1	BEFORE THE LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS		
2	OF THE STATE OF OREGON		
3 4	DAN REEVES,)	
5	Petitioner,)	
6 7	remoner,)	
8	vs.)	
9	vs.)	LUBA No. 98-149
10	CITY OF WILSONVILLE and	Ś	LODITIO. 90 119
11	RAYMOND R. BAGLEY, Circuit Court)	
12	Judge for Clackamas County,)	FINAL OPINION
13	•)	AND ORDER
14	Respondents.)	
15			
16			
17	Appeal from City of Wilsonville.		
18			
19	Jack L. Orchard, Portland, represented petitioner.		
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21	Michael E. Kohlhoff, Wilsonville, represented respondent.		
22	CUCTATIONI Decad Cheim HAN	NIA Decud	Mandan and HOLCTIN David
23	GUSTAFSON, Board Chair; HANNA, Board Member, and HOLSTUN, Board		
24 25	Member, participated in the decision.		
25 26	DISMISSED	10/15/19	208
27	DISMISSED	10/13/1	770
28	You are entitled to judicial review of	f this Order	Judicial review is governed by the
29	provisions of ORS 197.850.	i illis Oldel.	success to the state of the
	p. 5. 1515115 51 51 61 61 17 1 100 01		
30			

Opinion by Gustafson.

NATURE OF THE DECISION

Petitioner appeals an order of the Clackamas County Circuit Court enjoining petitioner from removing trees or placing fill without obtaining appropriate land use development approvals from the city.

MOTION TO DISMISS

The city moves to dismiss this appeal, arguing that the challenged decision is not a land use decision or limited land use decision subject to our jurisdiction, but rather an order of the circuit court arising from proceedings brought to enforce the city's land use regulations. The city contends that, pursuant to ORS 197.825(3), orders arising from enforcement proceedings in circuit court are not within LUBA's jurisdiction. Wygant v. Curry County, 110 Or App 189, 192, 821 P2d 1109 (1991) (a local government's decision to bring an enforcement proceeding pursuant to ORS 197.825(3) is not reviewable by LUBA because it is not a land use decision).

Petitioner responds that city staff interpreted the city code in determining that petitioner's activities constituted site development requiring a permit, and further that the city applied its land use regulations in determining that its only recourse was to institute a code enforcement proceeding with the circuit court. Petitioner argues that the present matter falls within a jurisdictional "gray zone" because the city staff's determinations involve application of the city's land use regulations and thus might bring the present matter within the definition

¹ORS 197.825(3)(a) provides that:

[&]quot;Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the circuit courts of this state retain jurisdiction:

[&]quot;(a) To grant declaratory, injunctive or mandatory relief in proceedings arising from decisions described in ORS 197.015(10)(b) or proceedings brought to enforce the provisions of an adopted comprehensive plan or land use regulations; * * *[.]" (Emphasis added.)

of a "land use decision" at ORS 197.015(10).

We disagree with petitioner that the question of our jurisdiction is unclear. Petitioner did not appeal a final land use decision of the city, but rather an order of the circuit court arising from proceedings brought to enforce the city's land use regulations. Accordingly, we lack jurisdiction. ORS 197.825(3). Even if petitioner's notice of intent to appeal could be read to challenge the <u>city's</u> decision to enforce its comprehensive plan or land use regulations, we would lack jurisdiction. <u>Wygant</u>, 110 Or App at 192.

This appeal is dismissed.