillable nor grazeable, lying in or adjacent to and in common ownership

with a farm use land and which is not currently being used for any economic farm use;

(F) Land under buildings supporting accepted farm practices;

(G) Water impoundments lying in or adjacent to and in common ownership with farm use land;

(H) Any land constituting a woodlot, not to exceed 20 acres, contiguous to and owned by the owner of land specially valued for farm use even if the land constituting the woodlot is not utilized in conjunction with farm use;

(I) Land lying idle for no more than one year where the absence of farming activity is due to the illness of the farmer or member of the farmer's immediate family. For purposes of this paragraph, illness includes injury or infirmity whether or not such illness results in death;

(J) Any land described under ORS 321.267 (1)(e) or 321.415 (5); and

(K) Any land in an exclusive farm use zone used for the storage of agricultural products that would otherwise be disposed of through open field burning or propane flaming.

(c) As used in this subsection, "accepted farming practice" means a mode of operation that is common to farms of a similar nature, necessary for the operation of such farms to obtain a profit in money, and customarily utilized in conjunction with farm use.

(3) "Cultured Christmas trees" means trees:

(a) Grown on lands used exclusively for that purpose, capable of preparation by intensive cultivation methods such as plowing or turning over the soil;

(b) Of a species for which the Department of Revenue requires a "Report of Christmas Trees Harvested" for purposes of ad valorem taxation;

(c) Managed to produce trees meeting U.S. No. 2 or better standards for Christmas trees as specified by the Agriculture Marketing Services of the United States Department of Agriculture; and

(d) Evidencing periodic maintenance practices of shearing for Douglas fir and pine species, weed and brush control and one or more of the following practices: Basal pruning, fertilizing, insect and disease control, stump culture, soil cultivation, irrigation. [1963 c.577 §2; 1963 c.619 §1(2), (3); 1967 c.386 §1; 1973 c.503 §3; 1975 c.210 §1; 1977 c.766 §7; 1977 c.893 §17a; 1979 c.480 §1; 1981 c.804 §73; 1983 c.826 §18; 1985 c.604 §2; 1987 c.305 §4; 1989 c.653 §1; 1989 c.887 §7; 1991 c.459 §344; 1991 c.714 §4; 1993 c.704 §1]

215.205 [1957 s.s. c.11 §2; renumbered 215.295]

215.207 Absence of farming activity due to illness; rules of Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section and ORS 215.203 (2)(b)(I). [1989 c.653 §2]

Note: 215.207 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 215 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

215.210 [Amended by 1955 c.652 §6; renumbered 215.305]

215.213 Uses permitted in exclusive farm use zones in counties that adopted marginal lands system prior to 1993. (1) In counties that have adopted marginal lands provisions under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition), the following uses may be established in any area zoned for exclusive farm use:

(a) Public or private schools, including all buildings essential to the operation of a school.

(b) Churches and cemeteries in conjunction with churches.

(c) The propagation or harvesting of a forest product.

(d) Utility facilities necessary for public service, except commercial facilities for the purpose of generating power for public use by sale and transmission towers over 200 feet in height.

(e) A dwelling on real property used for farm use if the dwelling is:

(A) Located on the same lot or parcel as the dwelling of the farm operator; and

(B) Occupied by a relative, which means grandparent, grandchild, parent, child, brother or sister of the farm operator or the farm operator's spouse, whose assistance in the management of the farm use is or will be required by the farm operator.

(f) Nonresidential buildings customarily provided in conjunction with farm use.

(g) A dwelling customarily provided in conjunction with farm use if the dwelling is on a lot or parcel that is managed as part of a farm operation not smaller than the minimum lot size in a farm zone with a minimum lot size acknowledged under ORS 197.251.

(h) Operations for the exploration for and production of geothermal resources as defined by ORS 522.005 and oil and gas as defined by ORS 520.005, including the placement and operation of compressors, separators and other customary production equipment for an individual well adjacent to the wellhead. Any activities or construction relating to such operations shall not be a basis for an exception under ORS 197.732 (1)(a) or (b).

- (i) Operations for the exploration for minerals as defined by ORS 517.750. Any activities or construction relating to such operations shall not be a basis for an exception under ORS 197.732 (1)(a) or (b).
- (j) A site for the disposal of solid waste that has been ordered to be established by the Environmental Quality Commission under ORS 459.049, together with equipment, facilities or buildings necessary for its operation.
- (k) One manufactured dwelling in conjunction with an existing dwelling as a temporary use for the term of a hardship suffered by the existing resident or a relative of the resident.
- (l) The breeding, kenneling and training of greyhounds for racing in any county over 200,000 in population in which there is located a greyhound racing track or in a county of over 200,000 in population contiguous to such a county.
- (m) Climbing and passing lanes within the right of way existing as of July 1, 1987.
- (n) Reconstruction or modification of public roads and highways, not including the addition of travel lanes, where no removal or displacement of buildings would occur, or no new land parcels result.
- (o) Temporary public road and highway detours that will be abandoned and restored to original condition or use at such time as no longer needed.
- (p) Minor betterment of existing public road and highway related facilities, such as maintenance yards, weigh stations and rest areas, within right of way existing as of July 1, 1987, and contiguous public-owned property utilized to support the operation and maintenance of public roads and highways.
- (q) A replacement dwelling to be used in conjunction with farm use if the existing dwelling has been listed in a county inventory as historic property as defined in ORS 358.480.
- (r) Seasonal farm-worker housing as defined in ORS 197.675.
- (s) Creation of, restoration of or enhancement of wetlands.
- (t) A winery, as described in ORS 215.452.
- (u) Alteration, restoration or replacement of a lawfully established dwelling that:
- (A) Has intact exterior walls and roof structure;
 - (B) Has indoor plumbing consisting of a kitchen sink, toilet and bathing facilities connected to a sanitary waste disposal system;
 - (C) Has interior wiring for interior lights;
 - (D) Has a heating system; and
 - (E) In the case of replacement, is removed, demolished or converted to an allowable nonresidential use within three months of the completion of the replacement dwelling.
- (v) Farm stands, if:
- (A) The structures are designed and used for the sale of farm crops and livestock grown on farms in the local agricultural area, including the sale of retail incidental items, if the sales of the incidental items make up no more than 25 percent of the total sales of the farm stand; and
 - (B) The farm stand does not include structures designed for occupancy as a residence or for activities other than the sale of farm crops and livestock and does not include structures for banquets, public gatherings or public entertainment.
- (2) In counties that have adopted marginal lands provisions under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition), the following uses may be established in any area zoned for exclusive farm use subject to ORS 215.296:
- (a) A dwelling in conjunction with farm use or the propagation or harvesting of a forest product on a lot or parcel that is managed as part of a farm operation or woodlot if the farm operation or woodlot:
 - (A) Consists of 20 or more acres; and
 - (B) Is not smaller than the average farm or woodlot in the county producing at least \$2,500 in annual gross income from the crops, livestock or forest products to be raised on the farm operation or woodlot.
 - (b) A dwelling in conjunction with farm use or the propagation or harvesting of a forest product on a lot or parcel that is managed as part of a farm operation or woodlot smaller than required under paragraph (a) of this subsection, if the lot or parcel:
 - (A) Has produced at least \$20,000 in annual gross farm income in two consecutive calendar years out of the three calendar years before the year in which the application for the dwelling was made or is planted in perennials capable of producing upon harvest an average of at least \$20,000 in annual gross farm income; or
 - (B) Is a woodlot capable of producing an average over the growth cycle of \$20,000 in gross annual income.
 - (c) Commercial activities that are in conjunction with farm use.
 - (d) Operations conducted for:

(A) Mining and processing of geothermal resources as defined by ORS 522.005 and oil and gas as defined by ORS 520.005, not otherwise permitted under subsection (1)(h) of this section;

(B) Mining, crushing or stockpiling of aggregate and other mineral and other subsurface resources subject to ORS 215.298;

(C) Processing, as defined by ORS 517.750, of aggregate into asphalt or portland cement; and

(D) Processing of other mineral resources and other subsurface resources.

(e) Community centers owned and operated by a governmental agency or a nonprofit community organization, hunting and fishing preserves, parks, playgrounds and campgrounds.

(f) Golf courses.

(g) Commercial utility facilities for the purpose of generating power for public use by sale.

(h) Personal-use airports for airplanes and helicopter pads, including associated hangar, maintenance and service facilities. A personal-use airport as used in this section means an airstrip restricted, except for aircraft emergencies, to use by the owner, and, on an infrequent and occasional basis, by invited guests, and by commercial aviation activities in connection with agricultural operations. No aircraft may be based on a personal-use airport other than those owned or controlled by the owner of the airstrip. Exceptions to the activities permitted under this definition may be granted through waiver action by the Department of Transportation in specific instances. A personal-use airport lawfully existing as of September 13, 1975, shall continue to be permitted subject to any applicable rules of the Department of Transportation.

(i) A facility for the primary processing of forest products, provided that such facility is found to not seriously interfere with accepted farming practices and is compatible with farm uses described in ORS 215.203 (2). Such a facility may be approved for a one-year period which is renewable. These facilities are intended to be only portable or temporary in nature. The primary processing of a forest product, as used in this section, means the use of a portable chipper or stud mill or other similar methods of initial treatment of a forest product in order to enable its shipment to market. Forest products, as used in this section, means timber grown upon a parcel of land or contiguous land where the primary processing facility is located.

(j) A site for the disposal of solid waste approved by the governing body of a city or county or both and for which a permit has been granted under ORS 459.245 by the Department of Environmental Quality together with equipment, facilities or buildings necessary for its operation.

(k) Dog kennels not described in subsection (1)(L) of this section.

(L) Residential homes as defined in ORS 197.660, in existing dwellings.

(m) The propagation, cultivation, maintenance and harvesting of aquatic species.

(n) Home occupations as provided in ORS 215.448.

(o) Transmission towers over 200 feet in height.

(p) Construction of additional passing and travel lanes requiring the acquisition of right of way but not resulting in the creation of new land parcels.

(q) Reconstruction or modification of public roads and highways involving the removal or displacement of buildings but not resulting in the creation of new land parcels.

(r) Improvement of public road and highway related facilities such as maintenance yards, weigh stations and rest areas, where additional property or right of way is required but not resulting in the creation of new land parcels.

(s) A destination resort which is approved consistent with the requirements of any statewide planning goal relating to the siting of a destination resort.

(t) Room and board arrangements for a maximum of five unrelated persons in existing residences.

(u)(A) A living history museum related to resource based activities owned and operated by a governmental agency or a local historical society, together with limited commercial activities and facilities that are directly related to the use and enjoyment of the museum and located within authentic buildings of the depicted historic period or the museum administration building, if areas other than an exclusive farm use zone cannot accommodate the museum and related activities or if the museum administration buildings and parking lot are located within one quarter mile of the metropolitan urban growth boundary.

(B) As used in this paragraph:

(i) "Living history museum" means a facility designed to depict and interpret everyday life and culture of some specific historic period using authentic buildings, tools, equipment and people to simulate past activities and events; and

(ii) "Local historical society" means the local historical society, recognized as such by the county governing body and organized under ORS chapter 65.

(3) In counties that have adopted marginal lands provisions under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition), a single-family residential dwelling not provided in conjunction with farm use may be established on a lot or parcel with soils predominantly in capability classes IV through VIII as determined by the Agricultural Capability Classification System in use by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service on October 15, 1983. A proposed dwelling is subject to approval of the governing body or its designate in any area zoned for exclusive farm use upon written findings showing all of the following:

(a) The dwelling or activities associated with the dwelling will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farming practices on nearby lands devoted to farm use.

(b) The dwelling is situated upon generally unsuitable land for the production of farm crops and livestock, considering the terrain, adverse soil or land conditions, drainage and flooding, location and size of the tract. A lot or parcel shall not be considered unsuitable solely because of its size or location if it can reasonably be put to farm use in conjunction with other land.

(c) Complies with such other conditions as the governing body or its designate considers necessary.

(4) In counties that have adopted marginal lands provisions under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition), one single-family dwelling, not provided in conjunction with farm use, may be established in any area zoned for exclusive farm use on a lot or parcel described in subsection (7) of this section that is not larger than three acres upon written findings showing:

(a) The dwelling or activities associated with the dwelling will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farming practices on nearby lands devoted to farm use;

(b) If the lot or parcel is located within the Willamette Greenway, a floodplain or a geological hazard area, the dwelling complies with conditions imposed by local ordinances relating specifically to the Willamette Greenway, floodplains or geological hazard areas, whichever is applicable; and

(c) The dwelling complies with other conditions considered necessary by the governing body or its designate.

(5) Upon receipt of an application for a permit under subsection (4) of this section, the governing body shall notify:

(a) Owners of land that is within 250 feet of the lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be established; and

(b) Persons who have requested notice of such applications and who have paid a reasonable fee imposed by the county to cover the cost of such notice.

(6) The notice required in subsection (5) of this section shall specify that persons have 15 days following the date of postmark of the notice to file a written objection on the grounds only that the dwelling or activities associated with it would force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farming practices on nearby lands devoted to farm use. If no objection is received, the governing body or its designate shall approve or disapprove the application. If an objection is received, the governing body shall set the matter for hearing in the manner prescribed in ORS 215.402 to 215.438. The governing body may charge the reasonable costs of the notice required by subsection (5)(a) of this section to the applicant for the permit requested under subsection (4) of this section.

(7) Subsection (4) of this section applies to a lot or parcel lawfully created between January 1, 1948, and July 1, 1983. For the purposes of this section:

(a) Only one lot or parcel exists if:

(A) A lot or parcel described in this section is contiguous to one or more lots or parcels described in this section; and

(B) On July 1, 1983, greater than possessory interests are held in those contiguous lots, parcels or lots and parcels by the same person, spouses or a single partnership or business entity, separately or in tenancy in common.

(b) "Contiguous" means lots, parcels or lots and parcels that have a common boundary, including but not limited to, lots, parcels or lots and parcels separated only by a public road.

(8) A person who sells or otherwise transfers real property in an exclusive farm use zone may retain a life estate in a dwelling on that property and in a tract of land under and around the dwelling.

(9) No final approval of a nonfarm use under this section shall be given unless any additional taxes imposed upon the change in use have been paid.

(10) Roads, highways and other transportation facilities and improvements not allowed under subsections (1) and (2) of this section may be established, subject to the

approval of the governing body or its designate, in areas zoned for exclusive farm use subject to:

(a) Adoption of an exception to the goal related to agricultural lands and to any other applicable goal with which the facility or improvement does not comply; or

(b) ORS 215.296 for those uses identified by rule of the Land Conservation and Development Commission as provided in section 3, chapter 529, Oregon Laws 1993. [1963 c.577 §3; 1963 c.619 §1a; 1969 c.258 §1; 1973 c.503 §4; 1975 c. 551 §1; 1975 c.552 §32; 1977 c.766 §8; 1977 c.788 §2; 1979 c.480 §6; 1979 c.773 §10; 1981 c.748 §44; 1983 c.748 §3; 1983 c.826 §6; 1983 c.827 §27b; 1985 c.544 §2; 1985 c.583 §1; 1985 c.604 §3; 1985 c.717 §5; 1985 c.811 §12; 1987 c.227 §1; 1987 c.729 §5; 1987 c.886 §9; 1989 c.224 §25; 1989 c.525 §1; 1989 c.564 §7; 1989 c.648 §59; 1989 c.739 §1; 1989 c.837 §26; 1989 c.861 §1; 1989 c.964 §10; 1991 c.459 §345; 1991 c.866 §1; 1991 c.950 §2; 1993 c.466 §1; 1993 c.469 §5; 1993 c.704 §2; 1993 c.792 §29a]

215.214 [1979 c.773 §11; 1983 c.743 §4; 1983 c.826 §10; 1985 c.565 §29; 1987 c.729 §5c; repealed by 1993 c.792 §55]

215.215 Reestablishment of nonfarm use. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 215.130 (6), if a nonfarm use exists in an exclusive farm use zone and is unintentionally destroyed by fire, other casualty or natural disaster, the county may allow by its zoning regulations such use to be reestablished to its previous nature and extent, but the reestablishment shall meet all other building, plumbing, sanitation and other codes, ordinances and permit requirements.

(2) Consistent with ORS 215.243, the county governing body may zone for the appropriate nonfarm use one or more lots or parcels in the interior of an exclusive farm use zone if the lots or parcels were physically developed for the nonfarm use prior to the establishment of the exclusive farm use zone. [1977 c.664 §41; 1991 c.67 §49]

215.220 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.223 Procedure for adopting zoning ordinances; notice. (1) No zoning ordinance enacted by the county governing body may have legal effect unless prior to its enactment the governing body or the planning commission conducts one or more public hearings on the ordinance and unless 10 days' advance public notice of each hearing is published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or, in case the ordinance applies to only a part of the county, is so published in that part of the county.

(2) The notice provisions of this section shall not restrict the giving of notice by other means, including mail, radio and television.

(3) In effecting a zone change the proceedings for which are commenced at the request of a property owner, the governing body shall in addition to other notice give

individual notice of the request by mail to the record owners of property within 250 feet of the property for which a zone change has been requested. The failure of the property owner to receive the notice described shall not invalidate any zone change.

(4) Notice of a public hearing on a zone change pursuant to the application of a property owner shall be provided to the owner of an airport, defined by the Department of Transportation as a "public use airport" if:

(a) The name and address of the airport owner has been provided by the Department of Transportation to the county planning authority; and

(b) The property subject to the zone change application is:

(A) Within 5,000 feet of the side or end of a runway of an airport determined by the Department of Transportation to be a "visual airport"; or

(B) Within 10,000 feet of the side or end of the runway of an airport determined by the Department of Transportation to be an "instrument airport."

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4) of this section, notice of a zone change hearing need not be provided as set forth in subsection (4) of this section if the zone change would only allow a structure less than 35 feet in height and the property is located outside the runway "approach surface" as defined by the Department of Transportation.

(6) The failure of an airport owner to receive notice, which was mailed, shall not invalidate any zone change.

(7) Before enacting at the request of a property owner an ordinance which would change the zone of property which includes all or part of a mobile home or manufactured dwelling park as defined in ORS 446.003, the governing body shall give written notice by first class mail to each existing mailing address for tenants of the mobile home or manufactured dwelling park at least 20 days but not more than 40 days before the date of the first hearing on the ordinance. The governing body may require an applicant for such a zone change to pay the costs of such notice. The failure of a tenant to receive a notice which was mailed shall not invalidate any zone change. [1963 c.619 §8; 1967 c.589 §3; 1985 c.473 §14; 1987 c.106 §1; 1989 c.648 §60]

215.230 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.233 Validity of ordinances and development patterns adopted before September 2, 1963. Nothing in ORS 215.010, 215.030, 215.050, 215.060 and 215.110 to 215.213, 215.223 and this section shall impair

the validity of ordinances enacted prior to September 2, 1963. All development patterns made and adopted prior to that time shall be deemed to meet the requirements of ORS 215.010, 215.030, 215.050, 215.060 and 215.110 to 215.213, 215.223 and this section concerning comprehensive plans. [1963 c.619 §14; 1971 c.13 §3; 1985 c.565 §30]

215.236 Establishing nonfarm dwelling in exclusive farm use zone; procedures; disqualification for farm use valuation; additional tax or penalty; requalification.

(1) As used in this section, "dwelling" means a single-family residential dwelling not provided in conjunction with farm use.

(2) The governing body or its designate shall not grant final approval of an application made under ORS 215.213 (3) or 215.284 (1), (2), (3) or (4) for the establishment of a dwelling on a lot or parcel in an exclusive farm use zone that is, or has been, receiving special assessment without evidence that the lot or parcel upon which the dwelling is proposed has been disqualified for special assessment at value for farm use under ORS 308.370 or other special assessment under ORS 308.765, 321.257 to 321.381, 321.730 or 321.815 and any additional tax imposed as the result of disqualification has been paid.

(3) The governing body or its designate may grant tentative approval of an application made under ORS 215.213 (3) or 215.284 (1), (2), (3) or (4) for the establishment of a dwelling on a lot or parcel in an exclusive farm use zone that is specially assessed at value for farm use under ORS 308.370 upon making the findings required by ORS 215.213 (3) or 215.284 (1), (2), (3) or (4). An application for the establishment of a dwelling that has been tentatively approved shall be given final approval by the governing body or its designate upon receipt of evidence that the lot or parcel upon which establishment of the dwelling is proposed has been disqualified for special assessment at value for farm use under ORS 308.370 and any additional tax imposed as the result of disqualification has been paid.

(4) The owner of a lot or parcel upon which the establishment of a dwelling has been tentatively approved as provided by subsection (3) of this section shall, before final approval, simultaneously:

(a) Notify the county assessor that the lot or parcel is no longer being used as farmland;

(b) Request that the county assessor disqualify the lot or parcel for special assessment under ORS 308.370, 308.765, 321.257 to 321.381, 321.730 or 321.815; and

(c) Pay any additional tax imposed upon disqualification from special assessment.

(5) A lot or parcel that has been disqualified pursuant to subsection (4) of this section shall not requalify for special assessment unless, when combined with another contiguous lot or parcel, it constitutes a qualifying parcel.

(6) When the owner of a lot or parcel upon which the establishment of a dwelling has been tentatively approved notifies the county assessor that the lot or parcel is no longer being used as farmland and requests disqualification of the lot or parcel for special assessment at value for farm use, the county assessor shall:

(a) Disqualify the lot or parcel for special assessment at value for farm use under ORS 308.370 or other special assessment by removing the special assessment;

(b) Provide the owner of the lot or parcel with written notice of the disqualification; and

(c) Impose the additional tax, if any, provided by statute upon disqualification.

(7) The Department of Consumer and Business Services, a building official, as defined in ORS 456.715 (1), or any other agency or official responsible for the administration and enforcement of the state building code, as defined in ORS 455.010, shall not issue a building permit for the construction of a dwelling on a lot or parcel in an exclusive farm use zone without evidence that the owner of the lot or parcel upon which the dwelling is proposed to be constructed has paid the additional tax, if any, imposed by the county assessor under subsection (6)(c) of this section. [1981 c.748 §46; 1983 c.462 §14; 1983 c.570 §6; 1983 c.826 §23; 1985 c.717 §6; 1985 c.811 §6; 1987 c.305 §5; 1987 c.414 §147; 1991 c.469 §346; 1993 c.792 §27; 1993 c.801 §36a]

215.240 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.243 Agricultural land use policy.

The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Open land used for agricultural use is an efficient means of conserving natural resources that constitute an important physical, social, aesthetic and economic asset to all of the people of this state, whether living in rural, urban or metropolitan areas of the state.

(2) The preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land is necessary to the conservation of the state's economic resources and the preservation of such land in large blocks is necessary in maintaining the agricultural economy of the state and for the assurance of adequate, healthful and nutritious food for the people of this state and nation.

(3) Expansion of urban development into rural areas is a matter of public concern be-

cause of the unnecessary increases in costs of community services, conflicts between farm and urban activities and the loss of open space and natural beauty around urban centers occurring as the result of such expansion.

(4) Exclusive farm use zoning as provided by law, substantially limits alternatives to the use of rural land and, with the importance of rural lands to the public, justifies incentives and privileges offered to encourage owners of rural lands to hold such lands in exclusive farm use zones. [1973 c.503 §1]

215.250 [Repealed by 1973 c.619 §16]

215.253 Restrictive local ordinances affecting farm use zones prohibited; exception. (1) No state agency, city, county or political subdivision of this state may exercise any of its powers to enact local laws or ordinances or impose restrictions or regulations affecting any farm use land situated within an exclusive farm use zone established under ORS 215.203 or within an area designated as marginal land under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition) in a manner that would unreasonably restrict or regulate farm structures or that would unreasonably restrict or regulate accepted farming practices because of noise, dust, odor or other materials carried in the air or other conditions arising therefrom if such conditions do not extend into an adopted urban growth boundary in such manner as to interfere with the lands within the urban growth boundary. "Accepted farming practice" as used in this subsection shall have the meaning set out in ORS 215.203.

(2) Nothing in this section is intended to limit or restrict the lawful exercise by any state agency, city, county or political subdivision of its power to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of this state. [1973 c.503 §8; 1983 c.826 §12; 1985 c.565 §31]

215.260 [Amended by 1955 c.652 §3; repealed by 1957 s.s. c.11 §4 (215.261 enacted in lieu of 215.260)]

215.261 [1957 s.s. c.11 §5 (enacted in lieu of 215.260); repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.263 Review of land divisions in exclusive farm use zones; criteria for approval; exemptions. (1) Any proposed division of land included within an exclusive farm use zone resulting in the creation of one or more parcels of land shall be reviewed and approved or disapproved by the governing body or its designate of the county in which the land is situated. The governing body of a county by ordinance shall require such prior review and approval for such divisions of land within exclusive farm use zones established within the county.

(2) The governing body of a county or its designate may approve a proposed division

of land to create parcels for farm use as defined in ORS 215.203 if it finds:

(a) That the proposed division of land is appropriate for the continuation of the existing commercial agricultural enterprise within the area; or

(b) The parcels created by the proposed division are not smaller than the minimum lot size acknowledged under ORS 197.251.

(3) The governing body of a county or its designate may approve a proposed division of land in an exclusive farm use zone for nonfarm uses, except dwellings, set out in ORS 215.213 (2) or 215.283 (2) if it finds that the parcel for the nonfarm use is not larger than the minimum size necessary for the use. The governing body may establish other criteria as it considers necessary.

(4) The governing body of a county may approve a division of land in an exclusive farm use zone for a dwelling not provided in conjunction with farm use only if the dwelling has been approved under ORS 215.213 (3) or 215.284 (3) or (4).

(5) This section shall not apply to the creation or sale of cemetery lots, if a cemetery is within the boundaries designated for a farm use zone at the time the zone is established.

(6) This section shall not apply to divisions of land resulting from lien foreclosures or divisions of land resulting from foreclosure of recorded contracts for the sale of real property.

(7) The governing body of a county shall not approve any proposed division of a lot or parcel described in ORS 215.213 (1)(e) or 215.283 (1)(e) or 215.284 (1) or (2).

(8) The governing body of a county may approve a proposed division of land in an exclusive farm use zone to create a parcel with an existing dwelling to be used:

(a) As a residential home as described in ORS 197.660 (2) only if the dwelling has been approved under ORS 215.213 (3) or 215.284 (1), (2), (3) or (4); and

(b) For historic property that meets the requirements of ORS 215.213 (1)(q) and 215.283 (1)(o).

(9) The governing body of a county shall not approve a division of land for nonfarm use under subsection (3), (4) or (8) of this section unless any additional tax imposed for the change in use has been paid.

(10) Parcels used or to be used for training or stabling facilities shall not be considered appropriate to maintain the existing commercial agricultural enterprise in an area where other types of agriculture occur. [1973 c.503 §9; 1977 c.766 §9; 1979 c.46 §2; 1981 c.743 §48; 1983 c.826 §7; 1985 c.544 §4; 1987 c.729 §5b; 1989 c.224 §26;

1989 c. 564 §8; 1989 c.861 §3; 1991 c.459 §347; 1993 c.704 §7; 1993 c.792 §12]

215.270 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.273 Applicability to thermal energy power plant siting determinations. Nothing in ORS 118.155, 215.130, 215.203, 215.213, 215.243 to 215.273, 215.283, 215.284, 308.395 to 308.401 and 316.844 is intended to affect the authority of the Energy Facility Siting Council in determining suitable sites for the issuance of site certificates for thermal power plants, as authorized under ORS 469.300 to 469.570, 469.590 to 469.621 and 469.930. [1973 c.503 §16; 1983 c.740 §56; 1983 c.826 §19]

215.277 Seasonal farm-worker housing; compliance with agricultural land use policy required. It is the intent of the Legislative Assembly that the provision of seasonal farm-worker housing, as defined in ORS 197.675, not allow other types of dwellings not otherwise permitted in exclusive farm use zones and that such seasonal farm-worker housing be consistent with the intent and purposes set forth in ORS 215.243. To accomplish this objective in the interest of all people in this state, enforcement of the occupancy limits in ORS 197.675 (4) is necessary. [1989 c.964 §9]

215.280 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.283 Uses permitted in exclusive farm use zones in nonmarginal lands counties. (1) The following uses may be established in any area zoned for exclusive farm use:

(a) Public or private schools, including all buildings essential to the operation of a school.

(b) Churches and cemeteries in conjunction with churches.

(c) The propagation or harvesting of a forest product.

(d) Utility facilities necessary for public service, except commercial facilities for the purpose of generating power for public use by sale and transmission towers over 200 feet in height.

(e) A dwelling on real property used for farm use if the dwelling is:

(A) Located on the same lot or parcel as the dwelling of the farm operator; and

(B) Occupied by a relative, which means grandparent, grandchild, parent, child, brother or sister of the farm operator or the farm operator's spouse, whose assistance in the management of the farm use is or will be required by the farm operator.

(f) The dwellings and other buildings customarily provided in conjunction with farm use.

(g) Operations for the exploration for and production of geothermal resources as defined by ORS 522.005 and oil and gas as defined by ORS 520.005, including the placement and operation of compressors separators and other customary production equipment for an individual well adjacent to the wellhead. Any activities or construction relating to such operations shall not be a basis for an exception under ORS 197.732 (1)(a) or (b).

(h) Operations for the exploration for minerals as defined by ORS 517.750. Any activities or construction relating to such operations shall not be a basis for an exception under ORS 197.732 (1)(a) or (b).

(i) A site for the disposal of solid waste that has been ordered to be established by the Environmental Quality Commission under ORS 459.049, together with equipment, facilities or buildings necessary for its operation.

(j) The breeding, kenneling and training of greyhounds for racing in any county over 200,000 in population in which there is located a greyhound racing track or in a county of over 200,000 in population contiguous to such a county.

(k) Climbing and passing lanes within the right of way existing as of July 1, 1987.

(l) Reconstruction or modification of public roads and highways, not including the addition of travel lanes, where no removal or displacement of buildings would occur, or no new land parcels result.

(m) Temporary public road and highway detours that will be abandoned and restored to original condition or use at such time as no longer needed.

(n) Minor betterment of existing public road and highway related facilities such as maintenance yards, weigh stations and rest areas, within right of way existing as of July 1, 1987, and contiguous public-owned property utilized to support the operation and maintenance of public roads and highways.

(o) A replacement dwelling to be used in conjunction with farm use if the existing dwelling has been listed in a county inventory as historic property as defined in ORS 358.480.

(p) Seasonal farm-worker housing as defined in ORS 197.675.

(q) Creation of, restoration of or enhancement of wetlands.

(r) A winery, as described in ORS 215.452.

(s) Farm stands, if:

(A) The structures are designed and used for the sale of farm crops and livestock

grown on farms in the local agricultural area, including the sale of retail incidental items, if the sales of the incidental items make up no more than 25 percent of the total sales of the farm stand; and

(B) The farm stand does not include structures designed for occupancy as a residence or for activities other than the sale of farm crops and livestock and does not include structures for banquets, public gatherings or public entertainment.

(t) Alteration, restoration or replacement of a lawfully established dwelling that:

(A) Has intact exterior walls and roof structure;

(B) Has indoor plumbing consisting of a kitchen sink, toilet and bathing facilities connected to a sanitary waste disposal system;

(C) Has interior wiring for interior lights;

(D) Has a heating system; and

(E) In the case of replacement, is removed, demolished or converted to an allowable nonresidential use within three months of the completion of the replacement dwelling.

(2) The following nonfarm uses may be established, subject to the approval of the governing body or its designate in any area zoned for exclusive farm use subject to ORS 215.296:

(a) Commercial activities that are in conjunction with farm use.

(b) Operations conducted for:

(A) Mining and processing of geothermal resources as defined by ORS 522.005 and oil and gas as defined by ORS 520.005 not otherwise permitted under subsection (1)(g) of this section;

(B) Mining, crushing or stockpiling of aggregate and other mineral and other subsurface resources subject to ORS 215.298;

(C) Processing, as defined by ORS 517.750, of aggregate into asphalt or portland cement; and

(D) Processing of other mineral resources and other subsurface resources.

(c) Private parks, playgrounds, hunting and fishing preserves and campgrounds.

(d) Parks, playgrounds or community centers owned and operated by a governmental agency or a nonprofit community organization.

(e) Golf courses.

(f) Commercial utility facilities for the purpose of generating power for public use by sale.

(g) Personal-use airports for airplanes and helicopter pads, including associated hangar, maintenance and service facilities. A personal-use airport as used in this section means an airstrip restricted, except for aircraft emergencies, to use by the owner, and, on an infrequent and occasional basis, by invited guests, and by commercial aviation activities in connection with agricultural operations. No aircraft may be based on a personal-use airport other than those owned or controlled by the owner of the airstrip. Exceptions to the activities permitted under this definition may be granted through waiver action by the Department of Transportation in specific instances. A personal-use airport lawfully existing as of September 13, 1975, shall continue to be permitted subject to any applicable rules of the Department of Transportation.

(h) Home occupations as provided in ORS 215.448.

(i) A facility for the primary processing of forest products, provided that such facility is found to not seriously interfere with accepted farming practices and is compatible with farm uses described in ORS 215.203 (2). Such a facility may be approved for a one-year period which is renewable. These facilities are intended to be only portable or temporary in nature. The primary processing of a forest product, as used in this section, means the use of a portable chipper or stud mill or other similar methods of initial treatment of a forest product in order to enable its shipment to market. Forest products, as used in this section, means timber grown upon a parcel of land or contiguous land where the primary processing facility is located.

(j) A site for the disposal of solid waste approved by the governing body of a city or county or both and for which a permit has been granted under ORS 459.245 by the Department of Environmental Quality together with equipment, facilities or buildings necessary for its operation.

(k) One manufactured dwelling in conjunction with an existing dwelling as a temporary use for the term of a hardship suffered by the existing resident or a relative of the resident.

(L) Transmission towers over 200 feet in height.

(m) Dog kennels not described in subsection (1)(j) of this section.

(n) Residential homes as defined in ORS 197.660, in existing dwellings.

(o) The propagation, cultivation, maintenance and harvesting of aquatic species.

(p) Construction of additional passing and travel lanes requiring the acquisition of right of way but not resulting in the creation of new land parcels.

(q) Reconstruction or modification of public roads and highways involving the removal or displacement of buildings but not resulting in the creation of new land parcels.

(r) Improvement of public road and highway related facilities, such as maintenance yards, weigh stations and rest areas, where additional property or right of way is required but not resulting in the creation of new land parcels.

(s) A destination resort which is approved consistent with the requirements of any statewide planning goal relating to the siting of a destination resort.

(t) Room and board arrangements for a maximum of five unrelated persons in existing residences.

(3) Roads, highways and other transportation facilities and improvements not allowed under subsections (1) and (2) of this section may be established, subject to the approval of the governing body or its designate, in areas zoned for exclusive farm use subject to:

(a) Adoption of an exception to the goal related to agricultural lands and to any other applicable goal with which the facility or improvement does not comply; or

(b) ORS 215.296 for those uses identified by rule of the Land Conservation and Development Commission as provided in section 3, chapter 529, Oregon Laws 1993. [1983 c.826 §17; 1985 c.544 §3; 1985 c.583 §2; 1985 c.604 §4; 1985 c.717 §7; 1985 c.811 §7; 1987 c.227 §2; 1987 c.729 §5a; 1987 c.886 §10; 1989 c.224 §27; 1989 c.525 §2; 1989 c.564 §9; 1989 c.648 §61; 1989 c.739 §2; 1989 c.837 §27; 1989 c.861 §2; 1989 c.964 §11; 1991 c.459 §348; 1991 c.950 §1; 1993 c.466 §2; 1993 c.704 §3; 1993 c.792 §14; subsections (3) to (8) renumbered 215.284 in 1993]

Note: Section 3, chapter 529, Oregon Laws 1993, provides:

Sec. 3. Transportation rules. The Department of Transportation shall, by March 30, 1994, submit to the Land Conservation and Development Commission proposed rules identifying the other roads, highways and transportation facilities that may be allowed pursuant to ORS 215.213 (10)(b) and 215.283 (3)(b). The Land Conservation and Development Commission shall adopt rules implementing ORS 215.213 (10)(b) and 215.283 (3)(b) by June 30, 1994. [1993 c.529 §8; 1993 c.792 §14a]

215.284 Dwelling not in conjunction with farm use; existing lots or parcels; new lots or parcels. (1) In the Willamette Valley, a single-family residential dwelling not provided in conjunction with farm use may be established, subject to approval of the governing body or its designate, in any area zoned for exclusive farm use upon a finding that:

(a) The dwelling or activities associated with the dwelling will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farming or forest practices on nearby lands devoted to farm or forest use;

(b) The dwelling will be sited on a lot or parcel that is predominantly composed of Class IV through Class VIII soils that would not, when irrigated, be classified as prime, unique, Class I or Class II soils;

(c) The dwelling will be sited on a lot or parcel created before January 1, 1993;

(d) The dwelling will not materially alter the stability of the overall land use pattern of the area; and

(e) The dwelling complies with such other conditions as the governing body or its designate considers necessary.

(2) In counties not described in subsection (1) of this section, a single-family residential dwelling not provided in conjunction with farm use may be established, subject to approval of the governing body or its designate, in any area zoned for exclusive farm use upon a finding that:

(a) The dwelling or activities associated with the dwelling will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farming or forest practices on nearby lands devoted to farm or forest use;

(b) The dwelling is situated upon a lot or parcel or portion of a lot or parcel that is generally unsuitable land for the production of farm crops and livestock or merchantable tree species, considering the terrain, adverse soil or land conditions, drainage and flooding, vegetation, location and size of the tract. A lot or parcel or portion of a lot or parcel shall not be considered unsuitable solely because of size or location if it can reasonably be put to farm or forest use in conjunction with other land;

(c) The dwelling will be sited on a lot or parcel created before January 1, 1993;

(d) The dwelling will not materially alter the stability of the overall land use pattern of the area; and

(e) The dwelling complies with such other conditions as the governing body or its designate considers necessary.

(3) In counties not described in subsection (4) of this section, a single-family residential dwelling not provided in conjunction with farm use may be established, subject to approval of the governing body or its designate, in any area zoned for exclusive farm use upon a finding that:

(a) The dwelling or activities associated with the dwelling will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost

of accepted farming or forest practices on nearby lands devoted to farm or forest use;

(b) The dwelling is situated upon a lot or parcel or portion of a lot or parcel that is generally unsuitable land for the production of farm crops and livestock or merchantable tree species, considering the terrain, adverse soil or land conditions, drainage and flooding, vegetation, location and size of the tract. A lot or parcel or portion of a lot or parcel shall not be considered unsuitable solely because of size or location if it can reasonably be put to farm or forest use in conjunction with other land;

(c) The dwelling will be sited on a lot or parcel created after January 1, 1993, as allowed under ORS 215.263 (4);

(d) The dwelling will not materially alter the stability of the overall land use pattern of the area; and

(e) The dwelling complies with such other conditions as the governing body or its designate considers necessary.

(4)(a) In the Willamette Valley, a lot or parcel allowed under paragraph (b) of this subsection for a single-family residential dwelling not provided in conjunction with farm use may be established, subject to approval of the governing body or its designate, in any area zoned for exclusive farm use upon a finding that the originating lot or parcel is equal to or larger than the applicable minimum lot or parcel size and:

(A) Is not stocked to the requirements under ORS 527.610 to 527.770;

(B) Is composed of at least 95 percent Class VI through Class VIII soils; and

(C) Is composed of at least 95 percent soils not capable or producing 50 cubic feet per acre per year of wood fiber.

(b) Any parcel to be created for a dwelling from the originating lot or parcel described in paragraph (a) of this subsection will not be smaller than 20 acres.

(c) The dwelling or activities associated with the dwelling allowed under this subsection will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farming or forest practices on nearby lands devoted to farm or forest use.

(d) The dwelling allowed under this subsection will not materially alter the stability of the overall land use pattern of the area.

(e) The dwelling allowed under this subsection complies with such other conditions as the governing body or its designate considers necessary.

(5) No final approval of a nonfarm use under this section shall be given unless any

additional taxes imposed upon the change in use have been paid.

(6) If a single-family dwelling is established on a lot or parcel as set forth in ORS 215.705 to 215.750, no additional dwelling may later be sited under subsections (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this section. [Formerly subsections (3) to (8) of 215.283]

215.285 [Formerly 215.200; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.288 [1983 c.826 §16; 1985 c.565 §33; 1985 c.811 §8; repealed by 1993 c.792 §56]

215.290 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.293 Dwelling in exclusive farm use zone; condition; declaration. A county governing body or its designate may require as a condition of approval of a single-family dwelling under ORS 215.213, 215.283 or 215.284 that the landowner for the dwelling sign a statement declaring that the landowner will not in the future complain about accepted farming or forest practices on nearby lands devoted to farm or forest use. [1983 c.826 §11]

Note: 215.293 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 215 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

215.294 Railroad facilities handling materials regulated under ORS chapter 466 allowed. (1) In addition to the nonfarm uses that may be established under ORS 215.283 (2), and subject to the approval of the governing body or its designate in any area zoned for exclusive farm use subject to ORS 215.296, the use of existing railroad loading and unloading facilities authorized to unload materials regulated under ORS chapter 459 and the expansion of such facilities by no greater than 30 percent, for the unloading of materials regulated under ORS chapter 466 for transfer to a facility permitted to dispose of materials regulated under ORS chapter 466, may be allowed.

(2) A permit for a use allowed under subsection (1) of this section must be applied for no later than December 31, 1993.

(3) A county shall allow an application for a permit authorizing the use allowed under this section prior to the adoption of amendments to the comprehensive plan or land use regulations. [1993 c.530 §1]

Note: 215.294 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 215 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

215.295 [Formerly 215.205; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.296 Standards for approval of certain uses in exclusive farm use zones; violation of standards; complaint; penalties; exceptions to standards. (1) A use allowed under ORS 215.213 (2) or 215.283 (2)

may be approved only where the local governing body or its designee finds that the use will not:

(a) Force a significant change in accepted farm or forest practices on surrounding lands devoted to farm or forest use; or

(b) Significantly increase the cost of accepted farm or forest practices on surrounding lands devoted to farm or forest use.

(2) An applicant for a use allowed under ORS 215.213 (2) or 215.283 (2) may demonstrate that the standards for approval set forth in subsection (1) of this section will be satisfied through the imposition of conditions. Any conditions so imposed shall be clear and objective.

(3) A person engaged in farm or forest practices on lands devoted to farm or forest use may file a complaint with the local governing body alleging:

(a) That a condition imposed pursuant to subsection (2) of this section has been violated;

(b) That the violation has:

(A) Forced a significant change in accepted farm or forest practices on surrounding lands devoted to farm or forest use; or

(B) Significantly increased the cost of accepted farm or forest practices on surrounding lands devoted to farm or forest use; and

(c) That the complainant is adversely affected by the violation.

(4) Upon receipt of a complaint, the local governing body or its designee shall:

(a) Forward the complaint to the operator of the use;

(b) Review the complaint in the manner set forth in ORS 215.402 to 215.438; and

(c) Determine whether the allegations made pursuant to subsection (3) of this section are true.

(5) Upon a determination that the allegations of the complaint are true, the local governing body or its designee at a minimum shall notify the violator that a violation has occurred, direct the violator to correct the conditions that led to the violation within a specified time period and warn the violator against the commission of further violations.

(6) If the conditions that led to a violation are not corrected within the time period specified pursuant to subsection (5) of this section, or if there is a determination pursuant to subsection (4) of this section following the receipt of a second complaint that a further violation has occurred, the local

governing body or its designee at a minimum shall assess a fine against the violator.

(7) If the conditions that led to a violation are not corrected within 30 days after the imposition of a fine pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, or if there is a determination pursuant to subsection (4) of this section following the receipt of a third or subsequent complaint that a further violation has occurred, the local governing body or its designee shall at a minimum order the suspension of the use until the violator corrects the conditions that led to the violation.

(8) If a use allowed under ORS 215.213 (2) or 215.283 (2) is initiated without prior approval pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the local governing body or its designee at a minimum shall notify the user that prior approval is required, direct the user to apply for approval within 21 days and warn the user against the commission of further violations. If the user does not apply for approval within 21 days, the local governing body or its designee shall order the suspension of the use until the user applies for and receives approval. If there is a determination pursuant to subsection (4) of this section following the receipt of a complaint that a further violation occurred after approval was granted, the violation shall be deemed a second violation and the local governing body or its designee at a minimum shall assess a fine against the violator.

(9)(a) The standards set forth in subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to farm or forest uses conducted within:

(A) Lots or parcels with a single-family residential dwelling approved under ORS 215.213 (3), 215.284 (1), (2), (3) or (4) or 215.705;

(B) An exception area approved under ORS 197.732; or

(C) An acknowledged urban growth boundary.

(b) A person residing in a single-family residential dwelling which was approved under ORS 215.213 (3), 215.284 (1), (2), (3) or (4) or 215.705, which is within an exception area approved under ORS 197.732 or which is within an acknowledged urban growth boundary may not file a complaint under subsection (3) of this section.

(10) Nothing in this section shall prevent a local governing body approving a use allowed under ORS 215.213 (2) or 215.283 (2) from establishing standards in addition to those set forth in subsection (1) of this section or from imposing conditions to insure conformance with such additional standards. [1989 c.861 §6; 1993 c.792 §15]

215.298 Mining in exclusive farm use zone; land use permit. (1) For purposes of ORS 215.213 (2) and 215.283 (2), a land use permit is required for mining more than 1,000 cubic yards of material or excavation preparatory to mining of a surface area of more than one acre. A county may set standards for a lower volume or smaller surface area than that set forth in this subsection.

(2) A permit for mining of aggregate shall be issued only for a site included on an inventory in an acknowledged comprehensive plan.

(3) For purposes of ORS 215.213 (2) and 215.283 (2) and this section, "mining" includes all or any part of the process of mining by the removal of overburden and the extraction of natural mineral deposits thereby exposed by any method including open-pit mining operations, auger mining operations, processing, surface impacts of underground mining, production of surface mining refuse and the construction of adjacent or off-site borrow pits except those constructed for use as access roads. "Mining" does not include excavations of sand, gravel, clay, rock or other similar materials conducted by a landowner or tenant on the landowner or tenant's property for the primary purpose of reconstruction or maintenance of access roads and excavation or grading operations conducted in the process of farming or cemetery operations, onsite road construction or other onsite construction or nonsurface impacts of underground mines. [1989 c.861 §7]

215.300 [Repealed by 1963 c.619 §16]

215.301 Blending materials for cement prohibited near vineyards; exception. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 215.213, 215.283 and 215.284, no application shall be approved to allow batching and blending of mineral and aggregate into asphalt cement within two miles of a planted vineyard.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to operations for batching and blending of mineral and aggregate under a local land use approval on October 3, 1989, or a subsequent renewal of an existing approval.

(3) Nothing in ORS 215.213, 215.263, 215.283, 215.284, 215.296 or 215.298 shall be construed to apply to a use allowed under ORS 215.213 (2) or 215.283 (2) and approved by a local governing body on October 3, 1989, or a subsequent renewal of an existing approval. [1989 c.861 §§4,5]

215.303 [1989 c.861 §8; repealed by 1993 c.792 §55]

215.304 Rule adoption; limitations. (1) The Land Conservation and Development

Commission shall not adopt or implement any rule to identify or designate small-scale farmland or secondary land.

(2) Amendments required to conform rules to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and ORS 215.705 to 215.780 shall be adopted by March 1, 1994.

(3) Any portion of a rule inconsistent with the provisions of ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition), 215.213, 215.214 (1991 Edition), 215.288 (1991 Edition), 215.317, 215.327 and 215.337 (1991 Edition) or 215.705 to 215.780 on March 1, 1994:

(a) Shall not be implemented or enforced; and

(b) Has no legal effect. [1993 c.792 §28]

Note: 215.304 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 215 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

215.305 [Formerly 215.210; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.310 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

(Marginal Lands)

215.316 Termination of adoption of marginal lands. (1) Unless a county applies the provisions of ORS 215.705 to 215.730 to land zoned for exclusive farm use, a county that adopted marginal lands provisions under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition), 215.213, 215.214 (1991 Edition), 215.288 (1991 Edition), 215.317, 215.327 and 215.337 (1991 Edition) may continue to apply those provisions. After January 1, 1993, no county may adopt marginal lands provisions.

(2) If a county that had adopted marginal lands provisions before January 1, 1993, subsequently sites a dwelling under ORS 215.705 to 215.750 on land zoned for exclusive farm use, the county shall not later apply marginal lands provisions, including those set forth in ORS 215.213, to lots or parcels other than those to which the county applied the marginal lands provisions before the county sited a dwelling under ORS 215.705 to 215.750. [1993 c.792 §29]

215.317 Permitted uses on marginal land. (1) A county may allow the following uses to be established on land designated as marginal land under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition):

(a) Intensive farm or forest operations, including but not limited to "farm use" as defined in ORS 215.203.

(b) Part-time farms.

(c) Woodlots.

(d) One single-family dwelling on a lot or parcel created under ORS 215.327 (1) or (2).

(e) One single-family dwelling on a lot or parcel of any size if the lot or parcel was created before July 1, 1983, subject to subsection (2) of this section.

(f) The nonresidential uses authorized in exclusive farm use zones under ORS 215.213 (1) and (2).

(g) One manufactured dwelling in conjunction with an existing dwelling as a temporary use for the term of a hardship suffered by the existing resident or a relative of the resident.

(2) If a lot or parcel described in subsection (1)(e) of this section is located within the Willamette Greenway, a floodplain or a geological hazard area, approval of a single-family dwelling shall be subject to local ordinances relating to the Willamette Greenway, floodplains or geological hazard areas, whichever is applicable. [1983 c.826 §3; 1989 c.648 §62; 1993 c.792 §24]

215.320 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.325 [1953 c.662 §6; 1963 c.9 §4; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.327 Divisions of marginal land. A county may allow the following divisions of marginal land:

(1) Divisions of land to create a parcel or lot containing 10 or more acres if the lot or parcel is not adjacent to land zoned for exclusive farm use or forest use or, if it is adjacent to such land, the land qualifies for designation as marginal land under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition).

(2) Divisions of land to create a lot or parcel containing 20 or more acres if the lot or parcel is adjacent to land zoned for exclusive farm use and that land does not qualify for designation as marginal land under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition).

(3) Divisions of land to create a parcel or lot necessary for those uses authorized by ORS 215.317 (1)(f). [1983 c.826 §4; 1993 c.792 §25]

215.330 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.337 [1983 c.826 §4a; repealed by 1993 c.792 §55]

215.340 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.350 [Amended by 1953 c.662 §7; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.360 [Amended by 1953 c.662 §7; subsection (2) enacted as 1953 c.662 §1; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.370 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.380 [Amended by 1955 c.652 §4; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.390 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.395 [1953 c.662 §3; 1955 c.652 §5; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.398 [1955 c.652 §2; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.400 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

PLANNING AND ZONING HEARINGS AND REVIEW

215.402 Definitions for ORS 215.402 to 215.438. As used in ORS 215.402 to 215.438 unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Contested case" means a proceeding in which the legal rights, duties or privileges of specific parties under general rules or policies provided under ORS 215.010 to 215.213, 215.215 to 215.263, 215.283 to 215.293, 215.317, 215.327 and 215.402 to 215.438, or any ordinance, rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, are required to be determined only after a hearing at which specific parties are entitled to appear and be heard.

(2) "Hearing" means a quasi-judicial hearing, authorized or required by the ordinances and regulations of a county adopted pursuant to ORS 215.010 to 215.213, 215.215 to 215.263, 215.283 to 215.293, 215.317, 215.327 and 215.402 to 215.438:

(a) To determine in accordance with such ordinances and regulations if a permit shall be granted or denied; or

(b) To determine a contested case.

(3) "Hearings officer" means a planning and zoning hearings officer appointed or designated by the governing body of a county under ORS 215.406.

(4) "Permit" means discretionary approval of a proposed development of land under ORS 215.010 to 215.293 and 215.317 to 215.438 or county legislation or regulation adopted pursuant thereto. "Permit" does not include:

(a) A limited land use decision as defined in ORS 197.015;

(b) A decision which determines the appropriate zoning classification for a particular use by applying criteria or performance standards defining the uses permitted within the zone, and the determination applies only to land within an urban growth boundary; or

(c) A decision which determines final engineering design, construction, operation, maintenance, repair or preservation of a transportation facility which is otherwise authorized by and consistent with the comprehensive plan and land use regulations. [1973 c.552 §12; 1977 c.654 §1; 1981 c.748 §49; 1991 c.817 §8]

215.406 Planning and zoning hearings officers; duties and powers; authority of governing body or planning commission to conduct hearings. (1) A county governing body may authorize appointment of one or more planning and zoning hearings officers, to serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. The hearings officer shall conduct hearings on applications for such

classes of permits and contested cases as the county governing body designates.

(2) In the absence of a hearings officer a planning commission or the governing body may serve as hearings officer with all the powers and duties of a hearings officer. [1973 c.552 §13; 1977 c.766 §10]

215.410 [Repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.412 Adoption of hearing procedure. The governing body of a county, by ordinance or order shall adopt one or more procedures for the conduct of hearings. [1973 c.552 §14; 1977 c.766 §11]

215.415 [1953 c.662 §5; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.416 Application for permits; consolidated procedures; hearings; notice; approval criteria; decision without hearing. (1) When required or authorized by the ordinances, rules and regulations of a county, an owner of land may apply in writing to such persons as the governing body designates, for a permit, in the manner prescribed by the governing body. The governing body shall establish fees charged for processing permits at an amount no more than the actual or average cost of providing that service.

(2) The governing body shall establish a consolidated procedure by which an applicant may apply at one time for all permits or zone changes needed for a development project. The consolidated procedure shall be subject to the time limitations set out in ORS 215.428. The consolidated procedure shall be available for use at the option of the applicant no later than the time of the first periodic review of the comprehensive plan and land use regulations.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (11) of this section, the hearings officer shall hold at least one public hearing on the application.

(4) The application shall not be approved if the proposed use of land is found to be in conflict with the comprehensive plan of the county and other applicable land use regulation or ordinance provisions. The approval may include such conditions as are authorized by statute or county legislation. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection, a limited land use decision shall be subject to the requirements set forth in ORS 197.195 and 197.828.

(5) Hearings under this section shall be held only after notice to the applicant and also notice to other persons as otherwise provided by law and shall otherwise be conducted in conformance with the provisions of ORS 197.763.

(6) Notice of a public hearing on an application submitted under this section shall be provided to the owner of an airport de-

fining by the Department of Transportation as a "public use airport" if:

(a) The name and address of the airport owner has been provided by the Department of Transportation to the county planning authority; and

(b) The property subject to the land use hearing is:

(A) Within 5,000 feet of the side or end of a runway of an airport determined by the Department of Transportation to be a "visual airport"; or

(B) Within 10,000 feet of the side or end of the runway of an airport determined by the Department of Transportation to be an "instrument airport."

(7) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (6) of this section, notice of a land use hearing need not be provided as set forth in subsection (6) of this section if the zoning permit would only allow a structure less than 35 feet in height and the property is located outside the runway "approach surface" as defined by the Department of Transportation.

(8) Approval or denial of a permit application shall be based on standards and criteria which shall be set forth in the zoning ordinance or other appropriate ordinance or regulation of the county and which shall relate approval or denial of a permit application to the zoning ordinance and comprehensive plan for the area in which the proposed use of land would occur and to the zoning ordinance and comprehensive plan for the county as a whole.

(9) Approval or denial of a permit or limited land use decision shall be based upon and accompanied by a brief statement that explains the criteria and standards considered relevant to the decision, states the facts relied upon in rendering the decision and explains the justification for the decision based on the criteria, standards and facts set forth.

(10) Written notice of the approval or denial shall be given to all parties to the proceeding.

(11)(a) The hearings officer, or such other person as the governing body designates, may approve or deny an application for a permit without a hearing if the hearings officer or other designated person gives notice of the decision and provides an opportunity for appeal of the decision to those persons who would have had a right to notice if a hearing had been scheduled or who are adversely affected or aggrieved by the decision. Notice of the decision shall be given in the same manner as required by ORS 197.763 or 197.195, whichever is applicable. An appeal

from a hearings officer's decision shall be to the planning commission or governing body of the county. An appeal from such other person as the governing body designates shall be to a hearings officer, the planning commission or the governing body. In either case, the appeal shall be a de novo hearing.

(b) If a local government provides only a notice of the opportunity to request a hearing, the local government may charge a fee for the initial hearing. The maximum fee for an initial hearing shall not be in excess of \$100. If an appellant prevails at the hearing or upon subsequent appeal, the fee for the initial hearing shall be refunded. The fee allowed in this paragraph shall not apply to appeals made by:

(A) The Department of Land Conservation and Development; or

(B) Neighborhood or community organizations recognized by the governing body and whose boundaries include the site.

(12) A decision described in ORS 215.402 (4)(b) shall:

(a) Be entered in a registry available to the public setting forth:

(A) The street address or other easily understood geographic reference to the subject property;

(B) The date of the decision; and

(C) A description of the decision made.

(b) Be subject to the jurisdiction of the Land Use Board of Appeals in the same manner as a limited land use decision.

(c) Be subject to the appeal period described in ORS 197.830 (4)(b).

(13) At the option of the applicant, the local government shall provide notice of the decision described in ORS 215.402 (4)(b) in the manner required by ORS 197.763 (2), in which case an appeal to the board shall be filed within 21 days of the decision. The notice shall include an explanation of appeal rights. (1973 c.552 §§15, 16; 1977 c.654 §2; 1977 c.766 §12; 1979 c.772 §10a; 1983 c.827 §20; 1987 c.106 §2; 1987 c.729 §17; 1991 c.612 §20; 1991 c.817 §5)

215.418 Approval of development on wetlands; notice. (1) After the Division of State Lands has provided the county with a copy of the applicable portions of the State-wide Wetlands Inventory, the county shall provide notice to the division, the applicant and the owner of record, within five working days of the acceptance of any complete application for the following that are wholly or partially within areas identified as wetlands on the State-wide Wetlands Inventory:

(a) Subdivisions;

(b) Building permits for new structures;

(c) Other development permits and approvals that allow physical alteration of the land involving excavation and grading, including permits for removal or fill, or both, or development in floodplains and floodways;

(d) Conditional use permits and variances that involve physical alterations to the land or construction of new structures; and

(e) Planned unit development approvals.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section do not apply if a permit from the division has been issued for the proposed activity.

(3) Approval of any activity described in subsection (1) of this section shall include one of the following notice statements:

(a) Issuance of a permit under ORS 196.665 and 196.800 to 196.900 by the division required for the project before any physical alteration takes place within the wetlands;

(b) Notice from the division that no permit is required; or

(c) Notice from the division that no permit is required until specific proposals to remove, fill or alter the wetlands are submitted.

(4) If the division fails to respond to any notice provided under subsection (1) of this section within 30 days of notice, the county approval may be issued with written notice to the applicant and the owner of record that the proposed action may require state or federal permits.

(5) The county may issue local approval for parcels identified as or including wetlands on the State-wide Wetlands Inventory upon providing to the applicant and the owner of record of the affected parcel a written notice of the possible presence of wetlands and the potential need for state and federal permits and providing the division with a copy of the notification of comprehensive plan map or zoning map amendments for specific properties.

(6) Notice of activities authorized within an approved wetland conservation plan shall be provided to the division within five days following local approval.

(7) Failure by the county to provide notice as required in this section will not invalidate county approval. (1989 c.837 §29; 1991 c.763 §24)

Note: 215.418 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 215 but was not added to any smaller series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

215.420 [Amended by 1955 c.439 §10; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.422 Review of decision of hearings officer or other authority; notice of appeal; establishment of fees; appeal of final

decision. (1)(a) A party aggrieved by the action of a hearings officer or other decision-making authority may appeal the action to the planning commission or county governing body, or both, however the governing body prescribes. The appellate authority on its own motion may review the action. The procedure and type of hearing for such an appeal or review shall be prescribed by the governing body, but shall not require the notice of appeal to be filed within less than seven days after the date the governing body mails or delivers the decision to the parties.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the governing body may provide that the decision of a hearings officer or other decision-making authority is the final determination of the county.

(c) The governing body may prescribe, by ordinance or regulation, fees to defray the costs incurred in acting upon an appeal from a hearings officer, planning commission or other designated person. The amount of the fee shall be reasonable and shall be no more than the average cost of such appeals or the actual cost of the appeal, excluding the cost of preparation of a written transcript. The governing body may establish a fee for the preparation of a written transcript. The fee shall be reasonable and shall not exceed the actual cost of preparing the transcript up to \$500. In lieu of a transcript prepared by the governing body and the fee therefor, the governing body shall allow any party to an appeal proceeding held on the record to prepare a transcript of relevant portions of the proceedings conducted at a lower level at the party's own expense. If an appellant prevails at a hearing or on appeal, the transcript fee shall be refunded.

(2) A party aggrieved by the final determination may have the determination reviewed in the manner provided in ORS 197.830 to 197.845.

(3) No decision or action of a planning commission or county governing body shall be invalid due to ex parte contact or bias resulting from ex parte contact with a member of the decision-making body, if the member of the decision-making body receiving the contact:

(a) Places on the record the substance of any written or oral ex parte communications concerning the decision or action; and

(b) Has a public announcement of the content of the communication and of the parties' right to rebut the substance of the communication made at the first hearing following the communication where action will be considered or taken on the subject to which the communication related.

(4) A communication between county staff and the planning commission or governing body shall not be considered an ex parte contact for the purposes of subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Subsection (3) of this section does not apply to ex parte contact with a hearings officer approved under ORS 215.406 (1). [1973 c.522 §17; 18; 1977 c.766 §13; 1979 c.772 §11; 1981 c.748 §42; 1983 c.656 §1; 1983 c.827 §21; 1991 c.817 §9]

215.425 Review of decision relating to aggregate resources. (1) A decision relating to aggregate resource uses permitted in ORS 215.213 (2)(d) or 215.283 (2)(b) is subject to review solely under the provisions of ORS 197.195 and 197.828 if:

(a) The aggregate resource site is identified as a significant resource site in the acknowledged comprehensive plan;

(b) A program to achieve any statewide goal relating to open spaces, scenic and historic areas, and natural resources has been developed for the aggregate resource site and is included within applicable land use regulations; and

(c) The decision concerns how, but not whether, aggregate resource use occurs.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section do not apply to mineral and other uses not related to aggregate resources. [1991 c.817 §11]

215.428 Final action on permit or zone change application required within 120 days; exceptions; mandamus authorized.

(1) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, the governing body of a county or its designate shall take final action on an application for a permit, limited land use decision or zone change, including resolution of all appeals under ORS 215.422, within 120 days after the application is deemed complete.

(2) If an application for a permit, limited land use decision or zone change is incomplete, the governing body or its designate shall notify the applicant of exactly what information is missing within 30 days of receipt of the application and allow the applicant to submit the missing information. The application shall be deemed complete for the purpose of subsection (1) of this section upon receipt by the governing body or its designate of the missing information. If the applicant refuses to submit the missing information, the application shall be deemed complete for the purpose of subsection (1) of this section on the 31st day after the governing body first received the application.

(3) If the application was complete when first submitted or the applicant submits the requested additional information within 180

days of the date the application was first submitted and the county has a comprehensive plan and land use regulations acknowledged under ORS 197.251, approval or denial of the application shall be based upon the standards and criteria that were applicable at the time the application was first submitted.

(4) The 120-day period set in subsection (1) of this section may be extended for a reasonable period of time at the request of the applicant.

(5) The 120-day period set in subsection (1) of this section applies:

(a) Only to decisions wholly within the authority and control of the governing body of the county; and

(b) Unless the parties have agreed to mediation as described in ORS 197.318 (2)(b).

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5) of this section, the 120-day period set in subsection (1) of this section does not apply to an amendment to an acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulation or adoption of a new land use regulation that was forwarded to the director under ORS 197.610 (1).

(7) If the governing body of the county or its designate does not take final action on an application for a permit, limited land use decision or zone change within 120 days after the application is deemed complete, the applicant may apply in the circuit court of the county where the application was filed for a writ of mandamus to compel the governing body or its designate to issue the approval. The writ shall be issued unless the governing body shows that the approval would violate a substantive provision of the county comprehensive plan or land use regulations as defined in ORS 197.015. [1983 c.827 §23; 1989 c.761 §15; 1991 c.817 §14]

215.430 [1955 c.682 §2; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.431 Plan amendments; hearings by planning commission or hearings officer; exceptions. (1) A county governing body may authorize, by ordinance or order, the planning commission or hearings officer to conduct hearings on applications for plan amendments and to make decisions on such applications.

(2) A decision of the planning commission or hearings officer on a plan amendment may be appealed to the county governing body.

(3) This section shall apply notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 215.050, 215.060 and 215.110.

(4) A decision of a planning commission, hearings officer or county governing body under this section shall comply with the post-acknowledgment procedures set forth in ORS 197.610 to 197.625.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(a) Any plan amendment for which an exception is required under ORS 197.732; or

(b) Any lands designated under a statewide planning goal addressing agricultural lands or forestlands. [1987 c.729 §20]

PERMITTED USES IN ZONES

215.438 Transmission towers; location; conditions. The governing body of a county or its designate may allow a transmission tower over 200 feet in height to be established in any zone subject to reasonable conditions imposed by the governing body or its designate. [1983 c.827 §23a]

215.440 [1955 c.682 §3; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.448 Home occupations; where allowed; conditions; annual review of permits. (1) The governing body of a county or its designate may allow, subject to the approval of the governing body or its designate, the establishment of a home occupation in any zone, including an exclusive farm use or forest zone, that allows residential uses, if the home occupation:

(a) Will be operated by a resident of the property on which the business is located;

(b) Will employ no more than five full or part-time persons;

(c) Will be operated in:

(A) The dwelling; or

(B) Other buildings normally associated with uses permitted in the zone in which the property is located; and

(d) Will not interfere with existing uses on nearby land or with other uses permitted in the zone in which the property is located.

(2) The governing body of the county or its designate may establish additional reasonable conditions of approval for the establishment of a home occupation under subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Nothing in this section authorizes the governing body or its designate to permit construction of any structure that would not otherwise be allowed in the zone in which the home occupation is to be established.

(4) The existence of home occupations shall not be used as justification for a zone change.

(5) A governing body of a county or its designate shall review a permit allowing a home occupation under subsection (1) of this section every 12 months following the date the permit was issued and may continue the permit if the home occupation continues to comply with the requirements of this section. [1983 c.743 §2]

215.450 [1955 c.682 §4; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

215.452 Winery; conditions; local government findings and criteria. (1) A winery, authorized under ORS 215.213 (1)(t) and 215.283 (1)(r), is a facility that produces wine with a maximum annual production of:

(a) Less than 50,000 gallons and that:

(A) Owns an onsite vineyard of at least 15 acres;

(B) Owns a contiguous vineyard of at least 15 acres;

(C) Has a long-term contract for the purchase of all of the grapes from at least 15 acres of a vineyard contiguous to the winery; or

(D) Obtains grapes from any combination of subparagraph (A), (B) or (C) of this paragraph; or

(b) At least 50,000 gallons and no more than 100,000 gallons and that:

(A) Owns an onsite vineyard of at least 40 acres;

(B) Owns a contiguous vineyard of at least 40 acres;

(C) Has a long-term contract for the purchase of all of the grapes from at least 40 acres of a vineyard contiguous to the winery; or

(D) Obtains grapes from any combination of subparagraph (A), (B) or (C) of this paragraph.

(2) The winery described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section shall allow only the sale of:

(a) Wines produced in conjunction with the winery; and

(b) Items directly related to wine, the sales of which are incidental to retail sale of wine onsite. Such items include those served by a limited service restaurant, as defined in ORS 624.010.

(3) Prior to the issuance of a permit to establish a winery under this section, the applicant shall show that vineyards, described in subsection (1)(a) and (b) of this section, have been planted or that the contract has been executed, as applicable.

(4) A local government shall adopt findings for each of the standards described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection. Standards imposed on the siting of a winery shall be limited solely to each of the following for the sole purpose of limiting demonstrated conflicts with accepted farming or forest practices on adjacent lands:

(a) Establishment of a setback, not to exceed 100 feet, from all property lines for the winery and all public gathering places; and

(b) Provision of direct road access, internal circulation and parking.

(5) A local government shall also apply local criteria regarding flood plains, geologic hazards, the Willamette Greenway, solar access, airport safety or other regulations for resource protection acknowledged to comply with any statewide goal respecting open spaces, scenic and historic areas and natural resources. [1989 c.525 §4; 1993 c.704 §6]

Note: 215.452 and 215.455 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 215 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

215.455 Effect of approval of winery on land use laws. Any winery approved under ORS 215.213, 215.283, 215.284 and 215.452 shall not be a basis for an exception under ORS 197.732 (1)(a) or (b). [1989 c.525 §5]

Note: See note under 215.452.

215.460 [1963 c.619 §15; repealed by 1971 c.13 §1]

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

215.503 Legislative act by ordinance; mailed notice to individual property owners required by county for land use actions. (1) As used in this section, "owner" means the owner of the title to real property or the contract purchaser of real property, of record as shown on the last available complete tax assessment roll.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by county charter:

(a) All legislative acts relating to comprehensive plans, land use planning or zoning adopted by the governing body of a county shall be by ordinance.

(b) In addition to the notice required by ORS 215.060, at least 20 days but not more than 40 days before the date of the first hearing on an ordinance that proposes to amend an existing comprehensive plan or any element thereof or to adopt a new comprehensive plan, the governing body of a county shall cause a written individual notice of land use change to be mailed to each owner whose property would have to be rezoned in order to comply with the amended or new comprehensive plan if the ordinance becomes effective.

(c) In addition to the notice required by ORS 215.223 (1), at least 20 days but not more than 40 days before the date of the first hearing on an ordinance that proposes to rezone property, the governing body of a county shall cause a written individual notice of land use change to be mailed to the owner of each lot or parcel of property that the ordinance proposes to rezone.

(3) An additional individual notice of land use change required by paragraph (b) or

(c) of subsection (2) of this section shall be approved by the governing body of the county and shall describe in detail how the proposed ordinance would affect the use of the property. The notice shall be mailed by first class mail to the affected owner at the address shown on the last available complete tax assessment roll. [1977 c.664 §37]

215.505 [1969 c.324 §1; repealed by 1977 c.664 §42]

215.508 Individual notice not required if funds not available. Except as otherwise provided by county charter, if funds are not available from the Department of Land Conservation and Development to reimburse a county for expenses incurred in giving additional individual notices of land use change as provided in ORS 215.503, the governing body of the county is not required to give those additional notices. [1977 c.664 §38]

215.510 [1969 c.324 §2; 1973 c.80 §47; repealed by 1977 c.664 §42]

215.513 Notice form; forwarding of notice to property purchaser. (1) A mortgagee, lienholder, vendor or seller of real property who receives a mailed notice required by this chapter shall promptly forward the notice to the purchaser of the property. Each mailed notice required by this chapter shall contain the following statement: "NOTICE TO MORTGAGEE, LIENHOLDER, VENDOR OR SELLER: ORS CHAPTER 215 REQUIRES THAT IF YOU RECEIVE THIS NOTICE, IT MUST PROMPTLY BE FORWARDED TO THE PURCHASER."

(2) Mailed notices to owners of real property required by this chapter 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 a person named in the affidavit to receive the notice shall not invalidate an ordinance. 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. [1977 c.664 §39]

215.515 [1969 c.324 §3; 1973 c.80 §48; repealed by 1977 c.766 §16]

215.520 [1969 c.324 §4; repealed by 1977 c.664 §42]

215.525 [1969 c.324 §6; repealed by 1977 c.664 §42]

215.530 [1969 c.324 §7; repealed by 1977 c.664 §42]

215.535 [1969 c.324 §5; 1973 c.80 §49; repealed by 1977 c.664 §42]

COUNTY HOUSING CODES

215.605 Counties authorized to adopt housing codes. For the protection of the public health, welfare and safety, the governing body of a county may adopt ordi-

nances establishing housing codes for county, or any portion thereof, except where housing code ordinances are in effect on August 22, 1969, or where such ordinances enacted by an incorporated city subsequent to August 22, 1969. Such housing code ordinances may adopt by reference published codes, or any portion thereof, and a certified copy of such code or codes shall be filed with the county clerk of said county. [1969 c.418

215.610 [1969 c.418 §2; 1979 c.190 §407; repealed 1983 c.327 §16]

215.615 Application and contents of housing ordinances. The provisions of housing code ordinances authorized by ORS 215.605 and this section shall apply to buildings or portions thereof used, or designed or intended to be used for human habitation, and shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Standards for space, occupancy, light ventilation, sanitation, heating, exits and fire protection.

(2) Inspection of such buildings.

(3) Procedures whereby buildings or portions thereof which are determined to be substandard are declared to be public nuisances and are required to be abated by repair, rehabilitation, demolition or removal.

(4) An advisory and appeals board. [1969 c.418 §3]

FARMLAND AND FORESTLAND ZONES

(Lot or Parcel of Record Dwellings)

215.700 Resource land dwelling policy. The Legislative Assembly declares that land use regulations limit residential development on some less productive resource land acquired before the owners could reasonably be expected to know of the regulations. In order to assist these owners while protecting the state's more productive resource land from the detrimental effects of uses not related to agriculture and forestry, it is necessary to:

(1) Provide certain owners of less productive land an opportunity to build a dwelling on their land; and

(2) Limit the future division of and the siting of dwellings upon the state's more productive resource land. [1993 c.792 §10]

215.705 Dwellings in farm or forest zone; criteria (1) 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 farm or forest zone as set forth in this section and ORS 215.710, 215.720, 215.740 and 215.750 after notifying the county assessor that the governing body intends to allow the dwelling. A dwelling under this section may be allowed if:

(a) The lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be sited was lawfully created and was acquired by the present owner:

(A) Prior to January 1, 1985; or

(B) By devise or by intestate succession from a person who acquired the lot or parcel prior to January 1, 1985.

(b) The tract on which the dwelling will be sited does not include a dwelling.

(c) The proposed dwelling is not prohibited by, and will comply with, the requirements of the acknowledged comprehensive plan and land use regulations and other provisions of law.

(d) The lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be sited, if zoned for farm use, is not on that high-value farmland described in ORS 215.710 except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(e) The lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be sited, if zoned for forest use, is described in ORS 215.720, 215.740 or 215.750.

(f) When the lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be sited lies within an area designated in an acknowledged comprehensive plan as habitat of big game, the siting of the dwelling is consistent with the limitations on density upon which the acknowledged comprehensive plan and land use regulations intended to protect the habitat are based.

(g) When the lot or parcel on which the dwelling will be sited is part of a tract, the remaining portions of the tract are consolidated into a single lot or parcel when the dwelling is allowed.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (1)(d) of this section, a single-family dwelling not in conjunction with farm use may be sited on high-value farmland if:

(a) It meets the other requirements of ORS 215.705 to 215.750;

(b) The lot or parcel is protected as high-value farmland as described under ORS 215.710 (1); and

(c) A hearings officer of the State Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of ORS 183.413 to 183.497, determines that:

(A) The lot or parcel cannot practicably be managed for farm use, by itself or in conjunction with other land, due to extraordinary circumstances inherent in the land or its physical setting that do not apply generally to other land in the vicinity.

(B) The dwelling will comply with the provisions of ORS 215.296 (1).

(C) The dwelling will not materially alter the stability of the overall land use pattern in the area.

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (1)(d) of this section, a single-family dwelling not in conjunction with farm use may be sited on high-value farmland if:

(a) It meets the other requirements of ORS 215.705 to 215.750.

(b) The tract on which the dwelling will be sited is:

(A) Identified in ORS 215.710 (3) or (4);

(B) Not protected under ORS 215.710 (1); and

(C) Twenty-one acres or less in size.

(c)(A) The tract is bordered on at least 67 percent of its perimeter by tracts that are smaller than 21 acres, and at least two such tracts had dwellings on them on January 1, 1993; or

(B) The tract is bordered on at least 25 percent of its perimeter by tracts that are smaller than 21 acres, and at least four dwellings existed on January 1, 1993, within one-quarter mile of the center of the subject tract. Up to two of the four dwellings may lie within the urban growth boundary, but only if the subject tract abuts an urban growth boundary.

(4) If land is in a zone that allows both farm and forest uses and is acknowledged to be in compliance with goals relating to both agriculture and forestry, the county may apply the standards for siting a dwelling under either subsection (1)(d) of this section or ORS 215.720, 215.740 and 215.750 as appropriate for the predominant use of the tract on January 1, 1993.

(5) A county may, by application of criteria adopted by ordinance, deny approval of a dwelling allowed under this section in any area where the county determines that approval of the dwelling would:

(a) Exceed the facilities and service capabilities of the area;

(b) Materially alter the stability of the overall land use pattern in the area; or

(c) Create conditions or circumstances that the county determines would be contrary to the purposes or intent of its acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulations.

(6) For purposes of subsection (1)(a) of this section, "owner" includes the wife, husband, son, daughter, mother, father, brother, brother-in-law, sister, sister-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, father-in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, stepparent, stepchild, grandparent or grandchild of the owner or a business entity

owned by any one or combination of these family members. [1993 c.792 §2]

215.710 High-value farmland description for ORS 215.705. (1) For purposes of ORS 215.705, high-value farmland is land in a tract composed predominantly of soils that, at the time the siting of a dwelling is approved for the tract, are:

(a) Irrigated and classified prime, unique, Class I or Class II; or

(b) Not irrigated and classified prime, unique, Class I or Class II.

(2) In addition to that land described in subsection (1) of this section, for purposes of ORS 215.705, high-value farmland, if outside the Willamette Valley, includes tracts growing specified perennials as demonstrated by the most recent aerial photography of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture taken prior to November 4, 1993. For purposes of this subsection, "specified perennials" means perennials grown for market or research purposes including, but not limited to, nursery stock, berries, fruits, nuts, Christmas trees or vineyards but not including seed crops, hay, pasture or alfalfa.

(3) In addition to that land described in subsection (1) of this section, for purposes of ORS 215.705, high-value farmland, if in the Willamette Valley, includes tracts composed predominantly of the following soils in Class III or IV or composed predominantly of a combination of soils described in subsection (1) of this section and the following soils:

(a) Subclassification IIIe, specifically, Bellpine, Bornstedt, Burlington, Briedwell, Carlton, Cascade, Chehalem, Cornelius, Cornelius Variant, Cornelius and Kinton, Helvetia, Hillsboro, Hullt, Jory, Kinton, Latourell, Laurelwood, Melbourne, Multnomah, Nekia, Powell, Price, Quatama, Salkum, Santiam, Saum, Sawtell, Silverton, Veneta, Willakenzie, Woodburn and Yamhill;

(b) Subclassification IIIw, specifically, Concord, Conser, Cornelius Variant, Dayton (thick surface) and Sifton (occasionally flooded);

(c) Subclassification IVe, specifically, Bellpine Silty Clay Loam, Carlton, Cornelius, Jory, Kinton, Latourell, Laurelwood, Powell, Quatama, Springwater, Willakenzie and Yamhill; and

(d) Subclassification IVw, specifically, Awbrig, Bashaw, Courtney, Dayton, Natroy, Noti and Whiteson.

(4) In addition to that land described in subsection (1) of this section, for purposes of ORS 215.705, high-value farmland, if west of the summit of the Coast Range and used in conjunction with a dairy operation on Janu-

ary 1, 1993, includes tracts composed predominantly of the following soils in Class II or IV or composed predominately of a combination of soils described in subsection (1) of this section and the following soils:

(a) Subclassification IIIe, specifically, Astoria, Hembre, Knappa, Meda, Quillayutte and Winema;

(b) Subclassification IIIw, specifically, Brenner and Chitwood;

(c) Subclassification IVe, specifically, Astoria, Hembre, Meda, Nehalan, Neskowin and Winema; and

(d) Subclassification IVw, specifically, Coquille.

(5) The soil class, soil rating or other soil designation of a specific lot or parcel may be changed if the property owner submits a statement of agreement from the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture that the soil class, soil rating or other soil designation should be adjusted based on new information.

(6) Soil classes, soil ratings or other soil designations used in or made pursuant to this section are those of the Soil Conservation Service in its most recent publication for that class, rating or designation before November 4, 1993. [1993 c.792 §3]

215.720 Criteria for forestland dwelling under ORS 215.705. (1) A dwelling authorized under ORS 215.705 may be allowed on land zoned for forest use under a goal protecting forestland only if:

(a) The tract on which the dwelling will be sited is in western Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.257, and is composed of soils not capable of producing 5,000 cubic feet per year of commercial tree species and is located within 1,500 feet of a public road as defined under ORS 368.001. The road shall not be a United States Forest Service road or Bureau of Land Management road and shall be maintained and either paved or surfaced with rock.

(b) The tract on which the dwelling will be sited is in eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.405, and is composed of soils not capable of producing 4,000 cubic feet per year of commercial tree species and is located within 1,500 feet of a public road as defined under ORS 368.001. The road shall not be a United States Forest Service road or Bureau of Land Management road and shall be maintained and either paved or surfaced with rock.

(2) For purposes of this section, "commercial tree species" means trees recognized under rules adopted under ORS 527.715 for commercial production.

(3) No dwelling other than those described in this section and ORS 215.740 and 215.750 may be sited on land zoned for forest use under a land use planning goal protecting forestland. [1993 c.792 §4 (1), (4), (9)]

215.730 Additional criteria for forestland dwellings under ORS 215.705. (1) A local government shall require as a condition of approval of a single-family dwelling allowed under ORS 215.705 on lands zoned forestland that:

(a) The property owner submits a stocking survey report to the assessor and the assessor verifies that the minimum stocking requirements adopted under ORS 527.610 to 527.770 have been met.

(b) The dwelling meets the following requirements:

(A) The dwelling has a fire retardant roof.

(B) The dwelling will not be sited on a slope of greater than 40 percent.

(C) Evidence is provided that the 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.

(D) The dwelling is located upon a parcel within a fire protection district or is provided with residential fire protection by contract.

(E) 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.

(F) If the dwelling has a chimney or chimneys, each chimney has a spark arrester.

(G) The owner provides and maintains primary fuel-free break and secondary break areas.

(2)(a) If a governing body determines that meeting the requirement of subsection (1)(b)(D) of this section would be impracticable, the governing body may provide an alternative means for protecting the dwelling from fire hazards. The means selected may include a fire sprinkling system, onsite equipment and water storage or other methods that are reasonable, given the site conditions.

(b) If a water supply is required under this subsection, 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 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. [1993 c.792 §5]

(Other Forestland Dwellings)

215.740 Large tract forestland dwelling; criteria. (1) If a dwelling is not allowed under ORS 215.720 (1), a dwelling may be allowed on land zoned for forest use under a goal protecting forestland if it complies with other provisions of law and is sited on a tract:

(a) In eastern Oregon of at least 240 contiguous acres except as provided in subsection (3) of this section; or

(b) In western Oregon of at least 160 contiguous acres except as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, a tract shall not be considered to consist of less than 240 acres or 160 acres because it is crossed by a public road or a waterway.

(3)(a) An owner of tracts that are not contiguous but are in the same county or adjacent counties and zoned for forest use may add together the acreage of two or more tracts to total 320 acres or more in eastern Oregon or 200 acres or more in western Oregon to qualify for a dwelling under subsection (1) of this section.

(b) If an owner totals 320 or 200 acres, as appropriate, under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the owner shall submit proof of nonrevocable deed restrictions recorded in the deed records for the tracts in the 320 or 200 acres, as appropriate. The deed restrictions shall preclude all future rights to construct a dwelling on the tracts or to use the tracts to total acreage for future siting of dwellings for present and any future owners unless the tract is no longer subject to protection under goals for agricultural lands or forestlands.

(c) The Land Conservation and Development Commission shall adopt rules that prescribe the language of the deed restriction, the procedures for recording, the procedures under which counties shall keep records of lots or parcels used to create the total, the mechanisms for providing notice to subsequent purchasers of the limitations under paragraph (b) of this subsection and other rules to implement this section. [1993 c.792 §4(2),(3),(5)]

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;

(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.

(2) In eastern 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 20 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;

(b) Capable of producing 21 to 50 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 50 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.

(3) Lots or parcels within urban growth boundaries shall not be used to satisfy the

eligibility requirements under this subsection.

(4) A proposed dwelling under this subsection is not allowed:

(a) If it is prohibited by or will not comply with the requirements of an acknowledged comprehensive plan or acknowledged land use regulations or other provisions of law.

(b) Unless it complies with the requirements of ORS 215.730.

(c) Unless no dwellings are allowed on other lots or parcels that make up the tract and deed restrictions established under ORS 215.740 (3) for the other lots or parcels that make up the tract are met.

(d) If the tract on which the dwelling will be sited includes a dwelling.

(5) Except as described in subsection (6) of this section, if the tract under subsection (1) or (2) of this section abuts a road that existed on January 1, 1993, the measurement may be made by creating a 160-acre rectangle that is one mile long and one-fourth mile wide centered on the center of the subject tract and that is to the maximum extent possible, aligned with the road.

(6)(a) If a tract 60 acres or larger described under subsection (1) or (2) of this section abuts a road or perennial stream, the measurement shall be made in accordance with subsection (5) of this section. However, one of the three required dwellings shall be on the same side of the road or stream as the tract and:

(A) Be located within a 160-acre rectangle that is one mile long and one-fourth 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

(B) 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.

(b) If a 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. [1993 c.792 §4 (6), (7), (8)]

(Lot or Parcel Sizes)

215.780 Minimum lot or parcel sizes.

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the following minimum lot or parcel sizes apply to all counties:

(a) For land zoned for exclusive farm use and not designated rangeland, at least 80 acres;

(b) For land zoned for exclusive farm use and designated rangeland, at least 160 acres; and

(c) For land designated forestland, at least 80 acres.

(2) A county may adopt a lower minimum lot or parcel size than that described in subsection (1) of this section by demonstrating to the commission that it can do so while continuing to meet the requirements of ORS 215.243 and 527.630 and the land use planning goals adopted under ORS 197.230.

(3) A county with a minimum lot or parcel size acknowledged by the commission pursuant to ORS 197.251 after January 1, 1987, or acknowledged pursuant to periodic review requirements under ORS 197.628 to 197.636 that is smaller than those prescribed in subsection (1) of this section need not comply with subsection (2) of this section. [1993 c.792 §7]

(Wildlife Habitat Pilot Programs)

Note: Sections 1 to 6, chapter 764, Oregon Laws 1993, provide:

Sec. 1. (1) The Legislative Assembly declares that the protection and preservation of the wildlife resources of this state ought to be encouraged by recognizing wildlife habitat conservation and enhancement as a permitted land use in areas zoned for farm and forestry use.

(2) The Legislative Assembly further declares that this Act is intended to allow Marion and Polk Counties to develop pilot programs for the conservation and enhancement of wildlife habitat. [1993 c.764 §1]

Sec. 2. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 215.283 and 215.284, but subject to section 3 of this Act, for the period commencing on the effective date of this Act [November 4, 1993] and ending on December 31, 1997, a single-family dwelling in conjunction with the conservation and management of wildlife habitat may be established in any area that is zoned for exclusive farm use within Marion and Polk Counties.

(2) As used in this Act:

(a) "Cooperating agency" means the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Soil Conservation Service, the Oregon State University Extension Service or other persons with wildlife conservation and management training considered appropriate for the preparation of a conservation and management plan, as established by rules of the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(b) "Department" means the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.

(c) "Lot" has the meaning given that term in ORS 92.010.

(d) "Parcel" has the meaning given that term in ORS 215.010 (1).

(e) "Wildlife habitat conservation and management plan" or "plan" means a plan developed by a cooperating agency and landowner that specifies the conservation and management practices, including farm and forest uses consistent with the overall intent of the plan, that will be conducted to preserve, enhance and improve wildlife habitat on an affected lot or parcel. [1993 c.764 §2]

Sec. 3. (1) One single-family residential dwelling in conjunction with the conservation and management of wildlife habitat authorized by section 2 (1) of this Act may be established upon findings that the proposed dwelling:

(a) Is situated on a lot or parcel existing on the effective date of this Act that qualifies for a farm or nonfarm dwelling under county ordinances that carry out ORS 215.213 (1) to (3), 215.283 (1) or (2) or 215.284 (1);

(b) Is not situated on a lot or parcel that is predominantly composed of soils rated Class I or II, when not irrigated, or rated Prime or Unique by the United States Soil and Water Conservation Service or any combination of such soils;

(c) Complies with ORS 215.296 (1) and (2);

(d) Is situated on a lot or parcel developed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of a wildlife habitat conservation and management plan approved by the department; and

(e) Is the only dwelling situated on the affected lot or parcel.

(2) A wildlife habitat conservation and management plan for the affected lot or parcel must be approved by the department before final approval is granted by the county for the location of a dwelling on the lot or parcel. A building permit for the dwelling shall not be issued until after a significant portion of the plan, as determined by the county, is implemented. [1993 c.764 §3]

Sec. 4. (1) The department shall adopt rules specifying the form and content of a wildlife habitat conservation and management plan. The rules shall specify the conservation and management practices that are appropriate to preserve, enhance and improve wildlife common to the diverse regions of this state. Accepted farm and forest practices may be allowed as an integral part of the wildlife conservation and management practices specified in an approved plan.

(2) The rules required to be adopted by subsection (1) of this section shall be adopted no later than 180 days after the effective date of this Act. The rules shall be reviewed annually by the department and revised when considered necessary or appropriate by the department. [1993 c.764 §4]

Sec. 5. (1) The State Department of Fish and Wildlife shall review and approve plans submitted by applicants for dwellings authorized under section 2 (1) of this Act for compliance with the standards set forth in the rules adopted under section 4 of this Act.

(2) When a plan is approved by the department and is implemented, the owner of the land subject to the plan may make application to the county assessor for open space use assessment under ORS 308.740 to 308.790 for that land. Application shall be made as provided in ORS 308.740 to 308.790 except that:

(a) The granting authority shall be the State Department of Fish and Wildlife. The department shall approve the plan relating to the land of the applicant and determine compliance with the plan in accordance with rules adopted under section 4 of this Act. The department shall not conduct the hearing required under ORS 308.755.

(b) The owner, in lieu of designating the paragraph of ORS 308.740 (1) under which the open space use falls, shall designate the open space use as wildlife habitat conservation and management under this Act.

(c) Applications for open space use assessment under this section shall be made to the county assessor not later than April 1 in the calendar year preceding the first tax year for which such assessment is requested.

(d) The application shall include a certified copy of the department's declaration that the land described in the application is subject to a wildlife habitat conservation and management plan approved by the department and that the plan is being implemented.

(e) When the application for open space use assessment includes a certified copy of the declaration described in paragraph (d) of this subsection, the county assessor shall not refer the application to the planning commission or to the county governing body under ORS 308.755 (1), but shall assess the land described in the application on the basis provided in ORS 308.765. In each year in which the land is assessed for open space use, the county assessor shall also enter on the assessment roll, as a notation, the assessed value of the land were it not so assessed.

(3) An approved wildlife habitat conservation and management plan shall be reviewed by the department at least once in each two-year period to determine continued compliance with the plan. If the plan is not being implemented as approved, the department shall notify the owner and require compliance measures to be taken within six months. If the plan is still not being implemented as required by the department at the end of the six-month period, the department shall notify the county assessor of the county in which the affected land is situated. The county assessor shall withdraw the land from open space use classification as provided in ORS 308.775 (1), except that notice of the withdrawal shall be given to the governing body of the county in which the land is situated.

(4) Notwithstanding ORS 308.395, 308.399 and 215.236, land that is assessed under ORS 308.370 shall

not be subject to any additional taxes when the land is changed to open space use assessment based on wildlife habitat conservation and management as provided in this Act and shall be allowed to return to assessment under ORS 308.370, if otherwise qualified, without payment of any additional taxes. However, the land shall be subject to additional taxes when such land becomes disqualified or declassified from special assessment under ORS 308.370 or open space use assessment based on wildlife habitat conservation and management as provided in this Act and does not become qualified in the next assessment year for assessment under ORS 308.370 or open space use under ORS 308.740 to 308.790. The additional taxes shall be determined and collected as provided in ORS 321.960 (3), (4)(b) to (d), (5), (6) and (7). No other additional tax shall be imposed on such land at the time of disqualification or declassification. [1993 c.764 §5]

Sec. 6. This Act is repealed on December 31, 1997. [1993 c.764 §6]

215.990 [Subsections (1) and (2) enacted as 1955 c.439 §11; subsection (5) enacted as 1969 c.324 §8; 1971 c.13 §4; repealed by 1977 c.766 §16]

CHAPTERS 216 TO 220

[Reserved for expansion]