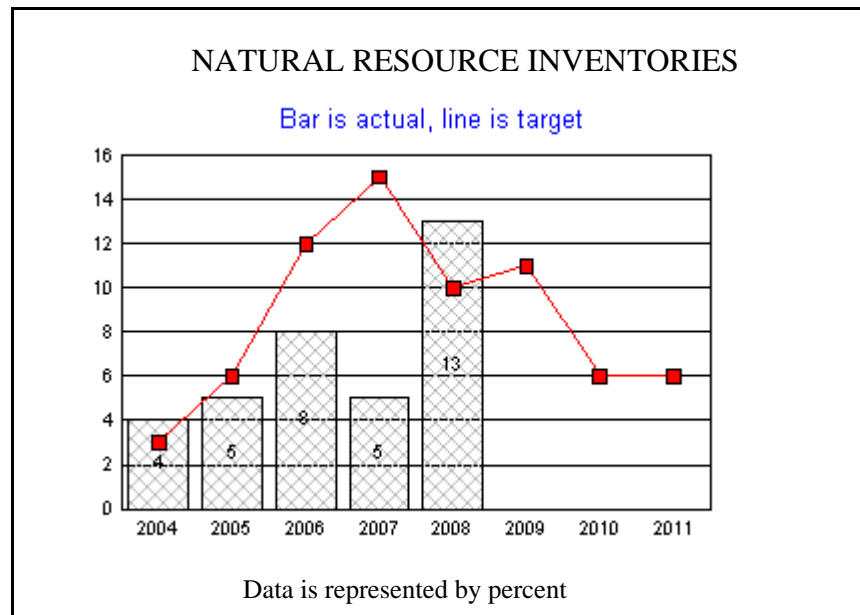


KPM #9	NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES – Percent of urban areas that have updated buildable land inventories to account for natural resource and hazard areas.	2002
Goal	Secure Oregon’s Legacy	
Oregon Context	OBM 4:Job Growth, OBM 67:Emergency Preparedness, OBM 74:Affordable Housing, OBM 77:Wetlands Preservation, OBM 87: Native Fish and Wildlife	
Data Source	DLCD tracking of periodic review approval orders.	
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1. OUR STRATEGY

For urban residential development to occur in the manner contemplated by local land use plans and the statewide planning goals, local land use plans must account for building constraints due to natural resources and natural hazards on land otherwise planned and zoned for development. Most

urban area land use plans were adopted decades ago without adequate inventories of natural resource and hazard areas. As buildable land inventories are updated, these inventories should include improved assessments of natural resources and hazards that affect the actual amount of land inventoried and assumed to be developable. Such inventories are necessary to provide a solid basis for residential development planning and zoning. DLCD verifies the adequacy of natural resource and hazards inventories during the periodic review and post acknowledgement plan amendment review processes. An approved periodic review task or adopted plan amendment serves as evidence that updated buildable land inventories account for natural resource and hazard areas.

2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

This target counts cities with population greater than 2,500 that, during the fiscal year, either have received approval for a periodic review work task or have adopted a comprehensive plan amendment that includes an updated buildable lands inventory with goal-compliant natural resource and hazards inventories. This measure tracks the success of local governments in determining development constraints on urban residential lands due to the presence of sensitive natural resources inventoried under Statewide Planning Goal 5 (e.g. wetlands, riparian areas, wildlife habitat) and natural hazards inventoried under Statewide Planning Goal 7 (e.g., floodways and floodplains, landslide hazard areas, urban wildfire zones). The FY 2007/08 target of 10% equates to an expectation that approximately 10 cities during the fiscal year would update their buildable lands inventories, and that these updates would account for the diminished development potential due to the presence of a sensitive natural resources or natural hazards in areas planned for development.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

For the first time since FY 2004, performance exceeded the target. This result indicates that (1) more cities are preparing and adopting residential buildable land inventories, and (2) local governments are making progress in comprehensively assessing the impact of natural resource and hazard constraints on their urban land supplies.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

The department is not aware of any related public or private standards to measure the effects of natural resource or hazards constraints on the long-term (20-year) supply of buildable lands.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

This measure was originally crafted when periodic review was the primary means of assuring and tracking local government updates of buildable

lands inventories. Legislative changes to periodic review have substantially reduced the number of jurisdictions subject to periodic review, and have also required that other planning work not associated with natural resource or hazards planning be given higher priority by jurisdictions still subject to periodic review. Also, as a result of this legislation, state grant funding for natural resource inventories has been substantially reduced. Due to different funding sources, natural hazards inventories are more likely to remain up-to-date than natural resource inventories, but this measure does not separate these two types of inventories.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

Continue using the revised methodology in future years. Pursue additional budgeted funds from the legislature for grants to local governments to encourage them to update buildable land inventories to account for natural resources and natural hazards. It is important to note that “buildable land” is a statutory term that pertains only to residential land. However, of natural resource and hazard constraints are also important with respect to land provided for industrial and other employment uses (see KPM 4, above). As such, over time the department should consider amendment of this measure to assess natural resource constraints on inventories of land planned for industrial and employment use.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The reporting cycle is Oregon’s fiscal year. Data sources are the department’s periodic review approvals spreadsheets and the plan amendment database for cities with a population of 2,500 or more. Even though this KPM was designed to track inventory updates during periodic review only, the department has expanded the data base to include inventory updates that occur as plan amendments outside of periodic review, in order to approximate the previous database.