1	BEFORE THE LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS		
2	OF THE STATE OF OREGON	JAN14'10 Pm12:42	LUBA
2 3			
4	MIKE WALKER, HAL B. ANTHONY		
5	and WAYNE McKY,		
6	Petitioners,		
7			
8	and		
9			
10	HOLGER T. SOMMER,		
11	Intervenor-Petitioner,		
12			
13	VS.		
14			
15	JOSEPHINE COUNTY,		
16	Respondent.		
17	2 <u>r</u>		
18	LUBA No. 2008-136		
19			
20	FINAL OPINION		
21	AND ORDER		
22			
23	Appeal from Josephine County.		
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25	Mike Walker, Hal B. Anthony and Wayne McKy, Grants	Pass, represented	
26	themselves.		
27			
28	Holger T. Sommer, Merlin, represented himself.		
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30	Steven E. Rich, Grants Pass, represented respondent.		
31			
32	HOLSTUN, Board Member; BASSHAM, Board Chair; RYAN	L Board Member	
33	participated in the decision.	,	
34			
35	REVERSED 01/14/2010		
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37	You are entitled to judicial review of this Order. Judicial review	is governed by the	
38	provisions of ORS 197.850.	is governed by the	
20	Providiona of Otto 127,000.		

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Holstun, Board Member.

## 2 NATURE OF THE DECISION

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Petitioners appeal a county decision approving a subdivision on resource land.

## 4 FACTS

5 This appeal concerns a subdivision that could not be approved under existing land use 6 That subdivision was approved, notwithstanding existing land use laws, based on laws. 7 Ballot Measure 37 (2004) waivers. The decision approving the disputed subdivision was 8 rendered after Ballot Measure 49 took effect on December 6, 2007. The Oregon Supreme 9 Court has held that Ballot Measure 49 rendered Ballot Measure 37 waivers legally 10 ineffective, unless the development authorized by the Ballot Measure 37 waivers had been 11 sufficiently developed to create a common law vested right to continue the development. See 12 Corey v. DLCD, 344 Or 457, 184 P3d 1109 (2008) (for a detailed discussion of Measure 37 13 and Measure 49). No party in this appeal has claimed that the subdivision applicant has 14 acquired a common law vested right to continue development under Measure 49.

## 15 **DISPOSITION**

LUBA's decision in *Pete's Mtn. Home Owners Assoc. v. Clackamas County*, 57 Or LUBA 472 (2008) (*Pete's Mountain I*) also involved a decision that approved a subdivision based on Measure 37 waivers after Ballot Measure 49 took effect. That decision was appealed to the Court of Appeals. Because our decision in *Pete's Mountain I* and potentially the Court of Appeals' decision on appeal would likely be dispositive of the issues presented in the present appeal, the parties agreed to suspend this appeal while the appeal of *Pete's Mountain I* was pending at the Court of Appeals.<sup>1</sup>

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In Pete's Mountain Homeowners Assn. v. Clackamas County, 227 Or App 140, 204 P3d 802, rev den 346 Or 589 (2009) (Pete's Mountain II), the Court of Appeals affirmed our

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In this appeal, record objections had been filed, but the record had yet to be settled.

decision and held that it was error for a county to approve a subdivision application that 1 2 relied on Ballot Measure 37 waivers after Ballot Measure 49 took effect. The Court of 3 Appeals held in *Pete's Mountain II* that the so-called goal post statute at ORS 215.427(3)(a) does not allow such subdivisions to be approved despite Measure 49. Pete's Mountain II, 4 227 Or App at 151. After Pete's Mountain II, LUBA issued an order allowing the parties in 5 6 this appeal 21 days to determine whether they wished to continue with this appeal or to stipulate to a summary disposition based on the Court of Appeals' decision in Pete's 7 8 Mountain II. The parties subsequently filed a stipulation agreeing to a summary disposition, 9 however, the parties did not specify what the summary disposition should be.

LUBA issued another order stating that it presumed the summary disposition the parties agreed to was a reversal of the challenged decision based on *Pete's Mountain II*, but the order allowed the parties additional time to correct that presumption in case it was wrong. The parties did not file any additional pleadings, so we proceed with the understanding that our presumption was correct.

In this appeal petitioners challenge a decision that grants a subdivision approval that could not be granted without Measure 37 waivers. The decision was rendered after Ballot Measure 49 took effect and rendered the Measure 37 waivers legally ineffective. Under *Corey* and *Pete's Mountain II*, the county's decision must be reversed.

19 Accordingly, the county's decision's is reversed.