1	BEFORE THE LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS		
2	OF THE STATE OF OREGON		
3 4 5	LARRY KELLEY,)	
6 7	Petitioner,)	LUBA No. 97-139
, 8 9	VS.)	FINAL OPINION AND ORDER
10 11	CLACKAMAS COUNTY,)	
12 13 14	Respondent.)	
14 15 16	Appeal from Clackamas County.		
17 18 19	James H. Bean, Portland, filed the petition for review and argued on behalf of petitioner. With him on the brief was Lindsay, Hart, Neil & Weigler.		
20 21 22	Michael E. Judd, Chief Assistant County Counsel, Oregon City, filed the response brief and argued on behalf of respondent.		
23 24	HANNA, Board Member; GUSTAFSON, Board Chair, participated in the decision.		
25 26	REVERSED	10/09/98	3
27 28	You are entitled to judicial review provisions of ORS 197.850.	w of this Order.	Judicial review is governed by the
29			

1 Opinion by Hanna.

2 NATURE OF THE DECISION

Petitioner appeals a county hearings officer's decision denying a front yard setback
variance.

5 FACTS

6 On March 3, 1997, petitioner filed an application for a variance to reduce the front 7 vard setback requirement of his property to legalize a pool house that violated the front yard setback requirement.¹ Petitioner's property is approximately 1.5 acres and is zoned R-20, 8 9 low-density residential. Clackamas County Zoning and Development Ordinance (ZDO) 10 301.8(B) requires a front yard setback of 20 feet in the R-20 zone. ZDO 301.8 (D) allows for 11 modification of a front yard setback when the modification is consistent with the purposes set 12 forth in ZDO 301.8(A) and satisfies the variance criteria under ZDO 1205, which requires 13 that the decision maker find: 14 "compliance with the applicable requirement or standard of the ordinance 15 would create a hardship due to one or more of the following conditions: 16 "1. The physical characteristics of the land, improvements, or uses are not typical of the area. When the requested variance is needed to correct 17 18 an existing violation, that violation shall not be considered as a

20 "2. The property cannot be developed to an extent comparable with other 21 similar properties in the area if the requirement or standard is satisfied.

condition 'not typical of the area.'

22 "3. Compliance with the requirement or standard would eliminate a significant natural feature of the property.

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¹Petitioner applied for a variance in the spring of 1996. That variance request was administratively denied and the denial was not appealed. That application was precipitated by allegations of various ordinance violations related to petitioner's pool house, primarily related to setback requirements. To satisfy the side yard setback requirements, petitioner purchased an adjacent lot and requested and was granted a lot line adjustment. That adjustment corrected all the violations except for the front yard setback requirement. The variance request at issue in this LUBA appeal is to correct the front yard setback violation.

1 2 "4.

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Compliance with the requirement or standard would reduce or impair the use of solar potential on the subject property or adjacent properties." (Emphasis added.)

Petitioner's residence, a pool and the subject pool house are located on the subject property. Public and private road frontages encompass two-thirds of the property boundary. Unlike the other properties in the surrounding subdivision, the west edge of the property, where the pool house is located, is bordered by a reverse street curve. The challenged decision explains that placement of the pool house was limited by the steep slopes that bound the north and east property lines, the existing location of the residence and the pool, and access to drainfields.

11 The planning director administratively denied petitioner's variance application. 12 Petitioner appealed the planning director's denial to a county hearings officer, who sustained 13 the planning director's denial of the variance request. In relevant part, the hearings officer 14 found:

15 "It is the physical characteristics of this land and improvements which limit 16 the siting of the proposed pool house. * * * Based on the above physical 17 conditions of the subject property, the applicant has established that the 18 proposed pool house cannot be conveniently sited to comply with the front 19 yard setback standard, and that this limitation results from these physical 20 characteristics.

21 "****

"If the inability to site the pool house as proposed constituted a hardship, this
criterion would be satisfied, as the claimed hardship does result from the
circumstances listed under subsection 1205.02(A)(1) of the ZDO." Record 45.

- The hearings officer nonetheless denied the variance, based on a threshold
- 27 determination that petitioner had failed to establish any hardship, stating:

"[t]he applicant has not established that compliance with the front yard
setback of 20 feet would create any hardship. The fact that compliance with
the setback will require removal of the already constructed pool house cannot
be considered as a hardship. That structure was construed without benefit a
building permit and in violation of the front yard setback standard." Record 4.

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1 This appeal followed.

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FIRST ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR

Petitioner contends that the challenged decision improperly construes and applies ZDO 1205.02(A) by adding a threshold "hardship" requirement in addition to the specific criteria set out in ZDO 1205.02(A). Petitioner agues that nothing in ZDO 1205.02(A) supports the hearings officer's interpretation that petitioner must first establish a hardship before the four alternative criteria are applied.

8 We agree with petitioner that the challenged decision improperly construes and 9 applies ZDO 1205.02(A). Nothing in the language of ZDO 1205.02(A) provides a basis for 10 the county to evaluate hardship beyond application of the four listed criteria. Those criteria 11 describe four conditions, anyone of which can constitute a hardship. Because the hearings 12 officer found that at least one of those criteria was satisfied, he was obligated to approve the 13 variance request.

14 The first assignment of error is sustained.

15 The county's decision is reversed.²

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²Because we reverse the challenged decision, we need not reach petitioner's other assignments of error.