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BEFORE THE LAND USE BOARD OF APPEALS
OF THE STATE OF OREGON

COTTRELL COMMUNITY
PLANNING ORGANIZATION,
PAT MEYER, MIKE COWAN, PAT
HOLT, RON ROBERTS, KRISTY
MCKENZIE, MIKE KOST, RYAN
MARJAMA, MACY AND TANNER
DAVIS, AND LAUREN AND IAN
COURTER

LUBA No. 2023-086

Petitioners,

and

PLEASANT HOME COMMUNITY
ASSOCIATION AND ANGELA
PARKER, dba HAWK HAVEN
EQUINE, MULTNOMAH COUNTY
RURAL FIRE PROTECTION
DISTRICT NO. 10, OREGON
ASSOCIATION OF NURSERIES,
MULTNOMAH COUNTY FARM
BUREAU, GRESHAM-BARLOW
SCHOOL DISTRICT 10J, and 1000
FRIENDS OF OREGON

Intervenor-Petitioners,

v.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY,

Respondent,

and

PORTLAND WATER BUREAU,

Intervenor-Respondent.

PETITIONERS' REPLY BRIEF

SEPTEMBER 2024

Exhibit M.20

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1 **I. First Assignment**

2 **A. Preservation**

3 A party’s obligation to object during the proceedings below is
4 constrained by whether there was a “meaningful” opportunity to do so. *Eng v.*
5 *Wallow County*, 79 Or LUBA 421, 430 (2019). In *Brome v. City of Corvallis*,
6 LUBA held that the submittal of additional evidence as part of final written
7 argument did not require making a written request to respond to the improperly
8 submitted evidence during the period after the hearing when the record is
9 closed. 36 Or LUBA 225, 234 (1999). This is not a temporal issue. The
10 question is whether there was a formal opportunity object.

11 The Hearings Officer’s acceptance of written testimony after a deadline
12 due to a County website malfunction offered no indication to participants that
13 objecting to new facts within the final argument would prove “meaningful.”
14 Moreover, rather than weighing various equities in the abstract – whether the
15 party has legal counsel, how many days passed, how long is a reasonable time
16 for review - LUBA should uphold precedent requiring a hearing or other
17 formally offered time to testify during the local proceeding as the bright line
18 rule in measuring the “opportunity to object.”

19 **B. Length of Delay**

20 For the first time, after the record closed to other parties, PWB responded
21 to the question: “How much delay are we talking about” by offering new
22 calculations of intersection delay. App-123. In discussing significant impacts
23 from construction, PWB relied heavily on Table 1: “An average of three
24

1 seconds of accommodation during the temporary construction period cannot
2 possibly rise to the level of significance.” App-257, by reference at App-49, and
3 boldfaced text at App-249. Petitioners were deprived of the opportunity to
4 explain why that three second average that was so heavily relied on is not only
5 misleading, but wrong.

6 In *Knapp v. City of Jacksonville*, LUBA affirmed the city’s rejection of
7 mathematical calculations taken to address lot coverage requirements that were
8 determinable based on review of a site plan as new evidence. 70 Or LUBA
9 259, 272 (2014). Whether the PWB equations were simple or not, these
10 differences and averages represent “data” offered to show that this delay will
11 not force a significant change in accepted farm practices as required by MCC
12 39.7515(C). As such, this information was “new evidence” under ORS
13 197.797(9)(b).

14 C. Conditions

15 The Petition explains PWB’s proposed revisions to the conditions, most
16 notably the additions to Transportation Condition 7 (c-through-f) modifying
17 how construction will occur to accommodate emergency vehicles. App-318
18 (referenced in the CPO brief) and as “recommended additions” App-400-403.
19 These new conditions require construction scheduling and emergency
20 notification within the Traffic Control Plan. PWB claims these conditions will
21 alleviate emergency service delays. Revising these conditions not only
22 significantly changed the project, but deprived everyone, particularly RFPD10,
23 from any opportunity to respond. Further, the only feasibility finding relating
24

1 to the whole of Condition 7 addresses federal standards for one-lane operation
2 and is not responsive. App-57/App-150.

3 **II. Third Assignment**

4 **A. First SubAssignment**

5 Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan (MCCP) Chapter 5 does not
6 mandate how “natural resources” must be protected under MCC 36.7515(B).
7 Nothing in the PWB-quoted introductory portions of Chapter 5 indicates that
8 they are the sole authority for implementing natural resources protection policy
9 within the MCC or that they bear any connected relationship to Community
10 Service use review.

11 Rather, what is express is that the Community Service criteria of MCC
12 36.7515 implement MCCP Chapter 2: “The following policies provide direction
13 and support for County Zoning Code requirements which guide the decisions
14 related to these uses.” MCCP Policy 2.45 mandates avoiding impacts on
15 “wildlife, and natural and environmental resources.” As a result, it is not as
16 PWB claims that the CPO’s arguments are “untethered” from the MCCP, it is
17 that PWB’s errs by “tethering” the interpretation of MCC 36.7515(B) to the
18 wrong MCCP policies.

19 The County’s Community Use standards have been part of the MCC
20 since at least 1984. The County’s Goal 5 program was first adopted in 1995
21 and its West of the Sandy River SEC program in 2002. *See Evans v.*
22 *Multnomah County*, 33 Or LUBA 555, 565. Later-enacted statutes are not
23 context for what the legislature intended an earlier-adopted statute to mean; this
24

1 same principle should guide consideration of local provisions. *Stull v. Hoke*,
2 326 Or 72, 79-80 (1997).

3 **B. Second/Third/Fourth SubAssignment**

4 The Hearings Officer never “independently applied the no adverse effect
5 standard” to pipeline crossings within the SEC overlays as PWB suggests. The
6 findings for the Distribution Main and the Raw Water Pipeline to be bored
7 below two SEC-h overlays state only that “the wildlife habitat permit has been
8 applied for and approved.” App-42. The Hearings Officer found that the
9 “application will comply with listed....Plan....Policies,” App-43, and did not
10 adopt PWB’s arguments (App-205) that MCCP Chapter 5 establishes the
11 obligations for “adverse affect” compliance. Only the water quality responses
12 of the PWB argument were adopted by reference. To the extent that the
13 Hearings Officer relied on MCCP Chapter 5 to interpret the “adverse effect”
14 requirements, such reliance was misplaced for the reasons stated above.

15 Regarding evaluation of impacts resulting from clear-cutting for road
16 expansion and discharging stormwater into sensitive and protected salmonid-
17 containing streams, PWB’s approach was entirely reactive. After opponents
18 identified the existence of natural resources and impacts, PWB hired an
19 “expert” to devalue the habitat for that resource and to identify conditions, after
20 the record was closed. The failure to identify the existence of wildlife/fish
21 species and model the extent of habitat impact in the first instance, trying
22 instead to bat down opponents’ efforts to do so, does not satisfy PWB’s burden
23 of proving compliance with the approval standards. *Billington v. Polk County*,

1 13 Or LUBA 125, 131 (1985). By agreeing to extensive conditions for
2 mitigation, including replanting trees (at some point when construction is
3 complete, like 5-7 years,) or in the form of the stormwater control plan to
4 ameliorate inevitable erosion into Johnson Creek is an implicit admission that
5 adverse impacts will occur.

6 **III. Conclusion**

7 These decisions must be reversed or remanded.

8 Dated this 6th day of September, 2024

9 BATEMAN SEIDEL MINER
10 BLOMGREN CHELLIS & GRAM, PC

11 

12 By _____
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I certify that (1) this brief complies with OAR 661-010-0030(2) and (2) the word-count of this brief (as described in OAR 661-010-0030(2)(b)) is 995 words. I certify that the size of the type in this brief is not smaller than 14 point for both the text of the brief and the footnotes are required by OAR 661-010-0030(2)(d).

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