

Lane Code  
CHAPTER 16 CONTENTS

- 16.090 Definitions.
- 16.095 Compliance With LC Chapter 15, Roads.

DEVELOPMENTAL APPROVAL PROCEDURES

- 16.100 Development. Approval Procedures Relationship of Lane Code Chapter 14 into Lane Code Chapter 16.

### 16.090 Definitions.

**When a Term Is Not Defined.** Terms not defined in this section will have their ordinary accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged, Copyright 1981, Principal Copyright 1961, will be considered a standard reference for defining the meanings of terms not defined in this section or elsewhere in Lane Code. Where specific terms are not defined relating to marijuana and commercial uses in connection with recreational marijuana as regulated by state law, the definitions contained in Oregon Laws, Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR), Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) interpretation(s), and case law interpretations apply directly.

**Conflicting Definitions.** Where a term defined in section 13.030 is defined in another section of Lane Code or by other regulations or statutes referenced by this chapter, the term in this section will control.

**Definitions.** For the purposed of Chapter 16 of the Lane Code, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words and phrases mean:

(1) Acceptance. Received by and considered by the Director as sufficiently complete to begin processing according to the application or appeal review procedures of this chapter.

(2) Accepted Farming Practice. A mode of operation that is common to farms of a similar nature, necessary for the operation of such farms to obtain a profit in money, and customarily utilized in conjunction with farm use.

(3) Accessory. Incidental, appropriate and subordinate to the main use of a tract or structure.

(4) Accessory Structure. A detached structure, the use of which is customarily incidental to that of the primary structure or the primary use of the land and which is located on the same lot or parcel as the primary structure or use.

(5) Accretion. The build-up of land along a beach or shore by the deposition of waterborne or airborne sand, sediment, or other material.

(6) Agriculture. Synonymous with definition of "farm use."

(7) Agricultural Building Nothing in this Chapter is intended to authorize the application of a state structural specialty code to any agricultural building or equine facility.

(a) "Agricultural building" means a structure located on a farm or forest operation and used for:

(i) Storage, maintenance or repair of farm or forestry machinery and equipment;

(ii) The raising, harvesting and selling of crops or forest products;

(iii) The feeding, breeding, management and sale of, or the produce of, livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals or honeybees;

(iv) Dairying and the sale of dairy products;

(v) Any other agricultural, forestry or horticultural use or animal husbandry, or any combination thereof, including the preparation and storage of the produce raised on the farm for human use and animal use, the preparation and storage of forest products and the disposal by marketing or otherwise, of farm product or forest products.

(b) "Agricultural building" does not include:

(i) A dwelling;

(ii) A structure used for a purpose other than growing plants in which 10 or more persons are present at any one time;

(iii) A structure regulated by the State Fire Marshall pursuant to ORS chapter 476;

(iv) A structure used by the public; or  
 (v) A structure subject to sections 4001 to 4127, title 42, United States Code (the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968), as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(c) "Equine facility" means a building located on a farm and used by the farm owner or the public for:

- (i) Stabling or training equines; or
- (ii) Riding lessons and training clinics;

(d) "Equine facility" does not include:

- (i) A dwelling;
- (ii) A structure in which more than 10 persons are present at any

one time;

(iii) A structure regulated by the State Fire Marshall pursuant to ORS chapter 476; or

(iv) A structure subject to sections 4001 to 4127, title 42, United States Code (the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968), as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

(e) A person may not convert an agricultural building authorized for a forest use or mixed farm and forest use to another use.

(8) Alter or Alteration. Any change, addition or modification in use construction or occupancy. For the purposes of LC 16.234 (NE-RCP), 16.235 (CE-RCP), 16.236 (DE-RCP), 16.237 (/SN-RCP), 16.238 (/PW-RCP), 16.239 (/NRC-RCP), 16.240 (/RD-RCP), 16.241 (/MD-RCP), 16.242 (/DMS-RCP), and 16.243 (/BD-RCP); "alteration" means any man-caused change in the environment, including physical, topographic, hydraulic, biological, or other similar environmental changes, or changes which affect water quality.

(9) Altered Shorelines. Shorelines with bulkheads, seawalls, riprap, or other physical structures, but do not include earthen, vegetated dikes.

(10) Amendment, Minor. A change to a preliminary plan, plat or map which:

(a) Does not change the number of lots or parcels created by the subdivision or partition;

(b) Does not "substantially enlarge or reduce" the boundaries of subdivided or partitioned area;

(c) Does not change the general location or amount of land devoted to a specific land use; or

(d) Includes only minor shifting of the proposed parcel or lot lines, location of buildings, proposed public or private streets, pedestrian ways, utility easements, parks or other public open spaces, septic tank drainfield locations and well locations.

(11) Amendment, Major. A change to preliminary plan, plat or map which is not a minor amendment.

(12) Anadromous. Referring to fish, such as salmon, which hatch in fresh water, migrate to ocean waters to grow and mature, and return to fresh waters to spawn.

(13) Animal Hospital. A place where animals or pets are given medical or surgical treatment and the boarding of animals is limited to short-term care incidental to the hospital use.

(14) Appearance. Submission of testimony or evidence in the proceeding, either oral or written. Appearance does not include a name or address on a petition.

(15) Approval Authority. A person, or a group of persons, given authority by Lane Code to review and/or make decisions upon certain applications according to the review procedures of Lane Code Chapter 14.

(16) Approximate Flood Hazard Study Area. Flood hazard areas as shown on the Federal Flood Hazard Boundary Maps where base flooding elevations have not been determined.

(17) Aquaculture. The raising, feeding, planting and harvesting of fish, shell fish or waterborne plants and associated facilities necessary for the use.

(18) Area. The surface included within any set of lines which may be further defined in square feet or acres, exclusive of County or local access public street.

(19) Area of Flood Hazard. The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent chance of flooding in any given year.

(20) Auxiliary. As used in the F-1 zone and F-2 zone, means a use or alteration of a structure or land that provides help or is directly associated with the conduct of a particular forest practice. An auxiliary structure is located on site, temporary in nature, and is not designed to remain for the forest's entire growth cycle from planting to harvesting. An auxiliary use is removed when a particular forest practice has concluded.

(21) Avulsion. A tearing away or separation by the force of water. Land which is separated from uplands or adjacent properties by the action of a stream or river cutting through the land to form a new stream bed.

(22) Base Flood. A flood that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

(23) Beach. Gently sloping area of loose material (e.g., sand, gravel and cobbles) that extends landward from the low waterline (of the uppermost line of wave and tidal action) to a point where there is a definite change in the material type or land form, or to the line of vegetation.

(24) Bed and Breakfast Accommodation. An accessory use to be carried on within a structure designed for and occupied as a single-family dwelling in which no more than five sleeping rooms are provided on a daily or weekly period, not to exceed 29 consecutive days, for the use of travelers or transients for a charge or fee. Meal service at a Bed and Breakfast Accommodation is limited to the preparation and service of breakfast, except on the same tract as a winery. Bed and Breakfast Accommodation is a Home Occupation where not specifically listed as a permitted or conditionally permitted use. If the Bed and Breakfast Accommodation is cited as a home occupation on the same tract as a Winery or Cider Business, two meals may be served per day to registered guests at either the Bed and Breakfast or at the Winery or Cider Business.

(25) Biofuel. The liquid, gaseous or solid fuels derived from biomass, that have been converted into processed fuel ready for use as energy by a biofuel producer's customers or for direct biomass energy use at a biofuel producer's site.

(26) Biomass. The organic matter that is available on a renewable or recurring basis and that is derived from:

(a) Forest or rangeland woody debris from harvesting or thinning conducted to improve forest or rangeland ecological health and reduce uncharacteristic stand replacing wildfire risk;

(b) Wood material from hardwood timber described in ORS 321.267(3);

(c) Agricultural residues;

(d) Offal and tallow from animal rendering;

(e) Food wastes collected as provided under ORS Chapter 459 or 459A;

(f) Yard or wood debris collected as provided under ORS chapter 459 or 459A;

(g) Wastewater solids; or

(h) Crops grown solely to be used for energy.

Biomass does not mean wood that has been treated with creosote pentachlorophenol, inorganic arsenic or other inorganic chemical compounds or waste, other than matter described above.

(27) Board. Board of County Commissioners of Lane County.

(28) Boarding of Horses. The boarding of horses for profit shall include the following:

(a) The stabling, feeding and grooming for a fee, or the renting of stalls for the care of horses not belonging to the owner of the property; and

(b) Related facilities, such as training arenas, corrals and exercise tracks. The boarding of horses for profit does not include the following:

(i) The mere pasturage of horses or the boarding of horses not owned by the property owner for the purpose of breeding with the owner's stock.

(ii) The incidental stabling of not more than four horses.

(iii) The boarding of horses for friends or guests where no charge is made.

(iv) Equestrian activities when the raising, feeding, training or grooming of horses is a farm use by the property owner of the land qualifying for farm assessment under regulations of the State Department of Revenue.

(29) Boarding House. A dwelling or part thereof, in which lodging is provided by the owner which equals or exceeds the limitations of a bed and breakfast accommodation.

(30) Bridge Crossings. The portion of a bridge spanning a waterway not including supporting structures or fill located in the waterway or adjacent wetlands.

(31) Bridge Crossing Support Structures. Piers, piling, and similar structures necessary to support a bridge span but not including fill for causeways or approaches.

(32) Building. The terms "building" and "structure" are synonymous, and mean something that which is framed, erected, constructed or placed to stand temporarily or permanently on a tract of land. This definition specifically includes a mobile home, manufactured home and accessories thereto, gas or liquid storage tanks principally above ground and revetments, rip-rap, boat docks or bridges. Driveways or walks not more than six inches higher than the ground on which they rest are not buildings. Retaining walls less than four (4) feet in height and fences not higher than six (6) feet are not considered buildings for the sake of general property line setbacks.

(33) Building Site. That portion of the lot, parcel or unpartitioned or unsubdivided tract of land upon which the building appurtenances are to be placed, or are already existing, including adequate areas for sewage disposal, light, air clearances, proper drainage, appropriate easements and, if applicable, other items required by the Lane Code.

(34) Camp. An area designed for organizational recreation which may include facilities such as; swimming pools, meeting halls and indoor shelters for recreation.

(35) Campground.

(a) An area designed for short-term recreational purposes and where facilities, except commercial activities such as grocery stores and laundromats, are provided to accommodate that use. Space for tents, campers, recreational vehicles and motor homes are allowed and permanent open air shelters (adirondacks) may be provided on the site by the owner of the development.

(b) Applicable to Nonimpacted Forest Lands Zone (F1, RCP), Impacted Forest Lands Zone (F-2, RCP), and Exclusive Farm Use Zone (EFU-RCP) only, an area devoted to overnight temporary use for vacation, recreational or emergency purposes, but not for residential purposes and is established on a site or is contiguous to lands with a park or other outdoor natural amenity that is accessible for recreational use by the occupants of the campground.

(36) Camping Vehicle Park. Synonymous with definition of Recreational Vehicle Park.

(37) Carrying Capacity. Level of use which can be accommodated and continued without irreversible impairment of natural resources productivity, the ecosystem and the quality of air, land, and water resources.

(38) Carrying Capacity Management. The management of coastal resources to ensure that public infrastructure systems are appropriately sized, located and managed so that the quality and productivity of the resource and other natural areas are protected.

(39) Cemetery. Land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes, including columbariums, crematoriums, mausoleums and mortuaries, when operated in conjunction with and within the boundary of such cemetery.

(40) Church. A building, together with its accessory buildings and uses, where persons regularly assemble for worship, and which building, together with its accessory buildings and uses, is maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain public worship. A church does not include a school.

(41) Clinic. Single or multiple offices for physicians, surgeons, dentists, chiropractors, osteopaths and other members of the healing arts, including a dispensary in each such building to handle only merchandise of a nature customarily prescribed by occupants in connection with their practices.

(42) Cluster Subdivision. A subdivision for which the applicable zoning district allows relaxed lot area, coverage and setback requirements and alternative types of dwellings as specified in LC Chapter 16, and which is consistent with the cluster subdivision Policy #24 set forth under Goal 2, Land Use Planning of the Lane County General Plan Policies.

(43) Coastal Lakes. Lakes in the coastal zone that are bordered by a dune formation or that have a direct hydrologic surface or subsurface connection with saltwater.

(44) Coastal Recreation. Occurs in offshore waters, estuaries, and streams, along beaches and bluffs, and in adjacent shorelands. It includes a variety of activities, from swimming, scuba diving, boating, fishing, hunting, and use of off-highway vehicles (OHV), shell collecting, painting, wildlife observation, and sightseeing, to the uses of coastal resorts and water-oriented restaurants.

(45) Coastal Shorelands. Those areas immediately adjacent to the ocean, all estuaries and associated wetlands, and all coastal lakes.

(46) Communication Facility. A facility constructed for the purpose of transmitting telegraph, telephone, microwave, television, radio and other similar signals.

(47) Compost. The controlled biological decomposition of organic material or the product resulting from such a process.

(48) Comprehensive Plan. A generalized, coordinated land use map and policy statement of the governing body of a local government that interrelates all functional and natural systems and activities relating to the use of lands, including, but not limited to, sewer and water systems, transportation systems, educational facilities, recreational facilities and natural resources and air and water quality management programs. "Comprehensive" means all inclusive, both in terms of the geographic area covered and functional and natural activities and systems occurring in the area covered by the plan. "General nature" means a summary of policies and proposals in broad categories and does not necessarily indicate specific locations of any area, activity or use. A plan is "coordinated" when the needs of all levels of governments, semipublic and private agencies and the citizens of Oregon have been considered and accommodated as much as possible. "Land" includes water, both surface and subsurface, and the air.

(49) Contiguous. Having at least one common boundary line greater than eight feet in length. Tracts of land under the same ownership and which are intervened by a street (local access, public, County, State or Federal street) shall not be considered contiguous.

(50) County Official. The Director of a Lane County Department or Division, or any Lane County advisory committee or commission acting in its official capacity.

(51) Cultured Christmas Trees. Means trees:

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

(b) Of a marketable species;

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

(d) Evidencing periodic maintenance practices of shearing for Douglas fir and pine species, weed and brush control and one or more of the following practices: Basal pruning, fertilizing, insect and disease control, stump culture, soil cultivation, irrigation.

(52) Current Employment of Land for Farm Use. Includes:

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

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

(c) Land planted in orchards or other perennials, other than land specified in LC 16.090(6) below prior to maturity;

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

(e) Wasteland, in an exclusive farm use zone, dry or covered with water, neither economically tillable nor grazeable, lying in or adjacent to and in common ownership with a farm use land and which is not currently being used for any economic farm use;

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

(g) Except for land under a single family dwelling, land under buildings supporting accepted farm practices, including the processing facilities allowed by ORS 215.213(1)(u) and the processing of farm crops into biofuel as commercial activities in conjunction with farm use under ORS 215.213(2)(c);

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

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

(j) Any land described under ORS 321.267(3) or 321.824(3); and

(k) Land used for the processing of farm crops into biofuel, as defined in LC 16.090, if:

(i) Only the crops of the landowner are being processed;

(ii) The biofuel from all of the crops purchased for processing into biofuel is used on the farm of the landowner; or

(iii) The landowner is custom processing crops into biofuel from other landowners in the area for their use or sale.

(53) Date of Creation and Existence. Applicable to Nonimpacted Forest Lands Zone (F-1, RCP), Impacted Forest Lands Zone (F-2, RCP), and Exclusive Farm Use Zone (EFU, RCP) only. When a lot, parcel or tract is reconfigured pursuant to applicable law after November 4, 1993, the effect of which is to qualify a lot, parcel or tract for the siting of a dwelling, the date of the reconfiguration is the date of creation or existence. Reconfigured means any change in the boundary of the lot, parcel, or tract.

(54) Day. A calendar day, computed consistent with ORS 174.120.

(55) Day Care Nurseries. Any institution, establishment or place in which are commonly received at one time, six or more children not of common parentage, under the age of six years, for a period or periods not exceeding 12 hours, for the purpose of being

given board, care or training apart from their parents or guardians for compensation or reward.

(56) Deflation Plain. The broad interdune area which is wind-scoured to the level of the summer water table. Some deflation plains are delineated wetlands subject to protection per Section 7 of the Clean Water Act.

(57) Department. The Lane County Department of Public Works.

(58) Depth. The horizontal distance between the front and rear boundary lines measured in the mean direction of the side boundary lines.

(59) Design Depth. The channel depth authorized by Congress and maintained by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. The actual maintained depth of a channel may exceed the design or authorized depth because of:

(a) The limits of dredging precision which causes “overdepth”; and

(b) The practice, where approved by the Corps of Engineers, of “advanced maintenance” overdredging which designates the amount of extra depth to be dredged to insure clear project depths for the time period between maintenance operations.

(60) Destroy. To ruin the structure, organic existence, or condition of: as to pull or tear down, to lay waste, to ruin completely or injure or mutilate by clearing, tearing, breaking, cutting, spraying with pesticides or herbicides, burning or erosion.

(61) Development. The division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels; the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any structure; any mining, excavation, landfill or grading, including the removal or destruction of vegetation within a protected riparian setback area designated by the Rural Comprehensive Plan.

(62) Development, Minimal. Development which is of minimal economic value and is essentially impermanent. Examples are dune boardwalks, fences which do not substantially affect sand erosion or migration, temporary open-sided structures or approved septic drainfield serving permitted development.

(63) Director. The Director of the Land Management Division of the Lane County Public Works Department, or the Director's delegated representative within the Department.

(64) Disposal site. For the purposes of LC 16.212 and 16.292, land and facilities used for the disposal, handling or transfer of, or energy recovery, material recovery and recycling from solid wastes, including but not limited to dumps, landfills, sludge lagoons, sludge treatment facilities, disposal sites for septic tank pumping or cesspool cleaning service, transfer stations, energy recovery facilities, incinerators for solid waste delivered by the public or by a collection service, composting plants and land and facilities previously used for solid waste disposal at a land disposal site.

(a) “Disposal site” does not include:

(i) A facility authorized by a permit issued under ORS 466.005 to 466.385 to store, treat or dispose of both hazardous waste and solid waste;

(ii) A facility subject to the permit requirements of ORS 468B.050 or 468B.053;

(iii) A site used by the owner or person in control of the premises to dispose of soil, rock, concrete or other similar nondecomposable material, unless the site is used by the public either directly or through a collection service;

(iv) A site operated by a dismantler issued a certificate under ORS 822.110; or

(v) A site used for the storage of dredged materials.

(65) Dune. A hill or ridge of sand built up by wind along sandy coasts.

(66) Dune, Active. A dune that migrates, grows and diminishes primarily according to the force of wind and supply of sand. The dune has no soil development and little, if any, cohesion of underlying sand. Active dunes include all open sand (vegetation.



free) areas and active (sparsely vegetated) hummocks and foredunes. Soil types are 72K and occasionally Westport series soils.

(67) Dune Complex. Various patterns of small dunes with partially stabilized intervening areas.

(68) Dune, Older Stabilized. A dune that is stable from wind erosion, and that has significant soil development and that may include diverse forest cover. They include older foredunes.

(69) Dune, Recently Stabilized. A dune which presently has sufficient vegetation to be stabilized from wind erosion but which exhibits little, if any, soil development or cohesion of underlying sand. This includes soil-less dunes recently stabilized with beach grass and younger stabilized dunes which may possess forest communities and some soil development but which lack consolidation of underlying sands. Soil types are of Westport and Netarts series soils. Recently stabilized dunes include conditionally stable foredunes, conditionally stable dunes, dune complexes, and younger stabilized dunes. "Conditionally" stabilized means that stability from wind erosion is dependent upon maintaining the vegetative cover."

(70) Dune, Younger Stabilized. A wind-stable dune with weakly developed soils and vegetation.

(71) Dwelling. A building or portion thereof which is occupied as a residence or sleeping place, either permanently or temporarily, but excluding hotels, motels, auto courts, guest houses, and camping vehicles. Where the term, "dwelling," is used in Lane Code Chapter 16, it shall mean a single-family dwelling or manufactured home unless otherwise noted.

(72) Dwelling, Multiple. A building designed and used for occupancy by three or more families, all living independently of each other, and having separate housekeeping facilities for each family.

(73) Dwelling, Single-Family. A detached dwelling designed or used exclusively for the occupancy of one family and having housekeeping facilities for one family.

(74) Dwelling, Two-Family (Duplex). A building consisting of two separate dwelling units with a common roof and common foundation, designed and used exclusively for the occupancy of two families living independently of each other and having housekeeping facilities for each family.

(75) Enhancement. An action which results in a long-term improvement of existing functional characteristics and processes that is not the result of a creation or restoration action.

(76) Entrance channel. That portion of the waterway exposed to wave surge from the open sea and which provides protected access or opening to the main channel, as authorized by the Corps of Engineers.

(77) Estuary/Estuarine. A body of water semienclosed by land, connected with the open ocean and within which salt water is usually diluted by fresh water derived from the land. The estuary includes: (a) estuarine water; (b) tidelands; (c) tidal marshes; and (d) submerged lands. Estuaries extend upstream to the head of tidewater.

(78) Exploration. Superficial survey measures which do not include active seismic surveys or prospect well drilling.

(79) Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. Existing manufactured home park or subdivision means a manufactured home park for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lot on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads and the construction of streets) are completed before December 18, 1985 the effective date of Lane County's conversion to the Regular Flood Insurance Program.

(80) Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the

manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, either final site grading or pouring of concrete pads, or the construction of streets).

(81) Family. An individual or two or more persons related by blood or marriage or group of not more than five persons (excluding servants), who need not be related by blood or marriage, living together in a dwelling unit.

(82) Family Day Care Facility. As authorized and regulated by ORS 418.817, a care facility for children within a residential dwelling allowed by the residential, commercial or agricultural zone in which the day care center occurs. Such a facility may provide either full-time or part-time supervision and care for no more than 12 children including the children of the resident-operator(s).

(83) Farm Use. Means:

(a) The current employment of land for the primary purpose of obtaining a profit in money by raising, harvesting and selling crops or by the feeding, breeding, management and sale of, or the produce of, livestock, poultry, furbearing animals or honeybees or for dairying and the sale of dairy products or any other agricultural or horticultural use or animal husbandry or any combination thereof;

(b) The preparation, storage and disposal by marketing or otherwise of the products or byproducts raised on such land for human use and animal use;

(c) The current employment of land for the primary purpose of making a profit in money by stabling or training equines including but not limited to providing riding lessons, training clinics and schooling shows; or

(d) The propagation, cultivation, maintenance and harvesting of aquatic species and bird and animal species to the extent allowed by the State Fish and Wildlife Commission;

(e) The on-site construction and maintenance of equipment and facilities used for the activities described in this definition; or

(f) Not including the use of land subject to the provisions of ORS Chapter 321, except land used exclusively for growing cultured Christmas trees as defined in LC 16.090 above or land described in ORS 321.267(3) or 321.824(3);

(g) As used in this definition:

“Preparation” of products or by-products includes but is not limited to the cleaning, treatment, sorting, or packaging of the products or by-products; and

“Products or by-products raised on such land” means that those products or by-products are raised on the farm operation where the preparation occurs or on other farm land provided the preparation is occurring only on land being used for the primary purpose of obtaining a profit in money from the farm use of the land.

(84) Fill. The placement by humans of sand, gravel, earth, sediment or other material to create new uplands or raise the elevation of land. Activities such as diking, jetties, groins, breakwaters (nonfloating) and dredge material can also be considered fill if they:

(a) Involve the human placement of materials; and

(b) Create new uplands or raise the elevation of land.

(85) Flood or Flooding. A general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters from any source.

(86) Flood Elevation Determination. A determination by the Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood from the approved flood hazard studies.

(87) Flood Hazard Boundary Map, (FHBM). An official map of the County furnished by the Federal Insurance Administration, labeled a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) and delineating the boundaries of flood hazard areas.

(88) Floodplain. A physical geographic term describing any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source.

(89) Floodplain Management. The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventative measures for reducing flood damage, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

(90) Floodplain Management Regulations. This Floodplain ordinance, together with building code requirements, health regulations and any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

(91) Floodproofing. 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.

(92) Floodway, Regulatory. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the waters of a base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation.

(93) Floor, Habitable. A floor usable for living purposes, which includes working, sleeping, eating, cooking or recreation, or a combination thereof. A floor used only for storage purposes is not a habitable floor.

(94) Foredune. The first ridge of sand or hummock dunes situated immediately above the highest tide line and parallel to the beach. This includes active foredunes, conditionally stable foredunes and older foredunes. These may be sparsely vegetated or vegetated to the degree that they are wind stable. Soil types are Heceta fine sand 204A and Westport soils 205C and 206D.

(95) Foredune, Active. An unstable barrier ridge of sand paralleling the beach and subject to wind erosion, water erosion, and growth from new sand deposits. Active foredunes may include areas with beach grass, and occur in sand spits and at river mouths as well as elsewhere.

(96) Foredune, Conditionally Stable. An active foredune that has ceased growing in height and that has become conditionally stable with regard to wind erosion.

(97) Foredune, Older. A conditionally stable foredune that has become wind stabilized by diverse vegetation and soil development.

(98) Forest Operation. Any commercial activity relating to the growing or harvesting of any forest tree species as defined in ORS 527.620(6).

(99) Forest Uses. Forest uses are:

- (a) the production of trees and the processing of forest products;
- (b) open space, buffers from noise and visual separation of conflicting uses;
- (c) watershed protection and wildlife and fisheries habitat;
- (d) soil protection from wind and water;
- (e) maintenance of clean air and water;
- (f) outdoor recreational activities and related support services and wilderness

values compatible with these uses; and

- (g) grazing land for livestock.

(100) Freeboard. A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management.

(101) Garage, Private Parking. A publicly or privately-owned structure having one or more tiers of height used for the parking of automobiles for the tenants, employees or owners of the property for which the parking spaces contained in or on said garage are required by this chapter, and which is not open for use by the general public.

(102) Garage, Public Parking. A publicly or privately-owned structure having one or more tiers of height used for the parking of automobiles and open for use by the general public, either free or for remuneration. Public parking garages may include parking spaces for customers, patrons or clients which are required by this chapter, provided said parking spaces are clearly identified as free parking space(s) for the building or use which is required to provide said space(s).

(103) General Merchandise. Items for human use, including: books and stationary, newspapers and magazines, clothing, furniture, drugs, curios and antiques, plants and flowers, household goods and furnishings, musical instruments and supplies, seeds and garden supplies, sporting goods, jewelry, art objects and supplies, pottery, handicrafts, photographic supplies, optical goods.

(104) Grazing. The use of land for the pasture of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and/or other domestic herbivorous animals alone or in conjunction with agricultural pursuits.

(105) Grazing, Low Intensity. Low intensity grazing is the use of land for pasture of horses, cattle, sheep, goats and/or other domestic herbivores at levels which will not damage permanent ground cover.

(106) Group Care Home. Any home or institution maintained and operated for the care, boarding, housing or training of six or more physically, mentally or socially handicapped persons or delinquent or dependent persons by any person who is not the parent or guardian of and who is not related by blood, marriage or legal adoption to such persons.

(107) Guest House, Employee Quarters. An accessory building without a kitchen or cooking facilities and occupied solely by nonpaying guests or by a person or persons employed on the premises. As used in the F-1, F-2, and EFU zones, means an accessory building without a kitchen or cooking facilities and solely occupied by nonpaying guests.

(108) Hearings Official. A person who has been appointed by the Board of County Commissioners to serve at its pleasure and at a salary fixed by it.

(109) Historic Property. Real property currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and/or an official state listing of historic places, and designated as a historic site or structure in the applicable comprehensive plan. Such property must otherwise comply with the definition of historic property in ORS 358.480.

(110) Historic Structure or Site. Property which had been identified by Lane County in its adopted Rural Comprehensive Plan findings as:

(a) Historically significant.

(b) In need of protection in order to preserve its historical significance, and for which the means of protection shall be the application of the Historic Structures or Sites Combining (/H-RCP) Zone.

The above sites are also identified separately in LM 11.300.

(111) Horticultural Specialties. A crop distinguishable from typical commercial crops mentioned in the farm groupings of the EFU zone which are conducive to intensive management techniques.

(112) Hydraulic. Related to the movement or pressure of water.

(113) Hydraulic hazards. Hydraulic hazards are those associated with erosion or sedimentation caused by the action of water flowing in a river or streambed, or oceanic currents and waves.

(114) Hydraulic processes. Actions resulting from the effect of moving water or water pressure on the bed, banks, and shorelands of water bodies (oceans, estuaries, streams, lakes and rivers).

(115) Improvement Agreement. An agreement that under prescribed circumstances may be used in lieu of required improvements of a performance agreement. It is a written agreement that is executed between the County and a developer, in a form approved by the Board of County Commissioners, in which the developer agrees to sign at a time any and all petitions, consents, etc., and all other documents necessary to improve an abutting road or other required improvements to County standards and to waive all rights or remonstrances against such improvements, in exchange for which the County agrees that the execution of the improvement agreement will be deemed to be in compliance with the improvement requirements of the Code.

(116) Indigenous Vegetation. Plant species not introduced directly or indirectly into a particular area from the outside. Originating or developing or produced naturally in a particular area.

(117) Intensification. Any additions which increase or expand the area or amount of an existing use or the level of activity. Remodeling of the exterior of a structure is an intensification when it will substantially alter the appearance of the structure. Intensification shall not include the completion of a structure for which a valid permit was issued as of December 5, 1975.

(118) Interdune Area. Low-lying areas between higher sand landforms and which are generally under water during part of the year.

(119) Interior Lot. A lot, other than a corner lot, having frontage on only one street.

(120) Intertidal. Between the levels of mean lower low tide (MLLT) and mean higher high tide (MHHT).

(121) Irrigated. Watered by an artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows, ditches, or spreader dikes. An area or tract is "irrigated" if it is currently watered, or has established rights to use water for irrigation, including such tracts that receive water for irrigation from a water or irrigation district or other provider. For the purposes of this chapter, an area or tract within a water or irrigation district that was once irrigated shall continue to be considered "irrigated" even if the irrigation water was removed or transferred to another tract.

(122) Jetty. A structure extending seaward from the mouth of a river designed to stabilize the river mouth by preventing the build-up of material at the river's mouth, and to direct or confine the stream or tidal flow.

(123) Kennel; Commercial. A place of business where dogs are boarded. No more than two of the dogs shall be used for breeding. The term is not intended to include an animal hospital or noncommercial kennel.

(124) Kennel; Commercial Breeding. A place of business for the breeding and/or selling of dogs. The term is not intended to include an animal hospital or noncommercial kennel.

(125) Kennel; Noncommercial. An establishment or premises where three or more dogs, over six months of age, are kept or maintained. No more than two of the dogs shall be used for breeding. The term does not include any animal hospital.

(126) Lawfully Established Unit of Land.

(a) A lot or parcel created pursuant to ORS 92.010 to 92.192; or

(b) Another unit of land:

(i) Created in compliance with all applicable planning, zoning and subdivision or partition ordinances and regulations; or

(ii) Created by deed or land sales contract, if there were no applicable planning, zoning or subdivision or partition ordinances or regulations; or

(iii) That received legal lot verification from the County and was noticed pursuant LC 13.140.

(c) 'Lawfully established unit of land' does not mean a unit of land created solely to establish a separate tax account.

(d) A lot or parcel lawfully created shall remain a discrete lot or parcel, unless the lot or parcel lines are vacated or the lot or parcel is further divided, as provided by law.

(127) Legal Interest. An interest in property not confined solely to ownership or possessory interest, but including all interests in property which in the discretion of the Planning Director, are not inconsistent with the intent and purposes of this chapter. Such interests may include, but are not limited to, the following: owner, contract purchaser, lessee, renter, licensee, easement, resolution or ordinance of necessity to acquire or condemn adopted by a public or private condemnor.

(128) Legal Lot. A lawfully created lot or parcel. A lot or parcel lawfully created shall remain a discrete lot or parcel, unless the lot or parcel lines are vacated or the lot or parcel is further divided as provided by law.

(129) Loading Space. An off street space or berth on the same lot with a building for the temporary parking of a commercial vehicle while loading or unloading merchandise or materials and which abuts upon a street, alley or other appropriate means of access.

(130) Lot. A unit of land that is created by a subdivision of land.

(131) Lot Line; Front. The private property line contiguous with the public street line or place. For corner lots, the front lot line shall be the narrowest street frontage or as shown on the official plat of the property.

(132) Lot Line; Rear. A lot line which is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. In the case of a triangular-shaped lot, the rear lot line for building purposes shall be assumed to be a line 10 feet in length within the lot, parallel to and at the maximum distance from the front lot line.

(133) Lot Line; Side. Any lot line which is not a front or rear line.

(134) Lot of Record. A legal lot which meets all of the lot of record standards specified in ORS Chapter 215 (Sections 9 to 13, Chapter 884, Oregon Laws) and is entitled to a dwelling or mobile home irrespective of land use regulations.

(135) Lowest Floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements.

(136) Low Intensity. An activity or use conducted at a level that does not require developed facilities and can be accommodated without change to an area or resource.

(137) Main Channel. That part of a waterway which extends upstream from the entrance channel into the estuary proper (also called "inner channel"). All or segments of the main channel may be maintained by dredging. The main channel does not include auxiliary channels or waterways.

(138) Maintain. Support, keep, and continue in an existing state or condition without decline.

(139) Maintained Channels and Jetties. Only those channels or jetties authorized by Congress and which are periodically rehabilitated to deepen or stabilize the watercourse.

(140) Manufactured Dwelling. A residential trailer, mobile home, or manufactured home. "Manufactured dwelling" does not include any building or structure constructed to conform the State of Oregon Structural Specialty Code or the Low-Rise Residential Dwelling Code adopted pursuant to ORS 455.100 (Duties of director) to 455.450 (Prohibited acts) and 455.610 (Low-Rise Residential Dwelling Code) to 455.630 (Enforcement) or any unit identified as a recreational vehicle by the manufacturer.

(141) Manufactured Home. A structure constructed for movement on the public highways that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, that is intended for human occupancy, that is being used for residential purposes and that was constructed in accordance with federal manufactured housing construction and safety standards and regulations in effect at the time of construction. For purposes of implementing any contract pertaining to manufactured homes between the department and the federal government, "manufactured home" has the meaning given the term in the contract. The term "manufactured home" is synonymous with "manufactured dwelling," but does not include a "recreational vehicle."

(142) Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

(143) Manufactured Structure. A structure that is designed or able to be relocatable, including but not limited to mobile home and recreational vehicles. The term

does not apply to any building or structure regulated under the State of Oregon Structural Specialty Code.

(144) Map, Partition. A final diagram and other documentation relating to a major or minor partition.

(145) Marijuana. The plant Cannabis family Cannabaceae, any part of the plant Cannabis family Cannabaceae and the seeds of the plant Cannabis family Cannabaceae. “Marijuana” does not include industrial hemp, as defined in ORS 571.300. (OAR 845-025-1015(24))

(146) Marijuana processing. A use where a marijuana processor processes marijuana.

(a) For the purpose of this definition the term “marijuana processor” means a person who processes marijuana items in the State of Oregon. (OAR 845-025-1015(28)).

(b) For the purpose of this definition the term “processes” means the processing, compounding, or conversion of marijuana into cannabinoid products, cannabinoid concentrates or cannabinoid extracts. (OAR 845-025-1015(39)).

(c) In accordance with ORS 215.213(1)(u), a facility for processing farm crops may be allowed in an Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zone as part of the marijuana production use:

(i) If the processing facility is located on a farm operation that provides at least one-quarter of the farm crops processed at the facility

(ii) If a building is established or used for the processing facility or establishment, the farm operator may not devote more than 10,000 square feet of floor area to the processing facility or establishment, exclusive of the floor area designated for preparation, storage or other farm use.

(iii) A processing facility or establishment must comply with all applicable siting standards.

(147) Marijuana production.

(a) A use where a marijuana producer, produces marijuana. This use is considered a farm use, as that term is defined in ORS 215.203. Additionally, the mature marijuana is considered a crop and farm product as it related to the terms “farm”, and “farming practice”, as those terms are applied in ORS 30.930.

(b) Drying and storage of marijuana by a marijuana producer is considered “preparation” of a farm product and is included as part of the definition of farm use in OAR 660-033-0020(7)(b)(A).

(c) “Preparation” of a farm product also includes cleaning, treatment, sorting, or packaging.

(d) Wholesale distribution of a farm crop is allowed as part of a farm use, as defined in ORS 215.203(2)(a) as “disposal by marketing or otherwise of the products...”.

(e) For the purpose of this definition the term “produces” means the manufacture, planting, cultivation, growing, or harvesting of marijuana. OAR 845-025-1015(42))

(i) The definition of “produces” does not include:

(aa) Drying of marijuana by a marijuana processor, if the marijuana processor is not otherwise producing marijuana.

(bb) The cultivation and growing of an immature marijuana plant by a marijuana processor, marijuana wholesaler or marijuana retailer if the marijuana processor, marijuana wholesaler or marijuana retailer purchased or otherwise received the plant from a licensed marijuana producer.

(f) For the purpose of this definition the term “marijuana producer” means a person who produces marijuana in the State of Oregon. (OAR 845-025-1015(29))

(148) Marijuana research. A use that includes those activities specified in an OLCC approved research proposal that are conducted by qualified public or private researchers that are in possession of a valid OLCC Marijuana Research Certificate pursuant to ORS 845-025-5300.

(149) Marijuana retail sales. A use where marijuana is bought and sold by a marijuana retailer.

(a) For the purpose of this definition the term “marijuana retailer” means a person who sells marijuana items to a consumer in the State of Oregon. (OAR 845-025-1015(30))

(150) Marijuana testing laboratory. A use that includes the testing of marijuana in a laboratory certified by the authority under ORS 438.605 to 438.620 and for the purposes specified within OAR 845-025.

(151) Marijuana wholesale distribution. A use where marijuana is bought and sold by a marijuana wholesaler. This use includes packaging and labeling.

(a) For the purpose of this definition the term “marijuana wholesaler” means a person who purchases marijuana items in the State of Oregon for resale to a person other than a consumer. (OAR 845-025-1015(31))

(152) Marsh, High Salt. Includes immature high marsh, mature high marsh and diked salt marsh. These marshes are from two to three feet above tide flat areas and are characterized by at least occasional tidal inundation at higher, high tides or, in the case of diked salt marshes, more infrequently with the opening of tide gates or with periodic flooding.

(153) Mining. All or any part of the process of mining by the removal of overburden and the extraction of natural mineral deposits thereby exposed by any method including open-pit mining operations, auger mining operations, processing, surface impacts of underground mining, production of surface mining refuse and the construction of adjacent or off-site borrow pits except those constructed for use as access roads.

The term does not include excavations of sand, gravel, clay, rock or other similar materials conducted by a landowner or tenant on the landowner's or tenant's property for the primary purpose of reconstruction or maintenance of access roads and excavation or grading operations conducted in the process of farming or cemetery operations, onsite road construction or other onsite construction or nonsurface impacts of underground mines.

(154) Minor Navigational Improvements. Alterations necessary to provide water access to existing or permitted uses in conservation management units, including dredging for access channels and for maintaining existing navigation but excluding fill and in-water navigational structures other than floating breakwaters or similar permeable wave barriers.

(155) Mitigation. For the purposes of LC 16.234 (NE-RCP), 16.235 (CE-RCP), 16.236 (DE-RCP); the creation, restoration, or enhancement of an estuarine area to maintain the functional characteristics and processes of the estuary, such as its natural biological characteristics and processes of the estuary, such as its natural biological productivity, habitats, and species diversity, unique features and water quality.

(156) Mobile Home. A structure constructed for movement on the public highways, that has sleeping, cooking and plumbing facilities, is intended for human occupancy and is being used for residential purposes and was constructed between January 1, 1962 and June 15, 1976, and met the construction requirements of Oregon mobile home law in effect at the time of construction.

(157) Mobile Home Park. Any place where four or more mobile homes are located within 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 space or keep space for rent to any person for a charge or fee paid or to be paid for the rental or use of facilities or to offer space free in connection with securing the trade or patronage of such person. "Mobile Home Park" does not include a lot or lots located within a subdivision being rented or leased for occupancy by no more than one mobile home per lot if the subdivision was approved by the local



government unit having jurisdiction under an ordinance adopted pursuant to ORS 92.010 to 92.160.

(158) Natural Areas. Includes land and water that has substantially retained its natural character, which is an important habitat for plant, animal, or marine life. Such areas are not necessarily completely natural or undisturbed, but can be significant for the study of natural historical, scientific, or paleontological features, or for the appreciation of natural features.

(159) Natural Hazards. Natural events that are known to result in death or endanger the works of man, such as stream flooding, ocean flooding, groundwater, erosion and deposition, landslides, earthquakes, weak foundation soils and other hazards unique to local or regional areas.

(160) Nursing Home. Any home, place or institution which operates and maintains facilities providing convalescent or chronic care, or both, which exceeds that as defined by "Residential Home".

(161) Ocean Flooding. The flooding of lowland areas by salt water owing to tidal action, storm surge, or tsunamis (seismic sea waves). Land forms subject to ocean flooding include beaches, marshes, coastal lowlands, and low-lying interdune areas. Areas of ocean flooding are mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Ocean flooding includes areas of velocity flooding and associated shallow marine flooding.

(162) 100 Year Flood. See "Base Flood".

(163) Ordinary High Water. The high water level is defined as that high level of a river which is attained during mean annual flood. It does not include levels attained during exceptional or catastrophic floods. It is often identifiable by physical characteristics such as a clear natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in character in the soil, destruction or absence of vegetation not adapted for life in saturated soils or the presence of flotsam and debris. In the absence of identifying physical characteristics, ordinary high water may be determined by Step backwater analysis upon a two-year frequency flood as determined by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

(164) Ordinary Low Water. The low watermark of a river is that point to which the waters normally recede when the volume of water is at its low level, not determined by the extraordinary year, and further means the line to which the Willamette River ordinarily recedes annually in season even though the elevation of that line may be higher as a result of the Corps of Engineers' flood control structures than would otherwise be the case without such structures. Submersible lands are also considered that land or bank area between the ordinary low and high waterline.

(165) Outdoor Advertising and Structure. Any card, cloth, paper, metal, wood, plastic or painted sign of any kind or character whatsoever, placed for outdoor advertising purpose on the ground, on any tree, wall, rock, post, fence, building or structure. The term "placed" as used in this definition of "Outdoor Advertising Sign" and "Outdoor Advertising Structure" shall include erecting, constructing, posting, painting, printing, tacking, nailing, gluing, sticking, carving or otherwise fastening, affixing or making visible in any manner whatsoever.

(166) Outdoor Mass Gathering. A gathering, as defined by ORS 433.735, that is an actual or reasonably anticipated assembly of more than 3,000 persons which continues or can reasonably be expected to continue for more than 24 consecutive hours but less than 120 hours within any three-month period and which is held primarily in open spaces and not in any permanent structure. Any decision for a permit to hold an outdoor mass gathering as defined by statute is not a land use decision and is appealable to circuit court. Outdoor mass gatherings do not include agri-tourism events and activities as provided for by ORS 215.283(4).

(167) Panhandle. A narrow extension of a tract, 60 feet or less in width, which is used as access to the main portion of the tract.

(168) Parcel.

- (a) Includes a unit of land created:
- (i) by partitioning land as defined in LC 16.090,
  - (ii) in compliance with all applicable planning, zoning, and partitioning ordinances and regulations; or
  - (iii) by deed or land sales contract if there are no applicable planning, zoning or partitioning ordinances or regulations.
- (b) It does not include a unit of land created solely to establish a separate tax account.

(169) Parking Area, Automobile. Space within a public parking area or a building, exclusive of driveways, ramps, columns, office and work areas, for the temporary parking or storage of one automobile.

(170) Parking Area, Private. Privately or publicly-owned property, other than streets and alleys, on which parking spaces are defined, designated or otherwise identified for use by the tenants, employees or owners of the property for which the parking area is required by this chapter and which is not open for use by the general public.

(171) Parking Area, Public. Privately or publicly-owned property, other than streets or alleys, on which parking spaces are defined, designated or otherwise identified for use by the general public, either free or for remuneration. Public parking areas may include parking lots for retail customers, patrons and/or clients as required by this chapter.

(172) Parking Space. A permanently maintained space with proper access for one standard sized automobile.

(173) Partition. Either an act of partitioning land or an area or tract of land partitioned.

(174) Partitioning Land. Dividing land to create not more than three parcels of land within a calendar year, but does not include:

(a) Dividing land as a result of a lien foreclosure, foreclosure of a recorded contract for the sale of real property or the creation of cemetery lots;

(b) Adjusting a property line as property line adjustment is defined in Lane Code 16.090;

(c) Dividing land as a result of the recording of a subdivision or condominium plat;

(d) Selling or granting by a person to a public agency or public body of property for state highway, County road, city street or other right-of-way purposes-if the road or right-of-way complies with the Lane County Rural Comprehensive plan and ORS 215.213(2)(p) to (r) and 215.283(2)(q) to (s). However, any property sold or granted for state highway, county road, city street or other right of way purposes shall continue to be considered a single unit of land until the property is further subdivided or partitioned; or

(e) Selling or granting by a public agency or public body of excess property resulting from the acquisition of land by the state, a political subdivision or special district for highways, county roads, city streets or other right of way purposes when the sale or grant is part of a property line adjustment incorporating the excess right of way into adjacent property. The property line adjustment shall be approved or disapproved by the Planning Director. If the property line adjustment is approved, it shall be recorded in the deed records of the county where the property is located.

(175) Performance Agreement. A written agreement executed by a subdivider or partitioner in a form approved by the Board of Commissioners and accompanied by a security also approved by the Board. The security shall be of sufficient amount to ensure the faithful performance and completion of all required improvements in a specified period of time.

(176) Person. A natural person, or the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of the natural person; or a firm, partnership or corporation, its heirs or successors or assigns; or the agent of any of the aforesaid; or any political subdivision, agency, board or bureau of the State.

(177) Personal Services. Laundering, dry cleaning and dyeing; rug cleaning and repair; photographic services; beauty and barber shops; apparel repair and alterations; shoe repair and maintenance; etc.

(178) Planning Commission. The Planning Commission of Lane County, Oregon.

(179) Plat. A final diagram and other documents relating to a subdivision.

(180) Prefabricated Structure. A building or structural unit that has been in whole or substantial part manufactured at an offsite location to be wholly or partially assembled on site, but does not include a mobile home, trailer or recreational vehicle. Prefabricated structures are regulated under the State of Oregon Structural Specialty Code.

(181) Preparation. See “farm use” definition.

(182) Primary Processing Facility. A facility for the primary processing of forest products. The primary processing of a forest product means the use of a portable chipper, stud mill or other similar equipment for the initial treatment of a forest product, to facilitate its shipment for further processing. Forest products, as used in this definition, means timber and other resources grown upon the land or contiguous units of land where the primary processing facility is located.

(183) Processed. As it applies to farm stands, processed crops and livestock means farm products that have been converted into other products through canning, drying, baking, freezing, pressing, butchering or other similar means of adding value to the farm product, including the addition of incidental ingredients, but not including the conversion of farm products into food items that are prepared on-site or intended for on-site consumption

(184) Professional Services. Medical and health services, legal services and other professional services, including those related to: engineering, architecture, education, scientific research, accounting, planning, real estate, etc.

(185) Property Line. “Property line” means the division line between two units of land.

(186) Property Line Adjustment. A relocation or elimination of all or a portion of a common property line between abutting properties that does not create an additional lot or parcel.

(187) Received. Acquired by or taken into possession by the Director.

(188) Recreation. Any experience voluntarily engaged in largely during leisure (discretionary time) from which the individual derives satisfaction.

(a) Low-Intensity Recreation. Activities that do not require developed facilities and can be accommodated without change to the area or resource. For example, boating, hunting, hiking, wildlife photography, and beach or shore activities can be low-intensity recreation.

(b) High-Intensity Recreation. Uses specifically built facilities, or occurs in such density or form that it requires or results in a modification of the area or resource. Campgrounds, concentrated OHV use, golf courses, public beaches, and marinas are examples of high-intensity recreation.

(189) Recreational Vehicle. A vacation trailer or other unit, with or without motive power, built on a single chassis and which is designed for human occupancy and to be used temporarily for recreational camping, seasonal or emergency purposes and has a floor space of less than 400 square feet, when measured at the largest horizontal projections, is designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck. The term includes camping trailers, camping vehicles, motor homes, park trailers, bus conversions, van conversions, tent trailers, travel trailers, truck campers and any vehicle converted for use or partial use as a recreational vehicle. The unit shall be identified as a recreational vehicle by the manufacturer or converter.

(190) Recreational Vehicle Park. A development designed primarily for transient service on which travel trailers, pickup campers, tent trailers and self-propelled motorized

vehicles are parked and used for the purpose of supplying to the public a temporary location while traveling, vacationing or recreating.

(191) Refinement Plan. Refinement plans are a detailed examination of the service needs and land use problems peculiar to a particular area. Refinements of the Comprehensive Plan can include specific neighborhood or community plans, or special purpose or functional plans (such as water, sewer or transportation plans). In addition, refinement plan can be in the form of major planned unit developments, annexation and zoning applications, or other special area studies.

(192) Removal. The act of removing or fact of being removed by a person: i.e., to cut the main stem or trunk of vegetation or to spray the foliage of vegetation which results in the significant loss of growth or health or the death of vegetation; to mechanically or manually disrupt or dislodge the root structure of vegetation resulting in significant loss of growth or health or causing the death of vegetation.

(193) Replacement in Kind. The replacement of a structure of the same size as the original and at the same location on the property as the original.

(194) Residential Care Facility. As authorized and regulated by state law, a care facility licensed by or under the authority of the Department of Human Resources under ORS 443.400 to 443.460 which provides residential care alone or in conjunction with treatment or training or a combination thereof for six to 15 individuals who need not be related. Staff persons required to meet DHR 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 facility.

(195) Residential Home. As authorized and regulated by state law, a care facility licensed by or under the authority of the Department of Human Resources under ORS 443.400 to 443.460 which 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 DHR 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 facility.

(196) Restoration, Active. Use of specific positive remedial actions, such as removing fills, installing water treatment facilities or rebuilding deteriorated urban waterfront areas.

(197) Restoration, Estuarine. Revitalizing, returning or replacing original attributes and amenities such as natural biological productivity, aesthetic and cultural resources, which have been diminished or lost by past alterations, activities or catastrophic events. For the purposes of LC 16.234 (NE-RCP), 16.235 (CE-RCP), 16.236 (DE-RCP); estuarine restoration means to revitalize or reestablish functional characteristics and processes of the estuary diminished or lost by past alterations, activities, or catastrophic events. A restored area must be a shallow subtidal or an intertidal or tidal marsh area after alteration work is performed, and may not have been a functioning part of the estuarine system when alteration work began.

(198) Restoration, Passive. The use of natural processes, sequences and timing which occurs after the removal or reduction of adverse stresses without other specific positive remedial action.

(199) Restoration, Shorelands. Revitalizing, returning or replacing original attributes and amenities such as natural biological productivity, aesthetic and cultural resources, which have been diminished or lost by past alterations, activities or catastrophic events. For the purposes of LC 16.237 (/SN-RCP), 16.238 (/PW-RCP), 16.239 (/NRC-RCP), 16.240 (/RD-RCP), 16.241 (/MD); shoreland restoration means to revitalize or reestablish functional characteristics and processes of the shoreland diminished or lost by past alterations, activities, or catastrophic events.

(200) Riprap. A layer, facing, or protective mound of stones randomly placed to prevent erosion, scour or sloughing of a structure or embankment; also, the stone so used.

(201) Roadside Stand. A use providing for the retail sale of any agricultural produce where more than one-half of the gross receipts result from the sale of produce grown on the unit of land where the roadside stand is located.

(202) Rural Land. Land outside urban growth boundaries that is:

- (a) Non-urban agricultural, forest or open space;
- (b) Suitable for sparse settlement, small farms or acreage homesites with no or minimal public services, and not suitable, necessary or intended for urban use; or
- (c) In an unincorporated community.

(203) School. A place or institution for learning and teaching in which regularly scheduled and suitable instruction meeting the standards of the Oregon State Board of Education is provided.

(204) Seasonal Farm Worker Housing. Housing limited in occupancy by seasonal farm workers and their immediate families, which is occupied no more than nine months a calendar year. "Seasonal farm worker" means any person who, for an agreed remuneration or rate of pay, performs temporary labor for another to work in production of farm products or planting, cultivating or harvesting of seasonal agricultural crops or in forestation or reforestation of lands, including but not limited to the planting, transplanting, tubing, pre-commercial thinning and thinning of trees and seedlings, the clearing, piling and disposal of brush and slash and other related activities.

(205) Service Station. Any building, land area or other premises, or portion thereof, used or intended to be used for the retail dispensing or sales of vehicular fuels; and including as an accessory use the sale and installation of lubricants, tires, batteries and similar accessories.

(206) Sewerage Facility or Sewage Facility. The sewers, drains, treatment and disposal works and other facilities useful or necessary in the collection, treatment or disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, garbage or other wastes.

(a) Sewerage Facility, Community. A sewerage facility, whether publicly or privately owned, which serves more than one parcel or lot.

(b) Sewerage Facility, Individual. A privately owned sewerage facility which serves a single parcel or lot for the purpose of disposal of domestic waste products.

(c) Sewerage Facility, Public. A sewerage facility, whether publicly or privately owned, which serves users for the purpose of disposal of sewage and which facility is provided for or is available for public use.

(207) Shelter Home. A certified foster home or a licensed facility contracted with the state Children's Services Division for the purpose of safekeeping of children taken into temporary custody pending investigation and disposition, where the circumstances are such that the children need not be kept in secure custody.

(208) Sign. Any fabricated sign for use outdoors, including its structure, consisting of any letter(s), figure, character, mark, point, plane, design, poster, picture, stroke, stripe, line, trademark, reading matter or illuminating device which is constructed, attached, erected, fastened or manufactured in any manner whatsoever to attract the public in any manner for recognized purposes to any place, subject, person, firm, corporation, public performance, article, machine or merchandise display. However, the term "sign" shall not include any display of official, court or public notices, nor shall it include the flag, emblem or insignia of a nation, government unit, school or religious group, except such emblems shall conform to illumination standards set forth in this chapter.

(209) Site, Residential. An area of more or less intensive development, surrounding a dwelling, not less than 60 feet wide, nor less than 6,000 square feet in area and comparable to a normal city lot.

(210) Solid Waste Management. A planned program providing for the collection, storage and disposal of solid waste including, where appropriate, recycling and recovery.

(211) Start of Construction. Includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair,

reconstruction, placement or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the state of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways., nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundation, or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

(212) State Plane Coordinate System. The system of plane coordinates which has been established by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey for defining and stating the positions or locations of points on the surface of the earth within the State of Oregon.

(213) Structure. Synonymous with the definition of building.

(214) Structure in a Flood Hazard Area. A walled and roofed building, a mobile home or a tank used in the storage of gas or liquid which is principally above ground.

(215) Structure or Facility that Provides Water-Dependent Access. For the purposes of LC 16.234 (NE-RCP), 16.235 (CE-RCP), 16.236 (DE-RCP), 16.237 (/SN-RCP), 16.238 (/PW-RCP), 16.239 (/NRC-RCP), 16.240 (/RD-RCP), 16.241 (/MD-RCP), 16.242 (/DMS-RCP), and 16.243 (/BD-RCP); anything constructed or installed, regardless of its present condition, functionality or serviceability, that provides or provided water dependent uses with physical access to the adjacent coastal water body. Examples include wharves, piers, docks, mooring piling, boat ramps, water intake or discharge structures, or navigational aids. For the purposes of this specific definition, "access" means physical contact with or use of the water.

(216) Subdivide Land. To divide an area or tract of land into four or more lots within a calendar year.

(217) Subdivision. Either an act of subdividing land or an area or a tract of land subdivided as defined in this section.

(218) Substantial Damage. Damage sustained by a structure or manufactured home whereby the cost of restoring the structure or manufactured home to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure or manufactured home before the damage occurred.

(219) 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, (a) before the improvement or repair is started, or (b) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purpose 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 (1) any project or 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 (2) any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a State Inventory of Historic Places.

(220) Temporary Alteration. Dredging, filling, or another estuarine alteration occurring over a specified short period of time THAT is needed to facilitate a use allowed by an acknowledged plan. Temporary alterations may not be for more than three years and the affected area must be restored to its previous condition. Temporary alterations include: (1) Alterations necessary for federally authorized projects (e.g., access to dredged material disposal sites by barge or pipeline and staging areas or dredging for jetting maintenance; (2) Alterations to establish mitigation sites, alterations for bridge construction or repair and for drilling or other exploratory operations; and (3) minor structures (such as blinds) necessary for research and educational observation.

(221) Tidal Marsh. Wetlands from lower high water (LHW) inland to the line of non-aquatic vegetation.

(222) Tract.

(a) A lot or parcel as defined in LC 16.090.

(b) For the purposes of LC 16.211, “Tract” means one or more contiguous lots or parcels in the same ownership. A tract is not considered to consist of less than the required acreage because it is crossed by a public road or waterway.

(223) Urban. Those places which must have an incorporated city. Such areas may include lands adjacent to and outside the incorporated city and may also: (a) have concentrations of persons who generally reside and work in the area, and (b) have supporting public facilities and services.

(224) Urbanizable. Those lands within an urban growth boundary and which are identified and (a) determined to be necessary and suitable for future urban use areas, and (b) can be served by urban services and facilities, and (c) are needed for the expansion of an urban area.

(225) Use. The purpose for which land, submerged or submersible lands, the water surface or a building is arranged, designed or intended, or for which either land or building is or may be occupied or maintained.

(226) Veterinary Clinic. Synonymous with the definition of “animal hospital.”

(227) Water Dependent Use. A use or activity which can be carried out only on, in or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body for waterborne transportation, recreation, energy production or source of water.

(a) For the purposes of LC 16.234 (NE-RCP), 16.235 (CE-RCP), 16.236 (DE-RCP), 16.237 (/SN-RCP), 16.238 (/PW-RCP), 16.239 (/NRC-RCP), 16.240 (/RD-RCP), 16.241 (/MD-RCP), 16.242 (/DMS-RCP), and 16.243 (/BD-RCP); the following definitions apply:

(i) “Access” means physical contact with or use of the water;

(ii) “Energy production” means uses which need quantities of water to produce energy directly (e.g. hydroelectric facilities, ocean thermal energy conversion);

(iii) “Recreation” means water access for fishing, swimming, boating, or similar. Recreation uses are water dependent only if use of the water is an integral part of the activity.

(iv) “Requires” means the use either by its intrinsic nature (e.g., fishing navigation, boat moorage) or at the current level of technology cannot exist without water access;

(v) “Source of water” means facilities for the appropriation of quantities of water for cooling, processing or other integral functions.

(vi) “Water-borne transportation” means use of water access:

(aa) Which are themselves transportation (e.g., navigation);

(bb) Which require the receipt of shipment of goods by water;

or

(cc) Which are necessary to support water-borne transportation (e.g., moorage fueling, servicing of watercraft, ships, boats, terminal and transfer facilities).

(b) Typical examples of “water dependent uses” include the following:

(i) Aquaculture.

(2) Certain scientific and educational activities which, by their nature, require access to coastal waters, estuarine research activities and equipment mooring and support.

(3) Commercial. Commercial fishing marinas and support; fish processing and sales; boat sales, rentals, and supplies.

(4) For the purposes of LC 16.234 (NE-RCP), 16.235 (CE-RCP), 16.236 (DE-RCP), 16.237 (/SN-RCP), 16.238 (/PW-RCP), 16.239 (/NRC-RCP), 16.240

(/RD-RCP), 16.241 (/MD-RCP), 16.242 (/DMS-RCP), and 16.243 (/BD-RCP); examples of uses that are not “water dependent uses” include restaurants, hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, residences, parking lots not associated with water dependent uses, and boardwalks.

(5) **Industrial.** Manufacturing to include boat building and repair; water-borne transportation, terminals, and support; energy production which needs quantities of water to produce energy directly; water intake structures for facilities needing quantities of water for cooling, processing, or more integral functions.

(6) **Recreational.** Recreational marinas, boat ramps and support.

(228) **Water Oriented Use.** A use whose attraction to the public is enhanced by a view of or access to coastal waters.

(a) **Water Related Use.** Uses which are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods or services that are directly associated with water dependent land or waterway use, and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in public loss of quality in the goods or services offered. Except as necessary for water dependent or water related uses or facilities, residences, parking lots, spoil or dump sites, roads and highways, restaurants, businesses, factories and trailer parks are not generally considered dependent on or related to water location needs.

(229) **Wetlands.** 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.

(230) **Width.** The horizontal distance between the side boundary lines measured in the mean direction of the front and rear boundary lines.

(231) **Yard.** An open space on the same lot with a building unoccupied and obstructed from the ground upward, except as otherwise provided herein.

(232) **Yard, Front.** A yard between the front line of the building (exclusive of steps) and the front property line.

(233) **Yard, Rear.** An open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a building between the rear line of the building (exclusive of steps, porches and accessory buildings) and the rear line of the lot.

(234) **Yard, Side.** An open, unoccupied space on the same lot with a building, between the sidewall line of the building and the side line of the lot.

(235) **Youth Camp.** A facility either owned or leased, and operated by a state or local government, or a nonprofit corporation as defined under ORS 65.001, to provide an outdoor recreational and educational experience primarily for the benefit of persons 21 years of age and younger. Youth camps do not include any manner of juvenile detention center or juvenile detention facility.

(236) **Yurt:** A round, domed shelter of cloth or canvas on a collapsible frame with no plumbing, sewage disposal hook-up or internal cooking appliance.

*(Revised by Ordinance No. 7-87, Effective 6.17.87; 12-87, 8.13.87; 19-87, 10.14.87; 12-90, 10.11.90; 3-91, 5.17.91; 10-92, 11.12.92; 12-97, 11.20.97; 5-02, 8.28.02; 10-07, 10.19.07; 2-09, 1.8.10; 6-10; 9.17.10; 7-12, 12.28.12; 14-08, 11.5.14; 14-09, 12-16-14; 15-08, 12-15-15; 16-01, 2.25.16; 18-07, 12.27.18; 20-05, 6.16.20; 20-06, 6.16.20)*

### **16.095 Compliance With LC Chapter 15, Roads.**

Development subject to the provisions of this chapter shall comply with LC Chapter 15, Roads. *(Revised by Ordinance No. 10-04, Effective 6.4.04)*



**DEVELOPMENTAL APPROVAL PROCEDURES  
RURAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

**16.100 Development. Approval Procedures Relationship of Lane Code Chapter 14 into Lane Code Chapter 16.**

Lane Code Chapter 14 is the procedure for submittal, acceptance, investigation and review of applications for development of lands under the jurisdiction of the Lane County Rural Comprehensive Plan with these additions:

(1) Definitions. Abbreviations, terms, phrases, words and their derivatives shall be construed as specified in LC 16.090 above instead of as specified in LC 14.015.

(2) Ex Parte Contacts. A communication between County staff and the Planning Commission or Board shall not be considered an ex parte contact for the purposes of LC 14.070(5). *(Revised by Ordinance No. 7-87, Effective 6.17.87; 12-90, 10.11.90; 11-91A, 8.30.91; 5-02, 8.28.02; 20-05, 6.16.20)*

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PAGES 16-49 THROUGH 16-56  
ARE RESERVED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION