

Title 17

ZONING

Chapters:

17.02	Definitions
17.04	Introductory Provisions
17.08	Establishment of Zones
17.12	Residential 1 (R-1) Zone
17.16	Residential 2 (R-2) Zone
17.20	Controlled Development 1 (CD-1) Zone
17.24	Controlled Development 2 (CD-2) Zone
17.28	Controlled Development 3 (CD-3) Zone
17.32	Controlled Development Residential 1 (CD-R1) Zone
17.36	Controlled Development Residential 2 (CD-R2) Zone
17.40	Old Town Commercial (C-1) Zone
17.44	General Commercial (C-2) Zone
17.48	Marine Commercial (C-3) Zone
17.52	Light Industrial (LI) Zone
17.54	Woolen Mill Overlay Zone (WM) <i>(Repealed by Ord 1604)</i>
17.56	Heavy Industrial (HI) Zone
17.60	Public Facilities and Parks (PF) Zone
17.64	Water (W) Zone
17.68	Natural Resource and Open Space (NR) Zone
17.72	Historic-Cultural Overlay (HC) Zone
17.76	Shoreland Overlay (SO) Zone
17.77	Beaches and Dunes Overlay (BDO) Zone
17.78	Hazard Overlay Zone (HO)
17.84	Architectural Review Overlay (AR) Zone
17.88	Airport Overlay (AO) Zone
17.89	Communications Tower Overlay Zone
17.90	Signs
17.94	Commercial Design Standards
17.96	Off-Street Parking and Loading
17.98	Outdoor Lighting Regulations
17.102	Wetland Protection Standards
17.103	Riparian Corridor Protection
17.104	Supplementary Provisions
17.108	Nonconforming Uses and Structures
17.118	Annexation

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Chapter 17.02

DEFINITIONS

Sections:

17.02 Definitions.

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17.02 Definitions.

As used in Title 16 and Title 17, the masculine includes the feminine and neuter and the singular includes the plural. The following words and phrases, unless the context otherwise requires, shall mean:

"A Frame or Sandwich": an advertising device which is ordinarily in the shape of an A or some variation thereof, located on the ground, easily movable, not permanently attached thereto and which is usually two-sided.

"Abandonment" Wireless telecommunications facilities will be considered abandoned when there has not been a carrier licensed or recognized by the Federal Communications Commission operating on the facility for a period of one year (365 consecutive days).

"Abutting" means sharing a common property line. It shall include the term adjoining.

"Access" means a legally and physically defined area available and practical for motor vehicle ingress and egress to a parcel or lot. In determining practicality, the topography, drainage, potential for erosion and other factors may be considered.

"Access easement" means an easement recorded for the purpose of providing vehicle, bicycle and/or pedestrian access from a public street to a parcel across intervening property under separate ownership from the parcel being provided access.

"Access management" means the control of street (or highway) access for the purpose of improving and/or maintaining the efficiency, safety and/or operation of the roadway for vehicles; may include prohibiting, closing or limiting direct vehicle access to a roadway from abutting properties, either with physical barriers (curbs, medians, etc.) or by land dedication or easement.

"Accessible" means approachable and useable by people with disabilities. Complies with the Americans With Disabilities Act.

"Accessory dwelling" an interior attached or detached residential structure that is used in connection with or that is accessory to a single-family dwelling. A maximum of one Accessory Dwelling Unit is allowed per legal single-family dwelling. The unit may be a detached building, in a portion of the detached accessory building (e.g., above a garage or workshop), or a unit attached or interior to the primary dwelling (e.g. an addition or the conversion of an existing floor).

"Accessory structure or use" means a structure or use incidental and subordinate to the main use of the property, and which is located on the same lot with the main use.

"Adjacent" means parcels or lots located directly across a street right-of-way.

"Adverse impact" means negative affect of development that can be measured (e.g., noise, air pollution, vibration, dust, etc.).

"Affordable" means housing affordable to a certain percentage of the population earning a

specified level of income and spending no more than the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development percentage of their income on housing expenses. For more information, refer to the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Oregon Department of Housing and Community Services.

"Alley" means a narrow street through a block primarily for vehicular service access or utilities to the back or side of properties otherwise abutting on another street.

"Ambient" means something that surrounds, or is in the background, such as the level of light, dust or noise.

"Antenna" A transmitting or receiving device used in telecommunications that radiates or captures electromagnetic waves, including, but not limited to, directional antennas, such as panel and microwave dish antennas, and omni-directional antennas, such as whips.

"Antenna, Whip" An antenna that transmits or receives 360-degree signals. Whip antennas are typically cylindrical in shape, less than 3 inches in diameter and no more than 6 feet long, including the mounting assembly.

"Arcade" an arched or covered passageway; often along building fronts or between streets.

"Application" means an application for a Development Permit.

"Approving Authority" means the Planning Commission, City Manager, or designate.

"Appurtenant" means auxiliary or accessory to the main use.

"Architectural projections" means protrusions of a building wall that are extended so as to create articulation of the exterior building wall.

"Architectural recesses mean portions of a building wall that are set back so as to create articulation of the exterior building wall.

"Area of special flood hazard" means the land in the flood plain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

"Arterial" means a vehicular right-of-way whose primary function is to carry through-traffic in a continuous route across an urban area while also providing some access to abutting land.

"Articulate/articulation" means the jointing and interrelating of building spaces through offsets, projections, overhangs, extensions and similar features.

"Attached": be attached; affixed; be in contact with; become attached by construction, adhesive, tying, or any other means.

"Auto gas/service Station" means a commercial entity whose primary purpose is the dispensing of gasoline or other fuel for use by automobiles, trucks, or other vehicles.

"Aquaculture" refers to the cultivation of marine, estuarine, or freshwater aquatic organisms for commercial, recreational, restoration and/or scientific purposes.

"Banner": a sign made of any lightweight, non-rigid material such as plastic, fabric, or other flexible material with no enclosing framework.

"Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, i.e., the one hundred (100) year flood.

"Base flood elevation" means the crest elevation, in relation to mean sea level, expected to be reached by the base flood, also known as the regulatory flood elevation.

"Bed and breakfast (B&B)" means an accessory use of a single-family dwelling for the

lodging of guests for compensation. B&Bs shall contain no more than two bedrooms for sleeping quarters for the guests, and the breakfast shall be included in the fee and available to the guests in a common area. This use shall be operated primarily by members of the resident family. There may be no other conditional uses or home occupations conducted at the same time at a site designated as a B&B. Two parking spaces must be provided on the property in addition to the spaces required for the main use. Each unit including the resident family's unit shall require one thousand eight hundred (1,800) square feet of lot area. For the purposes of this definition, the family living quarters shall be considered one unit regardless of the number of bedrooms in the family quarters.

"Bed and breakfast inn (B&B inn)" means a structure that retains the characteristics of a single-family residence and is compatible with the surrounding structures, which offers for compensation more than two but not more than eight bedroom units for sleeping quarters to guests and is licensed by the state of Oregon under OAR Sections 333-170-0000 through 333-170-0130, and where breakfast is included in the fee and available to the guests in a common area. This use shall be operated primarily by the resident family. In addition to the two parking spaces required for the resident use of the facility, one space shall be required for each B&B unit plus one space for each outside employee. Each unit including the resident family's unit shall require one thousand eight hundred (1,800) square feet of lot area. For the purposes of this definition, the family living quarters shall be considered one unit regardless of the number of bedrooms in the family quarters. B&B inn sites shall be considered residential sites subject to provisions of this title except as specifically modified in this definition.

"Berm" means a small rise or hill in a landscape which is intended to buffer or visually screen certain developments.

"Beveled building corner" means a rounded or flat edge on a building, usually at a street corner; may include an entrance, windows, pillars or other architectural details and ornamentation.

"Bikeway" means any road, path or way which in some manner is specifically designated as being open to bicycle travel, regardless of whether such facilities are designated for the exclusive use of bicycles or are to be shared with other transportation modes.

"Block" means a parcel of land or group of lots bounded by intersecting streets.

"Board" means the architectural review board.

"Bollard" means a post of metal, wood or masonry that is used to separate or direct traffic (vehicles, pedestrians and/or bicycles). Bollards are usually decorative and may contain sidewalk or pathway lighting.

"Boulevard" means a street with broad open space areas; typically, with planted medians.

"Building" means a structure built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels or property of any kind, but not including swimming pools, fences and patios.

"Building footprint" means the outline of a building, as measured around its foundation.

"Building mass" means the aggregate size of a building, or the total height, width and depth of all its parts.

"Building pad" means a vacant building site on a lot with other building sites.

"Building scale" means the dimensional relationship of a building and its component parts to other buildings.

"Bulkhead" means the wall below ground-floor windows on a building (i.e., may be differentiated from other walls by using different materials or detailing).

"Business" means a commercial or industrial enterprise.

"Business office" means the office of an enterprise in providing services for a fee.

"Capacity" means a maximum holding or service ability, as used for transportation, utilities, parks and other public facilities.

"Carrier / Provider" A company that provides wireless services.

"Carrier / Provider, Licensed" A company authorized by the FCC to build and operate a commercial communication services system.

"Centerline radius" means the radius of a centerline of a street right-of-way.

"Child care center, family child care" means facilities that provide care and supervision of minor children for periods of less than twenty-four (24) hours. "Family child care providers" provide care for not more than twelve (12) children in a home. See also, ORS 657A for certification requirements.

"City" means the city of Bandon, Oregon.

"Clear and objective" relates to decision criteria and standards that do not involve substantial discretion or individual judgment in their application.

"COA" means certificate of appropriateness.

"Collector" means a street that carries traffic between urban arterials and local streets and provides access to abutting properties.

"Collocation" The use of a single support structure by more than one wireless telecommunications carrier/provider; including the use of an existing structure as a telecommunications antenna mount, such as a water tank, fire station, utility poles, towers, etc., by one or more carriers.

"Commercial" means land use involving buying/selling of goods or services as the primary activity.

"Commission" means the planning commission of the city.

"Common area" means land commonly owned to include open space, landscaping or recreation facilities (e.g., typically owned by homeowners' associations).

"Communication Tower" A tower, pole, or similar structure of any size which supports wireless telecommunication equipment, transmission or reception, and is utilized by commercial, governmental, or other public or quasi-public users, above ground in a fixed location, free-standing, guyed, or on a structure. This definition does not include communication towers for amateur radio operators licensed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), which are exempt from local zoning restrictions. A Communication Tower may also be utilized as part of a mobile system for purposes of providing short-term emergency, supplemental or specialized wireless telecommunications services.

"Community Service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit" means uses of a public, non-profit, or charitable nature generally providing a local service to people of the community, except for Schools, which are categorized separately. Generally, they provide services on-site, or have employees on-site on a regular basis. The service is on-going and not for special events. Private lodges, clubs, and non-profit organizations that have membership provisions are considered a Community Service.

"Conditional use" means a use which requires a conditional use permit.

"Condominium" means a building, or group of buildings, in which dwelling units, offices or floor area are owned individually, and the structures, common areas and facilities are owned by all the owners of a proportional, undivided basis.

"Condominium association" means the community association that administers and maintains the common property and common elements of a condominium.

"Condominium hotel" means a building constructed, maintained, operated and managed as a hotel in which each room is individually owned and in which some or all of the rooms are available for rent, sublet or lease and where the structure, common areas and facilities are owned by all the owners on a proportional, individual basis.

"Consensus" means collective agreement, consent or opinion among participants.

"Conservation easement" means an easement that protects identified conservation values of the land, such as wetlands, wood-lands, significant trees, floodplains, wildlife habitat, and similar resources.

"Contiguous" mean lots, parcels, or lots and parcels that have a common boundary. "Contiguous" includes, but is not limited to, lots, parcels or lots and parcels separated only by an alley, street or other right of way or flagpole. Lots or parcels are not contiguous if their common boundary is an arterial or collector street.

"Corner radius" means the radius of a street corner, as measured around the curb or edge of pavement.

"Cornice" means the projecting horizontal element that tops a wall or flat roof.

"Cottage" means a small house that may be used as an accessory dwelling.

"Council" means the city council of the city.

"Courtyard" means a court or enclosure adjacent to a building, which usually provides amenities such as gardens, planters, seating or art.

"Cul-de-sac" means a local street having only one outlet with a turnaround at the opposite end, and which is not intended to be extended or continued.

"Curb cut" means a driveway opening where a curb is provided along a street.

"Day care" means the act of caring for another person's children at a site, usually, but not always, for a fee.

"Day care (family day care provider)" applies only to any family day care provider who provides care in the home of the provider to fewer than thirteen (13) children, including the children of the provider, regardless of full-time or part-time status. Such use shall be a permitted use in all areas zoned for residential or commercial purposes, including areas zoned for a single-family dwellings in the same zone.

"Deciduous" means tree or shrub that sheds its leaves seasonally.

"Deck" means a flat, floored, roofless structure, generally elevated above ground level, connected to or adjoining a building.

"Dedication" means the designation of land by its owner for any public use as shown on a subdivision plat or deed. The term may also be used for dedications to a private homeowner's association.

"Density" means a measurement of the number of dwelling units in relationship to a specified amount of land. As used in this code, density does not include land devoted to street right-of-way.

Density is a measurement used generally for residential uses.

"Density bonus" means an increase in the number of dwelling units per acre permitted in a planned unit development as an incentive for exceptionally good design or reasons as specified by ordinance.

"Density transfer" means a measurement of the average density of housing in a parcel. For example, on a four-acre site, if the normal density allowed is eight dwellings per acre, the total allowed would be thirty-two (32) dwellings. A proposed siting might be to erect these dwellings in a cluster or clusters for some justifiable reason, rather than have each dwelling occupy its own five thousand six hundred (5,600) square foot lot.

"Developable" means a buildable land, as identified in the city's buildable land inventory. Includes both vacant land and land that can be redeveloped.

"Developer" means a person or other legal entity who subdivides or partitions land, or constructs on more than one parcel of land.

"Development" means any manmade change to improved or unimproved tracts of land, including, but not limited to, construction of buildings or other structures, mining dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area. Development includes improved open areas such as plazas and walkways but does not include natural geologic forms or landscapes.

"Development permit" means any permit or authorization issued by the city as a pre-requisite for undertaking any development. It includes permits and authorizations customarily known as certificates of appropriateness, building permits, zoning compliances, variances, conditional use permits, street plans, plat approvals, subdivision or planned unit development permits.

"Development review board" means a review body comprised of city departments which reviews applications and makes recommendations to the decision-making body.

"Directional Sign": a sign which directs the reader to a location, event, or activity. Such signs also include signs designed and installed for the purpose of traffic or pedestrian direction to an entrance or exit from premises.

"Director" means the Planning Director or their designee of the city of Bandon, or a designee.

"Divide" means to separate land into two or more parcels or lots for the purpose of transferring a substantial interest in land.

"Division" means the act or process of dividing land or a tract that has been divided.

"Discretionary" describes a permit action or decision that involves substantial judgment or discretion.

"Double frontage" means a term used to describe a lot or parcel which has road access and frontage at each end. Corner lots are not considered to have double frontage unless they front roads on three sides. Alley access is not considered "frontage" in this definition.

"Drip-line" means an imaginary line around a tree or shrub at a distance from the trunk equivalent to the canopy (leaf and branch) spread.

"Drive lane/travel lane" means an improved driving surface for one line of vehicles traveling in the same direction.

"Drive-up uses" means any establishment which by design, physical facilities, service or by packaging procedures encourages or permits customers to receive or obtain goods while remaining in their motor vehicles. Drive-up uses shall not include service or gas stations.

"Driveway" means areas that provide vehicular access to a site, except for public and private streets. A driveway begins at the property line and extends into the site. Driveways do not include parking, maneuvering or circulation areas in parking space areas.

"Driveway apron/approach" means the edge of a driveway where it abuts a public right-of-way; usually constructed of concrete or asphalt.

"Duplex" means a structure that contains two primary dwelling units on one lot. The units must share a common wall or common floor/ceiling.

"Dwelling" means a building, or portion thereof, designed or used for human occupancy as a residence for one or more persons, not including vehicles, travel trailers or recreational/camping vehicles.

"Dwelling, attached" means a one-family dwelling attached to two or more one-family dwellings by common vertical walls.

"Dwelling, detached" means a dwelling that is not attached to any other dwelling by any means. The detached dwelling does not have any roof, wall or floor in common with any other dwelling unit.

"Dwelling, seasonal" means a dwelling unit not used as a principal residence that may be occupied weekends and for brief periods during the year.

"Dwelling, single-family detached" means a building containing one dwelling unit and that is not attached to any other dwelling by any means and is surrounded by open space or yards.

"Dwelling, single-family semidetached" means a one-family dwelling attached to one other one-family dwelling by a common vertical wall, with each dwelling located on a separate lot. The semidetached dwelling is most commonly a two-family structure with the dwelling units' side by side as opposed to one on top of the other. A semidetached dwelling also could be the end unit of a townhouse row, a patio house or a variety of zero lot line houses.

"Dwelling, townhouse" means a one-family dwelling in a row of at least three such units in which each unit has its own front and rear access to the outside, no unit is located over another unit, and each unit is separated from any other unit by one or more vertical common fire-resistant walls.

"Dwelling, triplex" means a building containing three dwelling units, each of which has direct access to the outside or to a common hall.

"Dwelling Unit" means a building, or a portion of a building, that has independent living facilities including provisions for sleeping, cooking, and sanitation, and that is designed for residential occupancy by a group of people. Buildings with more than one set of cooking facilities are considered to contain multiple dwelling units or accessory dwelling units, as applicable, unless the additional cooking facilities are clearly accessory to the primary use, such as an outdoor grill or wet bar.

"Easement" means a right of usage of real property granted by an owner to the city, the public or to specific persons, firms, and corporations.

"Electronic Display or Reader-board Sign": a computer operated sign with capacity for text and or graphic information.

"Elevation" refers to a building face, or scaled drawing of the same, from grade to roof ridgeline.

"Environmentally sensitive areas" see "sensitive lands."

"Evidence" means application materials, plans, data, testimony and other factual information

used to demonstrate compliance or non-compliance with a code standard or criterion.

"Face" means the facade of a structure facing a street.

"Family" means an individual or two or more persons related by blood, marriage, legal adoption or guardianship, living together in a dwelling unit in which board and lodging may also be provided for no more than four additional persons, excluding servants; or a group of not more than five persons who need not be related by blood, marriage, legal adoption or guardianship living together in a dwelling unit.

"Facade" means any exterior wall of a building.

"Family day care" see "childcare facilities."

"Farming" or "farm use" means the use of land for raising and harvesting of crops, or for feeding, breeding and management of livestock, dairying or any other agricultural or horticultural use, or any combination thereof, including the preparation of the products raised on the premises for man's use and disposal by marketing or otherwise.

"Fast Food Restaurant" means a business whose principal purpose is the sale of food or beverage served in paper or plastic or disposable containers for immediate consumption inside, outside, or away from the building and including businesses who provide delivery of food for immediate consumption.

"Fence" means an artificially constructed barrier of any material or combination of materials erected to enclose, screen or separate areas.

"Finished Grade" means the level of the ground after alteration as approved by the Planning Commission or City Council.

"Fire apparatus lane" also known as a fire lane, an area which must be preserved for the ingress, egress, and operation of fire apparatus.

"Flag lot" means a lot that is mostly separated from the street, located behind another lot, and connected to the street by an extension of land that reaches to the street.

"Flagpole" means the long, narrow portion of a flag lot that connects the back portion of the lot to the street.

"Flood or flooding" means a general temporary condition or partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from 1) The overflow of inland waters, and/or 2) The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

"Flood hazard boundary map" means an official map of a community issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) where the boundaries of the flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow), and related erosion areas having hazards have been designated.

"Flood insurance" means the insurance coverage provided under the federal flood insurance program.

"Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means an official map of a community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

"Flood plain, one hundred (100) year" means the land within the city subject to a one percent chance of flooding in any given year, including the flood way and flood way fringe.

"Flood prone" means areas likely to be flooded by virtue of their location adjoining a river, stream or other water course or water body to the extent where the level of hazard exceeds

acceptable designated floodplain, flood way and approximate method floodplain, torrential flood hazard area identified by the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, and other areas both within or outside of FEMA mapped areas which are either known to be flood prone or where flood hazard conditions may be more extreme than indicated by FEMA and development would jeopardize life or property.

"Flood proofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

"Flood way" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

"Floor area" means the area included within the surrounding walls of a building or portion thereof, exclusive of vent shafts and courts.

"Floor area ratio (FAR)" means the gross floor area of all buildings or structures on a lot divided by the total lot area.

"Foredune" means the dune closest to the high tide line that extends parallel to the beach. The foredune can be divided into three sections: the frontal area (closest to water); the top surface; and the lee or reverse slope (backside).

"Free Standing Sign": a sign which is attached to or a part of a completely self-supporting structure. The supporting structure will be set firmly in or below the ground surface and will not be attached to any building or any other structure whether portable or stationary.

"Frontage" means the dimension of a property line abutting a public or private street.

"Frontage street or road" means a minor street which parallels an arterial street in order to provide access to abutting properties and minimize direct access onto the arterial.

"Functional classification" means the classification given to streets in the transportation system plan, includes arterials, collectors, and local streets.

"Garage, private" means an accessory building or portion of a main building used for noncommercial parking or storage of vehicles.

"Garage, public" means a building other than a private garage used for the care and repair of motor vehicles or where such vehicles are parked or stored for compensation, hire or sale.

"Geoprofessional" refers to a Registered Geologist (RG), Certified Engineering Geologist (CEG), Professional Engineer (PE), and Geotechnical Engineer (GE).

- Registered Geologists (RG) provide geologic maps and documents and are licensed by the Oregon State Board of Geologist Examiners (OSBGE).
- Certified Engineering Geologists (CEG) provide engineering geologic reports and are licensed by the Oregon State Board of Geologist Examiners (OSBGE). They apply geologic data, principles and interpretation to naturally occurring materials so that geologic factors affecting planning, design, construction and maintenance of civil engineering works are properly recognized and utilized. As defined under ORS 672 and OAR 809.
- A Geotechnical Engineer (GE) is a Professional Engineer (PE) with the specific training, expertise, and experience to qualify as a Geotechnical Engineer (GE).

GEs provide geotechnical engineering reports and are licensed by the Oregon Board of Examiners for Engineering and Land Surveying (OSBEELS).

"Grade" means the elevation of the ground level.

"Ground cover" means a plant material or non-plant material (e.g., mulch, bark chips/dust) that is used to cover bare ground.

"Hammerhead turnaround" means a "T" or "V" shaped dead-end street that allows for vehicles to turn around.

"Handbill" A solicitation printed on loose paper or cardboard designed for advertisement or identification of a sale, business, location, object, person, institution, organization, product, service or event.

"Hardscape" means non-plant landscape materials, including pathways, decorative payers, benches, drinking fountains, arbors, pergolas, playgrounds, plazas and similar amenities.

"Hearing, legislative" means a hearing concerning the creation of law or policy, as in a hearing on a new or amended ordinance, plan, plan policy or map.

"Hearing, quasi-judicial" means a hearing concerning the application of law or policy to a specific individual or property, as in a hearing on an application for a conditional use, variance or rezone of a single property.

"Height of building or structure" means the vertical distance from the native grade to the highest point of the roof. On slopes, the height of the structure shall be determined by taking the height of each side of the building measured from grade at the center of the wall to the highest point of the roof and divided by the number of measured sides. For any area within a special flood hazard zone, height shall be measured from the Base Flood Elevation.

"Home occupation" means an occupation commonly carried on within a dwelling by members of the family occupying the dwelling, without outside employees, provided that the residential character of the building is maintained and the occupation is conducted in such a manner as not to give an outward appearance nor outwardly manifest any characteristic of a business in the ordinary meaning of the term nor infringe upon the right of neighboring residents to enjoy the peaceful occupation of their homes. A home occupation does not involve the retail sale of a product on the premises, nor the use of any accessory building, nor does it occupy more than thirty (30) percent of the floor area of the dwelling. A home occupation is an accessory use.

"Medical Center (public)" means an establishment which provides sleeping and eating facilities to persons receiving medical, obstetrical or surgical care and nursing service on a continuous basis.

"Hotel" means a building in which lodging is provided to guests for compensation and in which no provisions are made for cooking in the lodging rooms.

"Human-scale design/development" means site and building design elements that are dimensionally related to pedestrians, such as: small building spaces with individual entrances (e.g., as is typical of downtown and main street developments); larger buildings which have articulation and detailing to break up large masses; narrower streets with tree canopies; smaller parking areas or parking areas broken up into small components with landscaping; and pedestrian amenities, such as sidewalks, plazas, outdoor seating, lighting, weather protection (e.g., awnings or canopies), and similar features. These features are all generally smaller in scale than those which are primarily intended to accommodate automobile traffic.

"Illumination External": a source of illumination outside of a sign

"Illumination Internal": a source of illumination from within a sign

"Impervious surface" means a development which does not allow for water infiltration (e.g., pavement, roofs, etc.).

"Incidental and subordinate to" means a use or portion of a development that is secondary to, and less apparent, than the primary use or other portion of the development.

"Incompatibility of land uses" means an issue arising from the proximity or direct association of contradictory, incongruous or discordant land uses or activities, including the impacts of noise, vibration, smoke, odors, toxic matter, radiation and similar environmental conditions.

"Infill" means the development of land located in an area that is mainly developed.

"Kennel" means a lot or building in which four or more dogs or cats at least four months of age are kept commercially for board, propagation or sale.

"Land division" means the process of dividing land to create parcels or lots.

"Land use" means the main activity that occurs on a piece of land, or the structure in which the activity occurs (e.g., residential, commercial, mixed use, industrial, open space, recreation, street rights-of-way, vacant, etc.).

"Land use decision" means a final decision or determination made by a local government that concerns the adoption, amendment or application of the statewide goals, a comprehensive plan provision, a land use regulation or a new land use regulation. Does not include limited land use decisions or expedited partitions. (ORS 197.015)

"Land use district" means as used in this code, a land use district is the same as a zone district.

"Landing" means a level part of a staircase, as at the end of a flight of stairs.

"Landscaping" means any combination of living plants such as trees, shrubs, plants, vegetative ground cover or turf grasses, and may include structural features such as walkways, fences, benches, plazas, works of art, reflective pools, fountains or the like. Landscaping also includes irrigation systems, mulches, topsoil, and revegetation or the preservation, protection and replacement of existing trees.

"Lane, mid-block lane" means a narrow, limited use roadway facility usually used to access a limited number of dwelling units; similar to an alley in design.

"Legislative" means a legislative action or decision is the making of law, as opposed to the application of existing law to a particular use (e.g., adoption of, or amendment to, a comprehensive plan or development regulation).

"Level of service" for transportation, a standard of a street's carrying capacity, based upon prevailing roadway, traffic and traffic control conditions during a given time period. The Level of Service (LOS) range, from LOS A (free flow) to LOS F (forced flow) describes operational conditions within a traffic stream and their perception by motorists/passengers. Level of Service is normally measured for the peak traffic hour, at intersections (signalized or un-signalized) or street segments (between signalized intersections).

"Limited land use decision" a final decision or determination made by a local government pertaining to a site within an urban growth boundary which concerns the approval or denial of a subdivision and the approval or denial of an application based on discretionary standards designed to regulate the physical characteristics of a use permitted outright, including but not limited to site

reviews, plan reviews and design reviews. (ORS 197.195)

"Live/Work/Sell/Residential" means a dwelling in or attached to a commercial or industrial use, which is intended to be occupied by the owner or employee(s) who work at or in that commercial or industrial use. Should the dwelling be occupied by person(s) other than the owner or employee(s), the City shall not revoke any permit for the dwelling provided that there has been recorded with the County Clerk an acknowledgment that the owner has or will inform any occupants of the Live/Work/Sell/Residential dwelling, that the residential premises are in or attached to a commercial or industrial use, subjecting occupants to noise and other disturbances and nuisances associated with commercial and industrial uses and activities. Such form of acknowledgment can be a City proscribed form to be acknowledged by the owner upon receiving a permit for a Live/Work/Sell/Residential use.

"Livestock" means domestic animal types customarily raised or kept on farms.

"Local Improvement District (LID)" means a small public district formed for the purpose of carrying out local improvements (paving of streets, construction of storm sewers, development of a park, etc.). Property owners within the LID are assessed for the cost of the improvements in accordance with ORS 223.387-223.485.

"Local street" means a street that primarily provides access to abutting property. It typically has low traffic volumes and low speeds.

"Logo": a recognizable graphic design element, representing an organization or product. A sign, name, or trademark of an institution, firm, or publication, consisting of letter forms borne on one printing plate or piece of type.

"Lot" means a lot is a unit of land that is created by a subdivision of land (ORS 92.010(3)).

"Lot area" means the total surface area (measured horizontally) within the lot lines of a lot.

"Lot corner" means a lot, parcel or portion thereof, situated at the intersection of two or more streets.

"Lot depth" means the average horizontal distance between the front lot or parcel line and the rear lot or parcel line.

"Lot, interior" means a lot other than a corner lot.

"Lot line" means the property line bounding a lot or parcel.

"Lot line, front" means the property line separating the lot or parcel from the road or street, other than an alley. In the case of a corner lot or parcel or a lot with double frontage, the shortest property line along a street or road which has been improved and for which addresses have already been assigned, other than an alley. In the case of a flag lot or other parcel or lot, where the majority of the lot or parcel does not front on a road, the front lot or parcel line shall be one of the shortest lines, if a rectangular lot or parcel.

"Lot line, rear" means a property line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot or parcel line. In the case of an irregular, triangular or other shaped lot or parcel, a line ten feet in length within the lot or parcel, parallel to, and at a maximum distance from, the front lot or parcel line.

"Lot line, side" means any property line, not a front or rear lot or parcel line.

"Lot width" means the average horizontal distance between the side lot or parcel lines, calculated by dividing the lot area measured in square feet by the length of the lot (e.g., the distance between the front and rear property lines excluding the flag strip) measured in feet.

"Lot coverage" means the area of a lot covered by a building or buildings expressed as a percentage of the total lot area.

"Lot line adjustment" means the adjustment of a property line by the relocation of a common line where no additional lots are created. This development code also defines the consolidation of lots (i.e., resulting in fewer lots) as a lot line adjustment.

"Main/Primary entry/entrance" means a main entrance is the entrance, or entrances, to a building that most pedestrians are expected to use. Generally, smaller buildings have one main entrance. Main entrances may also be the widest entrance of those provided for use by pedestrians. In multi-tenant buildings, main entrances open directly into the building's lobby or principal interior ground level circulation space. When a multi-tenant building does not have a lobby or common interior circulation space, each tenant's outside entrance is a main entrance.

Buildings may also have main entrances opening directly into a reception or sales areas, a courtyard, or plaza.

"Maneuvering area/aisle" refers to the driving area in a parking lot where motor vehicles are able to turn around and access parking spaces.

"Manufactured home" means a structure constructed for movement on the public highways that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, is being used for residential purposes and was constructed in accordance with federal manufactured housing construction and safety standard regulations in effect at the time of construction.

"Manufactured dwelling park" means any place where four or more manufactured homes are located within five hundred (500) feet of one another on a lot, tract or parcel of land under the same ownership, the primary purpose of which is to rent or lease space, and as defined by ORS 446.

"Mass" means the volume or apparent bulk of a structure taking into consideration its length, width and height, which relates to the scale of surrounding structures and other development. Apparent mass may be minimized by articulation of elevation surfaces, texture changes, awnings or overhangs, or other similar features.

"Medical / Recreational Marijuana Facilities" as defined as exists under Oregon State Law, said use being licensed and conditioned and governed or adhering to all governing rules and obligations of the state.

"Ministerial" means a routine governmental action or decision that involves little or no discretion. The issuance of a zoning compliance is such an action.

"Mitigation" means to avoid, rectify, repair or compensate for negative impacts which result from other actions (e.g., "improvements to a street may be required to mitigate for transportation impacts resulting from development").

"Mixed-use building/development" means a single building or combination of buildings where more than one land use classification is permitted.

"Mobile Food Unit" means a vehicle that is self-propelled or that can be pushed down a sidewalk, street, or highway, on which food is prepared or processed and is used in selling and dispensing food to the consumer.

"Mobile Food Unit Pod" means a designated site on which more than one Mobile Food Unit is located, with shared facilities for restrooms, seating, trash, and other accessory features.

"Mobile home" means a structure constructed for movement on the public highways, that

has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, is being used for residential purposes and was:

1. Constructed before January 1, 1962;
2. Constructed between January 1, 1962, and June 5, 1976, and met the construction requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction; or
3. Mobile homes and manufactured homes constructed between June 5, 1976, and April 1, 1992, and met the construction requirements in place during that period.

"Motel" means a building or group of buildings on the same site containing guest units with separate entrances directly to the exterior and consisting of individual sleeping quarters, detached or in connected rows, for rental to transients.

"Multi-family dwelling" means a building containing three or more dwelling units on the same lot or parcel, including units that are located one over the other or side by side and designed for occupancy by three (3) or more households living independently of each other.

"Mural": display painted or affixed directly on a wall which is designed and intended as a decorative or ornamental feature.

"Native grade" means the level of the ground prior to alteration.

"Natural resource areas/natural resources" means the same as sensitive lands.

"Natural hazard" means natural areas that can cause dangerous or difficult development situations. For example, natural hazard areas include steep slopes, unstable soils, landslides and flood areas.

"Neighborhood" means a geographic area lived in by neighbors and usually having distinguishing character.

"Neighborhood-scale design" means site and building design elements that are dimensionally related to housing and pedestrians, such as narrower streets with tree canopies, smaller parking areas, lower building heights (as compared to downtown areas) and similar neighborhood characteristics. These features are generally smaller in scale than those which are primarily intended to accommodate automobile traffic.

"Nonconforming structure or use" means a lawful existing structure or use at the time the ordinance codified in this title or any amendment thereto becomes effective which does not conform to the requirements of the zone in which it is located.

"Nursing, convalescent, or retirement home or convalescent home" means a facility providing care, rehabilitation services and minor treatment for more than five persons under the direction of a physician, licensed by the state. May furnish basic provisions of food and laundry. Term includes rest home, home for the aged and sanitarium.

"Office" means a use characterized by activities conducted in an office setting and generally focusing on business, government, professional, or financial services, unless classified otherwise.

"Off-street parking" means all off-street areas designed, used, required or intended to be used for the parking of motor vehicles.

"Old Town" means the geographic area within the city in which the provisions (architectural review overlay zone (AR)) apply as shown on the architectural review overlay zone map.

"On-street parking" means parking in the street right-of-way, typically in parking lanes or

bays. Parking may be "parallel" or "angled" in relation to the edge of the right-of-way or curb. See transportation system plan.

"Orientation" means to cause to face toward a particular point of reference (e.g., "A building oriented to the street").

"Oriented to a street" see Orientation.

"Outdoor commercial use" means a use supporting a commercial activity which provides goods or services, either wholesale or retail, where the amount of site area used for outdoor storage of materials or display of merchandise exceeds the total floor area of all buildings on the site. Examples of outdoor commercial uses include automobile sales or services, nurseries, lumber yards and equipment rental businesses.

"Overlay zone/district" means overlay zones provide regulations that address specific subjects that may be applicable in more than one land use district.

"Parcel" means a unit of land that is created by a partition.

"Parking lot perimeter" means the boundary of a parking lot area which usually contains a landscaped buffer area.

"Parking space" means a rectangular area together with maneuvering and access space sufficient to permit an automobile to park within the area.

"Parking vs. storage" means parking is the area used for leaving motor vehicles for a temporary time. Storage is to place or leave in a location for maintenance, repair, sale, rental or future use.

"Parks and Open Space" means public parks or private common areas consisting mostly of recreational facilities, community gardens, or natural areas.

"Partition land" means to divide land into two or three parcels within a calendar year, but does not include a division of land resulting from a lien foreclosure, foreclosure of a recorded contract for the sale of real property or the creation of cemetery lots; or an adjustment of a property line by the relocation of a common boundary where an additional unit of land is not created and where the existing unit of land reduced in size by the adjustment complies with any applicable zoning ordinance. Partitioning of a lot or parcel or a portion thereof into more than three parcels in a calendar year results in a subdivision.

"Performance zoning" provides that the criteria for evaluating an application are the net results or effects of the proposal, rather than a rigid set of rules or proscriptions.

"Person" means every natural person, firm, partnership, association or corporation.

"Pier" means an exterior vertical building elements that frame each side of a building or its ground-floor windows (usually decorative).

"Planned unit development (P.U.D.)" means an area of minimum contiguous size, as specified by ordinance, to be planned, developed, operated and maintained as a single entity and containing one or more residential clusters; appropriate commercial, public or quasi-public uses may be included if such uses are primarily for the benefit of the residential development.

"Planning Director or their designee" means the Planning Director or their designee or their delegate.

"Planter strip, tree cut-out" means a landscape area for street trees and other plantings within

the public right-of-way, usually between the street and a sidewalk.

"Plat" means a diagram, drawing, replat or other document concerning a partition or subdivision. A preliminary plat is a plat submitted prior to actual application and is intended only for department review or discussion. A tentative plat is a plat submitted as part of an application for a partition or subdivision, also referred to as a tentative plan. A final plat is a plat which has been prepared for recording after approval of the tentative plat. A replat is an alteration of a previously recorded plat.

"Plaza" means a public square or extra-wide sidewalk (e.g., as on a street corner) that allows for special events, outdoor seating, sidewalk sales and similar pedestrian activity.

"Pocket park" means a small park, usually less than one-half acre.

"Primary" means the largest or most substantial element on the property, as in "primary": use, residence, entrance, etc. All other similar elements are secondary in size or importance.

"Professional office" means the office of a member of a recognized profession maintained for the conduct of that profession.

"Public improvements" means the development of public facilities.

"Public right of way" means the area commonly shared by pedestrians and vehicles for right of passage. An easement for public travel or access including street, alley, walkway, driveway, trail or any other public way; also, the land within the boundaries of such easement.

"Quasi-judicial" refers to an action or decision that requires substantial discretion or judgement in applying the standards or criteria of this code and usually involves a public hearing.

"Recreational vehicle" means a vacation trailer or other unit with or without motive power which is designed for human occupancy and to be used temporarily for recreational, emergency or other purposes.

"Residential Care Facility" means a residential care, residential training, or residential treatment facility that provides residential care alone or in conjunction with treatment or training or a combination thereof for six to fifteen individuals who need not be related. Staff persons required to meet licensing requirements shall not be counted in the number of facility residents, and need not be related to each other or to any resident of the Residential Care Facility.

"Resource land" means any land that has been identified and designated on the Coos County Comprehensive Plan and zoning map(s) as forest resource, woodland resource, open space reserve, exclusive farm use, or aggregate resource is considered resource land. This definition shall not be construed to exclude from protection under the provisions of city, state or county law other identified resources which have not been zoned, such as riparian habitat, natural areas, critical winter deer and elk range, historic sites, structures, corridors, or scenic areas.

"Residence" same as "dwelling".

"Residential home" means a residential treatment or training home, a Residential Care Facility registered, or an adult foster care home licensed that provides residential care alone or in conjunction with treatment or training or a combination thereof for five or fewer individuals who need not be related. Staff persons required to meet licensing requirements shall not be counted in the number of facility residents, and need not be related to each other or to any resident of the residential home. All facilities must be licensed.

"Residential Use" means a long-term (i.e., more than 28 days) occupancy of a dwelling unit, which may be owner-occupied or rented. Occupancy of a dwelling unit for shorter periods of

time is considered an overnight accommodation.

"Retail Sales and Services" means a use that sells, leases, or rents new or used products, goods, or services. Excludes recreational or medical marijuana facilities, auto repair, or other uses that are defined separately.

"Retirement home" means a facility providing living quarters, either owned or rented, to persons sixty-two (62) years of age or older. Such facility may be a single structure or a group of structures, and may include limited medical, recreational and commercial services if such services are limited to the residents and their guests.

"Ridge line (building)" means the top of a roof at its highest elevation.

"Roof Mounted Antenna" Any antenna and its support structure placed directly on the roof of a building.

"Roof pitch" means the slope of a roof, usually described as ratio (e.g., 4/12 = 4 feet of vertical rise per twelve (12) feet of horizontal distance).

"Screening" see "Fence."

"Senior housing" means housing designated and/or managed for persons over a specified age. Specific age restrictions vary, and uses may include assisted living facilities, retirement homes, convalescent, rehabilitation, or Nursing, convalescent, or retirement homes, and similar uses not otherwise classified as Residential Homes or Residential Facilities. All uses must be state-licensed, if applicable.

"Sensitive lands" means wetlands, riparian areas, significant trees, steep slopes, flood plains and other natural resource areas designated for protection or conservation by the comprehensive plan.

"Service drive" means a driveway entering a street from a drive-in business establishment or from an off-street parking area, excluding residential driveways serving fewer than five dwelling units.

"Setback" means the distance from a lot line to any point of a building or structure. Minimum and maximum setbacks may be required for front, side and rear yards.

"Scale" means the relationship of a project or structure in terms of size, height, bulk intensity, and aesthetics to its surroundings.

"Service Area" The area served by a single carrier/provider.

"Shared driveway" is when land uses on two or more lots or parcels share one driveway. An easement or tract (owned in common) may be created for this purpose.

"Shopping Center" means a development consisting of one or more lots sharing appurtenant facilities, such as driveways, parking and pedestrian walkways; and is designed to provide the public with varied products and services at a single location.

"Sidewalk" means a walking surface, generally located adjacent to a street, which provides pedestrian access.

"Sign" means any notice or advertisement, pictorial or otherwise, used as an outdoor display for the purpose of advertising a property or the establishment of enterprise, including goods and services, upon which the signs are exhibited. This definition shall not include official notices issued by a court or public body or officer, or directional, warning or information signs or structures required by or authorized by the law or by federal, state, county or city authority.

"Sign": all or part of any object, structure or device intended to be viewed by the public for advertisement or identification of a business, location, object, person, institution; organization, product, service or event by means including words, pictures, logos, symbols, colors, motion, illumination or projected images.

"Sign, Time, Date and Temperature": a sign that accurately displays the current time, date and/or temperature. Such a sign does not include copy or commercial messages.

"Sign, reader board" means any sign which can accommodate the manual change of wording, copying or text.

"Sign, electronic display" means a computer operated sign with capacity for text and or graphic information.

"Single-family dwelling means a dwelling that does not share a wall with any other building and is located on its own lot or parcel.

"Single-family dwelling, attached means two or more dwellings with common end-walls each on its own lot or parcel.

"Single-family detached zero-lot line house" means a single family detached house with one side yard setback equal to zero.

"Site" means a property (or group of adjacent parcels or lots under the same ownership) that is subject to a permit application under this code.

"Standards and criteria." Standards means code requirements. Criteria means the elements required to comply with a particular standard.

"Statutory vegetation line". that line described according to the Oregon Coordinate System and set forth in ORS 290.770 for the purpose of identifying lands subject to the department's authority to regulate improvements on the ocean shore. The line consists of a series of connected line segments.

"Steep slopes" means slopes of greater than thirty (30) percent.

"Storefront character" means the character expressed by buildings placed close to the street with ground-floor display windows, weather protection (e.g., awnings or canopies), corner building entrances or recessed entries, and similar features.

"Storm water facility" means a detention and/or retention pond, swale or other surface water feature that provides storage during high-rainfall events and/or water quality treatment.

"Story" means a portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the top story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the top floor and the ceiling above. If the finished floor level directly above a basement or cellar is more than six feet above ground, the basement or cellar shall be considered a story.

"Street" means a public or private way that is created to provide ingress and egress for persons to one or more lots, parcels, areas or tracts of land (includes "road").

"Street connectivity" means the number of street connections within a specific geographic area. Higher levels of connectivity provide for more direct transportation routes and better dispersion of traffic, resulting in less traffic on individual streets and potentially slower speeds through neighborhoods.

"Street furniture/furnishings" means bench-es, lighting, bicycle racks, drinking fountains, mailboxes, kiosks and similar pedestrian amenities located within a street right-of-way.

"Street stub" means a temporary street ending (i.e., where the street will be extended through adjacent property in the future, as those properties develop). Not a permanent street-end or dead-end street.

"Street tree" means a tree planted in a planter strip or tree cut-out.

"Structure" means that which is built or constructed; an edifice or building of any kind or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner and which requires location on the ground, or which is attached to something having a location on the ground. Structure does not include paved areas or vegetative landscaping materials.

"Structural alteration" means any change to the supporting members of a structure, including foundations, bearing walls or partitions, columns, beams or girders or any structural changes in the roof.

"Subdivide land" means to divide an area, parcel, or tract of land into 1) four or more lots within a calendar year or 2) any division of land which creates a street.

"Subdivision" means the act of subdividing land or an area, or a tract of land subdivided as defined above.

"Support Structure" A wireless telecommunication tower, building, or other structure that supports an antenna used for wireless telecommunications.

"Swale" means a type of storm water facility. Usually a broad, shallow depression with plants that filter and process contaminants.

"Tangent" means the meeting of a curve or surface in a single point.

"Tax lot" means a parcel, lot or other unit of land as created by the county assessor for the purpose of taxation. A tax lot may also be a lot or parcel when created at a property owners request for the purpose of land division consistent with applicable planning and zoning regulations in effect at that time.

"Telecommunications" as defined in the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996, means the transmission between or among points specified by the user, of information of the user's choosing without change in the form or content of the information as sent and received.

"Temporary field or construction office" means a temporary office and temporary material storage used in connection with the property. This use may be permitted for a specified period of time in accordance with a permit issued by the building official.

"Terrace" means a porch or promenade supported by columns, or a flat roof or other platform on a building.

"Topographical constraint" means where existing slopes prevent conformance with a code standard.

"Tower" A pole, telescoping mast, tripod or any other structure that provides support for or is an integral component of such devices as wireless antennas, wind power generation facilities and meteorological measuring and recording equipment.

"Tract: private/public" means a piece of land set aside in a separate area for dedication to the public, a homeowner's association, or other entity (e.g., open space, recreation facilities, sensitive lands, etc.).

"Trailer house" means a building or vehicle which was originally designed or presently constructed to be used as a human dwelling or lodging place and to be moveable from place to place over streets.

"Trailer park" means a plot of ground upon which one or more trailer houses occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes are located, regardless of whether a charge is made for such accommodation.

"Transportation facilities" means the physical improvements used to move people and goods from one place to another (i.e., streets, sidewalks, pathways, bike lanes, airports, transit stations and bus stops, etc.).

"Transportation mode" means the method of transportation (e.g., automobile, bus, walking, bicycling, etc.).

"Triplex" means a building with three attached housing units on one lot or parcel.

"Use" means the purpose for which land, roadways or a structure is designed, arranged, or intended, or for which it is occupied or maintained, whether on a permanent or temporary basis.

"Utility facility" means those necessary appurtenances including related rights of way for the transmission of electric power, water, sewerage, telephone and other inline facilities needed for the operation of such facilities, such as pumping stations, power or communication substations, dams, reservoirs, and related power houses. Additionally, a utility facility means any energy device and/or system that generates energy from renewable energy resources including solar, hydro, wind, biofuels, wood, geothermal or similar sources.

"Vacate plat/street" means to abandon a subdivision or street right-of-way. For example, vacation of a public right-of-way that is not needed or cannot be used for a street or other public purpose. A plat may be vacated, returning the property to an undivided condition.

"Vacation rental dwelling (VRD)" means an existing single-family detached dwelling which is rented or is available for rent (whether advertised or not) for a period of less than one month to a family, group or individual. A VRD is considered to be a commercial use. (Ord. 1625, 9/18)

"Variance" means an administrative or quasi-judicial decision to lessen or otherwise modify the requirements of this code.

"Violation" is an act of any person which is prohibited or prevented by the Bandon comprehensive plan, land development regulations or other state or county law, or the failure of any person to act as required by the comprehensive plan, land development regulations or other state or county law.

"Vision clearance area" means an area at a driveway, intersection, right-of-way, or public access in which the height of plantings and structures are limited to allow the maximum visibility upon approach. [Ref. 17.104.090 Vision Clearance]

"Wetland" means land areas where water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities. They are defined more specifically by the Federal Clean Water Act (Section 404) and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR 141-85-010).

"Wireless communication equipment" includes cell towers, antennae, monopoles and related facilities used for signal transmission and receiving.

"Yard" means an open space on a lot, which is unobstructed from the ground upward by buildings or structures, except as otherwise provided for in this code.

"Yard, front" means a yard between side lot lines, measured horizontally at right angles from

the front lot line to the nearest point of a building or other structure.

"Yard, rear" means a yard between side lot lines, measured horizontally at right angles from the rear lot line to the nearest point of a building or other structure.

"Yard, side" means a yard between the front and rear yards, measured horizontally at right angles from the rear lot line to the nearest point of a building or other structure. (Ord. 1471 (part), 2001)

Chapter 17.04

INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Sections:

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 17.04.010 | Title. |
| 17.04.020 | Purposes. |
| 17.04.040 | Compliance with provisions required. |

Ordinance History: No. 1639

17.04.010 Title.

This title shall be known as the "zoning ordinance" of the city of Bandon.

17.04.020 Purposes.

The purposes of this title are:

- A. To implement the city's comprehensive plan;
- B. To comply with the provisions of state law and the Statewide Planning Goals.
- C. To encourage the efficient and appropriate use of land;
- D. To conserve and stabilize property values;
- E. To aid in the rendering of fire and police protection;
- F. To provide for adequate light and air;
- G. To avoid congestion;
- H. To encourage orderly growth of the city;
- I. To facilitate adequate provision of public facilities;
- J. To protect important natural resources, including open space, mineral and aggregate sources, energy sources, fish and wildlife resources, scenic views and sites, water areas, wetlands, and historical and archaeological sites;
- K. To protect and enhance the quality of air, land and water resources;
- L. To protect life and property from natural hazard;
- M. To provide adequate space for recreational opportunity;
- N. To promote the economic well-being of the city and to provide areas needed for economic development;

- O. To provide adequate space for housing;
- P. To reserve and protect areas needed for educational facilities;
- Q. To conserve energy;
- R. To provide for orderly and efficient growth of the city; and
- S. To promote the public health, safety, convenience and general welfare.

17.04.030 Compliance with provisions required.

- A. No structure or lot shall hereafter be used or occupied, and no structure or part thereof shall be erected, moved, reconstructed, extended, enlarged or otherwise altered except as permitted by this title.
- B. The planning commission may rule that a use not specifically listed in the allowed uses of a zone shall be included among the allowed uses if the use is of the general type and is similar to the allowed uses. However, this does not authorize the inclusion in a zone where it is not listed of a use specifically in another zone or which is of the same general type and is similar to a use specifically listed in another zone.
- C. Any new structure and addition to or replacement of existing structures are required to be inspected during the building process to assure compliance with all development regulations. Satisfactory completion of three field inspections is required to assure compliance. The first inspection will determine compliance with the approved site plan. The second inspection shall occur after completion of framing the structure. This inspection will determine compliance with approved floor plans and elevation drawings. The final inspection shall occur upon completion of the structure. This inspection will determine compliance with approved plans for drainage, utility service, off-street parking, any required street improvements, and authorized land use.

The city shall provide the appropriate zoning compliance application and inspection forms and may charge a fee for the application and inspections. It is the responsibility of the property owner/applicant to notify the city when it is time for an inspection. The city will provide the required inspection in a timely manner. Any noncompliance revealed by an inspection will be promptly reported to the property owner/applicant with instructions on steps necessary to achieve compliance. If the property owner/applicant does not take steps in a timely manner to assure compliance, the city may issue a stop work order. Use and/or occupancy of the structure shall not be permitted until the city has issued an occupancy permit signifying satisfactory completion of the development regulations compliance process.

Chapter 17.08

ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONES

Sections:

- 17.08.010 Classification of zones.
- 17.08.020 Zoning map.

17.08.010 Classification of zones.

Classification of zones. For the purpose of this title, the city is divided into zones designated as follows:

Zone	Abbreviated
Residential 1	R-1
Residential 2	R-2
Controlled development 1	CD-1
Controlled development 2	CD-2
Controlled Development 3	CD-3
Controlled development residential 1	CD-R1
Controlled development residential 2	CD-R2
Old Town commercial	C-1
General commercial	C-2
Marine commercial	C-3
Light industrial	LI
Heavy industrial	HI
Public facilities and parks	PF
Water	W
Natural resource and open space	NR
Historic-cultural overlay	HC
Shoreland overlay	SO
Beaches and Dunes Overlay	BDO
Hazard Overlay Zone	HO
Architectural review overlay	AR
Airport overlay	AO
Communications Tower Overlay	CTO

17.08.020 Zoning map.

- A. The location and boundaries of the zones designated in Section 17.08.010 are established as shown on the map entitled "Zoning Map of the City of Bandon, Oregon," dated with the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title and signed by the mayor and city recorder, and hereafter referred to as the "zoning map."
- B. The zoning map is made a part of this title.

Chapter 17.12

RESIDENTIAL1 (R-1) ZONE

Sections:

17.12.010	Purpose.
17.12.020	Permitted uses.
17.12.030	Conditional uses.
17.12.040	Limitations on uses.
17.12.050	Signs.
17.12.060	Lot size.
17.12.070	Yards.
17.12.080	Height of building.
17.12.090	Lot coverage.

Ordinance History: 1645

17.12.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the R-1 zone is to provide sufficient and desirable space in appropriate locations for residential uses and to protect these areas against congestion, nuisance and objectionable uses which reduce the quality and value of these areas for residential purposes.

17.12.020 Permitted uses.

In the R-1 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Single-family dwelling;
- B. Duplex dwelling;
- C. Manufactured dwellings, as defined in 17.02;
- D. Residential care home;
- E. Public utilities, including service structures. (Editorially amended, 2003.)
- F. Accessory Dwelling Units, as allowed in 17.104.

17.12.030 Conditional uses.

In the R-1 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Boarding or rooming house;
- B. Multiple-family dwelling;
- C. Church;

- D. Community club or building;
- E. Schools, including nursery or day care center;
- F. Public Public Park and recreation facility;
- G. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- H. Automobile Parking, Public Off-Street Parking;
- I. Nursing, convalescent or retirement home;
- J. Clinic or office, outpatient only
- K. Medical Center (public);
- L. Urgent Care/Pharmacy (retail);
- M. Residential Care Facility;

17.12.040 Limitations on uses.

- A. All homes in the R-1 zone, including but not limited to conventionally constructed homes and manufactured homes, shall utilize at least six of the following design features (at least 3 of these features shall be integrated into a face of the dwelling):
 - 1. Garage constructed with finish materials matching the residence;
 - 2. Hip Roof
 - 3. Roof with a pitch at or greater than 3/12;
 - 4. Hip Roof;
 - 5. Gables;
 - 6. Mullioned Windows
 - 7. Eaves with a minimum projection of six inches;
 - 8. Tile or architectural grade shingles;
 - 9. Dormers;
 - 10. Offsets on the building face or roof of at least twelve (12) inches;
 - 11. Cupolas;
 - 12. Covered porch - a minimum of 25 square feet;
 - 13. Recessed entry area a minimum of three feet
 - 14. Pillars or posts;
 - 15. Bay windows;
 - 16. Window shutters;
 - 17. Clerestory windows;

18. Horizontal lap siding on 100% of the exterior, cedar shake or shingle siding on 100% of the exterior, or combination of cedar shake or shingle siding or lap siding with stone.

- B. Vacation rental dwellings, bed and breakfasts, and bed and breakfast inns are specifically prohibited in the R-1 zone.

17.12.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.12.060 Lot size.

In the R-1 zone, except as provided in Section 17.104.050, minimum lot size shall be as follows:

- A. For a single-family dwelling, lot area shall be five thousand four hundred (5,400) square feet; for a duplex dwelling, lot area shall be nine thousand (9,000) square feet; for a three-family dwelling, lot area shall be ten thousand five hundred (10,500) square feet; for additional units, lot area shall increase by one thousand (1,000) square feet per unit.
- B. Lots shall have a minimum of forty (40) feet of physically accessible street frontage.
- C. Lot depth shall be at least ninety (90) feet.

17.12.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, in the R-1 zone yards shall be as follows:

- A. The front yard shall be at least twenty (20) feet.
- B. A side yard shall be at least five feet, and the total of both side yards shall be at least thirteen (13) feet, with the exception of corner lots whose side yard abutting a street shall be at least fifteen (15) feet.
- C. The rear yard shall be at least ten (10) feet except that in such a required rear yard, storage structures (less than fifty (50) square feet), and other non-habitable structures may be built within five feet of the rear property line, provided that they are detached from the residence and the side yard setbacks are maintained. Such structures shall not be used as or converted for habitation, shall not be connected to any sewer system and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.

17.12.080 Height of Buildings and Structures.

- A. Except as otherwise permitted in 17.12.100 Exceptions to height limitations, or pursuant to 17.12.080.B (below), no portion of any building or structure shall exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or structure."

- B. With the specific approval of the Planning Commission, a building or structure may exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, up to a maximum height of thirty- five (35) feet.

1. Review Criteria

In deciding whether to approve or deny a request for the additional height, the Planning Commission shall consider and require conformance with the following review criteria. It shall be the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficiently detailed plans, data, and all other information necessary for the Planning Commission to determine whether the proposed additional height complies with the applicable review criteria.

- a. The additional height shall not negatively impact the views from surrounding properties.
- b. The additional height shall not cut off sunlight onto surrounding properties.
- c. The additional height shall not negatively impact the aesthetic character of the neighborhood.
- d. All portions of any roofs above 28 ft. shall be sloped a minimum of 3:12 and must slope down and away from the highest point of the structure.
- e. For each one (1) foot, or portion thereof, that the highest point of the structure exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet, the minimum required front, side, and rear setbacks, as defined in 17.02 Definitions, shall each be increased by one (1) foot.

2. Review Procedures and Public Notices

The review and approval of requests for additional height as provided herein shall be considered limited land use decisions, and shall be subject to the application, review, and public notice procedures as specified for limited land use decisions in Chapter 16.04.

17.12.090 Lot coverage.

In the R-1 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the lot area.

17.12.100 Exceptions to height limitations

- A. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.
- B. Private, non-commercial antennas or HAM radio antennas and towers up to seventy (70) feet in height, provided that no commercial communication equipment is located on or near such antennas. Such antennas exceeding (70) feet may be allowed as a Conditional Use.

Chapter 17.16

RESIDENTIAL 2 (R-2) ZONE

- Sections:
- 17.16.010 Purpose.
 - 17.16.020 Permitted uses.
 - 17.16.030 Conditional uses.
 - 17.16.040 Limitations on uses.
 - 17.16.050 Signs.
 - 17.16.060 Lot size.
 - 17.16.070 Yards.
 - 17.16.080 Height of building.
 - 17.16.090 Lot coverage.

Ordinance History: 1645

17.16.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the R-2 zone is to reserve and designate suitable areas to accommodate residential development including conventionally constructed single-family homes, manufactured homes, mobile homes and multifamily homes.

17.16.020 Permitted uses.

In the R-2 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Mobile and manufactured homes, as defined in 17.02;
- B. Single-family dwelling;
- C. Residential mobile and manufactured home parks that are in compliance with the state of Oregon building code’s agency mobile or manufactured home park facility requirements;
- D. Duplex dwelling;
- E. Multiple-family dwelling;
- F. Residential care home;
- G. Public utilities, including service structures. (Editorially amended, 2003.)
- H. Accessory Dwelling Units, as allowed in 17.104

17.16.030 Conditional uses.

In the R-2 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 17.92 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Boarding or rooming house;
- B. Church;
- C. Community club or building;
- D. Schools, including nursery or day care centers;
- E. Public Public Park and recreation facility;
- F. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- G. Automobile Parking, Public Off-Street Parking;
- H. Nursing, convalescent or retirement home;
- I. Clinic or office, outpatient only
- J. Medical Center (public);
- K. Urgent Care/Pharmacy (retail);
- L. Residential Care Facility;

17.16.040 Limitations on uses.

- A. All homes in the R-2 zone, including but not limited to conventionally constructed homes and manufactured homes, shall utilize at least six of the following design features (at least 3 of these features shall be integrated into a face of the dwelling):
 - 1. Garage constructed with finish materials matching the residence;
 - 2. Hip Roof
 - 3. Roof with a pitch at or greater than 3/12;
 - 4. Hip Roof;
 - 5. Gables;
 - 6. Mullioned Windows
 - 7. Eaves with a minimum projection of six inches;
 - 8. Tile or architectural grade shingles;
 - 9. Dormers;
 - 10. Offsets on the building face or roof of at least twelve (12) inches;
 - 11. Cupolas;
 - 12. Covered porch - a minimum of 25 square feet;
 - 13. Recessed entry area a minimum of three feet
 - 14. Pillars or posts;

15. Bay windows;
16. Window shutters;
17. Clerestory windows;
18. Horizontal lap siding on 100% of the exterior, cedar shake or shingle siding on 100% of the exterior, or combination of cedar shake or shingle siding or lap siding with stone.

B. Vacation rental dwellings, bed and breakfasts, and bed and breakfast inns are specifically prohibited in the R-2 zone.

17.16.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.16.060 Lot size.

In the R-2 zone, except as provided in Section 17.104.050, minimum lot size shall be as follows:

- A. For a single-family dwelling, lot area shall be five thousand four hundred (5,400) square feet; for a duplex dwelling, lot area shall be seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet; for a three-family dwelling, lot area shall be nine thousand (9,000) square feet; for additional units, lot area shall increase by one thousand (1,000) square feet per unit.
- B. Lots shall have a minimum of forty (40) feet of physically accessible street frontage.
- C. Lot depth shall be at least ninety (90) feet.

17.16.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, in the R-2 zone, yards shall be as follows:

- A. The front yard shall be at least twenty (20) feet.
- B. A side yard shall be at least five feet, and the total of both side yards shall be at least thirteen (13) feet, with the exception of corner lots whose side yard abutting a street shall be at least fifteen (15) feet.
- C. The rear yard shall be at least ten (10) feet except in such a required rear yard, storage structures (less than fifty (50) square feet), and other non-habitable structures may be built within five feet of the rear property line, provided that they are detached from the residence and the side yard setbacks are maintained. Such structures shall not be used as or converted for habitation, shall not be connected to any sewer system and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.

17.16.080 Height of Buildings and Structures.

- A. Except as otherwise permitted in 17.16.100 Exceptions to height limitations, or pursuant to 17.16.080.B (below), no portion of any building or structure shall exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or structure."
- B. With the specific approval of the Planning Commission, a building or structure may exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, up to a maximum height of thirty-five (35) feet.

1. Review Criteria

In deciding whether to approve or deny a request for the additional height, the Planning Commission shall consider and require conformance with the following review criteria. It shall be the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficiently detailed plans, data, and all other information necessary for the Planning Commission to determine whether the proposed additional height complies with the applicable review criteria.

- a. The additional height shall not negatively impact the views from surrounding properties.
- b. The additional height shall not cut off sunlight onto surrounding properties.
- c. The additional height shall not negatively impact the aesthetic character of the neighborhood.
- d. All portions of any roofs above 28 ft. shall be sloped a minimum of 3:12 and must slope down and away from the highest point of the structure.
- e. For each one (1) foot, or portion thereof, that the highest point of the structure exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet, the minimum required front, side, and rear setbacks, as defined in 17.02 Definitions, shall each be increased by one (1) foot.

2. Review Procedures and Public Notices

The review and approval of requests for additional height as provided herein shall be considered limited land use decisions, and shall be subject to the application, review, and public notice procedures as specified for limited land use decisions in Chapter 17.120.

17.16.090 Lot coverage.

In the R-2 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the lot area.

17.16.100 Exceptions to height limitations

- A. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.
- B. Private, non-commercial antennas or HAM radio antennas and towers up to seventy (70) feet in height, provided that no commercial communication equipment is located on or near such antennas. Such antennas exceeding seventy (70) feet may be allowed as a Conditional Use.

Chapter 17.20

CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT 1 (CD-1) ZONE

Sections:

17.20.010	Purpose.
17.20.020	Permitted uses.
17.20.030	Conditional uses.
17.20.040	Limitations on use.
17.20.050	Signs.
17.20.060	Lot size.
17.20.070	Yards.
17.20.080	Lot coverage.
17.20.090	Height of structures.

Ordinance History: No. 1636, 1639, 1645

17.20.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the CD-1 zone is to recognize the scenic and unique qualities of Bandon's ocean front and nearby areas and to maintain these qualities as much as possible by carefully controlling the nature and scale of future development in this zone. It is intended that a mix of uses would be permitted, including residential, tourist commercial and recreational. Future development is to be controlled in order to enhance and protect the area's unique qualities.

17.20.020 Permitted uses.

In the CD-1 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Single-family dwelling, or manufactured dwelling, as defined in 17.02;
- B. State parks, including outright rehabilitation, replacement, minor betterment and improvements which do not result in increased visitors;
- C. Residential care home;
- D. Public utilities, including service structures. (Editorially amended, 2003.)
- E. Accessory Dwelling Units, as allowed in 17.104.

17.20.030 Conditional uses.

In the CD-1 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Duplex dwelling;
- B. Museums, tourist information centers;
- C. Public park and recreational facility;

- D. Commercial retail sales and services;
- E. Motel, hotel;
- F. Bed and breakfast, bed and breakfast inn;
- G. Vacation rental dwellings;
- H. Residential uses incidental to other conditional or permitted uses;
- I. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- J. Church.

17.20.40 Limitations on use.

- A. Drive-up uses are prohibited.
- B. Siting of structures should minimize negative impact on the ocean views of existing structures on abutting lots. Protection of views from vacant building sites should also be taken into consideration. Where topography permits, new structures should be built in line with other existing structures and not extend farther out into those viewscapes.
- C. Metal-sided buildings are not permitted in the CD-1 zone.
- D. No structures shall be located on identified foredunes. Breaching of foredunes shall only be allowed on a temporary basis in a dire emergency and shall be followed immediately by replenishment of sand, structural or binding material and vegetation, to the height of the surrounding existing dune. It shall be the responsibility of the developer or the party responsible to rebuild any breach or reestablish any vegetation that is removed, displaced or damaged on any bluff, foredune, or in construction or site preparation. Such reestablishment shall begin as soon as possible after the aforementioned activity is complete. If the reestablishment is not started immediately, the city manager or designate shall require a bond in a sufficient amount to cover the costs of such rebuilding or reestablishment of vegetation.
- E. All homes in the CD-1 zone, including but not limited to conventionally constructed homes and manufactured homes, shall utilize at least eight of the following design features (at least four of these features required must be integrated on a face of the dwelling):
 - 1. Garage constructed with finish materials matching the residence;
 - 2. Hip Roof
 - 3. Roof with a pitch at or greater than 3/12;
 - 4. Hip Roof;
 - 5. Gables;
 - 6. Mullioned Windows
 - 7. Eaves with a minimum projection of six inches;
 - 8. Tile or architectural grade shingles;

9. Dormers;
10. Offsets on the building face or roof of at least twelve (12) inches;
11. Cupolas;
12. Covered porch - a minimum of 25 square feet;
13. Recessed entry area a minimum of three feet
14. Pillars or posts;
15. Bay windows;
16. Window shutters;
17. Clerestory windows;
18. Horizontal lap siding on 100% of the exterior, cedar shake or shingle siding on 100% of the exterior, or combination of cedar shake or shingle siding or lap siding with stone.

17.20.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.20.060 Lot size.

In the CD-1 zone, except as provided in Section 17.104.050, minimum lot size shall be as follows:

- A. For a single- family dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of five thousand four hundred (5,400) square feet. For a duplex dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of nine thousand (9,000) square feet.
- B. Lots shall have a minimum of forty (40) feet of physically accessible street frontage.
- C. Lot depth shall be at least ninety (90) feet.

17.20.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, yards in the CD-1 zone shall be as follows:

- A. The front yard shall be a minimum of twenty (20) feet.
- B. Each side yard shall be a minimum of five feet, and the total of both side yards shall be a minimum of thirteen (13) feet, except that for corner lots, a side yard abutting a street shall be at least fifteen (15) feet.
- C. The rear yard shall be at least ten (10) feet except that in such a required rear yard, storage structures (less than fifty (50) square feet), and other non-habitable structures may be built within five feet of the rear property line, provided that they are detached from the residence and the side yard setbacks are maintained. Such structures shall not be used as or converted for habitation, shall not be connected to any sewer system

and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.

- D. Where a side yard of a new commercial structure abuts a residential use, that yard shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.
- E. A rear yard abutting Beach Loop Drive shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

17.20.080 Lot coverage.

In the CD-1 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the lot area. Total impervious surface shall not exceed 65%.

17.20.090 Height of Buildings and Structures.

In order to maximize the ocean view potential of lots in the CD-1 zone:

- A. West of Beach Loop Drive or north of Seventh Street SW, except as otherwise permitted in 17.20.100 Exceptions to height limitations, no portion of any building or structure shall exceed a height of twenty-four (24) feet, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or structure."
- B. East of Beach Loop Drive and south of Seventh Street SW, except as otherwise permitted in 17.20.100 Exceptions to height limitations, or pursuant to 17.20.090.B.1 (below), no portion of any building or structure shall exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or structure."

- 1. With the specific approval of the Planning Commission, a building or structure may exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, up to a maximum height of thirty-five (35) feet.

- a. Review Criteria

In deciding whether to approve or deny a request for the additional height, the Planning Commission shall consider and require conformance with the following review criteria. It shall be the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficiently detailed plans, data, and all other information necessary for the Planning Commission to determine whether the proposed additional height complies with the applicable review criteria.

- (1) The additional height shall not negatively impact the views from surrounding properties.
- (2) The additional height shall not cut off sunlight onto surrounding properties.
- (3) The additional height shall not negatively impact the aesthetic character of the neighborhood.
- (4) All portions of any roofs above 28 ft. shall be sloped a minimum of 3:12 and must slope down and away from the highest point of the structure.
- (5) For each one (1) foot, or portion thereof, that the highest point of the structure exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet, the minimum

required front, side, and rear setbacks, as defined in 17.02 Definitions, shall each be increased by one (1) foot.

- b. **Review Procedures and Public Notices**
The review and approval of requests for additional height as provided herein shall be considered limited land use decisions, and shall be subject to the application, review, and public notice procedures as specified for limited land use decisions in Chapter 16.04.

17.20.100 Exceptions to height limitations

- A. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.
- B. On the east side of Beach Loop Drive and south of Seventh Street, private, non-commercial antennas or HAM radio antennas and towers up to seventy (70) feet in height, provided that no commercial communication equipment is located on or near such antennas. Such antennas exceeding seventy (70) feet may be allowed as a Conditional Use. Antennas on the west side of Beach Loop and north of Seventh Street shall be subject to the existing height limitations.

Chapter 17.24

CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT 2 (CD-2) ZONE

Sections:

17.24.010	Purpose.
17.24.020	Permitted uses.
17.24.030	Conditional uses.
17.24.040	Limitations on use.
17.24.050	Signs.
17.24.060	Lot size.
17.24.070	Yards.
17.24.080	Height of structures.
17.24.090	Lot coverage.

Ordinance History: No. 1636, 1639, 1645

17.24.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the CD-2 zone is to protect and enhance the unique character, natural resources and habitat characteristics of the Bandon Jetty and its bluff area, to provide for the development of a coastal village atmosphere, and to exclude those uses which would be inconsistent with the area's character.

17.24.020 Permitted uses.

In the CD-2 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Single-family dwellings, or manufactured dwellings as defined in 17.02;
- B. Residential care home;
- C. Public utilities, including service structures. (Editorially amended, 2003.)
- D. Accessory Dwelling Units, as allowed in 17.104.

17.24.030 Conditional uses.

In the CD-2 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Duplex dwelling;
- B. Museums, interpretive centers, marine-oriented parks, marine-oriented outdoor recreation facilities;
- C. Commercial retail sales and services
- D. Bed and breakfast, bed and breakfast inn;
- E. Vacation rental dwellings;

F. Residential Care Facility.

17.24.40 Limitations on use.

- A. Drive-up uses are prohibited.
- B. Metal-sided buildings are prohibited.
- C. No structures shall be located on identified foredunes. Breaching of foredunes shall only be allowed on a temporary basis in a dire emergency and shall be followed immediately by replenishment of sand, structural or binding material and vegetation, to the height of the surrounding existing dune. It shall be the responsibility of the developer or the party responsible to rebuild any breach or reestablish any vegetation that is removed, displaced or damaged on any bluff, foredune, or in construction or site preparation. Such reestablishment shall begin as soon as possible after the aforementioned activity is complete. If the reestablishment is not started immediately, the city manager or designate shall require a bond in a sufficient amount to cover the costs of such rebuilding or reestablishment of vegetation.
- D. Recreational vehicles, trailer houses, boats eighteen (18) feet in length or greater, shall not be stored in a required front yard. For the purposes of this section, limitation on the storage of recreational vehicles shall apply only to recreational vehicles six feet six inches in height or greater.
- E. All homes in the CD-2 zone, including but not limited to conventionally constructed homes and manufactured homes, shall utilize at least eight of the following design features (at least 4 of the design features must be integrated on a face of the dwelling):
 - 1. Garage constructed with finish materials matching the residence;
 - 2. Hip Roof
 - 3. Roof with a pitch at or greater than 3/12;
 - 4. Hip Roof;
 - 5. Gables;
 - 6. Mullioned Windows
 - 7. Eaves with a minimum projection of six inches;
 - 8. Tile or architectural grade shingles;
 - 9. Dormers;
 - 10. Offsets on the building face or roof of at least twelve (12) inches;
 - 11. Cupolas;
 - 12. Covered porch - a minimum of 25 square feet;
 - 13. Recessed entry area a minimum of three feet
 - 14. Pillars or posts;
 - 15. Bay windows;

16. Window shutters;
17. Clerestory windows;
18. Horizontal lap siding on 100% of the exterior, cedar shake or shingle siding on 100% of the exterior, or combination of cedar shake or shingle siding or lap siding with stone.

17.24.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.24.060 Lot size.

In the CD-2 zone, except as provided in Section 17.104.050, minimum lot size shall be as follows:

- A. For a single-family dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of five thousand four hundred (5,400) square feet. For a duplex dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of nine thousand (9,000) square feet
- B. Lots shall have a minimum of forty (40) feet of physically accessible street frontage.
- C. Lot depth shall be ninety (90) feet.

17.24.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, in the CD-2 zone, yards shall be as follows:

- A. The front yard shall be at least twenty (20) feet.
- B. Each side yard shall be a minimum of five feet, and the total of both side yards shall be a minimum of thirteen (13) feet, except that for corner lots, a side yard abutting a street shall be at least fifteen (15) feet.
- C. The rear yard shall be at least ten (10) feet, except that in such a required rear yard, storage structures (less than fifty (50) square feet), and other non-habitable structures may be built within five feet of the rear property line, provided that they are detached from the residence and the side yard setbacks are maintained. Such structures shall not be used as or converted for habitation, shall not be connected to any sewer system and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.
- D. Where a side yard of a new commercial structure abuts a residential use, that yard shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

17.24.080 Height of Buildings and Structures.

- A. Except as otherwise permitted in 17.24.100 Exceptions to height limitations, or pursuant to 17.24.080.B (below), no portion of any building shall exceed a height of twenty-eighty (28) feet, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or

structure.”

- B. With the specific approval of the Planning Commission, a building or structure may exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, up to a maximum height of thirty-five (35) feet.

1. Review Criteria

In deciding whether to approve or deny a request for the additional height, the Planning Commission shall consider and require conformance with the following review criteria. It shall be the applicant’s responsibility to provide sufficiently detailed plans, data, and all other information necessary for the Planning Commission to determine whether the proposed additional height complies with the applicable review criteria.

- a. The additional height shall not negatively impact the views from surrounding properties.
- b. The additional height shall not cut off sunlight onto surrounding properties.
- c. The additional height shall not negatively impact the aesthetic character of the neighborhood.
- d. All portions of any roofs above 28 ft. shall be sloped a minimum of 3:12 and must slope down and away from the highest point of the structure.
- e. For each one (1) foot, or portion thereof, that the highest point of the structure exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet, the minimum required front, side, and rear setbacks, as defined in 17.02 Definitions, shall each be increased by one (1) foot.

2. Review Procedures and Public Notices

The review and approval of requests for additional height as provided herein shall be considered limited land use decisions, and shall be subject to the application, review, and public notice procedures as specified for limited land use decisions in Chapter 16.04.

17.24.090 Lot coverage.

In the CD-2 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the lot area.

17.24.100 Exceptions to building height limitations.

- A. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.
- B. Private, non-commercial antennas or HAM radio antennas and towers up to twenty-eight (28) feet in height, may be allowed as a Conditional Use, provided that no commercial equipment is located on or near such antennas.

17.24.110 Fill

- A. Except as otherwise specifically permitted, no fill or other means shall be used to elevate any land within so as to remove it from the floodplain for purposes of development, construction, or improvement and/or to remove it from being subject to any regulations applicable to land within a floodplain.

Chapter 17.28

CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT 3 (CD-3) ZONE

Sections:

17.28.010	Purpose.
17.28.020	Permitted uses.
17.28.030	Conditional uses.
17.28.040	Limitations on use.
17.28.050	Signs.
17.28.060	Lot size.
17.28.070	Yards.
17.28.080	Height of structures.
17.28.090	Lot coverage.

Ordinance History: No. 1636, 1639, 1645

17.28.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the CD-3 zone is to provide appropriate development opportunities in the entryway to the South Jetty area while protecting and enhancing its unique natural resources. This zone will serve as a transitional area between the commercial uses of the Old Town/Waterfront area to the predominately residential South Jetty neighborhood.

17.28.020 Permitted uses.

In the CD-3 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Single-family dwelling, or manufactured dwellings as defined in 17.02;
- B. Residential Care Home;
- C. Public utilities, including service structures. (Editorially amended, 2003.)
- D. Accessory Dwelling Units, as allowed in 17.104.

17.28.030 Conditional uses.

In the CD-3 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Duplex dwelling;
- B. Commercial Retail Sales and Services;
- C. Bed and breakfast, bed and breakfast inn.

A.28.40 Limitations on use.

- A. Drive-up uses are prohibited.
- B. Metal-sided buildings are prohibited.
- C. All homes in the CD-3 zone, including conventionally constructed and manufactured homes, shall utilize at least eight of the following design features (at least 4 of the design features required must be integrated on a face of the dwelling):
 - 1. Garage constructed with finish materials matching the residence;
 - 2. Hip Roof
 - 3. Roof with a pitch at or greater than 3/12;
 - 4. Hip Roof;
 - 5. Gables;
 - 6. Mullioned Windows
 - 7. Eaves with a minimum projection of six inches;
 - 8. Tile or architectural grade shingles;
 - 9. Dormers;
 - 10. Offsets on the building face or roof of at least twelve (12) inches;
 - 11. Cupolas;
 - 12. Covered porch - a minimum of 25 square feet;
 - 13. Recessed entry area a minimum of three feet
 - 14. Pillars or posts;
 - 15. Bay windows;
 - 16. Window shutters;
 - 17. Clerestory windows;
 - 18. Horizontal lap siding on 100% of the exterior, cedar shake or shingle or shingle siding on 100% of the exterior, or combination of cedar shake or shingle siding or lap siding with stone.

17.28.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.28.060 Lot size.

In the CD-3 zone, except as provided in Section 17.104.050, minimum lot size shall be as follows:

- A. For a single-family dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of five thousand four hundred (5,400) square feet in area. For a duplex dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of nine thousand (9,000) square feet in area. Lot requirements for multifamily dwellings shall be such that a maximum density of seventeen (17) units per net acre is not exceeded.

- B. Lots shall have a minimum of forty (40) feet of physically accessible street frontage.
- C. Minimum lot depth shall be ninety (90) feet.)

17.28.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, in the CD-3 zone, yards shall be as follows:

- A. The front yard shall be at least twenty (20) feet.
- B. Each side yard shall be a minimum of five feet, and the total of both side yards shall be a minimum of thirteen (13) feet, except that for corner lots, a side yard abutting a street shall be at least fifteen (15) feet.
- C. The rear yard shall be at least ten (10) feet except that in such a required rear yard, storage structures (less than fifty (50) square feet), and other non-habitable structures may be built within five feet of the rear property line, provided that they are detached from the residence and the side yard setbacks are maintained. Such structures shall not be used as or converted for habitation, shall not be connected to any sewer system and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.
- D. Where a side yard of a new commercial structure or bed and breakfast inn abuts a residential use, that yard shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

17.28.080 Height of Buildings and Structures.

- A. Except as otherwise permitted in 17.28.100 Exceptions to height limitations, or pursuant to 17.28.080.B (below), no portion of any building shall exceed a height of twenty-eight
- B. (28) feet, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or structure."
- C. With the specific approval of the Planning Commission, a building or structure may exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, up to a maximum height of thirty-five (35) feet.

1. Review Criteria

In deciding whether to approve or deny a request for the additional height, the Planning Commission shall consider and require conformance with the following review criteria. It shall be the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficiently detailed plans, data, and all other information necessary for the Planning Commission to determine whether the proposed additional height complies with the applicable review criteria.

- a. The additional height shall not negatively impact the views from surrounding properties.
- b. The additional height shall not cut off sunlight onto surrounding properties.
- c. The additional height shall not negatively impact the aesthetic character

of the neighborhood.

- d. All portions of any roofs above 28 ft. shall be sloped a minimum of 3:12 and must slope down and away from the highest point of the structure.
- e. For each one (1) foot, or portion thereof, that the highest point of the structure exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet, the minimum required front, side, and rear setbacks, as defined in 17.02 Definitions, shall each be increased by one (1) foot.

2. Review Procedures and Public Notices

The review and approval of requests for additional height as provided herein shall be considered limited land use decisions, and shall be subject to the application, review, and public notice procedures as specified for limited land use decisions in Chapter 16.04.

17.28.090 Lot coverage.

In the CD-3 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the lot area.

17.28.100 Exceptions to building height limitations.

- A. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.

Chapter 17.32

CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL 1 (CD-R1) ZONE

Sections:

17.32.010	Purpose.
17.32.020	Permitted uses.
17.32.030	Conditional uses.
17.32.040	Limitations on use.
17.32.050	Signs.
17.32.060	Lot size.
17.32.070	Yards.
17.32.080	Lot coverage.
17.32.090	Height of structures.

Ordinance History: No. 1636, 1639, 1645

17.32.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the CD-R1 zone is to recognize the scenic and unique qualities of the view areas and nearby properties overlooking the Jetty area, the Coquille River and the Old Town, and to maintain these qualities as much as possible by carefully controlling the nature and scale of development in this zone. The vistas and residential character of this area shall be protected by carefully controlling development in the zone.

17.32.020 Permitted uses.

In the CD-R1 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Single-family dwellings, or manufactured dwellings as defined in 17.02;
- B. Residential care home;
- C. Public utilities, including service structures. (Editorially amended, 2003.)
- D. Accessory Dwelling Units, as allowed in 17.104.

17.32.030 Conditional uses.

In the CD-R1 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Duplex dwelling;
- B. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- C. Clinic or office, outpatient only;
- D. Nursing, convalescent, or retirement home;
- E. Residential Care Facility.

17.32.040 Limitations on use.

- A. Siting of structures should minimize negative impacts on the views of the ocean or river of existing structures on abutting lots. Protection of views from vacant building sites should also be taken into consideration. Where topography permits, new structures should be built in line with other existing structures and not extend farther out into those view-sclt shall be the responsibility of the developer to reestablish any vegetation that is removed, displaced or damaged on or near any bluff area in construction or site preparation. Such reestablishment shall begin as soon as possible after the aforementioned activity is complete. If the reestablishment is not started immediately, the city manager or designate shall require a bond in a sufficient amount to cover the costs of such reestablishment of vegetation.
- B. Metal-sided buildings are prohibited in the CD-R1 zone.
- C. All homes in the CD-R1 zone, including but not limited to conventionally constructed homes and manufactured homes, shall utilize at least eight of the following design features (at least 4 of the design features required must be integrated on a face of the dwelling):
 - 1. Garage or constructed with finish materials matching the residence;
 - 2. Roof with a pitch at or greater than 3/12;
 - 3. Hip Roof;
 - 4. Gables;
 - 5. Mullioned windows;
 - 6. Eaves with a minimum projection of twelve inches;
 - 7. Tile or architectural grade shingles;
 - 8. Dormers;
 - 9. Offsets in the building face of at least two feet;
 - 10. Cupolas;
 - 11. Covered porch - a minimum of 25 square feet;
 - 12. Recessed entry area a minimum of three feet;
 - 13. Pillars or posts - decorative in nature;
 - 14. Bay windows;
 - 15. Window shutters;
 - 16. Clerestory windows;
 - 17. Horizontal lap siding on 100% of the exterior, cedar shake or shingle siding on 100% of the exterior, or combination of cedar shake or shingle siding or lap siding with stone.

17.32.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.32.060 Lot size.

In the CD-R1 zone, except as provided in Section 17.104.050, minimum lot size shall be as follows:

- A. For a single-family dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of five thousand four hundred (5,400) square feet. For a duplex dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of nine thousand (9,000) square feet.
- B. Lots shall have a minimum of forty (40) feet of street frontage. This frontage shall be physically accessible.
- C. Lot depth shall be at least ninety (90) feet.

17.32.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, yards in the CD-R1 zone shall be as follows:

- A. The front yard shall be a minimum of twenty (20) feet.
- B. Each side yard shall be a minimum of five feet, and the total of both side yards shall be a minimum of thirteen (13) feet, except that for corner lots, a side yard abutting a street shall be at least fifteen (15) feet.
- C. The rear yard shall be at least ten (10) feet, except that in such a required rear yard, storage structures (less than fifty (50) square feet), and other non-habitable structures may be built within five feet of the rear property line, provided that they are detached from the residence and the side yard setbacks are maintained. Such structures shall not be used as or converted for habitation, shall not be connected to any sewer system and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.
- D. Where a side yard of a new commercial structure or bed and breakfast inn abuts a residential use, that yard shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

17.32.080 Lot coverage.

In the CD-R1 zone buildings shall not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the lot area.

17.32.090 Height of Buildings and Structures.

- A. In order to maximize the ocean and river view potential of lots in the CD-R1 zone, except as otherwise permitted in 17.32.100 Exceptions to height limitations, or pursuant to

17.32.090.A.1 (below), no portion of any building shall exceed the following heights, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or structure:"

1. Twenty-eight (28) feet for Lots 5 thru 8 Block 5, and Lots 5 thru 8 Block 4, all in the Averill Addition, located on Map 28-15-25 AD.
 - a. With the specific approval of the Planning Commission, a building or structure may exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, up to a maximum height of thirty-five (35) feet.
 - (1) Review Criteria
In deciding whether to approve or deny a request for the additional height, the Planning Commission shall consider and require conformance with the following review criteria. It shall be the applicant's responsibility to provide sufficiently detailed plans, data, and all other information necessary for the Planning Commission to determine whether the proposed additional height complies with the applicable review criteria.
 - (2) The additional height shall not negatively impact the views from surrounding properties.
 - (3) The additional height shall not cut off sunlight onto surrounding properties.
 - (4) The additional height shall not negatively impact the aesthetic character of the neighborhood.
 - (5) All portions of any roofs above 28 ft. shall be sloped a minimum of 3:12 and must slope down and away from the highest point of the structure.
 - (6) For each one (1) foot, or portion thereof, that the highest point of the structure exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet, the minimum required front, side, and rear setbacks, as defined in 17.02 Definitions, shall each be increased by one (1) foot.
 - b. Review Procedures and Public Notices
The review and approval of requests for additional height as provided herein shall be considered limited land use decisions, and shall be subject to the application, review, and public notice procedures as specified for limited land use decisions in Chapter 16.04.
- B. Twenty-four (24) feet for all other lots.

17.32.100 Exceptions to height limitations.

- A. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.
- B. Private, non-commercial antennas or HAM radio antennas and towers up to seventy (70) feet in height, provided that no commercial communication equipment is located on or near such antennas. Such antennas exceeding seventy (70) feet may be allowed as a Conditional Use.

Chapter 17.36

CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL 2 (CD-R2) ZONE

Sections:

17.36.010	Purpose.
17.36.020	Permitted uses.
17.36.030	Conditional uses.
17.36.040	Limitations on use.
17.36.050	Signs.
17.36.060	Lot size.
17.36.070	Yards.
17.36.080	Lot coverage.
17.36.090	Height of structures.

Ordinance History: No. 1636, 1639, 1645

17.36.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the CD-R2 zone is to recognize the scenic and unique qualities of the view areas overlooking the ocean and the Coquille River and the adjacent properties, and to maintain these qualities as much as possible by carefully controlling the nature and scale of future development in this zone. The vistas and residential character of this area shall be protected by carefully controlling development in the zone.

17.36.020 Permitted uses.

In the CD-R2 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Single-family dwelling, or manufactured dwellings as defined in 17.02;
- B. Residential care home;
- C. Public utilities, including service structures.
- D. Accessory Dwelling Units, as allowed in 17.104.

17.36.030 Conditional uses.

In the CD-R2 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Duplex dwelling;
- B. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices.

17.36.40 Limitations on use.

- A. Siting of structures should minimize negative impacts on the views of the ocean or river of existing structures on abutting lots. Protection of views from vacant building sites

should also be taken into consideration. Where topography permits, new structures should be built in line with other existing structures and not extend farther out into those viewsapes.

- B. It shall be the responsibility of the developer to reestablish any vegetation that is removed, displaced or damaged on or near any bluff area in construction or site preparation. Such reestablishment shall begin as soon as possible after the aforementioned activity is complete. If the reestablishment is not started immediately, the city manager or designate shall require a bond in a sufficient amount to cover the costs of such reestablishment of vegetation.
- C. Metal-sided buildings are prohibited in the CD-R2 zone.
- D. All homes in the CD-R2 zone, including but not limited to conventionally constructed homes and manufactured homes shall utilize at least eight of the following design features (at least 4 design features required must be integrated on a face of the dwelling)
 - 1. Garage or constructed with finish materials matching the residence;
 - 2. Roof with a pitch at or greater than 3/12;
 - 3. Hip Roof;
 - 4. Gables;
 - 5. Mullioned windows;
 - 6. Eaves with a minimum projection of twelve inches;
 - 7. Tile or architectural grade shingles;
 - 8. Dormers;
 - 9. Offsets on the building face of at least two feet;
 - 10. Cupolas
 - 11. Covered porch - a minimum of 25 square feet;
 - 12. Recessed entry area a minimum of three feet;
 - 13. Pillars or posts - decorative in nature;
 - 14. Bay windows;
 - 15. Window shutters;
 - 16. Clerestory windows;
 - 17. Horizontal lap siding on 100% of the exterior, cedar shake or shingle siding on 100% of the exterior, or combination of cedar shake or shingle siding or lap siding with stone.

17.36.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.36.060 Lot size.

In the CD-R2 zone, except as provided in Section 17.104.050, minimum lot size shall be as follows:

- A. For a single-family dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of five thousand four hundred (5,400) square feet. For a duplex dwelling, a lot shall be a minimum of nine thousand (9,000) square feet.
- B. Lots shall have a minimum of forty (40) feet of street frontage. This frontage shall be physically accessible.
- C. Lot depth shall be at least ninety (90) feet.

17.36.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, yards in the CD-R2 zone shall be as follows:

- A. The front yard shall be a minimum of twenty (20) feet.
- B. Each side yard shall be a minimum of five feet, and the total of both side yards shall be a minimum of thirteen (13) feet, except that for corner lots, a side yard abutting a street shall be at least fifteen (15) feet.
- C. The rear yard shall be at least ten (10) feet except that in such a required rear yard, storage structures (less than fifty (50) square feet), and other non-habitable structures may be built within five feet of the rear property line, provided that they are detached from the residence and the side yard setbacks are maintained. Such structures shall not be used as or converted for habitation, shall not be connected to any sewer system and shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height.
- D. Where a side yard of a new commercial structure or bed and breakfast inn abuts a residential use, that yard shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

17.36.080 Lot coverage.

In the CD-R2 zone buildings shall not occupy more than fifty (50) percent of the lot area.

17.36.090 Height of Buildings and Structures.

In order to maximize the ocean and river view potential of lots in the CD-R2 zone, except as otherwise permitted in 17.36.100 Exceptions to height limitations, no portion of any building shall exceed the twenty-four (24) feet, measured as provided in 17.02 Definitions, "Height of building or structure."

17.36.100 Exceptions to height limitations.

- C. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.
- D. Private, non-commercial antennas or HAM radio antennas and towers up to seventy (70) feet in height, provided that no commercial communication equipment is located on or

near such antennas. Such antennas exceeding seventy (70) feet may be allowed as a Conditional Use.

Chapter 17.40

OLD TOWN COMMERCIAL (C-1) ZONE

Sections:

17.40.010	Purpose.
17.40.020	Permitted uses.
17.40.030	Conditional uses.
17.40.040	Limitations on uses.
17.40.050	Signs.
17.40.060	Lot size.
17.40.070	Yards.
17.40.080	Height of structures.
17.40.090	Lot coverage.
17.40.100	Outside sales area.

Ordinance History: 1645

17.40.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the C-1 zone is to provide space and protection for businesses and to promote a mix of businesses that will serve residents and visitors to the area intended to exclude those uses which would detract from its appeal as an aesthetically pleasing commercial district for residents and visitors.

17.40.020 Permitted uses.

In the C-1 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Museums, tourist information centers;
- B. Public Public Park and recreation facility;
- C. Commercial Retail Sales and services;
- D. Publicly utilities;
- E. Community Service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- F. Offices (unless defined differently elsewhere);
- G. Residential uses accessory to other non-residential conditional or permitted uses.

17.40.030 Conditional uses.

In the C-1 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Self-service laundry;
- B. Recreational facilities, including concert halls, theaters and convention centers;

- C. Hotel, motel;
- D. Bed and breakfast or bed and breakfast inn.

17.40.040 Limitations on uses.

In the C-1 zone, the following conditions and limitations shall apply:

- A. Development activity in the Old Town area is subject to the architectural review standards as provided in Section 17.84.010.
- B. The dedication of additional street width may be required when an officially adopted street plan or the nature of the proposed development indicates the need for additional width.
- C. The use shall not be objectionable because of odor, dust, fumes, smoke, noise, glare, or the effects of vehicular traffic.
- D. Drive-up uses are prohibited.

17.40.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.40.060 Lot size.

In the C-1 zone, lot size shall be as necessary to comply with Section 17.40.090.

17.40.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, in the C-1 zone minimum yard size shall be as follows:

- A. In the event of a common property line, a side yard abutting a residential zone shall be at least fifteen (15) feet plus one foot for each two feet by which the building exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet.
- B. The rear yard shall meet the same requirements as a side yard.

17.40.080 Height of structures.

In the C-1 zone, the permitted height limit shall be twenty-eight (28) feet, except that heights above twenty-eight (28) feet, but not exceeding thirty-five (35) feet, shall require a conditional use permit.

17.40.090 Lot coverage.

In the C-1 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than seventy-five (75) percent of the developed lot or lots.

17.40.100 Outside sales area.

In the C-1 zone, any outside sales area shall be drained and surfaced with crushed rock or paved.

17.40.110 Parking

In the C-1 Zone, off – street parking shall not be required for any outright permitted use.

Chapter 17.44

GENERAL COMMERCIAL (C-2) ZONE

Sections:

17.44.010	Purpose.
17.44.020	Permitted uses.
17.44.030	Conditional uses.
17.44.040	Limitations on uses.
17.44.050	Signs.
17.44.060	Lot size.
17.44.070	Yards.
17.44.080	Height of building.
17.44.090	Lot coverage.
17.44.100	Outside sales area.

Ordinance History: No. 1639, 1645

17.44.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the C-2 zone is to provide sufficient and appropriate space for the general shopping, business and commercial needs of the city and surrounding areas, and to encourage the development of such space in a pleasant and desirable manner. These areas are intended to encourage the continuing quality of business retail services and to protect these uses from uses which would break up such continuity.

17.44.020 Permitted uses.

In the C-2 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Commercial Retail Sales and Services;
- B. Offices, unless defined differently elsewhere;
- C. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- D. Manufacturing, processing, repairing or storage auxiliary to or incidental to a commercial permitted use, but not occupying more than fifty (50) percent of the floor space of the establishment;
- E. Mortuary or funeral home;
- F. Automobile repair and sales and service;
- G. Sales, service or repair of machinery, trailers, mobile home, farm equipment, marine equipment;
- H. Hotel or motel;
- I. Recreation facilities, including concert halls, theaters, and convention centers;

- J. Clinic or office, outpatient only;
- K. Public utilities, including service structures.

17.44.30 Conditional uses.

In the C-2 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Drive-up uses, in accordance with Section 16.12;
- B. Museums, tourist information centers;
- C. Public park and recreational facility;
- D. Food or dairy products processing;
- E. Single-family dwelling, including mobile or manufactured dwelling;
- F. Duplex dwelling;
- G. Multiple-family dwelling;
- H. Recreational vehicle park, overnight trailer parking;
- I. Public utilities
- J. Residential care home or facility;
- K. Churches;
- L. Any fuel dispensing of fuel storage facilities;
- M. Medical / Recreational Marijuana Facilities, subject to the following requirements:
 - 1. Must acquire a conditional use permit and provide proof of State licensing. Permit must have a description of location, nature of the operation, accounting and inventory control system used, and names and addresses of individuals with financial interest in the dispensary.
 - 2. Must meet all City land-use, building, and fire laws.
 - 3. May not produce any extracts, oils, resins, or other derivatives on-site. Marijuana and marijuana-infused products cannot be used on-site.
 - 4. Must utilize air filtration and ventilation systems to confine objectionable odors.
 - 5. Anyone convicted of the manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance once or more in the previous 5 years or twice in a lifetime cannot be an operator or employee or have a financial interest in the dispensary.
 - 6. Minimum parking space requirements will be one space per six hundred (600) square feet of floor area plus one space per two employees.
 - 7. Hours of Operation any eight hours between the hours of 8 A.M. and 8 P.M.
 - 8. No display promoting or showing any product that can be seen by the public or adjacent public right of way.
 - 9. Adhering to all requirements of Bandon Code.
 - 10. The business must be located in a permanent building and may not locate in a trailer, cargo container or motor vehicle.

11. Outdoor marijuana production, cultivation, and storage of merchandise, raw materials, or other material associated with the business are prohibited.
12. As with any state law governing the location of medical/recreational marijuana facilities in regard to school property no recreational or medical marijuana facility may be located within 1500 linear feet of any boundary line of the following described property:

28-14-30AB, Tax Lot(s):	2300
28-14-30AC, Tax Lot(s):	11800
28-15-25DA, Tax Lot(s):	5800 and 6000
28-15-25DB, Tax Lot(s):	93000
28-15-25DC, Tax Lot(s):	9100
28-15-25DD, Tax Lot(s):	300, 600, 1500, 3200, 3300, 4001, 4100, 4600, 4801, and 6300.
13. In addition, no medical/recreational marijuana facility may be located within 1500 linear feet of any boundary line of 28-14-30CA, Tax Lot(s) 6500, which currently operates as a Head Start facility.

17.44.040 Limitations on uses.

In the C-2 zone, the following conditions and limitations shall apply:

- A. The dedication of additional street width may be required when an officially adopted street plan or the nature of the proposed development indicates the need for additional width.
- B. The use shall not be objectionable because of odor, dust, smoke, fumes, noise, glare or the effects of vehicular traffic.
- C. Limitations on use may be waived as a conditional use, subject to the provisions of Chapter 16.12.

17.44.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.44.060 Lot size.

In the C-2 zone, lot size shall have no requirements.

17.44.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, in the C-2 zone minimum yards shall be as follows:

- A. In the event of a common property line, a side yard abutting a residential zone shall be at least fifteen (15) feet plus one foot for each two feet by which the height of the building exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet.
- B. The rear yard shall meet the same requirements as a side yard.

17.44.080 Height of building.

In the C-2 zone, no building shall exceed a height of forty-five (45) feet.

17.44.090 Lot coverage.

In the C-2 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than seventy-five (75) percent of the developed lot or lots.

17.44.100 Outside sales area.

In the C-2 zone, any outside sales area shall be drained and paved or surfaced with crushed rock.

17.44.110 Exceptions to height limitations.

- A. Chimneys, provided that they do not extend more than five feet above the highest point of the proposed structure.
- B. Private, non-commercial antennas or HAM radio antennas and towers up to seventy (70) feet in height, provided that no commercial communications equipment is located on or near such antennas. Such antennas exceeding seventy (70) feet may be allowed as a Conditional Use.

Chapter 17.48

MARINE COMMERCIAL (C-3) ZONE

Sections:

17.48.010	Purpose.
17.48.020	Permitted uses.
17.48.030	Conditional uses.
17.48.040	Limitations on uses.
17.48.050	Signs.
17.48.060	Lot size.
17.48.070	Yards.
17.48.080	Height of building.
17.48.090	Lot coverage.
17.48.100	Outside sales area.

Ordinance History: 1645

17.48.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the C-3 zone is to provide areas suitable for uses which depend upon, or are benefitted by, a waterfront location, and to retain adequate areas for these uses.

17.48.020 Permitted uses.

In the C-3 zone, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Boat basins;
- B. Piers, docks and bulkheads;
- C. Seafood processing, storage and sales;
- D. Marinas and boat services;
- E. Boat storage, manufacturing, maintenance, repair and moorage;
- F. Fishing supply sales, manufacturing and storage;
- G. Dredging, filling and channel maintenance;
- H. Governmental services and offices which relate to marine activities;
- I. Aquaculture and accessory facilities;
- J. Public utilities, including service structures.

17.48.030 Conditional uses.

In the C-3 zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed when in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and when it is found that the proposed use would be benefitted by a waterfront location:

- A. Commercial Retail Sales and Services
- B. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- C. Public utility;
- D. Park or recreation facility;
- E. Offices, unless defined differently elsewhere;
- F. Single-family dwellings and other dwelling units intended for single-family occupancy, provided they are in a non-ESWD (especially water-dependent) area;
- G. Vacation rental dwelling.

17.48.040 Limitations on uses.

In the C-3 zone, the following conditions and limitations shall apply:

- I. The dedication of additional street width may be required when an officially adopted street plan or the nature of the proposed development indicates the need for additional width.
- J. The use shall not be objectionable because of odor, dust, smoke, fumes, noise, glare or the effects of vehicular traffic.
- K. Limitations on use may be waived as a conditional use, subject to the provisions of Chapter 16.12.
- L. Drive-up uses are prohibited.
- M. The planning commission may establish a maximum percentage of a parcel or a building devoted to one or more conditional uses to ensure that the purpose of this zone is achieved.

17.48.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.48.060 Lot size.

In the C-3 zone, lot size shall have no requirements.

17.48.070 Yards.

Except as provided in Section 17.104.060, in the C-3 zone minimum yards shall be as follows:

- A. In the event of a common property line, a side yard abutting a residential zone shall be at least fifteen (15) feet plus one foot for each two feet by which the height of the building exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet.
- B. The rear yard shall meet the same requirements as a side yard.
- C. On the High Dock, structures exceeding five (5) feet in height shall be separated horizontally from each other by a minimum of fifteen (15) feet.

17.48.080 Height of building.

In the C-3 zone, no building containing a permitted use shall exceed a height of twenty-eight (28) feet, and no building containing a conditional use shall exceed a height of twenty (20) feet.

17.48.090 Lot coverage.

In the C-3 zone, buildings shall not occupy more than seventy-five (75) percent of the developed lot or lots.

17.48.100 Outside sales area.

In the C-3 zone, any outside sales area shall be drained and paved or surfaced with crushed rock.

Chapter 17.52

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL ZONE (LI)

Sections:

17.52.010	Purpose.
17.52.020	Permitted uses.
17.52.030	Conditional uses.
17.52.040	Limitations on uses.
17.52.050	Signs.
17.52.060	Lot size.
17.52.070	Yards.
17.52.080	Height of structures.
17.52.090	Lot coverage.
17.52.100	Outside sales area.
17.52.110	Commercial design standards.

Ordinance History: 1645

17.52.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the LI zone is to provide space for industrial uses with little or slight nuisance effect to adjacent land uses.

17.52.020 Permitted uses.

- A. For all LI - Light Industrial zoned property within the area bounded on the north by 2nd street SE/Highway 101, on the south by 6th Street SE, on the west by Elmira Avenue SE, on the east by Grand Avenue SE, or the extended rights-of- way of those streets, no land uses are "Permitted uses." Within this area, all uses listed as "Permitted uses" or "Conditional uses" in the LI zone shall be "Conditional uses." Such uses, individually or in combination, and their accessory uses, may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this ordinance.
- B. In the LI zone, *except as provided in 17.52.020.A above*, the following uses are permitted outright provided all other requirements of this title are met:
 1. Manufacturing, processing and fabricating which is conducted solely in enclosed buildings which will not cause or result in:
 - a. Dissemination of noise, vibration, odor, dust, smoke, gas or fumes beyond the boundaries of the building,
 - b. Hazard of fire or explosion, or other physical hazard,
 - c. Radiation or interference with radio or television reception in adjacent areas,
 - d. Excessive traffic either in number or size of vehicles through any adjacent residential zone;
 2. Dairy product or cranberry processing or storage;
 3. Warehousing;
 4. Public utilities, including service structures.
 5. Self-storage units and facilities.
 6. Up to four residential units on sites over 10 acres

17.52.030 Conditional uses.

In the LI zone, the following uses individually or in combination, and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this ordinance:

- A. Single-family dwelling, including mobile or manufactured homes;
- B. Duplex dwelling;
- C. Public utility;
- D. Community service, including governmental, emergency services, or non-profits;
- E. Other manufacturing or processing activities;
- F. Commercial Retail Sales and Services;
- G. Offices, unless defined differently elsewhere
- H. Mortuary or funeral home;
- I. Drive-up uses, in accordance with Section 16.12.090(I);
- J. Automobile services, repair and sale;
- K. Sales, service or repair of machinery, trailers, mobile and manufactured homes, farm and marine equipment;
- L. Hotels and motels;
- M. Recreation facilities, including concert halls, theaters, and convention centers;
- N. "Live/Work/Sell Residential" as defined in Section 17.02 – Definitions.
- O. Museums, tourist information centers;
- P. A "Residential Care Facility" shall be a Conditional Use on the property described as the southern 42 feet of lots 1, 2 and 3; all of lots 4,5,6,7 and 8; and the portions of all vacated portions of alleys and rights-of-way therein; located in Block 8 of the Woolen Mill Addition to Bandon.

17.52.040 Limitations on uses.

- A. For all new uses or structures or exterior alterations of existing structures in the LI zone the developer shall be required to gain approval from the planning commission during a land use review in public session regarding all requirements of this title;
- B. The dedication of additional street width may be required when an officially adopted street plan or the nature of the proposed development indicates the need for additional width.

17.52.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.52.060 Lot size.

In the LI zone, lot size shall have no requirements.

17.52.070 Yards.

In an LI zone, a side or rear yard abutting a residential zone shall be at least twenty (20) feet.

17.52.080 Height of structures.

- A. Except as otherwise provided in the LI zone, no structure within one hundred fifty (150) feet of a residential zone shall exceed a height of forth-five (45) feet. (Editorially corrected from Ord. 1313)

- B. For all LI - Light Industrial zoned property within the area bounded on the north by 2nd Street SE/Highway 101, on the south by 6th Street SE, on the west by Elmira Avenue SE, on the east by Grand Avenue SE, or the extended rights-of- way of those streets, structures shall be no more than twenty-eight (28) feet in height, except that with the specific approval of the Planning Commission, structures up to thirty-five (35) feet in height may be allowed.

17.52.090 Lot coverage.

In the LI zone, buildings shall not occupy more than seventy-five (75) percent of the developed lot or lots.

17.52.100 Outside sales area.

In the LI zone, any outside sales area shall be drained and paved or surfaced with crushed rock.

17.52.110 Commercial Design Standards

See Section 17.94.020.B.

Chapter 17.56

HEAVY INDUSTRIAL (HI) ZONE

Sections:

17.56.010	Purpose.
17.56.020	Permitted uses.
17.56.030	Conditional uses.
17.56.040	Limitations on uses.
17.56.050	Signs.
17.56.060	Lot size.
17.56.070	Yards.
17.56.080	Height of building.
17.56.090	Lot coverage.
17.56.100	Outside sales area.

Ordinance History: 1645,1665

17.56.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the HI zone is to provide space for industry to ensure the future well-being of the city.

17.56.020 Permitted uses.

In the HI zone, the following uses are permitted outright along with their accessory uses, provided that the use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Public utilities, including service structures.
- B. Aquaculture, Mariculture and other similar uses provided the total square footage of such use is smaller than 10 acres.

17.56.030 Conditional uses.

In the HI zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Manufacturing, repairing, compounding, fabrication, processing, packing and storage;
- B. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit offices;
- C. Sales of products manufactured on site.
- D. Aquaculture, Mariculture and other similar uses greater than 10 acres in size.

17.56.040 Limitations on uses.

1. The dedication of additional street width may be required when an officially adopted street plan or the nature of the proposed development indicates the need for additional width.
2. Residential uses may be permitted as accessory uses with Aquaculture if:
 - a. They are in conjunction with and incidental and subordinate to a permitted or conditional use or the same parcel or on contiguous property in the same ownership.
 - b. A density of no more than one dwelling per two acres is maintained. Alternatively, an applicant may request additional dwellings through a Type II process.
 - c. The total square footage of all residential uses must be less than 6,000 square feet.

d. Aquaculture uses involving crustacean and fin fish must be processed as a Type II request.

17.56.050 Signs.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

17.56.060 Lot size.

In the HI zone, lot size shall have no requirements.

17.56.070 Yards.

In the HI zone a side or rear yard abutting a residential zone shall be at least twenty (20) feet.

17.56.080 Height of building.

In the HI zone, no structure within one hundred fifty (150) feet of a residential zone shall exceed a height of forty-five (45) feet.

17.56.090 Lot coverage.

In the HI zone, buildings shall not occupy more than seventy-five (75) percent of the developed lot or lots.

17.56.100 Outside sales area.

In the HI zone, any outside sales area shall be drained and paved or surfaced with crushed rock.

Chapter 17.60

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PARKS (PF) ZONE

Sections:

- 17.60.010 Purpose.
- 17.60.020 Permitted uses.
- 17.60.030 Conditional uses.
- 17.60.040 Conditional use permit fee.

Ordinance History: 1645

17.60.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the PF zone is to identify and reserve publicly owned areas for the development of needed public facilities and services.

17.60.020 Permitted uses.

No land uses are permitted outright in the PF zone.

17.60.030 Conditional uses.

In the PF zone, the following uses and their accessory uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Schools, including nursery or day care centers;
- B. Public park or recreational facility;
- C. Public utility or service buildings;
- D. Automobile Parking, Public Off-Street Parking;
- E. Community service, including governmental, emergency service, or non-profit office;
- F. Community club or building;
- G. Cemeteries;
- H. Other uses conducted for public purposes.
- I. Small-scale commercial uses that occur on an on-going basis (at least 3 times per week), provided they are incidental to the primary use, are undertaken on property owned by a public agency, and are specifically authorized by the public agency owning the property. Occasional uses, events, and activities are allowed subject to administrative review.

17.60.040 Conditional use permit fee.

A public agency applying for a conditional use permit in the public facilities and parks zone is not subject to the conditional use permit fee.

Chapter 17.64

WATER (W) ZONE

Sections:

- 17.64.010 Purpose.
- 17.64.020 Natural management units.
- 17.64.030 Permitted uses in natural management units.
- 17.64.040 Conditional uses in natural management units.
- 17.64.050 Conservation management units.
- 17.64.060 Permitted uses in conservation management units.
- 17.64.070 Conditional uses in conservation management units.
- 17.64.080 Development management units.
- 17.64.090 Permitted uses in development management units.
- 17.64.100 Conditional uses in development management units.
- 17.64.110 Estuarine fill and removal.
- 17.64.120 Agency notification.

17.64.010 Purpose.

- A. The purpose of the water zone is to identify estuarine areas of the city and to provide for uses which are suitable and necessary for such areas, consistent with the Bandon comprehensive plan.
- B. The water zone is composed of estuarine management units that have been assigned one of three designations according to their biological importance to the estuary. These management unit designations correspond to the estuarine management unit designations in the Bandon comprehensive plan.
- C. The three management unit designations are natural (N), conservation (C) and development (D). Uses and activities therein must conform to the overall purpose of the management units where they are proposed:
 - 1. In natural (N) areas, to assure the protection of significant fish and wildlife habitats, of continued biological productivity within the estuary, and of scientific, research and educational needs;
 - 2. In conservation (C) areas, to manage these areas for long-term uses of renewable resources that do not require major alteration of the estuary, except for the purpose of restoration; and
 - 3. In development (D) areas, to provide for navigation and other identified needs for public, commercial, industrial water-dependent uses, consistent with the level of development or alteration allowed by that management unit.

17.64.020 Natural management units.

In the Coquille River Estuary, areas shall be designated as natural management units to assure the protection of significant fish and wildlife habitats, or continued biological productivity within the estuary, and of scientific, research and educational needs. These shall be managed to preserve the natural resources in recognition of dynamic, natural, geological and evolutionary processes. Such areas shall include, at a minimum, all major tracts of salt marsh, tide flats, and sea grass and algae beds.

17.64.030 Permitted uses in natural management units.

In the N management units, the following uses are permitted outright provided that the

use promotes the purpose of the zone, and all other requirements of this title are met:

- A. Undeveloped low-intensity, water-dependent recreation;
- B. Research and educational observations;
- C. Navigation aids, such as beacons and buoys;
- D. Protection of habitat, nutrient, fish, wildlife and aesthetic resources;
- E. Passive restoration measures;
- F. Dredging necessary for on-site maintenance of existing functional tide gates and associated drainage channels and bridge crossing support structures;
- G. Riprap for protection of uses existing as of October 7, 1977, unique natural resources, historical and archeological values;
- H. Public utilities, including service structures; and
- I. Bridge crossings.

17.64.040 Conditional uses in natural management units.

- A. A use or activity is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area when either the impacts of the use on estuarine species, habitats, biological productivity and water quality are not significant or that the resources of the area are able to assimilate the use and activity and their effects and continue to function in a manner to protect significant wildlife habitats, natural biological productivity, and values for scientific research and education.
- B. Where consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the purposes of this management unit the following uses may be allowed as conditional uses as per Chapter 16.12:
 - 1. Aquaculture which does not involve dredge or fill or other estuarine alteration other than incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removable in-water structures such as stakes or racks;
 - 2. Communication facilities;
 - 1. Active restoration of fish and wildlife habitat or water quality and estuarine enhancement;
 - 2. Boat ramps for public use where no dredging or fill for navigational access is needed; and
 - 5. Pipelines, cables and utility crossing, including incidental dredging necessary for their installation;
 - 6. Installation of tide gates in existing functional dikes;
 - 7. Temporary alterations;
 - 8. Bridge crossing support structures and dredging necessary for their installation.

17.64.050 Conservation management units.

In the Coquille River estuary, areas shall be designated as conservation management units for long-term uses of renewable resources that do not require major alteration of the estuary, except for the purpose of restoration. These areas shall be managed to conserve the natural resources and benefits. These shall include areas needed for maintenance and enhancement of biological productivity, recreational and aesthetic uses, and aquaculture. They shall include tracts of significant habitat smaller or of less biological importance than those in the natural management units, and recreational or commercial oyster and clam beds not included in the natural management units. Areas that are partially altered and adjacent to existing development of moderate intensity which do not possess the resource characteristics of natural or development units shall also be included in this classification.

17.64.060 Permitted uses in conservation management units.

Permitted uses in conservation management units shall be all uses listed in natural management units above except temporary alterations.

17.64.070 Conditional uses in conservation management units

- A. Where consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the purposes of this management unit, the following uses may be allowed as conditional uses, per Chapter 16.12, and a use or activity is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area when either the impacts of the use on estuarine species, habitats, biological productivity, and water quality are not significant or that the resources of the area are able to assimilate the use and activity and their effects and continue to function in a manner which conserves long-term renewable resources, natural biological productivity, recreational and aesthetic values and aquaculture.
- B. The following are conditional uses in conservation management units:
 - 1. High-intensity water-dependent recreation, including boat ramps, marinas and new dredging for boat ramps and marinas;
 - 2. Minor navigational improvements;
 - 3. Mining and mineral extraction, including dredging necessary for mineral extraction;
 - 4. Other water-dependent uses requiring occupation of water surface area by means other than dredge or fill;
 - 5. Aquaculture requiring dredge or fill or other alteration of the estuary;
 - 6. Active restoration for purposes other than those listed in subsection (B)(4) of this section;
 - 7. Temporary alterations.

17.64.080 Development management units.

In the Coquille River estuary, areas shall be designated as development management units to provide for navigation and other identified needs for public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses, consistent with the level of development of alteration allowed by the overall Oregon Estuary Classification. Such areas shall include deep-water areas adjacent or in proximity to the shoreline, navigation channels, sub-tidal areas for in-water disposal of dredged material and areas of minimal biological significance needed for uses requiring alteration of the estuary not included in natural or conservation management units.

17.64.090 Permitted uses in development management units.

- A. Permitted uses in areas managed for water-dependent activities shall be navigation and water-dependent commercial and industrial uses.
- B. As appropriate, the following uses shall also be permissible in development management units:
 - 1. Dredge or fill, as allowed in conservation or natural management units;
 - 2. Navigation and water-dependent commercial enterprises and activities;
 - 1. Water transport channels where dredging may be necessary.
 - 4. Flow-lane disposal of dredged material monitored to assure that estuarine sedimentation is consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of affected natural and conservation management units;
 - 5. Water storage areas where needed for products used in or resulting from industry, commerce and recreation;

6. Marinas.

17.64.100 Conditional uses in development management units.

- A. Where consistent with the purposes of this management unit, Chapter 16.12, and adjacent shorelands designated especially suited for water-dependent uses or designated for waterfront redevelopment, water-related and non-dependent, non-related uses not requiring dredge of fill; mining and mineral extraction; and activities identified in natural or conservation management units shall also be appropriate.
- B. In designating areas for these uses, the city shall consider the potential for using upland sites to reduce or limit the commitment of the estuarine surface area for surface uses.

17.64.110 Estuarine fill and removal.

Dredge, fill or other reduction or degradation of estuarine values shall be permitted only if such activities are allowed in the respective management unit and:

- A. If required for navigation or other water-dependent uses that require an estuarine location or if specifically allowed by the applicable management unit requirements of this goal; and
- B. If a need (i.e., a substantial public benefit) is demonstrated and the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights; and
- C. If no feasible alternative upland locations exist; and
- D. If adverse impacts are minimized.

This requirement shall be implemented by the preparation of findings by the city documenting that such proposed actions are consistent with the comprehensive plan and with the criteria listed above. This requirement recognizes that Goal #16 limits dredge, fill and other estuarine degradation in order to protect the integrity of the estuary.

17.64.120 Agency notification.

For conditional uses within the water zone, the following agencies shall be notified by mail according to the notice provisions as stated in Chapter 16.04:

- A. State agencies:
 - 1. Division of State Lands,
 - 2. Department of Fish and Wildlife,
 - 3. Department of Environmental Quality;
- B. Federal agencies:
 - 1. Army Corps of Engineers,
 - 2. National Marine Fisheries Service,
 - 3. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- C. Other notification (where applicable):
 - 1. State Water Resource Department (uses including appropriation for water only),
 - 2. State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (mining and mineral extraction only),
 - 3. State Department of Energy (generating and other energy facilities only),
 - 4. Department of Economic Development (docks, industrial and port facilities and marinas, only).

17.64.130 Signage.

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

Chapter 17.68

NATURAL RESOURCE AND OPEN SPACE (NR) ZONE

Sections:

- 17.68.010 Purpose.
- 17.68.020 Permitted uses.
- 17.68.030 Conditional uses.

17.68.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the NR zone is to protect important natural resources, such as open space areas, significant fish and wildlife habitats, outstanding scenic views and sites, ecological and scientific natural areas, wetlands and watersheds, historical areas and structures, and areas necessary to maintain or protect the quality of air, land and water resources from inappropriate or incompatible development. In an NR zone uses shall be limited to those uses that are consistent with protection of natural values.

17.68.020 Permitted uses.

In the NR zone the following uses are permitted outright:

- A. Wildlife and marine life sanctuaries;
- B. Public parks;
- C. Low-intensity recreational uses which do not include the use of structures;
- D. Harvesting wild crops.

17.68.030 Conditional uses.

In the NR zone, the following uses may be allowed in accordance with Chapter 16.12 and the provisions of this title:

- A. Public utilities and facilities, except that all utilities shall be underground;
- B. Structures for recreational activity or public use, except that such structures shall be built and located so as to minimize their impact on visual and resource values of the area;
- C. Historical structures and rehabilitation of such structures;
- D. Aquaculture and accessory facilities;
- E. Propagation and selective harvesting of forest products;
- F. Grazing;
- G. Nonstructural foredune maintenance, repair or restoration, not including foredune grading.

Chapter 17.72

HISTORIC - CULTURAL OVERLAY (HC) ZONE

Sections:

- 17.72.010 Purpose.
- 17.72.020 Permitted and conditional uses.
- 17.72.030 List of historic sites.
- 17.72.040 Review by planning commission.
- 17.72.050 HC overlay zone district amendments.

17.72.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the HC zone is to promote the historic, educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the public through preservation, restoration and protection of buildings, structures and appurtenances, sites, places and elements of historic value to the city.

17.72.020 Permitted and conditional uses.

Within the HC overlay zone all uses permitted outright or conditionally within the underlying general use zone shall be permitted subject to the provisions of that use zone. The provisions of the HC zone shall be applied in addition to those requirements of the underlying zone. None of the provisions of the HC zone are meant to reduce or replace the provisions of the applicable underlying general use zone.

17.72.030 List of historic sites.

The following structures/lots shall be subject to the provisions of the HC overlay zone:

- A. Breuer Building, 460 1st Street SW (ca.1894);
- B. Kronenberg (John) Home, 95 Harlem Avenue SE
- C. Bandon Masonic Lodge Building, 108 2nd Street SE (formerly 1st National Bank, ca. 1915);
- D. Bandon Lighthouse, North Jetty (Bullards Beach State Park);
- E. Old Coast Guard Building, 390 1st Street SW;
- F. Coquille Indian Tribe cultural resource lands as identified in the comprehensive plan.
(Deleted: Moore Mill Truck Shop, 67 Elmira SE, Bandon Waterfront (formerly the Nestles Milk Condensing Plant, ca. 1920) Ord. 1452 1-02-01)

17.72.040 Review by planning commission.

Whenever application for demolition, renovation, or change of use of any site, structure or object which has been determined to have historic significance is proposed or planned, and which would affect the exterior of the site or structure, then before any permit shall be issued therefor, the following procedures shall be taken:

The applicant for a permit shall present to the planning commission information concerning the proposed action and the planning commission shall make the findings and recommendations which shall include the following:

- A. Whether the site, structure or object has maintained the required characteristics for historical significance;
- B. Whether it has deteriorated or changed so as to become hazardous to the public health, safety or welfare;
- C. Whether historical significance will be substantially affected by the proposed change;

- D. Whether the financial or other hardship to the owner in preserving the historic significance is outweighed by the public interest in preserving historic values;
- E. Whether there are alternative ways in which historic values may be preserved if the proposed action is carried out;
- F. Whether the proposed action or change will have any substantial economic, social, environmental or energy consequences on the public and private interests involved;
- G. Whether there are sources of compensation or financial assistance available to compensate the owner in the event that preservation of the property is recommended by the commission.

17.72.050 HC overlay zone district amendments.

All applications for HC overlay zoning and other zone district amendments shall be reviewed by the planning commission. The commission shall recommend to the city council approval, disapproval or modification of the proposed amendment based on the following criteria:

- A. The structure or site is recognized as a historic site by the Oregon Historic Preservation Office or is listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
- B. The structure or site is recognized by a local or statewide organization as having historic value and is in the process of being designated as such by the state or federal government or by the planning commission based on unique significance of the structure;
- C. The site has been shown to be of archaeological importance by the Oregon State Historical Preservation Office.

Chapter 17.76

SHORELAND OVERLAY (SO) ZONE

Sections:

17.76.010	Purpose.
17.76.020	Permitted uses and activities.
17.76.030	Conditional uses and activities.
17.76.040	Correspondence with underlying zone.
17.76.050	Special provisions.
17.76.060	Supplemental provisions for estuarine and shoreland uses/activities pre-application conference.
17.76.070	Notification of public agencies.
17.76.080	Information to be provided.
17.76.090	Resource capabilities test.
17.76.100	Dredge, fill, or other significant reductions or degradations.
17.76.110	Impact assessment.
17.76.120	Coordination with Division of State Lands (DSL) state/federal waterway permit reviews.
17.76.130	Shoreland uses/activities matrix.
17.76.140	Public Access

Ordinance History: 1662,1663

17.76.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the shoreland overlay zone is to implement the provisions of the shoreland management units adopted in the city's comprehensive plan. The uses for each shoreland management unit are shown in Table 17.76.130, Shoreland Uses/Activities Matrix. These management units are shown on the city's zoning map.

The requirements of this overlay zone are applied in addition to the requirements of the underlying zone. In cases where the requirements of this zone overlap or conflict with the requirements of the underlying zone, the more restrictive shall apply.

17.76.020 Permitted uses and activities.

Permitted uses and activities are designated for each management unit in Table 17.76.130, Shoreland Uses/Activities Matrix. To resolve possible conflicts, the following rules shall apply:

- A. Uses permitted in the shoreland overlay zone but conditional uses in the underlying zone shall be conditional uses.
- B. Uses permitted in the shoreland overlay zone but not permitted in the underlying zone shall not be permitted.
- C. Activities not listed in the underlying zone shall be permitted or not permitted according to this overlay zone.

17.76.030 Conditional uses and activities.

The conditional uses listed in Table 17.76.130, Shoreland Uses/Activities Matrix, may be allowed when in accordance with Chapter 16.12, applicable conditions of approval listed as footnotes on the table, and applicable policies of the comprehensive plan. Plan estuary Policies "A" through "U" are included herein by reference and made a part of this title

17.76.040 Correspondence with underlying zone.

Specific uses listed in the underlying zone but not listed in this overlay zone shall be considered under the general category of use which corresponds to the specific use.

17.76.050 Special provisions.

All uses and activities, whether permitted or conditional, must conform to the standards listed below and the shoreland uses/activities matrix, appearing as Table 17.76.130 in this chapter. These standards are applicable to wetlands shown on the National Wetlands Inventory Map and other inventory maps of the city.

- A. Dredged Material Disposal (DMD), Restoration (R), or Mitigation (M) Sites. Uses otherwise permitted by this title but proposed within a designated DMD, R or M site shall be permitted only upon satisfying all of the following criteria:
 - 1. The proposed use must not entail substantial structural or capital improvements, such as roads, permanent structural or capital improvements, such as roads, permanent buildings, or non-temporary water and sewer connections;
 - 2. The proposed use must not require any major alteration of the site that would affect drainage or reduce the usable volume of the site, such as extensive site grading/excavation or elevation from fill;
 - 3. The proposed use must not require site changes that would prevent the expeditious conversion of the site to estuarine habitat.
- B. Significant Wildlife Habitat. These sites are limited to uses and activities which are consistent with the protection of natural values. Such uses may include harvesting wild crops and low-intensity recreational and educational activities not requiring developed facilities.
- C. Riparian Vegetation. Riparian vegetation shall be protected as per Section 17.104.100, and by requiring a site plan showing (as applicable):
 - 1. The shoreline;
 - 2. The shorelands plan boundary;
 - 3. The extent of riparian vegetation;
 - 4. The details of proposed construction or access and any proposed vegetation removal;
 - 5. The above shall be shown for an area within fifty (50) feet horizontal distance from the line of non-aquatic vegetation.
- D. Areas Especially Suited for Water-Dependent Uses (ESWD). Any use proposed for a site designated as ESWD on the special features map must be found to be consistent with comprehensive plan Policy "L."
- E. Historic Structures and Sites. The Breuer Building, the Bandon Lighthouse, the Old Coast Guard Building and the Moore Mill Truck Shop are protected by the historic-cultural overlay zone (HC), and all uses shall be consistent with comprehensive plan Policy 2--Historical and Archaeological Preservation.

17.76.060 Supplemental provisions for estuarine and shoreland uses/activities--pre- application conference.

- A. The following provisions shall be applied as applicable to implement Chapter 17.64: The applicant may request a pre-application conference which will be held within ten (10) days of the request.
- B. The purpose of the conference shall be to acquaint the applicant with the substantive and procedural requirements of this title and the comprehensive plan, provide for an

exchange of information regarding applicable elements of the comprehensive plan and city ordinances, determine what technical and design assistance will be needed to aid the applicant, identify previously approved development proposals of a similar nature into conformance with necessary state and/or federal permit requirements, indicate what information will be required to review the application, and otherwise identify policies and requirements of this title that create opportunities or pose constraints for the proposed development.

17.76.070 Notification of public agencies.

For conditional uses within the shoreland overlay zone, the following agencies shall be notified by mail according to the notice provisions as stated in Chapter 16.04:

- A. State agencies:
 - 1. Division of State Lands,
 - 2. Department of Fish and Wildlife,
 - 3. Department of Environmental Quality;
- B. Federal agencies:
 - 1. Army Corps of Engineers,
 - 2. National Marine Fisheries Service,
 - 3. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- C. Other notification (where applicable):
 - 1. State Water Resource Department (uses including appropriation for water only),
 - 2. State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (mining and mineral extraction only),
 - 3. State Department of Energy (generating and other energy facilities only),
 - 4. Department of Economic Development (docks, industrial and port facilities and marinas, only).

17.76.080 Information to be provided.

In addition to the information listed in Chapter 16.12 and in the underlying zone and in other parts of this title, the following information may be required, as applicable:

- A. Identification of resources existing at the site;
- B. Description of the types of alteration to occur, if any, including information detailing the extent of the alteration, such as:
 - 1. Area measurement,
 - 2. Site coverage,
 - 3. Depth to which alterations will extend,
 - 4. Volume of material removed or placed as fill;
- C. Effects of the proposed use on physical characteristics of the estuary and the proposed site, such as:
 - 1. Flushing,
 - 2. Patterns of circulation and other hydraulic factors,
 - 3. Erosion and accretion patterns,
 - 4. Salinity, temperature and dissolved oxygen,
 - 5. Biological and chemical oxygen demand,
 - 6. Turbidity and salinity characteristics of the water;
- D. Effects of the proposed use on biological characteristics of the estuary and shorelands such as:
 - 1. Benthic habitats and communities,
 - 2. Anadromous fish migration routes,
 - 3. Fish and shellfish spawning and rearing areas,

4. Primary productivity, resting, feeding and nesting areas for migratory and resident shorebirds, wading birds and other waterfowl,
 5. Riparian vegetation,
 6. Wildlife habitat;
- E. Effects of the proposed use on other established uses in the area;
 - F. Impacts of the proposed use on navigation and public access to shoreland or estuarine areas;
 - G. Assurance that structures have been properly engineered;
 - H. Alternative project designs and/or locations which have been considered in order to minimize preventable adverse impacts;
 - I. Steps which have been taken to minimize or avoid adverse impacts;
 - J. If application has been made to the Corps of Engineers of Oregon Division of State Lands for permit approval, applications for local approval shall include the federal/state permit application and information submitted with that request;
 - K. A set of findings which demonstrate compliance with the applicable policies, standards, the criteria required by the comprehensive plan and this title;
 - L. Maps, photographs, or other descriptive materials showing how the siting, design, operation and maintenance chosen by the applicant meets the policies, standards and criteria of the comprehensive plan and this title.

17.76.090 Resource capabilities test.

Certain uses in estuarine areas require findings of consistency with the resource capabilities of the area. For uses and activities requiring the resource capabilities test, a special condition is noted in the applicable subdistrict. Other uses either do not require the test or adequate findings are already included in the comprehensive plan. The provisions of this section apply only to those uses and activities for which the resource capabilities test is required as a special condition.

- A. A determination of consistency with resource capabilities shall be based on:
 1. Identification of resources existing at the site, including environmental (e.g., aquatic life and habitat present, benthic populations, migration routes) and social and economic factors (navigation channels, public access facilities, areas especially suited for water-dependent use);
 2. Evaluation of impacts on those resources by the proposed use;
 3. Determination of whether the resources can continue to achieve the purpose of the management unit if the use is approved.
- B. In determining consistency of a proposed use with the resource capabilities of the area, the city shall rely on federal or state resource agencies for regulated activities in estuarine areas. Findings must show that the proposed use is consistent with the permits approved for that area. The city may submit proposed findings to the permit-issuing agency as a part of the local review and comment process.
(Amended during 2000 codification)

17.76.100 Dredge, fill, or other significant reductions or degradations.

Uses and activities which involve dredge, fill or other significant reductions or degradations of natural estuarine values are allowed in the respective management units only if such actions are found to be consistent with comprehensive plan Policy "E." For the purpose of this requirement, "significant" shall be determined by:

- A. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers through its Section 10 and 404 permit processes; or
- B. The Department of Environmental Quality for approvals of new aquatic log storage areas only; or

- C. The Department of Fish and Wildlife for new aquaculture proposals only.
(Amended during 2000 codification)

17.76.110 Impact assessment.

Findings for uses in Sections 17.76.090 and 17.76.100 shall be made according to comprehensive plan Policy "E." Findings need not be lengthy or complex, but it shall provide a clear understanding of the impacts to be expected.

17.76.120 Coordination with Division of State Lands (DSL) state/federal waterway permit reviews.

If the city is notified by DSL that a state or federal permit has been requested for a use or activity which is permitted outright or permitted with standards, the following provisions shall apply:

- A. No application to the city is necessary for uses or activities which do not require local approval. Local input shall be provided to permit granting agencies in response to public notice provisions of their application procedures.
- B. The fact that a use or activity is permitted, permitted conditionally or not permitted shall be reported to the permit granting agency within three working days of a public notice or other request for such information. The report shall contain a statement of what, if any, standards and conditions must be applied if the permit is granted, and the need, if any, for other local permits for uses associated with the regulated activities. Also, the city may submit proposed findings to the permit agency as a part of the local review and comment process.

17.76.130 Shoreland uses/activities matrix.

Shoreland uses/activities in the SO zone are shown in the following

table: Table 17.76.130: SHORELAND USES/ACTIVITIES MATRIX

Shorelands Mgmt Unit No. Plan Designation Uses	1	2	3A	3E	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	PF	CD	M	ESW	PF	UR	OT C	OS	I	PF	NR	NR	CD
Aquaculture	NP	NP	P	P	NP	P	NP	NP	P	NP	CU	CU	NP
Commercial Uses													
Water-dependent	NP	NP	P	P	NP	NP	NP	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water-related	NP	NP	P	CU*	NP	NP	CU	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Not dependent or related	NP	CU	P	NP	NP	NP	CU	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water oriented	NP	CU	P	NP	NP	NP	P	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Industrial Uses													
Water-dependent	NP	NP	P	P	NP	NP	NP	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Water-related	NP	NP	P	CU*	NP	NP	CU	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Not dependent or related	NP	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	CU	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Log Storage	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP
Marinas (shore facilities)	NP	NP	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP	CU	NP	NP	NP	NP

Recreational Uses													
Water-dependent	P	CU	P	P	P	P	NP	NP	P	P	P1	P1	P1
Water-related	NP	CU	P	CU*	P	P	P	NP	CU	NP	P1	P1	P1
Not dependent or related	NP	CU	P	NP	P	P	P	P	CU	NP	P1	P1	P1
Residential	NP	CU	P	NP	NP	P	P	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	CU6
Utilities	P	P	P	CU*	P	CU	P	P	P	P	CU	CU	P
Parks and Sanctuary	P	CU	CU	NP	CU	CU	P	P	CU	P	P	P	CU

Shorelands Mgmt Unit No. Plan Designation Uses	1	2	3A	3E	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	PF	CD	M	ESW	PF	UR	OT C	OS	CD	PF	NR	NR	CD
Harvest Wild Crops	P	P	NP	NP	NP	P	NP	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pub. Use Structure including Recreational	P	CU	CU	CU*	P	CU	CU	P	CU	P	CU	CU	CU
Historical Struc. including Rehab.	P	CU	CU	CU*	P	CU	CU	P	CU	P	CU	CU	CU
Forest Products													
Propagation & selective harvest	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	CU	CU	NP
Grazing	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	CU	NP	NP	CU	CU	NP
Dredged Material													
Disposal	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	CU 2,3,5	NP	CU 2,3,5	NP	NP
Dune Stabilization and Restoration													
Active	NP	CU	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	CU	CU	CU
Passive	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	P	P	P
Fill	P	P7	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Land Division	NP	P	P	P	NP	P	P	P	P	NP	CU	CU	CU
Mitigation	NP	P	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	NP	P	NP	P	P	CU
Shoreline Stabilization													
Structural	C U	CU4	CU4	CU4	CU4	NP	CU4	NP	CU4	CU4	CU4	CU4	CU4
Nonstructural	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

- PF Public Facilities
- CD Controlled Development
- MC Marine Commercial
- UR Urban Residential
- OTC Old Town Commercial
- OS Open Space
- I Industrial
- NR Natural Resource
- P Permitted
- CU Conditional Use
- NP Not Permitted
- * Must be in conjunction with a water-use

Endnotes

1. Low intensity uses only
2. In designated site only
3. Dredged material disposal (DMD) must include stabilization measures to control runoff and prevent sloughing
4. Subject to comprehensive plan policy "I"
5. Subject to comprehensive plan policy "N"
6. See Bandon comprehensive plan, Part V, Land Use Classifications, Public and Environmental Areas, Natural Resource Areas
7. Fill subject to specific requirements of the CD-2 zone Chapter 17.24.110

17.76.140 Public Access

Public Access points, as identified in the comprehensive plan, "City of Bandon Shore Access Sites", shall be developed, maintained or improved as required by Public Accesses Policy T. As applicable, the following provisions may apply to both permitted and conditional uses in the zone:

1. Existing public access to coastal shorelands shall be retained or replaced if sold, exchanged, or transferred. Rights-of-way may be vacated to permit redevelopment provided public access across the affected site is maintained.
2. New access sties must have easements or access agreements in place prior to city approval.
3. The development or improvement of public access sites shall be designed to include accessible or equitable access features with the intent to meet and exceed ADA standards.
4. Shore and beach front protective structures shall ensure that public beach access is maintained and not impeded by development.
5. Unless public access is deemed unsafe, or public access would damage cultural or environmental resources, structural shoreland stabilization permits must not restrict any existing public access sites, as identified in the Comprehensive Plan.
6. Structural shoreline stabilization projects that about street ends and other public rights-of-way shall incorporate improvements that protect or improve public access.
7. New public or commercial development shall dedicate easements for public access as required by Public Access Policy T.
8. Prior to the dedication or development of new public access points, the City will coordinate with the following public agencies to determine if there are any impacts to cultural and environmental resources along coastal shorelands:
 - Coquille Indian Tribe
 - USFWS
 - ODFW
9. In the design to fill projects, new port marina facilities, excavation projects, or development of waterfront areas, new public access to the estuary shall be mandatory to the extent compatible with the proposed use.
10. Individual docks or piers shall be allowed by Type II process, after finding that the proposed request meeting the standards listed in Public Access Policy T.

Section 2. City of Bandon Comprehensive Plan

Policy S: Public Access

The City in coordination with the Parks and Recreation Division shall develop and implement a program to provide increased public access. Existing public ownership, rights of way, and similar public easements in coastal shorelands which provide access to, or along coastal waters shall be retained or replaced if sold, exchange or transferred. The right of way may be vacated to permit redevelopment of shoreland areas provided public access across the affected site is retained.

Definitions:

For the purpose of this policy, unless otherwise specifically provided, certain words are defined as follows:

ACCESSIBILITY – access that specifically refers to disability related needs and barrier removal processes that meet and /or exceed ADA regulation within coastal access.

ACCESSIBILITY FEATURES FOR SIGNAGE – include but are not limited to translation of message into languages reflective of the community, ADA color, font, and design guideline, use of symbols, inclusion of braille and tactile (raised) letters, and placement for effective communication. ADA -The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 or ADA is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination base on disability and sets a baseline standard for accessibility.

COASTAL SHORELINE PUBLIC ACCESS – the ability of the public to have access along coastal waters of the State to reach, touch, view and enjoy coastal shorelines and waters. Public access sites may include features such as paths, trails, stairs, ramps, boardwalk, boat ramps, piers, docks, dishing platforms, and other water access and viewing amenities. Generally, public access is provided along publicly owned property, road ends, road rights-of-way, and other access easements. Other amenities associated with public access sites include parking, interpretive signage, emergency evacuation signage, restroom facilities, and accessibility features for people with accessibility challenges ranging from mobility, cognitive and sensory needs.

COASTAL SHORELANDS-Lands contiguous with the ocean, all estuary, and all coastal lakes.

COASTAL WATERS- defined as ocean, estuary, and lakes located within the coastal zone.

CULTURAL RESOURCE – evidence of past human activity, which may include sites, districts, building, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture.

DUNE COMPLEX – Various patterns of small dunes with partially stabilized intervening areas.

DUNE CONDITIONALLY STABLE- a dune presently in a stable condition, but vulnerable to becoming active due to fragile vegetative cover.

PRIMARY ACCESS SITES – physical or visual access points that are currently developed with access amenities, these sites are open to the public.

SECONDARY ACCESS SITES – sites that are in public ownership but not developed with trails and access amenities, these sites are closed to the public. These Secondary sites can be developed for increased coastal public access needs.

Goals:

1. Develop a comprehensive public access program to protect, maintain, and provide increased public access to coastal waters including ocean, estuaries, and lakes, for current and future generations.

2. Balance the protection of cultural and natural resources with the need for public access and recreation use of coastal waters.
3. Encourage equitable coastal shoreland access for all residents and visitors with a focus on marginalized communities including accessibility for those with disabilities.
4. Consult with local Tribal Governments for protection of archeological sites and cultural resources during planning, maintenance, and development of coastal shoreland public access sites.

Policies

1. (Coastal Shoreland) The city in coordination with Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (ORPD) shall develop and implement a program to protect, maintain and provide increase public access to coastal waters. Existing public ownership, rights-of-ways, and similar public easements for coastal shoreland that provide primary or secondary access to or along the estuary, ocean or lake, shall be retained or replaced if sold, exchanged or transferred. Rights-of-way may be vacated to permit redevelopment of shoreland areas provided public access across the affected site is retained.
2. (Coastal Shorelands) An inventory of current public access sites to coastal shoreland waters will be maintained and is included in this Comprehensive Plan along with a map (Map 1) showing the location of the listed access sites (Table 1). The inventory shall contain both primary and secondary access sites.
3. (Coastal Shorelands, Estuary Beaches and Dunes) Identify and increase public access sites to coastal shorelands by acquiring land and easements when appropriate. New shoreland access sites must have easements for public access in place if located on private property.
4. (Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces, Estuarine Resources, Coastal Shoreland, Beaches and Dunes) Public access programs should consider and balance negative impacts of public access on cultural and natural resources along coastal shorelands. The City shall coordinate with appropriate state or federal agencies and tribal governments including but not limited to UAFWS, ODFW and Coquille Indian Tribe, to ensure that any negative impacts from public access to cultural and natural resources along coastal shorelands are mitigated and/or avoided.
5. (Beaches and Dunes) Identify and maintain select public access points as emergency vehicle access and coordinate with local emergency service providers on where these entry points are located.
6. (Transportation) Improvements to the City's Transportation System Plan shall include a section that addresses equitable coastal shoreline access and accessibility through any public transit services offered to and from coastal shoreline access points.
7. Adopt implementing ordinances to protect, maintain, and enhance public access to coastal waters.

Recreation Standards

8. (Recreation) Development or improvement to access sites should include appropriate, adequate, and inclusive signage. Signage should be provided in languages reflective of the community and include a spectrum of accessibility features to accommodate multiple abilities and identities. Accessibility features for signage include, but are not limited to ADA color, font and design guidelines, use of symbols, inclusion of braille and tactile (raised) letters, and placement for effective communication.
9. (Recreation) The City will collaborate with local tribes when developing a public access plan. The City will also consult the tribe when considering new access sites or making improvements to existing sites, and ensure that sites highlight traditional tribal knowledge, which may include archaeological and ecological expertise of the area in interpretative materials.
10. (Recreation) The development or improvement of public access sites shall be designed to include accessible and equitable access features with the intent to meet or exceed ADA standards. Accessible and equitable access features that strive to reduce barriers of people accessing Oregon's coastal shorelands may include features such as ADA accessible parking, restroom. Signage, pathways or docks, as well as offering seasonal mobility mats, beach wheelchairs, accessible boat ramps and fishing piers, and transportation to access sites.
11. (Recreation) Adequate parking, restroom and accessibility infrastructure will be provided and maintained at coastal shoreland access sites. These amenities shall be provided to the public at no or nominal cost.

Development Standards

12. (Beaches and Dunes) Criteria for review of all shoreline stabilization measures shall require that necessary access to the beach is maintained. Unless public access is deemed unsafe, or public access would damage cultural or natural resources, shoreline stabilization permits will require, in addition to other requirements, that the proposed project will not restrict any primary or secondary public access sites. Shoreline stabilization projects that are about street ends and other public rights-of-way shall incorporate steps or paths or other improvements that protect or improve public access.
13. (Beaches and Dunes) Unless public access is deemed unsafe, or public access would damage cultural or natural resources, new public or commercial developments shall be encouraged to provide public access to coastal shorelands.
14. (Beach and Dunes) Access to or through dunes areas, particularly conditionally stable dunes and dune complexes, shall be controlled and designed to maintain the integrity, vegetation, and uniformity of the dunes. Dunes provide scenic value and protect development from hazards such as coastal erosion, flooding, and wildfire.
15. (Estuary, Coastal Shorelands) In the design to fill projects, port and marina facilities, excavation projects, or development of waterfront areas, new public access to the estuary shall be mandatory to the extent compatible with the

proposed use.

16. (Estuary) Community and public docks or moorages are encouraged. The City shall act to restrict the proliferation of individual single-purpose docks and piers by encouraging community facilities common to several uses and interests. The size and shape of the dock or pier shall be limited to that required for the intended use. Alternatives to docks and piers, such as mooring buoys, dryland storage, and launching ramps shall be investigated and considered.
17. (Transportation) The city shall consider accessibility elements when developing and amenitizing emergency evacuation (tsunami) routes.
18. (Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, Open Spaces) Protect archaeological and historic resources at or near coastal shoreland public access sites, consistent with the standards of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), affected tribal governments, and federal laws. Coordinate and consult with appropriate tribal governments on these issues.

Chapter 17.77

BEACHES AND DUNES OVERLAY (BDO) ZONE

Sections:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 17.77.010 | Purpose. |
| 17.77.015 | BDO Zone Boundaries |
| 17.77.020 | Permitted and Prohibited uses and activities. |
| 17.77.030 | Conditional uses and activities. |
| 17.77.040 | Relationship between the BDO Zone and the underlying zone. |
| 17.77.050 | Amendments to the Beaches and Dunes Overlay (BDO) Zone. |
| 17.77.070 | Comprehensive Legislative Amendments to the Beaches and Dunes Overlay (BDO) Zone or BDO Zone Boundaries |

17.77.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the Beaches and Dunes Overlay (BDO) Zone is to implement the provisions of the Beaches and Dunes Section of the Coastal Resources Chapter of the City of Bandon Comprehensive Plan and Statewide Planning Goal 18 (Beaches and Dunes). The BDO boundary is identified by the City of Bandon utilizing preliminary ocean flood analysis maps developed by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) in 2010 on behalf of FEMA for the purposes of identifying the 1% flood zone and the most landward extent of potential ocean flooding associated with the 1% storm. The purpose of the Beaches and Dune Overlay is to identify areas subject to ocean overtopping and wave undercutting that would be subject to Statewide Planning Goal 18 development restrictions.

17.77.015 Beaches and Dunes Overlay Zone Boundaries

The Beaches and Dunes Overlay Zone is shown on the City of Bandon zoning map and the more detailed supplemental maps that define the Beaches and Dunes Overlay Zone boundary.

- A. The Jetty (Beaches and Dunes Overlay (BDO) Zone Map - South Jetty Area)
- B. Johnson Creek Study Area (Beaches and Dunes Overlay (BDO) Zone Map - Johnson Creek Area)

17.77.020 Permitted and Prohibited uses and activities.

The Beaches and Dunes Overlay Zone is a limited use overlay zone. All uses and activities authorized by the underlying zone are subject to review and approval as outlined in this Chapter. Residential developments and commercial and industrial buildings are prohibited within the Beaches and Dunes Overlay Zone.

17.77.030 Conditional uses and activities.

Other development, not restricted in 17.77.020 above, shall only be allowed if the proposed development:

- A. Is adequately protected from any geologic hazards, wind erosion, undercutting, ocean flooding and storm waves; or is of minimal value; and
- B. Is designed to minimize erosion in beach and dune areas by limiting the destruction of desirable vegetation and the exposure of stable and conditionally stable areas to erosion; and
- C. Mitigates any significant adverse environmental effects on the site and adjacent areas; and
- D. Is proposed to include:
 - 1. temporary and permanent stabilization programs and the planned maintenance of new and existing vegetation; and
 - 2. for protecting the surrounding area from any adverse effects of the development; and
 - 3. minimizes to insignificant levels, hazards to life, public and private property, and impacts to the natural environment which may be caused by the proposed use.

17.77.040 Relationship between the Beaches and Dunes Overlay Zone and the underlying zone.

The Beaches and Dunes Overlay (Beaches and Dunes Overlay) Zone is a limited use overlay zone. It identifies the location of existing Statewide Planning Goal 18 development prohibition areas within beach and dune areas. Uses and activities allowed within the underlying zone are limited as indicated in 17.77.030 above.

17.77.050 Replacement of lawfully established Structures:

Any lawfully established structure which is located in the Beaches and Dunes Overlay Zone, may be replaced subject to the following:

- A. The structure must be sited either within the same building footprint, or farther away from the ocean, if deemed appropriate by the City and the applicant to decrease coastal hazard risk, and
- B. Replacement or repair of lawfully established structures shall be subject to all city, state and federal siting and construction requirements in effect at the time of the application.
- C. Real property that is claimed by marine erosion and becomes part of the ocean beach will no longer be buildable land. If a dwelling is damaged or destroyed by coastal storm and ocean erosion there may be little or no buildable land remaining on which to rebuild. In addition, there may be jurisdictional or ownership issues which may impact or preclude replacement of the dwelling.

17.77.070 Comprehensive Legislative Amendments to the Beaches and Dunes Overlay (BDO)
Zone or BDO Zone Boundaries.

- A. The City may amend the boundary utilizing a legislative comprehensive plan amendment process, if a future comprehensive area wide analysis, consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 18, indicates that a boundary change is warranted.
- B. The analysis, and findings to develop a new boundary by the city must address Goal 18 development prohibition areas for residential and commercial/industrial structures (i.e. beaches, active foredunes, other foredunes which are conditionally stable and that are subject to ocean undercutting or wave overtopping, and on interdune areas (deflation plains) that are subject to ocean flooding) . In addition, other development in these areas should only be permitted if it:
 - 1. Is adequately protected from any geologic hazards, wind erosion, undercutting, ocean flooding and storm waves; or is of minimal value; and
 - 2. Is designed to minimize adverse environmental effects.
- C. Notice to DOGAMI, OPRD, and DLCD, must be provided at least 45 days prior to the first evidentiary hearing.

Chapter 17.78

HAZARD OVERLAY ZONE (HO)

Sections

- 17.78.010 Purpose
- 17.78.020 Applicability
- 17.78.030 Geologic Assessment Review
- 17.78.040 Geologic Report Standards
- 17.78.050 Decisions of Geologic Assessment Reviews
- 17.78.060 Development Standards for Uses Subject to Review

Ordinance History: No. 1636

17.78.010 Purpose

The purpose of the Hazard Overlay Zone is to protect people, lands and development in areas that have been identified as being subject to geologic hazards and to apply review standards to all proposed development activity within the areas subject to geologic hazards by:

- A. Identifying areas subject to natural hazards (Landslide, Coastal Erosion, and Liquefaction);
- B. Assessing the risks to life and property posed by new development in areas of known natural hazard susceptibility; and
- C. Applying standards to the siting and design of new development on lands subject to natural hazards that will reduce the risk to life and property from these hazards.

17.78.020 Applicability

The following areas are considered potentially geologically hazardous and are therefore subject to the requirements of this section:

- A. All lands partially or completely within “high” or “very high” landslide susceptibility areas as mapped in DOGAMI Open File Report 0-16-02, “Landslide susceptibility overview map of Oregon”.
- B. All lands partially or completely within “high” or “very high” liquefaction susceptibility as mapped in DOGAMI OPEN-FILE REPORT O-13-06, “Ground motion, ground deformation, tsunami inundation, co-seismic subsidence, and damage potential maps for the 2012 Oregon Resilience Plan for Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquakes.”
- C. All lands along the oceanfront.

17.78.030 Geologic Assessment Review

- A. Except for activities identified in Subsection 2 of this section as exempt, any new development or substantial improvement, as defined in Title 15, in an area subject to the provisions of this section shall require a Geologic Assessment Review.
- B. The following development activities are exempt from the requirement for a Geologic Assessment Review:
 - 1. Maintenance, repair, or alterations to existing structures that do not alter the building footprint or foundation and do not constitute substantial improvement as defined in Title 15.
 - 2. Exploratory excavations under the direction of a certified engineering geologist or

- registered geotechnical engineer;
3. Construction of structures for which a building permit is not required;
 4. Yard area vegetation maintenance and other vegetation removal on slopes less than 25%;
 5. Maintenance and reconstruction of public and private roads, streets, parking lots, driveways, and utility lines, provided the work does not extend outside of the previously disturbed area;
 6. Maintenance and repair of utility lines, and the installation of individual utility service connections;
 7. Emergency response activities intended to reduce or eliminate an immediate danger to life, property, or flood or fire hazard;
 8. Construction/erection of beachfront protective structures subject to regulation by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department under OAR 736, Division 20; and
 9. Any development or activity to be conducted on a site for which a certified engineering geologist has determined that there are no high or very high geologic hazards present. The City of Bandon is not liable for any type of certification that a geologic hazard is not present on site.
- C. Application, review and appeals for a Geologic Assessment Review shall be in accordance with the requirements for plan review as set forth in BMC 16.04. Applications for a Geologic Assessment Review may be made prior to or concurrently with any other type of application required for the proposed use or activity. Geologic Assessment Review shall be completed prior to any ground disturbance.
- D. All applications for Geologic Assessment Review shall be accompanied by a Geologic Report prepared by a qualified geoprofessional (as defined in Title 17) that meets the content requirements of section 17.78.040, at the applicant's expense.

17.78.040 Geologic Report (Engineering Geologic Report and Geotechnical Engineering Report) Standards

- A. The Geologic Report shall include the required elements of this section and one of the following:
1. A statement that the use and/or activity can be accomplished without measures to mitigate or control the risk of geologic hazard to the subject property resulting from the proposed use and/or activity;
 2. A statement that there is an elevated risk posed to the subject property by geologic hazards that requires mitigation measures in order for the use and/or activity to be undertaken safely sited on the property; or
 3. A certification that there are no high or very high geological hazards present on site. If such is certified by a licensed professional, then a Geologic Hazard Review application is not required. The City of Bandon is not liable for any type of certification that a geologic hazard is not present on site.

- B. Geologic Reports required pursuant to this section shall be prepared consistent with standard geologic practices employing generally accepted scientific and engineering principles and shall at a minimum contain the applicable provisions of “Guideline for Preparing Engineering Geologic Reports,” 2nd Edition, 5/30/2014, published by the Oregon Board of Geologist Examiners.
- C. For oceanfront property, reports shall also address the “Geological Report Guidelines for New Development on Oceanfront Properties,” prepared by the Oregon Coastal Management Program of the Department of Land Conservation and Development, in use as of the effective date of this section.
- D. Geologic Reports required by this section shall include a statement from the preparer of the report that all of the applicable content requirements of this subsection have been addressed or are not applicable to the review. The report shall also include a description of the qualification of the licensed professional or professionals that prepared the report.
- E. For the purposes of Section 17.78.040, a Geologic Report refers to both engineering geologic reports and geotechnical engineering reports.
- F. Geologic Reports required by this section shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of preparation of such report. No extensions to this timeline shall be granted. The city assumes no responsibility for the quality or accuracy of such reports.

17.78.050 Decisions of Geological Assessment Reviews

A decision on a Geologic Assessment Review shall be based on the following standards:

- A. The Geologic Report shall meet the content standards set forth in Section 17.78.040.
- B. In approving a Geologic Assessment Review, the decision maker may impose any conditions which are necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this section or with any other applicable provisions of the City of Bandon Land Use and Development Code.
- C. In the event the decision maker determines that additional review of the Geologic Report by an appropriately licensed and/or certified professional is necessary to determine compliance with this section, the City of Bandon may retain the services of such a professional for this purpose. The applicant shall be responsible for all costs associated with the additional review. The results of that evaluation shall be considered in making a decision on the Geologic Assessment Review.

17.78.060. Development Standards for Uses Subject to Review

In addition to the conditions, requirements and limitations imposed by a required Geologic Report, all uses subject to a Geologic Assessment Review shall conform to the following requirements:

- A. Historical, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources: All activities and uses subject to Geologic Assessment Reviews proposed for areas of historical, cultural, or archaeologically sensitive areas, as identified in the City of Bandon Comprehensive Plan, shall require consultation with the appropriate Tribe prior to the commencement of any and all ground disturbing activity. Proof of this consultation shall be provided as a part of application submission.

- B. Hazard Disclosure Statement: All applications for new development or substantial improvements subject to Geologic Assessment Review shall provide a Hazard Disclosure Statement signed by the property owner that acknowledges:
1. The property is subject to potential natural hazards and that development thereon is subject to risk of damage from such hazards;
 2. The property owner has commissioned an engineering geologic report for the subject property, a copy of which is on file with City of Bandon Planning Department, and that the property owner has reviewed the Geologic Report and has thus been informed and is aware of the type and extent of hazards present and the risks associated with development on the subject property;
 3. The property owner accepts and assumes all risks of damage from natural hazards associated with the development of the subject property.
- C. Mitigation measures: If on-site structural mitigation measures are required as a condition of approval, the applicant shall, prior to the issuance of zoning compliance, record on the title to the subject property a notification that includes a description of the measures or improvements and that also specifies the obligation of the property owners to refrain from interfering with such measures or improvements and to maintain them.
- D. Safest site requirement: All new construction shall be limited to the recommendations, if any, contained in the Geologic Report; and
1. Property owners should consider use of construction techniques that will render new buildings readily moveable in the event they need to be relocated; and
 2. Properties shall possess access of sufficient width and grade to permit new buildings to be relocated or dismantled and removed from the site.
- E. Minimum Oceanfront Setbacks: In areas subject to the provisions of this section, the building footprint of all new development or substantial improvement subject to a Geologic Assessment Review shall be set back from the ocean shore a minimum twenty-five (25) feet from the top of the bank or greater if recommended by the Geologic Report.
- F. Erosion Control Measures: A certified engineering geologist, geotechnical engineer, or qualified civil engineer shall address the following standards:
1. Stripping of vegetation, grading, or other soil disturbance shall be done in a manner which will minimize soil erosion, stabilize the soil as quickly as practicable, and expose the smallest practical area at any one-time during construction;
 2. Development plans shall minimize cut or fill operations so as to prevent off-site impacts;
 3. Temporary vegetation and/or mulching shall be used to protect exposed critical areas during development;
 4. Permanent plantings and any required structural erosion control and drainage measures shall be installed as soon as practical;

5. Provisions shall be made to effectively accommodate increased runoff caused by altered soil and surface conditions during and after development. The rate of surface water runoff shall be structurally retarded where necessary;
 6. Provisions shall be made to prevent surface water from damaging the cut face of excavations or the sloping surface of fills by installation of temporary or permanent drainage across or above such areas, or by other suitable stabilization measures such as mulching, seeding, planting, or armoring with rolled erosion control products, stone, or other similar methods;
 7. All drainage provisions shall be designed to adequately carry existing and potential surface runoff from the twenty-year frequency storm to suitable drainageways such as storm drains, natural watercourses, or drainage swales. In no case shall runoff be directed in such a way that it significantly decreases the stability of known landslides or areas identified as unstable slopes prone to earth movement, either by erosion or increase of groundwater pressure;
 8. Where drainage swales are used to divert surface waters, they shall be vegetated or protected as necessary to prevent offsite erosion and sediment transport;
 9. Erosion and sediment control devices shall be required where necessary to prevent polluting discharges from occurring. Control devices and measures which may be required include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Energy absorbing devices to reduce runoff water velocity;
 - b. Sedimentation controls such as sediment or debris basins. Any trapped materials shall be removed to an approved disposal site on an approved schedule;
 - c. Dispersal of water runoff from developed areas over large undisturbed areas;
 10. Disposed spoil material or stockpiled topsoil shall be prevented from eroding into streams or drainageways by applying mulch or other protective covering; or by location at a sufficient distance from streams or drainageways; or by other sediment reduction measures; and
 11. Such non-erosion pollution associated with construction such as pesticides, fertilizers, petrochemicals, solid wastes, construction chemicals, or wastewaters shall be prevented from leaving the construction site through proper handling, disposal, site monitoring and clean-up activities.
- G. Certification of compliance: Permitted development shall comply with the recommendations in the required Geologic Report.

No development requiring a Geologic Report shall receive final approval (e.g., certificate of occupancy, final inspection, etc.) until the Planning Director or their designee receives a written statement by an appropriately licensed and/or certified professional indicating that all performance, mitigation, and monitoring measures contained in the report have been satisfied. If mitigation measures involve engineering solutions prepared by a licensed professional engineer, then the City of Bandon must also receive an additional written statement of compliance by the design engineer.

- H. Restoration and replacement of existing structures:
1. A building or structure that is nonconforming under Section 17.108 that is destroyed by fire, other casualty or natural disaster shall be subject to the casualty loss provisions contained in Section 17.108. Application of the provisions of this section to a property shall not have the effect of rendering it nonconforming.
 2. A building or structure that conforms to the Municipal Code that is destroyed by fire, other casualty or natural disaster may be replaced with a building or structure of up to the same size provided a Geologic Report is prepared by a qualified geoprofessional. A Geologic Report prepared pursuant to this subsection shall adhere to the Geologic Report Standards outlined in this section. All recommendations contained in the report shall be followed.

Chapter 17.84

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW OVERLAY (AR) ZONE*

Sections:

17.84.010	Establishment - Boundaries
17.84.015	Purposes.
17.84.020	Architectural Review Overlay Provisions.
17.84.030	Certificate of appropriateness (COA).
17.84.040	Application for COA.
17.84.042	Fees
17.84.044	Notice and Hearing
17.84.050	Appeal.
17.84.055	Time Limitation
17.84.060	Standards and Guidelines
17.84.070	Signs.
17.84.100	Nonconforming uses and structures.

Ordinance history: 1336; 1446, 1464, 1546, 1639

17.84.010 Establishment - Boundaries

- A. This chapter establishes the architectural review overlay zone (AR) and makes the district subject to the architectural review overlay zone regulations. The boundaries are shown on the architectural review overlay zone map.

17.84.015 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is generally the promotion of the general welfare of the public through the preservation, restoration, protection and regulation of the buildings, structures, appurtenances, sites, places and elements of Old Town Bandon, and to achieve a visual atmosphere of a coastal village of long ago. Specifically, this chapter is meant to aid in the following:

1. Stabilize and improve property values in the district;
2. Foster civic pride in the beauty and accomplishments of both the past and present;
3. Protect and enhance the city's attractions to tourists and visitors and the support and stimulus to business and industry;
4. Strengthen the economy of the city;
5. Promote the use of the historical district, its landmarks and scenic areas for the education, pleasure and welfare of Bandon citizens. (Ord. 1446 (part), 2000)

17.84.020 Application of provisions.

Within the architectural review overlay zone all uses permitted outright or conditionally within the underlying general use zone shall be allowed subject to the provisions of that use zone. The provisions of the architectural review overlay zone shall be applied in addition to the requirements of the underlying zone. None of the provisions of the architectural review overlay zone are meant to reduce or replace the provisions of the applicable underlying general use zone.

17.84.030 Certificate of appropriateness (COA)

- A. No buildings or structures shall be erected, reconstructed, altered, restored or painted, within the AR overlay zone; and no sign, light, fence, wall or other appurtenant fixture hereinafter called “appurtenant fixtures” shall be erected or displayed within the AR overlay zone on any lot or visible from the exterior of any building or structure, and no landscaping or plantings shall be located unless an application of a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) has been approved in accordance with this chapter. Further, no zoning compliance or other permit shall be granted for any such purpose in the Architectural Review Overlay Zone until a COA has been issued.
- B. The Planning Director or their designee shall be the Reviewing Body for COA’s except as noted in subsection C of this section.
- C. The Planning Director or their designee is authorized to issue administrative decisions regarding the following items without notice: routine maintenance projects, replacement of existing appurtenant fixtures of like material and design, landscaping, painting (if the colors are consistent with the approved color chart), signs, and other actions determined by the Planning Director or their designee to have little or no impact on the building or streetscape. The Planning Director or their designee may refer any application to the Planning Commission.

17.84.040 Application for COA.

- A. All applications for a COA shall be filed with the Planning Department on the prescribed forms and upon payment of the prescribed fee. All information required in the application shall be submitted before the matter is scheduled before the Commission or by the Planning Director or their designee. All plans, elevations, colors, materials, textures, landscaping and such other information as required on the application checklist and/or deemed necessary by staff to determine the appropriateness of the exterior features of buildings in question shall be included as part of the application.
- B. Within 15 days of the application being submitted to the City, the Planning Department shall notify the applicant in writing of what information, if any, is needed to complete the application. Upon receipt of the requested information, the application shall be deemed complete.

17.84.042 Fees

Fees to accompany applications for a COA shall be set by resolution of the City Council.

17.84.044 Notice and Review

Notice shall be provided, and review shall occur in accordance with Chapter 16.04.

17.84.050 Appeal.

Appeals shall be made pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 16.04.

17.84.060 Standards and Guidelines

The following criteria shall be considered appropriate to the proposed improvement before a certificate of appropriateness shall be approved.

- A. Landscaping
 - 1. Planting Material. Removal of mature trees and shrubs is discouraged and should not be done unless there is no alternative. Care should be taken to select plants appropriate to the landscaping requirement (shade,

groundcover, screening, etc.). Consideration should be given to the future care and maintenance of all plant material.

2. **Landscape Continuity.** Plants and other landscaping elements (fences, walls, steps, etc.) should be used to create continuity among buildings, especially along the street edge and front yards.

B. **Fences.** The height and design of fences should relate to their intended use and to the principal structure on the lot. Where fences are used, they should be of wood, iron, stone or plant material. Chain link or similar metal fences, plastic, fiberglass or plywood fences are discouraged.

C. **Sidewalks and Driveways.** Where walkways and driveways are necessary, asphalt should be avoided. Brick and other materials indigenous to the area are appropriate for walkways. Aggregate concrete or gravel are appropriate for driveways.

D. **Building Design**

1. **Building Size and Surroundings.** The height, width and depth of the building should be compatible with the nearby buildings, especially those most adjacent.
2. **Scale.** Buildings can be made to appear larger or smaller than they actually are through the use of architectural elements and details. Buildings should have an apparent size which relates to adjacent structures, the intended use and the height of the human being.
3. **Alignment.** The building should be aligned parallel to the existing structures or the street, maintaining the traditional pattern.
4. **Orientation.** The entrance location and primary facade of the building should be oriented in the same or similar direction of nearby buildings.
5. **Building Shape.** The ratio of height to width of the different elevations of the building should be consistent with that of nearby buildings.
6. **Scale of Opening.** The ratio of open surfaces (windows, doors) to enclosed surfaces (vertical and horizontal) which is similar to nearby buildings.
7. **Directional Emphasis.** The building shape, size, open and enclosed areas and building elements should together give a directional emphasis (vertical and horizontal) which is similar to nearby buildings.
8. **Foundations.** Exposed foundation walls should be as inconspicuous as possible and compatible with total architectural style of the structure.
9. **Outbuildings.** Size and scale of outbuildings should relate to the primary structure on the lot and should not be located so as to compete with or distract from that primary structure.

E. **Architectural Features**

1. **Roof Form.** The size, shape and type of roof should complement those of nearby structures.
2. **Openings.** The height, width and shape of door and window openings should be compatible with nearby buildings.
3. **Projections.** Projecting elements (dormers, bays, cupolas, turrets, etc.) should be compatible with those (if any) on adjacent structures and should be an integral part of the structure. Marquees should have sufficient roof slant to shed debris which could accumulate and create a fire hazard.
4. **Additions.** Additions such as porches, decks and exterior stairways should be compatible in size, shape and type with those found in nearby buildings and should be integrated into the overall design of the structure.
5. **Exterior Wall Form.** The size, shape and texture of exterior walls should

be compatible with that of nearby buildings.

D. Materials

1. Type. The type of materials used should be selected from those acceptable materials already present in the area. An effort should be made to maintain the spectrum of materials already historically present.
3. Pattern. The pattern created by the unit size of the material (bricks, siding, shingles, etc.) and the method of application should be similar to those already present in the area.
4. Texture. The texture of materials (both visual and tactile) should be similar to those of materials present in the area.
5. Color. The color of the materials should be natural wood or muted tones which are compatible with surrounding structures.

E. Utilities and Mechanical Equipment

1. Utility Lines. All utility lines should be underground and entry fixtures located away from high-use areas and main entrances or screened in an approved manner.
2. Exterior Lighting. All lighting should be appropriate to the building and its surroundings in terms of style, scale and intensity of illumination. Low voltage systems are recommended, and site lighting will be considered on an individual case by case basis.
3. Solar Energy Devices. Where solar energy is to be used as a primary or complementary source of heat or other energy, solar collection devices should be located on the rear or other non-public side of the building, or on roof surfaces which are not visible from adjacent streets or other public areas in the city. Solar collection devices which are not attached to the building should be located only in the side or rear yard.
4. Mechanical Equipment. To minimize the impact of mechanical equipment on the appearance of the building and the community, window air conditioning units or condenser elements should not be located on the facade. Antennas and satellite dishes and other receiving equipment should be located where they are not visible from the front facade. Mechanical equipment on the ground should be screened with a fence or plant materials or housed in a structure which is in harmony with the surroundings. Mechanical equipment attached to the side or roof of a building, including heating vents, should be kept as low as possible and covered or painted to blend with the background.
5. Dumpsters, trash receptacles for the exclusive use of a business, or other storage areas shall be screened or fenced or otherwise not visible from the street.

17.84.070 Signs

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

Chapter 17.88

AIRPORT OVERLAY (AO) ZONE

Sections:

17.88.010	Purpose.
17.88.020	Compliance.
17.88.030	Special definitions.
17.88.040	Permitted uses.
17.88.050	Conditional uses.
17.88.060	Procedures.
17.88.070	Limitations.

17.88.010 Purpose.

The airport overlay zone (AO) is intended to prevent the establishment of air space obstructions in airport approaches and surrounding area through height restrictions and other land use controls as deemed essential to protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of the city of Bandon and Coos County.

In order to carry out the provisions of this overlay zone there is created and established an airport overlay zone, which includes all of the land lying beneath the airport imaginary surfaces as they apply to the Bandon State Airport in Coos County. Such zones are shown on the current airport approach and clear. zone maps, which are made a part of this title. (Ord. 1336 § 6.600, 1994)

17.88.020 Compliance.

In addition to complying with the provisions of the primary zoning district, uses and activities shall comply with the provisions of this overlay zone. In the event of any conflict between any provisions of this overlay zone and the primary zoning districts, the more restrictive provision shall apply.

17.88.030 Special definitions.

As used in this chapter:

“Airport approach safety zone” means a surface longitudinally centered on the extended runway center line and extending outward and upward from each end of the primary surface. The inner edge of the approach surface is the same width as the primary surface and extends to a width of one thousand two hundred fifty (1,250) feet. The airport approach safety zone extends for a horizontal distance of five thousand (5,000) feet at a slope of twenty (20) feet outward for each foot upward (20:1).

“Airport hazard” means any structure, tree or use of land which exceeds height limits established by the airport imaginary surfaces.

“Airport imaginary surfaces” means those imaginary areas in space which are defined by the airport approach safety zone, transitional zones, horizontal zone, clear zone and conical surface and in which any object extending above these imaginary surfaces is an obstruction.

Clear Zone. The “clear zone” extends from the primary surface to a point where the approach surface is fifty (50) feet above the runway end.

Conical Surface. The “conical surface” extends twenty (20) feet outward for each one foot upward (20:1) for four thousand (4,000) feet beginning at the edge of the horizontal surface (five thousand (5,000) feet from the center of each end of the primary surface of each visual

and utility runway at one hundred fifty (150) feet above the airport elevation) and upward extending to a height of three hundred fifty (350) feet above the airport elevation.

“Horizontal surface” means a horizontal plane one hundred fifty (150) feet above the established airport elevation, the perimeter of which is constructed by swinging arcs of five thousand (5,000) feet from the center of each end of the primary surface of the runway and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those arcs.

“Noise sensitive areas” means within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of the airport or within established noise contour boundaries exceeding fifty-five (55) Ldn.

“Place of public assembly” means a structure or place which the public may enter for such purposes as deliberation, education, worship, shopping, entertainment, amusement, awaiting transportation or similar activity.

“Primary surface” means a surface longitudinally centered on a runway. When the runway has a specially prepared hard surface, the primary surface extends two hundred (200) feet beyond each end of the runway. The width of the primary surface is five hundred (500) feet.

Transitional Zones. “Transitional zones” extend seven feet outward for each one foot upward (7:1) beginning on each side of the primary surface, and from the sides of the approach surfaces thence extending upward to a height of one hundred fifty (150) feet above the airport elevation (horizontal surface).

“Utility runway” means a runway that is constructed and intended to be used by propeller-driven aircraft of twelve thousand five hundred (12,500) pounds maximum gross weight or less.

17.88.040 Permitted uses.

Permitted uses within the airport approach safety zone include:

- A. Farm use, excluding the raising and feeding of animals which would be adversely affected by aircraft passing overhead;
- B. Landscape nursery, cemetery or recreation areas which do not include buildings or structures;
- C. Roadways, parking areas and storage yards located in such a manner that vehicle lights will not make it difficult for pilots to distinguish between landing lights and vehicle lights or result in glare, or in any way impair visibility in the vicinity of the landing approach. Approach surfaces must clear these by a minimum of fifteen (15) feet;
- D. Pipeline;
- E. Underground utility wire.

17.88.050 Conditional uses.

Conditional uses within the airport approach safety zone include:

- A. A structure or building accessory to a permitted use;
- B. Single-family dwellings, mobile home, manufactured dwelling, duplexes and multi-family dwellings, when authorized in the primary zoning district, provided the landowner signs and records in the deed and mortgage records of Coos County a hold harmless agreement and aviation and hazard easement and submits them to the airport sponsor and Bandon planning commission;
- C. Commercial and industrial uses, when authorized in the primary zoning district, provided the use does not result in the following:
 - 1. Creating electrical interference with navigational signals or radio communications between the airport and aircraft,
 - 2. Making it difficult for pilots to distinguish between airport lights or others,
 - 3. Impairing visibility,
 - 4. Creating bird strike hazards,

5. Endangering or interfering with the landing, taking off or maneuvering of aircraft intending to use the airport,
6. Attracting a large number of people;
7. Building and uses of a public works, public service or public utility nature.

17.88.060 Procedures.

An applicant seeking a conditional use under Section 17.88.050, shall follow procedures set forth in the conditional use section of the city zoning ordinance (Chapter 16.12). Information accompanying the application shall also include the following:

- A. Property boundary lines as they relate to the airport imaginary surfaces;
- B. Location and height of all existing and proposed buildings, structures, utility lines and roads; and
- C. A notice shall be provided to the Department of Transportation, Aeronautics Division, for conditional use applications within five thousand (5,000) feet of the sides or ends of the runway. The applicant shall furnish a statement from the Oregon Aeronautics Division indicating that the proposed use will not interfere with operation of the landing facility.

17.88.070 Limitations.

- A. To meet the standards and reporting requirements established in FAA Regulations, Part 77, no structures shall penetrate into the airport imaginary surfaces as defined above under Section 17.88.030.
- B. No structure of public assembly shall be permitted in the airport approach safety zone.
- C. No structure or building shall be allowed within the clear zone.
- D. Whenever there is a conflict in height limitations prescribed by this overlay zone and the primary zoning district, the lowest height limitation fixed shall govern, provided, however, that the height limitations here imposed shall not apply to such structures customarily employed for aeronautical purposes.
- E. No glare-producing materials shall be used on the exterior of any structure located within the airport approach safety zone.
- F. In noise-sensitive areas (within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of an airport or within established noise contour boundaries of fifty-five (55) Ldn and above for identified airports) where noise levels are a concern, a declaration of anticipated noise levels shall be attached to any building permit or development approval. In areas where the noise level is anticipated to be fifty-five (55) Ldn and above, prior to issuance of a building permit for construction of noise-sensitive land use (real property normally used for sleeping or normally use as schools, churches, Medical Center (public) or public libraries), the permit application shall be required to demonstrate that a noise abatement strategy will be incorporated into the building design which will achieve an indoor noise level equal to or less than forty-five (45) Ldn. The planning and building department will review building permits for noise sensitive developments.

Chapter 17.89

COMMUNICATIONS TOWER OVERLAY ZONE

Sections:

- 17.89.010 Purpose.
- 17.89.020 Construction standards.
- 17.89.030 Application requirements.
- 17.89.040 Collocation.
- 17.89.050 Equipment shelters.
- 17.89.060 Electronic emissions and electromagnetic radiation.
- 17.89.065 Non-conforming communication facilities and towers
- 17.89.070 Enforcement.

Ordinance History: No. 1639

17.89.010 Purpose.

The purpose of the Communications Tower Overlay Zone is to establish locational and design standards for the placing of all wireless towers in a way that encourages the development of a competitive and modern communication marketplace while also protecting the aesthetics, health and well-being of the public. This chapter is meant to aid in the following:

- A. To recognize that towers are required to server a variety of public needs and serve a variety of users including residents, businesses, and visitors;
- B. To establish standards for the siting of telecommunications towers and antennas;
- C. To protect the unique scenic quality of Band by encouraging the use of thoughtful design, siting, construction, and landscaping of wireless facilities;
- D. To ensure compliance of all telecommunications facilities with current federal, state, and local regulations;
- E. To prevent harm to the health, welfare, and visual environment of Bandon and its citizens.

17.89.020 Construction Standards

- A. Telecommunication facilities shall be located in the area of minimal visual impact within the site which will allow the facility to function consistent with its purpose.
- B. Height Restrictions: The height restriction will be the minimum necessary to achieve the desired results. However, in the event of dense vegetation or other substantial obstacles to signal propagation, facilities can extend to a height of no more than 20 percent above the average tree canopy height within 1,000 feet of the proposed facility.
- C. Concealment Technology: The applicant may propose a telecommunications facility that simulates objects that typically occur in landscapes similar to the proposed locations (except billboards, electrical transmission or telecommunications towers). This consideration will be at the discretion of the City Planning Department and Planning Commission, with approval criteria based on the appearance of the structure in the context of the landscape, the aesthetic appropriateness, and if it would be a preferable alternative to an undisguised facility.
- D. Lattice towers are prohibited as freestanding wireless communications support structures.
- E. Setbacks: No new tower shall be constructed without a setback from the tower's base of at least 1.5 times the tower height to a public or private road and at least 2.5 times the tower height to the nearest property line. Reductions of up to 50 percent of the setback may be considered subject to review under the Conditional Use Permit criteria.

- F. Finished color: The preferred finished color of all communication towers shall be black. All structures must have a non-reflective finish and color that will mitigate visual impact, unless otherwise required by other government agencies.
- G. Landscaping: The communication tower shall be improved in a way that maintains and enhances existing vegetation. In addition to the required fencing, the applicant shall install suitable landscaping to screen the base of the tower and all accessory equipment where necessary. The tower must be kept mowed, clean and maintained, free from tall weeds.
- H. Fencing: A fence no less than six feet in height shall be provided around the communication tower, providing access through a locked gate. The fence shall be landscaped with appropriate materials to sufficiently block the view of the fence from the public.
- I. Signs: No commercial messages nor any other signs beyond safety warnings and an identification sign of not greater than 6 square feet shall be placed on any tower or facility.
- J. Illumination: The telecommunication tower shall not be artificially lighted unless required by the FCC or FAA and approved by the City of Bandon Planning Department.
- K. Maintenance: The applicant, co-applicant, or tenant shall maintain the communication tower. Such maintenance shall include, but shall be limited to painting, maintaining structural integrity, and landscaping. Also, to ensure the structural integrity of communication towers, the owner of a communication tower shall be in compliance with all applicable local, state and federal maintenance standards for communication towers.
- L. Abandonment: The owner of a facility shall establish a cash security fund or provide the City with an irrevocable letter of credit in an amount to secure the cost of removing an antenna, antenna array, or tower that has been abandoned. Such amount to be submitted by the project engineer and confirmed by the City. In the event of a transfer of ownership, the seller shall be responsible for notifying the buyer of this requirement and for notifying the City of the transfer.

17.89.030 Application Requirements

The siting of a communication or tower is considered a conditional use in the Communication Tower Overlay Zone. In addition to any other materials required for a standard permit under this section or any other ordinance of the City of Bandon, all applicants for permits to construct a telecommunications tower or antenna shall submit the following:

- A. Findings of fact addressing the Conditional Use Permit approval standards in 16.12;
- B. A description of the proposed antenna including demonstrated need for the facility; distance from the nearest existing facility and the nearest potential colocation site, total anticipated capacity of the structure, including number and types of antennas which can be accommodated; the proposed color, surfacing of the facility and associated fixtures; and use of concealment technology (if applicable).
- C. A site map showing:
 - 1. The applicant's proposed facility site.
 - 2. The proposed location of the tower and all easements and existing structures within two hundred and fifty (250') feet of the proposed site on the property on which the tower will be located including the access drive and the intersection with the public street.
 - 3. Other sites in the vicinity evaluated for the proposed facility.
 - 4. Other similar existing facilities in the area and the distance to them.
 - 5. The proposed coverage area and approximate geographic limits of the "cell" to be created by the facility.
- D. A site plan, drawn to scale, that includes:

1. Existing and proposed improvements.
 2. Adjacent roads.
 3. Parkin, circulation and legal access.
 4. Connections to utilities required.
 5. Areas of existing and proposed vegetation to be retained, replaced, added, or removed.
 6. Setbacks from property lines of all existing and proposed structures.
- E. Elevations showing height above native grade, antennas, towers, equipment shelters, area enclosures and other improvements related to the facility.
- F. A landscape plan, including ancillary facilities that will be located on the ground to obscure equipment.
- G. A photographic simulation showing how the facility will appear on the landscape. The simulation should contain a graphic simulation showing the appearance of the proposed tower, antennas and ancillary facilities from at least three points within a five-mile radius. Such points shall include views from public places, including but not limited to parks, rights-of-way, and waterways to ensure that various potential views are represented. The study shall also include existing scaled elements (e.g., houses, trees, power lines).
- H. A report/analysis from a qualified engineer documenting the following:
1. Demonstrated need for the communication tower.
 2. Technical information justifying the need to locate the proposed facility in the request location (service, demands, topography, dropped coverage, etc.) and not collocated.
 3. The reasons why the communication tower must be constructed at the proposed height.
 4. The use of sensitive site design utilizing compact and least obtrusive technology (e.g., factors governing selection of the proposed design and employment concealment technology).
- I. A signed agreement, stating that the applicant and future owners or operators will allow collocation with other users, provided all safety, structural, and technological requirements are met.
- J. Documentation that the communication tower has been reviewed and is not determined to be a hazard to life, health or property if constructed as proposed from the FAA, the Oregon Department of Aviation, the FCC and any other local or state agency with jurisdiction.
- K. Any other documentation the applicant feels is relevant to comply with the applicable standards.
- L. Documentation that the applicant has held a local community meeting to inform members of the surrounding area of the proposed wireless communication facility. Meeting documentation shall include all of the following:
1. A copy of the mailing list to properties within 1000 feet of the proposed facility.
 2. A copy of the notice of community meeting mailed one week prior to the meeting.
 3. A copy of the newspaper ad placed in a local paper one week prior to the meeting.
 4. A summary of issues raised during the meeting.

17.89.040 Collocation

- A. In all applications for construction of a new facility, the applicant must prove by substantial evidence that a bona fide need exists for the facility and that no reasonable

combination of locations, techniques, or technologies will obviate the need. The applicant must further prove that it has made all reasonable efforts to procure antenna space on existing facilities and that the cost of collocation exceeds the cost of a new facility by at least fifty percent.

- B. Prior to the issuance of a permit for a new tower, the applicant shall demonstrate commitment to co-location as follows:
 - 1. The applicant requesting the permit shall submit evidence to the City demonstrating that a genuine effort has been made to solicit additional users for the proposed new tower. Evidence of this shall include, at a minimum, copies of notices sent by registered mail, return receipt requested, to all other providers of cellular and wireless communications services within Coos County and adjacent counties, advising of the intent to construct a new tower, identifying the location, inviting the joint use and sharing of costs, and requesting a written response within fifteen business days.
 - 2. The applicant shall sign an instrument, maintained by the City, agreeing to encourage and promote the joint use of telecommunications towers within the City and, to that extent, committing that there shall be no unreasonable act or omission that would have the effect of excluding, obstructing or delaying joint use of any tower where fair and just market reasonable compensation is offered for such use.

17.89.050 Equipment Shelters

No equipment shed for a telecommunications facility shall exceed 750 square feet in area nor twelve feet in height. All such sheds shall be screened with vegetation or other aesthetically pleasing materials. Furthermore, all such sheds shall be secured with approved fencing and a locked gate.

17.89.060 Electronic Emissions and Electromagnetic Radiation

- A. Prior to commencing regular operation of the facility, all facility owners and operators must submit a Certificate of Compliance with all current Federal Communications Commission regulations concerning electromagnetic radiation and other electronic emissions applicable to the facility.
- B. All facility operators and owners must sign an agreement, to be maintained by the City, agreeing to bring facilities into compliance with any new federal, state, or local laws or regulations concerning electromagnetic radiation and other electronic emissions applicable to the facility within 120-days of the effective date of the regulation.

17.89.65 Non-Conforming Communication Facilities and Towers

- A. Existing Telecommunication Facilities installed prior to November 2, 2018, shall be deemed a non-conforming use and if damaged or partially destroyed by fire, explosion, earthquake, or other unintentional act may be restored, rebuilt, or required to be removed subject to the following provisions:
 - 1. If the cost of repair or reconstruction does not exceed 50 percent of the value of the existing telecommunication facility, replacement of the damaged portions shall be allowed by right provided that the replaced portions are the same size, extent, and configuration as previously existed.
 - 2. If the cost of repair or reconstruction exceeds fifty percent of the value

of the existing telecommunication facility, the facility shall be removed, and the site restored to its pre-construction condition.

17.89.70 Enforcement

This chapter shall be enforced under Chapter 16.04 of the Bandon Municipal Code. In addition to fines for violation, the City shall also be entitled to recover costs of enforcement, such as attorney's fees, staff time and removal of the structure.

Chapter 17.90

SIGNS

Sections:

17.90.010	Purpose
17.90.020	Scope
17.90.030	General Provisions
17.90.040	Temporary Signs
17.90.050	Political Signs
17.90.060	Non-conforming Signs
17.90.070	Residential Zones (R-1, R-2)
17.90.080	Controlled Development Zones (CD-1, CD-2, CD-3)
17.90.090	Controlled Development Residential Zones (CD-R1, CD-R2)
17.90.100	Old Town (C-1) and Architectural Review Overlay (AR)
17.90.110	General Commercial (C-2)
17.90.120	Water Zone (W)
17.90.130	Marine Commercial (C-3)
17.90.140	Light Industrial (LI), Heavy Industrial (HI), and Woolen Mill Overlay (WM)

Ordinance History: No. 1639

17.90.010 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is:

- A. to ensure that signs are designed, constructed, installed and maintained to promote safe public automobile, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic;
- B. to protect the health, safety, property and welfare of the public;
- C. to provide prompt identification of businesses and residences for emergency access;
- D. to promote economic development;
- E. to provide clear achievable standards and balance the need of business with the desire to preserve and enhance the visual character of the City.

17.90.020 Scope

- A. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to exterior signs, and signs attached to the interior or exterior surface of windows.
 1. Nothing in this chapter shall permit the erection or maintenance of any sign at any place in any manner unlawful under this or any other chapter of the City of Bandon Municipal Code or State or Federal law.
 2. Official Notices. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed or construed to apply to advertising structures or signs used exclusively to display official notices issued by any court or public office or posted by any public officer in performance of a public duty, nor a private person in giving a legal notice.
 3. These provisions do not apply to signs owned and installed by the City.

17.90.030 General Provisions

A. General provisions apply to all signs and advertising structures in all zones.

1. Except as provided in Section 17.90.040, H., all signs must be located on the same property on which the activity to which the sign refers is located. Signs attached to a building, which are allowed by a temporary right-of-way permit to extend into the right-of-way are not considered off-site signs.
2. No sign shall interfere with the required vision clearance area.
3. Signs placed on or affixed to vehicles and/or trailers which are parked in the public right-of-way, public property, or private property so as to be visible from a public right-of-way where the apparent purpose is to display the sign are prohibited.
4. The area of a sign shall be the area of the smallest rectangle required to encompass the outside of all words, numbers, letters, logos and symbols.
5. Electronic displays or readerboards are prohibited, except for the following
 - a. Time and temperature signs as specifically approved by the Planning Commission.
 - b. One electronic readerboard shall be allowed as a conditional use on Bandon School District property located at 550 9th St. SW subject to the following requirements:
 - (1) The new readerboard sign shall be erected in the same location as the original manual readerboard sign.
 - (2) The new readerboard sign shall be the same size as the original, approximately five feet tall by eight feet wide. The illuminated portion of the electronic readerboard shall not exceed 40 sq. ft.
 - (3) The sign shall have a maximum height of 14 feet above existing ground level, with a minimum height of 8 feet above existing grade.
 - (4) The sign shall only be illuminated from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., or as further defined by the Planning Commission through the Conditional Use Permit process.
 - (5) The digital sign may not display light of excessive intensity or brilliance to cause glare or otherwise impair the vision of drivers. Digital sign light intensity exceeding the following intensity levels (nits) constitutes “excessive intensity or brilliance.”

INTENSITY LEVELS (NITS)

Color	Daytime	Nighttime
Full Color	5,000	125

- (6) Prior to the issuance of a sign permit, the applicant shall provide written certification from the sign manufacturer that the light intensity has been factory pre-set not to exceed 5,000 NITS and that the intensity level is protected from end-user manipulation by password-protected software or other method as deemed appropriate by the City Planner.
 - (7) Each sign must have a “fail safe” that turns the screen to black in the case of malfunction.”
 2. Manually changed readerboards are prohibited except the following:

- a. Gas station price signs;
 - b. An eating and drinking establishment may have one erasable sign, provided that it does not exceed six square feet in area, and it does not intrude into the right-of-way.
 - c. A church may have a bulletin board not exceeding ten (10) square feet in area, provided it has been approved by the Planning Commission as part of the Conditional Use.
3. When the angle of a double-sided sign is less than 10 degrees, only one side will be calculated in the sign area.
 4. Signs, except as otherwise specifically allowed herein, are prohibited in the public right-of-way.
 5. No freestanding sign shall exceed a height of fifteen (15) feet, measured from existing grade to the highest point of the sign.
 6. No sign attached to any building shall exceed twenty (20) feet in height, or the height of the building, whichever is less.
 7. No single sign shall exceed forty-eight (48) square feet in size.
 8. Except as otherwise allowed in this chapter, all signs shall comply with the building setback requirements.
 9. No sign projecting from a structure or mounted on a pole shall be less than eight feet above the ground at its lowest point.
 10. No freestanding signs shall be permitted in the public right-of-way, except as otherwise specifically allowed in this Chapter.
 11. Signs attached to a building and projecting into a public right-of-way shall require a temporary right-of-way permit approved by the City Manager or designate.
 12. No sign, or portion thereof, shall be so placed as to obstruct any fire escape or human exit from any portion of a building.
 13. The total exterior sign area for a building shall not be affected by the number of businesses located in the building. The building owner is ultimately responsible for allocating this allowed area to the businesses located therein and for insuring compliance of sign area limitations in the case of multiple businesses being located on a property.
 14. Nuisances or Hazardous Conditions prohibited:
 - a. The illumination of signs shall be designed to eliminate negative impacts on surrounding right-of-way and properties.
 - b. No sign or light source shall create a distraction, hazard, or nuisance.
 - c. Signs shall not be used at a location or in a manner so as to be confused with, or construed to be, traffic control devices.
 15. A Subdivision or Planned Unit Development may have one directional/identification sign at each entrance, not to exceed twenty square feet each, provided that the sign is approved by the Planning Commission as part of a Subdivision or Planned Unit Development approval. If approved by the Planning Commission, such signs may be located in the right-of-way.
 16. A multi-family unit complex may have one directional/identification sign, not to exceed one square foot for each unit, to a maximum of twenty (20) square feet, provided that the sign is approved by the Planning Commission as part of the project approval. If approved by the Planning Commission, such signs may be located in the right-of-way.
 17. All signs shall be securely fastened to their supporting surface or structure.
 18. Flags and windsocks are permitted provided that:
 - a. The lowest point of the flag or windsock, when hanging in its fully relaxed

- condition shall be a minimum of six (6) feet above any sidewalk or driveway;
- b. A flag or windsock with no advertising or which designates “open” or “closed” will not be considered in calculating the sign area.
 - c. A flag or windsock which advertises a business, service, or product will be included when calculating the maximum sign allowed.
19. Other than flags and windsocks as otherwise allowed, no mechanical or moving signs shall be permitted. No sign shall contain or be illuminated by any flashing, blinking, moving, or rotating light.
 20. Attaching handbills to fences, posts, trees, buildings, or any other surface is prohibited within the City of Bandon.
 21. Murals exceeding forty-eight square feet in area shall require approval of the Planning Commission. The portions of a mural which have reference to a business, service, or product will be included when calculating the total sign area.
 22. All signs shall be of professional quality and shall be well-maintained.
 23. An eating and drinking establishment may attach to a window a menu, identical to those distributed to customers. Such a menu will not be used in the calculation of total sign area allowed.
 24. Incidental signs displayed strictly for a direction, safety, or the convenience of the public, including but not limited to signs that identify restrooms, public telephones, parking area entrances, and exits are allowed. Individual signs in this category shall not exceed two square feet in area and shall not be considered in calculating the total sign area allowed.
 25. Public memorials, cornerstones and plaques may be allowed provided they are approved by the City.

17.90.040 Temporary Signs

- A. Temporary signs shall not be illuminated.
- B. Temporary signs and banners shall be well maintained at all times and shall be removed promptly when the approved display period has ended.
- C. One temporary sign, not to exceed four square feet in area advertising the sale, lease, or rental of a single lot or parcel may be allowed. The sign shall be removed upon sale of the property.
- D. One temporary sign per tract of land or subdivision advertising the sale of the tract, or lots in the tract may be allowed. The sign shall not exceed thirty-two square feet in area and shall be a minimum of twenty feet from the right-of-way. The sign shall be removed upon sale of the property.
- E. Signs on a construction site where a valid Zoning Compliance and building permit is in effect, designating the contractor, architect, project manager, lending institution and other firms relating to the construction, may be allowed, provided that all such signs shall be contained within a single twenty square foot rectangle.
- F. For the purposes of determining the allowable location of temporary signs where the actual right-of-way/property line is undetermined, the right-of-way/property line shall be considered to be a line two feet from the outside edge of the sidewalk or, where no sidewalk is present, a line six feet from the edge of the pavement.
- G. In addition to the signs specifically allowed pursuant to this section, temporary, on-site signs may be allowed by the City Manager or his designate, provided the total allowance for any property shall not exceed 90 calendar days per year.

- H. In addition to the on-site sign allowance, one additional off-site sign may be permitted for each commercial use at the discretion of the City Manager by permit:
1. An off-site sign shall be located no farther than two hundred (200) feet from the commercial use to which it refers, and must be located within the same zone as the commercial use to which it refers;
 2. The maximum height of an off-site sign shall be three (3) feet;
 3. The maximum area of an off-site sign shall be four (4) square feet;
 4. No off-site-site sign shall be located in the City right-of-way except one temporary directional sign to indicate availability of fresh fish and/or seafood for sale in the water zone may be allowed along Highway 101.
 5. No off-site sign shall be allowed to be displayed for more than 90 calendar days per calendar year.

17.90.050 Political Signs

- A. Political signs advertising a candidate, or a ballot issue shall be allowed only on private property and with the owner's written permission, during a political campaign for a period of sixty days prior to the election in which such candidates or issues are to be voted upon and shall be removed within 2 days after the election.
- B. An individual sign shall not exceed four square feet in area.
- C. For the purposes of determining the allowable location of political signs where the actual right-of-way/property line is undetermined, the right-of-way/property line shall be considered to be a line two feet from the outside edge of the sidewalk or, where no sidewalk is present, a line six feet from the edge of the pavement.

17.90.060 Non-conforming Signs and Structures

- A. A non-conforming sign may not be modified in any way that results in a more non-conforming condition.
- B. Maintenance and repairs such as cleaning, painting, or replacing damaged structural portions of a non-conforming sign are allowed.
- C. If a nonconforming sign is replaced by a new sign, the new sign shall conform to the requirements of this chapter.
- D. If a sign is discontinued for a period of one year, the new sign will conform to the requirements of this chapter.
- E. Any sign poles, frames or other means of support for a sign no longer in use shall be removed prior to approval of any new sign.
- F. If a sign is destroyed or removed by any cause, it shall be replaced by a conforming sign.

17.90.070 Residential Zones (R-1, R-2,)

- A. Permitted Signs
 1. One non-illuminated nameplate, not to exceed two square feet in area.
 2. House numbers.

17.90.080 Controlled Development Zones (CD-1, CD-2, CD-3)

- A. Permitted Signs for Residential Uses
 1. One non-illuminated nameplate, not to exceed two square feet in area.
 2. House numbers.

B. Permitted Signs for Commercial Uses

1. A commercial sign shall require approval by the Planning Commission through the Conditional Use process.
2. Total area of all exterior sign allowed on the property shall not exceed one square foot for each two linear feet of street frontage.
3. A sign shall be set back ten (10) feet from any adjoining lot used for residential purposes.

17.90.090 Controlled Development Residential Zones (CD-R1, CD-R2)

A. Permitted Signs

1. One non-illuminated nameplate, not to exceed two square feet in area.
2. House numbers.

17.90.100 Old Town (C-1) and Architectural Review Overlay (AR)

A. Exterior Signs Requiring a Certificate of Appropriateness. Exterior signs within the Architectural Review Overlay Zone of this section must receive a COA before installation or before any change in design, size, color(s), or location is made. Signs on properties in the C-2 and LI zones shall be exempted from the architectural review overlay zone sign regulations but shall be subject to the sign regulations applicable to the underlying zone.

1. Criteria. In considering applications for COA's, signs shall be reviewed for their compliance with the following requirements:
 - a. Graphics: These shall be clear, legible and of a professional quality.
 - b. Colors: Colors used for exterior signs shall be from the previously approved color chart or receive approval from the Planning Commission through the ARB application process.
 - (1) Each building shall be allowed a total exterior sign area for the front or facade of the building equal to ten (10) percent of the facade area of the building.
 - (2) On the side and back exterior walls of buildings, signs equaling five percent of the wall's area can be permitted. These signs must be flush-mounted parallel to the wall.
 - c. Internally illuminated signs are prohibited. Neon tubing signs shall not be considered internally illuminated signs.
 - d. No part of any sign shall extend above the roofline or the top of the facade or marquee, whichever is higher.
 - e. In the ARB overlay a free-standing sign shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet above grade.
 - f. Trademarks or symbols: Signs which display the symbol, slogan or trademark of any product or business other than the business or businesses occupying the site are prohibited.
 - g. A nameplate for a residence not exceeding one square foot in area is allowed and shall not require a Certificate of Appropriateness.

17.90.110 General Commercial (C-2)

A. Permitted Signs

1. In the case of a property with a single street frontage, the total area of all signs shall not exceed one (1) square foot for each one (1) linear feet of lot frontage on that street.
2. In the case of a property on a corner, or with multiple street frontages, the total area of all signs shall not exceed one (1) square foot for each one (1) linear foot along the primary street (which shall be determined by the property owner), plus one (1) square foot for each two (2) linear feet along the other secondary street(s), provided those additional signs are located along the respective secondary street(s).
3. One temporary directional sign to indicate availability of fresh fish and/or seafood for sale in the water zone may be allowed along Highway 101, provided that:
 - a. The sign does not exceed twelve square feet;
 - b. The sign has been placed on private property, with the written permission of the property owner;
 - c. The sign has been approved by the City Manager, or designate, to assure that it does not constitute a safety, pedestrian, or vehicular hazard.
4. A sign shall be set back at least ten (10) feet from an adjoining residentially zoned lot.
5. Portions of this zone located within the Architectural Review Overlay zone shall also be required to comply with the Architectural Review Overlay regulations.

17.90.120 Water Zone (W)

- A. Temporary signs and/or banners to indicate availability of fresh fish and/or seafood for sale may be allowed on individual watercraft provided that the sign or banner does not exceed twenty-four square feet in size.

17.90.130 Marine Commercial (C-3)

A. Permitted Signs

1. In the case of a property with a single street frontage, the total area of all signs shall not exceed one (1) square foot for each one (1) linear feet of lot frontage on that street.
2. In the case of a property on a corner, or with multiple street frontages, the total area of all signs shall not exceed one (1) square foot for each one (1) linear foot along the primary street (which shall be determined by the property owner), plus one (1) square foot for each two (2) linear feet along the other secondary street(s), provided those additional signs are located along the respective secondary street(s).
3. A sign shall be set back at least ten (10) feet from an adjoining residentially zoned lot.

4. Portions of this zone located within the Architectural Review Overlay zone shall also be required to comply with the Architectural Review Overlay regulations.

17.90.140 Light Industrial (LI), Heavy Industrial (HI), and Woolen Mill Overlay (WM)

A. Permitted Signs

1. In the case of a property with a single street frontage, the total area of all signs shall not exceed one (1) square foot for each one (1) linear feet of lot frontage on that street.
2. In the case of a property on a corner, or with multiple street frontages, the total area of all signs shall not exceed one (1) square foot for each one (1) linear foot along the primary street (which shall be determined by the property owner), plus one (1) square foot for each two (2) linear feet along the other secondary street(s), provided those additional signs are located along the respective secondary street(s).
3. A sign shall be set back at least ten (10) feet from an adjoining residentially zoned lot.
4. Portions of this zone located within the Architectural Review Overlay zone shall also be required to comply with the Architectural Review Overlay regulations.

Chapter 17.94

COMMERCIAL DESIGN STANDARDS

Sections:

17.94.010	Purpose
17.94.020	Scope
17.94.030	Pre-application conference
17.94.040	General Provisions
17.94.050	Non-conforming Buildings
17.94.060	Landscaping
17.94.070	Lighting
17.94.080	Parking Lots
17.94.090	Site Design, Building Design, Massing, Materials
17.94.100	Signage

Ordinance History: No. 1639

17.94.010 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to promote growth management and the planning of development to protect resources and maximize Bandon's economic assets and advantages. Commercial Design Standards are intended to reflect Bandon's unique historic landscape and architectural character while encouraging the visual quality and continuity of commercial development. The standards will provide greater visual design interest, pedestrian-oriented site design, compatibility with uses and development on adjacent land, and a greater likelihood of building reuse. As future growth and urbanization occur, certain measures will be required to preserve the quality of life of Bandon's residents and the City's attraction to visitors.

17.94.020 Scope

- The Commercial Design Standards shall apply to the following:
- A. All commercial development in any Light Industrial (LI) zone abutting Highway 101, and in the Commercial 2 (C-2), subject also to the provisions of Subsections C, D, E, and F below.
 - B. All development on Light Industrial (LI) zoned property within the area bounded on the north by 2nd Street SE/Highway 101, on the south by 6th Street SE, on the west by Elmira Avenue SE, on the east by Grand Avenue SE, or the extended rights-of-way of those streets, subject also to the provisions of Subsections C, D, E, and F below.
 - C. New construction of commercial buildings or groups of buildings exceeding 2,500 square feet of gross floor area.
 - D. New construction of auto or equipment dealerships, auto service stations, and fast-food restaurants of any footprint size.
 - E. Buildings less than 5,000 square feet, and existing at the time this ordinance is adopted, are exempt from these requirements. However, this chapter shall apply to additions to these existing buildings which would result in a building greater than 5,000 square feet.
 - F. For the purposes of this chapter the total square footage of buildings, or groups of commercial buildings less than twenty apart, which are served by a single or connected parking lot shall be calculated as one building.

17.94.030 Pre-application

- A. Developers of buildings affected by this section shall meet with City Planning Staff in a pre-application review. 17.94.040 General Provisions
- A. These Design Standards include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Landscaping,
 - 2. Building design, mass, scale, use of materials,
 - 3. Lighting.
- B. Dumpsters, trash enclosures, and other appurtenant structures shall be screened with landscaped areas or constructed of materials and finishes which are consistent with the main building.

17.94.050 Non-conforming Buildings

- A. If an existing building becomes non-conforming as a result of the adoption of these standards it may not be structurally modified unless the modification includes elements which result in a more conforming building.
- B. The square footage of the original non-conforming building may be increased a maximum of 20% if the modification includes elements which result in a more conforming building.
- C. If the square footage of a non-conforming building is increased more than 20% the resulting building, parking lot and all appurtenant structures shall conform to this chapter.

17.94.060 Landscaping

- A. General:
 - 1. All landscaping plans shall be approved by the Reviewing Body and installed and subsequently maintained in good condition and in perpetuity by the owner of the property. Maintenance shall include, but not be limited to, watering, pruning, trimming, mowing, debris and weed removal, and if necessary, replanting or replacement of failed landscape elements. Failure to maintain the landscaping in good condition shall be considered a nuisance and subject to citation to Municipal Court under Section 8.08 of the Bandon Municipal Code.
 - 2. Building facades which face a street or sidewalk, shall have a four-foot-wide landscaping strip separating the building from the street and/or sidewalk. This section shall not apply to building facades separated from a street or sidewalk by a parking lot.
 - 3. Landscape density shall be uniform throughout the site and include site amenities such as focal points, public trash receptacles, low wattage lighting, and water features, for areas around a building over 2,500 square feet.
 - 4. Trees and shrubs used shall be selected from varieties compatible with the Southern Oregon Coast climate and which do not have destructive root systems which could damage either buildings or paved surfaces.
 - 5. Trees shall be planted landscaped areas such that the tree trunk is at least 3 ft. from any curb or paved area.
 - 6. The landscaped area shall be planted with shrubs and/or living ground cover to assure 50% coverage within 1 year and 90% coverage within 5 years.
(Landscaped area is either covered with low lying plants or overhung by the

- branches of shrubbery).
7. All bare earth shall be covered with bark, mulch, landscape rock, or other similar landscaping material to prevent dust and soil erosion.
 8. Landscaping shall conform to the vision clearance standards of the underlying zone.

B. Screening

1. Dense landscaping and/or architectural treatment shall be provided to screen features such as storage areas, trash enclosures, transformers, generators, propane tanks, and other appurtenant structures.
2. Features used to screen electrical equipment shall be approved by the electric department.
3. Where property abuts a residential zone, a fence, a minimum of six feet in height shall be installed on the property line to minimize adverse effects of the development on neighboring residences.
4. Perimeter fencing, security fencing, or gateways shall be constructed of materials which are compatible with the design and materials used throughout the project.
5. Razor wire and electric fencing are prohibited.
6. Chain link fencing, with slats, may be allowed provided it is used as a screening element and the slats are a material consistent with the main building.
7. All rooftop mechanical equipment, including satellite or other telecommunications equipment, shall be screened from public view at building grade.

17.94.070 Lighting

- A. Night lighting and security lighting shall be shielded to ensure that there is no off-site glare or skyward illuminations.
- B. Parking lot and landscape lighting shall be low to the ground, to reduce glare and illuminate all pedestrian walkways.
- C. Light standards (poles) shall not exceed the height of the building at any time and shall not exceed 14 ft. in height along pedestrian pathways.
- D. All other outdoor light fixtures emitting 2,050 lumens or more shall be shielded as follows:
 1. Within 50 ft. of the property boundary, light fixtures shall be full cutoff.
 2. All other outdoor lighting fixtures shall be semi-cutoff or full cutoff.
- E. Location and type of lighting shall be submitted in a lighting plan.

17.94.080 Parking Lots

- A. General:
 1. Perimeter landscape strips, not less than five feet in width, shall be required for all parking lots in order to screen and/or buffer the parking lot from abutting streets or residential areas. Perimeter landscaping shall consist of plants, a minimum of two feet in height and/or trees a minimum of five feet in height and spaced no more than 20 feet apart.
- B. Parking lots with more than 40 spaces:
 1. Must provide landscaped islands and walkways which break up the visual expanse of blacktop and provide safe pedestrian areas.
 2. For every parking space there shall be 20 sq. ft. of landscaping within the parking lot. Perimeter landscaping or landscaping required for visual screening of buffering shall not be included in the 20 sq. ft. requirement. Landscaping required

for walkways shall be included in this calculation.

3. There shall be a minimum of one tree for every 250 square feet of landscape.

17.94.090 Site Design, Building Design, Massing, Materials

A. Buffering

1. In the event of a common property line, a side or rear yard abutting a residential zone shall be at least twenty (20) feet plus one foot for each two feet by which the height of the building exceeds twenty-eight (28) feet.

B. Connectivity

1. The site design must provide direct vehicular connections and safe street crossings to abutting properties.

C. Pedestrian walkways.

In addition to the section on parking lot landscaping, the following shall apply:

1. Continuous pedestrian walkways shall be provided from the public sidewalk or right-of-way to the principal customer entrance of all retail buildings on the site.
2. Walkways shall be provided along the full length of the building along any facade featuring a customer entrance, and along any facade abutting Automobile Parking, Public Off-Street Parking areas. Such walkways shall be located at least 4 ft. from the facade of the building with planting beds in between facade and the walkway for foundation landscaping, except where features such as covered passageways or entryways are part of the facade.
3. Pedestrian walkways provided in conformance with 17.94.090, C, 2, above shall provide weather protection features such as awnings or covered passageways within 30 ft. of all customer entrances.
4. The site design shall provide convenient pick-up and drop-off areas for cars and transit vehicles.

D. Building Facades

1. Front and publicly visible building facades greater than 50 ft. in length, measured horizontally, shall incorporate architectural projections or recesses having a depth of at least three percent (3%) of the length of the facade and extending for at least 20 percent (20%) of the length of the facade. Such architectural features shall be incorporated into exterior wall design at least every 50 horizontal feet.
2. Facades facing a street shall have covered passageways, windows, columns, awnings or other such features along at least 60 percent (60%) of their horizontal length.
3. Windows, when used as a design feature:
 - a) The size and total area of required windows shall be determined by the facade area of the building.
 - b) Building facades facing a street shall incorporate window areas equal to a minimum of ten percent of the facade area.
 - c) When a building provides multiple storefronts or entry ways to individual businesses, each storefront space shall have window areas equal to 10% of the business facade.
4. Facades must include a repeating pattern that includes at least three of the following elements, one of which must repeat horizontally:
 - a) Color change;
 - b) Texture change;
 - c) Material change;
5. Architectural or structural bays, provided through a change in plane of at least

12 inches in width, such as an offset, reveal or projecting rib. All elements shall repeat at intervals no more than 30 feet horizontally and vertically.

E. Entrances

1. All public entrances shall be covered. The minimum width of coverings shall be the width of the entry doors and shall be a minimum of ten feet in length.
2. Where multiple businesses will be located within the same building, the main customer entrance to the building shall conform to the requirements of this Section.
3. Delivery and service bays shall be located in rear of the building, unless the Reviewing Body determines the configuration to be impractical. Ingress and egress of service drives shall be clearly posted.
4. At least one facade shall feature a customer entrance. The entrance shall be on a facade that faces a street with pedestrian walkways or main parking lot. All entrances shall be architecturally prominent and clearly visible from the street.
5. Each establishment shall have clearly visible customer entrance areas. The design of facades with customer entrances, as well as those abutting public streets, shall be enhanced with a least one feature from a minimum of three of the following groups:
 - a) Group 1
 - 1) Canopies
 - 2) Awnings
 - 3) Porticos
 - 4) Overhangs
 - b) Group 2
 - 1) Recesses/projections
 - 2) Architectural details, such as tile and moldings, which are integrated into the building and design
 - 3) Windows and/or display windows
 - c) Group 3
 - 1) Covered walkways
 - 2) Arches
 - d) Group 4
 - 1) Raised corniced parapets over entrances
 - 2) Peaked roofs
 - e) Group 5
 - 1) Integral planters or wing walls that incorporate landscaped areas and/or places for sitting
 - 2) Public plazas

F. Materials and Colors

1. More than 75% of exterior building materials shall include brick, fire resistant cedar shakes and shingles, beveled or shiplap or other narrow-course horizontal boards or siding, vertical board and batten siding, durable stucco, rock, stone, or tinted and textured concrete masonry units. Other materials may be permitted if approved by the Reviewing Body.
2. Visible exterior building materials shall not include smooth-faced concrete block, smooth-faced tilt-up concrete panels, or unarticulated board siding (e.g., T1-11 siding, plain plywood, sheet pressboard) unless approved by the Reviewing Body.

G. If approved by the approving authority, building trim and accent areas may

feature primary or other bright colors.

H. Roofs

1. Roofs shall have no less than two of the following features:
 - a) Parapets, the average height of which shall not exceed 15 percent (15%) of the height of the supporting wall, unless greater heights are necessary to screen HVAC equipment. Parapets shall not at any point exceed one-third of the height of the supporting wall. Parapets shall feature three-dimensional cornice treatment and shall not be of a constant height for a distance greater than 150 ft.
 - b) Overhanging eaves or cornices, extending at least 3 ft. past the supporting walls.
 - c) Sloping roofs with three or more slope planes. Sloping roofs shall:
 - 1) not exceed the average height of the supporting walls; and
 - 2) have an average slope greater than or equal to one foot of vertical rise for every three feet of horizontal run; and
 - 3) have a vertical rise less than or equal to one foot for every one foot of horizontal run.

I. Auto Dealerships

1. Special attention shall be directed toward the site landscaping which is visible from the street. Trees to provide shade and visual relief shall be located within the dealership (when reasonably practical with auto display) as well as on the site perimeter. The outdoor vehicle display parking areas may remain open, if balanced by substantial landscaping and tree planting on other visually prominent areas of the site.
2. The service area and/or service bays shall be screened or sited so they are not visible from the street.
3. Vehicles under repair shall be kept inside a building or in an area which is screened from views from the street.
4. Service areas shall provide adequate queuing space that does not impede vehicle circulation through the site or result in vehicles stacking into the street.

J. Fast Food Restaurants

1. Highly contrasting color schemes are prohibited. A new free-standing restaurant building shall be sited and designed to be compatible with the character of the surrounding neighborhood. If the restaurant will occupy a pad within a shopping center, the building shall be designed to be consistent with the theme or design of the center.
2. Free standing restaurant buildings shall be designed and detailed consistently on all sides.
3. Outdoor seating areas, play equipment, and perimeter fencing shall all be reviewed by the appropriate authority for compatible and attractive design that is integrated with the main building architecture.
4. Cooking odors shall be eliminated to the extent feasible by installation of best available control technology. Project applications shall include information on proposed ventilation systems and odor scrubbing technology to be used.
5. Businesses shall comply with the sign ordinance limitations.

K. Auto Gas/Service Station Guidelines

1. Auto service station site development standards include:
 - a) Site area minimum if 15,000 square feet.
 - b) Minimum of 15% if site to be landscaped (as specified in Section 17.94.060).

- c) Maximum of 35% of street frontage devoted to curb cuts with remainder in landscaping
 - d) Maximum of 18% of site with canopy cover.
 - e) Pump island design with a minimum of two vehicle stacking behind vehicle parked at the pump closest to the exit and/or entrance driveway.
2. The site design for projects located at street corners shall provide some structural or strong design element to anchor the corner. This can be accomplished using a built element or with strong landscaping features.
 3. The on-site circulation pattern shall include adequate driving space to maneuver vehicles around cars parked at the pumps, with special attention to the circulation of vehicles not involved in the purchase of fuel.
 4. The amount of unrelieved pavement or asphalt area on the site shall be limited through the use of landscaping, contrasting colors and banding or pathways of alternate paver material. Extensive expanses of light grey concrete pavement shall be avoided.
 5. Building architecture shall be designed to provide an attractive appearance which is compatible with the surrounding area. Prefabricated buildings shall be substantially modified and embellished to create a project which meets the community standards. All architectural details should be related to an overall architectural theme.
 6. Separate buildings (canopy, carwash, cashiers' booth, etc.) on the site shall have consistent architectural detail and design elements to provide a cohesive project site.
 7. Tall (13 feet or taller) tank vents shall be completely screened or incorporated into the building architecture.
 8. A car wash which is incorporated into the project shall be well integrated into the design. The car wash opening shall be sited so that it is not directly visible as the primary view from the street in to the project site. The site design shall also address the issues of off-site noise exposure, provision of adequate on-site underground drainage systems to keep water off public streets and improvements, and circulation vehicle stacking.
 9. Illumination should be concentrated on specific signage. Canopies shall not be illuminated. Light fixtures shall be recessed into the canopy and no glare shall be visible from the fixture. Yard lights shall be oriented downward.
 10. Dumpsters and service areas shall be screened. The wall materials and building styles shall match those used for the station buildings.

17.94.100 Signage

See Chapter 17.90 Signs

Chapter 17.96

OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING

Sections:

- 17.96.010 Applicability.
- 17.96.020 Off-street parking.
- 17.96.030 Off-street loading.
- 17.96.040 General provisions for off-street parking and loading.
- 17.96.050 Design requirements for parking lots.
- 17.96.060 Completion time for parking lots.
- 17.96.070 Vehicle access points.

17.96.010 Applicability.

In all zones, off-street parking and loading space shall be provided as set forth in this chapter.

17.96.020 Off-street parking.

At the time a new structure is erected or enlarged, or the use of an existing structure is changed, off-street parking spaces shall be provided as set forth in this section unless greater requirements are otherwise established. If parking space has been provided in connection with an existing use or is added to an existing use, the parking space shall not be eliminated if it would result in less space than is required by this title. When square feet are specified, the area measured shall be the gross floor area of the building but shall exclude any space within a building devoted to off-street parking or loading. When the number of employees is specified, persons counted shall be those working on the premises, including proprietors, during the largest shift at peak season. Fractional space requirements shall be counted as a whole space. Parking requirements for specific uses are shown in the following table:

Table 17.96.020

PARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC USES

Use	Requirement
A. Residential Uses	
1. Single-family dwelling	Two spaces.
2. Two- or multifamily dwelling units	Spaces equal to 1.5 times the number of dwelling units.
3. Apartment house, rooming house or boarding house	Spaces for eighty (80) percent of the guest accommodations plus one additional space.
B. Commercial/Residential uses:	
1. Hotel	One space per two guest rooms plus one space per two employees.
2. Motel	One space per guest room or suite plus one additional space for the owner or manager.
3. Club or lodge	Space to meet the combined requirements of the uses being conducted, such as hotel, restaurant, auditorium, etc.

C. Institutions:	
1. Convalescent Medical Center (public) Nursing, convalescent, or retirement home, sanitarium rest home, or home for the aged.	One space per two beds for patients or residents.
2. Medical Center (public)	Spaces equal to 1.5 times the number of beds.
D. Places of Public Assembly:	
1. Church	One space per four seats or eight feet of bench length in main auditorium.
2. Library or reading room	One space per four hundred (400) square feet of floor area per two employees.
3. Preschool nursery or kindergarten (primary school)	Two spaces per teacher.
4. Elementary or junior high school	One space per classroom plus one space per administrative employee or one space per four seats or eight feet of bench length in the auditorium or assembly room, whichever is greater.
5. High school	One space per classroom plus one space per administrative employee plus one space for each six students or one space per four seats or eight feet of bench length in the main auditorium, whichever is greater.
6. Other auditorium or meeting room	One space per four seats or eight feet of bench length.
E. Commercial amusements	
1. Stadium, arena, or indoor theater	One space per four seats or eight feet of bench length.
2. Bowling establishment without restaurant	Eight spaces per alley plus one space per two employees.
3. Bowling establishment with restaurant	Ten (10) spaces per alley plus one space per two employees.
4. Dance hall or skating rink	One space per one hundred (100) square feet of floor area plus one space per two employees.
F. Commercial:	
1. Retail store, except as provided in subsection (F)(2) of this table	One space per four hundred (400) square feet of floor area.
2. Service or repair shop, retail store handling exclusively bulky merchandise such as automobiles or furniture	One space per six hundred (600) square feet of floor area.
3. Bank or office (except medical and dental)	One space per six hundred (600) square feet of floor area plus one space per two employees.
4. Medical and dental office or clinic	One space per three hundred (300) square feet of floor area plus one space per two employees.
5. Eating or drinking	One space per two hundred (200) square feet of floor

establishment	area.
6. Mortuaries	One space per four seats or eight feet of bench length in the chapel.
G. Industrial:	
1. Storage warehouse, manufacturing establishment, freight terminal	One space per employee.
2. Wholesale establishment	One space per employee plus one space per seven hundred (700) square feet of patron serving area.

17.96.030 Off-street loading.

- A. Passengers. A driveway designed for a continuous forward flow of passenger vehicles for the purpose of loading and unloading children shall be located on the site of any school having a capacity greater than twenty-five (25) pupils.
- B. Merchandise, Material or Supplies. Buildings or structures to be built or substantially altered which receive and distribute materials and merchandise by trucks shall provide and maintain off-street loading berths in sufficient number and size to handle adequately the needs of the particular use. Loading space that has been provided for an existing use shall not be eliminated if its elimination would result in less space than is required to handle adequately the needs of the use. Off-street parking areas used to fulfill the requirements of this title shall not be used for loading and unloading operations except during periods of the day when not required to care for parking needs.

17.96.040 General provisions for off-street parking and loading.

- A. The provision and maintenance of off-street parking and loading spaces is a continuing obligation of the property owner. No building or other permit shall be issued until plans are presented which show property that is and will remain available for exclusive use as off-street parking and loading space. The subsequent use of property for which the building permit is issued shall be conditional upon the unqualified continuance and availability of the amount of parking and loading space required by this title. Should the owner or occupant of any lot or building change the use to which the lot or building is put, thereby increasing off-street parking or loading requirements, it shall be a violation of this title to begin or maintain such altered use until such time as the increased off-street parking or loading requirements are complied with.
- B. Requirements for types of buildings and uses not specifically listed herein shall be determined by the Planning Commission based upon the requirements for comparable uses listed.
- C. In the event several uses occupy a single structure or parcel of land, the total requirements for off-street parking shall be the sum of the requirements of several uses computed separately.
- D. Owners of two or more uses, structures or parcels of land may agree to utilize jointly the same parking and loading spaces when the hours of operation do not overlap, provided that satisfactory legal evidence is presented to the city in the form of deeds, leases or contracts to establish the joint use.
- E. Off-street parking spaces for dwellings shall be located on the same parcel with the dwelling. Other required parking spaces shall be located not farther than five hundred (500) feet from the building or use they are required to serve, measured in a straight line from the building.

- F. Required parking spaces shall be available for the parking of passenger automobiles of residents, customers, patrons and employees only, and shall not be used for storage of vehicles or materials or for the parking of trucks used in conducting the business or use.
- G. Parking within required setback areas for residential uses:
 - 1. A maximum of three (3) motor vehicle parking spaces shall be allowed within the required front or street-side setback area, two (2) of which may be counted towards meeting the minimum number of required off-street parking spaces. Any such parking spaces must be located within a driveway surfaced with concrete, asphalt, gravel, or other material approved by the City.
 - 2. Motor vehicle parking within the required front or street-side setback area shall be located no closer than five (5) feet from any interior property line.
- H. A plan, drawn to scale, indicating how the off-street parking and loading requirements are to be met shall accompany any application for a building permit. The plan shall show all elements necessary to indicate that the requirement is being met, including the following:
 - 1. Delineation of individual parking and loading spaces;
 - 2. Circulation area necessary to serve space;
 - 3. Access to streets and property to be served;
 - 4. Curb cuts;
 - 5. Dimensions, continuity and substance of screening;
 - 6. Grading, drainage, surfacing and subgrading details;
 - 7. Delineation of obstacles to parking and circulation in finished parking areas;
 - 8. Specifications as to signs and bumper guards;
 - 9. Other pertinent details. (Amended during 2000 codification.)

17.96.050 Design requirements for parking lots.

- A. Areas used for parking vehicles and for maneuvering shall have durable and dustless surfaces maintained adequately for all weather use and so drained as to avoid flow of water across sidewalks.
- B. Except for parking in connection with dwellings, parking and loading areas adjacent to or within residential zones or adjacent to dwellings shall be designed to minimize disturbance of residents by the erection between the uses of a sight-obscuring fence or not less than five nor more than six feet in height, except where vision clearance is required.
- C. Parking spaces along the outer boundaries of a parking lot shall be contained by a bumper rail or by a curb which is at least four inches high, and which is set back a minimum of four and one-half feet from the property line.
- D. Artificial lighting which may be provided shall be so deflected as not to shine or create glare in any residential zone or on any adjacent dwelling.
- E. A standard parking space shall be eight and one-half feet by nineteen (19) feet.
- F. Except for single-family and duplex dwellings, groups of more than two parking spaces shall be so located and served by a driveway that their use will require no backing movements or other maneuvering within a street right-of-way other than an alley.
- G. Service drives to off-street parking areas shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the flow of traffic, provide maximum safety of traffic access and egress and maximum safety of traffic and vehicular traffic on the site. The number of service drives shall be limited to the minimum that will allow the property to accommodate and service anticipated traffic. In no case shall access point of service drives to a street be less than one hundred (100) feet apart, measured from center to center. Service drives shall be

clearly and permanently marked and defined through the use of rails, fences, walls or other barriers or markers on street frontage not occupied by service drives.

- H. Driveways shall have a minimum vision clearance area formed by the intersection of the driveway center line, the street right-of-way line and straight line joining said lines through points thirty (30) feet from their intersection.
- I. All parking lots will meet requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- J. For standards not specifically cited in this title, additional dimensional standards for parking lot features shall be consistent with the most recent edition of Architectural Graphic Standards.
- K. For uses other than residential uses, one third of the required spaces may be compact spaces. Compact spaces shall be eight feet by sixteen (16) feet.
- L. For parking lots for motels, restaurants or retail businesses of more than twenty (20) spaces, five percent of the total number of spaces will be R.V. spaces at least ten (10) feet wide by thirty (30) feet long.

17.96.060 Completion time for parking lots.

Required parking spaces shall be improved as required and made available for use before the final inspection is completed by the building inspector. If the parking space is not required for immediate use, an extension of time may be granted by the building inspector, providing a performance bond or its equivalent is posted equaling the cost to complete the improvements as estimated by the building inspector. If the improvements are not completed within one year's time, the bond or its equivalent shall be forfeited and the improvements constructed under the direction of the city.

17.96.070 Vehicle access points.

To promote public safety, the number of vehicle access points to arterial roads and highways shall be kept to a minimum. In reviewing applications for land divisions and discretionary permits, the Planning Commission shall limit the number of vehicular access points by requiring shared access, reserve strips, eliminating circle drives (with two access points) and taking other actions consistent with the directives of this chapter.

Chapter 17.98 OUTDOOR

LIGHTING

Sections

17.98.010 Purpose

17.98.020 Scope

17.98.030 General Provisions

17.98.040 Lighting Adjacent to Wildlife Areas

17.98.050 Exceptions to the Full Cut-off Requirement

17.98.060 Prohibitions

17.98.070 Enforcement

17.98.080 Definitions

17.98.010 Purpose

Ordinance History: # 1594

Chapter 17.102

WETLAND PROTECTION STANDARDS

Sections:

17.102.010	Purpose
17.102.015	Definitions
17.102.020	Wetland protection
17.102.035	Protection during construction
17.102.040	Plan amendment option

Ordinance History: No. 1639

17.102.010 Purpose

This chapter is intended to provide protection for identified significant wetlands within the City of Bandon as designated under Statewide Planning Goal 5. Wetlands have been inventoried within the City of Bandon and the Urban Growth Boundary according to procedures, standards and definitions established under Goal 5 and are identified on the Wetlands map as adopted in the Comprehensive Plan.

This chapter is also intended to 1) ensure reasonable economic use of property while protecting valuable natural resources within the City of Bandon and, 2) establish clear and objective standards to protect these resources.

17.102.015 Definitions

Bioengineering: A method of erosion control and landscape restoration using live plants.

- A. Building Envelope: The land area, outside of all required setbacks, which is available for construction of a primary structure on a particular property.
- B. Delineation: An analysis of a resource by a qualified professional that determines its boundary according to an approved methodology.
- C. Excavation: Removal of organic or inorganic material (e.g., soil, sand, sediment, muck) by human action.
- D. Fill: Deposition of organic or inorganic material (e.g., soil, sand, sediment, muck, debris) by human action.
- E. Impervious Surface: Any material (e.g., rooftops, asphalt, concrete) which substantially reduces or prevents absorption of water into soil.
- F. Lawn: Grass or similar materials usually maintained as a ground cover of less than 6 inches in height. For purposes of this ordinance, lawn is not considered native vegetation regardless of the species used.
- G. Local Wetlands Inventory (LWI): A report prepared in 2003 by Pacific Habitat Services using the methodology developed by the Oregon Division of State Lands and adopted as part of the Bandon Comprehensive Plan.
- H. Mitigation: A means of compensating for impacts to a Significant Natural Resource or its buffer including restoration, creation, or enhancement. Some examples of mitigation actions are construction of new wetlands to replace an existing wetland that has been filled, replanting trees, removal of nuisance plants, and restoring streamside vegetation where it is disturbed.
- I. Native Vegetation: Plants identified as naturally occurring and historically found within

the City of Bandon.

- J. Natural Resource Enhancement: A modification of a natural resource to improve its quality. Non-conforming: A structure or use that does not conform to the standards of this ordinance but has been in continuous existence from prior to the date of adoption of this ordinance up to the present. Non-conforming uses are not considered violations and are generally allowed to continue, although expansion, re-construction, or substantial improvements are regulated.
- K. Non-Significant Wetland: A wetland mapped on the City of Bandon Local Wetlands Inventory which does not meet the primary criteria of the Oregon Division of State Lands Administrative Rules, OAR Chapter 141 (July 1996 or as amended), for Identifying Significant Wetlands. For additional criteria information please refer to Statewide Planning Goal 5 the City of Bandon Local Wetland Inventory.
- L. Oregon Freshwater Wetland Assessment Methodology (OFWAM): A wetland function and quality assessment methodology developed by the Oregon Division of State Lands.
- M. Qualified Professional: An individual who has proven expertise and vocational experience in a given natural resource field. A qualified professional conducting a wetland delineation must have the delineation approved by the Oregon Division of State Lands.
- N. Reviewing Body: The City of Bandon.
- O. Shrubs: Woody vegetation usually greater than 3 feet but less than 20 feet tall, including multi-stemmed, bushy shrubs and small trees and saplings.
- P. Significant Wetland: A wetland mapped on the City of Bandon *Local Wetlands Inventory* which meets the primary criteria of the Oregon Division of State Lands Administrative Rules, OAR Chapter 141 (July 1996 or as amended), for Identifying Significant Wetlands. For additional criteria information refer to Statewide Planning Goal 5 and the City of Bandon Local Wetland Inventory. State and Federal Natural Resource Agency: Oregon Division of State Lands, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Environmental Quality.
- Q. Stream: A channel such as a river or creek that carries flowing surface water, including perennial streams and intermittent streams with defined channels, and excluding man-made irrigation and drainage channels.
- R. Structure: A building or other major improvement that is built, constructed or installed, not including minor improvements, such as fences, utility poles, flagpoles, or irrigation system components that are not customarily regulated through zoning ordinances.
- S. Substantial Improvement: Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure either:
 - 1. Before the improvement or repair is started, or
 - 2. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition “substantial improvement” is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.The term does not, however, include either:
 - 3. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
 - 4. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

- T. Trees: A woody plant 6 inches or greater in diameter at breast height and 20 feet or taller.
- U. Variance: A grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance, which permits activity in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by this ordinance.
- V. Wetland: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Based on the above definition, three major factors characterize a wetland: hydrology, substrate, and biota.
- W. Wetland Boundary: The edges of a wetland as delineated by a qualified professional.

17.102.020 Wetland protection

A. Determination of Local Significance for Wetlands

Prior to alteration or development of any property or parcel containing a wetland area identified in the *Local Wetlands Inventory*, a determination of local significance shall have been made. Locally significant wetlands are determined by OAR 141-86-350, including any optional wetlands adopted by the City Council as locally significant. If an assessment according to the Oregon Freshwater Wetland Assessment Methodology is necessary to determine local significance pursuant to OAR 141-86-350, it shall be the responsibility of the property owner and/or developer, if such an assessment has not been previously performed by the City of Bandon or others, and subject to acceptance and approval of the Reviewing Body.

B. Applicability

- 1) The provisions of Section 17.102.020 shall be applied to any property or parcel containing a wetland identified as being locally significant. The provisions shall apply regardless of whether or not a building permit, development permit, or zoning compliance is required, and do not provide any exemption from state or federal regulations. For riparian corridors located adjacent to wetlands, the provisions of Chapter 17.102.030 shall also be applied.
- 2) Applications for plan reviews, development permits, zoning compliance, and plans for proposed public facilities on parcels containing a significant wetland, or a portion thereof, shall contain the following:
 - (a) A jurisdictional delineation of the wetland boundary, approved by the Oregon Division of State Lands.
 - (b) A to-scale drawing that clearly delineates the wetland boundary, existing trees 6" or greater in diameter 4' above the ground, and existing major plant communities and their location.
- 3) When reviewing development permits, zoning compliance, or plan review applications for properties containing a significant wetland, or portion thereof, the Reviewing Body shall consider how well the proposal satisfies the purpose statement in Section 17.102.010, "Purpose", in addition to any other required approval criteria.
- 4) The Planning Commission shall be the Reviewing Body for applications requiring exceptions to the provisions herein pertaining to significant wetlands, pursuant to Section 17.102.020.
- 5) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to properties or parcels that have received approval for land use permits, plan reviews, building permits or variances prior to the enactment of this Chapter.

C. Variance. A request to deviate the requirements of this chapter may be submitted for

consideration by the Planning Commission. A variance request may be approved as long as equal or better protection of the wetland will be ensured through a plan for restoration, enhancement, or similar means, and if applicable permits from the Oregon Division of State Lands and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are obtained. In no case shall activities prohibited in Section 17.102.020(E) occupy more than 25% of the wetland. Granting of a Variance requires that the property owner submit findings that:

1. the proposed development requires deviation from the wetland standards; and
2. strict adherence to the wetland standards would effectively preclude a use of the parcel that could be reasonably expected to occur in the zone, and
3. that the property owner would be precluded a substantial property right enjoyed by the majority of the property owners in the vicinity
4. In all cases, the Planning Commission shall determine whether the proposal is seeking the minimum intrusion into the wetland necessary for the proposal.

D. Delineation of Resource.

1. Preparation/Criteria. An applicant subject to this section shall first delineate the resource. A delineation is a more precise, site-specific determination of the location of the resource prepared by a qualified professional. The delineation shall include a map showing the delineated wetland boundary. The applicant shall also submit any approvals obtained by Natural Resource Agencies.
2. Review of Delineation. The Planning Director or their designee shall compare the applicant's delineation maps with the 2003 Local Wetlands Inventory, and may inspect staked, delineated resource boundaries. The Planning Director or their designee shall approve the delineation if he finds that the delineated boundary accurately reflects the location of the resource. If the Planning Director or their designee finds that the evidence is contradictory or does not support the proposed delineation, he shall deny the delineation. In the alternative, the Director may continue the application for additional information if:
 - a. The applicant agrees to conduct a new delineation by a qualified professional at the applicant's expense; and
 - b. The applicant waives the applicable statutory deadline for completing a local decision on the application for the period of time necessary to conduct the new delineation.

Decisions made by the City of Bandon under this chapter do not supersede the authority of state or federal agencies, which may regulate or have an interest in the activity in question. It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that any other necessary state or federal permits or clearances are obtained.

3. Adjustment of Wetland Boundaries to Reflect Approved Delineation. An approved delineated boundary shall replace the boundary in the LWI for the purposes of reviewing the development proposal for compliance with this chapter. If and when the proposed development receives final approval, including resolution of any appeals, the wetlands boundary shall be modified to be consistent with the delineated boundary.
4. Re-delineation not Required; Exceptions. An applicant for a development of land that includes a jurisdictional wetland shall not be required to delineate the resource pursuant to this section if the resource has been previously delineated pursuant to an earlier development application, if the delineation has been approved by the Oregon Division of State Lands or the Army Corps of Engineers, and if the delineation is less than 5 years old.
5. Exception: The Planning Director or their designee may require a new delineation

- if:
 - a. The applicant desires to demonstrate that the previously delineated boundary is no longer accurate;
 - b. There is evidence of a substantial change in circumstances on the property that has affected the location of the resource as previously delineated; or
 - c. The City Council has adopted new delineation standards or requirements since the previous delineation.

E. Prohibited Activities Within Significant Wetlands

The following activities are prohibited within significant wetlands except as may be permitted in Section 17.102.020(F)(2).

1. Placement of structures or impervious surfaces, including septic drainfields, fences, decks, etc.
2. Excavation, grading, fill, or removal of vegetation, except for perimeter mowing for fire protection purposes. Non-native vegetation may be replaced with native plants.
3. Expansion of existing non-native landscaping, such as lawn, in existence prior to the adoption of this chapter.
4. Dumping, piling, or disposal of refuse, yard debris, or other material.
5. Application of chemicals such as herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers unless applied in accordance with state and/or federal regulations.

F. Permitted Activities Within Significant Wetlands

1. The following activities, and maintenance thereof, are permitted within a significant wetland if applicable permits from the Oregon Division of State Lands and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are obtained.
 - a. Wetland restoration and rehabilitation activities.
 - b. Restoration and enhancement of native vegetation, including the addition of canopy trees; cutting of trees which pose a hazard due to a threat of falling; or removal of non-native vegetation if replaced with native plant species at the same amount of coverage or density.
 - c. Normal farm practices, other than structures, in existence prior to the date of adoption of the provisions herein.
2. The following activities, and maintenance thereof, are permitted within a significant wetland if the activity meets the requirements of 17.102.020(J) "Mitigation Requirements", if no other options or locations are feasible, if designed to minimize intrusion into the wetland, and if applicable permits from the Oregon Division of State Lands and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are obtained.
 - a. Utilities or other public improvements.
 - b. Streets, roads, or bridges where necessary for access or crossings.
 - c. Multi-use paths, accessways, trails, picnic areas, or interpretive and educational displays and overlooks, including benches and outdoor furniture.
 - d. Replacement of a permanent legal nonconforming structure in existence at the date of adoption of the provisions herein with a structure in the same location, if it does not disturb additional wetland area.
 - e. Expansion of a permanent legal nonconforming structure in existence at the date of adoption of the provisions herein, if the expansion area is not

within the significant wetland.

G. Conservation and Maintenance of Significant Wetlands

When approving applications for plan reviews, development permits, or zoning compliance for properties containing a wetland protection area, or portion thereof, the Reviewing Body shall assure long term conservation and maintenance of the wetland through one of the following methods:

1. The area shall be protected in perpetuity by a conservation easement recorded on deeds and plats prescribing the conditions and restrictions set forth and any imposed by state or federal permits; or,
2. The area shall be protected in perpetuity through ownership and maintenance by a private non-profit association by conditions, covenants, and restrictions (CC&R's) prescribing the conditions and restrictions and any imposed by state or federal permits; or,
3. The area shall be transferred by deed to a willing public agency or private conservation organization with a recorded conservation easement prescribing the conditions and restrictions set forth and any imposed by state or federal permits; or,
4. The area shall be protected through other appropriate mechanisms acceptable to the City of Bandon, which ensure long-term protection and maintenance.

H. Mitigation

Mitigation is a way of repairing or compensating for adverse impacts to the functions and values of a natural resource caused by development. Mitigation may consist of resource area creation, restoration, or enhancement. Some examples of mitigation actions are enhancement of existing wetlands, replanting trees, and restoring streamside and/or wetland vegetation where it is disturbed. Recognizing that true replacement of functioning or complex natural resource system is difficult and can take many years, mitigation is discouraged by first requiring that avoidance of development siting within the resource be explored. Then, if that is not possible, actions should be taken to minimize the damage to the resource.

I. Progressive Mitigation Steps Required

The Reviewing Body shall permit development only if it finds that the following progressive steps have been met:

1. Step #1 - Avoidance: The applicant shall endeavor to avoid detrimental impacts to the wetland altogether by providing alternative site plans along with the development proposal demonstrating that alternative designs have been explored. If disturbance of a wetland is proposed, the applicant shall first demonstrate that intrusion into the wetland area cannot be avoided by a reduction in the size or configuration of the proposed development or by changes in the design that would avoid adverse effects on the resource while still allowing development of the property.
2. Step #2 - Minimization: If the applicant has endeavored to avoid detrimental impacts to the wetland, and the Reviewing Body finds that detrimental impacts cannot be avoided, then the applicant shall minimize impacts by demonstrating that:
 - a. Alternative and significantly different site plans and development locations on the subject site have been considered, and that the alternative chosen is the least environmentally damaging; and
 - b. When mitigation is proposed, there will be no net loss of wetland area, function, or values as a result of development actions.

J. Mitigation Requirements

1. Mitigation Plan. When mitigation is proposed or required as part of a development application, the applicant shall provide a mitigation plan prepared by a qualified professional that:
 - a. Demonstrates compliance with OAR 141-85-005 through 090 and this section.
 - b. Includes a maintenance and monitoring plan to ensure the viability of the mitigation over time. As part of the monitoring plan, the applicant or other legally responsible agent shall provide an annual report to the Planning Director or their designee on October 31st of each year for a 5-year period. The report shall be prepared by a qualified professional and shall document site conditions with narrative and pictures.
 - c. Provisions for regular maintenance and periodic monitoring of the mitigation site at the applicant's expense. Failure to comply with an approved mitigation plan shall be deemed a violation of this chapter and a public nuisance and may be enforced pursuant to Chapter 8.12.
2. If a Division of State Lands (DSL) wetland permit, Army Corp. of Engineers, or other State or Federal permit is also required, the City shall not issue a permit until all applicable State and Federal wetland permit approvals have been obtained.
3. Mitigation shall be completed prior to a final inspection, issuance of final occupancy permit, or acceptance of a public improvement, or to a point stipulated by the Reviewing Body.
4. On-site mitigation is required where possible, taking into consideration the existing natural and human-made features of a site. If the review authority finds that on-site mitigation is not possible, then off-site mitigation shall be permitted according to the following priorities:
 - a. Within the same drainage system and within the City limits; or
 - b. Outside of the drainage system, but inside the City limits; or
 - c. Outside the drainage system and City limits, but within the Bandon Urban Growth Boundary.
5. When wetland mitigation is proposed the Reviewing Body shall require minimum mitigation ratios (area of wetland created or enhanced to area of wetland lost) as follows:
 - a. Wetlands Restoration - 1:1 ratio
 - b. Wetlands Creation - 1.5:1 ration
 - c. Wetlands Enhancement - 3:1 ratio
6. Vegetation restoration shall be required to mitigate the loss of plant communities disturbed by development activities. Restoration vegetation shall be required for all mitigation projects, including trees, shrubs, and ground cover plants as identified on the Restoration Plants List (on file in the Planning Department). The restoration plant community chosen shall recreate a diverse and healthy environment compatible with the resource.
7. Initial 5-Year Bonding Period.
 - a. The applicant or property owner of a development subject to an approved mitigation plan shall post a performance bond or a letter of credit to the City that is equal to 120% of the value of the improvements installed pursuant to the plan for a 5-year period. The bond shall be posted prior the issuance of development permits to ensure the success of mitigation improvements and the survival of plant materials.

- b. The performance bond or the letter of credit will be released by the City after 5 years upon receiving proof that the mitigation measures have been successfully implemented according to approved plans from DSL or the Corps of Engineers. Following release of the financial guarantee, the appropriate party will be responsible for maintenance of the resource.
- c. If mitigation improvements fail during the bonding period and responsible party does not replace said improvements after notification by the City, the bond shall be forfeited and shall be used by the City to correct the problem pursuant to the approved mitigation plan and the conditions of approval.
- d. Property owners of individual tax lots that are lots of record, which are zoned for single family residential use, are not large enough to be further divided, and were in existence prior to the date this section becomes effective shall be exempt from these bonding requirements.

K. Wetlands Notification to Oregon Division of State Lands

The Oregon Division of State Lands shall be notified of all applications to the City of Bandon for development activities, including applications for plan authorizations, development permits, or building permits, and of development proposals by the City of Bandon, that may affect any wetlands, creeks, or waterways identified on the *Local Wetlands Inventory*.

17.102.035 Protection during construction

The applicant shall be required to submit a resource protection plan prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities that may affect wetlands or riparian corridors. The plan shall be submitted and approved by the Planning Director or their designee and must contain methods ensuring that the resource is not disturbed during construction, which includes both physical barriers such as fencing and methods to ensure that no runoff or other surface impacts affect the resource. The approved plan shall be implemented and maintained until such time as the Planning Director or their designee deems it is no longer necessary. Failure to implement and/or maintain the approved plan will result in an immediate stop work order and possible abatement in accordance with Chapter 16.04.

17.104.040 Plan amendment option

Any owner of property affected by this chapter, as designated in the comprehensive plan, may apply for a quasi-judicial comprehensive plan amendment. This amendment must be based on a specific development proposal. The effect of the amendment would be to remove the significant wetland or riparian corridor designation from all or a portion of the property. The applicant shall demonstrate that such an amendment is justified by completing an Economic, Social, Environmental, and Energy (ESEE) consequences analysis prepared in accordance with OAR 660-23-040. If the application is approved, then the ESEE analysis shall be incorporated by reference into the Bandon Comprehensive Plan, and the Bandon Wetland and Riparian Corridor Map shall be amended accordingly. The ESEE analysis shall adhere to the following requirements and shall be submitted in accordance with Chapter 14 of the Bandon Comprehensive Plan:

The ESEE analysis must demonstrate to the ultimate satisfaction of the Bandon City Council that the adverse economic consequences of not allowing the conflicting use are sufficient to justify the loss, or partial loss, of the resource. The City should confer with the Department of Land Conservation and Development prior to making their ultimate decision.

1. The ESEE analysis must demonstrate why the use cannot be located on buildable land outside of the resource and that no other sites within the City of Bandon can meet the specific needs of the proposed use.
2. The ESEE analysis shall be prepared by a qualified professional experienced in the preparation of Goal 5 ESEE analyses, with review and approval by the City and DLCD.

Chapter 17.103

RIPARIAN CORRIDOR PROTECTION

Sections

- 17.103.010 Applicability
- 17.103.020 Exemptions
- 17.103.030 Permitted Activities within Riparian Corridors
- 17.103.040 Permitted Activities within Riparian Corridors
- 17.103.050 Exceptions (Setback Adjustments and Variances)
- 17.103.060 Protection During Construction

17.103.010 Applicability

- A. Riparian protection shall be applied to the riparian corridors as identified in the Riparian Inventory of the Comprehensive Plan, maintained in the City of Bandon Planning Department, which is incorporated herein by reference, and includes the following:
 - 1. A corridor one hundred (100) feet wide, centered on the following segments of the following creeks:
 - a. Johnson Creek - from the City Limits west of Highway 101 to the Statutory Vegetation Line.
 - b. Gross Creek - Main Stem - from 13th Street SW to Edison Avenue.
 - c. Gross Creek - West Branch - from 4th Street SW to Jetty Road.
 - d. Tupper Creek - from Queen Anne Court to the Statutory Vegetation Line.
 - 2. A corridor fifty (50) feet wide, centered on the following segment of the following creeks:
 - a. Spring Creek - from Ohio Avenue NE to the Bandon Marsh National Wildlife Refuge on the Coquille River.
 - b. Gross Creek - West Fork - from 13th Street SW to intersection with Gross Creek Main Stem south of 11th Street.
 - 3. Ferry Creek
The significant riparian corridor along the portion of Ferry Creek that runs through the Locally Significant Wetland of Ferry Creek will extend to the edge of the wetland. The Riparian corridor along portions of Ferry Creek that are not Locally Significant Wetland, shall be protected as follows:
 - a. Ferry Creek - Main Stem - from Highway 101 (2nd Street SE) to the south side of 3rd Street SE a corridor of (50) feet wide, centered on the creek.
 - b. Ferry Creek - Main Stem - from the south side of 3rd Street SE at Grand Avenue southwesterly approximately 300 feet to the point in the alley between 4th and 5th Streets, mid-block between Grand and Harlem Avenues a corridor one hundred (100) feet wide, centered on the creek.
 - c. *Ferry Creek -Tributary - from the Ferry Creek - Main Stem in the vicinity of 5th Street between North Avenue and Michigan Avenue, south to the City limits, a corridor one hundred (100) feet wide, centered on the creek.*
- B. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply whether or not a plan review, zoning compliance, or land development permit is required, and do not provide any exemption

from any state or federal regulations. For locally significant wetland located within riparian corridors, the provisions of Chapter 17.102 shall also apply.

- C. Applications for plan reviews, land development permits, and zoning compliance, and plans for public facilities proposed to be located on parcels containing a riparian corridor, or portion thereof, shall contain a to-scale drawing that clearly delineates the riparian corridor on the entire parcel or parcels, if the City Manager or Community Development Director determines that the riparian corridor could be affected by the proposal.
- D. Any use or structure lawfully existing on the date of adoption of this Chapter is permitted within the riparian corridor and may continue at a similar level and manner as existed on the date of adoption, subject to the provisions of 17.103.020.
- E. The Planning Commission shall be the Reviewing Body for applications for exceptions, setback adjustments, and variances to the provisions herein pertaining to Riparian Corridors.
- F. In making any determination or decision under this Chapter, the Reviewing Body may consult with, or seek recommendations from, any other local, state, or federal agency or authority.

17.103.020 Exemptions

The restrictions imposed by this Chapter do not apply to the maintenance, repair, or reconstruction of any structure, building, or use, or portion thereof, which is located within a riparian setback area either on the effective date of this Chapter or subsequently allowed pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, and which is damaged, destroyed, or removed by any means whatsoever, provided such maintenance, repair, or reconstruction shall not result in a greater intrusion into the riparian setback area than existed at the time of such damage, destruction, or removal.

17.103.030 Prohibited Activities within Riparian Corridors

The following activities are prohibited within a riparian corridor, except as may be allowed pursuant to 17.103.050:

- A. Placement of structures or impervious surfaces, including fences, decks, etc.
- B. Excavation, grading, fill, stream alteration or diversion, or removal of native vegetation, except for perimeter mowing for fire protection purposes.
- C. Expansion of pre-existing non-native ornamental vegetation such as lawn.
- D. The utilization of herbicides or pesticides, except as specifically approved by the City on an individual case-by-case basis. Approval for the use of herbicides or pesticides shall require that they be applied in full compliance with manufacturer's instructions and all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.

17.103.040 Permitted Activities within Riparian Corridors

The following activities, and maintenance thereof, shall be permitted within a riparian corridor, provided they are designed to minimize impact on, and intrusion into, the riparian corridor, and provided all applicable City, State, and Federal permits have been obtained:

- A. Waterway restoration and rehabilitation activities such as channel widening, realignment

to add meander, bank grading, terracing, reconstruction of road crossings, or water flow improvements.

- B. Restoration and enhancement of native vegetation, including the addition of canopy trees, cutting of trees which pose a hazard, and removal of non-native vegetation. Removal of trees and native vegetation shall be avoided during construction except as determined by the Reviewing Body to be absolutely necessary to accommodate the construction. The existing grade of the land shall be restored after construction.
- C. Streets, roads, driveways, and paths; provided that bridges, arched culverts, or box culverts with a natural bottom shall be used at the stream crossing. The lower lip of any culvert must meet the channel bed at or below grade. The number of channel crossings shall be minimized through use of shared access for abutting lots wherever possible.
- D. Drainage facilities, utilities, and irrigation pumps, as approved by the City.

17.103.050 Exceptions (Setback Adjustments and Variances)

A request for an exception, which shall be either a “setback adjustment” or “variance” as provided herein, to reduce or deviate from the riparian corridor boundary provisions of this Chapter may be submitted to the Planning Commission.

- A. In all cases, the applicant shall supply sufficient information regarding the proposed development to allow the Commission to make a determination regarding the impact on riparian resources. This information shall include, but is not limited to a plot plan showing the center of the creek and the top of bank, the riparian corridor boundary, the extent to which the proposed development will extend into the riparian corridor, uses that will occur within the corridor, the existing vegetation and the extent of vegetation removal, characteristics (type, size, and density) of existing and proposed vegetation, any proposed alterations to topography or drainage patterns, and existing uses or structures on the property and any potential impacts they could have on the riparian resource.
- B. The removal of native vegetation shall be limited to the amount necessary to accommodate the proposed use. Any vegetation removed in excess of this standard shall be replaced with native species.
- C. In all cases, the Planning Commission shall determine whether the applicant has demonstrated that the proposal is seeking the minimum intrusion into the riparian corridor is unnecessary, the proposal may be modified or denied.
- D. **Setback Adjustment**
 - 1. **Qualifying Lots:** Lots on which the riparian setback required by this Chapter exceeds any other setbacks in a particular yard, and which, when combined with other yard setbacks, results in a building depth area of 20 feet or less or a building envelope of 1600 square feet or less.
 - 2. **Setback Reduction Limitations:** Reductions to the riparian setback shall be the minimum necessary to create a building depth of 50 feet or a building envelope of 1600 square feet, whichever requires a lesser reduction of the setback, provided the reduction shall not result in a structure being located closer than 25 feet from the center of the creek in a 100 ft. wide riparian corridor, or 12.5 feet from the center of the creek in a 50 ft. wide riparian corridor. Additional reductions of setbacks shall require a variance.
- E. **Variance**

In cases where the provision for a setback adjustment is not sufficient to provide the necessary building area contained in 17.102.050.D, a property owner may request a variance to

the riparian setback, which shall be filed and processed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 16.36 of the Bandon Municipal Code. In addition to meeting those requirements, granting of a variance to the riparian setback requires that the property owner submit findings that:

1. the proposed development requires deviation from the riparian standards; and
2. strict adherence to the riparian setback and other applicable standards would effectively preclude a use of the parcel that could be reasonably expected to occur in the zone, and that the property owner would be precluded a substantial property right enjoyed by the majority of property owners in the vicinity; and
3. The provisions of 17.102.050.D are sufficient to remedy the hardship.

17.103.060 Protection During Construction

When determined by the City Manager or Community Development Director that any proposed activity could impact a riparian corridor, the applicant for approval shall be required to submit a resource protection plan prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities. The plan shall be submitted and approved by the City and must contain methods ensuring that the riparian resources are not disturbed during construction. These methods could include, but are not necessarily limited to, physical barriers such as fencing, and methods to ensure that no runoff, erosion, or other construction activities impact the resource. The approved plan shall be implemented and maintained until such time as the City deems it is no longer necessary.

Chapter 17.104

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Sections:

- 17.104.010 Zone boundaries.
- 17.104.020 General provisions regarding accessory uses.
- 17.104.030 Projections from buildings.
- 17.104.040 Maintenance of minimum requirements.
- 17.104.050 General exception to lot size requirements.
- 17.104.060 General exception to yard requirements.
- 17.104.080 Access.
- 17.104.090 Vision clearance area.
- 17.104.100 Mobile Food Units

Ordinance History: 1652,1657

17.104.010 Zone boundaries.

Unless otherwise specified, zone boundaries are section or subdivision lines, lot lines, the ordinary high-water line or the center line of streets, alleys, railroad right-of-way, or such lines extended. Where a zone boundary divides a land parcel under a single ownership into two zones, the entire parcel shall be placed in the zone that accounts for the greater area of the lot by the adjustment of the boundaries, provided the boundary adjustment is a distance of less than twenty (20) feet. If the adjustment involves a distance of more than twenty (20) feet, the procedure for a zone change shall be followed.

17.104.020 General provisions regarding accessory uses.

A. Accessory Uses: accessory uses shall comply with all requirements for the primary use except where specifically modified by this title and shall comply with the following limitations:

1. No sales shall be made from a greenhouse or hothouse maintained as accessory to a dwelling.
2. A home occupation, when conducted as an accessory use to a dwelling in a residential zone, shall be subject to the following limitations:
 - a. No exterior display shall be permitted.
 - b. Exterior signs shall be restricted to those generally permitted in the zoning district in which the home occupation is located.
 - c. No exterior storage of materials shall be permitted.
 - d. There shall be no other exterior indication of the home occupation or variation from the residential character of the principal building.

B. Accessory Dwellings: Accessory Dwellings are allowed as permitted uses in the following zones: R-1, R-2, CD-1, CD-3, CD-R1, CD-R2. Accessory dwellings shall comply with all requirements of the primary use except where specifically modified by the title and shall comply with the following limitations:

1. Accessory Dwelling Units are prohibited from use as a Vacation Rental Dwelling in all zones. Accessory Dwelling Units are also prohibited on properties designated as Vacation Rental Dwellings.

2. Attached and detached Accessory Dwelling shall not exceed 900 square feet of floor area, or 60 percent of the primary dwelling's floor area, whichever is smaller. However, Accessory Dwellings that result from the conversion of a level or floor (e.g., basement, attic, or second story) may occupy the entire level or floor, even if the floor area of the Accessory Dwelling would be more than 900 square feet.
3. Development of an Accessory Dwelling Unit shall require the payment of a system development charge of \$5,500
4. Detached Accessory Dwelling Units shall have electric meters separate from the primary residence. For attached Accessory Dwelling Units, separate metering is optional.
5. Accessory Dwellings shall not be subject to the architectural feature requirement of of underlying zone.

17.104.025 Fence and wall standards

- A. Front yard. A fence or wall located in a required front yard shall not be more than four (4) feet tall measured from curb elevation. When no curb elevation has been established, the height shall be measured from the established center line grade of the street abutting the yard concerned.
- B. Rear yard. A rear yard fence or wall shall not be more than eight (8) feet tall.
- C. Side yard. A side yard or wall shall not be more than six (6) feet.
- D. Height measurement. Fence or wall height is measured from the ground to the top of the highest part of the fence or wall, including posts, caps or other projections, but not including gates or arbors.
- E. Retaining wall. These standards do not apply to a device used to buttress earth, such as a retaining wall or riprap.
- F. Fences and walls are deemed accessory uses which serve the purpose of enclosing unroofed areas outside buildings. Any fence, wall or hedge must comply with vision clearance requirements. In a commercial or industrial district, notwithstanding the yard requirements, a fence, wall, hedge or other like screening device may be required by the City as a condition of the approval of a proposed improvement on a lot abutting, or across the street or alley from, an adjacent property in a residential district if the City finds that such screening is necessary to prevent an unreasonable interference with the use and enjoyment of the residential lot.
- G. Gates are prohibited on public or private streets, which serve more than two lots, parcels, or dwellings.

17.104.030 Projections from buildings.

- A. Cornices, eaves, canopies, sunshades, gutters, chimneys, flues, belt courses, leaders, sills, pilasters, lintels, ornamental features and other similar architectural features shall not project more than eighteen (18) inches into a required yard.
- B. Porches, decks, steps, and similar open structures not exceeding 30 inches in height may encroach into setbacks, provided they maintain a minimum five-foot setback, vision clearance requirements, and do not conflict with utilities or other easements.

17.104.040 Maintenance of minimum requirements.

No lot area, yard or other open space, or required off-street parking or loading area, existing on or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title, shall be reduced

below the minimums required by this title; nor shall any lot area, yard or other open space or off-street parking or loading area which is required by this title for one use be used as the lot area, yard or other open space or off-street parking or loading area required for any other use, except as provided in Section 17.96.040(D).

17.104.050 General exception to lot size requirements.

- A. A parcel or lot which does not meet the current lot size requirements of the zone in which the property is located may be developed, provided that all other requirements of the zone are met.
- B. If a property owner desires to proceed with constructing an improvement on all or part of a parcel or contiguous subdivision lots, no portion of the property amounting to less than the whole property, shall be sold, divided or separated without the written permission of the City. This requirement shall be set forth in a Real Property Covenant and Restriction document which shall be filed at the County as a deed restriction.

17.104.060 General exception to yard requirements.

- A. Subject to the requirements of subsection B of this section, the following exceptions to the front yard requirement for a dwelling are authorized for a lot in any zone:
 - 1. If there are dwellings on both abutting lots with a front yard of less than the required depth for the zone, the front yard for the lot need not exceed the average front yard of the abutting dwellings.
 - 2. If there is a dwelling on one abutting lot with a front yard of less than the required depth for the zone, the front yard for the lot need not exceed a depth of one-half way between the front yard depth of the abutting lot and the required front yard depth.
- B. No yard abutting Beach Loop shall be less than fifteen (15) feet.

17.104.080 Access.

- A. All lots shall abut a street other than an alley for a width of at least forty (40) feet.
- B. The number of access locations onto highways and arterial streets from any development shall be minimized whenever possible through the use of common driveways or side streets common to more than one development and interior vehicle circulation design.
- C. Highway access shall be coordinated with the Oregon Department of Transportation.

17.104.090 Vision clearance area.

No vision clearance area shall contain planting, walls, structures or temporary or permanent obstructions exceeding two and one-half feet in height measured from the top of the curb or, where no curb exists, grade at the property line.

- A. Residential driveways shall have a minimum vision clearance area formed by the intersection of the driveway center line, the street right-of-way line and a straight line joining said lines through points twenty (20) feet from their intersection. This measurement will form a triangle which will be used to calculate the vision clearance area.

- B. Commercial driveways shall have a minimum vision clearance area formed by the intersection of the driveway center line, the street right-of-way line and a straight line joining said lines through points thirty (30) feet from their intersection. This measurement will form a triangle which will be used to calculate the vision clearance area.
- C. Street intersections shall have a minimum vision clearance area formed by the intersecting streets measuring a line along each pavement edge and a straight line joining said lines through points thirty (30) feet from their intersection. This measurement will form a triangle which will be used to calculate the vision clearance area.
- D. Trees shall be allowed within the vision clearance area, provided no portion of a tree except the main trunk shall be located between a height of two and one-half and a height of eight feet.

17.104.100 Mobile Food Units.

- A. No Mobile Food Unit (MFU) shall operate in the City of Bandon unless proper permitting has been obtained from all local and state agencies.
- B. MFUs shall only be permitted on private property in the C-2 and LI zones, subject to property owner approval.
- C. Applicants for MFU(s) shall be required to obtain Zoning Compliance approval from the Planning Department, which will be processed as a Type I (single MFU) or Type II (MFU Pod) application. The application shall include a to-scale site plan showing property dimensions, setbacks, existing structures, size and placement of MFU(S), accessory structures including trash receptacles and seating areas, surfacing materials, parking, and all permanent and non-permanent utility connections. The application shall also include signed permission from the property owner, elevation drawings or photos of the MFU, and the required review fee.
- D. MFUs shall comply with the following approval criteria:
 - a. No part of the MFU shall impede vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
 - b. MFUs shall not occupy more than 15 percent of a required off-street parking area.
 - c. MFUs shall be fully moveable. Wheels must remain inflated, the Unit must be attached to an engine or a trailer tongue that attaches to a vehicle that moves, and no permanent connections to any utilities are allowed.
 - d. At least one trash receptacle shall be provided. The MFU owner shall be responsible for disposal of trash and general site-clean-up daily.
 - e. Single MFUs must be self-contained. Water and sewer service are not available. Food Unit Pods may install water and sewer with the proper payment of System Development Charges and approval from the Public Works Department.
 - f. Accessory and/or temporary structures shall meet all requirements of the underlying zone, vision clearance requirements, and Chapter 15.28 Floodplain Development.

- g. Signage must be permanently affixed to MFU. No sandwich boards or portable signs are permitted.
 - h. Outdoor lighting shall be provided if not already adequately provided by an existing use. Lighting shall be subject to the Commercial Design Standards listed in 17.94.070.
 - i. Permitted hours of operation of an MFU shall be consistent with the host business or shall be set by the property owner as part of the application.
 - j. MFU pods may include restrooms, storage buildings, outdoor seating areas, and trash enclosures, provided they meet the requirements of the underlying zone. These structures shall be subject to the Commercial Design Standards listed in 17.94.060(B) Screening.
 - k. MFU pods shall meet the parking requirements for a commercial eating or drinking establishment and standards for parking lot construction, as described in 17.96.
- E. Once approved, MFUs must submit for an operating permit, which is required to be renewed annually, starting on January 1st of each year. This permit shall include the appropriate fee (set by Council), Certificate of Insurance, copy of Health Inspection, and Fire Inspection documentation.
- F. The permit issued shall be personal to the permittee only and is nontransferable. The permittee is responsible for compliance with all conditions of approval and will be subject to revocation if violations occur.
- G. Exemptions: Mobile Food Units that are operated as part of an approved farmers market or allowed under a special event permit are exempt from the provisions of this section.
- H. Failure to comply with any of the criteria above will result in revocation of the permit and compliance with Chapter 1.16 of the Bandon Municipal Code.
- I. The City Council has the right to repeal or amend this Chapter and thereby terminate or modify all MFU operations on private property.

Chapter 17.108

NONCONFORMING USES AND STRUCTURES

Sections:

- 17.108.010 Purpose
- 17.108.020 Non-conforming structure.
- 17.108.030 Non-conforming Fence
- 17.108.040 Non-conforming Lot
- 17.108.050 Non-conforming use.
- 17.108.060 Change of a non-conforming use.

17.108.010 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to establish the legal status of nonconforming uses, structures, fences, lots, and other site improvements by creating provisions to allow such structures, uses, fences, or lots to be maintained, altered, reconstructed, expanded or abated.

17.108.020 Nonconforming Structure.

- A. A non-conforming structure may be altered or extended if the alteration or extension conforms to the standard of this Title.
- B. A non-conforming structure may be rebuilt provided that the new structure does not deviate further from the requirements of this Title than the original structure and the new structure is constructed inside the property lines.
- C. If a non-conforming structure is removed, a property owner has two (2) years to receive a certificate of occupancy on the replacement of a non-conforming structure.
- D. A property owner shall be required to remove a non-conforming structure if the value of the structure is minimal (Under \$ 200.00)
- E. Nothing contained in this title shall require any change in the plans, construction, alteration or designated use of a structure for which a permit has been issued and construction work has commenced prior to the adoption of the ordinance codified in this title; except that if the building is nonconforming, or is intended for a nonconforming use, it shall be completed and in use within two years from the time the permit is issued.

17.108.030 Non-conforming Fence

A non-conforming fence may be replaced as originally built, provided that the fence is constructed inside the property lines of the lot and conforms to the vision clearance and utility requirements and construction is completed within one year.

17.108.040 Non-conforming Lot.

- A. A legally created parcel or lot which does not meet the current lot size requirements of the zone in which the property is located may be developed, provided that all other requirements of the zone are met.
- B. If a property owner desires to proceed with constructing an improvement on all or part of

a parcel or contiguous subdivision lots, no portion of the property amounting to less than the whole property, shall be sold, divided or separated without the written permission of the City. This requirement shall be set forth in a Real Property Covenant and Restriction document which shall be filed at the County as a deed restriction. [Moved from 17.104.050 General exception to lot size requirements.]

17.108.050 Non-conforming Use.

- A. If a Non-conforming use involving a structure is discontinued from use for a period of one-year, further use of the property shall be for a conforming use.
- B. If a Non-conforming use not involving a structure is discontinued for a period of six months, further use of the property shall be for a conforming use.
- C. The extension of a nonconforming use to a portion of a structure which was arranged or designed for the nonconforming use at the time the ordinance codified in this title was adopted shall not be considered an extension of a nonconforming use.
- D. The change of ownership, tenancy, or management of a non-conforming use shall not affect its non-conforming status, provided that the use, extent, and intensity of use does not change.
- E. If a Non-conforming use is replaced by another use, the new use shall conform to this title and shall not subsequently be replaced by a Non-conforming use.
- F. If a Non-conforming use is discontinued for a period of one-year, further use of the property shall be for a conforming use.
- G. A Non-conforming use not involving a structure, or one involving a structure having an assessed value of less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00), shall be discontinued within two years from the date the ordinance codified in this title was adopted.

17.108.060 Change of a non-conforming use.

If a Non-conforming use is replaced by another use, the new use shall conform to this title and shall not subsequently be replaced by a Non-conforming use.

Chapter 17.118

ANNEXATION

Sections:

17.118.010	Purpose
17.118.015	Procedure
17.118.020	Application
17.118.025	Initiation by Council
17.118.030	Approval Standards
17.118.040	Boundaries
17.118.050	Statutory Procedure
17.118.060	Mapping

Ordinance History: No. 1543

17.118.010 Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the orderly transition and rezoning of land from Bandon's Urban Growth Boundary into the City Limits and to ensure the requirements of boundary changes, the provision of public facilities, and land use compatibility have been adequately addressed.

17.118.015 Procedure.

All annexations shall be processed in the same manner as a Comprehensive Plan Amendment, with the exception that the requirements of state law regarding annexations shall be met.

17.118.020 Application.

Except for annexations initiated by the council pursuant to section 17.118.025, application for annexation shall include the following information:

- A. Consent to annexation which is non-revokable for a period of one year from its date.
- B. Agreement to deposit an amount sufficient to retire any outstanding indebtedness of special districts defined in ORS 222.510.
- C. Boundary description and map prepared in accordance with ORS 308.225. Such description and map shall be prepared by a registered land surveyor. The boundaries shall be surveyed and monumented as required by statute subsequent to Council approval of the proposed annexation.
- D. Written findings addressing the criteria in 17.118.030.
- E. Application by the property owner for a zone change and Comprehensive Plan amendment.
- F. A fiscal impact analysis that clearly illustrates the fiscal impact that annexing the area will have on the finances of the City.
- G. The required fee set by resolution of the City Council.

17.118.025 Initiation by Council.

A proposal for annexation may be initiated by the Council on its own motion. The approval standards in section 17.118.030 shall apply. Provided, however, that in the case of annexation

where current or probable public health hazard due to lack of full City sanitary sewer or water services or the lot or lots proposed for annexation are an "island" completely surrounded by lands within the city limits, the only standards that apply shall be 17.118.030(A)

17.118.030 Approval standards.

An annexation may be approved if the proposed request for annexation conforms, or can be made to conform through the imposition of conditions, with the following approval criteria:

- A. The land is within the City's Urban Growth Boundary.
- B. The proposed zoning for the annexed area is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and a project, if proposed concurrently with the annexation, is an allowed use within the proposed zoning.
- C. The land is currently contiguous with the present City Limits.
- D. Adequate City facilities can and will be provided to and through the subject property, including water, sanitary sewer, and storm drainage. Unless the City has declared a moratorium based upon a shortage of water or sewer, it is recognized that adequate capacity exists system-wide for these facilities.
- E. The annexation is consistent with the annexation policies contained in the Comprehensive Plan.

17.118.040 Boundaries.

When an annexation is initiated by a private individual, the City Manager may include other parcels of property in the proposed annexation to make a boundary extension more logical and to avoid parcels of land which are not incorporated but are partially or wholly surrounded by the City of Bandon. The City Manager, in a report to the Planning Commission and Council, shall justify the inclusion of any parcels other than the parcel for which the petition is filed. The purpose of this section is to permit the Planning Commission and Council to make annexations extending the City's boundaries more logical and orderly.

17.118.050 Statutory procedure.

The applicant for the annexation shall also declare which procedure, under ORS Chapter 222, the applicant proposes that the City Council use, and supply evidence that the approval through this procedure is likely.

17.118.060 Mapping.

Within 2 months of adoption of the ordinance approving an annexation, the City shall cause the annexation to be included on the official zoning map of the City and shall provide to Coos County and the State of Oregon copies of the official map and ordinance approved by the City.