LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS

1	BEFORE THE LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS
2	OF THE STATE OF OREGON DEC 9 3 58 PM '67
3	PORTLAND OIL SERVICE CO., INC.)
4.	Petitioner,) LUBA No. 87-076
5	vs.) FINAL OPINION
6	CITY OF BEAVERTON,) AND ORDER)
7	Respondent.)
8	
9	Appeal from City of Beaverton.
10	Steven W. Abel, Portland, filed the petition for review and argued on behalf of petitioner. With him on the brief was Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt.
11	Pamela J. Beery, Beaverton, filed a response brief and
12	argued on behalf of Respondent City.
13	SHERTON, Referee; BAGG, Chief Referee; HOLSTUN, Referee; participated in the decision.
14	REMANDED 12/09/87
15	You are entitled to judicial review of this Order.
16	Judicial review is governed by the provisions of ORS 197.850.
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Opinion by Sherton.

NATURE OF THE DECISION

3 Beaverton City Council Petitioner appeals Resolution 4 This resolution changes the boundaries of No. 2811. 5 reduces the scope of improvements proposed for the previously 6 created Beavercreek Boulevard Street and Drainage Improvement 7 District (Beavercreek L.I.D.). The resolution also revises the 8 estimated cost of improvements, establishes a new assessment 9 method and renames the Beavercreek L.I.D. as the Lombard North 10 L.I.D.

II FACTS

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12 On November 4, 1985, the city adopted Resolution No. 2656 13 creating the Beavercreek L.I.D. for the purpose of constructing 14 streets, utilities and drainage improvements in a relatively 15 large, predominantly undeveloped area of the city. No specific 16 street alignments were approved at that time. However, the resolution describes the proposed streets as "extending [east 17 18 to west | from S.W. 117th to S.W. Hall Blvd., and from this street south to S.W. Canyon Road." The Beaverton General Plan 19 20 (the city's comprehensive plan) includes a map entitled depicts 21 Plan" which streets meeting this "Circulation 22 description and designates them as "Proposed Collectors." 23 Property owned by petitioner was included in the Beavercreek 24 L.I.D.

No improvements were actually constructed in the Beavercreek L.I.D., but the projected costs of the proposed Page 2

- improvements rose over time. The Tri-Metropolitan Transit
- District (Tri-Met) purchased a landlocked parcel within the
- 3 L.I.D. and in 1985 was awarded state lottery funds to develop
- 4 the site as a replacement for its current regional transit
- 5 center. On June 22, 1987, the City Council held a public
- 6 hearing to consider modifications to the L.I.D. and decided to
- 7 reduce the area and scope of the L.I.D. to include only what
- 8 was necessary for Tri-Met to proceed with its transit center.
- 9 On August 10, 1987, after a public hearing at which
- 10 petitioner appeared, the City Council adopted Resolution
- No. 2811 modifying the L.I.D. The revised North Lombard L.I.D.
- 12 involves construction of a street "extending northerly from
- 13 S.W. Canyon Road to a temporary cul-de-sac at the proposed
- 14 intersection of an unnamed street extending easterly from SW
- 15 Hall Blvd. and the extension of SW Beaverdam Road." The
- temporary cul-de-sac would be located on the Tri-Met site.
- 17 The total area in the L.I.D. was reduced to a fraction of
- 18 that in the original L.I.D. A new method of assessment was
- 19 adopted, resulting in petitioner being required to pay
- 20 considerably more than it would have under the original
- 21 Beavercreek L.I.D. This appeal followed.
- 22 JURISDICTION
- 23 Respondent City moves to dismiss this appeal on the ground
- 24 the Notice of Intent to Appeal was not filed within 21 days of
- 25 the decision as required by ORS 197.830(7) and OAR 661-10-015.
- 26 The city contends the decision to extend and improve the

- 1 subject street was made by Resolution No. 2656 on November 4,
- ² 1985, and the appealed resolution is simply a revision to that
- 3 earlier decision, allowing use of a "temporary cul-de-sac at
- 4 the location of a proposed future intersection," and modifying
- 5 the method of financing the improvements.
- 6 The city further argues that LUBA lacks jurisdiction to
- 7 review this case because the appealed decision is not a land
- 8 use decision under the "significant impact test." City of
- 9 Pendleton v. Kerns, 294 Or 126, 133-134, 653 P2d 996 (1982) (a
- 10 local government decision is a land use decision if it will
- 11 have a "significant impact on present or future land uses in
- 12 the area"). The city contends the appealed decision does not
- 13 in itself have significant impacts on present or future land
- 14 uses in the area. The city argues such impacts occurred either
- 15 when the city made its 1982 decision to designate the subject
- 16 street as a Proposed Collector on the Circulation Plan Map of
- 17 its General Plan, or when the city adopted its 1985 resolution
- 18 authorizing the construction of streets in the area.
- 19 The city claims that the authorization of street
- 20 improvements by Resolution No. 2811 is not a new authorization
- 21 of street improvements, but rather simply a decision to reduce
- 22 temporarily the scope of the improvements authorized by its
- 23 1985 resolution. The city also asserts that this situation is
- 24 distinguishable from that in City of Pendleton v. Kerns, supra,
- 25 because in this case the street improvements authorized are the
- 26 same as those contemplated by the city's Plan.

1 Petitioner replies that the appealed decision is a new land 2 use decision, different from that made by the city's 1985 3 resolution. Petitioner contends the cul-de-sac authorized by 4. the appealed decision will have different impacts on present 5 and future land uses in the area than the through streets 6 authorized by the 1985 resolution and shown on the Circulation 7 Plan Map in the General Plan. Petitioner argues that placing a 8 regional transit center on a cul-de-sac rather than a through 9 street will have significant impacts on traffic congestion and use of surrounding properties. 1 10

Petitioner appealed the adoption of Resolution No. 2811, which became final on August 13, 1987. Petitioner's notice of intent to appeal Resolution No. 2811 was filed within the 21 days allowed by statute and LUBA rule, and therefore was timely. The question which must be answered is whether Resolution No. 2811 is a land use decision subject to LUBA's jurisdiction.

18 Resolution No. 2811 changes the street development authorized for the subject area, from an east/west through 19 street connecting S.W. Hall Blvd. and S.W. 117th 20 north/south street connecting that street with S.W. 21 Road, to a cul-de-sac extending north from S.W. Canyon Road. 22 Construction of the cul-de-sac will allow development of a 23 24 regional transit center on the Tri-Met site (and presumably development of other currently undeveloped parcels adjacent to 25 the cul-de-sac) and will result in changes in the amount and 26

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pattern of traffic, which will impact other property in the vicinity.

Thus, authorization of construction of the cul-de-sac will

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4 have a significant impact on the present and future land uses 5 of the surrounding property. Furthermore, we believe 6 these impacts will be significantly different from those which 7 would caused by the development of through streets be 8 connecting S.W. Hall Blvd., S.W. 117th and S.W. Canyon Road, as 9 resolution previously approved by the city's 1985 10 the city's Circulation Plan contemplated by 11 therefore find that Resolution No. 2811 is a land use decision 12 under the "significant impact test" as set out in Kerns, supra. 13 There is another, independent basis for determining that 14 the appealed resolution is a land use decision, one not argued 15 by either party in this case. That is, does the resolution 16 meet the statutory definition of a land use decision found in ORS 197.015(10). A local government decision is a land use 17 decision if it meets either (1) the significant impacts test of 18 (2) the statutory 19 City of Pendleton v. Kerns, supra or definition of ORS 197.015(10). Billington v. Polk County, 299 20 Or 471, 479, 703 P2d 232 (1985). 21

In this case, Resolution No. 2811 is a land use decision under ORS 197.015(10) if it involves application of a comprehensive plan provision. In making such a determination it is not sufficient that a decision may touch on some aspects of the comprehensive plan, rather the comprehensive plan must Page 6

- contain provisions intended as standards or criteria for making
- the appealed decision. Billington v. Polk County, 299 Or at
- 3 475.
- 4 As the party seeking LUBA review, the burden is on
- 5 petitioner to establish LUBA's jurisdiction, i.e. that the
- 6 appealed decision is a land use decision. Billington v. Polk
- 7 County, 299 Or at 475; City of Pendleton v. Kerns, 294 Or at
- 8 134 n7. Petitioner specifically identifies one provision of
- 9 the Circulation section of the Plan as being applicable to the
- 10 appealed decision. 4 We will therefore consider whether this
- 11 provision, Circulation Statement of Intent of the Plan 13
- (CSIP 13), is an approval standard for the appealed decision.
- 13 CSIP 13 provides:
- "In developing the road network for the area bounded by Canyon, 117th, Center and Hall, the following criteria shall be met:
- "a. Access to the area from Canyon shall be provided by a signalized commercial minor collector located mid-distance between the 117th and Hall signals to the extent possible.
- "b. Primary access to the development proposed in the southeast part of the area shall be from 117th or off an internal collector street system, not from Canyon.
- "c. Public access from Center into the area is necessary. However, there should be no direct connection between Canyon and Center.
- "d. A collector street system is necessary east and west between Hall and 117th to relieve the use of Canyon for this trip desire, provide alternative access to properties along Canyon, to serve the area and to connect the area to developments west of Hall and Watson, e.g., Beaver Creek Center.

- "e. Only one signalized crossing for auto traffic shall be allowed on Hall. An additional crossing of the arterial may be necessary for transit vehicles.
- "f. Private driveway access and local street access to Canyon on 117th, Center and Hall shall be eliminated to the extent possible.
- "g. Any access within the area shall respect the integrity of the Beaverton Creek parkway.
- 7 "h. All other access within the area can be served by local streets or, as approved by the City, private streets."
- The city does not argue that the provisions of CSIP 13 are 9 mandatory approval standards for street development 10 decisions in the subject area. 5 Rather, the city argues that 11 the provisions of CSIP 13 are standards which the city is not 12 until a later stage of its street required to address 13 development process. The city argues that before actual 14 construction of the proposed cul-de-sac can occur, its land use 15 regulations will require review of the proposed project under 16 the Site Development provisions of the Beaverton Code and the 17 Site and Design Review provisions of the Development Code, at 18 which times compliance with the Plan will be an approval 19 criterion. 20
- However, the provisions of the Beaverton Code, Development Code and Plan to which the city has directed our attention do not bear out the city's argument. Under Development Code Sec. 134.2.A, the Site and Design Review process applies to a non-structural development activity only if it is subject to the Site Development permit provisions of Beaverton Code (BC)

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- 1 Sec. 9.05.005 9.05.170 and occurs (1) in a Significant
- ² Natural Resource Zone or (2) on a parcel identified as an
- 3 Important Natural Resource Area where the work will occur
- within 100 feet of a Significant Natural Resource Zone. 6
- 5 According to the Plan Natural Resources Map, the site of
- 6 the proposed street and cul-de-sac includes some area
- 7 designated as "Other Important Natural Resources," but is
- 8 clearly not within 100 feet of a designated "Significant
- 9 Natural Resource Zone." Thus, any future city decisions on the
- 10 proposed cul-de-sac improvement would not come within the
- jurisdiction of the Site and Design Review process.
- The Site Development process of BC Sec. 9.05.005 9.05.170
- does appear to require that a permit be obtained from the City
- 14 Engineer before any street construction work is performed
- 15 within city rights of way BC Sec. 9.05.020.A. However, the
- 16 standards for approval of such permits found in BC
- 17 Sec. 9.05.055 and 9.05.060 are technical in nature and do not
- 18 include compliance with the Plan.
- Thus, the city has not demonstrated there are future stages
- 20 in the development of the proposed street and cul-de-sac at
- 21 which relevant Plan provisions would have to be applied.
- 22 However, even if the city had done so, that would not
- 23 necessarily mean that there cannot be Plan provisions which are
- 24 approval standards for the decision appealed in this case.
- 25 What must be determined is whether CSIP 13 is an approval
- 26 standard for the appealed decision.

- 1 By the express terms of CSIP 13, its provisions are
- 2 mandatory criteria for "developing the road network for the
- 3 [subject] area." Resolution No. 2811 authorizes the
- 4 construction of the initial segment of street to serve the area
- ⁵ in question. It is a step in the process of developing the
- 6 road network which will serve the area.
- We conclude that Plan CSIP 13 is an approval standard
- 8 applicable to the appealed decision; and, therefore, that
- 9 Resolution No. 2811 meets the statutory definition of a land
- 10 use decision. Because the appealed decision meets either the
- 11 statutory or significant impacts tests for a land use decision,
- 12 the city's motion to dismiss is denied.

13 FIRST ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR

- "The Resolution fails to contain adequate findings of fact and conclusions of law to support the enactment
- of Resolution No. 2811."
- 16 Petitioner argues that the decision to authorize
- 17 improvement of the subject street and cul-de-sac is
- 18 quasi-judicial, comparable to the street extension decision
- 19 which we held to be quasi-judicial in Kerns v. City of
- 20 Pendleton, 2 Or LUBA 295, 299 (1981), and therefore must be
- 21 supported by findings and conclusions. As previously stated,
- 22 petitioner makes a general claim that there are provisions in
- 23 certain sections of the Beaverton General Plan (Plan) which
- 24 apply to the challenged decision, but specifically identifies
- 25 only CSIP 13.
- 26 The city argues that its decision to authorize construction

- of the subject street and cul-de-sac is legislative because (1)
- 2 a substantial number of properties are affected, (2) the
- 3 decision does not apply preexisting criteria to concrete facts,
- and (3) the process was not bound to result in a decision on
- 5 whether or not to develop the street; and, therefore, it is not
- 6 required to be supported by findings and conclusions. The city
- 7 also argues that under ORS 197.835(10)(b), the failure to adopt
- 8 adequate findings and conclusions is not necessarily a basis
- 9 for remand by LUBA.
- In Strawberry Hill 4-Wheelers v. Benton County Bd. of
- 11 Comm., 287 Or 591, 602-603, 601 P2d 769 (1979), the Supreme
- 12 Court described three factors to be considered in determining
- whether a land use decision is quasi-judicial:
- to characterize a process 14 "Generally, adjudication presupposes that the process is bound to result in a decision and that the decision is bound to 15 apply preexisting criteria to concrete facts. [A] further consideration has been whether the action, 16 even when the governing criteria leave much room for directed at discretion, is 17 circumscribed factual situation or a relatively small number of persons. * * *" 18
- In this case, the city's process of considering whether to 19 modify the previously created Beavercreek L.I.D. was not bound 20 to result in a decision. The city could simply discontinue its 21 process, leaving the Beavercreek L.I.D. unchanged, at any time 22 On the other hand, prior to adoption of its final decision. 23 the city's decision to authorize construction of the street and 24 cul-de-sac did involve the application of preexisting criteria 25 to concrete facts, as we have already held that CSIP 13 is an 26

- 1 approval standard for this decision. Also, the subject
- ² decision is directed at a closely circumscribed factual
- 3 situation and relatively small number of persons. Only ten
- 4 parcels, in six ownerships totalling less than ten acres,
- 5 adjoin the proposed street improvements and are included in the
- 6 revised North Lombard L.I.D.
- 7 Thus, the appealed decision satisfies two of the indicia of
- 8 a quasi-judicial decision set out in Strawberry Hill 4-Wheelers
- 9 v. Benton Co. Bd. of Comm., supra, but does not satisfy the
- 10 "bound to result in a decision" factor. However, in Estate of
- 11 Gold v. City of Portland, 87 Or App 45, 51-52, 740 P2d 812
- 12 (1987) (amendment of city urban renewal plan), the Court of
- 13 Appeals held that a decision can be quasi-judicial without
- 14 meeting the "bound to result in a decision" test, at least if
- 15 the other attributes of a quasi-judicial decision are present.
- 16 In that case, the Court reasoned a city can decide to do
- 17 nothing, but having elected to make a decision, is required to
- 18 act quasi-judicially.
- We believe that the decision in this case is comparable to
- 20 that made in Estate of Gold v. City of Portland, supra, as well
- 21 as to the street extension decision we held to be
- 22 quasi-judicial in Kerns v. City of Pendleton, supra. Therefore,
- 23 the decision is quasi-judicial. Because the decision is
- 24 quasi-judicial in nature, the city was required to adopt
- 25 findings, based on evidence in the record, demonstrating
- 26 compliance with applicable provisions in its comprehensive

1 plan. Sunnyside Neighborhood v. Clackamas Co. Comm., 280 Or 3,

2 569 P2d 1063 (1977).

3 Petitioner has argued, and we have agreed, that in this

4 case CSIP 13 is an applicable criterion. The city failed to

5 adopt findings addressing CSIP 13. 7 This will result in

6 remand unless (1) pursuant to ORS 197.835(10)(b), the city

7 identifies "relevant evidence in the record which clearly

8 supports the decision," or (2) the city shows the individual

9 sub-parts of CSIP 13 are inapplicable to the decision. We will

10 review the city's decision against each of the eight sub-parts

of CSIP 13 on this basis.

a. Access to the area from Canyon shall be provided by a signalized commercial minor collector located mid-distance between the 117th and Hall signals to the extent possible.

requires adopt findings the city to This provision 15 demonstrating that the approved street and cul-de-sac accessing 16 Canyon Road will be designed and function as a commercial minor 17 collector, will be signalized and is located as 18 possible midway between 117th and Hall Blvd. In particular, 19 the findings would need to demonstrate that a street ending in 20 a cul-de-sac complies with city requirements for a minor 21 collector. 22

23 The city argues the proposed street complies with this 24 provision of the Plan. The city states that its intent is to 25 build a through street, and the cul-de-sac is only temporary. 26 However, the city does not identify any evidence in the record

- which would clearly support a determination that the cul-de-sac
- 2 as proposed would function as the commercial minor collector
- 3 envisaged by this Plan provision. Therefore, failure to adopt
- 4 findings addressing this applicable criterion is ground for
- 5 remand.
- b. Primary access to the development proposed in the southeast part of the area shall be from 117th or off an internal collector street system, not from Canyon.
- 8 The city argues that this provision refers to the already
- 9 constructed Canyon Place Shopping Center, which has access from
- 10 117th, and therefore is not applicable to this decision.
- 11 However, the city does not indicate where in the record this
- 12 information can be found. Nevertheless, it is clear from the
- 13 map of the North Lombard L.I.D., which is part of Resolution
- No. 2811, that the proposed cul-de-sac does not provide access
- 15 to the southeast part of the area bounded by Canyon, 117th,
- 16 Center and Hall. Therefore, this provision is not applicable.
- Public access from Center into the area is necessary.

 However, there should be no direct connection between
 Canyon and Center.
- The city argues its decision complies with this provision
- 20 because no direct connection between Canyon and Center is
- 21 proposed by the approved street improvement. The city does not
- 22 cite any evidence to support its statement. Nevertheless it is
- 23 clear from the adopted map of the North Lombard L.I.D. that the
- 24 approved cul-de-sac is not a direct connection between Canyon
- 25 and Center; and, therefore, we can conclude that this provision
- 26 has been met.

1 A collector street system is necessary east and west d. between Hall and 117th to relieve the use of Canyon 2 for this trip desire, provide alternative access 3 properties along Canyon, to serve the area and connect the area to developments west of Hall and Watson, e.g., Beaver Creek Center.

Petitioner argues that this provision establishes "a goal 5 of attempting to provide alternative access to properties along 6 traffic. 7 Canyon" to relieve Canyon Road According petitioner, the proposed cul-de-sac does not comply with this 8 provision because development of a regional transit center on 9 the proposed cul-de-sac will increase, rather than relieve, 10 Canyon Road traffic. 11

The city argues that this provision is not applicable 12 because the proposed temporary cul-de-sac runs north and south, 13 and 117th and the east-west connection between Hall 14 contemplated by the Plan will be addressed when further street 15 development in the area is approved. 16

We believe that this provision is applicable and requires the city to make a determination that street development approved in the subject area is consistent with the eventual development of the described east-west collector between Hall and 117th. The city does not identify evidence in the record which clearly supports such a determination.

e. Only one signalized crossing for auto traffic shall be allowed on Hall. An additional crossing of the arterial may be necessary for transit vehicles.

The city states this provision is not applicable to the appealed decision. We agree with the city, as it is clear from

- the map of the North Lombard L.I.D. that the approved street

 does not intersect Hall Blvd.
- f. Private driveway access and local street access to Canyon on 117th, Center and Hall shall be eliminated to the extent possible.
- 5 Petitioner argues that the city's decision does not comply
- 6 with this standard because it approves access onto SW Canyon
- 7 Road by a driveway for the proposed regional transit center.
- 8 The city argues that this provision only calls for elimination
- 9 of driveway and local street access onto 117th, Center and Hall
- 10 (described by the city as arterials which in turn access
- Canyon), not onto Canyon itself.
- We will uphold a city's interpretation of its Plan, if that
- interpretation is reasonable. Alluis v. Marion Co., 64 Or App
- 14 478, 481, 668 P2d 1242 (1983). However, the city's
- interpretation of this provision as imposing no restriction on
- 16 driveway and local street access to SW Canyon Road runs counter
- 17 to its apparent purpose of reducing traffic congestion on major
- 18 streets.
- The city's Circulation Plan Map shows that Center and 117th
- 20 are classified as collectors, Hall as an arterial, and Canyon
- 21 as a principal arterial. Furthermore, there is no access from
- 22 Center onto Canyon, as the two streets do not intersect. Also,
- 23 interpreting this provision as imposing no limitation on
- 24 driveway and local street access onto Canyon would be
- 25 inconsistent with the requirement of sub-part "a" above that
- 26 access to the area from Canyon be provided by a minor collector.

- If this provision applies to driveway and local street
- 2 access onto Canyon, what the city is required to demonstrate in
- 3 its findings is either (1) the approved cul-de-sac will meet
- 4 city standards for a minor collector, and therefore will not be
- 5 a driveway or local street (see discussion of sub-part "a"
- 6 above); or (2) access from the cul-de-sac to Canyon is
- 7 consistent with eliminating access from private driveways and
- 8 local streets to Canyon to the extent possible. The city has
- 9 not identified evidence in the record which would clearly
- 10 support either determination.
- g. Any access within the area shall respect the integrity of the Beaverton Creek parkway.
- The city argues that this provision is not applicable to
- 14 its decision, but cites no evidence to support its argument.
- 15 As it is not self-evident where the Beaverton Creek parkway is
- 16 located, we cannot conclude as a matter of law that this
- 17 provision is inapplicable to the proposed decision. The city
- 18 must adopt findings addressing the relationship between the
- 19 approved cul-de-sac and the Beaverton Creek parkway.
- 20 h. All other access within the area can be served by local streets or, as approved by the City, private streets.
- The city argues that this provision is not applicable to
- 23 its decision. We agree, as it imposes no limitation on city
- 24 street approvals.
- In conclusion, the city has failed to adopt findings
- 26 addressing CSIP 13 sub-parts a, d, f and g, and has not

- 1 identified evidence in the record which clearly supports its
- 2 decision with regard to these criteria. We therefore sustain
- 3 the first assignment of error.

4 SECOND ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR

- 5 "The City Council's decision-making process is contrary to law since the Resolution adopted by the
- 6 Council, as contained in the record, materially differs from the Resolution filed by the City
- 7 Recorder."
- 8 Petitioner argues that the city's decision-making process
- 9 was procedurally flawed in that the version of Resolution
- 10 No. 2811 signed by the Mayor and filed with the City Recorder
- II is materially different from the version adopted by the city
- 12 Council at its August 10, 1987 meeting, signed by the Mayor on
- 13 August 13 and initially filed by the city with the record for
- 14 our review. 8
- According to petitioner, the revision has the effect of
- 16 authorizing the city to relieve Tri-Met of obligation for
- 17 benefits to its property due to future street improvements
- 18 beyond what is authorized by Resolution No. 2811. Petitioner
- 19 argues it is prejudiced by the city's recording of a different
- 20 version of the resolution than what was adopted on August 10,
- 21 1987. Petitioner contends it was denied the right to present
- 22 and rebut evidence on the city's final decision which it argues
- 23 is guaranteed by Fasano v. Washington Co. Comm., 264 Or 574,
- 24 588, 507 P2d 26 (1973).
- 25 The city agrees that the version of Resolution No. 2811
- 26 initially filed as part of the record for review differs from

- 1 the certified, recorded version of the resolution. However,
- 2 the city maintains the former version of the resolution does
- 3 not contain the language which was actually adopted by the City
- 4 Council on August 10, and the recorded version of the
- 5 resolution does not differ materially from the language which
- 6 was adopted on August 10.
- 7 The city points out that the City Council's motion on
- 8 August 10 amended the proposed version of the resolution to
- 9 include revised language for Section 6 submitted by the City
- 10 Attorney in a memorandum. The city argues that because the
- II version of the resolution before the City Council at the
- 12 hearing attended by petitioner was substantially the same as
- 13 the recorded version, petitioner was not denied any rights
- 14 to present and rebut evidence.
- The version of Section 6 actually adopted by the City
- 16 Council on August 10 was contained in the memorandum from the
- 17 City Attorney. It appears that in producing the final written
- 18 version of the resolution a scrivener's error was made, in the
- 19 form of one line from the memorandum being omitted, resulting
- 20 in the version initially signed by the Mayor and submitted to
- 21 us with the record. At some point that scrivener's mistake was
- 22 discovered, and a second order was signed by the Mayor.
- 23 However, for some reason the second order, the one officially
- 24 filed with the City Recorder, incorporated additional changes
- in the language of Section 6 of the resolution. See footnote 9.
- The differences between the language of the adopted and

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   recorded versions of Section 6 of Resolution No. 2811 concern
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   Tri-Met's obligations for benefits to its property due to
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   future road construction beyond what is authorized by this
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              This issue was addressed in testimony and Council
   decision.
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   discussion at the August 10 hearing in which petitioner took
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          Petitioner's argument is based on the incorrect premise
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   that a governing body cannot amend the language of a proposed
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   enactment after the close of public hearing. Petitioner had
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   the opportunity to address the issue of Tri-Met's future
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   obligations in its testimony, and therefore was not denied its
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12 In its argument on this assignment of error petitioner 13 terms the city's action "arbitrary." Petitioner may intend the 14 use of this term to be shorthand for an allegation that the 15 city's decision is unconstitutional in some respect 16 therefore is subject to remand under ORS 197.835(8)(a)(E). 17 However, no such argument is developed in the petition. Wе decline to consider claims of unconstitutionality where, as 18 19 here, they are unsupported by legal argument. Chemeketa 20 Industries Corp. v. City of Salem, 14 Or LUBA 159, 166 (1985); Mobile Crushing Company v. Lane County, 11 Or LUBA 173 (1984). 21

The second assignment of error is denied. 10

rights to present and rebut evidence.

The decision is remanded.

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3 Petitioner also argues that the city's motion to dismiss was not timely filed under the provisions of OAR 661-10-065(2) limiting a party to ten days in which to challenge the failure of an adverse party to comply with any requirement of statute 5 or LUBA rule. Petitioner states that more than ten days elapsed between the service of the petition for review on the city and the filing of the city's motion to dismiss. However, a challenge to LUBA's authority to act may be brought at any 7 time and is not subject to the ten-day limitation of Osborne v. Lane County, 4 Or LUBA 368, 369 OAR 661-10-065(2). In this case, the city's motion to dismiss challenges the notice of intent to appeal on jurisdictional grounds, and therefore was timely filed.

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Resolution No. 2811 describes the authorized cul-de-sac as "temporary." The fact that the network of through streets previously authorized by the city's 1985 resolution and depicted on the city's Circulation Plan Map may ultimately be built at some time in the future does not alter the fact that development of the cul-de-sac will have significant impacts on present and future land uses in the surrounding area during the time the cul-de-sac exists. We note that Resolution No. 2811 does not include any limitation on the duration of the "temporary" cul-de-sac.

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ORS 197.015(10) states in relevant part:

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"(10) 'Land use decision':

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"(a) Includes:

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"(A) A final decision or determination made by a local government or special district that concerns the adoption, amendment or application of:

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"(i) The goals;

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"(ii) A comprehensive plan provision;

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"(iii) A land use regulation; or

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"(iv) A new land use regulation * * * "

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2 In its petition for review, petitioner also makes a general claim that there are provisions in the Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities, Transit Facilities and Services and Circulation sections of the Beaverton General Plan (Plan) which apply to challenged decision. In the absence of identification by petitioner of Plan provisions which it claims are relevant, we will not search the Plan to locate applicable See Gann v. City of Portland, 12 Or LUBA 1, 6, provisions. 6 aff'd 70 Or App 355, 688 P2d 854 (1984); City of Salem v. Families for Responsible Government, 64 Or App 238, 242, 668 P2d 395 (1983).

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We note that the "Circulation - Statements of Intent of the Plan" section of the Plan is preceded by the statement that 10 "[t]he statements which follow set forth guidelines for the circulation system in the community." (Emphasis added.) effect of this statement on the applicability of CSIP 13 was 11 not raised by the parties to this case. In the absence of 12 argument by the city that the provisions of CSIP 13 are not mandatory standards, we will not consider whether above-quoted language has the effect of making the Plan's 13 Circulation Statements of Intent of the Plan merely advisory. 14 cf., Downtown Community Association v. City of Portland, 80 Or App 336, 722 P2d 1258, rev den 302 Or 86 (1986).

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The relevant portions of Development Code Sec. 134.2.A provide:

- 18 "A. The provisions of Site and Design Review shall pertain to the following activities * * *
- "1. New building or major remodeling of an existing building, except for single-family detached dwellings or single duplexes not being developed as a part of a larger development. * * *
- "2. Site work subject to a permit under BC 9.05.005 .170 (the 'Site Development Ordinance') which occurs on a parcel identified as an Important Natural Resource Area where the work will occur within 100 feet of a Significant Natural Resource Zone.
- 25 "3. Site work subject to a permit under BC 9.05.005 .170 (the 'Site Development Ordinance') in a Significant Natural Resource Zone."

In fact, the city failed to adopt any findings addressing compliance with its comprehensive plan. As CSIP 13 is the only Plan provision specifically identified by petitioner as being applicable to the appealed decision, we do not decide whether there are other applicable provisions in the Plan which should have been addressed by the city in its findings.

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Section 6 of Resolution 2811, with brackets indicating text found in the version initially signed and deleted from the recorded version, and underlining indicating text not found in the version initially signed, but present in the recorded version, states:

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"The Council recognizes that the assessment to be made against property within the district now owned by the Tri-Metropolitan Transit District (Tri-Met) exceeds the share of the project cost that otherwise would be born by Tri-Met given the benefits that will presently accrue to its property by the approximate amount of \$200,000 plus the value of right-of-way presently to be dedicated by Tri-Met to the City. The Council authorizes the Mayor to enter the City into contract with Tri-Met that will declare Tri-Met, [on] to have fulfilled its obligation for the benefits to property that may accrue under any future local improvement district formed to construct a public roadway generally running east-west between SW 117th Street and SW Hall Boulevard and providing access to Tri-Met's present property (tax lot 1400) from the north."

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Section 6 of Resolution 2811, with brackets indicating text found in the version adopted by the City Council on August 10 20 deleted from the recorded version, and underlining indicating text not found in the version adopted by the City Council on August 10, but present in the recorded version, states: 22

"The Council recognizes that the assessment to be made 23 against property within the district now owned by the Tri-Metropolitan Transit District (Tri-Met) exceeds 24 the share of the project cost that otherwise would be born by Tri-Met given the benefits that will presently 25 accrue to its property by the approximate amount of \$200,000 plus the value of right-of-way presently to 26

be dedicated by Tri-Met to the City. The Council authorizes the Mayor to enter the City into contract with Tri-Met that will declare Tri-Met, [on certain conditions already] to have fulfilled its [monetary] obligation for the benefits to its property that may accrue under any future local improvement district formed to construct a public roadway generally running east-west between SW 117th Street and SW Hall Boulevard and providing access to Tri-Met's present property (tax lot 1400) from the north."

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In denying this assignment we do not rule that the city's decision-making process was legally proper. However, it is petitioner's responsibility to identify the legal bases on which it claims we may grant relief. In this instance, petitioner has not identified any constitutional, statutory, ordinance or charter provisions as being violated by the Mayor's signing and recording a resolution different from that adopted by the City Council. We will not supply petitioner with legal theories or make petitioner's case for petitioner. Deschutes Development v. Deschutes County, 5 Or LUBA 218, 220 (1982).