LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS

1	BEFORE THE LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS
2	OF THE STATE OF OREGON
3	GLEN KELLER,) LUBA No. 80-005 Petitioner,)
4) FINAL OPINION AND ORDER vs.) (ORDER OF DISMISSAL)
5	CROOK COUNTY, and
6	Richard Allen and Bernice) Allen.)
7	Respondent.)
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9	Appeal from Crook County.
10	Carl M. Dutli, Prineville, argued the cause and filed a
11	petition for review on behalf of Petitioner Glen Keller.
12	Gary S. Thompson, Prineville, argued the cause and filed a brief on behalf of Respondent Crook County.
13	Stephen D. Dixon, Prineville, representing Respondents
14	Allen made no appearance.
15	Bagg, Referee; Reynolds, Chief Referee; Cox, Referee; participated in the decision.
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17	Dismissed 5/19/80
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19	You are entitled to judicial review of this Order. Judicial review is governed by the provisions of Oregon Laws
20	1979, ch 772, sec 6(a).
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1 BAGG, referee.

This matter is before the Board on its own motion.

Discussion at the hearing on the merits of this case held on

April 24, 1980 and a review of a supplement to the record of

this case, consisting of the Crook County Comprehensive Plan,

the Crook County Zoning Ordinance and, most importantly, the

Crook County Subdivision Ordinance lead this Board to conclude

that it lacks jurisdiction to hear the matter under Oregon Laws

1979 ch. 772 sec. 3-5.

FACTS

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In July of 1979, Respondents Richard and Bernice Allen filed a proposal for an eight unit subdivision on land within an exclusive farm use zone in Crook County. The land is near the city of Prineville but outside the city's urban growth boundary. The property consists of class III and IV soils, and would therefore be considered agricultural lands under the definition found in LCDC Statewide Land Use Goal number 3.

The property is surrounded on three sides by agricultural land which is presently being farmed. The parcel itself consists of a hill covered with juniper trees, and there is some evidence that both sheep and cattle have been run on the hill at one time.

The Planning Commission denied the application for an "Outline Development Plan" on the ground that the proposal was not compatible with commercial agricultural enterprise

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existing in the area. Respondents Richard and Bernice Allen 1 appealed to the county court, and the county court approved a 2 plan to allow a five lot subdivision, but not the original 3 eight lot division as requested. 4 In Crook County, Article 3 of the Crook County Land 5 6 Development Ordinance 1978, Ordinance No. 19, provides that applications for subdivision may be made by tendering a 7 "Tentative Subdivision Plan" or an "Outline Development Plan." 8 Section 3.030 of Article 3 of the Ordinance provides 9 10 If an Outline Development plan is prepared and submitted with the application for a subdivision, it 11 shall include both maps and written statements as set forth in this section. The information shall deal with enough of the areas surrounding the proposed 12 subdivision to demonstrate the relationship of the subdivision to adjoining land uses both existing and 1.3 allowable under applicable zoning. 14 15 Two sections follow that together require considerable detail in maps and written statements that must be included in the 16 17 Outline Development Plan. That information, however, is not as detailed as the information required in section 3.060 of the 18 same article. Section 3.060 of Article 3 lists the information 19 20 required in Tentative Subdivision Plan applications, and the 21 requirements include sufficient information so that the county 22 might proceed to grant tentative approval and comply with the 23 standards and procedures contained in ORS 92.090 (the statute 24 providing requisites for approval of tentative plans or plats

of a subdivision). Article 3 sections 3.010 through 3.060 are

attached to this opinion.

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It is clear by a comparision of the information required in
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      the Outline Development Plan and that required in the Tentative
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      Subdivision Plan, that the Outline Development Plan forms
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      something of a discussion document only. In fact, the
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      ordinance provides
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                "[C]ommission review of an Outline Development
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          Plan is intended only as a review relative to applicable Comprehensive Plan and Zoning provisions
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          and thereof (sic) is intended more as a service to the
          developer than as a commitment of approval. Pursuant
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          thereto, Commission approval or general acceptance of
          an Outline Development Plan for a subdivision shall
          constitute only a provisional and conceptual approval
          or acceptance of the proposed subdivision." Crook
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          County Land Development Ordinance #19, Sec 3.030(3).
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      That "provisional and conceptual approval" is rather different
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      than the approval granted a tentative plan. Approval granted a
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      tentative plan constitutes approval to proceed with
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      construction of the subdivision in accordance with the terms of
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      the tentative plan. See section 3.090 and of the Crook County
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      Land Development Ordinance Article 9 (improvements) and ORS
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      92.040.
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      JURISDICTION OF LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS
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          The Board's jurisdiction to review this case is derived
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      from the definition of "Land Use Decision" contained in Oregon
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     Laws 1979, ch 772, sec 3. A land use decision is
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                "(a) A final decision or determination made by a
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          city, county or special district governing body that
          concerns the adoption, amendment or application of:
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               (A) The state-wide planning goals;
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               (B) A comprehensive plan provision; or
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(C) A zoning, subdivision or other ordinance that implements a comprehensive plan; or

(b) A final decision or determination of a state agency other than the Land Conservation and Development Commission, with respect to which the agency is required to apply the state-wide planning goals.

Under the temporary rules of the Land Use Board of Appeals, a final decision or determination is "a decision or determination which has been reduced to writing and which bears the necessary signatures of the governing body." LUBA temporary rules 3 C, and LUBA Permanent Rule 3 C. The decision in this case is in the form of an order and does bear the signatures of two county commissioners. It would appear that the rule of the Land Use Board Appeals defining the final decision or determination has been met, except that there is nothing "final" about an Outline Development Plan.

By its terms, the Outline Development Plan is a guide and is not a final decision granting or denying a subdivision application. It does not appear to be a go-ahead signal for construction or any other activity than a follow-up tentative plan. The Outline Development Plan is, in fact, optional and not at all a requirement of the Crook County Subdivision process. It is the tentative plan that is required in Crook County and by Oregon Law to be filed, and it is the application for the tentative plan that contains enough information upon which the county may base a decision as to the proposed subdivision's compliance with the counties subdivision ordinance and its comprehensive plan.

It appears from our reading of the ordinance and the comments made at oral argument on the merits, that there is no bar to an appeal of a subsequent tentative plan simply because the Outline Development Plan has not been appealed. Also, the county is not bound to find in favor of the tentative plan simply because it may have found in favor of an earlier Outline Development Plan. In short, there is simply no finality to the Outline Development Plan and, therefore, no actual effect on land use that we may review.

It is the Board's view that this case must be dismissed.

This dismissal is most certainly not a bar to an appeal of a "final decision or determination" made by Crook County on this or a similar subject in the future. It is simply our conclusion that the Outline Development Plan procedure in Crook County does not present us with a reviewable decision under our enabling legislation.

This matter is dismissed.

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