



Oregon

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November 6, 2007

To: Interested Persons

From: Cora R. Parker, Acting Director



Re: Ballot Measure 37 (ORS 197.352) Claim Number M131382

Claimants: Richard and Crystal Kronner

Enclosed, in regard to the above-referenced claim for compensation under Ballot Measure 37 (ORS 197.352), is the Final Staff Report and Recommendation of the Department of Land Conservation and Development, and the Final Order.

This Final Staff Report and Recommendation and the Final Order constitute the final decision on this claim. No further action will be taken on this matter.

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES,
THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF
THE STATE OF OREGON

IN THE MATTER OF THE CLAIM FOR)	FINAL ORDER
COMPENSATION UNDER ORS 197.352)	CLAIM NO. M131382
(BALLOT MEASURE 37) OF)	
Richard and Crystal Kronner, CLAIMANTS)	

Claimants: Richard and Crystal Kronner (the Claimant)

Property: Township 26S, Range 6W, Section 16, Tax lot 1500, Douglas County (the Property)

Claim: The demand for compensation and any supporting information received from the Claimants by the State of Oregon (the Claim).

Claimants submitted the Claim to the State of Oregon under ORS 197.352. Under OAR 125-145-0010 *et seq.*, the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) referred the Claim to the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) as the regulating entity. This order is based on the record herein, including the Findings and Conclusions set forth in the Final Staff Report and Recommendation of DLCD (the DLCD Report) attached to and by this reference incorporated into this order.

ORDER

The Claim is approved as to laws administered by DLCD and the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) for the reasons set forth in the DLCD Report, and subject to the following terms:

1. In lieu of compensation under ORS 197.352, the State of Oregon will not apply the following laws to Richard and Crystal Kronner's division of the 20.14-acre subject property into two approximately 10-acre parcels and to their development of a dwelling on the resulting undeveloped parcel: applicable provisions of Goals 3 and 4, ORS 215 and OAR 660, divisions 6, and 33, enacted or adopted after each claimant acquired each portion of the subject property. These laws will not apply to the claimants only to the extent necessary to allow them to use the subject property for the use described in this report, and only to the extent that use was permitted when Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the property on December 2, 1975, when Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the property on December 30, 1975, and when Richard Kronner acquired the northern half of the property on February 11, 1977.

2. The action by the State of Oregon provides the state's authorization to the claimants to use the subject property for the use described in this report, subject to the standards in effect on December 2, 1975, December 30, 1975, and February 11, 1977. On those dates, the property was subject to compliance with the provisions of Goals 3 and 4 and ORS 215 then in effect.

3. To the extent that any law, order, deed, agreement or other legally enforceable public or private requirement provides that the subject property may not be used without a permit, license or other form of authorization or consent, the order will not authorize the use of the property unless the claimants first obtain that permit, license or other form of authorization or consent. Such requirements may include, but are not limited to: a building permit, a land use decision, a "permit" as defined in ORS 215.402 or 227.160, other permits or authorizations from local, state or federal agencies and restrictions on the use of the subject property imposed by private parties.


4. Any use of the subject property by the claimants under the terms of the order will remain subject to the following laws: (a) those laws not specified in (1) above; (b) any laws enacted or enforced by a public entity other than the Commission or the department; and (c) those laws not subject to ORS 197.352 including, without limitation, those laws exempted under ORS 197.352(3).

5. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing terms and conditions, in order for the claimants to use the subject property, it may be necessary for them to obtain a decision under ORS 197.352 from a city and/or county and/or metropolitan service district that enforces land use regulations applicable to the property. Nothing in this order relieves the claimants from the necessity of obtaining a decision under ORS 197.352 from a local public entity that has jurisdiction to enforce a land use regulation applicable to a use of the subject property by the claimants.


6. Nothing in this report or the state's final order for this claim constitutes any determination of ownership by the State of Oregon as to submerged or submersible lands, or as to public rights to the use of waters of the state.

This Order is entered by the Manager for the Measure 37 Services Division of DLCD and the Land Conservation and Development Commission under ORS 197.352, OAR 660-002-0010(8), and OAR 125, division 145, and by the Manager of the Measure 37 Services Unit of the DAS as a final order of DAS under ORS 197.352, OAR 125, division 145, and ORS 293.

FOR DLCD AND THE LAND
CONSERVATION AND
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION:
Cora R. Parker, Acting Director


Michael Morrissey, Manager
DLCD, Measure 37 Services Division
Dated this 6th day of November, 2007.

FOR the DEPARTMENT OF
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES:


Carla Ploederer, Manager
DAS, Measure 37 Services Unit
Dated this 6th day of November, 2007.

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL OR OTHER JUDICIAL RELIEF

You are entitled, or may be entitled, to judicial remedies including the following:

1. **Judicial review under ORS 183.484:** Judicial review under ORS 183.484 may be obtained by filing a petition for review within 60 days from the service of this order. A petition for judicial review under ORS 183.484 may be filed in the Circuit Court for Marion County or the Circuit Court in the county in which you reside.
2. **A cause of action under ORS 197.352 (Measure 37 (2004)):** If a land use regulation continues to apply to the subject property more than 180 days after the present owner of the property has made written demand for compensation under ORS 197.352, the present owner of the property, or any interest therein, shall have a cause of action in the circuit court in which the real property is located.

(Copies of the documents that comprise the record are available for review at the Department's office at 635 Capitol Street NE, Suite 150, Salem, Oregon 97301-2540)

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

The Oregon Department of Justice has advised the Department of Land Conservation and Development that "[i]f the current owner of the real property conveys the property before the new use allowed by the public entity is established, then the entitlement to relief will be lost."

BALLOT MEASURE 37 (ORS 197.352) CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
Final Staff Report and Recommendation

November 6, 2007

STATE CLAIM NUMBER: M131382

NAMES OF CLAIMANTS: Richard and Crystal Kronner

MAILING ADDRESS: 1443 Upper Cleveland Rapids Road
Roseburg, Oregon 97470

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION: Township 26S, Range 6W, Section 16
Tax lot 1500
Douglas County

DATE RECEIVED BY DAS: November 28, 2006

DEADLINE FOR FINAL ACTION:¹ May 21, 2008

I. SUMMARY OF CLAIM

The claimants, Richard and Crystal Kronner, seek compensation in the amount of \$185,000 for the reduction in fair market value as a result of land use regulations that are alleged to restrict the use of certain private real property. The claimants desire compensation or the right to divide the 20.14-acre subject property into two approximately 10-acre parcels and to develop a dwelling on the resulting undeveloped parcel. The subject property is located at 1443 Upper Cleveland Rapids Road, in Douglas County. (See claim.)

II. SUMMARY OF STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings and conclusions set forth below, the Department of Land Conservation and Development (the department) has determined that the claim is valid. Department staff recommends that, in lieu of compensation, the requirements of the following state laws enforced by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (the Commission) or the department not apply to Richard and Crystal Kronner's division of the 20.14-acre subject property into two approximately 10-acre parcels and to their development of a dwelling on the resulting undeveloped parcel: applicable provisions of Statewide Planning Goals 3 (Agricultural Lands) and 4 (Forest Lands), ORS 215 and Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 660, divisions 6, and

¹ ORS 197.352, as originally enacted, required that final action on claims made under Measure 37 be made within 180 days of the date the claim was filed. In response to the large volume of claims filed in late 2006, the Oregon legislature passed House Bill 3546, which became effective on May 10, 2007. This legislation increased the amount of time state and local governments have to take final action on Measure 37 claims filed on or after November 1, 2006, by 360 days, to a total of 540 days.

33, enacted or adopted after each claimant acquired each portion of the subject property. These laws will not apply to the claimants only to the extent necessary to allow them to use the subject property for the use described in this report, and only to the extent that use was permitted when Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the property on December 2, 1975, when Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the property on December 30, 1975, and when Richard Kronner acquired the northern half of the property on February 11, 1977. (See the complete recommendation in Section VI. of this report.)

III. COMMENTS ON THE CLAIM

Comments Received

On July 17, 2007, pursuant to OAR 125-145-0080, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS) provided written notice to the owners of surrounding properties. According to DAS, no written comments were received in response to the 15-day notice.

IV. TIMELINESS OF CLAIM

Requirement

ORS 197.352(5) requires that a written demand for compensation be made:

1. For claims arising from land use regulations enacted prior to the effective date of Measure 37 (December 2, 2004), within two years of that effective date, or the date the public entity applies the land use regulation as an approval criteria to an application submitted by the owner, whichever is later; or
2. For claims arising from land use regulations enacted after the effective date of Measure 37 (December 2, 2004), within two years of the enactment of the land use regulation, or the date the owner of the property submits a land use application in which the land use regulation is an approval criteria, whichever is later.

Findings of Fact

This claim was submitted to DAS on November 28, 2006, for processing under OAR 125, division 145. The claim identifies Douglas County's Agriculture and Woodlot (AW) zoning as the basis for the claim. Only laws that were enacted or adopted prior to December 2, 2004, are the basis for this claim.

Conclusions

The claim has been submitted within two years of the effective date of Measure 37 (December 2, 2004), based on land use regulations enacted or adopted prior to December 2, 2004, and is therefore timely filed.

V. ANALYSIS OF CLAIM

1. Ownership

ORS 197.352 provides for payment of compensation or relief from specific laws for “owners” as that term is defined in ORS 197.352. ORS 197.352(11)(C) defines “owner” as “the present owner of the property, or any interest therein.”

Findings of Fact

The claimants, Richard and Crystal Kronner, acquired the southern half of the subject property on December 2, 1975, as reflected by a deed included with the claim. Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on December 30, 1975, as reflected by a deed included with the claim. Crystal Kronner conveyed an interest in the northern half of the property to her husband, Richard Kronner, on February 11, 1977, as reflected by a deed included with the claim. On September 5, 1996, the claimants transferred the subject property to the Richard and Crystal Kronner Family Trust, as reflected by a warranty deed included with the claim.² The Douglas County Assessor’s Office confirms the claimants’ current ownership of the subject property.

Conclusions

The claimants, Richard and Crystal Kronner, are “owners” of the subject property as that term is defined by ORS 197.352(11)(C). Richard and Crystal Kronner have been owners of the southern half of the subject property since December 2, 1975. Crystal Kronner has been an owner of the northern half of the subject property since December 30, 1975, and Richard Kronner has been an owner of the northern half of the subject property since February 11, 1977. Crystal Kronner is a “family member” of Richard Kronner as that term is defined by ORS 197.352(11)(A).

2. The Laws That are the Basis for This Claim

In order to establish a valid claim, ORS 197.352(1) requires, in part, that a law must restrict the claimants’ use of private real property in a manner that reduces the fair market value of the property relative to how the property could have been used at the time the claimants or a family member acquired the property.

Findings of Fact

The claim indicates that the claimants desire to divide the 20.14-acre subject property into two approximately 10-acre parcels and to develop a dwelling on the resulting undeveloped parcel, and that the property’s current zoning prevents the desired use.

The claim is based generally on the applicable provisions of state law that allow mixed agriculture-forest zoning and restrict uses on land zoned mixed agriculture-forest. The claimants’ property is zoned AW by Douglas County. The county’s AW zone is a mixed agricultural and forest land zone, in accordance with Goals 3 and 4, as implemented by OAR 660-006-0050. Goals 3 and 4 became effective on January 25, 1975, and required that

² Transfer of property to a revocable trust does not result in a change in ownership for purposes of ORS 197.352.

agricultural lands as defined by Goal 3 be zoned for farm uses and that forest lands under Goal 4 be zoned for forest uses. OAR 660-006-0050 authorizes local governing bodies to establish mixed agriculture-forest zones in accordance with both Goals 3 and 4 and OAR 660, divisions 6, and 33.

Under OAR 660-006-0050(2), effective on February 5, 1990, and subsequently amended on March 1, 1994, to comply with the provisions of House Bill 3661 (Chapter 792, Oregon Laws 1993), uses allowed in Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zones under Goal 3 and forest zones under Goal 4 are allowed in mixed agriculture-forest zones.

For land divisions, OAR 660-006-0055 requires local governing bodies to apply the standards of OAR 660-006-0026 and 660-033-0100, which implement the minimum lot size requirements in ORS 215.780. ORS 215.780(1) establishes an 80-acre minimum for the creation of new lots or parcels in EFU and forest zones and became effective on November 4, 1993 (Chapter 792, Oregon Laws 1993). Under ORS 215.780(2)(a), the counties may adopt minimum lot sizes smaller than 80 acres, subject to approval by the Commission. The Commission has approved Douglas County's AW zone, which requires a minimum lot size of 20 acres.

For the approval and siting of dwellings, under OAR 660-006-0050(2) and (3), counties must apply either the OAR 660, division 6, or 33, standards based on the predominant use of the tract on January 1, 1993.³ The provisions of OAR 660-006-0027 and 660-006-0029 apply to dwelling approval and siting where the predominant use of the tract on that date was forest, and the provisions of OAR 660-033-0030 and 660-033-0035 apply where the predominant use of the tract on that date was agriculture.

Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the subject property on December 2, 1975, Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on December 30, 1975, and Richard Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on February 11, 1977, after the adoption of the statewide planning goals, but before the Commission acknowledged Douglas County's land use regulations to be in compliance with the statewide planning goals pursuant to ORS 197.250 and 197.251.⁴ At that time, the property was zoned Forest Recreation (FR) by Douglas County. However, because the Commission had not acknowledged the county's plan and land use regulations when the claimants acquired the subject property on December 2, 1975, December 30, 1975, and February 11, 1977, the applicable statewide planning goals, and particularly Goals 3 and 4, would have applied directly to any development application for the claimants' property.⁵

³ The claim does not include information regarding the predominant use of the property on January 1, 1993.

⁴ Douglas County's EFU zone was acknowledged by the Commission for Compliance with Goal 3 on December 24, 1985. Douglas County's forest zone was acknowledged by the Commission for compliance with Goal 4 on January 1, 1983.

⁵ The statewide planning goals became effective on January 25, 1975, and were applicable to legislative land use decisions and some quasi-judicial land use decisions prior to the Commission's acknowledgment of each county's land use regulations. *Perkins v. City of Rajneeshpuram*, 300 Or 1 (1985); *Alexanderson v. Polk County*, 289 Or 427, rev den 290 Or 137 (1980); *Sunnyside Neighborhood Assn. v. Clackamas County*, 280 Or 569 (1977); *Jurgenson v. Union County*, 42 Or App 505 (1979) and *1000 Friends of Oregon v. Benton County*, 32 Or App 413 (1978). After the county's plan and land use regulations were acknowledged by the Commission, the statewide planning goals and implementing rules no longer directly applied to such local land use decisions. *Byrd v. Stringer*, 295 Or 311 (1983). However, statutory requirements continue to apply, and insofar as the state and local provisions are materially the

As adopted in 1975, the Goal 3 standards for a division of land required that the created lots or parcels be of a size “appropriate for the continuation of the existing commercial agricultural enterprise within the area.” Further, ORS 215.263 (1975 edition) required that all land divisions subject to EFU zoning under Goal 3 comply with the legislative intent in ORS 215.243 (Agricultural Land Use Policy). Thus, under Goal 3, the opportunity to divide the subject property when the claimants acquired it on December 2, 1975, December 30, 1975, and February 11, 1977, was limited to new lots or parcels that were (1) appropriate for the continuation of the existing commercial agricultural enterprise in the area, and (2) shown to be consistent with the legislative intent in ORS 215. At that time, farm dwellings were allowed under Goal 3 if they were determined to be “customarily provided in conjunction with farm use” under ORS 215.213(1)(e) (1975 edition),⁶ and non-farm dwellings were subject to ORS 215.213(3) (1975 edition).⁷ Other uses were authorized and governed by the applicable provisions under Goal 3 and ORS 215.213.

As adopted in 1975, Goal 4 was intended to “conserve forest lands for forest uses” and required that lands suitable for forest uses “be inventoried and designated as forest lands” and that existing forest land uses “be protected unless proposed changes are in conformance with the comprehensive plan.” Those forest uses were defined as: “(1) the production of trees and the processing of forest products; (2) open space, buffers from noise, and visual separation of conflicting uses; (3) watershed protection and wildlife and fisheries habitat; (4) soil protection from wind and water; (5) maintenance of clean air and water; (6) outdoor recreational activities and related support services and wilderness values compatible with these uses; and (7) grazing land for livestock.” Specifically, Goal 4 only allowed land divisions that would protect commercial forest lands for commercial forest uses. Dwellings in forest zones could only be allowed if found to be “necessary and accessory” to one of the enumerated forest uses listed in Goal 4.⁸

The claim does not establish whether or to what extent the claimants’ desired division and development of the subject property were allowed under the standards in effect when Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the subject property on December 2, 1975,

same, the local provisions must be interpreted consistent with the substance of the goals and implementing rules. *Forster v. Polk County*, 115 Or App 475 (1992); *Kenagy v. Benton County*, 115 Or App 131 (1992).

⁶ Under ORS 215.213 (1975 edition), a farm dwelling could be established on agricultural land only if the farm use to which the dwelling related was in existence (*Newcomer v. Clackamas County*, 92 Or App 174, modified 94 Or App 33 (1988) and *Matteo v. Polk County*, 11 Or LUBA 259, 263 (1984), affirmed without opinion 70 Or App 179 (1984)). Guidance on the application of the statutory standards for farm and non-farm dwellings in EFU zones prior to the enactment of House Bill 3661 in 1993 can be found in the Commission rules (OAR 660, division 5, adopted on July 21, 1982, amended on June 7, 1986, and repealed on August 7, 1993).

⁷ When determining whether land is “generally unsuitable for the production of farm crops and livestock” under ORS 215.213(3), the entire parcel or tract must be evaluated rather than a portion thereof. *Smith v. Clackamas County*, 313 Or 519 (1992).

⁸ Goal 4 prohibited uses that were not enumerated by Goal 4 as permissible uses for forest lands as well as those that were not necessary and accessory to an enumerated forest use. *Lamb v. Lane County*, 7 Or LUBA 137 (1983). Dwellings in forest lands were required to be “necessary and accessory” to show that such dwellings complied with the Goal 4 requirement that local land use regulations must “conserve forest lands for forest uses.” *1000 Friends v. LCDC (Curry County)*, 301 Or 447 (1986). A dwelling that may “enhance” forest uses is not “necessary and accessory” to a forest use to the extent required by Goal 4. *1000 Friends of Oregon v. LCDC (Lane County)*, 305 Or 384 (1988). For additional guidance, the Goal 4 provisions were interpreted under OAR 660, division 6, effective on September 1, 1982, in *1000 Friends of Oregon v. LCDC (Lane County)* and in *1000 Friends v. LCDC (Curry County)*.

when Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on December 30, 1975, and when Richard Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on February 11, 1977.

Conclusions

The current zoning requirements, minimum lot size and dwelling standards established by Goals 3 and 4, ORS 215 and OAR 660, divisions 6, and 33, for lands zoned for mixed agriculture-forest use were all enacted or adopted after Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the subject property on December 2, 1975, after Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on December 30, 1975, and after Richard Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on February 11, 1977, and do not allow the claimants' desired division or development of the property. However, the claim does not establish whether or to what extent the claimants' desired use of the subject property complies with the standards for land divisions and development under Goals 3 and 4 and ORS 215, in effect when Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the subject property on December 2, 1975, when Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on December 30, 1975, and when Richard Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on February 11, 1977.

This report addresses only those state laws that are identified in the claim, or that the department is certain apply to the subject property, based on the uses that the claimants have identified. There may be other laws that currently apply to the claimants' use of the subject property, and that may continue to apply to the claimants' use of the property, that have not been identified in the claim. In some cases, it will not be possible to know which laws apply to a use of the subject property until there is a specific proposal for that use. When the claimants seek a building or development permit to carry out a specific use, it may become evident that other state laws currently apply to that use and may continue to apply to that use.

3. Effect of Regulations on Fair Market Value

In order to establish a valid claim, ORS 197.352(1) requires that the land use regulations (described in Section V.(2) of this report) must have "the effect of reducing the fair market value of the property, or any interest therein."

Findings of Fact

The claim includes an estimate of \$185,000 as the reduction in the subject property's fair market value due to the regulations that restrict the claimants' desired use of the property. This amount is based on a real estate agent's assessment of the subject property's value, included with the claim.

Conclusions

As explained in Section V.(1) of this report, the claimants are Richard and Crystal Kronner. Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the subject property on December 2, 1975, and Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property on December 30, 1975. Under ORS 197.352, the claimants are due compensation for land use regulations that

restrict the use of the subject property and have the effect of reducing its fair market value. Based on the findings and conclusions in Section V.(2) of this report, laws enacted or adopted since Richard and Crystal Kronner acquired the southern half of the subject property and Crystal Kronner acquired the northern half of the subject property restrict the claimants' desired use of the property. The claimants estimate that the effect of the regulations on the fair market value of the subject property is a reduction of \$185,000.

Without an appraisal or other documentation, and without verification of whether or the extent to which the claimants' desired use of the subject property was allowed under the standards in effect when they acquired the property, it is not possible to substantiate the specific dollar amount by which the land use regulations have reduced the fair market value of the subject property. Nevertheless, based on the evidence in the record for this claim, the department determines that the fair market value of the subject property has been reduced to some extent as a result of land use regulations enforced by the Commission or the department.

4. Exemptions Under ORS 197.352(3)

ORS 197.352 does not apply to certain land use regulations. In addition, under ORS 197.352(3), certain types of laws are exempt from ORS 197.352.

Findings of Fact

The claim is based on state land use regulations that restrict the use of the subject property, including applicable provisions of Goals 3 and 4, ORS 215 and OAR 660, divisions 6, and 33, which Douglas County has implemented through its current AW zone. With the exception of provisions of Goals 3 and 4 and ORS 215, in effect on December 2, 1975, December 30, 1975, and February 11, 1977, all of these land use regulations were enacted or adopted after the claimants acquired the subject property.

Conclusions

Without a specific development proposal for the subject property, it is not possible for the department to determine all the laws that may apply to a particular use of the property, or whether those laws may fall under one or more of the exemptions under ORS 197.352. It appears that the statutory, goal and rule restrictions on residential division and development of the subject property are not exempt under ORS 197.352(3)(E) to the extent they were enacted or adopted after the claimants acquired the property on December 2, 1975, December 30, 1975, and February 11, 1977. Provisions of Goals 3 and 4 and ORS 215 applicable and in effect when the claimants acquired the subject property in 1975 and 1977 are exempt under ORS 197.352(3)(E) and will continue to apply to the property.

Other laws in effect when the claimants acquired the subject property are also exempt under ORS 197.352(3)(E) and will continue to apply to the claimants' use of the property. In addition, the department notes that ORS 215.730 and OAR 660, division 6, particularly OAR 660-006-0027, -0029 and -0035, include fire protection standards for dwellings and structures in forest and mixed agriculture-forest zones. ORS 197.352 (3)(B) specifically exempts regulations "restricting or prohibiting activities for the protection of public health and safety, such as fire and building codes. . . ." Accordingly, the siting standards for dwellings and structures in forest

