Defendant City of Lake Oswego ("City") files this Hearing Memorandum with the Court setting forth the position of the City with respect to expected issues at trial and the evidence and testimony that the City intends to submit. The purpose of the May 28-30, 2024 hearing is to take evidence under ORS 227.179(5) "to determine if the land use application by New Look violates a substantive provision of <u>Chapter X, Sections 41 and 43</u> of the Lake Oswego Charter" (which the court has held to be applicable land use regulations under ORS 197.015(11)).¹ Court Opinion and Order dated March 6, 2024, pg. 2 (emphasis added in italics and underline).

1. Scope of Development under Land Use Application

The portion of the land use application at issue² by Intervenor Kohlhoff relates to

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¹ Defendant has previously filed a Motion to Reopen that ruling.

² The application also involves serial lot line adjustments. Those lots are west of West Waluga Park and that area is not subject to Chapter X. Intervenor has not indicated he contests that portion of the application. The City's

"Unavoidable utility (sewer) crossing of a delineated Resource Protection (RP) District (a Class 2 wetland); and removal of 43 trees" within West Waluga Park. (Defendant's Exhibit 112, pg. 1 (LU 23-0002 Staff Report, pg. 1.))

A narrative of the proposed development action within West Waluga Park is found in Defendant's Exhibit 111, pg. 8; (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-001, pg. 8):

The applicant has provided the construction plans for the sewer main extension (See Exhibit 8 [of Exhibit F-001]). The RP District will primarily be protected by tree protection fencing, which is generally 6 feet in height. Additional fencing will be provided as needed to protect the RP District outside of the construction area. Erosion control will be provided along the construction area. The applicant understands that construction, grading, or site clearing cannot begin until after protective measures, signs, and erosion control measures are in place and have been inspected and approved. The proposed sewer main extension is proposed to be constructed by trenching within the RP district. The construction limits have been designed to 17 feet in width to minimize disturbance area and tree removal. The trench will be backfilled with the site soil and considered a temporary impact. The 3 proposed manholes along the alignment will have spoils that will be taken out of the RP district (off-site). Per DSL this is a permanent impact that requires mitigation.

Following construction activity, the disturbance will be mitigated (Defendant's Exhibit 111, pg. 9; (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-001, pg. 9)):

Mitigation is proposed for the proposed disturbance for the trenching of most of the sewer main in the RP District. The other area that is trenched is in Kimball Street, which is in Clackamas County jurisdiction. The 17-foot wide construction corridor for the sewer main, includes 14,579 square feet of temporary wetland impact. These impacts will be mitigated through the planting of an area over twice the size of the impact. Mitigation for the trees proposed for removal for the construction of the sewer main extension (and south access lane) are included in the 292 trees proposed for mitigation for the RP disturbance. The tree removal mitigation trees will be 2" caliper (instead of ½" caliper) with a maturity height of 30' or greater.

Development Review Commission's (DRC) Findings, Conclusion and Order, with incorporation of the Staff Report, sets forth findings that show the serial lot line adjustments can meet all applicable land use regulations, with the imposition of conditions of approval. City's understanding is that the serial lot line adjustments are not at issue in the evidentiary hearing.

2. Development Complies with Sensitive Lands <u>Code</u> Requirements; Alternatives Analysis Not Relevant to Chapter X

The Development Review Commission ("DRC") found, directly and by incorporation of the Staff Report's findings, that the development activity and the mitigation / restoration plantings met the requirements of the Sensitive Lands section of the Community Development Code, LOC 50.05.010. (Defendant's Exhibit 113, pg. 5 (LU 23-0002, DRC Findings, Conclusion and Order, pg. 5)). Intervenor does not challenge compliance with the Code requirements, as his challenge is limited to Chapter X requirements.

Accordingly, the scope of the hearing is limited to whether or not the expected effects of the development within West Waluga Park trigger Chapter X review, and if so, whether those effects comply with Chapter X. In the proceeding before the DRC, persons argued about whether or not the unavoidable crossing could be avoided by providing for sewer / septic services to the five lots by some other means than connection by the extension of a sewer main through a portion of West Waluga Park. (Defendant's Exhibit 113, pg. 5 (DRC Findings, Conclusion and Order, pg. 5)). That testimony was relevant to whether the "unavoidable crossing / avoidance" criteria of LOC 50.05.010.4.e-g are met, but that testimony and the question of whether or not there are alternatives to providing sewer service to the lots is not relevant to whether Chapter X is met. Chapter X does not require (nor permit) a showing of "no alternative" as a means of determining compliance with Chapter X; rather, if the work would not comply with Chapter X, the work is not permitted even if there is no alternative means and the underground sewer main is conceded to be by all parties as a utility "unavoidable crossing" (LOC 50.05.010.6.ii(1)(c)), with sufficient mitigation / restoration in compliance with LOC 50.05.010.4.

3. Chapter X Requirements

The scope of work includes temporary construction access to the work area, trenching

in a sewer main, covering and replanting over the work area, and removal and replanting over the temporary construction access.

a. Section 41

The purpose of this Chapter is to preserve all designated Nature Preserves that are owned by the City of Lake Oswego, inclusive of the fifteen natural parks specified in this Chapter, as natural areas for the enjoyment of all residents of and visitors to Lake Oswego. This Chapter shall be interpreted liberally to achieve this purpose.

Section 41 is a purpose clause. It does not have any standards or criteria itself, which are required for approval standards for land use applications. ORS 227.173(1, 3)³. (Similar LOC 50.07.003.4.g.ii; 50.07.003.14.d.iii(1); *LO 138*, *LLC v. City of Lake Oswego*, _____ 2015 Or. LUBA _____ (2015)(LUBA No. 2014-092, First Assignment of Error, Section B), affirmed without opinion 272 Or. App. 78 (2015), pet. denied, 358 Or. 248(2015); *Reeves v. Yamhill County*, 28 Or. LUBA 123 (1994)). Section 43 would be the implementing provisions that are the actual "Limitations on Development" that carry out the purpose of Section 41; Section 41 does not have any operative regulatory effect itself. Section 41 aids in stating a general purpose to be accomplished, for purposes of interpreting Section 43, and directs that Section 43 be interpreted liberally.

³ ORS 227.173(3) 227.173 Basis for decision on permit application or expedited land division; statement of reasons for approval or denial. (1) Approval or denial of a discretionary permit application shall be based on standards and criteria, which shall be set forth in the development ordinance and which shall relate approval or denial of a discretionary permit application to the development ordinance and to the comprehensive plan for the area in which the development would occur and to the development ordinance and comprehensive plan for the city as a whole.

⁽²⁾ When an ordinance establishing approval standards is required under ORS 197A.200 and 197A.400 to provide only clear and objective standards, the standards must be clear and objective on the face of the ordinance.

⁽³⁾ Approval or denial of a permit application or expedited land division shall be based upon and accompanied by a brief statement that explains the criteria and standards considered relevant to the decision, states the facts relied upon in rendering the decision and explains the justification for the decision based on the criteria, standards and facts set forth.

b. Section 43

The Development Review Commission adopted alternative findings regarding the applicability of Section 43 to the proposed development work.

i. Paragraph One

The City of Lake Oswego shall insure that all development within a Nature Preserve is consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area available for public enjoyment.

The DRC alternatively found by incorporation of the Staff Report that if Section 43 were an applicable criterion:

... the first paragraph, quoted above, is a purpose clause for the paragraphs that follow within Section 43 because, if the first paragraph were an operational standard, there would be no need for the seven development limitation paragraphs that follow.

Even if the first paragraph was a standalone standard, no evidence has been presented that shows installation of an underground sewer pipe would not be "consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area available for public enjoyment" of West Waluga Park because the pipe will be buried underground and will not be visible above ground nor will it prevent any park uses. Staff notes that the area of sewer installation is not currently used as an active recreation area, nor can it be converted to an active recreation area pursuant to Chapter X of the City Charter, so installation and use of the underground sewer main in West Waluga Park is "consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area available for public enjoyment."

Defendant's Exhibit 112, pg. 11 (LU 23-0002 Staff Report, pg. 11).

And that:

Paragraph One uses broad language and thus is ambiguous as to whether it is a prohibiting paragraph itself or is more of a specific purpose paragraph to provide context for the express prohibition paragraphs. The other seven paragraphs either expressly authorize or prohibit specific development.

Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 17 (LU 23-0002 Exhibit F-017, pg. 17).

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Alternatively, if Paragraph One is given its own prohibitory effect, as urged by comments (see Exhibits G-572, pg. 5, and G-587, pg. 2), its terms must be interpreted by using text and context, legislative history, and maxims of construction. The commenters argue that all development must be consistent with preserving a Nature Preserve as a natural area. First, by its terms, some development is permissible: that which "preserves" the natural area. Second, if there were no other Limitations of Development that permit certain types of development, one might conclude without context that "retain their natural condition" means that no change could be made to a Nature Preserve in any degree, for that change would alter the "natural condition." Yet, the context provided by the below paragraphs shows that "retain the natural condition" is not to be interpreted absolutely as a "no change" prohibition because these paragraphs are not stated to be exceptions to the "retain the natural condition" requirement of Paragraph One.

If Paragraph One is an independent restriction that must also be met, in addition to any related express provision in Paragraphs Two through Eight (Paragraphs Two through Eight are not exceptions to Paragraph One of development that would be contrary to Paragraph One, which is conceded by the commenter of Exhibit G-572, pg. 5 but is nevertheless permitted development), we look to Paragraphs Two through Eight to provide context of what development would meet Paragraph One's "consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area."

• may build *trails* for hiking, jogging, horse-back and bicycle riding, may provide *benches* and *interpretive displays*, and may provide *picnic and sanitary facilities*. [B]oardwalks may be built; however, trails shall *refrain from using hard surface materials*, such as asphalt and concrete, in order to *remain consistent with the natural conditions* of a Nature Preserve. [Paragraph Two.]

..

Comment: Permanent above-ground development, e.g., trails, benches, displays, picnic shelters, restrooms (sanitary facilities), and boardwalks are permitted as not being inconsistent with the "natural condition" of a Nature Preserve. What would be inconsistent with the natural condition is permanent hard surface trails, e.g., asphalt and concrete, above ground. Installed underground sewer mains, with the construction area replanted, would not seem to be inconsistent with the natural conditions, when contrasted to such permitted permanent above ground facilities.

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By expressly allowing "sanitary facilities," which one presumes to be restrooms rather than sewer lines because of the public use of the other structure in the list – picnic facilities – the associated infrastructure for a restroom would be

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included, e.g., an underground sewer line to the sewer main. The difference between a sewer line and sewer main, once installed underground, is the size of the pipe. If a restroom facility itself, and the associated underground sewer line, is not inconsistent with the natural conditions under Paragraph One, an underground sewer main would also not be inconsistent with the natural conditions under Paragraph One ["consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area"].

Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 19-20 (LU 23-0002 Exhibit F-017, pg. 19-20).

Paragraph Two allows above ground construction of structures of a permanent nature, e.g., trails, boardwalks, benches, displays, picnic shelters (picnic facilities), restrooms (sanitary facilities), and boardwalks, and Paragraph Four itself only prohibits above ground structures that would "impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve," so above ground structures of a permanent nature would be permitted if they do not "impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve." Paragraphs Two and Four allow development, even permanent above ground structures, such that they are not separately prohibited by Paragraph One. Paragraph Three prohibits cutting trees when done for certain listed purposes, meaning that when cut for other purposes, tree cutting would not violate Paragraph Three. Accordingly, the scope of development that may be prohibited by Paragraph One independently must be to a level that rises above and beyond the development permitted by Paragraphs Two, Three and Four. Since some above ground development and tree removal is permitted under the three Paragraphs, the DRC found that the proposed development (trenching and covering and undergrounding of a sewer line, installing and removing temporary construction access, and associated tree cutting), with subsequent mitigation / restoration plantings would not independently violate Paragraph One. (Defendant's Exhibit 113, pg. 4-5 (LU 23-0002, DRC Findings, Conclusion and Order, pg. 4-5)).

The City will present the testimony of Todd Knepper (City Engineering Program

Supervisor) and Noah Herlocker (City's Natural Resources Consultant) as to the site conditions

expected post-development, following cover of the sewer main, removal of the temporary

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construction access, and mitigation / restoration plantings. Kyra Haggart (City's Park Analyst / Project Manager) will testify regarding the existing West Waluga Park plans for areas of public usages, and possible future plans for public use.

ii. Paragraph Two

To facilitate public access and use, the City of Lake Oswego may build trails for hiking, jogging, horse-back and bicycle riding, may provide benches and interpretive displays, and may provide picnic and sanitary facilities within a Nature Preserve. To access and use particularly fragile habitats, boardwalks may be built; however, trails shall refrain from using hard surface materials, such as asphalt and concrete, in order to remain consistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve.

Although the scope of the proposed development is outside the scope of Paragraph Two's permitted development, Paragraph Two does provide context for both Paragraph One and Four as to what extent of development is expressly permitted and the effects of which would be "consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area" (Paragraph One) and would not "impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve" (Paragraph Four). Paragraph Two permits the construction of trails, boardwalks, picnic facilities, and sanitary facilities, all of which would be above ground, would likely involve the creation of temporary construction access for construction vehicles, and, in regards to sanitary facilities (which the City understands to be restrooms, rather than sewer mains and laterals), would require trenching and subsequent cover of underground sewer laterals to connect the restroom to a sewer main. Restroom facilities of nature preserves within the City boundaries would be required by Code to connect to sewer mains:

LOC 38.18.305 Connection Required if Sewer Available: Exception.

1. A structure or building normally used or inhabited by persons located within 200 feet shall connect to an existing City sewer line or main unless (i) exempt under subsection (2) of this section; or (ii) the City sewer line is not legally and physically available (as defined in OAR 340-071-0160(4)(f)(A) or other DEO rules promulgated under ORS 454.655(4)), in which case the structure or building may connect to an alternative system pursuant to LOC 38.20.315. (For land divisions, see LOC 50.06.008.3).

LOC 38.20.310 Cesspools and Septic Tanks Prohibited.

No person shall permanently install or connect to a septic tank, cesspool or other means of sewage disposal within the City limits unless a City sewer line is not available under LOC § 38.18.305(1), and in such instance, the connection shall be to an alternative on-site wastewater treatment system pursuant to LOC § 38.20.315.

iii. Paragraph Three

The City of Lake Oswego shall not construct or develop (or allow any person to construct or develop) any Athletic Facility, any Telecommunications Facility, or any parking lot, road, or trail for motorized vehicles within a Nature Preserve. The City of Lake Oswego shall not cut (or allow any person to cut) any tree in a Nature Preserve for the purpose of facilitating the construction or development of any Athletic Facility, any Telecommunications Facility, or any parking lot, road, or trail for motorized vehicles.

The Development and Review Commission found, by incorporation of the findings in Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 24-25 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-017, pg. 24-25), that a temporary construction access – and tree cutting for that purposes -- was not a "road" under the context of Chapter 43:

(1). Temporary Construction Access

Step One: Text and Context: "Road" is not defined. The maxim that words of common usage typically should be given their plain, natural, and ordinary meaning, are applied at this Step One of the analysis. Applying the plain and ordinary meaning is particularly appropriate for a ballot measure, as the voters would expect the words before them, unless otherwise defined in that measure, would have the meaning that the common voter would expect. A temporary construction vehicle-only access to a construction site does not meet the Merriam-Webster Dictionary definition of "road": "an open way for vehicles, persons, and animals" because the temporary construction access is limited to construction vehicles, for a discrete limited period, and does not provide for passage of general cars or pedestrians.13 [FN 13: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/road#dictionary-entry-1]

"Road" is also a term used in Paragraph Seven, to allow roads existing as of the election date of the ballot measure to continue:

The City of Lake Oswego shall be allowed to maintain (or allow any person to maintain) ...any existing ... road, or trail for motorized vehicles in a Nature Preserve constructed before November 2, 2021 ... as long as that ... road, or trail for motorized vehicles is not altered in any manner that would further impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve.

If "road" includes temporary construction access, that would allow temporary construction accesses existing as of November 2, 2021 to continue. Continuation of a temporary construction access is inconsistent with the purpose of a Nature Preserve, to require restoration of the construction access to a natural open space condition.

..

Paragraph Two provides context for whether a temporary construction access for installation of development would be the construction of a "road." Paragraph Two expressly states that the City "may build trails for hiking, jogging, horse-back and bicycle riding, may provide benches and interpretive displays, and may provide picnic and sanitary facilities within a Nature Preserve." Construction of these developments would inevitably require temporary construction access for construction equipment. The measure's text should be interpreted so that it does not prohibit indirectly that which it permits. Stated differently, the voters would not have thought that by prohibiting by the use of "road" they were also prohibiting the necessary temporary construction access needed for equipment for the development they expressly permitted.

Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 18-19 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-017, pg. 18-19 (emphasis added by italics).

To the extent "roads" are discussed in the legislative history most readily available to the voters, i.e., the County's official voter's pamphlet (Attachment 1), the contrast of Measure 3-568 to Measure 3-575 was about the nature of the users of "new public streets and roads" and "non-public roads", rather than any prohibition of temporary construction vehicle access. The contrast of "roads" with "new public streets and roads" is one of public use v. City (owner) use, such that, for example, a City-use-only roadway for permanent access in a park to a water reservoir within the park would be subject to the same limitation on development under Measure 3-565. Neither measure individually, or by contrast with the other, addresses temporary construction vehicle access by "road" or "new public streets and roads."

Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 23 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-017, pg. 23-) (emphasis added by italics).

(2). Tree Cutting for Temporary Construction Access

As the DRC found that the tree cutting was not for Paragraph Three's prohibited purpose of cutting a tree to construct a "road," the cutting of trees for the temporary construction access and undergrounding a sewer main was not prohibited by Paragraph Three.

Whether Paragraph Three prohibits tree removal for construction access turns on the question of whether a temporary construction access is the "construction or development of a road ... for motorized vehicles." A temporary construction access has different characteristics than a road, given that it is temporary and that following the work, the area will be replanted with vegetation that is appropriate for wetland restoration. (Exhibit F-005). Thus, the legislative history must also be considered.

Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 24-25 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-017, pg. 24-25).

In looking to the legislative history, the DRC stated, by incorporation:

The voters would have understood that tree removal was permitted unless it was for a prohibited purpose, which is raised here as to whether the prohibited purposes is for a "road." Thus, the same discussion of the legislative history for "road" above would apply here in determining whether Paragraphs One and Three prohibit tree removal for the temporary construction access.

Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 26 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-017, pg. 26).

The City will present the testimony of Todd Knepper and Noah Herlocker on the difference between a "road" and the proposed temporary construction access, as to its permanent effects.

iv. Paragraph Four

The City of Lake Oswego shall not construct or develop (or allow any person to construct or develop) any facility or any structure above ground that would impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve.

The DRC found that installation of an underground sewer main, followed by cover and wetland vegetation mitigation plantings within a wetland in Waluga Park - West, is not contrary to Paragraphs One and Four. (Defendant's Exhibit 113, pg. 5 (LU 23-0002, DRC Findings,

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Conclusion and Order, pg. 5)). By incorporation, the DRC found that:

Installation of Underground Sewer Main: Installation of an underground sewer main, with cover and planting of appropriate wetland mitigation plantings is not contrary to Paragraph Four's prohibition against above ground structures that "would impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve." Paragraphs Four and Two provide context that such installation, undergrounding of a sewer main, and plantings is not contrary to Paragraph One's "consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area," and voters would not have known that a new interpretation of the same "impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions" text in Paragraph One would now prohibit installation (cover and mitigation planting) of underground sewer lines.

Defendant's Exhibit 114, pg. 29 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-017, pg. 29). (Italics in original; emphasis in bold).

The City will present the testimony of Todd Knepper regarding above ground structures associated with the underground sewer main, e.g., manholes. Todd Knepper and Noah Herlocker will testify whether the manholes "would impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve."

v. Paragraph Five

The City of Lake Oswego shall not cut (or allow any person to cut) any tree in a Nature Preserve for the purpose of commercial logging.

This paragraph is not relevant to the scope of the proposed work, in that commercial logging is not the purpose of the tree removal. However, the text does thereby imply that tree cutting for purposes other than commercial logging would not violate Paragraph Five, and also would not violate Paragraph One.

vi. Paragraph Six

The City of Lake Oswego shall be allowed to maintain (or allow any person to maintain) a Nature Preserve for the purposes of ecological restoration that provides a safe and healthy natural area that is accessible for public enjoyment, provides a healthy habitat for wildlife, eliminates invasive species, restores native species, and mitigates fire hazards.

reserve as a natural area available for public enjoym

This Paragraph Six is not relevant to the scope of work proposed, as the proposed scope of work is not for the purposes of ecological restoration. However, it does provide context as to the elements that would also comply with Paragraph One's "consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area available for public enjoyment": a nature preserve should be "a safe and healthy natural area that is accessible for public enjoyment, provides a healthy habitat for wildlife, eliminates invasive species, restores native species, and mitigates fire hazards."

The testimony of Noah Herlocker and Kyra Haggart will address the impacts of the proposed development, and how, following completion of the work, cover of the underground sewer main and mitigation / restoration plantings, West Waluga Park will continue to meet these Paragraph Six elements of a nature preserve.

vii. Paragraph Seven

The City of Lake Oswego shall be allowed to maintain (or allow any person to maintain) any existing facility or existing structure, or any existing parking lot, road, or trail for motorized vehicles in a Nature Preserve constructed before November 2, 2021 that is above ground as long as that facility or structure, or parking lot, road, or trail for motorized vehicles is not altered in any manner that would further impair or be inconsistent with the natural conditions of a Nature Preserve.

As the proposed work does not involve the continuation of any existing facility or structure, parking lot, road or trail, this Paragraph Seven is not directly relevant. However, as noted in discussion above regarding Paragraph Three / Temporary Construction Access, it provides context for "road" not being interpreted to equate a temporary construction access as a "road" because otherwise this would authorize a then existing temporary construction access to remain in perpetuity, which is contrary to Paragraph One's overall principal that "development within a Nature Preserve [be] consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area available for public enjoyment."

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viii. Paragraph Eight

The City of Lake Oswego shall be allowed to implement (or allow any person to implement) a park master plan for a Nature Preserve that was adopted before November 2, 2021.

The proposed work is not within the scope of a <u>park</u> master plan. [However, the sewer main extension is within the <u>Wastewater</u> Master Plan 2013 (amended 2019 and 2020), which was adopted before November 2, 2021. (Defendant's Exhibit 107)].

4. ORS 197A.400 (Clear and Objective Requirement for Land Use Regulations Relating to Housing)

The proposed development involves the construction and extension of a sewer main in order to provide sewer service to five residential lots. (Defendant's Exhibit 111, pg. 2 (Exhibit F-001, pg. 2)). The requirement was imposed as a condition of annexation regarding future residential development on the lots. (Defendant's Exhibit 115, pgs. 19 and 43 (Exhibit F-020, pgs. 19 (council minutes) and 43 (covenant)).

ORS 197A.400(1) [formerly ORS 197.307(4)] requires standards, conditions and procedures regulating the development of housing be "clear and objective."

ORS 197A.400 Clear and objective approval criteria required; alternative approval process.

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a local government may adopt and apply only clear and objective standards, conditions and procedures regulating the development of housing, including needed housing, on land within an urban growth boundary. The standards, conditions and procedures:
- (a) May include, but are not limited to, one or more provisions regulating the density or height of a development.
- (b) May not have the effect, either in themselves or cumulatively, of discouraging needed housing through unreasonable cost or delay.

The DRC found, by incorporation of Defendant's Exhibit 115, pg. 3 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-020, pg. 3), that if Chapter X were applicable to this land use application, that Section 43, Paragraph

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One, as an independent prohibition, was not "clear and objective" and could not be applied.

Merely because some commenters and staff have a different reading of the applicability and requirements of Chapter X does not automatically mean that Chapter X is not "clear and objective" under ORS 197.307(4). A standard can still be "clear and objective" if some interpretation is required, but following application of the methodology for interpretation, a "clear and objective" standard is ascertained.

As we have explained, the fact that a standard requires some interpretation in its application does not make that term unclear or subjective. *Roberts v. City of Cannon Beach*, Or LUBA (LUBA No 2020-116, July 23, 2021), *aff'd*, 316 Or App 305, 504 P3d 1249 (2021), *rev den*, 370 Or 56 (2022); *Rudell v. City of Bandon*, 64 Or LUBA 201 (2011), *aff'd*, 249 Or App 309, 275 P3d 1010 (2012). *Coopman v. City of Eugene*, ____ Or. LUBA ____ (2022)(LUBA No. 2022-056; 2023 Or. Land Use Bd. App. Lexis 13, *23).

In other words, a standard that, on its face, may not be "clear and objective" may be rendered "clear and objective" after applying the interpretation methodology of text, context, legislative history, and rules of construction. As an example, in this case one question is whether "road" in Chapter X, Section 43, Paragraph Three includes temporary construction access. If Paragraph Three were an applicable criterion or standard under LOC 50.07.003.14.d.ii -- which staff finds it is not for the reasons stated in Exhibit F-017 -- and after applying text, context, legislative history and rules of construction, it was determined that a temporary construction access was a "road," then upon finding that "road" was inclusive of temporary construction access, Section 43's "road" text would be applied as a "clear and objective" standard per ORS 197.307(4).

Where the standard cannot be rendered "clear and objective" following the interpretation of the standard by examining the text, context, legislative history and rules of construction, then ORS 197.307(4) would not permit the standard to be applied. An example of this may be Paragraph One's "all development is consistent with the preservation of a Nature Preserve as a natural area available for public enjoyment." Assuming Paragraph One was first found to be an applicable land use criterion (again, which staff finds it is not as stated in Exhibit F-017), and if Paragraph One was the standard against which an element of development was to be judged, e.g., installing underground sewer main, covering and revegetating with required sensitive lands wetland plants, the "consistent with" element in the criterion would raise substantial doubt,

even after applying text, context, legislative history and rules of construction, that it would be found to be "clear and objective."

Where criteria and standards are determined not to be "clear and objective" and they relate to housing, then under ORS 197.307(4), the criteria or standard cannot be applied. Warren v. Washington County, 296 Or. App. 595, 439 P.3d 581 (2019).

Defendant's Exhibit 115, pg. 3 (LU 23-0002, Exhibit F-020, pg. 3) (Italics in Original; emphasis added in bold).

The DRC did not determine whether Paragraphs Two through Eight were "clear and objective."

CONCLUSION

Based on the text, context and measure's history as used to interpret Sections 41 and 43, Chapter X, Lake Oswego City Chapter, if said Sections are a "land use regulation," Defendant City expects the evidence and testimony to show that the proposed development consisting of construction and undergrounding a sewer main, including temporary construction access and related tree removal, with the required cover and mitigation / restoration plantings either does not violate either Section 41 or Section 43, or that conditions of approval can be added that would "otherwise be allowed by the local comprehensive plan or land use regulations" per ORS 227. 179(5) to ////

Ellen Osoinach, City Attorney Lake Oswego City Attorney's Office PO Box 369 Lake Oswego, OR 97034 Tel: 503-635-0225 | Fax: 503-699-7453

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compliance with applicable approval criteria.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	As stipulated to by the parties herein and pursuant to ORCP 9 G, I hereby certify that accomplished service of a true and correct copy of DEFENDANT CITY OF LAKE OSWEGO'S		
3	HEARING MEMORANDUM on the parties below	w on	the date and in the manner indicated:
4	Ezra L. Hammer, OSB No. 203791 Jordan Ramis PC		Electronic Service to Ezra.Hammer@jordanramis.com
5	1211 SW Fifth Ave., Ste. 2700 Portland, Oregon 97204		First-Class U.S. Mail, Postage Prepaid Hand-Delivery Fax Service to (503) 598-7373
6 7	Of Attorneys for Plaintiff-Relator New Look Development LLC		Fed Ex/UPS Overnight Courier Courtesy Emails to:
8	·		Rose. Hedrick@jordanramis.com Darlene. Ferretti@jordanramis.com
9	Christopher K. Dolan, OSB No. 922821	\boxtimes	Electronic Service to
10	Jordan Ramis PC 1211 SW Fifth Ave., Ste. 2700 Portland, Oregon 97204 Of Attorneys for Plaintiff-Relator New Look Development LLC		Chris.Dolan@jordanramis.com First-Class U.S. Mail, Postage Prepaid Hand-Delivery Fax Service to (503) 598-7373 Fed Ex/UPS Overnight Courier Courtesy Emails to:
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