

# Community of Boring, Oregon

Paired with Dull, Scotland – A Pair for the Ages

P O Box 1448 – Boring, Oregon 97009 503-663-6271

Boring Water District \* Boring Community Planning Organization \* Boring, Oregon Foundation

To: Clackamas County Administrator Gary Schmidt  
Clackamas County Board of County Commissioners: Craig Roberts, Chair  
Commissioner Martha Schrader, Commissioner Paul Savas, Commissioner Ben West and  
Commissioner Diana Helm

Date: February 12, 2026

Subject: Boring Station Trailhead Park & Clackamas County Parks Funding

Administrator Schmidt, Chair Roberts and Commissioners,

To follow-up our letter presented to you last September concerning the poor condition of the Boring Station Trailhead Park, we have had several communications with Clackamas County Department of Transportation and Development and Clackamas County Parks.

On January 6, 2026, Clackamas County Parks Manager, Tom Riggs made a presentation to the attendees of the Boring Community Planning Organization.

We appreciate the candor and transparency of these communications.

With these communications, we have discovered that the Clackamas County Parks Department is Under-Funded and Short-Staffed. This fact is the ultimate cause of the neglect and degradation of the Boring Station Trailhead Park. In addition, we have found that the park in Boring is not the only Clackamas County park asset that has experienced neglect.

This is not a Boring centric issue. This involves other Clackamas County communities as well.

Therefore, we recommend and request that the Clackamas County Commission make an annual General Fund appropriation of \$500,000 to the Parks Department. These funds would be used to hire more seasonal temporary staff and supplement the purchase of needed supplies. Additional personnel are needed to bring the Clackamas County park assets back to their proper condition and maintain them at that proper level.

Parks are a wonderful thing. They contribute to good mental and general health. Please remember that your constituents support spending tax dollars on parks. The 2019 Clackamas County Services Survey shows that they ranked spending money on parks #6 out of 40 categories.

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Boring Water District \* Boring Community Planning Organization \* Boring, Oregon Foundation

Please honor our recommendation and request.

Representing our community, we are,  
Sincerely yours,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Steven Wiege, Chair  
Boring Water District Board of Commissioners

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael A. Fitz, Chair  
Boring Community Planning Organization

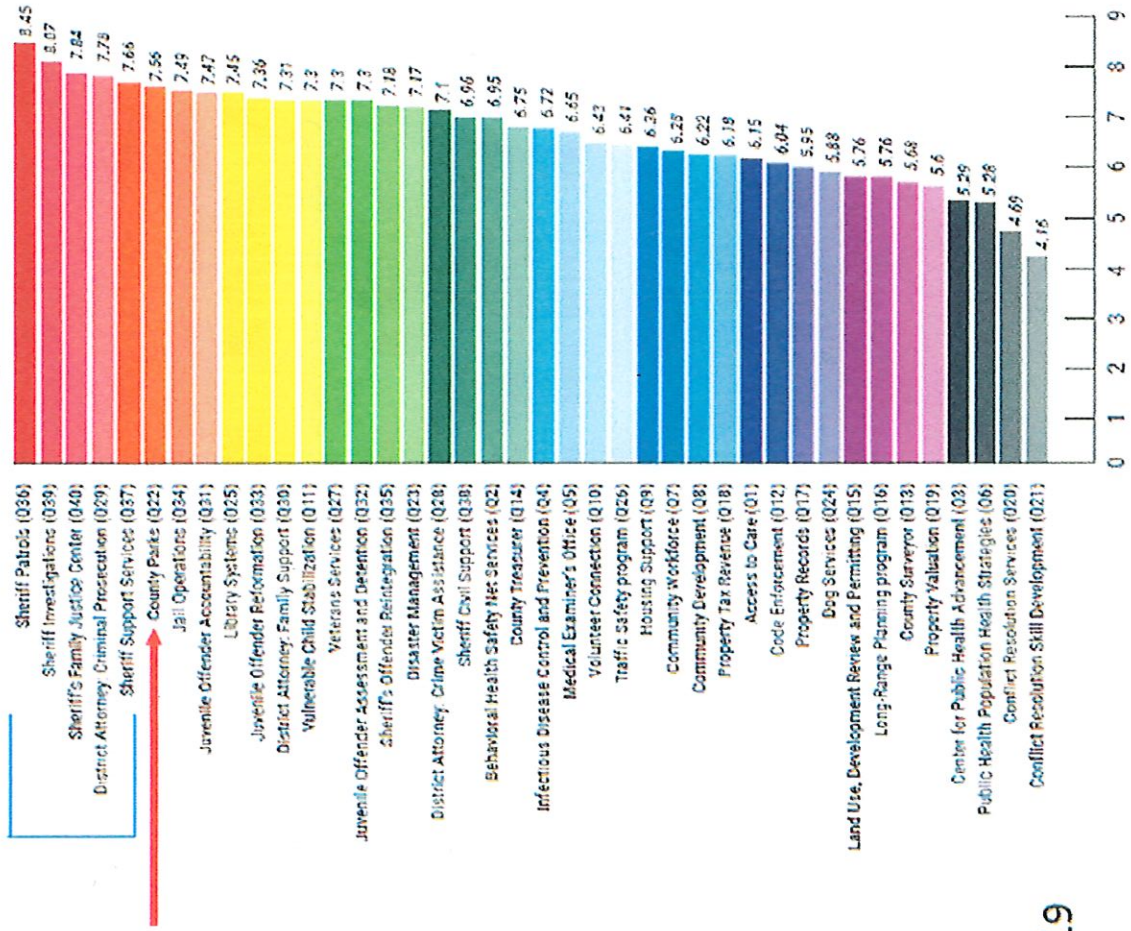
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Stephen L. Bates, President  
Boring, Oregon Foundation

cc: Sarah Eckman, Assistant Director - Community Services,  
Department of Transportation and Development

Tom Riggs, Clackamas County Parks Manager

# Community Support for County Parks

Rate #ClackCo Services Survey  
Average value



2019

Residents value living in Clackamas County for its natural beauty, their relationships, its sense of community, and safety.

28% Environment, outdoors

28% Family, friends, neighbors

20% Sense of community

17% Safety, Lack of crime

13% Small business, farmer's market

11% Small town

County parks, health services, and economic development are also seen as valuable by many.



DHM RESEARCH | CLACKAMAS COUNTY COMMUNITY SURVEY | JUNE 2020

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HATHAWAY LARSON

Koback · Connors · Heth

February 9, 2026

**VIA EMAIL**

Mr. Caleb Huegel, Assistant County Counsel  
[CHuegel@clackamas.us](mailto:CHuegel@clackamas.us)

Ms. Jennifer Hughes, Planning Director  
[jenniferh@clackamas.us](mailto:jenniferh@clackamas.us)

Re: PGE's Tonquin Project— File Nos. Z0282-25 and Z0313-25

Dear Caleb and Jennifer:

It has been brought to my attention that PGE has installed poles on EFU property outside of the right-of-way in violation of the Hearings Officer's decision in Case File No. ZO313-25. Condition #5 is clear that the seven (7) poles to be replaced located outside of the right-of-way on EFU property would be hardened against wildfire impacts through the use of ductile iron poles as recommended in the Wildfire Mitigation Plan.

In particular, Mr. Ed Wagner, President of Save Stafford Road, has witnessed the installation of the following numbered poles in violation of Condition #5: 7165, 7166, 30, 36, 37, and 40. Mr. Wagner reports that these poles are non-ductile iron poles or wood poles and are significantly wider and taller than represented by PGE in the County's review of the two above-entitled case files. Such a representation would constitute a violation of the County's decision.

**Gregory S. Hathaway**  
1125 NW Couch Street, Suite 550  
Portland, OR 97209  
[greg@hathawaylarson.com](mailto:greg@hathawaylarson.com)  
(503) 303-3103 Direct  
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Caleb Huegel & Jennifer Hughes

February 9, 2026

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It appears that PGE may be in the process of installing new poles on RRRFF-5 property also in violation of Condition #5 which is applicable to the Hearings Officer's decision in Case File No. ZO282-25. These poles also appear to be significantly wider and taller than represented by PGE in the County's review of its Conditional Use Application.

As you know, PGE represented that its proposed poles could be favorably compared to the eight (8) existing transmission lines installed elsewhere on Rural Scenic Roads in Clackamas County. The poles that PGE has either installed or is about to install are significantly taller and wider than represented by PGE in its Application.

Pursuant to Chapter 9 of the Clackamas County Code, we respectfully request the County to promptly investigate the above-described alleged violations and issue an immediate Stop Work Notice to PGE. Please advise as soon as possible if the County intends to investigate and post a Stop Work Notice.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,

HATHAWAY LARSON LLP

*/s/ Gregory S. Hathaway*

Gregory S. Hathaway

GSH/ep

cc: Save Stafford Road

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will reject a county’s interpretation of its code—that a code provision which sets forth approval criteria regarding an application for a variance to the minimum lot size requirements within the county’s urban growth area may not apply to the county’s decision because it only applies to decisions made by the county’s planning director but not to decisions made by the planning commission or board of county commissioners—that was made for the first time in its response brief, because that interpretation is not reflected in the decision and is therefore not an interpretation by the local government. *City of Albany v. Linn County*, 78 Or LUBA 1 (2018).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where the county approved a proposed variance to the 20-acre minimum lot size for two one-acre parcels, pursuant to a county code provision that provides that the county planning director may approve a variance for a proposed project if the city does not object to the variance, LUBA will reverse the county’s decision as “prohibited as a matter of law” pursuant to OAR 661-010-0071(c) where the county approved the variance as “consistent with the \* \* \* city’s comprehensive plan,” but the city objected to the proposed variance because of the proposal’s inconsistency with the city’s comprehensive plan. *City of Albany v. Linn County*, 78 Or LUBA 1 (2018).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Although the county concedes it erred in denying a plan amendment and zone change application based on the belief that the subject property was, at the time the county made its decision, within a designated urban reserve area, when the LCDC’s urban reserve designation regarding the subject property had not actually become final at the time in question, LUBA will not remand the decision if the county’s decision identifies at least one valid basis for denial that is affirmed on appeal. *Stafford Investments, LP v. Clackamas County*, 78 Or LUBA 320 (2018).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When petitioners do not seek relief from any conditions imposed or any aspect of the city’s planned unit development (PUD) approval under the general track and LUBA’s only option is to affirm, reverse, or remand, the petitioners are asking LUBA to issue what is essentially an advisory opinion regarding the present case. LUBA lacks express statutory or cited judicial authority to issue an advisory opinion on the legal matters presented in the petition and issuing such an advisory opinion would be contrary to one of the express statutory purposes of LUBA’s review: that our review should be consistent with “sound principles governing judicial review.” ORS 197.805. *Dreyer v. City of Eugene*, 78 Or LUBA 391 (2018).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where LUBA sustains petitioner’s assignment of error and remands a local government’s decision denying petitioner’s application, LUBA will address an intervenor’s contingent cross assignments of error in a cross petition for review, where those cross-assignments of error raise issues that might provide additional bases for remanding the decision, in order to correct other alleged errors on remand. *Blu Dutch LLC v. Jackson County*, 78 Or LUBA 495 (2018).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A hearings officer errs in failing to include a condition approval limiting mining activities to five acres at any one time and requiring reclamation of each five-acre area prior to mining the next five-acre area, given

the importance of the proposed five-acre limit to the hearings officer's conclusion that the mining activities would not have a significant impact on wildlife habitat. *Martucci v. Jackson County*, 77 Or LUBA 252 (2018).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where LUBA has affirmed a local government's primary interpretation of a comprehensive plan policy, supporting the local government's decision to deny the application, LUBA need not resolve challenges to independent, alternative interpretations supporting denial. *Kine v. Deschutes County*, 75 Or LUBA 419 (2017).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Arguments that future construction of a potential pedestrian trail within a subdivision tract will violate applicable environmental review standards are not a basis to reverse or remand the subdivision decision that creates the tract, where the subdivision decision before LUBA does not approve the pedestrian trail or conduct environmental review, but defers those determinations to a future application for environmental review, when and if the applicant proposes to construct the pedestrian trail. *Frewing v. City of Portland*, 74 Or LUBA 59 (2016).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will not affirm a hearings officer's decision based on a legal theory that application of a rural industrial zone to rural property does not require an exception to Goal 14, where the hearings officer did not adopt that theory and instead approved an exception to Goal 14 to apply the rural industrial zone. *Central Oregon Landwatch v. Deschutes County*, 74 Or LUBA 156 (2016).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where a petitioner's arguments under an assignment of error are entirely derivative of arguments made under other assignments of error, such derivative arguments provide no independent basis for reversal or remand. *Seabreeze Associates Limited Partnership v. Tillamook County*, 71 Or LUBA 218 (2015).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Under ORS 197.829(2), LUBA is authorized to interpret county land use regulations in the first instance in cases where the local government has failed to do so. Where a party raises an argument that a building used to board horses is authorized as a permitted use under the zoning and development ordinance, and the hearings officer does not consider the argument and does not adopt findings in response to the party's argument, LUBA may interpret the zoning ordinance and determine whether the building used to board horses is a permitted or conditional use in the zone. *Stavrum v. Clackamas County*, 71 Or LUBA 290 (2015).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will not entertain arguments based on equitable estoppel unless the proponent first provides a sufficient basis to conclude that the legislature granted LUBA the authority to reverse or remand a land use decision based on equitable doctrines. *Macfarlane v. Clackamas County*, 70 Or LUBA 126 (2014).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A county decision that requires an applicant to secure an easement over property that may be owned by petitioner does not result in a taking of petitioner's property. If the easement is not obtained, then the

condition will not be satisfied and no construction will occur. *Reading v. Douglas County*, 70 Or LUBA 458 (2014).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A county decision that approves an application to partition a 41-acre parcel located within a deer winter range overlay zone into two approximately 20-acre parcels, where the minimum parcel size for properties located in the deer winter range overlay zone is 80 acres, is “prohibited as a matter of law” under OAR 661-010-0071(1)(c). *ODFW v. Klamath County*, 66 Or LUBA 92 (2012).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** That a city may have posted an inaccurate copy of its comprehensive plan on its website during permit proceedings does not provide a basis for remand of the decision that followed those permit proceedings. *Rosenzweig v. City of McMinnville*, 66 Or LUBA 164 (2012).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Granting a motion for voluntary remand over a petitioner’s objection is consistent with the legislative policy in ORS 197.805 that LUBA is to conduct its review proceedings “consistently with sound principles governing judicial review,” where LUBA concludes the voluntary remand will give the local government an opportunity to eliminate some contested legal issues, facilitate focused arguments on any contested legal issues that remain, and thereby facilitate any required final appellate disposition of a land use dispute. *Dexter Lost Valley Community Assoc. v. Lane County*, 66 Or LUBA 350 (2012).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will grant a motion for voluntary remand over a petitioner’s objection where there is no reason to suspect that the county’s request is made for any reason other than to have a second chance to adopt a defensible response to the issues that petitioner raises in the petition for review. Voluntary remand is not appropriate if motivated by a desire to create delay, or other improper reasons. *Dexter Lost Valley Community Assoc. v. Lane County*, 66 Or LUBA 350 (2012).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Bias on the part of a decision maker in a quasi-judicial land use proceeding may be a basis for remand. However, in a LUBA appeal of a city council decision that followed *de novo* review of a planning commission decision, allegations of bias on the part of a single planning commissioner will provide a basis for remand only if the petitioner shows the alleged bias of the planning commissioner tainted the record that was reviewed by the city council. *Friends of the Hood River Waterfront v. City of Hood River*, 66 Or LUBA 474 (2012).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A petitioner’s motion for an evidentiary hearing to establish bias on the part of a planning commissioner will be denied where (1) the decision on review is a city council decision that followed a *de novo* review of a planning commission decision, (2) the only claim of impropriety on the part of the planning commission that might have tainted the record on review was a planning commission majority vote to refuse to consider evidence offered by petitioner, and (3) the allegedly biased planning commissioner voted with the planning commission minority to accept the evidence offered by petitioner. *Friends of the Hood River Waterfront v. City of Hood River*, 66 Or LUBA 474 (2012).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** In a county code enforcement proceeding before a hearings officer, petitioner's complaints that a county code enforcement officer improperly interfered with pending civil litigation between petitioner and his neighbor and improperly contacted the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the county hearings officer's decision in the code enforcement proceeding after the hearings officer's decision was entered provide no basis for reversing or remanding the hearings officer's decision. The alleged improprieties by the county code enforcement officer may be actionable in a different forum, but they provide no basis for remanding the county hearings officer's decision. *Wigen v. Jackson County*, 63 Or LUBA 490 (2011).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** The exclusive remedy for an alleged failure by a county code enforcement officer to produce requested public records is to petition the county district attorney for relief under ORS 192.460. Where the disputed photographs and the substance of the disputed field notes were made part of the record before a hearings officer in a land use code enforcement proceeding and petitioner was permitted to submit contrary evidence and cross examine the code enforcement officer in the hearing before the hearings officer, there was no prejudice to petitioner's substantial rights and no basis for remand. *Wigen v. Jackson County*, 63 Or LUBA 490 (2011).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Even assuming LUBA has authority to reject an otherwise meritorious exhaustion/waiver challenge based on the argument that the county is equitably estopped from asserting exhaustion/waiver due to alleged erroneous advice from county planning staff in accepting the local notice of appeal, the argument fails where based on petitioners' affidavits the best that can be said with confidence is that there was mutual misunderstanding and miscommunication regarding the sufficiency of the local notice of appeal and what issues petitioners wished to raise therein. *Wellet v. Douglas County*, 62 Or LUBA 372 (2010).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When a motion for voluntary remand is filed either for the purpose of allowing an applicant to withdraw its application or after an applicant has withdrawn the application, a local government need not represent that it will address all of the issues presented by a petitioner in order for that motion to be granted. *Jacobsen v. Douglas County*, 62 Or LUBA 461 (2010).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When in reviewing an application to expand a nonconforming campground to permit installation of 13 new park model recreational vehicle (RV) units, a hearings officer also concludes that 22 park model RV units previously installed pursuant to county building permits require goal exceptions to be lawful, that conclusion is non-binding *dictum* and does not provide a basis for remand, where the decision does not purport to revoke or invalidate the building permits, or impose any conditions or make binding determinations with respect to the 22 previously installed RV units. *Campers Cove Resort v. Jackson County*, 61 Or LUBA 62 (2010).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** That a park model recreational vehicle (RV) is defined in the state building code as one type of recreational vehicle

does not mean that the permanent installation of park model RVs on rural forest land is equivalent to temporary campground use by self-propelled or pull-behind RVs, under Oregon's statewide planning goals, administrative rules, and implementing land use regulations. *Campers Cove Resort v. Jackson County*, 61 Or LUBA 62 (2010).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When repair or replacement of windows in a historic district requires permit approval from a review body, any alleged failure of local government staff to respond to inquiries about the process or alleged knowledge of and failure to take action on unauthorized replacement cannot possibly substitute for the required approval process or constitute a de facto approval of the required permit. *West v. City of Salem*, 61 Or LUBA 166 (2010).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Equitable estoppel cannot arise from the actions of local government officials who purport to waive the provisions of a mandatory law or otherwise exceed their authority. *West v. City of Salem*, 61 Or LUBA 166 (2010).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will deny a city's voluntary motion to remand where the petition for review has not yet been filed and motion does not explicitly state that the city will address all of petitioner's issues regarding the appealed decision. *Jacobsen v. City of Winston*, 61 Or LUBA 536 (2010).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where the findings identify issues that the local government thinks were not properly preserved for appeal under local code provisions requiring a notice of appeal to specify the grounds for appeal, and petitioners do not challenge those findings, any assignments of error in the petition for review that raise issues that the city found were waived provide no basis for reversal or remand of the decision. *Citizens for Responsible Development v. City of The Dalles*, 59 Or LUBA 369 (2009).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Failure to disclose *ex parte* communications that have no bearing on applicable approval criteria or to issues material to approving or denying a land use application does not necessarily warrant remand. *Link v. City of Florence*, 58 Or LUBA 348 (2009).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** General expressions of support or opposition to a proposed annexation are not *ex parte* contacts within the meaning of ORS 227.180(3), because they include no factual or legal assertions that bear on approval criteria or on any issue material to approval of the annexation that could possibly be rebutted. *Link v. City of Florence*, 58 Or LUBA 348 (2009).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where LUBA sustains an assignment of error and remands a county decision, and the county hearings officer adopts approximately two pages of findings on remand addressing that assignment of error, it is the hearings officer's reasoning in rejecting the assignment of error that is before LUBA in a subsequent appeal. Where a petitioner merely re-alleges the assignment of error and makes no

meaningful attempt to challenge the hearings officer's reasoning in rejecting the assignment of error, LUBA will deny the assignment of error. *Kipfer v. Jackson County*, 58 Or LUBA 436 (2009).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will grant a motion for voluntary remand over a petitioner's objections where the appeal concerns both a property line adjustment and a conditional use permit and although it appears the property line adjustment might be subject to reversal, it is not clear whether the property line adjustment is essential to the conditional use permit approval. *Fenn v. Douglas County*, 56 Or LUBA 261 (2008).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will grant a motion for voluntary remand of a property line adjustment decision over a petitioner's objections where the statutes governing property line adjustments recently changed and although the property line adjustment decision appears to violate the statutes that were in effect when the decision was rendered, it is unclear whether the property line adjustment would be barred by the amended statutes. *Fenn v. Douglas County*, 56 Or LUBA 261 (2008).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where LUBA determines that three county findings regarding the significance of an aggregate site are not supported by substantial evidence, are inadequately explained, or fail to appreciate the significance of certain evidence in the record, remand is required where LUBA cannot assume the findings were minor or unimportant parts of the county's ultimate decision that the applicant failed to demonstrate that the aggregate site qualifies as "significant," under OAR 660-023-0180(3). *Westside Rock v. Clackamas County*, 56 Or LUBA 601 (2008).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Although there might be circumstances where LUBA could reverse or remand a land use decision based on equitable estoppel principles, where a petitioner fails to demonstrate that the elements of equitable estoppel set forth in *Coos County v. State of Oregon*, 303 Or 173, 734 P2d 1348 (1973), are present, LUBA will not sustain an assignment of error based on an equitable estoppel argument. *Chaves v. Jackson County*, 56 Or LUBA 643 (2008).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will remand a decision approving a broadcast tower that relies in part on a "safe harbor" approach the hearings officer adopted in a different permit proceeding, where LUBA has remanded that other permit decision to resolve an issue under that approach but the county has taken no action on remand and the challenged decision does not resolve the issue. *Curl v. City of Bend*, 56 Or LUBA 746 (2008).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When the arguments presented in support of an assignment of error are so poorly stated and developed that the overwhelming majority of the assignment of error cannot reasonably be responded to, LUBA will not require respondents to respond to every disjointed argument presented in the assignment of error. *Sommer v. Josephine County*, 54 Or LUBA 507 (2007).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** In the absence of a reviewable interpretation by a local government of its code, LUBA is authorized under ORS

197.829(2) to interpret the local government's code in the first instance. *Munkhoff v. City of Cascade Locks*, 54 Or LUBA 660 (2007).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A local government errs in approving a development that proposes multiple duplex and fourplex buildings on one lot where the definition of those buildings and the context of that definition establishes that the local government's code allows only one building per lot. *Munkhoff v. City of Cascade Locks*, 54 Or LUBA 660 (2007).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Remand is necessary to either withdraw a condition of approval requiring fencing around a property or explain what criterion it relates to and what purpose it serves, where the decision approves development in part and denies it in part, and it is not clear whether the condition of approval relates to approved or denied aspects of the proposed development. *Horning v. Washington County*, 51 Or LUBA 303 (2006).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where an assignment of error relies exclusively on an allegation that the challenged decision contains no findings regarding a particular approval criterion, and in fact findings addressing the approval criterion do exist, but the petitioner fails to challenge those findings, the assignment of error fails to provide a basis to reverse or remand the challenged decision. *Wetherell v. Douglas County*, 51 Or LUBA 699 (2006).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** To obtain voluntary remand over a petitioner's objections, the local government must demonstrate only that it will review all of the issues raised in the petition for review. Voluntary remand requires no confession of error, and petitioner is not guaranteed a particular result. *Grabhorn v. Washington County*, 50 Or LUBA 510 (2005).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Voluntary remand is warranted where the local government states that it will either address all issues raised in the petition for review or revoke the decision in its entirety. At least where the petitioner seeks to reverse or nullify the challenged decision, petitioner is not entitled to dictate the basis on which the local government revokes a remanded decision. *Grabhorn v. Washington County*, 50 Or LUBA 510 (2005).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will reverse a city council decision that interprets its code provisions regarding accessory uses to include a tennis facility that includes four grass courts, bleachers, restrooms and shower facilities and parking and camping areas as accessory uses to a single-family dwelling, where the code permits "service clubs, lodges and other public uses" as a conditional use in the zone, and the tennis facility appears to fall squarely within that category. *McCormick v. City of Baker City*, 46 Or LUBA 50 (2003).

**28.9 LUBA Scope of Review – State Agency Decisions.** LUBA does not have jurisdiction to review a decision by the Department of Land Conservation and Development approving a county periodic review work task. *Colony v. Wallowa County*, 46 Or LUBA 586 (2004).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will remand a city's zoning designation decision, where the decision is dependent on the validity of a concurrent annexation decision that LUBA has concluded does not comply with applicable law. *Just v. City of Lebanon*, 45 Or LUBA 179 (2003).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** In applying local legislation to grant a permit holder's request to extend a two-year forest template dwelling permit for one additional year, a county commits reversible error in providing that the permit will expire if the dwelling is not completed within that three-year period where ORS 215.417(1) and OAR 660-033-0140(5)(a) require that a forest template dwelling permit be honored for four years. Where the county concedes on appeal to LUBA that it erroneously failed to apply OAR 660-033-0140(5)(a), LUBA will reverse the county's decision even though the permit opponent does not assign error to that aspect of the county's decision. *Butori v. Clatsop County*, 45 Or LUBA 553 (2003).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** That a county may have required hunting preserve buffers in other decisions that approve hunting preserves does not necessarily mean that the county errs in not requiring a hunting preserve buffer in an appealed decision, where there may have been factual differences or different evidence in the proceedings that led to the appealed decision that explain the different results. *Underhill v. Wasco County*, 45 Or LUBA 566 (2003).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where LUBA and the Court of Appeals have already decided that local ordinance provisions require that an applicant for a lot line adjustment demonstrate that the proposed use of the property after the lot line adjustment is served by adequate public facilities and is compatible with comprehensive plan policies, a city may not interpret those same provisions in such a way as to relieve an applicant of that burden. *Robinson v. City of Silverton*, 44 Or LUBA 308 (2003).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Even though granting a motion for voluntary remand would give a local government a second chance to respond to issues that it failed to respond to in the appealed decision, a motion for voluntary remand will not be denied for that reason alone, because forcing the local government to defend a decision that it does not believe is defensible would not serve the ORS 197.805 goal of quickly reaching finality in land use matters. *Doob v. Josephine County*, 43 Or LUBA 130 (2002).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Denial of a motion for voluntary remand may be warranted if it is shown that a local government is making only half-hearted attempts to respond to relevant issues and then seeking serial voluntary remands to correct those half-hearted attempts. *Doob v. Josephine County*, 43 Or LUBA 130 (2002).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where all of the assignments of error in petitioner’s petition for review challenge a condition of approval for a planned unit development that requires a 5,000-square-foot minimum lot size, and the local government moves for a voluntary remand to consider all of petitioner’s assignments of error and reconsider whether it can impose the minimum lot size, LUBA will grant the motion for voluntary remand over petitioner’s objection. In that circumstance, the possibility that the city will again impose the minimum lot size condition of approval is not, in and of itself, a sufficient reason to deny the motion. *OTAK, Inc. v. City of Sherwood*, 40 Or LUBA 218 (2001).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A city’s discretionary decision to not continue a hearing is reviewable by LUBA for an abuse of discretion. *Reeder v. City of Oregon City*, 37 Or LUBA 794 (2000).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where a local appeal is on the record, and the issues to be considered are limited to those raised in the notice of appeal, and there is likely to be a significant delay in the resolution of the appeal if a hearing is continued, a city does not abuse its discretion by denying an applicant’s request for a continuance. *Reeder v. City of Oregon City*, 37 Or LUBA 794 (2000).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Residents of annexation territory who signed consents to annexation to obtain city water and sewer services were not coerced into doing so, even though their consents were given because their wells were contaminated and septic tanks were failing. The city did not cause the contamination, nor did the city require the extraterritorial residents to connect to city systems. *Johnson v. City of La Grande*, 37 Or LUBA 380 (1999).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A local government is not estopped from following the appeal procedure that is required by its code where it is unclear whether county staff (1) made any false statements to the applicant concerning appeal procedures, (2) were aware that any of their representations were incorrect, or (3) intended that the applicant take any action based on such representations; and the applicant does not identify how she was induced to act differently by the county’s representations. *Lawrence v. Clackamas County*, 36 Or LUBA 273 (1999).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will grant a city’s motion for a voluntary remand in order to reconsider its Goal 5 determinations in light of petitioner’s concerns, even though LUBA would owe no deference to the city’s interpretation and application of Goal 5. *Hribernick v. City of Gresham*, 35 Or LUBA 329 (1998).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Petitioner is not denied the right to have its record objection reviewed by a superior tribunal if LUBA grants the city’s request for a voluntary remand. Any error that LUBA may have committed in resolving the record objection may be raised if petitioner appeals the city’s decision on remand, and appellate review is available to challenge any LUBA decision in such a subsequent appeal. *Hribernick v. City of Gresham*, 35 Or LUBA 329 (1998).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** An evidentiary hearing to establish decision makers’ “personal interest” in a proposal due to their ownership of proximate property is not warranted because, even if true, such a “personal interest” could not provide a basis for reversing or remanding the decision. *ODOT v. City of Mosier*, 34 Or LUBA 797 (1998).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where a necessary interpretation of a local ordinance is absent or inadequate, LUBA will decline to interpret the local provision in the first instance, pursuant to ORS 197.829(2), when multiple interpretations are possible, and neither the county nor the applicant files a response brief. *Wodarczak v. Yamhill County*, 34 Or LUBA 453 (1998).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A county is not bound by “issue” or “claim” preclusion to a prior finding of noncompliance with an approval criterion in a prior land use proceeding. *Femling v. Coos County*, 34 Or LUBA 328 (1998).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where more than one site plan appears in the record, a local government errs if its decision does not adequately identify which site plan is approved. *Brown v. City of Portland*, 33 Or LUBA 700 (1997).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where petitioner fails to demonstrate that its substantial rights have been prejudiced, a motion for voluntary remand filed by the local government one week prior to oral argument will be allowed. *Smith v. Douglas County*, 33 Or LUBA 682 (1997).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When petitioner objects to a motion for voluntary remand by a local government, petitioner must identify circumstances that make a LUBA decision on the merits clearly more important than remanding to first allow the local government to address the issues raised in the petition for review. *Smith v. Douglas County*, 33 Or LUBA 682 (1997).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A party challenging a local land use decision must provide some particularized basis for showing it to be subject to remand or reversal. *Laurance v. Douglas County*, 33 Or LUBA 292 (1997).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** A voluntary remand is appropriate if the local government agrees to reconsider all of the issues raised by the petitioners. It is not necessary for the local government to confess error. *Village Properties, L.P. v. Oregon City*, 33 Or LUBA 206 (1997).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** The failure of a city council expressly to consider denial of an application is not a basis for reversal or remand when the city council concluded the record supported approval. *Brown v. City of Ontario*, 33 Or LUBA 180 (1997).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** In the absence of a reviewable interpretation concerning the applicability of a possibly relevant zoning code provision, LUBA will remand for an interpretation. *DeBates v. Yamhill County*, 32 Or LUBA 276 (1997).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Under ORS 197.829(2), enacted in 1995, LUBA is not required to remand decisions for local government interpretations of local provisions when LUBA is able to make the necessary interpretations. *Friends of Metolius v. Jefferson County*, 31 Or LUBA 160 (1996).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When a petitioner requests a voluntary remand over the objections of an intervenor after the time allowed for a voluntary remand under ORS 197.830(12)(b), and the county's agreement to consider all issues on remand is equivocal, LUBA will deny the motion for a remand. *Brugh v. Coos County*, 30 Or LUBA 467 (1996).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When a county approves one exception area, LUBA cannot select and approve certain parts of that exception area while remanding for further action on the balance. *DLCD v. Coos County*, 30 Or LUBA 229 (1995).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** When a petitioner mistakenly bases a challenge on zoning variance criteria rather than applicable, very similar subdivision variance criteria, LUBA will consider arguments to the extent they can be related to the applicable criteria. *Williams v. City of Philomath*, 30 Or LUBA 5 (1995).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** That an applicant's objective is reasonable is not relevant to whether the city adjustment committee erred in applying the city's zoning ordinance sign adjustment criteria to deny requested sign height adjustment. *Blue Beacon International v. City of Portland*, 29 Or LUBA 536 (1995).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Under OAR 661-10-021, a local government has a unilateral right to withdraw a decision for reconsideration if the notice of withdrawal is filed on or before the date the record is due. A motion for voluntary remand may be filed after the record is filed and, if granted by LUBA, is not governed by the provisions of OAR 661-10-021, including the 90-day deadline specified in that rule for decisions on reconsideration. *Sanchez v. Clatsop County*, 29 Or LUBA 26 (1995).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Code provisions that provide interim resource protection to property not on a local government's acknowledged Goal 5 resource inventories, until the Goal 5 planning process can be carried out, do not implement Goal 5. Therefore, local interpretations of such code provisions are not subject to reversal by LUBA under ORS 197.829(4). *Gage v. City of Portland*, 28 Or LUBA 307 (1994).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** During the local proceedings, the applicant for development approval bears the burden of proof to establish its application satisfies relevant approval standards. Where the local government shifted that burden

to opponents of the development application, the challenged decision must be remanded. *Murphy Citizens Advisory Comm. v. Josephine County*, 28 Or LUBA 274 (1994).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** ORS 197.835(8) applies only where LUBA determines a local government made a land use decision exceeding the local government's discretionary authority under applicable comprehensive plan and land use regulation provisions, not where LUBA determines the local government misconstrued its permissible scope of review on remand from a previous LUBA appeal. *Louisiana Pacific v. Umatilla County*, 28 Or LUBA 32 (1994).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** While ORS 197.830(12)(b) grants a local government the unilateral power to withdraw an appealed decision for reconsideration before the date the record is due, it does not eliminate the discretion LUBA has under ORS 197.835 and 197.805 to grant a motion for voluntary remand after the record is filed, in accordance with sound principles of judicial review. *Mazeski v. Wasco County*, 27 Or LUBA 45 (1994).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where the sole issue raised in the petition for review concerns the proper interpretation of a local government regulation, and the challenged decision does not contain an interpretation of that regulation for LUBA to review, proceeding with the appeal can do nothing to narrow the issues on remand, and LUBA will grant a motion for voluntary remand over petitioner's objections. *Mazeski v. Wasco County*, 27 Or LUBA 45 (1994).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Even though LUBA might agree with a county's argument in its brief that the purpose section of its EFU zoning district is not an approval standard for a farm dwelling permit application, if the challenged decision itself does not interpret the code provision, LUBA must remand the decision for the county to interpret the provision in the first instance. *Testa v. Clackamas County*, 26 Or LUBA 357 (1994).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA cannot interpret a local government's ordinances in the first instance, but rather must review the local government's interpretation of its ordinances. Consequently, the failure of the local government to make the initial interpretation of local ordinance provisions is a basis for remand. *Friends of Bryant Woods Park v. Lake Oswego*, 26 Or LUBA 185 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where findings adopted by the initial local decision maker interpreted a local ordinance provision, but those findings were *replaced* by findings adopted by the local governing body which do not include an interpretation of the ordinance provision, LUBA must remand the decision to the local government to interpret the provision in the first instance. *Friends of Bryant Woods Park v. Lake Oswego*, 26 Or LUBA 185 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where the challenged local government decision is not included in the record submitted to LUBA, LUBA must remand the decision. *Lathrop v. Wallowa County*, 25 Or LUBA 693 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** In considering an applicant's request for voluntary remand of a decision granting development approval, where petitioner objects to the request, LUBA will not infer bad faith or improper motives from the potential economic return the applicant may receive if the proposed development is ultimately approved. *Hastings Bulb Growers, Inc. v. Curry County*, 25 Or LUBA 558 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Unless the particular circumstances of a case make narrowing the issues on remand clearly more important than allowing a local government's request for a voluntary remand of its decision to address each of the issues raised in the petition for review, a motion for voluntary remand should be granted. *Hastings Bulb Growers, Inc. v. Curry County*, 25 Or LUBA 558 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will not deny a request for voluntary remand of a challenged land use decision, simply because different approval criteria may apply on remand. Petitioners are entitled to obtain review by LUBA to assure a correct decision is rendered, whatever approval criteria may be applicable. *Hastings Bulb Growers, Inc. v. Curry County*, 25 Or LUBA 558 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA owes local governments no deference in interpreting state law. However, where a number of the issues raised in the petition for review do not turn on interpretation of state law, the presence of questions of state law does not, alone, make a voluntary remand inappropriate. *Hastings Bulb Growers, Inc. v. Curry County*, 25 Or LUBA 558 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where petitioner fails to establish a false representation was made, and also fails to establish that the representation made was made by a person with authority to bind the local decision maker, petitioner has not adequately alleged estoppel against the local decision maker. *DLCD v. Wasco County*, 25 Or LUBA 529 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where petitioner asserts the local government is estopped from denying his application, but fails to allege the facts establishing the elements of estoppel, petitioner has not provided a basis for reversal or remand of the challenged decision. *Cemper v. Clackamas County*, 25 Or LUBA 486 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where a local government concedes one of petitioner's 10 assignments of error and agrees to address petitioner's remaining assignments of error on remand, remand is appropriate so that the local government may consider petitioner's arguments in the first instance and provide any required interpretations of local law. *Weeks v. City of Tillamook*, 117 Or App 449, 844 P2d 914 (1992). *Fechtig v. City of Albany*, 24 Or LUBA 577 (1993).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** LUBA will grant a motion to remand a challenged decision that is submitted after the petition for review is filed, over the objections of petitioners, regardless of whether the motion is submitted by the respondent or

intervenor-respondent, so long as the respondent represents to the Board that it will consider and address on remand all issues raised in the petition for review. *Mulholland v. City of Roseburg*, 24 Or LUBA 240 (1992).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** Where a petition for review has been filed, granting a local government request for remand of an appealed decision, over petitioner's objection, is consistent with the statutory policy favoring complete and expeditious review only if the local government demonstrates that the proceedings on remand will be capable of providing petitioner with the relief it would otherwise be entitled to receive from LUBA. *Hollywood Neigh. Assoc. v. City of Portland*, 22 Or LUBA 267 (1991).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** To establish a claim of bias sufficient to result in reversal or remand of a challenged decision, a petitioner is required to clearly demonstrate that the public officials charged with bias are incapable of making a decision on the basis of the evidence and argument presented. *Cummins v. Washington County*, 22 Or LUBA 129 (1991).

**28.8.9 LUBA Scope of Review – Grounds for Reversal/Remand – Other.** If a local government request for remand of its decision does not demonstrate that *all* of the allegations of error made by petitioner in the petition for review will be addressed on remand, LUBA will not remand the decision over petitioner's objections. *Angel v. City of Portland*, 20 Or LUBA 541 (1991).



Edward Wagner <edawagner@gmail.com>

**FW: PGE's Tonquin Project costs should be assigned to data centers**

1 message

To: Edward Wagner <edawagner@gmail.com>, Kelly Bartholomew <kellybartholomew@wavecable.com> Wed, Feb 11, 2026 at 12:22 PM

Ed/Kelly,

I figure you would be interested in this email I sent to CUB this morning. You can use this information any way you want, but please keep the fact that I sent this to CUB confidential.

You might be interested to know that Parcel #1 below shows it is owned by Assemblage 5 LLC. The principal behind Assemblage 5 LLC is Gordon C. Root, the owner of Tumwater Vinyard of Pete's Mountain Rd.

Steve

From: [redacted] <[redacted]@[redacted]>  
Sent: Wednesday, February 11, 2026 12:11 PM  
To: [redacted] <[redacted]@oregoncub.org>  
Subject: PGE's Tonquin Project costs should be assigned to data centers

Very briefly, I am passing on some information that you might find useful in CUB's efforts to influence the implementation of the "Power Act" by identifying PGE infrastructure investments in process to serve future data center development. Specifically, I offer evidence that the several hundred million dollars that PGE is investing in the "Tonquin Project" should be assigned to PGE's new data center rate and not to residential customers. I believe I have identified two as yet unannounced data center locations adjacent to PGE's new McLaughlin to Tonquin 115 kV transmission line, an integral part of the Tonquin Project. My findings are 100% from publicly available information.

PGE's Tonquin Project is comprised of multiple new 115 kV transmission lines, multiple substation upgrades, and two brand new substations (Tonquin and Memorial), both of which have been substantially completed but are not yet in rate base. (One of the new transmission lines in the Tonquin project is the Stafford Road 115 kV transmission line that is now in construction.) Here is a high level one line diagram (not to scale) of the Tonquin Project taken from PGE's 2024 Local Area Plan. I have placed yellow stars to show where the data centers will be located in relation to the Tonquin Project.



### Tonquin Substation Project

**Justification:** Load is growing in the Tualatin/Sherwood area, due to the construction of a new water treatment plant, investments in semiconductor manufacturing, and general commercial and residential growth, necessitating a new substation in the area. Existing distribution loading issues at Tualatin and Meridian substations will also be addressed with the new substation. In addition, the loss of the Canemah-Sullivan 115 kV line section followed by the loss of the Sherwood-Tualatin 115 kV line section can result in an overload on the Oswego-West Portland 115 kV line during peak summer conditions. The line work associated with this project will mitigate this overload.

**Scope:** Tonquin substation will be built in two phases. The first phase will intersect the existing Meridian-Sherwood 115kV line to make a Sherwood-Tonquin 115kV line and a Meridian-Tonquin 115kV line. The second phase of the project will take the McLoughlin-Wilsonville 115kV line and create a Rosemont-Wilsonville 115kV line and a McLoughlin-Tonquin 115kV line, by overbuilding existing PGE distribution circuits for a portion of the Rosemont-Wilsonville line.

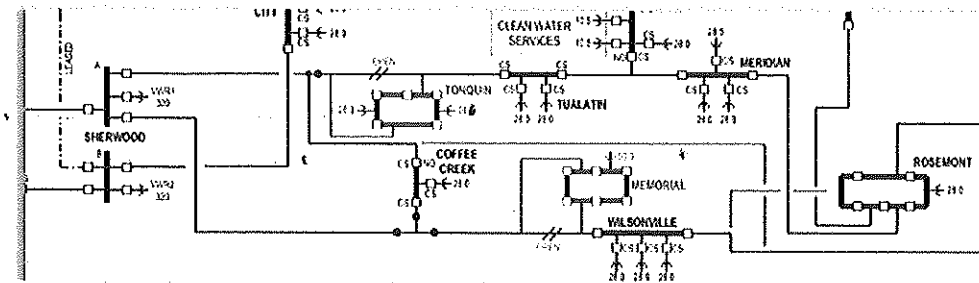


Figure 18: Phase 1 of Tonquin Project

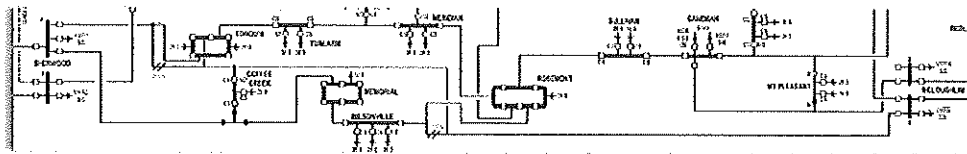


Figure 19: Phase 2 of Tonquin Project

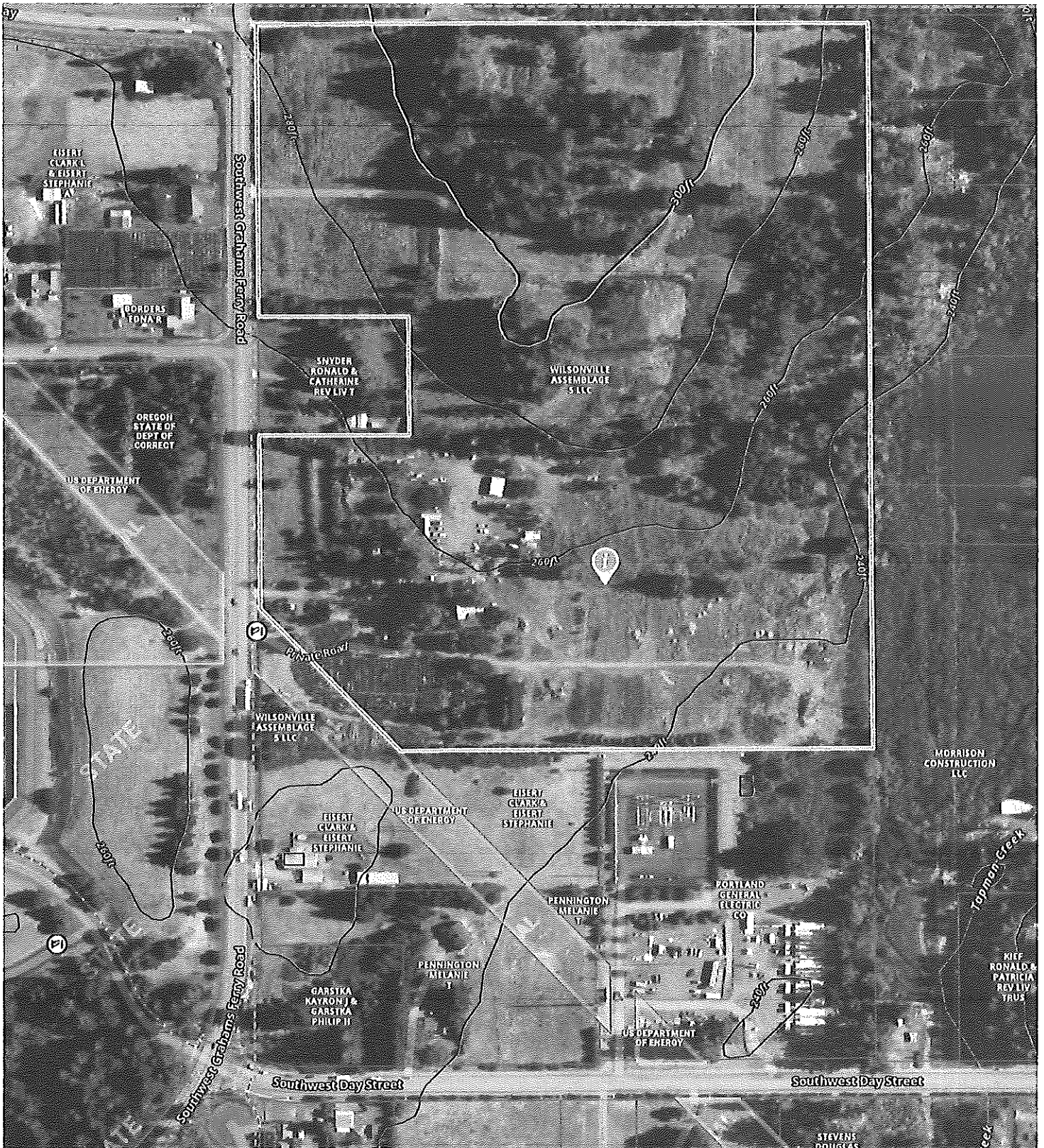
The first of the two data centers is located immediately adjacent to PGE's Coffee Creek substation as you can see in the first photo below. The first photo shows what the site looked like last year. It shows an extensively wooded undeveloped parcel owned by Wilsonville Assemblage 5 LLC. The second photo below of the same parcel #1 was taken Sept. 21, 2025. As you can see, the site is now under construction and all trees on the site have been removed as of Sept. 21, 2025.

The third photo below is of a second parcel that was recently annexed into the city of Tualatin. It is located a stones throw northwest of Parcel #1. The single parcel #2 was consolidated from several parcels in 2022-2023 that were purchased and consolidated by Jordan Schnitzer. Last year, Jordan requested that Parcel #2 be annexed into Tualatin and the Tualatin City Council approved the application. This site is likely for a data center as well although construction had not started as of September 2025.

Let me know if you have any questions.

Steve

Parcel #1



Parcel #1



Parcel #2

