1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 59th Legislature (2023) 3 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ENGROSSED 4 HOUSE BILL NO. 1599 By: Martinez of the House 5 and 6 Paxton of the Senate 7 8 9 CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 10 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; 11 establishing requirements for legislative municipal procedures; limiting power to interfere with property 12 owner rights by zoning and regulations; restricting 1.3 the denial of applications; clarifying purpose of notice and hearing; directing governing body to 14 identify basis of denial; providing for award of reasonable costs in appeals proceedings; amending 11 O.S. 2021, Section 45-104, which relates to public 15 improvements and plats of land, planning commission review, and subdivision regulations; establishing 16 requirements for preliminary or final plats and 17 subdivisions; designating determinations as quasijudicial; establishing basis of determinations; 18 clarifying purpose of notice and hearing; providing for award of reasonable costs in appeals proceedings; 19 and providing an effective date. 20 21 22 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 23 SECTION 1. 11 O.S. 2021, Section 43-105, is AMENDATORY 24 amended to read as follows:

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Section 43-105. A. Regulations, restrictions and district boundaries of municipalities may be amended, supplemented, changed, modified or repealed. The requirements of Section 43-104 of this 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. Municipal zoning decisions are legislative in nature and valid unless the challenging party proves the ordinance lacks a substantial relation to the public health, safety, or general welfare of the public in light of objective and relevant facts, or

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if the decision constitutes an unreasonable, arbitrary exercise of police power.

- D. If the validity of a challenged zoning ordinance or zoning decision is fairly debatable, in light of objective and relevant facts, the legislative judgment of the municipality must stand.
- E. Comprehensive plans may be utilized as a guide in the decision making process, however determinations must be made in light of objective and relevant facts as well as utilizing processes and requirements outlined in the municipal code.
- F. 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, explain how they think their interests are affected, and to
 bring to the attention of the governing body objective and relevant
 facts. However, decisions on land use applications shall not be
 based solely upon the presence, numbers, or magnitude of opposition
 or protests in the absence of objective and relevant facts.
- 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

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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.

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- 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.
- 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,

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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.

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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

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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

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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. Municipal platting decisions are quasi-judicial in nature.

 The respective Planning Commission and City Council of a

 municipality shall have reasonable discretion to determine the

 compliance of preliminary and final plats with the municipality's

 adopted subdivision regulations and all applicable codes and

 ordinances. If the Council and Planning Commission determines the

 proposed plat is in compliance with the adopted subdivision code,

 and meets all applicable ordinances, and the Council and Planning

 Commission accept any proposed dedications, if applicable, the plat

 shall be approved.

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        G. Comprehensive plans may be utilized as a guide in the
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    decision making process, however determinations must be made in
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    light of applicable objective and relevant facts as to proposed
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    plats as well as utilizing processes, standards, and requirements
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    outlined in the municipal code. Compliance with comprehensive plans
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    shall not be a requirement for a plat approval.
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        H. The notice and hearing provisions in Sections 43-104 through
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    43-106 of this title, or otherwise as may be applicable, are
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    intended to provide members of the public with a right to be heard,
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    the attention of the governing body objective and relevant facts.
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    However, decisions on land use applications shall not be based
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    solely upon the presence, numbers, or magnitude of opposition or
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    protests in the absence of objective and relevant facts.
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        I. In the case of a preliminary or final plat denial, if
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    requested by the applicant at the meeting on the vote, each
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    dissenting governing body member shall identify on the record their
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    basis for the denial, including at a minimum all of the applicable
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    objective and relevant facts upon which the denial is based.
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        SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2023.
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