1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
2	1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025)
3	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR ENGROSSED
4	SENATE BILL NO. 647  By: Frix of the Senate
5	and
6	Stinson of the House
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9	<u>COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE</u>
10	[ cities and towns - regulations - restrictions -
11	boundaries - requirements - legislative municipal
12	procedures - municipal governing body - municipal
13	zoning decisions - appeals - board of adjustment -
14	internal citations - public improvements - plats -
15	planning commission review - subdivision
16	regulations - determinations - basis - notice -
17	hearing - reasonable costs - effective date ]
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20	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
21	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 2021, Section 43-105, is
22	amended to read as follows:
23	Section 43-105. A. Regulations, restrictions, and district
24	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modified, or repealed.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.

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- 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 the owners of:
- 1. the owners of twenty Twenty percent (20%) or more of the area of the lots included in a proposed change, or
- 2. the owners of fifty Fifty percent (50%) or more of the area 10 of the lots within a three hundred (300) foot three-hundred-foot 11 12 radius of the exterior boundary of the territory included in a 13 proposed change+, 14 then the proposed change or amendment shall not become effective 15 except by the favorable vote of three-fourths (3/4) of all the 16 members of the municipal governing body where there are more than 17 seven members in the governing body, and by three-fifths (3/5) 18 favorable vote where there are seven or <del>less</del> fewer members in the 19 governing body.
  - C. While comprehensive plans may be utilized as a guide in the decision-making process, determinations shall be made in light of objective and relevant facts as well as by utilizing processes and requirements outlined in the municipal code.

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        D. The notice and hearing provisions in Sections 43-104 through
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    43-106 of this title, or as otherwise may be applicable, are
    intended to provide members of the public with a right to be heard,
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    explain how they think their interests are affected, and bring to
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    the attention of the governing body objective and relevant facts.
    Information presented from the public that is neither objective or
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    relevant shall not be determinative in land use application
    proceedings.
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        SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 2021, Section 43-109.1, is
    amended to read as follows:
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        Section 43-109.1. A. Any suit to challenge any action,
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    decision, ruling, or order of the municipal governing body under the
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    provisions of this article shall be filed with the district court
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    within thirty (30) business days from the action, decision, ruling
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    or order.
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        B. Municipal zoning decisions are deemed valid unless the
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    challenging party proves the ordinance lacks a substantial relation
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    to the public health, safety, or general welfare of the public in
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    light of objective and relevant facts, or if a zoning decision
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    constitutes an unreasonable, arbitrary exercise of police power.
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        SECTION 3.
                       AMENDATORY 11 O.S. 2021, Section 44-110, is
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    amended to read as follows:
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        Section 44-110. A. An appeal from any action, decision,
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ruling, judgment, or order of the board of adjustment may be taken

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- by any person or persons who were entitled, pursuant to Section 44
  108 of this title, to mailed notice of the public hearing before the

  board of adjustment, by any person or persons whose property

  interests are directly affected by such action, decision, ruling,

  judgment, or order of the board of adjustment, or by the governing

  body of the municipality to the district court in the county in

  which the situs of the municipality is located.
  - B. The appeal shall be taken by filing with the municipal clerk and with the clerk of the board of adjustment, within the time limits which may be fixed by ordinance, a notice of appeal. The notice shall specify the grounds for the appeal. No bond or deposit for costs shall be required for such appeal.

- C. Upon filing the notice of appeal, the board of adjustment shall forthwith transmit to the court clerk the original, or certified copies, of all papers constituting the record in the case, together with the order, decision, or ruling of the board.
- D. The appeal shall be heard and tried de novo in the district court. All issues in any proceedings under this section shall have preference over all other civil actions and proceedings.
- E. 1. During the pendency of such an appeal, the effectiveness of a decision of the board of adjustment shall not be suspended unless a party applies to the district court for a stay pending the district court's determination of the merits of the appeal. Notice of such application shall be given by first class mail to all

parties, to the district court appeal, and to any applicant before the board of adjustment. Upon filing of an application for stay in the district court, all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from shall be temporarily stayed pending the outcome of a hearing regarding the stay, which shall be conducted within thirty (30) days of application. The Court shall determine whether to impose a stay by considering the following factors: (i)

- <u>a.</u> the likelihood of success on the merits by the party seeking to impose the stay, (ii)
- b. irreparable harm to the property interests of the party seeking to impose the stay if the stay is not imposed, (iii)
- $\underline{\text{c.}}$  relative effect on the other interested parties, and  $\underline{\text{(iv)}}$
- <u>d.</u> public policy concerns arising out of the imposition of the stay.
- 2. If the court determines to impose a stay, the court shall require a bond or other security and such other terms as it deems proper to secure the rights of the parties and compensate for costs of delay. A bond or other security shall be posted within ten (10) business days of the court's determination; provided, that a municipal governing body shall not be required to post a bond.

  Subject to subsection A of Section 990.3 of Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes, a stay pursuant to this subsection shall automatically

dissolve after a judgment, decree, or final order resolving the
merits of the appeal is filed with the court clerk. Notwithstanding
any provision of law to the contrary, stays in appeals from the
board of adjustment to the district court shall be obtained only as
set forth in this section.

- F. The district court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or modify the decision brought up for review. Costs shall not be allowed against the board of adjustment unless it shall appear to the district court that the board acted with gross negligence or in bad faith or with malice in making the decision appealed from. An appeal shall lie from the action of the district court as in all other civil actions. A party may obtain a stay of the enforcement of the district court's judgment, decree, or final order as provided by Section 990.4 of Title 12 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- SECTION 4. 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.

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- 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 the 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, 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 such 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
- 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

  evapotranspiration absorption systems or an Aerobic Wastewater

  Treatment System 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;
- 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 Such 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 such 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 planning commission and the governing body 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 planning commission and governing body determine the proposed

  plat is in compliance with the adopted subdivision code, and meets

  all applicable ordinances, and the governing body and planning

  commission accept any proposed dedications, if applicable, the plat

  shall be approved.
- G. While comprehensive plans may be utilized as a guide in the decision-making process, determinations shall be made using applicable objective and relevant facts as to proposed plats as well as utilizing processes, standards, and requirements outlined in the

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    municipal code. Compliance with comprehensive plans shall not be a
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    requirement for plat approval.
        H. 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, the city
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    shall identify on the record, or in the minutes of the meeting, the
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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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        I. The notice and hearing provisions in Sections 43-104 through
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    43-106 of this title, or as otherwise 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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    explain how they think their interests are affected, and bring to
    the attention of the governing body objective and relevant facts.
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    Information presented from the public that is neither objective or
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    relevant shall not be determinative in land use application
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    proceedings.
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        SECTION 5. This act shall become effective November 1, 2025.
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