

27.7.1 LUBA Procedures/Rules – Parties – Petitioner. After the petitioner withdraws from an appeal, any intervenor-petitioner who has not timely filed a separate notice of intent to appeal may not continue the appeal, and the appeal must be dismissed. *Marylhurst Neighborhood Assoc. v. City of West Linn*, 52 Or LUBA 612 (2006).

27.7.1 LUBA Procedures/Rules - Parties - Petitioner. All petitioners who are not represented by an attorney must represent themselves in a LUBA appeal. Neither a lead petitioner nor any other individual petitioner may present arguments or file documents on behalf of other unrepresented petitioners. *Gillette v. Lane County*, 51 Or LUBA 823 (2006).

27.7.1 LUBA Procedures/Rules – Parties – Petitioner. That an intervenor-respondent in one appeal also filed a petition for review challenging aspects of the same decision in a different appeal does not preclude the intervenor-respondent from advancing a cross-assignment of error in the response brief. Land use decisions often have multiple aspects or components, and a party on appeal may seek to overturn one aspect while preserving others. *Knutson Family LLC v. City of Eugene*, 48 Or LUBA 399 (2005).

27.7.1 LUBA Procedures/Rules – Parties – Petitioner. Under LUBA’s rules, an organization must be represented by an attorney. Where an unrepresented organization is a named petitioner in an appeal to LUBA, but fails to obtain counsel within the time set by the Board, that party will be dismissed from the appeal. *Zierner v. City of Florence*, 43 OR LUBA 1 (2002).

27.7.1 LUBA Procedures/Rules – Parties – Petitioner. LUBA’s rules require that the petition for review “[s]tate the facts that establish petitioner’s standing,” but do not require that such allegations of fact appear in any particular form or any particular portion of the petition for review. *Friends of the Creek v. Jackson County*, 36 Or LUBA 562 (1999).