House Bill 3416

Sponsored by Representative HELM

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SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Requires award of attorney fees to prevailing party on review of land use planning decisions.

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to attorney fees on appeal of land use planning decisions; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 197.796, 197.830, 197.845 and 197.850.

4 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. ORS 197.830 is amended to read:

197.830. (1) Review of land use decisions or limited land use decisions under ORS 197.830 to 197.845 shall be commenced by filing a notice of intent to appeal with the Land Use Board of Appeals.

- (2) Except as provided in ORS 197.620, a person may petition the board for review of a land use decision or limited land use decision if the person:
- (a) Filed a notice of intent to appeal the decision as provided in subsection (1) of this section; and
 - (b) Appeared before the local government, special district or state agency orally or in writing.
- (3) If a local government makes a land use decision without providing a hearing, except as provided under ORS 215.416 (11) or 227.175 (10), or the local government makes a land use decision that is different from the proposal described in the notice of hearing to such a degree that the notice of the proposed action did not reasonably describe the local government's final actions, a person adversely affected by the decision may appeal the decision to the board under this section:
 - (a) Within 21 days of actual notice where notice is required; or
- (b) Within 21 days of the date a person knew or should have known of the decision where no notice is required.
- (4) If a local government makes a land use decision without a hearing pursuant to ORS 215.416 (11) or 227.175 (10):
- (a) A person who was not provided notice of the decision as required under ORS 215.416 (11)(c) or 227.175 (10)(c) may appeal the decision to the board under this section within 21 days of receiving actual notice of the decision.
- (b) A person who is not entitled to notice under ORS 215.416 (11)(c) or 227.175 (10)(c) but who is adversely affected or aggrieved by the decision may appeal the decision to the board under this section within 21 days after the expiration of the period for filing a local appeal of the decision established by the local government under ORS 215.416 (11)(a) or 227.175 (10)(a).
- (c) A person who receives notice of a decision made without a hearing under ORS 215.416 (11) or 227.175 (10) may appeal the decision to the board under this section within 21 days of receiving

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

actual notice of the nature of the decision, if the notice of the decision did not reasonably describe the nature of the decision.

- (d) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection, a person who receives notice of a decision made without a hearing under ORS 215.416 (11) or 227.175 (10) may not appeal the decision to the board under this section.
- (5) If a local government makes a limited land use decision which is different from the proposal described in the notice to such a degree that the notice of the proposed action did not reasonably describe the local government's final actions, a person adversely affected by the decision may appeal the decision to the board under this section:
 - (a) Within 21 days of actual notice where notice is required; or

- (b) Within 21 days of the date a person knew or should have known of the decision where no notice is required.
 - (6) The appeal periods described in subsections (3), (4) and (5) of this section:
- (a) May not exceed three years after the date of the decision, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
- (b) May not exceed 10 years after the date of the decision if notice of a hearing or an administrative decision made pursuant to ORS 197.195 or 197.763 is required but has not been provided.
- (7)(a) Within 21 days after a notice of intent to appeal has been filed with the board under subsection (1) of this section, any person described in paragraph (b) of this subsection may intervene in and be made a party to the review proceeding by filing a motion to intervene and by paying a filing fee of \$100.
- (b) Persons who may intervene in and be made a party to the review proceedings, as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, are:
- (A) The applicant who initiated the action before the local government, special district or state agency; or
- (B) Persons who appeared before the local government, special district or state agency, orally or in writing.
- (c) Failure to comply with the deadline or to pay the filing fee set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection shall result in denial of a motion to intervene.
- (8) If a state agency whose order, rule, ruling, policy or other action is at issue is not a party to the proceeding, it may file a brief with the board as if it were a party. The brief shall be due on the same date the respondent's brief is due and shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$100.
- (9) A notice of intent to appeal a land use decision or limited land use decision shall be filed not later than 21 days after the date the decision sought to be reviewed becomes final. A notice of intent to appeal plan and land use regulation amendments processed pursuant to ORS 197.610 to 197.625 shall be filed not later than 21 days after notice of the decision sought to be reviewed is mailed or otherwise submitted to parties entitled to notice under ORS 197.615. Failure to include a statement identifying when, how and to whom notice was provided under ORS 197.615 does not render the notice defective. Copies of the notice of intent to appeal shall be served upon the local government, special district or state agency and the applicant of record, if any, in the local government, special district or state agency proceeding. The notice shall be served and filed in the form and manner prescribed by rule of the board and shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$200 and a deposit for costs to be established by the board. If a petition for review is not filed with the board as required in subsections (10) and (11) of this section, the filing fee and deposit shall be awarded to the local government, special district or state agency as cost of preparation of the record.

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(10)(a) Within 21 days after service of the notice of intent to appeal, the local government, special district or state agency shall transmit to the board the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceeding the record may be shortened. The board may require or permit subsequent corrections to the record; however, the board shall issue an order on a motion objecting to the record within 60 days of receiving the motion.

- (b) Within 10 days after service of a notice of intent to appeal, the board shall provide notice to the petitioner and the respondent of their option to enter into mediation pursuant to ORS 197.860. Any person moving to intervene shall be provided such notice within seven days after a motion to intervene is filed. The notice required by this paragraph shall be accompanied by a statement that mediation information or assistance may be obtained from the Department of Land Conservation and Development.
- (11) A petition for review of the land use decision or limited land use decision and supporting brief shall be filed with the board as required by the board under subsection (13) of this section.
 - (12) The petition shall include a copy of the decision sought to be reviewed and shall state:
 - (a) The facts that establish that the petitioner has standing.
 - (b) The date of the decision.

- (c) The issues the petitioner seeks to have reviewed.
- (13)(a) The board shall adopt rules establishing deadlines for filing petitions and briefs and for oral argument.
- (b) At any time subsequent to the filing of a notice of intent and prior to the date set for filing the record, or, on appeal of a decision under ORS 197.610 to 197.625, prior to the filing of the respondent's brief, the local government or state agency may withdraw its decision for purposes of reconsideration. If a local government or state agency withdraws an order for purposes of reconsideration, it shall, within such time as the board may allow, affirm, modify or reverse its decision. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the local government or agency action after withdrawal for purposes of reconsideration, the petitioner may refile the notice of intent and the review shall proceed upon the revised order. An amended notice of intent shall not be required if the local government or state agency, on reconsideration, affirms the order or modifies the order with only minor changes.
- (14) The board shall issue a final order within 77 days after the date of transmittal of the record. If the order is not issued within 77 days the applicant may apply in Marion County or the circuit court of the county where the application was filed for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to issue a final order.
- [(15)(a) Upon entry of its final order the board may, in its discretion, award costs to the prevailing party including the cost of preparation of the record if the prevailing party is the local government, special district or state agency whose decision is under review. The board shall apply the deposit required by subsection (9) of this section to any costs charged against the petitioner.]
- [(b) The board shall also award reasonable attorney fees and expenses to the prevailing party against any other party who the board finds presented a position without probable cause to believe the position was well-founded in law or on factually supported information.]
 - (15) Upon entry of its final order the board:
- (a) May, in its discretion, award costs to the prevailing party including the cost of preparation of the record if the prevailing party is the local government, special district or state agency whose decision is under review.

- (b) Shall apply the deposit required by subsection (9) of this section to any costs charged against the petitioner.
 - (c) Shall award reasonable attorney fees and expenses to the prevailing party.
 - (16) Orders issued under this section may be enforced in appropriate judicial proceedings.
- (17)(a) The board shall provide for the publication of its orders that are of general public interest in the form it deems best adapted for public convenience. The publications shall constitute the official reports of the board.
- (b) Any moneys collected or received from sales by the board shall be paid into the Board Publications Account established by ORS 197.832.
- (18) Except for any sums collected for publication of board opinions, all fees collected by the board under this section that are not awarded as costs shall be paid over to the State Treasurer to be credited to the General Fund.
 - (19) The board shall track and report on its website:

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- (a) The number of reviews commenced, as described in subsection (1) of this section, the number of reviews commenced for which a petition is filed under subsection (2) of this section and, in relation to each of those numbers, the rate at which the reviews result in a decision of the board to uphold, reverse or remand the land use decision or limited land use decision. The board shall track and report reviews under this paragraph in categories established by the board.
- (b) A list of petitioners, the number of reviews commenced and the rate at which the petitioner's reviews have resulted in decisions of the board to uphold, reverse or remand the land use decision or limited land use decision.
- (c) A list of respondents, the number of reviews involving each respondent and the rate at which reviews involving the respondent have resulted in decisions of the board to uphold, reverse or remand the land use decision or limited land use decision. Additionally, when a respondent is the local government that made the land use decision or limited land use decision, the board shall track whether the local government appears before the board.
- (d) A list of reviews, and a brief summary of the circumstances in each review, under which the board exercises its discretion to require a losing party to pay the attorney fees of the prevailing party.

SECTION 2. ORS 197.845 is amended to read:

- 197.845. (1) Upon application of the petitioner, the board may grant a stay of a land use decision or limited land use decision under review if the petitioner demonstrates:
- (a) A colorable claim of error in the land use decision or limited land use decision under review; and
 - (b) That the petitioner will suffer irreparable injury if the stay is not granted.
- (2) If the board grants a stay of a quasi-judicial land use decision or limited land use decision approving a specific development of land, it shall require the petitioner requesting the stay to give an undertaking in the amount of \$5,000. The undertaking shall be in addition to the filing fee and deposit for costs required under ORS 197.830 (9). The board may impose other reasonable conditions such as requiring the petitioner to file all documents necessary to bring the matter to issue within specified reasonable periods of time.
- (3) If the board affirms a quasi-judicial land use decision or limited land use decision for which a stay was granted under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the board shall award reasonable attorney fees and actual damages resulting from the stay to the person who requested the land use decision or limited land use decision from the local government, special district or state agency,

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against the person requesting the stay [in an amount not to exceed the amount of the undertaking].

(4) The board shall limit the effect of a stay of a legislative land use decision to the geographic area or to particular provisions of the legislative decision for which the petitioner has demonstrated a colorable claim of error and irreparable injury under subsection (1) of this section. The board may impose reasonable conditions on a stay of a legislative decision, such as the giving of a bond or other undertaking or a requirement that the petitioner file all documents necessary to bring the matter to issue within a specified reasonable time period.

SECTION 3. ORS 197.850 is amended to read:

197.850. (1) Any party to a proceeding before the Land Use Board of Appeals under ORS 197.830 to 197.845 may seek judicial review of a final order issued in those proceedings.

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 183.480 to 183.540, judicial review of orders issued under ORS 197.830 to 197.845 is solely as provided in this section.
- (3)(a) Jurisdiction for judicial review of proceedings under ORS 197.830 to 197.845 is conferred upon the Court of Appeals. Proceedings for judicial review are instituted by filing a petition in the Court of Appeals. The petition must be filed within 21 days following the date the board delivered or mailed the order upon which the petition is based.
- (b) Filing of the petition, as set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection, and service of a petition on all persons identified in the petition as adverse parties of record in the board proceeding is jurisdictional and may not be waived or extended.
- (4) The petition must state the nature of the order the petitioner desires reviewed. Copies of the petition must be served by first class, registered or certified mail on the board and all other parties of record in the board proceeding.
- (5) Within seven days after service of the petition, the board shall transmit to the court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review, but, by stipulation of all parties to the review proceeding, the record may be shortened. The court may tax a party that unreasonably refuses to stipulate to limit the record for the additional costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record when deemed desirable. Except as specifically provided in this subsection, the court may not tax the cost of the record to the petitioner or any intervening party. However, the court may tax such costs and the cost of transcription of record to a party filing a frivolous petition for judicial review.
- (6) Petitions and briefs must be filed within time periods and in a manner established by the Court of Appeals by rule.
 - (7)(a) The court shall hear oral argument within 49 days of the date of transmittal of the record.
- (b) The court may hear oral argument more than 49 days from the date of transmittal of the record provided the court determines that the ends of justice served by holding oral argument on a later day outweigh the best interests of the public and the parties. The court shall not hold oral argument more than 49 days from the date of transmittal of the record because of general congestion of the court calendar or lack of diligent preparation or attention to the case by any member of the court or any party.
- (c) The court shall set forth in writing a determination to hear oral argument more than 49 days from the date the record is transmitted, together with the reasons for its determination, and shall provide a copy to the parties. The court shall schedule oral argument as soon as practicable thereafter.
 - (d) In making a determination under paragraph (b) of this subsection, the court shall consider:
 - (A) Whether the case is so unusual or complex, due to the number of parties or the existence

- of novel questions of law, that 49 days is an unreasonable amount of time for the parties to brief the case and for the court to prepare for oral argument; and
- (B) Whether the failure to hold oral argument at a later date likely would result in a miscarriage of justice.
- (8) Judicial review of an order issued under ORS 197.830 to 197.845 shall be confined to the record. The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the board as to any issue of fact.
- (9) The court may affirm, reverse or remand the order. The court shall reverse or remand the order only if it finds:
- (a) The order to be unlawful in substance or procedure, but error in procedure is not cause for reversal or remand unless the court finds that substantial rights of the petitioner were prejudiced thereby;
 - (b) The order to be unconstitutional; or

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- (c) The order is not supported by substantial evidence in the whole record as to facts found by the board under ORS 197.835 (2).
- (10) The Court of Appeals shall issue a final order on the petition for judicial review with the greatest possible expediency.
- (11) If the order of the board is remanded by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, the board shall respond to the court's appellate judgment within 30 days.
- (12) A party must file with the board an undertaking with one or more sureties insuring that the party will pay all costs, disbursements and attorney fees awarded against the party by the Court of Appeals if[:]
 - [(a)] the party appealed a decision of the board to the Court of Appeals[; and]
- [(b) In making the decision being appealed to the Court of Appeals, the board awarded attorney fees and expenses against that party under ORS 197.830 (15)(b)].
- (13) Upon entry of its final order, the court shall award attorney fees and expenses to a party who prevails on a claim [that an approval condition imposed by a local government on an application for a permit pursuant to ORS 215.416 or 227.175 is unconstitutional under section 18, Article I, Oregon Constitution, or the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution].
- (14) The undertaking required in subsection (12) of this section must be filed with the board and served on the opposing parties within 10 days after the date the petition was filed with the Court of Appeals.

SECTION 4. ORS 197.796 is amended to read:

- 197.796. (1) An applicant for a land use decision, limited land use decision or expedited land division or for a permit under ORS 215.427 or 227.178 may accept a condition of approval imposed under ORS 215.416 or 227.175 and file a challenge to the condition under this section. Acceptance by an applicant for a land use decision, limited land use decision, expedited land division or permit under ORS 215.427 or 227.178 of a condition of approval imposed under ORS 215.416 or 227.175 does not constitute a waiver of the right to challenge the condition of approval. Acceptance of a condition may include but is not limited to paying a fee, performing an act or providing satisfactory evidence of arrangements to pay the fee or to ensure compliance with the condition.
- (2) Any action for damages under this section shall be filed in the circuit court of the county in which the application was submitted within 180 days of the date of the decision.
- (3)(a) A challenge filed pursuant to this section may not be dismissed on the basis that the applicant did not request a variance to the condition of approval or any other available form of reconsideration of the challenged condition. However, an applicant shall comply with ORS 197.763 (1)

- prior to appealing to the Land Use Board of Appeals or bringing an action for damages in circuit court and must exhaust all local appeals provided in the local comprehensive plan and land use regulations before proceeding under this section.
- (b) In addition to the requirements of ORS 197.763 (5), at the commencement of the initial public hearing, a statement shall be made to the applicant that the failure of the applicant to raise constitutional or other issues relating to proposed conditions of approval with sufficient specificity to allow the local government or its designee to respond to the issue precludes an action for damages in circuit court.
- (c) An applicant is not required to raise an issue under this subsection unless the condition of approval is stated with sufficient specificity to enable the applicant to respond to the condition prior to the close of the final local hearing.
- (4) In any challenge to a condition of approval that is subject to the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, the local government shall have the burden of demonstrating compliance with the constitutional requirements for imposing the condition.
- (5) In a proceeding in circuit court under this section, the court shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing party. [Notwithstanding ORS 197.830 (15), in a proceeding before the Land Use Board of Appeals under this section, the board shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to a prevailing party.]
- (6) This section applies to appeals by the applicant of a condition of approval and claims filed in state court seeking damages for the unlawful imposition of conditions of approval in a land use decision, limited land use decision, expedited land division or permit under ORS 215.427 or 227.178.
- SECTION 5. The amendments to ORS 197.796, 197.830, 197.845 and 197.850 by sections 1 to 4 of this 2015 Act apply to reviews of land use decisions or limited land use decisions for which a notice of intent to appeal is filed under ORS 197.830 on or after the effective date of this 2015 Act.