12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35 36

37

38 39

40

41

42

IN THE SENATE

SENATE BILL NO. 1345

BY JUDICIARY AND RULES COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO JUDICIAL REVIEW; AMENDING SECTION 31-1506, IDAHO CODE, TO RE-
3	VISE PROVISIONS REGARDING JUDICIAL REVIEW OF DECISIONS OF BOARDS OF
4	COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND TO SPECIFY PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS; AMEND-
5	ING SECTION 31-3411, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING
6	SECTION 67-6519, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SEC-
7	TION 67-6520, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A CODE REFERENCE; AMENDING SECTION
8	67-6521, IDAHO CODE, TO SPECIFY PROCEDURAL PROVISIONS REGARDING JUDI-
9	CIAL REVIEW OF CERTAIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT DECISIONS; AND AMENDING SECTION
10	67-6535, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE A CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL
11	CORRECTIONS.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 31-1506, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

31-1506. JUDICIAL REVIEW OF BOARD DECISIONS. (1) Unless otherwise provided by law, judicial review of any final act, order or proceeding of the board as provided in chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, shall be initiated by any person aggrieved thereby within the same time and in the same manner as provided in chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, for judicial review of actions twenty-eight (28) days after the date of the written decision of the final act, order or proceeding.

- (2) The board shall keep a record.
- (3) The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the board as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact.
- (4) Review by the court shall be conducted without a jury and shall be confined to the board's record.
- (5) The court shall affirm the board's decision unless the court finds the decision, and any findings, inferences and conclusions were:
 - (a) In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
 - (b) In excess of the statutory authority of the board;
 - (c) Made upon unlawful procedure; or
 - (d) Arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion.

If the board's decision is not affirmed, it shall be set aside, in whole or in part, and remanded for further proceedings as necessary.

- (6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (5) of this section, a board's decision shall be affirmed unless substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced.
- (7) A person is not entitled to judicial review of a board decision until that person has exhausted all administrative remedies required.
- (8) The filing of the petition for review does not itself stay the effectiveness or enforcement of the board decision. The board may grant, or the reviewing court may order, a stay upon appropriate terms.

(9) Venue for judicial review of final board actions shall be in the district court of the county governed by the board.

SECTION 2. That Section 31-3411, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

31-3411. NOTICE OF APPEAL. The applicant has the right to appeal the decision of the board. Such appeal shall be filed with the clerk of the board, in writing, within thirty (30) days of the date of the board's denial. If the appeal is denied by the board, the applicant shall be entitled to judicial review of the appeal decision of the board, by filing a complaint with the district court within thirty (30) days of the date of the final written decision of the board. Proceedings under this chapter shall be conducted in substantially the same manner provided in the administrative procedures act, chapter 52, title 67, section 31-1506, Idaho Code.

SECTION 3. That Section 67-6519, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 67-6519. APPLICATION GRANTING PROCESS. (1) As part of ordinances required or authorized under this chapter, a procedure shall be established for processing in a timely manner applications for zoning changes, subdivisions, variances, special use permits and such other applications required or authorized pursuant to this chapter for which a reasonable fee may be charged.
- (2) Where the commission hears an application, the commission shall have a reasonable time fixed by the governing board to examine the application before the commission makes its decision on the application or makes its recommendation to the governing board. Each commission or governing board shall establish by rule a time period within which a recommendation or decision must be made. Provided however, any application which relates to a public school facility shall receive priority consideration and shall be reviewed for approval, denial or recommendation by the commission or the governing board at the earliest reasonable time, regardless of the timing of its submission relative to other applications which are not related to public school facilities.
- (3) When considering an application which relates to a public school facility, the commission shall specifically review the application for the effect it will have on increased vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian volumes on adjacent roads and highways. To ensure that the state highway system or the local highway system can satisfactorily accommodate the proposed school project, the commission shall request the assistance of the Idaho transportation department if state highways are affected, or the local highway district with jurisdiction if the affected roads are not state highways. The Idaho transportation department, the appropriate local highway jurisdiction, or both as determined by the commission, shall review the application and shall report to the commission on the following issues as appropriate: the land use master plan; school bus plan; access safety; pedestrian plan; crossing guard plan; barriers between highways and school; location of school zone; need for flashing beacon; need for traffic control signal; anticipated future improvements; speed on adjacent highways; traffic

volumes on adjacent highways; effect upon the highway's level of service; need for acceleration or deceleration lanes; internal traffic circulation; anticipated development on surrounding undeveloped parcels; zoning in the vicinity; access control on adjacent highways; required striping and signing modifications; funding of highway improvements to accommodate development; proposed highway projects in the vicinity; and any other issues as may be considered appropriate to the particular application.

- (4) Whenever a governing board or zoning or planning and zoning commission grants or denies an application, it shall specify:
 - (a) The ordinance and standards used in evaluating the application;
 - (b) The reasons for approval or denial; and

 (c) The actions, if any, that the applicant could take to obtain approval.

Every final decision rendered shall provide or be accompanied by notice to the applicant regarding the applicant's right to request a regulatory taking analysis pursuant to section 67-8003, Idaho Code. An applicant denied an application or aggrieved by a final decision concerning matters identified in section 67-6521(1)(a), Idaho Code, may within twenty-eight (28) days after all remedies have been exhausted under local ordinance seek judicial review under the procedures provided by this chapter $\frac{52}{1000}$, title $\frac{67}{1000}$.

SECTION 4. That Section 67-6520, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-6520. HEARING EXAMINERS. (1) Hearing examiners include professionally trained or licensed staff planners, attorneys, engineers, or architects. If authorized by local ordinance adopted, amended, or repealed in accordance with the notice and hearing procedures provided in section 67-6509, Idaho Code, hearing examiners may be appointed by a governing board or zoning or planning and zoning commission for hearing applications for subdivisions, special use permits, variances and requests for rezoning which are in accordance with the plan. Notice, hearing, and records before the examiner shall be as provided in this chapter for the zoning or planning and zoning commission. Whenever a hearing examiner hears an application, he may, pursuant to local ordinance, grant or deny the application or submit a recommendation to the governing board or zoning or planning and zoning commission. His decision or recommendation shall specify:

- (a) The ordinance and standards used in evaluating the application;
- (b) The reasons for the recommendation or decision; and
- (c) The actions, if any, that the applicant could take to obtain an approval.
- (2) Every final decision shall provide or be accompanied by notice to the applicant regarding the applicant's right to request a regulatory taking analysis pursuant to section 67-8003, Idaho Code. An applicant denied an application or aggrieved by a final decision concerning matters identified in section 67-6521(1)(a), Idaho Code, may within twenty-eight (28) days after all appellate remedies have been exhausted under local ordinance seek judicial review as provided by this chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code.

SECTION 5. That Section 67-6521, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

67-6521. ACTIONS BY AFFECTED PERSONS.

- (1) (a) As used herein, an affected person shall mean one having a bona fide interest in real property which may be adversely affected by:
 - (i) The approval, denial or failure to act upon an application for a subdivision, variance, special use permit and such other similar applications required or authorized pursuant to this chapter;
 - (ii) The approval of an ordinance first establishing a zoning district upon annexation or the approval or denial of an application to change the zoning district applicable to specific parcels or sites pursuant to section 67-6511, Idaho Code; or
 - (iii) An approval or denial of an application for conditional rezoning pursuant to section 67-6511A, Idaho Code.
- (b) Any affected person may at any time prior to final action on an application required or authorized under this chapter, if no hearing has been held on the application, petition the commission or governing board in writing to hold a hearing pursuant to section 67-6512, Idaho Code; provided however, that if twenty (20) affected persons petition for a hearing, the hearing shall be held.
- (c) After a hearing, the commission or governing board may:
 - (i) Grant or deny an application; or
 - (ii) Delay such a decision for a definite period of time for further study or hearing. Each commission or governing board shall establish by ordinance or resolution a time period within which a recommendation or decision must be made.
- (d) Every final decision rendered shall provide or be accompanied by notice to the applicant regarding the applicant's right to request a regulatory taking analysis pursuant to section 67-8003, Idaho Code. An affected person aggrieved by a final decision concerning matters identified in section 67-6521(1)(a), Idaho Code, may within twenty-eight (28) days after all remedies have been exhausted under local ordinances seek judicial review as provided by chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code, and:
 - (i) The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the local government as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact.
 - (ii) The local government shall base its final decision solely on the record, and the court shall affirm the local government's decision unless the court finds that the local government's decision, findings, inferences and conclusions were:
 - 1. In violation of constitutional or statutory provisions;
 - 2. In excess of the statutory authority of the board;
 - 3. Made upon unlawful procedure; or
 - 4. Arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion.

If the local government's decision is not affirmed, it shall be set aside, in whole or in part, and remanded for further proceedings as necessary.

- (iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, local government decisions shall be affirmed unless substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced.
- (iv) A person is not entitled to judicial review of a local government decision until that person has exhausted all administrative remedies required.
- (v) The filing of the petition for review does not itself stay the effectiveness or enforcement of the local government decision. The local government may grant, or the reviewing court may order, a stay upon appropriate terms.
- (vi) Venue for judicial review of final board decisions shall be in the district court of the county governed by the board.
- (2) (a) Authority to exercise the regulatory power of zoning in land use planning shall not simultaneously displace coexisting eminent domain authority granted under section 14, article I, of the constitution of the state of Idaho and chapter 7, title 7, Idaho Code.
- (b) An affected person claiming "just compensation" for a perceived "taking," the basis of the claim being that a final action restricting private property development is actually a regulatory action by local government deemed "necessary to complete the development of the material resources of the state," or necessary for other public uses, may seek a judicial determination of whether the claim comes within defined provisions of section 14, article I, of the constitution of the state of Idaho relating to eminent domain. Under these circumstances, the affected person is exempt from the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and may seek judicial review through an inverse condemnation action specifying neglect by local government to provide "just compensation" under the provisions of section 14, article I, of the constitution of the state of Idaho and chapter 7, title 7, Idaho Code.

SECTION 6. That Section 67-6535, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 67-6535. APPROVAL OR DENIAL OF ANY APPLICATION TO BE BASED UPON EXPRESS STANDARDS AND TO BE IN WRITING. (1) The approval or denial of any application required or authorized pursuant to this chapter shall be based upon standards and criteria which shall be set forth in the comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance or other appropriate ordinance or regulation of the city or county. Such approval standards and criteria shall be set forth in express terms in land use ordinances in order that permit applicants, interested residents and decision—makers alike may know the express standards that must be met in order to obtain a requested permit or approval. Whenever the nature of any decision standard or criterion allows, the decision shall identify aspects of compliance or noncompliance with relevant approval standards and criteria in the written decision.
- (2) The approval or denial of any application required or authorized pursuant to this chapter shall be in writing and accompanied by a reasoned statement that explains the criteria and standards considered relevant, states the relevant contested facts relied upon, and explains the rationale for the decision based on the applicable provisions of the comprehensive

plan, relevant ordinance and statutory provisions, pertinent constitutional principles and factual information contained in the record.

- (a) Failure to identify the nature of compliance or noncompliance with express approval standards or failure to explain compliance or noncompliance with relevant decision criteria shall be grounds for invalidation of an approved permit or site-specific authorization, or denial of same, on appeal.
- (b) Any applicant or affected person seeking judicial review of compliance with the provisions of this section must first seek reconsideration of the final decision within fourteen (14) days. Such written request must identify specific deficiencies in the decision for which reconsideration is sought. Upon reconsideration, the decision may be affirmed, reversed or modified after compliance with applicable procedural standards. A written decision shall be provided to the applicant or affected person within sixty (60) days of receipt of the request for reconsideration or the request is deemed denied. A decision shall not be deemed final for purposes of judicial review unless the process required in this subsection has been followed. The twenty-eight (28) day time frame for seeking judicial review is tolled until the date of the written decision regarding reconsideration or the expiration of the sixty (60) day reconsideration period, whichever occurs first.
- (3) It is the intent of the legislature that decisions made pursuant to this chapter should be founded upon sound reason and practical application of recognized principles of law. In reviewing such decisions, the courts of the state are directed to consider the proceedings as a whole and to evaluate the adequacy of procedures and resultant decisions in light of practical considerations with an emphasis on fundamental fairness and the essentials of reasoned decision-making. Only those whose challenge to a decision demonstrates actual harm or violation of fundamental rights, not the mere possibility thereof, shall be entitled to a remedy or reversal of a decision. Every final decision rendered concerning a site-specific land use request shall provide or be accompanied by notice to the applicant regarding the applicant's right to request a regulatory taking analysis pursuant to section 67-8003, Idaho Code. An applicant denied an application or aggrieved by a final decision concerning matters identified in section 67-6521(1)(a), Idaho Code, may, within twenty-eight (28) days after all remedies have been exhausted under local ordinance, seek judicial review under the procedures provided by this chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code. An appeal shall be from the final decision and not limited to issues raised in the request for reconsideration.