1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 59th Legislature (2023) HOUSE BILL 2089 3 By: Echols 4 5 6 AS INTRODUCED 7 An Act relating to cities and towns; amending 11 O.S. 2021, Section 43-105, which relates to amendments or changes of regulations, restrictions, and boundaries; 8 establishing requirements for legislative municipal 9 procedures; limiting power to interfere with property owner rights by zoning and regulations; restricting the denial of applications; clarifying purpose of 10 notice and hearing; directing governing body to identify basis of denial; providing for award of 11 reasonable costs in appeals proceedings; amending 11 O.S. 2021, Section 45-104, which relates to public 12 improvements and plats of land, planning commission 1.3 review, and subdivision regulations; establishing requirements for preliminary or final plats and 14 subdivisions; designating determinations as quasijudicial; establishing basis of determinations; 15 clarifying purpose of notice and hearing; providing for award of reasonable costs in appeals proceedings; 16 and providing an effective date. 17 18 19 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 20 SECTION 1. 11 O.S. 2021, Section 43-105, is AMENDATORY 21 amended to read as follows: 22 Section 43-105. A. Regulations, restrictions and district 23 boundaries of municipalities may be amended, supplemented, changed,

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modified or repealed. The requirements of Section 43-104 of this

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title on public hearings and notice shall apply to all proposed
amendments or changes to regulations, restrictions or district
boundaries.

- B. Protests against proposed changes shall be filed at least three (3) days before the date of the public hearings. If protests are filed by:
- 1. The owners of twenty percent (20%) or more of the area of the lots included in a proposed change, or
- 2. The owners of fifty percent (50%) or more of the area of the lots within a three hundred (300) foot radius of the exterior boundary of the territory included in a proposed change+, then the proposed change or amendment shall not become effective except by the favorable vote of three-fourths (3/4) of all the members of the municipal governing body where there are more than seven members in the governing body, and by three-fifths (3/5) favorable vote where there are seven or less members in the governing body.
 - C. Decisions as to comprehensive and master plans, zoning classifications, and planned unit developments, and as to applications for amendments, changes, modifications, revisions, or applications relating to such, shall be legislative municipal procedures, in which the municipal governing body shall refrain from arbitrary and unreasonable exercises of its police powers, and shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Municipal power to interfere by zoning or land use regulations with the general rights of property owners is limited, and the municipal governing body's decisions must be strictly bound by the limits of police power, and based upon the objective facts and ascertainable standards being relevant to determine whether the proposed zoning or land use application, if approved, would be harmful to the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Decisions on rezoning or land use applications shall be based upon the objective, relevant, and basic physical facts of the property and surrounding area;

- 2. Rezoning or land use applications shall not be denied on the sole basis of noncompliance with a comprehensive plan or master plan. When a rezoning or land use application conforms to the property's land use designation under a comprehensive plan or master plan, it shall be presumed that the proposed zoning land use is an appropriate classification for the property, unless the objective, relevant, and basic physical facts pertaining to the property and surrounding area indicate that the proposed zoning land use change would be harmful to the health, safety, and welfare of the public;
- 3. The notice and hearing provisions in Sections 43-104 through 43-106 of this title, or otherwise as may be applicable, are intended to provide members of the public with a right to be heard and explain how they think their interests are affected, and to bring to the attention of the governing body any objective,

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relevant, and basic physical facts that may have been overlooked.

However, decisions on land use applications shall not be based upon

the presence, numbers, or magnitude of opposition or protests to

such applications;
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- 4. In the case of denial of an application subject to the provisions of this section, the governing body shall identify on the record its basis for the denial, including at a minimum all of the objective, relevant, and basic physical facts and standards upon which the governing body's decision of denial is based.
- 5. Where appeal through a legal or equitable proceeding is instituted by the applicant related to a zoning or land use application denial subject to the provisions of this section, and the court, in rendering a judgment for the plaintiff in such proceeding, determines there to be insufficient evidence supporting the municipal body's purported basis for the denial, the court shall determine an award to such plaintiff, as a part of such judgment; such sum as will, in the opinion of the court, reimburse such plaintiff for all plaintiff's reasonable costs, disbursements, and expenses, including but not limited to reasonable attorney, consultant, and engineering fees, actually incurred because of such proceeding.
- SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 2021, Section 45-104, is amended to read as follows:

Section 45-104. A. Before final action may be taken by any municipality or department thereof on the location, construction, or design of any public building, statue, memorial, park, parkway, boulevard, street, alley, playground, public ground, or bridge, or the change in the location or grade of any street or alley, the question shall be submitted to the planning commission for investigation and report. Counties and school districts may be exempted from the payment of a fee to obtain any license or permit required by a zoning, building, or similar ordinance of a municipality.

B. All plans, plats, or replats of land laid out in lots or blocks, and the streets, alleys, or other portions of the same, intended to be dedicated to public or private use, within the corporate limits of a municipality, shall first be submitted to the municipal planning commission for its approval or rejection. Before said plans, plats, or replats shall be entitled to be recorded in the office of the county clerk, they shall be approved by the municipal governing body. It shall be unlawful to offer and cause to be recorded any such plan, plat, or replat in any public office unless the same shall bear thereon, by endorsement or otherwise, the approval of the municipal governing body. Any plat filed without the endorsed approval of the municipal governing body shall not import notice nor impose any obligation or duties on the municipality. The disapproval of any such plan, plat, or replat by

the municipal governing body shall be deemed a refusal of the proposed dedication shown thereon.

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C. The municipal planning commission may exercise jurisdiction over subdivision of land and adopt regulations governing the subdivision of land within its jurisdiction. Any such regulations, before they become effective, shall be approved by the municipal governing body and shall be published as provided by law for the publication of ordinances. Such regulations may include provisions as to the extent to which streets and other ways shall be graded and improved and to which water, sewer, and other utility mains, piping, or other facilities shall be installed as a condition precedent to the approval of the plat. The regulations may provide for a tentative approval of the plat before such installation. Any such tentative approval shall be revocable for failure to comply with commitments upon which the tentative approval was based and shall not be entered on the plat. In lieu of the completion of any improvements or utilities prior to the final approval of the plat, the commission may accept an adequate bond with surety, satisfactory to the commission, to secure for the municipality the actual construction and installation of the improvements or utilities at a time and according to specifications fixed by or in accordance with the regulations of the commission, and further conditioned that the developer will pay for all material and labor relating to the construction of the improvements. The municipality may enforce said

bond by all appropriate legal and equitable remedies. Nothing in this section shall be construed as granting to any municipality or planning commission the power to direct any public utility to extend its services to any particular area.

- D. Upon adoption of the regulations governing the subdivision of land as provided in subsection C of this section, no plat or deed or other instrument concerning the subdivision of land within the corporate limits of a municipality shall be filed with the county clerk until it has been approved by the municipal planning commission of that municipality in accordance with the officially adopted regulations of subdivisions of that commission. If such approval is needed, the approval shall be endorsed on the face of the plat, or in the case of a deed or other instrument, in the form of a special subdivision certificate. If the adopted regulations exempt a certain subdivision of land from the approval requirement, the municipal planning commission shall provide to the county clerk an exemption statement to accompany the deed or instrument to be filed.
- E. A municipality which contains large areas of rural land not served by water and sewer facilities by the municipality shall authorize the use of private roadways in either platted or unplatted areas and shall issue building permits to property owners whose property is abutting upon the private roadways, without complying

with standards as provided for dedicated streets, subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The private roadway easement shall be at least fifty (50) feet in width; and
- 2. The property abutting upon the private roadway shall contain not less than two (2) acres; provided, however, if the covenants of the subdivision allow for Evapotranspiration Absorption Systems or an Aerobic Wastewater Treatment System, the property abutting upon the private roadway may contain not less than one (1) acre; and
- 3. The property shall be more than one-fourth (1/4) mile from sewer and water facilities furnished by the municipality; and
- 4. The private roadway shall not be dedicated to the public but reserved for future dedication and, until such future dedication, shall be the private roadway of the owners of the abutting property; and
- 5. The private roadway shall be maintained by the owners of the property within the subdivision; and
- 6. The municipality shall have no responsibility for the maintenance or repair of the private roadway; and
- 7. If the property is platted, there shall be emblematized on the face of the plat, clearly conspicuous, a notice that the streets and drives have not been dedicated to the public and that the streets shall be maintained by the private property owners within the subdivision. Said streets shall always be open to police, fire,

and other official vehicles of all state, federal, county, and municipal agencies; and

- 8. Every deed shall clearly acknowledge that the roadway is private and not maintained by the municipality; and
- 9. Prior to the sale of any parcel of land in the subdivision, a conspicuous sign shall be posted at the entrance to the subdivision: "Private roadway not maintained by ______ (the municipality)". At any time after the municipality permits the use of said private roadway, a petition of the owners of at least sixty percent (60%) of the area of the land to improve and dedicate the street shall bind all of the owners thereby to permanently improve the street or roadway in compliance with the requirements of the municipality; and
- 10. The planning commission may require the developer of such property to reserve appropriate utility easements for water, sewer, and any other utility installations as may be required for present and future development.
- F. As to preliminary or final plats and subdivisions, in considering applications, or applications for amendments, changes, modifications, revisions, or applications relating to such, a municipal governing body shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Determinations on preliminary or final plats and subdivisions shall be considered administrative municipal procedures being quasi-judicial in nature;

- 2. Determinations on preliminary or final plats and subdivisions shall be based upon the objective and clearly ascertainable standards which are expressly set forth in the subdivision regulations and zoning codes, and shall not be denied on the basis of noncompliance with a comprehensive plan or master plan. If the municipal governing body determines the proposed plat is in compliance with the subdivision regulations and zoning codes, and the municipal governing body accepts any proposed dedications, if applicable, the preliminary or final plat, as applicable, shall be approved. In the case of denial of an application subject to the provisions of this section, the municipal body shall identify on the record its basis for the denial, including at a minimum all of the objective, relevant, and basic physical facts, and clearly ascertainable standards upon which the denial is based;
- 3. The notice and hearing provisions in Sections 43-104 through 43-106 of this title, or otherwise as may be applicable, are intended to provide members of the public with a right to be heard and explain how they think their interests are affected and to bring to the attention of the governing body any objective and relevant basic physical facts that may have been overlooked. However, decisions on preliminary plats and subdivisions shall not be based

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    upon the presence, numbers, or magnitude of opposition or protests
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    to such applications;
        4. Where appeal through a legal or equitable proceeding is
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    instituted by the applicant related to a preliminary or final plat
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    denial subject to the provisions of this section, and the court, in
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    rendering a judgment for the plaintiff in such proceeding,
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    determines there to be insufficient evidence supporting the
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    municipal body's purported basis for the denial, the court shall
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    determine an award to such plaintiff, as a part of such judgment;
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    such sum as will, in the opinion of the court, reimburse such
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    plaintiff for all plaintiff's reasonable costs, disbursements, and
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    expenses, including but not limited to reasonable attorney,
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    consultant, and engineering fees, actually incurred because of such
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    proceeding.
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        SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2023.
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