



Oregon

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April 9, 2009

TO: Land Conservation and Development Commission

FROM: Richard Whitman, Director
Jeff Weber, Coastal Conservation Coordinator

SUBJECT: **Agenda Item 10, April 17, 2009 LCDC Meeting**



FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

I. AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

A. Type of Action and Commission Role

This is an informational briefing only. The commission will be asked to provide feedback to staff on whether work currently underway to identify and evaluate alternative actions on climate change is consistent with the commission's expectations.

Building on presentations to and discussions with the commission in May 2008 and January 2009 about the implications of climate change for land use planning, department staff will present a preliminary draft of an approach to organizing a large amount of information about several aspects of climate change and land use planning. Staff has developed an overall framework and a suite of comprehensive planning objectives for integrating climate change into the land use program and department activities. The framework and planning objectives are expected to generate discussion with the commission and result in further direction to department staff on how the commission wants to address issues related to 1) adapting to the effects of climate change, and 2) mitigating some sources of greenhouse gas emissions through the land use program.

Staff will return to the commission at the June 2009 meeting with a draft plan for integrating climate change into the land use program. For additional information, contact Jeffrey Weber at (971) 673-0964 or by email at jeff.weber@state.or.us.

B. Staff Contact Information

For additional information on this agenda item, contact Jeff Weber, Coastal Conservation Coordinator, at (971) 673-0964, or jeff.weber@state.or.us.

II. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

No action is requested at this time.

III. BACKGROUND

A. Previous Briefings

In May 2008, author Reid Ewing and Metro Councilor Rex Burkholder made presentations to the commission about role of land use planning in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

In January 2009, presentations to the commission from department staff and several other state agencies provided context for consideration of a petition to adopt a Statewide Planning Goal 20 to address the effects of sea level rise on coastal communities. At the end of the hearing about the proposed goal, the commission directed staff to develop a plan and options for how the department and the commission might approach climate change through land use planning.

B. DLCD Work Group

In the last months of 2008, an informal department work group grew out of discussions related to climate change. The work group's principal focus was on developing 1) measures to address various aspects of climate change that the department could undertake by redirecting existing agency resources; and 2) a suite of similar measures that would require new agency resources. The work group identified several measures for *adaptation* to climate change and several measures for *mitigating* the drivers of climate change. A summary of possible adaptation measures was provided to the commission as part of a broader introductory briefing before the Goal 20 hearing. The measures were presented in three tiers: those that are being implemented now, those that could be implemented by redirecting existing resources, and measures that would require new resources.

Earlier this year, the department officially convened the Climate Change Work Group. Membership of the work group includes the hazards, urbanization, rural lands and natural resources specialists; one regional representative; the sustainability coordinator; the TGM coordinator; and staff from the coastal division. The coastal and TGM members co-chair the work group.

C. Work Group Scope and Activities

The scope of issues to be addressed by the work group includes adaptation to climate change, mitigating the drivers of climate change, and carbon sequestration. Work group activities include preparation of reports, issue papers, option summaries, and other materials, as directed by the management team, to assist the management team and the commission as they define, evolve, clarify, and implement measures to address climate change through Oregon's land use planning program. Since January, the work group has compiled a list of possible measures related to climate change and land use.

IV. FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

Land use and associated systems and activities that result from a comprehensive plan can affect climate, and the effects of climate change are becoming an important basic consideration in developing or revising a comprehensive land use plan. As such, the range of possible measures to address various aspects of climate change is quite broad. In order to capture that breadth of measures under a single umbrella, the work group developed a simple framework for organizing measures related to climate change and land use. The framework consists of a matrix that uses a tiered approach to organize and present measures. The matrix contains four tiers, as shown in Table 1 below.

The first tier consists of four broad *Climate Change Plan Elements*: Education and Outreach, Preparation and Adaptation, Mitigation, and Sequestration. Consistent with the general approach to addressing climate change, the primary split is between adaptation and mitigation. Measures to address the effects of climate change and measures to minimize production of greenhouse gases are fundamentally different. Two additional elements are proposed. A sequestration element will focus principally on rural lands, in contrast to the principal focus on urban areas for most mitigation measures. And since much of the work for climate change planning—especially for adaptation and preparation planning—is expected to involve considerable interaction with citizen groups, local planners, and elected officials, education and outreach has been proposed as a principal plan element.

Table 1. Climate Change Plan: Elements, Objectives, Strategies, and Measures

Tier 1: Climate Change Plan Element	Tier 2: Planning Objectives	Tier 3: Strategies	Tier 4: DLCD Activities and Measures						
			Outreach	Decision Support Tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
Education and Outreach	Objective 1 Objective 2 ...	Strategy 1 Strategy 2 ...							
Preparation and Adaptation									
Mitigation									
Sequestration									

At the second tier, each plan element consists of one or more *Planning Objectives*. At the third tier, each objective consists of several *Strategies*. And finally, the fourth tier will consist of an

array of *Measures*. These measures are department or commission projects, tasks or options that are presented in several categories that represent the kinds of activities DLCD and the commission undertake to implement the land use program.

In developing this framework, staff referred to several recommendations related to land use planning that have been developed at the state level. The state-level recommendations that relate to land use planning are provided in Attachment A. Since 2004, three state-level official bodies in Oregon have published recommendations that refer in one way or another to the intersection of climate change and comprehensive land use planning. These three bodies are the Governor's Advisory Group on Global Warming, the Climate Change Integration Group, and the Oregon Global Warming Commission. Their recommendations address several issues related to land use planning, including adaptation, mitigation, and education and outreach. The recommendations are somewhat general, but they do provide a backdrop for considering climate change within the statewide planning program.

The current draft framework is provided in Attachment B, "Framework for Planning for Climate Change." The framework has been broken into one table for each plan element. For each element, the work group drafted one or more objectives and several strategies for each element. Note that the planning objectives state what we hope to accomplish, and the strategies state how we expect to do so. To the right of the strategies, several possible measures have been provided. These possible measures will be revised in the coming weeks based on discussion with the commission and stakeholders.

A. Climate Change Planning Objectives and Strategies

1. *Education and Outreach Objectives*

Climate change evokes a wide range of reactions and responses in the public. Some elected and appointed officials and members of the public are skeptical about the assertion that climate is changing. Others may agree with the assertion, but may not understand the science behind, or the consequences of climate change. It also may not be clear to many how land use planning can play a role in both adaptation to climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

There is a critical need to engage the public in discussions about climate change and how society should respond to the prospect of climate change. The objectives under the education and outreach element of the climate change plan are intended to provide for ongoing dialogue at the state, regional and community level about climate change, its potential consequences, and approaches to using land use planning to prepare for future climate conditions.

- Foster public understanding of the relationship between land use and the drivers and effects of climate change
- Encourage communities to use land use planning tools to address the drivers and effects of climate change

a. Strategies for Education and Outreach

The entire thrust of the education and outreach strategies is to engage and empower communities to plan for climate change. Staff anticipates undertaking a pilot effort with coastal communities that would involve developing informational materials, convening several work groups, and engaging elected officials, planning commissions, and local groups about what climate change likely means for coastal communities. One of the principal purposes of the proposed approach is to determine what communities' concerns and issues are with respect to climate change, and to provide information as requested and available to the communities. In particular in the area of preparation and adaptation, the outreach and dialogue can provide the foundation for the development of local climate change adaptation plans. We do not expect a single approach to adaptation planning to apply across the state to all communities. The education and outreach element should result in various approaches to adaptation, depending on the threats and vulnerabilities that are identified under other elements of the plan.

2. Preparation and Adaption Objectives

Preparation and adaptation to climate change generally involves identifying vulnerabilities and taking steps to reduce the risk of damage or loss from the effects of climate change. Adaptation also involves the need to review the basis for plans for water supply, stormwater management, and other facilities that involve consideration of precipitation, storms, and other weather variables.

Damaging effects of climate change will result from extreme weather events, typically addressed as natural hazards: floods, erosion, windstorms, landslides, drought, and wildfires. Sea level rise and changes in water supply are climate related phenomena that are not associated with a specific weather event. The objectives for preparation and adaptation focus on three areas: planning for hazards, protecting natural resources and features, and planning for public facilities and services.

- Reduce vulnerability to damage and loss from hazards caused by climate change
- Protect natural areas, features, and habitats to improve resilience of biotic resources to climate change
- Integrate climate change into plans for public facilities and services

a. Strategies for Preparation and Adaptation

The strategies for preparation and adaptation focus on the use of several elements of the statewide planning program to provide information, resources and technical assistance to local governments to prepare climate change adaptation plans.

3. Mitigation Objectives

The idea behind the objectives for mitigation is to reduce the generation of greenhouse gasses, which are generally thought to be the principal cause of increasing global temperatures, which in

turn is precipitating other changes in climate worldwide. The mitigation element also contains an objective for a potentially increasing role in the production and transmission of energy from low-carbon sources.

- Plan for compact land use, urban design, and alternative transportation modes to reduce VMT, especially in and near urban areas
- Foster understanding in the department and among partners about climate change drivers and the tradeoffs between different strategies for their mitigation
- Promote land use strategies that reduce energy consumption and increase use of low-carbon energy sources

a. Strategies for Mitigation

The strategies for mitigating the production of greenhouse gasses are generally very well known in the land use and transportation planning disciplines. In fact, they do not differ much from the strategies the department has been implementing through the Transportation and Growth Management program for several years. The strategies essentially involve improvements in urban design, increased development densities in urban areas, and tighter integration of land use and transportation planning.

4. Sequestration Objective

Sequestration is a complement to efforts to mitigate the drivers of climate change. The mitigation efforts outlined above will largely be focused on urbanized areas and urban jurisdictions. Sequestration is focused on the management of resource lands. The idea behind the sequestration objective is to support land use and land management practices that will increase the long-term sequestration of carbon.

- Promote protection and management of resource lands and natural resource areas that increase carbon sequestration.

a. Strategies for Sequestration

The strategies for sequestration involve the department's customary measures to protect resource lands and natural resource areas. In addition, department staff is involved in efforts to develop a program to transfer development rights to permanently protect resource lands.

V. SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

Based on discussion with the commission and subsequent and additional discussions with DLCD's local government partners and interest groups, staff anticipates revising the Framework Objectives and Strategies in the coming weeks. Additional agency measures will be developed and added to the matrices as necessary. A complete draft framework will be brought back to the commission in June.

The department will have more information in June concerning the resources available and necessary for climate-related work. At present, much of the department's work in this area is funded by federal coastal management funding and transportation planning funds. Continued use of federal funds for climate-related work will permit the agency to continue at a modest level to partner with coastal jurisdictions and the larger urban jurisdictions that are prepared to undertake planning related to climate change.

VI. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: State-Level Recommendations Related to Land Use Planning

Attachment B: Framework for Planning for Climate Change

State-level recommendations related to land use planning

Three state-level official bodies in Oregon have developed recommendations that refer in one way or another to the intersection of climate change and comprehensive land use planning. Select recommendations of the Governor’s Advisory Group on Global Warming, the Climate Change Integration Group, and the Oregon Global Warming Commission provide a framework for integrating climate change into Oregon’s statewide planning program.

A. Governor’s Advisory Group on Global Warming (GAGGW)

Oregon Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Reductions (2004). The GAGGW recommended several actions to achieve the goal of “reversing the upward trend of Oregon’s greenhouse gas emissions.” (*Strategy*, p. iii)

Category I actions promise significant greenhouse gas savings, are technically feasible today, and are often the most cost-effective first actions to be taken. These include the following:

- Integrate land use and transportation decisions with greenhouse gas consequences.
- Consider GHG effects in farm and forest land use decisions.
- Use state agency Sustainability Plans as the tool for agencies’ dynamic involvement in greenhouse gas reductions with respect to both their internal operations, and their external program or regulatory activities.

Category II actions have less significant greenhouse gas savings, but their costs are proportionately lower, and many actions were cost-effective in 2004. Category II actions include the following:

- Incorporate greenhouse gas emission impacts into transportation planning decisions.
- Expand “Transportation Choices Programs” and “Travel Smart Pilots.”
- Set and meet goals for freight (truck/rail) transportation efficiency; achieve this through equipment, coordination and land use.
- Improve mass transit and inter-city transit links.
- Change land use rules to allow commercial composting on land zoned High Value EFU.

B. The Governor’s Climate Change Integration Group (CCIG)

Framework for Addressing Rapid Climate Change (2008). The CCIG made recommendations for preparation and adaptation; mitigation; education and outreach; and research. Recommendations that pertain directly to the statewide planning program include the following:

Immediately begin preparing for climate change

- Require and encourage all government agencies to adopt and implement climate change preparation plans
- Limit non-climate stresses on Oregon’s natural, built, human and economic systems.

Act now to expand, enhance, and reinvigorate mitigation efforts

- Take action to transform our transportation and land use planning processes to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Determine how climate change will affect Oregon’s diverse regions

- Develop localized climate change assessments that focus on impacts of a changing climate, adaptation and preparation needs, and mitigation opportunities

Assist Oregon institutions and individuals in responding to climate change

- Support integrated local government planning for both greenhouse gas mitigation and climate change preparation and adaptation

Develop and implement an education and outreach program

- Develop and implement a coordinated education and outreach program that will help increase public awareness of climate change impacts, strategies and benefits

Transform our planning processes to deal with climate change

- Incorporate climate change effects and impacts into new transportation initiatives
- Redesign planning tools to account for the future impacts of climate change
- Use and continually improve adaptive management processes and contingency planning
- Plan at larger scales to ensure that climate preparation in one sector or region does not affect preparation elsewhere

View responding to climate change as an economic development opportunity

- Ensure that forest carbon sequestration is acknowledged in state, regional and national climate policy

Provide funding for key action areas

- Allocate funding for multi-disciplinary and multi-county regional teams to develop and advance regional adaptation and preparation agendas, as well as potential regional mitigation strategies.

C. Oregon Global Warming Commission (OGWC)

Recommendations to the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission (2008).

Oregon Global Warming Commission Resolution 2008-5-006 (November 18, 2008) recommends that the Land Conservation and Development Commission adopt and implement several “strategies and program elements” that were developed by its Transportation and Land Use Committee as comments on the Big Look Task Force draft recommendations dated May 30, 2008.

- Cooperate with the Global Warming Commission, the Oregon Department of Transportation and other agencies and jurisdictions to set GHG targets and benchmarks for use by local governments
 - Local governments will benefit from technical assistance, analytical tools, and best practices resources developed at a statewide level.
- Assure that carbon impact is considered in local government rezoning decisions
 - Increases in carbon emissions that result from rural development must occur within the context of emission reduction targets

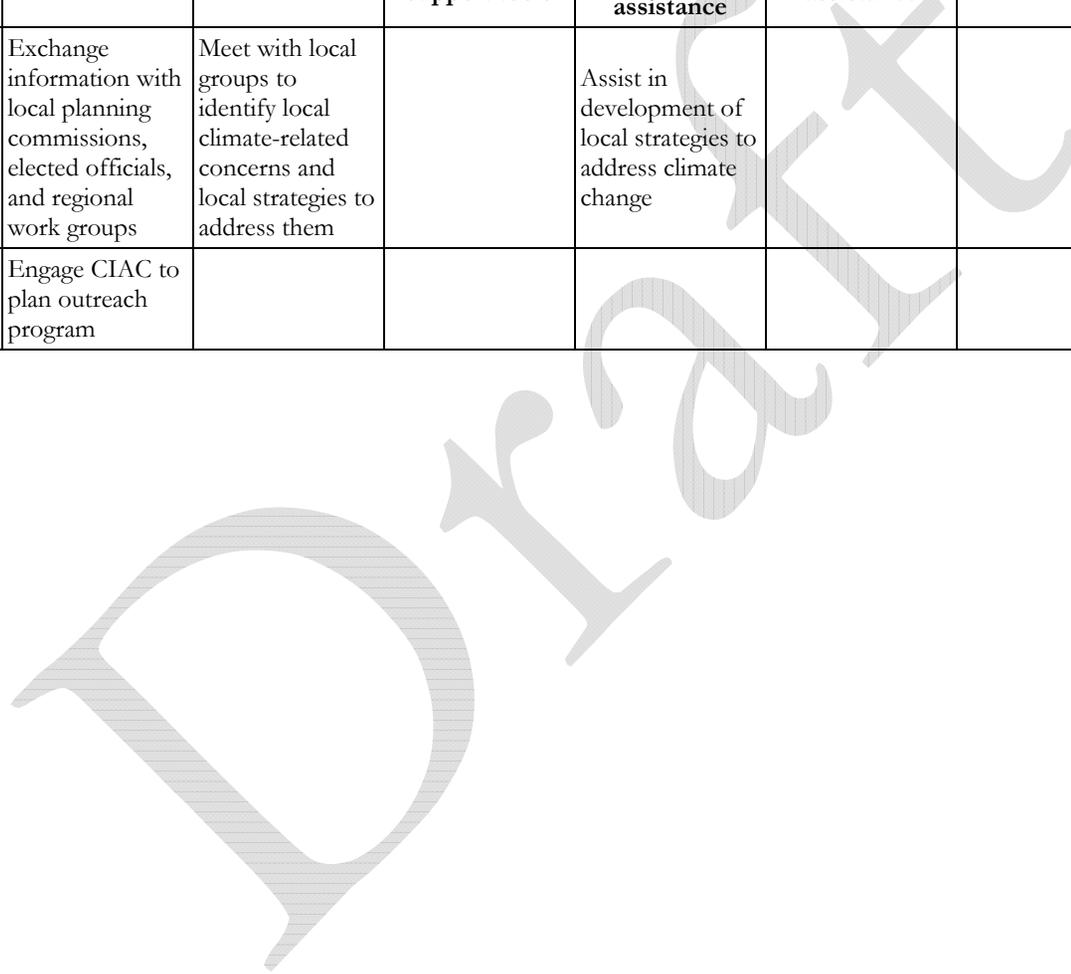
- Cooperate with sister agencies, and their governing boards and commissions to clarify responsibilities for incorporating climate considerations into state policies, programs and regulations
 - Work with the Oregon Transportation Commission and Environmental Quality Commission, DEQ, ODOT, and other state and local agencies to better define each organization's area of responsibility for reducing GHG emissions
- Incorporate adaptation recommendations to help Oregon prepare for the impacts of climate change
 - Reflect the sensitivity of lands at risk from climate-related hazards, and where necessary adopt adaptation measures
 - Agencies and academia must develop information on which to base adaptation decisions
- Extend/expand on Oregon's success at reducing GHGs in urban and in rapidly growing areas
 - Foster land use and transportation planning and practices that result in more efficient use of energy in transportation and buildings
- Encourage rural development patterns that contribute to meeting Oregon's greenhouse gas reduction goals while helping rural Oregon adjust to energy price increases
 - Foster public facility and transportation planning in areas of dispersed development to ensure that access to essential services is not compromised
- Define lands of statewide significance to include areas necessary for renewable energy production and transmission, and employ a more flexible planning system to assist Oregon in its transition to a low-carbon energy economy
 - Classify and protect lands suitable for production and transmission of renewable energy
- Provide guidance and incentives for reforestation/afforestation in local land use plans that result in effective carbon sequestration
 - Use incentives to improve reforestation and promote long-term carbon sequestration

Report to the Legislature (2009). The Global Warming Commission's January 2009 Report to the Legislature refers to the commission's Resolution 2008-5-007, which originated in the Committee on Natural Resources. That resolution says, in part:

Internalize Climate Change Adaptation into Agency Work Programs: As appropriate and advisable, to support maintaining, restoring, and enhancing economic and ecosystem services resiliency in the long term and at large scales, the Oregon Global Warming Commission recommends that all appropriate Oregon agencies analyze all existing programs and identify changes in programs, methods, activities tools, or priorities that would increase and accelerate the state's capacity to adapt to climate changes. ... [T]he Commission further recommends agencies develop staff capacity to begin to understand the needs of the state with respect to climate change adaptation and to provide guidance to design needed changes in programs and activities that will better prepare Oregon and its natural systems to adapt to climate changes in the next century. To improve coordination among state agencies, we recommend the creation of an interagency task force. (p. 31)

A. Education and outreach		DLCD measures and activities						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Planning and Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
Foster understanding of the relationship between land use and the drivers and effects of climate change	Develop and implement an education and outreach pilot program/effort	Develop and distribute informational materials for use at local planning offices		Compile summary reports for each ecoregion in the state on climate change and its likely effects on communities		Partner with Oregon Sea Grant, South Slough NERR and others to develop informational materials		
		Develop information for consumers about climate-related hazards and risks of development in hazardous areas						
		Develop presentations on climate change and land use planning						
Encourage communities to use land use planning tools to address the drivers and effects of climate change	Establish and facilitate regional climate change work groups	Provide information, engage in dialogue, and understand local concerns and issues	Assess communities' and planners' needs for data and information related to climate change	Assist local communities to identify priority climate change issues		With cities, counties, and state agencies in each region of the state to define the structure, scope, and purpose of regional climate change work groups		

A. Education and outreach		DLCD measures and activities						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Planning and Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
	Exchange information with local planning commissions, elected officials, and regional work groups	Meet with local groups to identify local climate-related concerns and local strategies to address them		Assist in development of local strategies to address climate change				
	Engage CIAC to plan outreach program							



B. Preparation and adaptation		DLCD measures and activities (<i>Italicized</i> measures are already being implemented)						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
Reduce vulnerability to damage and loss from hazards caused by climate change	Identify areas, infrastructure and populations subject to hazards related to climate change	Implement Education and Outreach strategies and measures	Map future conditions hydrology and conduct HAZUS runs to assess risk	Acquire and provide information on climate-related hazards		Link buildable lands inventories to natural hazards inventories		Restrict new development in areas subject to climate-related hazards
			Inventory location, condition, and legal status of dikes and levees around estuaries	Encourage communities to exceed FEMA standards for regulating land use in floodplains				Encourage regulation of 500-year floodplains
	Develop local climate change adaptation plans		Facilitate the acquisition and use of climate data and information needed for adaptation planning		Provide funds as available to develop local climate adaptation plans	<i>Participate in a West Coast-wide assessment of shoreline change due to storms and sea level rise, and a compilation of strategies for adaptation</i>	Develop guide-lines for local adaptation plans	Review Planning Goals and administrative rules to identify provisions that reduce community resiliency
				Monitor findings in research and climate projections pertinent to Oregon	<i>Provide funds and technical support for an all-hazards mapping project</i>			

B. Preparation and adaptation		DLCD measures and activities (<i>Italicized</i> measures are already being implemented)						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
	Coordinate planning for climate change at the state and regional level			Factor climate migration into population forecasts		Convene regional state agency teams to provide technical assistance for adaptation planning		
Protect natural areas, features, and habitats to improve resilience of biotic resources to climate change	Apply Goal 5 for adapting to climate change			Inventory areas and resources that improve community resilience		Link buildable lands inventories to conservation set-asides		Require Goal 5 compliance by data certain to protect resources that improve community and biotic resilience
	Incorporate climate change into review of local planning activities						Develop a checklist to use in review and commenting on PAPAs	Identify program elements that could result in plan provisions that increase vulnerability to climate-related changes and hazards
	Use Periodic Review as a framework for planning to prepare for and adapt to climate change				Provide funding for Periodic Review tasks related to climate change		Schedule PR for communities likely to be affected by climate-related hazards	Restore Periodic Review for small cities and counties

B. Preparation and adaptation		DLCD measures and activities (<i>Italicized</i> measures are already being implemented)						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
Integrate climate change into plans for public facilities and services ¹	Revise guidelines for public facility planning and local public facility plans		<i>Partner with federal agencies and others to develop a climate adaptation planning information system for coastal communities</i>	Acquire and distribute information on changes in climate-related design parameters such as the “100-year flood”	<i>Provide resources to monitor ocean shoreline change</i>	Work with state agencies and the Oregon Climate Service to compile information about anticipated shifts in weather events		Amend Goal 11 to require water conservation planning and programs in water-limited regions of the state
								Reconsider 20-year forecast and 50-year projection methods for expanding UGBs and urban reserves, respectively

¹ “Public facilities and services” includes water supply, wastewater treatment, stormwater management, emergency management, transportation facilities, schools, critical facilities, and government services and facilities.

C. Mitigation		DLCD measures and activities						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
Plan for compact land use, urban design, and expanded transportation options to reduce VMT, especially in and near urban areas	Plan for higher employment and residential densities			Plan for more growth in downtowns and close-in areas and on transportation corridors				
				Plan for more mixed-use development				
	Plan for a transportation system that supports walking, bicycling, and transit service while minimizing freeway and major road expansions			Plan for high-frequency transit service in downtown and neighborhood centers and on major transportation corridors				
				Plan for parking management that supports mixed-use and higher-density development				
				Plan for transportation demand management				

C. Mitigation		DLCD measures and activities						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
	Plan for more pedestrian-friendly and energy-efficient building and site design							
	Provide incentives for coordinated regional planning							
	Encourage Native American nations to plan for compact land use and transportation options, reduced energy consumption, and increased energy efficiency and use of low-carbon energy sources							
	Plan for close proximity of housing to employment, shopping, recreation, schools, and services							

C. Mitigation		DLCD measures and activities						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
	Plan for re-use, redevelopment, rehabilitation, preservation, maintenance, and infill development in existing areas and neighborhoods							
	Plan for urban infrastructure for all land within UGBs							
	Revise planning process to respond quickly to climate change							
				Support local efforts to identify local alternative energy resources			Evaluate local PAPAs on the basis of their effect on GHG reduction targets	
Foster understanding in the department and among partners about climate change drivers and the tradeoffs between different strategies for their mitigation				Compile information on the tradeoffs in GHG emissions from various urban design approaches		Review the effect of Oregon’s land use and transportation planning policies and rules against Oregon’s greenhouse gas reduction targets		

C. Mitigation		DLCD measures and activities						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
Promote land use strategies that reduce energy consumption and increase use of low-carbon energy sources		Promote local measures for the production of renewable energy, energy conservation, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions						Promulgate rules for Goal 13 - Energy Conservation
						In partnership with state agencies and local governments, develop greenhouse gas emissions inventories and monitoring programs		Adopt rules and program elements that increase the effectiveness of local comprehensive plans to increase use of low carbon energy sources

D. Sequestration		DLCD measures and activities						
Planning Objectives	Strategies	Outreach	Decision support tools	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Coordination	PR and PAPA	Policy/rule development
Promote protection and management of resource lands and natural resource areas that increase carbon sequestration.	Support farm and forest management activities that increase long-term carbon sequestration			Promote better stocking of forest lands		Coordinate with others to integrate environmental services accounting mechanisms into resource land protection efforts		Develop a TDR program to make land protection permanent
	Improve and increase protection for wetlands, riparian areas, and wildlife habitat			Promote the carbon sequestration benefits of measures for riparian, wetland, and habitat protection and the retention of forest cover			Promote updates to comprehensive plans to comply with the Goal 5 rule for riparian, wetland and wildlife habitat resources	
	Promote the restocking and active management of forest lands through the use of new planning tools							
	Use TDR to protect resource lands							