

Oregon Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines

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Department of
Land Conservation
& Development

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Contents

Introduction	1
Statewide Planning Goals.....	1
City and County Planning	1
A Partnership.....	2
Land Conservation and Development Commission.....	2
Department of Land Conservation and Development.....	3
Land Use Board of Appeals.....	3
Public Involvement.....	3
Local Comprehensive Plans	3
Need More Information?	4
Goal 1: Citizen Involvement	5
Goal.....	5
Guidelines.....	6
A. Citizen Involvement	6
B. Communication.....	7
C. Citizen Influence	7
D. Technical Information	8
E. Feedback Mechanism.....	8
F. Financial Support.....	8
Goal 2: Land Use Planning	9
Goal.....	9
Guidelines.....	12
A. Preparation of Plans and Implementation Measures	12
B. Regional, State and Federal Plan Conformance.....	12
C. Plan Content.....	12
D. Filing of Plans	13
E. Major Revisions and Minor Changes in the Plan and Implementation Measures	13
F. Implementation Measures.....	14
G. Use of Guidelines for the Statewide Planning Goals	15
Goal 3: Agricultural Lands	16
Goal.....	16
Guidelines.....	17

A. Planning.....	17
B. Implementation	17
Goal 4: Forest Lands.....	19
Goal.....	19
Guidelines.....	20
A. Planning.....	20
B. Implementation	20
Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces.....	22
Goal.....	22
Guidelines.....	23
A. Planning.....	23
B. Implementation	23
Goal 6: Air, Water and Land Resources Quality.....	25
Goal.....	25
Guidelines.....	25
A. Planning.....	25
B. Implementation	26
Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards.....	27
Goal.....	27
A. Natural Hazard Planning.....	27
B. Response to New Hazard Information	27
C. Implementation	27
D. Coordination	28
Guidelines.....	29
A. Planning.....	29
B. Implementation	29
Goal 8: Recreational Needs	31
Goal.....	31
Guidelines.....	37
A. Planning.....	37
B. Implementation	39
C. Resort Siting.....	39
Goal 9: Economic Development.....	40
Goal.....	40

Guidelines.....	40
A. Planning.....	40
B. Implementation	41
Goal 10: Housing	42
Goal	42
Guidelines.....	43
A. Planning.....	43
B. Implementation	43
Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services	45
Goal	45
Guidelines.....	46
A. Planning.....	46
B. Implementation	47
Goal 12: Transportation.....	49
Goal	49
Guidelines.....	49
A. Planning.....	49
B. Implementation	50
Goal 13: Energy Conservation	52
Goal	52
Guidelines.....	52
A. Planning.....	52
B. Implementation	52
Goal 14: Urbanization.....	54
Goal	54
Guidelines.....	56
A. Planning.....	56
B. Implementation	56
Goal 15: Willamette River Greenway	58
Goal	58
A. General.....	58
B. Inventories and Data.....	58
C. Considerations and Requirements	60
D. DOT Greenway Plan	62

E. Comprehensive Plans of Cities and Counties.....	63
F. Implementation Measures.....	63
G. Notice of Proposed Intensification, Change of Use or Development.....	65
H. Agency Jurisdiction.....	65
I. DOT Scenic Easements.....	65
J. Trespass by Public.....	65
K. Definitions for Willamette River Greenway Goal.....	65
Goal 16: Estuarine Resources	67
Goal.....	67
Guidelines.....	74
A. Inventories	75
B. Historic, Unique, and Scenic Waterfront Communities	76
C. Transportation	76
D. Temporary Alterations	76
Goal 17: Coastal Shorelands	77
Goal.....	77
Guidelines.....	82
A. Inventories	82
B. Floodplain	83
C. Open Space, Natural Areas and Aesthetic Resources, and Recreation.....	83
D. Development Needs	84
E. Transportation.....	84
F. Examples of Incidental Uses.....	84
Goal 18: Beaches and Dunes	85
Goal.....	85
Guidelines.....	88
A. Inventories	88
B. Examples of Minimal Development.....	88
C. Evaluating Beach and Dune Plans and Actions.....	88
D. Sand By-Pass.....	89
E. Public Access	89
F. Dune Stabilization	89
G. Off Road Vehicles	89
H. Foredune Grading Plans	89

GOAL 19: Ocean Resources.....	91
Goal.....	91
Guidelines.....	94
A. Implementation	94
B. Inventory	94
C. Research	95
D. Fish Harvest	95
E. Permits	95
DEFINITIONS	97

Introduction

Oregon's rapid population growth and development during the 1960s and 1970s prompted concern about the effect growth might have on the environment, natural resources, and the livability of communities. In a state where agriculture and timber are two of the largest industries, there was concern that conversion of farm and resource lands for development presented a threat to the state's economy. Sprawling development was also thought to increase the cost of public services, as unplanned cities require more streets, longer sewers, and more police and fire fighters.

These concerns led to the passage of the Land Conservation and Development Act (Senate Bills 100 and 101) in 1973. The legislation established the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), which was charged with adopting state land use goals, and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), charged with assisting the commission and local governments in the implementation of those goals and with coordinating state agencies in land use matters. SB 100 directed local governments to adopt and implement comprehensive plans and revise them periodically in accordance with statewide goals and with the needs and desires of the public.

Statewide Planning Goals

The foundation of Oregon's statewide land use planning program is a set of 19 statewide planning goals. The goals express the state's policies on land use and related topics, such as citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources.

Most of the goals are accompanied by "guidelines," which are suggestions about how a goal may be applied. As noted in Goal 2, guidelines are not mandatory. The goals and guidelines are, however, adopted as administrative rules ([Oregon Administrative Rules chapter 660, division 15](#)).

City and County Planning

The statewide planning program does not mandate the adoption of a state plan. Instead, the state's cities and counties are responsible for adopting local comprehensive plans, zoning land to implement the plan, administering land use regulations, and handling land use permits for Oregon's non-federal land. City and county comprehensive plans include statements of issues and problems to be addressed, various inventories and other technical information, the goals and policies for addressing the issues and problems, and implementation measures. Plans must be done in accordance with state standards outlined in statute, statewide planning goals, and administrative rules.

The local comprehensive plans must be consistent with the statewide planning goals. LCDC reviewed plans for goal compliance, and when LCDC approved a local government's plan, the plan was "acknowledged" as consistent with the goals. Upon

acknowledgment, the comprehensive plan becomes the controlling document for land use in the area covered by that plan.

Today, every city and county has a comprehensive land use plan that has been acknowledged by the state as being consistent with the statewide planning goals. Each plan represents years of effort and a consensus by citizens and officials about the future of their community. Oregon's planning laws apply not only to local governments, but also to special districts and state agencies. The laws strongly emphasize coordination—keeping plans and programs consistent with each other, with the goals, and with acknowledged local plans.

While local comprehensive plans must conform with the statewide planning goals, they are not limited to goal compliance – local plans address a variety of other land use issues that are not the subject of state goals. Comprehensive plans are the vehicle for defining land use issues and problems and establishing solutions through local goals and policies. Plans across the state address many similar issues, but there are many problems unique to a locality and there is wide variation in how issues are addressed. The goals provide a framework and obligations for local government planning, but no two plans are alike.

A Partnership

Oregon's planning program is a partnership between the state, local governments, and special districts. State law requires cities and counties to plan, and it sets the standards for such planning. On the other hand, plans and programs carried out by state agencies must comply with local comprehensive plans and zoning. For example, a state agency cannot issue a permit for land use in a location where local zoning prohibits the use.

The state does not write comprehensive plans. It does not zone land or administer permits for local planning actions such as variances and conditional uses. Unlike some other states, Oregon does not generally require environmental assessments or impact statements.

Land Conservation and Development Commission

[LCDC](#) establishes the goals and policies for Oregon's statewide planning program. The commission's seven members are unsalaried volunteers, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate. The term of appointment is four years. The commission must have members from various geographic regions around the state, and it must include a sitting elected county official and a current or former elected city official.

The commission sets land use policy for the state through adoption and amendment of the statewide planning goals and administrative rules to implement the goals. LCDC decides whether a local government's comprehensive plan complies with the statewide planning goals through "acknowledgment" of the plan. The commission does not generally review subsequent plan amendments, but certain local land use decisions are review by LCDC to determine whether they comply with the goals.

Department of Land Conservation and Development

[DLCD](#) serves as LCDDC's administrative arm. DLCD is a small state agency with its main office in Salem. The department has regional offices in Portland, Eugene, Newport, Tillamook, Medford, Bend, and La Grande. DLCD provides technical assistance on planning matters to local governments, other state agencies, special districts, and the public. The director of DLCD is empowered to decide whether certain local government plan amendments comply with the goals. The department administers grant programs to assist in maintenance of plans and ordinances.

Land Use Board of Appeals

The [Land Use Board of Appeals](#) (LUBA), created by the legislature in 1979, is an independent special "court" that rules on matters involving land use and planning. It rules on appeals of land use decisions made by local governments, including most comprehensive plan amendments. Appeals of LUBA decisions go to the Court of Appeals. LUBA consists of three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; members serve four-year terms and are eligible for reappointment.

Public Involvement

It is no coincidence that public involvement is the first among Oregon's 19 statewide planning goals. Extensive citizen participation has been the hallmark of the state's planning program from the outset. Every city and county has a Committee for Citizen Involvement (CCI) to monitor and encourage active citizen participation. The state's Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC) also encourages such participation in all aspects of planning.

All state and local land use decisions must be made in a public forum with the opportunity for affected members of the public to participate. This includes adoption and amendment of the plan and the zoning regulations that implement the plan as well as any permit decision that involves an exercise of discretion.

Local Comprehensive Plans

A city or county comprehensive plan guides a community's land use. Each plan has two main parts. The first, the factual base, includes a body of data and information comprised of inventories and background reports. It describes a community's resources and features. It must address all of the topics specified in the applicable statewide planning goals. The second part, the policy element, sets forth the community's long-range objectives and the policies by which it intends to achieve them. The policy element of each community's plan is adopted by ordinance and has the force of law.

Local plans may be changed through plan amendments or periodic review. Plan amendments are unscheduled adjustments to a plan. Periodic reviews are broad evaluations of an entire plan. A plan may be modified extensively after such a review.

Each plan is accompanied by a set of implementing measures. There are many different kinds. The two most common measures are zoning and land-division ordinances. Every city and county in Oregon has adopted such land-use controls.

Need More Information?

If you need information about a certain community's comprehensive plan or its zoning and land-division ordinances, please contact the appropriate city or county planning department.

If you would like more information about Oregon's statewide planning program, please contact [DLCD](#).

Goal 1: Citizen Involvement

OAR 660-015-0000(1)



Goal

To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

The governing body charged with preparing and adopting a comprehensive plan shall adopt and publicize a program for citizen involvement that clearly defines the procedures by which the general public will be involved in the on-going land-use planning process.

The citizen involvement program shall be appropriate to the scale of the planning effort. The program shall provide for continuity of citizen participation and of information that enables citizens to identify and comprehend the issues.

Federal, state and regional agencies and special-purpose districts shall coordinate their planning efforts with the effected governing bodies and make use of existing local citizen involvement programs established by counties and cities.

The citizen involvement program shall incorporate the following components:

1. Citizen Involvement – To provide for widespread citizen involvement.

The citizen involvement program shall involve a cross-section of affected citizens in all phases of the planning process. As a component, the program for citizen involvement shall include an officially recognized committee for citizen involvement (CCI) broadly representative of geographic areas and interests related to land use and land use decisions. Citizen advisory committee members shall be selected by an open, well-publicized public process.

The committee for citizen involvement shall be responsible for assisting the governing body with the development of a program that promotes and enhances citizen involvement in land-use planning, assisting in the implementation of the citizen involvement program, and evaluating the process being used for citizen involvement.

If the governing body wishes to assume the responsibility for development as well as adoption and implementation of the citizen involvement program or to assign such responsibilities to a planning commission, a letter shall be submitted to the Land Conservation and Development Commission for the state Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee's review and recommendation stating the rationale for selecting this option, as well as indicating the mechanism to be used for an evaluation of the citizen involvement

program. If the planning commission is to be used in lieu of an independent CCI, its member shall be selected by an open, well publicized public process.

2. Communication – To assure effective two-way communication with citizens.

Mechanisms shall be established which provide for effective communication between citizens and elected and appointed officials.

3. Citizen Influence – To provide the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Citizens shall have the opportunity to be involved in the phases of the planning process as set forth and defined in the goals and guidelines for Land Use Planning, including Preparation of Plans and Implementation Measures, Plan Content, Plan Adoption, Minor Changes and Major Revisions in the Plan, and Implementation Measures.

4. Technical Information – To assure that technical information is available in an understandable form.

Information necessary to reach policy decisions shall be available in a simplified, understandable form. Assistance shall be provided to interpret and effectively use technical information. A copy of all technical information shall be available at a local public library or other location open to the public.

5. Feedback Mechanisms – To assure that citizens will receive a response from policy-makers.

Recommendations resulting from the citizen involvement program shall be retained and made available for public assessment. Citizens who have participated in this program shall receive a response from policy-makers. The rationale used to reach land-use policy decisions shall be available in the form of a written record.

6. Financial Support – To insure funding for the citizen involvement program.

Adequate human, financial, and information resources shall be allocated for the citizen involvement program. These allocations shall be an integral component of the planning budget. The governing body shall be responsible for obtaining and providing these resources.

Guidelines

A. Citizen Involvement

1. A program for stimulating citizen involvement should be developed using a range of available media (including television, radio, newspapers, mailings and meetings).
2. Universities, colleges, community colleges, secondary and primary educational institutions and other agencies and institutions with interests in land-use planning should provide information on land-use education to citizens, as well as develop and

offer courses in land-use education which provide for a diversity of educational backgrounds in land-use planning.

3. In the selection of members for the committee for citizen involvement, the following selection process should be observed: citizens should receive notice they can understand of the opportunity to serve on the CCI; committee appointees should receive official notification of their selection; and committee appointments should be well publicized.

B. Communication

Newsletters, mailings, posters, mail-back questionnaires, and other available media should be used in the citizen involvement program.

C. Citizen Influence

1. **Data Collection** – The general public through the local citizen involvement programs, should have the opportunity to be involved in inventorying, recording, mapping, describing, analyzing and evaluating the elements necessary for the development of the plans.
2. **Plan Preparation** – The general public, through the local citizen involvement programs, should have the opportunity to participate in developing a body of sound information to identify public goals, develop policy guidelines, and evaluate alternative land conservation and development plans for the preparation of the comprehensive land-use plans.
3. **Adoption Process** – The general public, through the local citizen involvement programs, should have the opportunity to review and recommend changes to the proposed comprehensive land-use plans prior to the public hearing process to adopt comprehensive land use plans.
4. **Implementation** – The general public, through the local citizen involvement programs, should have the opportunity to participate in the development, adoption, and application of legislation that is needed to carry out a comprehensive land-use plan.

The general public, through the local citizen involvement programs, should have the opportunity to review each proposal and application for a land conservation and development action prior to formal consideration of such proposal and application.

5. **Evaluation** – The general public, through the local citizen involvement programs, should have the opportunity to be involved in the evaluation of the comprehensive land-use plans.
6. **Revision** – The general public, through the local citizen involvement programs, should have the opportunity to review and make recommendations on proposed

changes in comprehensive land-use plans prior to the public hearing process to formally consider the proposed changes.

D. Technical Information

1. Agencies that either evaluate or implement public projects or programs (such as, but not limited to, road, sewer, and water construction, transportation, subdivision studies, and zone changes) should provide assistance to the citizen involvement program. The roles, responsibilities and timeline in the planning process of these agencies should be clearly defined and publicized.
2. Technical information should include, but not be limited to, energy, natural environment, political, legal, economic and social data, and places of cultural significance, as well as those maps and photos necessary for effective planning.

E. Feedback Mechanism

1. At the onset of the citizen involvement program, the governing body should clearly state the mechanism through which the citizens will receive a response from the policy-makers.
2. A process for quantifying and synthesizing citizens' attitudes should be developed and reported to the general public.

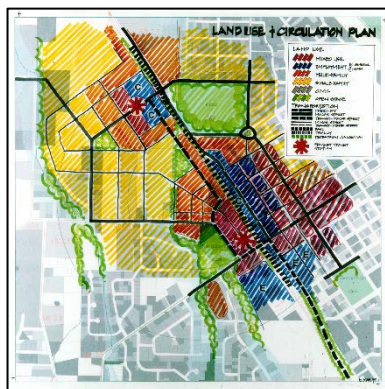
F. Financial Support

The level of funding and human resources allocated to the citizen involvement program should be sufficient to make citizen involvement an integral part of the planning process.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75
Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Goal 2: Land Use Planning

OAR 660-015-0000(2)



Goal

PART I – PLANNING:

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

City, county, state and federal agency and special district plans and actions related to land use shall be consistent with the comprehensive plans of cities and counties and regional plans adopted under ORS Chapter 268.

All land use plans shall include identification of issues and problems, inventories and other factual information for each applicable state-wide planning goal, evaluation of alternative courses of action and ultimate policy choices, taking into consideration social, economic, energy and environmental needs. The required information shall be contained in the plan document or in supporting documents. The plans, supporting documents and implementation ordinances shall be filed in a public office or other place easily accessible to the public. The plans shall be the basis for specific implementation measures. These measures shall be consistent with and adequate to carry out the plans. Each plan and related implementation measure shall be coordinated with the plans of affected governmental units.

All land use plans and implementation ordinances shall be adopted by the governing body after public hearing and shall be reviewed and, as needed, revised on a periodic cycle to take into account changing public policies and circumstances, in accord with a schedule set forth in the plan. Opportunities shall be provided for review and comment by citizens and affected governmental units during preparation, review and revision of plans and implementation ordinances. Affected persons shall receive understandable notice by mail of proposed changes in plans or zoning ordinances sufficiently in advance of any hearing to allow the affected person reasonable time to review the proposal.

Affected governmental units – are those local governments, state and federal agencies and special districts which have programs, land ownerships, or responsibilities within the area included in the plan.

Affected persons – includes those owners of record of real property located within not less than 500 feet, exclusive of street areas, from the area subject of the proposed change.

Comprehensive plan – as defined in ORS 197.015(5).

Coordinated – as defined in ORS 197.015(5). Note: It is included in the definition of comprehensive plan.

Implementation measures – are the means used to carry out the plan. These are of two general types: (1) management implementation measures such as ordinances, regulations or project plans, and (2) site or area specific implementation measures such as permits and grants for construction, construction of public facilities or provision of services.

Plans – as used here encompass all plans which guide land use decisions, including both comprehensive and single purpose plans of cities, counties, state and federal agencies and special districts.

PART II – EXCEPTIONS:

A local government may adopt an exception to a goal when:

- (a) The land subject to the exception is physically developed to the extent that it is no longer available for uses allowed by the applicable goal;
- (b) The land subject to the exception is irrevocably committed to uses not allowed by the applicable goal because existing adjacent uses and other relevant factors make uses allowed by the applicable goal impracticable; or
- (c) The following standards are met:
 - (1) Reasons justify why the state policy embodied in the applicable goals should not apply;
 - (2) Areas which do not require a new exception cannot reasonably accommodate the use;
 - (3) The long term environmental, economic, social and energy consequences resulting from the use of the proposed site with measures designed to reduce adverse impacts are not significantly more adverse than would typically result from the same proposal being located in areas requiring a goal exception other than the proposed site; and
 - (4) The proposed uses are compatible with other adjacent uses or will be so rendered through measures designed to reduce adverse impacts.

Compatible, as used in subparagraph (4) is not intended as an absolute term meaning no interference or adverse impacts of any type with adjacent uses.

A local government approving or denying a proposed exception shall set forth findings of fact and a statement of reasons which demonstrate that the standards for an exception have or have not been met.

Each notice of a public hearing on a proposed exception shall specifically note that a goal exception is proposed and shall summarize the issues in an understandable manner.

Upon review of a decision approving or denying an exception:

- (a) The commission shall be bound by any finding of fact for which there is substantial evidence in the record of the local government proceedings resulting in approval or denial of the exception;
- (b) The commission shall determine whether the local government's findings and reasons demonstrate that the standards for an exception have or have not been met; and
- (c) The commission shall adopt a clear statement of reasons which sets forth the basis for the determination that the standards for an exception have or have not been met.

"Exception" means a comprehensive plan provision, including an amendment to an acknowledged comprehensive plan, that;

- (a) Is applicable to specific properties or situations and does not establish a planning or zoning policy of general applicability;
- (b) Does not comply with some or all goal requirements applicable to the subject properties or situations; and
- (c) Complies with standards for an exception.

PART III – USE OF GUIDELINES:

Governmental units shall review the guidelines set forth for the goals and either utilize the guidelines or develop alternative means that will achieve the goals. All land use plans shall state how the guidelines or alternative means utilized achieve the goals.

Guidelines – are suggested directions that would aid local governments in activating the mandated goals. They are intended to be instructive, directional and positive, not limiting local government to a single course of action when some other course would achieve the same result. Above all, guidelines are not intended to be a grant of power to the state to carry out zoning from the state level under the guise of guidelines. (Guidelines or the alternative means selected by governmental bodies will be part of the Land Conservation and Development Commission's process of evaluating plans for compliance with goals).

Guidelines

A. Preparation of Plans and Implementation Measures

Preparation of plans and implementation measures should be based on a series of broad phases, proceeding from the very general identification of problems and issues to the specific provisions for dealing with these issues and for interrelating the various elements of the plan. During each phase opportunities should be provided for review and comment by citizens and affected governmental units.

The various implementation measures which will be used to carry out the plan should be considered during each of the planning phases.

The number of phases needed will vary with the complexity and size of the area, number of people involved, other governmental units to be consulted, and availability of the necessary information.

Sufficient time should be allotted for:

- (a) collection of the necessary factual information
- (b) gradual refinement of the problems and issues and the alternative solutions and strategies for development
- (c) incorporation of citizen needs and desires and development of broad citizen support
- (d) identification and resolution of possible conflicts with plans of affected governmental units.

B. Regional, State and Federal Plan Conformance

It is expected that regional, state and federal agency plans will conform to the comprehensive plans of cities and counties. Cities and counties are expected to take into account the regional, state and national needs. Regional, state and federal agencies are expected to make their needs known during the preparation and revision of city and county comprehensive plans. During the preparation of their plans, federal, state and regional agencies are expected to create opportunities for review and comment by cities and counties.

In the event existing plans are in conflict or an agreement cannot be reached during the plan preparation process, then the Land Conservation and Development Commission expects the affected governmental units to take steps to resolve the issues. If an agreement cannot be reached, the appeals procedures in ORS Chapter 197 may be used.

C. Plan Content

1. Factual Basis for the Plan

Inventories and other forms of data are needed as the basis for the policies and other decisions set forth in the plan. This factual base should include data on the following as they relate to the goals and other provisions of the plan:

- (a) Natural resources, their capabilities and limitations
- (b) Man-made structures and utilities, their location and condition
- (c) Population and economic characteristics of the area
- (d) Roles and responsibilities of governmental units.

2. Elements of the Plan

- (a) Applicable statewide planning goals
- (b) Any critical geographic area designated by the Legislature
- (c) Elements that address any special needs or desires of the people in the area
- (d) Time periods of the plan, reflecting the anticipated situation at appropriate future intervals.

All of the elements should fit together and relate to one another to form a consistent whole at all times.

D. Filing of Plans

City and county plans should be filed, but not recorded, in the Office of the County Recorder. Copies of all plans should be available to the public and to affected governmental units.

E. Major Revisions and Minor Changes in the Plan and Implementation Measures

The citizens in the area and any affected governmental unit should be given an opportunity to review and comment prior to any changes in the plan and implementation ordinances. There should be at least 30 days notice of the public hearing on the proposed change.

1. Major Revisions

Major revisions include land use changes that have widespread and significant impact beyond the immediate area, such as quantitative changes producing large volumes of traffic; a qualitative change in the character of the land use itself, such as conversion of residential to industrial use; or a spatial change that affects large areas or many different ownerships.

The plan and implementation measure should be revised when public needs and desires change and when development occurs at a different rate than contemplated by

the plan. Areas experiencing rapid growth and development should provide for a frequent review so needed revisions can be made to keep the plan up to date; however, major revisions should not be made more frequently than every two years, if at all possible.

2. Minor Changes

Minor changes, i.e., those which do not have significant effect beyond the immediate area of the change, should be based on special studies or other information which will serve as the factual basis to support the change. The public need and justification for the particular change should be established. Minor changes should not be made more frequently than once a year, if at all possible.

F. Implementation Measures

The following types of measures should be considered for carrying out plans:

1. Management Implementation Measures

- (a) Ordinances controlling the use and construction on the land, such as building codes, sign ordinances, subdivision and zoning ordinances. ORS Chapter 197 requires that the provisions of the zoning and subdivision ordinances conform to the comprehensive plan.
- (b) Plans for public facilities that are more specific than those included in the comprehensive plan. They show the size, location, and capacity serving each property but are not as detailed as construction drawings.
- (c) Capital improvement budgets which set out the projects to be constructed during the budget period.
- (d) State and federal regulations affecting land use.
- (e) Annexations, consolidations, mergers and other reorganization measures.

2. Site and Area Specific Implementation Measures

- (a) Building permits, septic tank permits, driveway permits, etc.; the review of subdivisions and land partitioning applications; the changing of zones and granting of conditional uses, etc.
- (b) The construction of public facilities (schools, roads, water lines, etc.).
- (c) The provision of land-related public services such as fire and police.
- (d) The awarding of state and federal grants to local governments to provide these facilities and services.
- (e) Leasing of public lands.

G. Use of Guidelines for the Statewide Planning Goals

Guidelines for most statewide planning goals are found in two sections – planning and implementation. Planning guidelines relate primarily to the process of developing plans that incorporate the provisions of the goals. Implementation guidelines should relate primarily to the process of carrying out the goals once they have been incorporated into the plans. Techniques to carry out the goals and plans should be considered during the preparation of the plan.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 12/16/83; Effective: 12/30/83

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 2:

[OAR chapter 660, division 4](#), Interpretation of Goal 2 Exception Process

[OAR 660-014-0030](#), Rural Lands Irrevocably Committed to Urban Levels of Development

[OAR 660-014-0040](#), Establishment of New Urban Development on Undeveloped Rural Lands

[OAR chapter 660, division 18](#), Post-Acknowledgement Plan Amendments

[OAR chapter 660, division 25](#), Periodic Review

[OAR chapter 660, division 30](#), Review and Approval of State Agency Coordination Programs

[OAR chapter 660, division 31](#), State Permit Compliance and Compatibility

[OAR chapter 660, division 32](#), Population Forecasts

Goal 3: Agricultural Lands

OAR 660-015-0000(3)



Goal

To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

Agricultural lands shall be preserved and maintained for farm use, consistent with existing and future needs for agricultural products, forest and open space and with the state's agricultural land use policy expressed in ORS 215.243 and 215.700.

Uses

Counties may authorize farm uses and those nonfarm uses defined by commission rule that will not have significant adverse effects on accepted farm or forest practices.

Implementation

Zoning applied to agricultural land shall limit uses which can have significant adverse effects on agricultural and forest land, farm and forest uses or accepted farming or forest practices.

Counties shall establish minimum sizes for new lots or parcels in each agricultural land designation. The minimum parcel size established for farm uses in farmland zones shall be consistent with applicable statutes. If a county proposes a minimum lot or parcel size less than 80 acres, or 160 acres for rangeland, the minimum shall be appropriate to maintain the existing commercial agricultural enterprise within the area and meet the requirements of ORS 215.243.

Counties authorized by ORS 215.316 may designate agricultural land as marginal land and allow those uses and land divisions on the designated marginal land as allowed by law.

LCDC shall review and approve plan designations and revisions to land use regulations in the manner provided by ORS Chapter 197.

Definitions

Agricultural Land – in western Oregon is land of predominantly Class I, II, III, and IV soils and in eastern Oregon is land of predominantly Class I, II, III, IV, V and VI soils as identified in the Soil Capability Classification System of the United States Soil

Conservation Service, and other lands which are suitable for farm use taking into consideration soil fertility, suitability for grazing, climatic conditions, existing and future availability of water for farm irrigation purposes, existing land use patterns, technological and energy inputs required, or accepted farming practices. Lands in other classes which are necessary to permit farm practices to be undertaken on adjacent or nearby lands, shall be included as agricultural land in any event.

More detailed soil data to define agricultural land may be utilized by local governments if such data permits achievement of this goal.

Agricultural land does not include land within acknowledged urban growth boundaries or land within acknowledged exceptions to Goals 3 or 4.

Farm Use – is as set forth in ORS 215.203.

High-Value Farmlands – are areas of agricultural land defined by statute and commission rule.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. Urban growth should be separated from agricultural lands by buffer or transitional areas of open space.
2. Plans providing for the preservation and maintenance of farm land for farm use should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. Implementation

1. Non-farm uses permitted within farm use zones under ORS 215.213(2) and (3) and 215.283(2) and (3) should be minimized to allow for maximum agricultural productivity.
2. Extension of services, such as sewer and water supplies into rural areas should be appropriate for the needs of agriculture, farm use and non-farm uses established under ORS 215.213 and 215.283.
3. Services that need to pass through agricultural lands should not be connected with any use that is not allowed under ORS 215.203, 215.213, and 215.283, should not be assessed as part of the farm unit, and should be limited in capacity to serve specific service areas and identified needs.

4. Forest and open space uses should be permitted on agricultural land that is being preserved for future agricultural growth. The interchange of such lands should not be subject to tax penalties.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 12/16/83; Effective: 12/30/83

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Amended: 8/7/92; Effective: 8/7/93

Amended: 2/18/94; Effective: 3/1/94

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 3:

[OAR chapter 660, division 33](#), Agricultural Land

[OAR 660-033-0120](#), Uses Authorized on Agricultural Land (table)

[OAR chapter 660, division 33, Exhibit A](#) – Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions Form

[OAR chapter 660, division 33, Exhibit B](#) – Declaration of Restrictive Covenant for a Youth Camp

Goal 4: Forest Lands

OAR 660-015-0000(4)



Goal

To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

Forest lands are those lands acknowledged as forest lands as of the date of adoption of this goal amendment. Where a plan is not acknowledged or a plan amendment involving forest lands is proposed, forest land shall include lands which are suitable for commercial forest uses including adjacent or nearby lands which are necessary to permit forest operations or practices and other forested lands that maintain soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources.

Uses

Forest operations, practices, and auxiliary uses shall be allowed on forest lands subject only to such regulation of uses as are found in ORS 527.722.

Uses which may be allowed subject to standards set forth in this goal and administrative rule are: (1) uses related to and in support of forest operations; (2) uses to conserve soil, water and air quality, and to provide for fish and wildlife resources, agriculture and recreational opportunities appropriate in a forest environment; (3) locationally dependent uses; (4) dwellings authorized by law.

Implementation

Comprehensive plans and zoning provide certainty to assure that forest lands will be available now and in the future for the growing and harvesting of trees. Local governments shall inventory, designate and zone forest lands. Local governments shall adopt zones which contain provisions to address the uses allowed by the goal and administrative rule and apply those zones to designated forest lands.

Zoning applied to forest land shall contain provisions which limit, to the extent permitted by ORS 527.722, uses which can have significant adverse effects on forest land, operations or practices. Such zones shall contain numeric standards for land divisions and standards for the review and siting of land uses. Such land divisions and siting standards shall be consistent with the applicable statutes, goal and administrative rule.

If a county proposes a minimum lot or parcel size less than 80 acres, the minimum shall meet the requirements of ORS 527.630 and conserve values found on forest lands. Siting standards shall be designed to make allowed uses compatible with forest operations, agriculture and to conserve values found on forest lands.

Local governments authorized by ORS 215.316 may inventory, designate, and zone forest lands as marginal land, and may adopt a zone which contains provisions for those uses and land divisions authorized by law.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. Forest lands should be inventoried so as to provide for the preservation of such lands for forest uses.
2. Plan providing for the preservation of forest lands for forest uses should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. Implementation

1. Before forest land is changed to another use, the productive capacity of the land in each use should be considered and evaluated.
2. Developments that are allowable under the forest lands classification should be limited to those activities for forest production and protection and other land management uses that are compatible with forest production. Forest lands should be available for recreation and other uses that do not hinder growth.
3. Forestation or reforestation should be encouraged on land suitable for such purposes, including marginal agricultural land not needed for farm use.
4. Road standards should be limited to the minimum width necessary for management and safety.
5. Highways through forest lands should be designed to minimize impact on such lands.
6. Rights-of-way should be designed so as not to preclude forest growth whenever possible.
7. Maximum utilization of utility rights-of-way should be required before permitting new ones.
8. Comprehensive plans should consider other land uses that are adjacent to forest lands so that conflicts with forest harvest and management are avoided.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75
Amended: 12/16/83; Effective: 12/30/83
Amended: 1/25/90; Effective: 2/5/90
Amended: 8/7/92; Effective: 8/7/93
Amended: 2/18/94; Effective: 3/1/94

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 4:

[OAR chapter 660, division 6](#), Forest Lands

[OAR chapter 660, division 6, Exhibit A](#) – Declaration of Covenants, Conditions
and Restrictions Form

Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces

OAR 660-015-0000(5)



Goal

To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

Local governments shall adopt programs that will protect natural resources and conserve scenic, historic and open space resources for present and future generations. These resources promote a healthy environment and natural landscape that contributes to Oregon's livability.

The following resources shall be inventoried:

- a. Riparian corridors, including water and riparian areas and fish habitat;
- b. Wetlands;
- c. Wildlife Habitat;
- d. Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers;
- e. State Scenic Waterways;
- f. Groundwater Resources;
- g. Approved Oregon Recreation Trails;
- h. Natural Areas;
- i. Wilderness Areas;
- j. Mineral and Aggregate Resources;
- k. Energy sources;
- l. Cultural areas.

Local governments and state agencies are encouraged to maintain current inventories of the following resources:

3. Historic Resources;

4. Open Space;
5. Scenic Views and Sites.

Following procedures, standards and definitions contained in commission rules, local governments shall determine significant sites for inventoried resources and develop programs to achieve the goal.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. The need for open space in the planning area should be determined, and standards developed for the amount, distribution, and type of open space.
2. Criteria should be developed and utilized to determine what uses are consistent with open space values and to evaluate the effect of converting open space lands to inconsistent uses. The maintenance and development of open space in urban areas should be encouraged.
3. Natural resources and required sites for the generation of energy (i.e. natural gas, oil, coal, hydro, geothermal, uranium, solar and others) should be conserved and protected; reservoir sites should be identified and protected against irreversible loss.
4. Plans providing for open space, scenic and historic areas and natural resources should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.
5. The National Register of Historic Places and the recommendations of the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation should be utilized in designating historic sites.
6. In conjunction with the inventory of mineral and aggregate resources, sites for removal and processing of such resources should be identified and protected.
7. As a general rule, plans should prohibit outdoor advertising signs except in commercial or industrial zones. Plans should not provide for the reclassification of land for the purpose of accommodating an outdoor advertising sign. The term "outdoor advertising sign" has the meaning set forth in ORS 377.710(24).

B. Implementation

1. Development should be planned and directed so as to conserve the needed amount of open space.

2. The conservation of both renewable and non-renewable natural resources and physical limitations of the land should be used as the basis for determining the quantity, quality, location, rate and type of growth in the planning area.
3. The efficient consumption of energy should be considered when utilizing natural resources.
4. Fish and wildlife areas and habitats should be protected and managed in accordance with the Oregon Wildlife Commission's fish and wildlife management plans.
5. Stream flow and water levels should be protected and managed at a level adequate for fish, wildlife, pollution abatement, recreation, aesthetics and agriculture.
6. Significant natural areas that are historically, ecologically or scientifically unique, outstanding or important, including those identified by the State Natural Area Preserves Advisory Committee, should be inventoried and evaluated. Plans should provide for the preservation of natural areas consistent with an inventory of scientific, educational, ecological, and recreational needs for significant natural areas.
7. Local, regional and state governments should be encouraged to investigate and utilize fee acquisition, easements, cluster developments, preferential assessment, development rights acquisition and similar techniques to implement this goal.
8. State and federal agencies should develop statewide natural resource, open space, scenic and historic area plans and provide technical assistance to local and regional agencies. State and federal plans should be reviewed and coordinated with local and regional plans.
9. Areas identified as having non-renewable mineral and aggregate resources should be planned for interim, transitional and "second use" utilization as well as for the primary use.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Amended: 6/14/96; Effective: 9/1/96

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 5:

[OAR chapter 660, division 16](#), Requirements and Application Procedures for Complying with Statewide Goal 5 (applicable to cultural resources)

[OAR chapter 660, division 23](#), Procedures and Requirements for Complying with Goal 5 (applicable to resources except cultural resources)

Goal 6: Air, Water and Land Resources Quality

OAR 660-015-0000(6)



Goal

To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state.

All waste and process discharges from future development, when combined with such discharges from existing developments shall not threaten to violate, or violate applicable state or federal environmental quality statutes, rules and standards. With respect to the air, water and land resources of the applicable air sheds and

river basins described or included in state environmental quality statutes, rules, standards and implementation plans, such discharges shall not:

1. Exceed the carrying capacity of such resources, considering long range needs;
2. Degrade such resources; or
3. Threaten the availability of such resources.

Waste and Process Discharges – refers to solid waste, thermal, noise, atmospheric or water pollutants, contaminants, or products there from. Included here also are indirect sources of air pollution which result in emissions of air contaminants for which the state has established standards.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. Plans should designate alternative areas suitable for use in controlling pollution including but not limited to waste water treatment plants, solid waste disposal sites and sludge disposal sites.
2. Plans should designate areas for urban and rural residential use only where approvable sewage disposal alternatives have been clearly identified in such plans.
3. Plans should buffer and separate those land uses which create or lead to conflicting requirements and impact upon the air, water and land resources.
4. Plans which provide for the maintenance and improvement of air, land and water resources of the planning area should consider as a major determinant the carrying

capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

5. All plans and programs affecting waste and process discharges should be coordinated within the applicable air sheds and river basins described or included in state environmental quality statutes, rules, standards and implementation plans.
6. Plans of state agencies before they are adopted should be coordinated with and reviewed by local agencies with respect to the impact of these plans on the air, water and land resources in the planning area.
7. In all air quality maintenance areas, plans should be based on applicable state rules for reducing indirect pollution and be sufficiently comprehensive to include major transportation, industrial, institutional, commercial recreational and governmental developments and facilities.

B. Implementation

1. Plans should take into account methods and devices for implementing this goal, including but not limited to the following.
 - a. Tax incentives and disincentives;
 - b. Land use controls and ordinances;
 - c. Multiple use and joint development practices;
 - d. Capital facility programming;
 - e. Fee and less-than-fee acquisition techniques; and
 - f. Enforcement of local health and safety ordinances.
2. A management program that details the respective implementation roles and responsibilities for carrying out this goal in the planning area should be established in the comprehensive plan.
3. Programs should manage land conservation and development activities in a manner that accurately reflects the community's desires for a quality environment and a healthy economy and is consistent with state environmental quality statutes, rules, standards and implementation plans.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

OAR 660-015-0000(7)



Goal

To protect people and property from natural hazards.

A. Natural Hazard Planning

1. Local governments shall adopt comprehensive plans (inventories, policies and implementing measures) to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards.
2. Natural hazards for purposes of this goal are: floods (coastal and riverine), landslides,¹ earthquakes and related hazards, tsunamis, coastal erosion, and wildfires. Local governments may identify and plan for other natural hazards.

B. Response to New Hazard Information

1. New hazard inventory information provided by federal and state agencies shall be reviewed by the Department in consultation with affected state and local government representatives.
2. After such consultation, the Department shall notify local governments if the new hazard information requires a local response.
3. Local governments shall respond to new inventory information on natural hazards within 36 months after being notified by the Department of Land Conservation and Development, unless extended by the Department.

C. Implementation

Upon receiving notice from the department, a local government shall:

1. Evaluate the risk to people and property based on the new inventory information and an assessment of:
 - a. the frequency, severity and location of the hazard;

¹ For “rapidly moving landslides,” the requirements of ORS 195.250-195.275 (1999 edition) apply.

- b. the effects of the hazard on existing and future development;
 - c. the potential for development in the hazard area to increase the frequency and severity of the hazard; and
 - d. the types and intensities of land uses to be allowed in the hazard area.
2. Allow an opportunity for citizen review and comment on the new inventory information and the results of the evaluation and incorporate such information into the comprehensive plan, as necessary.
 3. Adopt or amend, as necessary, based on the evaluation of risk, plan policies and implementing measures consistent with the following principles:
 - a. avoiding development in hazard areas where the risk to people and property cannot be mitigated; and
 - b. prohibiting the siting of essential facilities, major structures, hazardous facilities and special occupancy structures, as defined in the state building code (ORS 455.447(1)(a)(b) (c) and (e)), in identified hazard areas, where the risk to public safety cannot be mitigated, unless an essential facility is needed within a hazard area in order to provide essential emergency response services in a timely manner.²
 4. Local governments will be deemed to comply with Goal 7 for coastal and riverine flood hazards by adopting and implementing local floodplain regulations that meet the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) requirements.

D. Coordination

1. In accordance with ORS 197.180 and Goal 2, state agencies shall coordinate their natural hazard plans and programs with local governments and provide local governments with hazard inventory information and technical assistance including development of model ordinances and risk evaluation methodologies.
2. Local governments and state agencies shall follow such procedures, standards and definitions as may be contained in statewide planning goals and commission rules in developing programs to achieve this goal.

² For purposes of constructing essential facilities, and special occupancy structures in tsunami inundation zones, the requirements of the state building code – ORS 455.446 and 455.447 (1999 edition) and OAR Chapter 632, division 5 – apply.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. In adopting plan policies and implementing measures to protect people and property from natural hazards, local governments should consider:
 - a. the benefits of maintaining natural hazard areas as open space, recreation and other low density uses;
 - b. the beneficial effects that natural hazards can have on natural resources and the environment; and
 - c. the effects of development and mitigation measures in identified hazard areas on the management of natural resources.
2. Local governments should coordinate their land use plans and decisions with emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation.

B. Implementation

1. Local governments should give special attention to emergency access when considering development in identified hazard areas.
2. Local governments should consider programs to manage stormwater runoff as a means to help address flood and landslide hazards.
3. Local governments should consider nonregulatory approaches to help implement this goal, including but not limited to:
 - a. providing financial incentives and disincentives;
 - b. providing public information and education materials; and
 - c. establishing or making use of existing programs to retrofit, relocate, or acquire existing dwellings and structures at risk from natural disasters.
4. When reviewing development requests in high hazard areas, local governments should require site-specific reports, appropriate for the level and type of hazard (e.g., hydrologic reports, geotechnical reports or other scientific or engineering reports) prepared by a licensed professional. Such reports should evaluate the risk to the site as well as the risk the proposed development may pose to other properties.
5. Local governments should consider measures that exceed the national Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) such as:
 - a. limiting placement of fill in floodplains;

- b. prohibiting the storage of hazardous materials in floodplains or providing for safe storage of such materials; and
- c. elevating structures to a level higher than that required by the NFIP and the state building code.

Flood insurance policy holders may be eligible for reduced insurance rates through the NFIP's Community Rating System Program when local governments adopt these and other flood protection measures.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75
Amended: 9/28/01; Effective: 6/1/02

Goal 8: Recreational Needs

OAR 660-015-0000(8)



Goal

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

Recreational Planning

The requirements for meeting such needs, now and in the future, shall be planned for by governmental agencies having responsibility for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities: (1) in coordination with private enterprise; (2) in appropriate proportions; and (3) in such quantity, quality and locations as is consistent with the availability of the resources to meet such requirements. State and federal agency recreation plans shall be coordinated with local and regional recreational needs and plans.

Destination Resort Siting

Comprehensive plans may provide for the siting of destination resorts on rural lands subject to the provisions of state law, including ORS 197.435 to 197.467, this and other Statewide Planning Goals, and without an exception to Goals 3, 4, 11, or 14.

Eligible Areas

- (1) Destination resorts allowed under the provisions of this goal must be sited on lands mapped as eligible by the affected county. A map adopted by a county may not allow destination resorts approved under the provisions of this goal to be sited in any of the following areas:
 - (a) Within 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more unless residential uses are limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort;
 - (b) On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service or its predecessor agency; or within three miles of a High Value Crop Area except that "small destination resorts" may not be closer to a high value crop area than one-half mile for each 25 units of overnight lodging or fraction thereof;

- (c) On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands, as determined by the State Forestry Department, that are not subject to an approved goal exception;
 - (d) In the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area as defined by the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act, P.L. 99-663;
 - (e) In an especially sensitive big game habitat as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plans implementing this requirement.
- (2) "Small destination resorts" may be allowed consistent with the siting requirements of section (1), above, in the following areas:
- (a) On land that is not defined as agricultural or forest land under Goal 3 or 4; or
 - (b) On land where there has been an exception to Statewide Planning Goals 3, 4, 11, or 14.

Siting Standards

- (1) Counties shall ensure that destination resorts are compatible with the site and adjacent land uses through the following measures:
- (a) Important natural features, including habitat of threatened or endangered species, streams, rivers, and significant wetlands shall be maintained. Riparian vegetation within 100 feet of streams, rivers and significant wetlands shall be maintained. Alterations to important natural features, including placement of structures that maintain the overall values of the feature, may be allowed.
 - (b) Sites designated for protection in an acknowledged comprehensive plan designated pursuant to Goal 5 that are located on the tract used for the destination resort shall be preserved through conservation easements as set forth in ORS 271.715 to 271.795. Conservation easements adopted to implement this requirement shall be sufficient to protect the resource values of the site and shall be recorded with the property records of the tract on which the destination resort is sited.
 - (c) Improvements and activities shall be located and designed to avoid or minimize adverse effects of the resort on uses on surrounding lands, particularly effects on intensive farming operations in the area. At a minimum, measures to accomplish this shall include:
 - (i) Establishment and maintenance of buffers between the resort and adjacent land uses, including natural vegetation and where appropriate, fences, berms, landscaped areas, and other similar types of buffers.
 - (ii) Setbacks of structures and other improvements from adjacent land uses.

- (iii) Measures that prohibit the use or operation in conjunction with the resort of a portion of a tract this is excluded from the site of a destination resort pursuant to ORS 197.435(7). Subject to this limitation, the use of the excluded property shall be governed by otherwise applicable law.

Implementing Measures

- (1) Comprehensive plans allowing for destination resorts shall include implementing measures that:
 - (a) Adopt a map consisting of eligible lands for large destination resorts within the county. The map shall be based on reasonably available information, and shall not be subject revision or refinement after adoption except in conformance with ORS 197.455 and 197.610 to 197.625, but not more frequently than once every 30 months. The county shall develop a process for collecting and processing concurrently all map amendments made within a 30 month planning period. A map adopted pursuant to this section shall be the sole basis for determining whether tracts of land are eligible for siting of large destination resorts under the provisions of this goal and ORS 197.435 to 197.467.
 - (b) Limit uses and activities to those permitted by this goal.
 - (c) Assure developed recreational facilities and key facilities intended to serve the entire development and visitor oriented accommodations are physically provided or are guaranteed through surety bonding or substantially equivalent financial assurances prior to closure of sale of individual lots or units. In phased developments, developed recreational facilities and other key facilities intended to serve a particular phase shall be constructed prior to sales in that phase or guarantee through surety bonding.

Definitions

Destination Resort – A self-contained development providing visitor-oriented accommodations and developed recreational facilities in a setting with high natural amenities, and that qualifies under the definition of either a “large destination resort” or a “small destination resort” in this goal. Spending required under these definitions is stated in 1993 dollars. The spending required shall be adjusted to the year in which calculations are made in accordance with the United State Consumer Price Index.

Large Destination Resort – To qualify as a “large destination resort” under this Goal, a proposed development must meet the following standards:

- (1) The resort must be located on a site of 160 acres or more except within two miles of the ocean shoreline where the site shall be 40 acres or more.
- (2) At least 50 percent of the site must be dedicated as permanent open space excluding yards, streets and parking areas.

- (3) At least \$7 million must be spent on improvements for onsite developed recreational facilities and visitor-oriented accommodations exclusive of costs for land, sewer, and water facilities and roads. Not less than one-third of this amount shall be spent on developed recreational facilities.
- (4) Commercial uses allowed are limited to types and levels necessary to meet the needs of visitors to the development. Industrial uses of any kind are not permitted.
- (5) Visitor-oriented accommodations including meeting rooms, restaurants with seating for 100 persons, and 150 separate rentable units for overnight lodging must be provided. Accommodations available for residential use shall not exceed two such units for each unit of overnight lodging, or two and one-half such units on land that is in Eastern Oregon as defined by ORS 321.805. However, the rentable overnight lodging units may be phased in as follows:
 - (a) On land that is not in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805:
 - (A) A total of 150 units of overnight lodging must be provided;
 - (B) At least 75 units of overnight lodging, not including any individually owned homes, lots or units must be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurance prior to the closure of sale of individual lots or units.
 - (C) The remaining overnight lodging units must be provided as individually owned lots or units subject to deed restrictions that limit their use to overnight lodging units. The deed restrictions may be rescinded when the resort has constructed 150 units of permanent overnight lodging as required by this section.
 - (D) The number of units approved for residential sale may not be more than two units for each unit of permanent overnight lodging provided under this section.
 - (E) The development approval shall provide for the construction of other required overnight lodging units within five years of the initial lot sales.
 - (b) On lands in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805:
 - (A) A total of 150 units of overnight lodging must be provided.
 - (B) At least 50 units of overnight lodging must be constructed prior to the closure of sale of individual lots or units.
 - (C) At least 50 of the remaining 100 required overnight lodging units must be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurance within five years of the initial lot sales.

- (D) The remaining required overnight lodging units must be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurances within 10 years of the initial lot sales.
 - (E) The number of units approved for residential sale may not be more than 2-1/2 units for each unit of permanent overnight lodging provided under this section.
 - (F) If the developer of a resort guarantees the overnight lodging units required under paragraphs (C) and (D) of this subsection through surety bonding or other equivalent financial assurance, the overnight lodging units must be constructed within four years of the date of execution of the surety bond or other equivalent financial assurance.
- (6) When making a land use decision authorizing construction of a “large destination resort” in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805, the governing body of the county or its designee shall require the resort developer to provide an annual accounting to document compliance with the overnight lodging standards of this definition. The annual accounting requirement commences one year after the initial lot or unit sales. The annual accounting must contain:
- (a) Documentation showing that the resort contains a minimum of 150 permanent units of overnight lodging or, during the phase-in period, documentation showing the resort is not yet required to have constructed 150 units of overnight lodging.
 - (b) Documentation showing that the resort meets the lodging ratio described in section (5)(b) of this definition.
 - (c) For a resort counting individually owned units as qualified overnight lodging units, the number of weeks that each overnight lodging unit is available for rental to the general public as described in section (2) of the definition for “overnight lodgings” in this goal.

Small Destination Resort – To qualify as a “small destination resort” under Goal 8, a proposed development must meet standards (2) and (4) under the definition of “large destination resort” and the following standards:

- (1) The resort must be located on a site of 20 acres or more.
- (2) At least \$2 million must be spent on improvements for onsite developed recreational facilities and visitor-oriented accommodations exclusive of costs for land, sewer, and water facilities and roads. Not less than one-third of this amount must be spent on developed recreation facilities.
- (3) At least 25 but not more than 75 units of overnight lodging shall be provided.
- (4) Restaurant and meeting rooms with at least one seat for each unit of overnight lodging must be provided.

- (5) Residential uses must be limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort.
- (6) The county governing body or its designee must review the proposed resort and determine that the primary purpose of the resort is to provide lodging and other services oriented to a recreational resource that can only reasonably be enjoyed in a rural area. Such recreational resources include, but are not limited to, a hot spring, a ski slope or a fishing stream.
- (7) The resort shall be constructed and located so that it is not designed to attract highway traffic. Resorts shall not use any manner of outdoor advertising signing except:
 - (a) Tourist oriented directional signs as provided in ORS 377.715 to 377.830; and
 - (b) Onsite identification and directional signs.

Developed Recreation Facilities – are improvements constructed for the purpose of recreation and may include but are not limited to golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, marinas, ski runs and bicycle paths.

High-Value Crop Area – an area in which there is a concentration of commercial farms capable of producing crops or products with a minimum gross value of \$1,000 per acre per year. These crops and products include field crops, small fruits, berries, tree fruits, nuts, or vegetables, dairying, livestock feedlots, or Christmas trees as these terms are used in the 1983 County and State Agricultural Estimates prepared by the Oregon State University Extension Service. The High-Value Crop Area Designation is used for the purpose of minimizing conflicting uses in resort siting and is not meant to revise the requirements of Goal 3 or administrative rules interpreting the goal.

Map of Eligible Lands – a map of the county adopted pursuant to ORS 197.455.

Open Space – means any land that is retained in a substantially natural condition or is improved for recreational uses such as golf courses, hiking or nature trails or equestrian or bicycle paths or is specifically required to be protected by a conservation easement. Open spaces may include ponds, lands protected as important natural features, land preserved for farm or forest use and lands used as buffers. Open space does not include residential lots or yards, streets or parking areas.

Overnight Lodgings – are permanent, separately rentable accommodations that are not available for residential use. Overnight lodgings include hotel or motel rooms, cabins, and time-share units. Tent sites, recreational vehicle parks, manufactured dwellings, dormitory rooms, and similar accommodations do not qualify as overnight lodgings for the purpose of this definition. Individually owned units may be considered overnight lodgings if:

- (1) With respect to lands not in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805, they are available for overnight rental use by the general public for at least 45 weeks per calendar year through a central reservation and check-in service, or
- (2) With respect to lands in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805, they are available for overnight rental use by the general public for at least 38 weeks per calendar year through a central reservation system operated by the destination resort or by a real estate property manager, as defined in ORS 696.010.

Recreation Areas, Facilities and Opportunities – provide for human development and enrichment, and include but are not limited to: open space and scenic landscapes; recreational lands; history, archaeology and natural science resources; scenic roads and travelers; sports and cultural events; camping, picnicking and recreational lodging; tourist facilities and accommodations; trails; waterway use facilities; hunting; angling; winter sports; mineral resources; active and passive games and activities.

Recreation Needs – refers to existing and future demand by citizens and visitors for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities.

Self-contained Development – means a development for which community sewer and water facilities are provided onsite and are limited to meet the needs of the development or are provided by existing public sewer or water service as long as all costs related to service extension and any capacity increases are borne by the development. A "self-contained development" must have developed recreational facilities provided on-site.

Tract – means a lot or parcel or more than one contiguous lot or parcel in a single ownership. A tract may include property that is not included in the proposed site for a destination resort if the property to be excluded is on the boundary of the tract and constitutes less than 30 percent of the total tract.

Visitor-Oriented Accommodations – are overnight lodging, restaurants, meeting facilities which are designed to and provide for the needs of visitors rather than year-round residents.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. An inventory of recreation needs in the planning area should be made based upon adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires.
2. An inventory of recreation opportunities should be made based upon adequate research and analysis of the resources in the planning area that are available to meet recreation needs.
3. Recreation land use to meet recreational needs and development standards, roles and responsibilities should be developed by all agencies in coordination with each other and with the private interests. Long range plans and action programs to meet

recreational needs should be developed by each agency responsible for developing comprehensive plans.

4. The planning for lands and resources capable of accommodating multiple uses should include provision for appropriate recreation opportunities.
5. The *State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* could be used as a guide when planning, acquiring and developing recreation resources, areas and facilities.
6. When developing recreation plans, energy consequences should be considered, and to the greatest extent possible non-motorized types of recreational activities should be preferred over motorized activities.
7. Planning and provision for recreation facilities and opportunities should give priority to areas, facilities and uses that
 - (a) Meet recreational needs requirements for high density population centers,
 - (b) Meet recreational needs of persons of limited mobility and finances,
 - (c) Meet recreational needs requirements while providing the maximum conservation of energy both in the transportation of persons to the facility or area and in the recreational use itself,
 - (d) Minimize environmental deterioration,
 - (e) Are available to the public at nominal cost, and
 - (f) Meet needs of visitors to the state.
8. Unique areas or resources capable of meeting one or more specific recreational needs requirements should be inventoried and protected or acquired.
9. All state and federal agencies developing recreation plans should allow for review of recreation plans by affected local agencies.
10. Comprehensive plans should be designed to give a high priority to enhancing recreation opportunities on the public waters and shorelands of the state especially on existing and potential state and federal wild and scenic waterways, and Oregon Recreation Trails.
11. Plans that provide for satisfying the recreation needs of persons in the planning area should consider as a major determinant, the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. Implementation

Plans should take into account various techniques in addition to fee acquisition such as easements, cluster developments, preferential assessments, development rights acquisition, subdivision park land dedication that benefits the subdivision, and similar techniques to meet recreation requirements through tax policies, land leases, and similar programs.

C. Resort Siting

Measures should be adopted to minimize the adverse environmental effects of resort development on the site, particularly in areas subject to natural hazards. Plans and ordinances should prohibit or discourage alterations and structures in the 100 year floodplain and on slopes exceeding 25 percent. Uses and alterations that are appropriate for these areas include:

1. Minor drainage improvements that do not significantly impact important natural features of the site;
2. Roads, bridges and utilities where there are no feasible alternative locations on the site; and
3. Outdoor recreation facilities including golf courses, bike paths, trails, boardwalks, picnic tables, temporary open sided shelters, boating facilities, ski lifts and runs. Alterations and structures permitted in these areas should be adequately protected from geologic hazards or of minimal value and designed to minimize adverse environmental effects.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 10/11/84; Effective: 10/19/84

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Amended: 1/21/94; Effective: 3/18/94

Amended 2/2/06; Effective 2/10/06

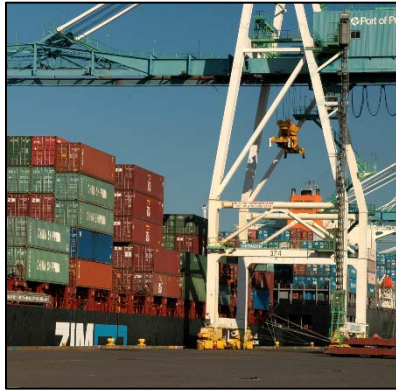
Amended 3/21/08; Effective 4/18/08

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 8:

[OAR chapter 660, division 34](#), State and Local Parks Planning

Goal 9: Economic Development

OAR 660-015-0000(9)



Goal

To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens.

Comprehensive plans and policies shall contribute to a stable and healthy economy in all regions of the state. Such plans shall be based on inventories of areas suitable for increased economic growth and activity after taking into consideration the health of the current economic base; materials and energy availability and cost; labor

market factors; educational and technical training programs; availability of key public facilities; necessary support facilities; current market forces; location relative to markets; availability of renewable and non-renewable resources; availability of land; and pollution control requirements.

Comprehensive plans for urban areas shall:

1. Include an analysis of the community's economic patterns, potentialities, strengths, and deficiencies as they relate to state and national trends;
2. Contain policies concerning the economic development opportunities in the community;
3. Provide for at least an adequate supply of sites of suitable sizes, types, locations, and service levels for a variety of industrial and commercial uses consistent with plan policies;
4. Limit uses on or near sites zoned for specific industrial and commercial uses to those which are compatible with proposed uses.

In accordance with ORS 197.180 and Goal 2, state agencies that issue permits affecting land use shall identify in their coordination programs how they will coordinate permit issuance with other state agencies, cities and counties.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. A principle determinant in planning for major industrial and commercial developments should be the comparative advantage of the region within which the developments would be located. Comparative advantage industries are those

economic activities which represent the most efficient use of resources, relative to other geographic areas.

2. The economic development projections and the comprehensive plan which is drawn from the projections should take into account the availability of the necessary natural resources to support the expanded industrial development and associated populations. The plan should also take into account the social, environmental, energy, and economic impacts upon the resident population.
3. Plans should designate the type and level of public facilities and services appropriate to support the degree of economic development being proposed.
4. Plans should strongly emphasize the expansion of and increased productivity from existing industries and firms as a means to strengthen local and regional economic development.
5. Plans directed toward diversification and improvement of the economy of the planning area should consider as a major determinant, the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. Implementation

1. Plans should take into account methods and devices for overcoming certain regional conditions and deficiencies for implementing this goal, including but not limited to: (1) Tax incentives and disincentives; (2) Land use controls and ordinances; (3) Preferential assessments; (4) Capital improvement programming; and (5) Fee and less-than-fee acquisition techniques.
2. Plans should provide for a detailed management program to assign respective implementation roles and responsibilities to those private and governmental bodies which operate in the planning area and have interests in carrying out this goal and in supporting and coordinating regional and local economic plans and programs.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 9:

[OAR chapter 660, division 9](#), Economic Development

Goal 10: Housing

OAR 660-015-0000(10)



Goal

To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

Buildable lands for residential use shall be inventoried and plans shall encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units price ranges and rent levels which are commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allow for flexibility of housing location, type and density.

Buildable Lands – refers to lands in urban and urbanized areas that are suitable, available and necessary for residential use.

Government-Assisted Housing – means housing that is financed in whole or part by either a federal or state housing agency or a local housing authority as defined in ORS 456.005 to 456.720, or housing that is occupied by a tenant or tenants who benefit from rent supplements or housing vouchers provided by either a federal or state housing agency or a local housing authority.

Household – refers to one or more persons occupying a single housing unit.

Manufactured Homes – means structures with a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) label certifying that the structure is constructed in accordance with the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 USC 5401 et seq.), as amended on August 22, 1981.

Needed Housing Units – until the beginning of the first periodic review of a local government’s acknowledged comprehensive plan, “needed housing units means housing types determined to meet the need shown for housing within an urban growth boundary at particular price ranges and rent levels. On and after the beginning of the first periodic review of a local governments acknowledged comprehensive plan, “needed housing units” also includes government-assisted housing. For cities having populations larger than 2,500 people and counties having populations larger than 15,000 people, “needed housing units” also includes (but is not limited to) attached and detached single-family housing, multiple-family housing, and manufactured homes, whether occupied by owners or renters.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. In addition to inventories of buildable lands, housing elements of a comprehensive plan should, at a minimum, include: (1) a comparison of the distribution of the existing population by income with the distribution of available housing units by cost; (2) a determination of vacancy rates, both overall and at varying rent ranges and cost levels; (3) a determination of expected housing demand at varying rent ranges and cost levels; (4) allowance for a variety of densities and types of residences in each community; and (5) an inventory of sound housing in urban areas including units capable of being rehabilitated.
2. Plans should be developed in a manner that insures the provision of appropriate types and amounts of land within urban growth boundaries. Such land should be necessary and suitable for housing that meets the housing needs of households of all income levels.
3. Plans should provide for the appropriate type, location and phasing of public facilities and services sufficient to support housing development in areas presently developed or undergoing development or redevelopment.
4. Plans providing for housing needs should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. Implementation

1. Plans should provide for a continuing review of housing need projections and should establish a process for accommodating needed revisions.
2. Plans should take into account the effects of utilizing financial incentives and resources to (a) stimulate the rehabilitation of substandard housing without regard to the financial capacity of the owner so long as benefits accrue to the occupants; and (b) bring into compliance with codes adopted to assure safe and sanitary housing the dwellings of individuals who cannot on their own afford to meet such codes.
3. Decisions on housing development proposals should be expedited when such proposals are in accordance with zoning ordinances and with provisions of comprehensive plans.
4. Ordinances and incentives should be used to increase population densities in urban areas taking into consideration (1) key facilities; (2) the economic, environmental, social and energy consequences of the proposed densities; and (3) the optimal use of existing urban land particularly in sections containing significant amounts of unsound substandard structures.

5. Additional methods and devices for achieving this goal should, after consideration of the impact on lower income households, include, but not be limited to: (1) tax incentives and disincentives; (2) building and construction code revision; (3) zoning and land use controls; (4) subsidies and loans; (5) fee and less-than-fee acquisition techniques; (6) enforcement of local health and safety codes; and (7) coordination of the development of urban facilities and services to disperse low income housing throughout the planning area.
6. Plans should provide for a detailed management program to assign respective implementation roles and responsibilities to those governmental bodies operating in the planning area and having interests in carrying out the goal.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 10:

[OAR chapter 660, division 7](#), Metropolitan Housing (applies only to the Portland metropolitan area)

[OAR chapter 660, division 8](#), Interpretation of Goal 10 Housing (applies statewide except the Portland Metropolitan area)

Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services

OAR 660-015-0000(11)



Goal

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Urban and rural development shall be guided and supported by types and levels of urban and rural public facilities and services appropriate for, but limited to, the needs and requirements of the urban, urbanizable, and rural areas to be served. A provision for key facilities shall be included in each plan. Cities or counties shall develop and adopt a public facility plan for areas within an urban growth boundary containing a population greater than 2,500 persons. To meet current and long-range needs, a provision for solid waste disposal sites, including sites for inert waste, shall be included in each plan.

Counties shall develop and adopt community public facility plans regulating facilities and services for certain unincorporated communities outside urban growth boundaries as specified by Commission rules.

Local governments shall not allow the establishment or extension of sewer systems outside urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries, or allow extensions of sewer lines from within urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries to serve land outside those boundaries, except where the new or extended system is the only practicable alternative to mitigate a public health hazard and will not adversely affect farm or forest land.

Local governments may allow residential uses located on certain rural residential lots or parcels inside existing sewer district or sanitary authority boundaries to connect to an existing sewer line under the terms and conditions specified by Commission rules.

Local governments shall not rely upon the presence, establishment, or extension of a water or sewer system to allow residential development of land outside urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries at a density higher than authorized without service from such a system.

In accordance with ORS 197.180 and Goal 2, state agencies that provide funding for transportation, water supply, sewage and solid waste facilities shall identify in their coordination programs how they will coordinate that funding with other state agencies and with the public facility plans of cities and counties.

A Timely, Orderly, and Efficient Arrangement – refers to a system or plan that coordinates the type, locations and delivery of public facilities and services in a manner that best supports the existing and proposed land uses.

Rural Facilities and Services – refers to facilities and services suitable and appropriate solely for the needs of rural lands.

Urban Facilities and Services – Refers to key facilities and to appropriate types and levels of at least the following: police protection; sanitary facilities; storm drainage facilities; planning, zoning and subdivision control; health services; recreation facilities and services; energy and communication services; and community governmental services.

Public Facilities Plan – A public facility plan is a support document or documents to a comprehensive plan. The facility plan describes the water, sewer and transportation facilities which are to support the land uses designated in the appropriate acknowledged comprehensive plan or plans within an urban growth boundary containing a population greater than 2,500.

Community Public Facilities Plan – A support document or documents to a comprehensive plan applicable to specific unincorporated communities outside UGBs. The community public facility plan describes the water and sewer services and facilities which are to support the land uses designated in the plan for the unincorporated community.

Water system – means a system for the provision of piped water for human consumption subject to regulation under ORS 448.119 to 448.285.

Extension of a sewer or water system – means the extension of a pipe, conduit, pipeline, main, or other physical component from or to an existing sewer or water system, as defined by Commission rules.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. Plans providing for public facilities and services should be coordinated with plans for designation of urban boundaries, urbanizable land, rural uses and for the transition of rural land to urban areas.
2. Public facilities and services for rural areas should be provided at levels appropriate for rural use only and should not support urban uses.
3. Public facilities and services in urban areas should be provided at levels necessary and suitable for urban uses.
4. Public facilities and services in urbanizable areas should be provided at levels necessary and suitable for existing uses. The provision for future public facilities and services in these areas should be based upon: (1) the time required to provide the

service; (2) reliability of service; (3) financial cost; and (4) levels of service needed and desired.

5. A public facility or service should not be provided in an urbanizable area unless there is provision for the coordinated development of all the other urban facilities and services appropriate to that area.
6. All utility lines and facilities should be located on or adjacent to existing public or private rights-of-way to avoid dividing existing farm units.
7. Plans providing for public facilities and services should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development action provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. Implementation

1. Capital improvement programming and budgeting should be utilized to achieve desired types and levels of public facilities and services in urban, urbanizable and rural areas.
2. Public facilities and services should be appropriate to support sufficient amounts of land to maintain an adequate housing market in areas undergoing development or redevelopment.
3. The level of key facilities that can be provided should be considered as a principal factor in planning for various densities and types of urban and rural land uses.
4. Plans should designate sites of power generation facilities and the location of electric transmission lines in areas intended to support desired levels of urban and rural development.
5. Additional methods and devices for achieving desired types and levels of public facilities and services should include but not be limited to the following: (1) tax incentives and disincentives; (2) land use controls and ordinances; (3) multiple use and joint development practices; (4) feed and less-than-fee acquisition techniques; and (5) enforcement of local health and safety codes.
6. Plans should provide for a detailed management program to assign respective implementation roles and responsibilities to those governmental bodies operating in the planning area and having interests in carrying out the goal.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Amended: 10/28/94; Effective: 12/5/94

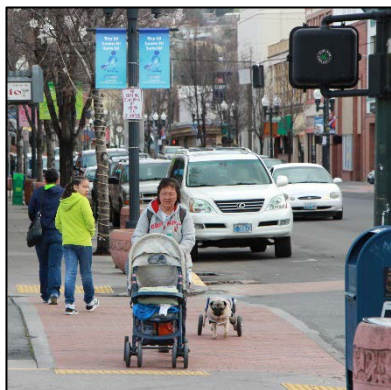
Amended: 7/16/98; Effective: 7/28/98

Amended: 2/3/05; Effective: 2/14/05

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 11:
[OAR chapter 660, division 11](#), Public Facilities Planning

Goal 12: Transportation

OAR 660-015-0000(12)



Goal

To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.

A transportation plan shall (1) consider all modes of transportation including mass transit, air, water, pipeline, rail, highway, bicycle and pedestrian; (2) be based upon an inventory of local, regional and state transportation needs; (3) consider the differences in social consequences that would result from utilizing differing combinations of transportation modes; (4) avoid principal reliance upon any one mode of transportation; (5) minimize adverse social, economic and environmental impacts and costs; (6) conserve energy; (7) meet the needs of the transportation disadvantaged by improving transportation services; (8) facilitate the flow of goods and services so as to strengthen the local and regional economy; and (9) conform with local and regional comprehensive land use plans. Each plan shall include a provision for transportation as a key facility.

Transportation – refers to the movement of people and goods.

Transportation Facility – refers to any physical facility that moves or assists in the movement of people and goods excluding electricity, sewage and water.

Transportation System – refers to one or more transportation facilities that are planned, developed, operated and maintained in a coordinated manner to supply continuity of movement between modes, and within and between geographic and jurisdictional areas.

Mass Transit – refers to any form of passenger transportation which carries members of the public on a regular and continuing basis.

Transportation Disadvantaged – refers to those individuals who have difficulty in obtaining transportation because of their age, income, physical or mental disability.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. All current area-wide transportation studies and plans should be revised in coordination with local and regional comprehensive plans and submitted to local and regional agencies for review and approval.

2. Transportation systems, to the fullest extent possible, should be planned to utilize existing facilities and rights-of-way within the state provided that such use is not inconsistent with the environmental, energy, land-use, economic or social policies of the state.
3. No major transportation facility should be planned or developed outside urban boundaries on Class I and II agricultural land, as defined by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service unless no feasible alternative exists.
4. Major transportation facilities should avoid dividing existing economic farm units and urban social units unless no feasible alternative exists.
5. Population densities and peak hour travel patterns of existing and planned developments should be considered in the choice of transportation modes for trips taken by persons. While high density developments with concentrated trip origins and destinations should be designed to be principally served by mass transit, low density developments with dispersed origins and destinations should be principally served by the auto.
6. Plans providing for a transportation system should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. Implementation

1. The number and location of major transportation facilities should conform to applicable state or local land use plans and policies designed to direct urban expansion to area identified as necessary and suitable for urban development. The planning and development of transportation facilities in rural areas should discourage urban growth while providing transportation service necessary to sustain rural and recreational uses in those areas so designated in the comprehensive plan.
2. Plans for new or for the improvement of major transportation facilities should identify the positive and negative impacts on: (1) local land use patterns, (2) environmental quality, (3) energy use and resources, (4) existing transportation systems and (5) fiscal resources in a manner sufficient to enable local governments to rationally consider the issue posed by the construction and operation of such facilities.
3. Lands adjacent to major mass transit stations, freeway interchanges, and other major air, land and water terminals should be managed and controlled so as to be consistent with and supportive of the land use and development patterns identified in the comprehensive plan of the jurisdiction within which the facilities are located.
4. Plans should provide for a detailed management program to assign respective implementation roles and responsibilities to those governmental bodies operating in the planning area and having interest in carrying out the goal.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 12:

[OAR chapter 660, division 12](#), Transportation Planning

[OAR chapter 660, division 13](#), Airport Planning

Goal 13: Energy Conservation

OAR 660-015-0000(13)



Goal

To conserve energy.

Land and uses developed on the land shall be managed and controlled so as to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy, based upon sound economic principles.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. Priority consideration in land use planning should be given to methods of analysis and implementation measures that will assure achievement of maximum efficiency in energy utilization.
2. The allocation of land and uses permitted on the land should seek to minimize the depletion of non-renewable sources of energy.
3. Land use planning should, to the maximum extent possible, seek to recycle and re-use vacant land and those uses which are not energy efficient.
4. Land use planning should, to the maximum extent possible, combine increasing density gradients along high capacity transportation corridors to achieve greater energy efficiency.
5. Plans directed toward energy conservation within the planning area should consider as a major determinant the existing and potential capacity of the renewable energy sources to yield useful energy output. Renewable energy sources include water, sunshine, wind, geothermal heat and municipal, forest and farm waste. Whenever possible, land conservation and development actions provided for under such plans should utilize renewable energy sources.

B. Implementation

1. Land use plans should be based on utilization of the following techniques and implementation devices which can have a material impact on energy efficiency:
 - a. Lot size, dimension and siting controls;

- b. Building height, bulk and surface area;
- c. Density of uses, particularly those which relate to housing densities;
- d. Availability of light, wind and air;
- e. Compatibility of and competition between competing land use activities; and
- f. Systems and incentives for the collection, reuse and recycling of metallic and nonmetallic waste.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Goal 14: Urbanization

OAR 660-015-0000(14)



Goal

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Urban Growth Boundaries

Urban growth boundaries shall be established and maintained by cities, counties and regional governments to provide land for urban development needs and to identify and separate urban and urbanizable land from rural land. Establishment and change of urban growth boundaries shall be a cooperative process among cities, counties and where applicable, regional governments.

An urban growth boundary and amendments to the boundary shall be adopted by all cities within the boundary and by the county or counties within which the boundary is located, consistent with intergovernmental agreements, except for the Metro regional urban growth boundary established pursuant to ORS chapter 268, which shall be adopted or amended by the Metropolitan Service District.

Land Need

Establishment and change of urban growth boundaries shall be based on the following:

1. Demonstrated need to accommodate long range urban population, consistent with a 20 year population forecast coordinated with affected local governments, or for cities applying the simplified process under ORS chapter 197A, a 14-year forecast; and
2. Demonstrated need for housing, employment opportunities, livability or uses such as public facilities, streets and roads, schools, parks or open space, or any combination of the need categories in this subsection 2. In determining need, local government may specify characteristics, such as parcel size, topography or proximity, necessary for land to be suitable for an identified need. Prior to expanding an urban growth boundary, local governments shall demonstrate that needs cannot reasonably be accommodated on land already inside the urban growth boundary.

Boundary Location

The location of the urban growth boundary and changes to the boundary shall be determined by evaluating alternative boundary locations consistent with ORS 197A.320 or, for the Metropolitan Service District, ORS 197.298, and with consideration of the following factors:

1. Efficient accommodation of identified land needs;
2. Orderly and economic provision of public facilities and services;
3. Comparative environmental, energy, economic and social consequences; and
4. Compatibility of the proposed urban uses with nearby agricultural and forest activities occurring on farm and forest land outside the UGB.

Urbanizable Land

Land within urban growth boundaries shall be considered available for urban development consistent with plans for the provision of urban facilities and services. Comprehensive plans and implementing measures shall manage the use and division of urbanizable land to maintain its potential for planned urban development until appropriate public facilities and services are available or planned.

Unincorporated Communities

In unincorporated communities outside urban growth boundaries counties may approve uses, public facilities and services more intensive than allowed on rural lands by Goal 11 and 14, either by exception to those goals, or as provided by commission rules which ensure such uses do not adversely affect agricultural and forest operations and interfere with the efficient functioning of urban growth boundaries.

Single-Family Dwellings in Exception Areas

Notwithstanding the other provisions of this goal, the commission may by rule provide that this goal does not prohibit the development and use of one single-family dwelling on a lot or parcel that:

- (a) Was lawfully created;
- (b) Lies outside any acknowledged urban growth boundary or unincorporated community boundary;
- (c) Is within an area for which an exception to Statewide Planning Goal 3 or 4 has been acknowledged; and
- (d) Is planned and zoned primarily for residential use.

Rural Industrial Development

Notwithstanding other provisions of this goal restricting urban uses on rural land, a county may authorize industrial development, and accessory uses subordinate to the industrial development, in buildings of any size and type, on certain lands outside urban growth boundaries specified in ORS 197.713 and 197.714, consistent with the requirements of those statutes and any applicable administrative rules adopted by the Commission.

Guidelines

A. Planning

1. Plans should designate sufficient amounts of urbanizable land to accommodate the need for further urban expansion, taking into account (1) the growth policy of the area; (2) the needs of the forecast population; (3) the carrying capacity of the planning area; and (4) open space and recreational needs.
2. The size of the parcels of urbanizable land that are converted to urban land should be of adequate dimension so as to maximize the utility of the land resource and enable the logical and efficient extension of services to such parcels.
3. Plans providing for the transition from rural to urban land use should take into consideration as to a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.
4. Comprehensive plans and implementing measures for land inside urban growth boundaries should encourage the efficient use of land and the development of livable communities.

B. Implementation

1. The type, location and phasing of public facilities and services are factors which should be utilized to direct urban expansion.
2. The type, design, phasing and location of major public transportation facilities (i.e., all modes: air, marine, rail, mass transit, highways, bicycle and pedestrian) and improvements thereto are factors which should be utilized to support urban expansion into urbanizable areas and restrict it from rural areas.
3. Financial incentives should be provided to assist in maintaining the use and character of lands adjacent to urbanizable areas.
4. Local land use controls and ordinances should be mutually supporting, adopted and enforced to integrate the type, timing and location of public facilities and services in

a manner to accommodate increased public demands as urbanizable lands become more urbanized.

5. Additional methods and devices for guiding urban land use should include but not be limited to the following: (1) tax incentives and disincentives; (2) multiple use and joint development practices; (3) fee and less-than-fee acquisition techniques; and (4) capital improvement programming.
6. Plans should provide for a detailed management program to assign respective implementation roles and responsibilities to those governmental bodies operating in the planning area and having interests in carrying out the goal.

Original Adoption: 12/27/74; Effective: 1/25/75

Amended: 9/5/80 (This amendment was invalidated by a court decision and thus did not remain in effect)

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Amended: 10/28/94; Effective: 12/5/94

Amended: 9/28/00; Effective: 10/4/00

Amended 4/28/05; Effective 6/28/05

Amended: 12/1/05; Effective 12/13/05

Amended 12/4/15; Effective 1/1/16

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 14:

[OAR chapter 660, division 11](#), Public Facilities Planning

[OAR chapter 660, division 12](#), Transportation Planning

[OAR chapter 660, division 14](#), Newly Incorporated Cities, Annexations, Urban Development on Rural Lands

[OAR chapter 660, division 21](#), Urban Reserves (applies statewide except the Portland metropolitan area)

[OAR chapter 660, division 22](#), Unincorporated Communities

[OAR chapter 660, division 24](#), Urban Growth Boundaries

[OAR chapter 660, division 27](#), Urban and Rural Reserves in the Portland Metro Area

[OAR chapter 660, division 32](#), Population Forecasts

[OAR chapter 660, division 38](#), Simplified Urban Growth Boundary Method

Goal 15: Willamette River Greenway

OAR 660-015-0005



Goal

To protect, conserve, enhance and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway.

A. General

1. The qualities of the Willamette River Greenway shall be protected, conserved, enhanced and maintained consistent with the lawful uses present on December 6, 1975. Intensification of uses, changes in use or developments may be permitted after this date only when they are consistent with the Willamette Greenway Statute, this goal, the interim goals in ORS 215.515(1) and the statewide planning goals, as the case may be, and when such changes have been approved as provided in the Preliminary Greenway Plan or similar provisions in the completed plan as appropriate.
2. The Willamette Greenway Program shall be composed of cooperative local and state government plans for the protection, conservation, enhancement and maintenance of the Greenway, and of implementation measures including management through ordinances, rules, regulations, permits, grants as well as acquisition and development of property, etc. It shall also become a part of all other local and state plans and programs within and near the Greenway.
3. The Greenway Program shall include:
 - a. Boundaries within which special Greenway considerations shall be taken into account;
 - b. Management of uses on lands within and near the Greenway to maintain the qualities of the Greenway;
 - c. Acquisition of lands or interests in lands from a donor or willing seller or as otherwise provided by law in areas where the public's need can be met by public ownership.

B. Inventories and Data

Information and data shall be collected to determine the nature and extent of the resources, uses and rights associated directly with the Willamette River Greenway.

These inventories are for the purpose of determining which lands are suitable or necessary for inclusion within the Willamette River Greenway boundaries and to develop the plans and management and acquisition programs.

Each of the following items shall be inventoried¹ as it relates to the Greenway objectives:

1. All agricultural lands as provided in Goal 3. This includes all land currently in farm use as defined in ORS Chapter 215.203(2);
2. All current aggregate excavation and processing sites, and all known extractable aggregate sources;
3. All current public recreation sites, including public access points to the river and hunting and fishing areas;
4. Historical and archeological sites;
5. Timber resources;
6. Significant natural and scenic areas, and vegetative cover;
7. Fish and wildlife habitats;
8. Areas of annual flooding and flood plains;
9. Land currently committed to industrial, commercial and residential uses;
10. The ownership of property, including riparian rights;
11. Hydrological conditions;
12. Ecologically fragile areas;
13. Recreational needs as set forth in Goal 8;
14. Other uses of land and water in or near the Greenway;
15. Acquisition areas which include the identification of areas suitable for protection or preservation through public acquisition of lands or an interest in land. Such acquisition areas shall include the following:
 - a. Areas which may suitably be protected by scenic easements;

¹ When information on such items is not available through previous studies. Information will be maintained by the agencies for those portions of the plan for which they are responsible. This requirement shall not limit units of government from collecting information on other items.

- b. Scenic and recreational land for exclusive use of the public;
- c. Sites for the preservation and restoration of historic places;
- d. Public access corridors;
- e. Public parks;
- f. Ecologically fragile areas; and
- g. Other areas which are desirable for public acquisition may also be identified if the reasons for public acquisition for the Greenway are also identified.

C. Considerations and Requirements

The Oregon Department of Transportation (DOT) Greenway Plan, the portions of each city and county comprehensive plan within the Greenway, and the portions of plans and programs and implementation measures of all special districts, state and federal agencies within the Greenway shall be based on the following factors:

1. General Considerations and Requirements
 - a. Statutory requirements in ORS Chapter 390.010 to 390.220 and in ORS Chapter 390.310 to 390.368;
 - b. City, county and regional comprehensive plans adopted pursuant to ORS Chapter 197 for jurisdictions along the river;
 - c. Statewide planning goals and guidelines adopted pursuant to ORS Chapter 197 by LCDC;
 - d. Interim goals set forth in ORS Chapter 215.515(1).
2. Boundary Considerations and Requirements.² The temporary and preliminary Greenway boundaries shall be reviewed as to their appropriateness and refined as needed based on the information contained in the inventories. The refined boundaries shall include such lands along the Willamette River as are necessary to carry out the purpose and intent of the Willamette River Greenway through a coordinated management and acquisition program.

² See ORS Chapter 390.318(1) for specific statutory language. . . . "There shall be included within the boundaries of the Willamette River Greenway all lands situated within 150 feet from the ordinary low water line on each side of each channel of the Willamette River and such other lands along the Willamette River as the department and units of local government consider necessary for the development of such Greenway; however, the total area included within the boundaries of such Greenway shall not exceed, on the average, 320 acres per river mile along the Willamette River; however, for the purposes of computing the maximum acreage of lands within such Greenway, the acreage of lands situated on such islands and within state parks and recreation areas shall be excluded."

Within farm areas, consideration shall be given to the ability of agricultural land adjacent to the Willamette River Greenway to enhance and protect the Greenway.

3. Use Management Considerations and Requirements. Plans and implementation measures shall provide for the following:
 - a. Agricultural lands – The agricultural lands identified in the inventory shall be preserved and maintained as provided in Goal 3 as an effective means to carry out the purposes of the Greenway including those agricultural lands near the Greenway. Lands devoted to farm use which are not located in an exclusive farm use zone shall be allowed to continue in such farm use without restriction as provided in ORS 390.314(2)(c), ORS 390.332(4) and ORS 390.334(2);
 - b. Recreation –
 - (1) Local, regional and state recreational needs shall be provided for consistent with the carrying capacity of the land;
 - (2) Zoning provisions shall allow recreational uses on lands to the extent that such use would not substantially interfere with the long-term capacity of the land for farm use are defined in ORS 215.203;
 - (3) The possibility that public recreation use might disturb adjacent property shall be considered and minimized to the greatest extent practicable;
 - (4) The public parks established by section 8a of Chapter 558, 1973 Oregon Laws, shall be set forth on the appropriate comprehensive plans and zoning established which will permit their development, use and maintenance;
 - c. Access – Adequate public access to the river shall be provided for, with emphasis on urban and urbanizable areas;
 - d. Fish and wildlife habitat – Significant fish and wildlife habitats shall be protected;
 - e. Scenic qualities and views – Identified scenic qualities and viewpoints shall be preserved;
 - f. Protection and safety – The Willamette River Greenway Program shall provide for the maintenance of public safety and protection of public and private property, especially from vandalism and trespass in both rural and urban areas to the maximum extent practicable;
 - g. Vegetative fringe – The natural vegetative fringe along the River shall be enhanced and protected to the maximum extent practicable;
 - h. Timber resource – The partial harvest of timber shall be permitted beyond the vegetative fringes in areas not covered by a scenic easement when the harvest is consistent with an approved plan under the Forest Practices Act, or, if not

covered by the Forest Practices Act, then with an approved plan under the Greenway compatibility review provisions. Such plan shall insure that the natural scenic qualities of the Greenway will be maintained to the greatest extent practicable or restored within a brief period of time;

- i. Aggregate extraction – Extraction of known aggregate deposits may be permitted when compatible with the purposes of the Willamette River Greenway and when economically feasible, subject to compliance with ORS 541.605 to 541.695; ORS 517.750 to 517.900 and subject to compliance with local regulations designed to minimize adverse effects on water quality, fish and wildlife, vegetation, bank stabilization, streamflow, visual quality, noise, safety and to guarantee necessary reclamation;
 - j. Development away from river – Developments shall be directed away from the river to the greatest possible degree; provided, however, lands committed to urban uses within the Greenway shall be permitted to continue as urban uses, including port, industrial, commercial and residential uses, uses pertaining to navigational requirements, water and land access needs and related facilities;
 - k. Greenway setback – A setback line will be established to keep structures separated from the river in order to protect, maintain, preserve and enhance the natural, scenic, historic and recreational qualities of the Willamette River Greenway, as identified in the Greenway Inventories. The setback line shall not apply to water-related or water-dependent uses.
4. Areas to be Acquired – Considerations and Requirements. Areas to be acquired must:
- a. Have potential to serve the purposes of the Greenway;
 - b. To the maximum extent practicable, be consistent with non-interference or non-interruption of farm uses as defined in ORS Chapter 215.203(2);
 - c. Be suitable for permitting the enforcement of existing statutes relating to trespass and vandalism along the Greenway, and be suitable for allowing maintenance of the lands or interests acquired.

D. DOT Greenway Plan

The DOT will prepare and keep current, through appropriate revisions, a Greenway Plan setting forth the state interests in the Greenway. The plan will show:

1. The boundaries of the Willamette River Greenway;
2. The boundaries of the areas in which interests in property may be acquired. These shall be depicted clearly on maps or photographs together with the nature of the acquisition such as fee title or scenic easement; the general public purposes of each such area, and the conditions under which such acquisition may occur.

3. Use Intensity Classifications for the areas acquired by the State for Greenway purposes; and
4. The locations of public access, either already existing or to be acquired.

The DOT plan or revision thereto will be reviewed by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) as provided in ORS 390.322. When the Commission has determined that the revision is consistent with the statutes and this goal it shall approve the plan for recording.

E. Comprehensive Plans of Cities and Counties

Each city and county in which the Willamette River Greenway is located, shall incorporate the portions of the approved DOT Greenway Plan in its comprehensive plan and implementing ordinances and other implementation measures.

1. **Boundaries:** Boundaries of the approved Willamette River Greenway shall be shown on every comprehensive plan.
2. **Uses:** Each comprehensive plan shall designate the uses to be permitted for the rural and urban areas of each jurisdiction which uses shall be consistent with the approved DOT Greenway Plan, the Greenway Statutes and this Goal.
3. **Acquisition Areas:** Each comprehensive plan shall designate areas identified for possible public acquisition and the conditions under which such acquisition may occur as set forth in the approved DOT Willamette Greenway Plan and any other area which the city or county intends to acquire.

F. Implementation Measures

Implementation of the Greenway Program shall occur through the cooperative efforts of state and local units of government and shall be consistent with the approved DOT Greenway Plan and the city and county comprehensive plans, the goals and appropriate statutes.

1. **Boundaries:** Willamette River Greenway boundaries shall be shown on city and county zoning maps and referred to in the zoning ordinance and the subdivision ordinance.
2. **Uses:** Measures for managing uses within the Greenway shall include at least:
 - a. Exclusive farm use zoning of all agricultural land within and adjacent to the Greenway;
 - b. Flood plain zoning of all areas subject to flooding;
 - c. Open space zoning (see ORS Chapter 308.740) of all open space areas; and

- d. Provisions for the use management considerations and requirements set forth in C 3. of this Goal.
3. Greenway Compatibility Review: Cities and counties shall establish provisions by ordinance for the review of intensifications, changes of use or developments to insure their compatibility with the Willamette River Greenway. Such ordinances shall include the matters in **a** through **e** below:
 - a. The establishment of Greenway compatibility review boundaries adjacent to the river within which review of development shall take place. Such boundaries in urban areas shall be not less than 150 feet from the ordinary low water line of the Willamette River; in rural areas such boundaries shall include all lands within the boundaries of the Willamette River Greenway;
 - b. The review of intensification, changes of use and developments as authorized by the Comprehensive Plan and zoning ordinance to insure their compatibility with the Greenway statutes and to insure that the best possible appearance, landscaping and public access are provided. Such review shall include the following findings, that to the greatest possible degree:
 - (1) The intensification, change of use or development will provide the maximum possible landscaped area, open space or vegetation between the activity and the river;
 - (2) Necessary public access will be provided to and along the river by appropriate legal means;
 - c. Provision is made for at least one public hearing on each application to allow any interested person an opportunity to speak;
 - d. Provision is made for giving notice of such hearing at least to owners of record of contiguous property and to any individual or groups requesting notice; and
 - e. Provision is made to allow the imposing of conditions on the permit to carry out the purpose and intent of the Willamette River Greenway Statutes.
 - f. As an alternative to the review procedures in subparagraphs 3(a) to 3(e), a city or county governing body may prepare and adopt, after public hearing and notice thereof to DOT, a design plan and administrative review procedure for a portion of the Greenway. Such design plan must provide for findings equivalent to those required in subparagraph 3(b)(1) and (2) of paragraph F so as to insure compatibility with the Greenway of proposed intensification, changes of use or developments. If this alternative procedure is adopted and approved by DOT and LCDC, a hearing will not be required on each individual application.

G. Notice of Proposed Intensification, Change of Use or Development

Government agencies, including cities, counties, state agencies, federal agencies, special districts, etc., shall not authorize or allow intensification, change of use or development on lands within the boundaries of the Willamette River Greenway compatibility review area established by cities and counties as required by paragraph F 3.a. without first giving written notice to the DOT by immediately forwarding a copy of any application by certified mail – return receipt requested. Notice of the action taken by federal, state, city, county, and special districts on an application shall be furnished to DOT.

H. Agency Jurisdiction

Nothing in this order is intended to interfere with the duties, powers and responsibilities vested by statute in agencies to control or regulate activities on lands or waters within the boundaries of the Greenway so long as the exercise of the authority is consistent with the legislative policy set forth in ORS 390.310 to 390.368 and the applicable statewide planning goal for the Willamette River Greenway, as the case may be. An agency receiving an application for a permit to conduct an activity on lands or waters within the Greenway shall immediately forward a copy of such request to the Department of Transportation.

I. DOT Scenic Easements

Nothing in this Goal is intended to alter the authority of DOT to acquire property or a scenic easement therein as set forth in ORS 390.310 to 390.368.

J. Trespass by Public

Nothing in this Goal is intended to authorize public use of private property. Public use of private property is a trespass unless appropriate easements and access have been acquired in allowance with law to authorize such use.

K. Definitions for Willamette River Greenway Goal

1. **Change of Use** means making a different use of the land or water than that which existed on December 6, 1975. It includes a change which requires construction, alterations of the land, water or other areas outside of existing buildings or structures and which substantially alters or affects the land or water. It does not include a change of use of a building or other structure which does not substantially alter or affect the land or water upon which it is situated. Change of use shall not include the completion of a structure for which a valid permit had been issued as of December 6, 1975 and under which permit substantial construction has been undertaken by July 1, 1976. The sale of property is not in itself considered to be a change of use. An existing open storage area shall be considered to be the same as a building.

Landscaping, construction of driveways, modifications of existing structures, or the construction or placement of such subsidiary structures or facilities as are usual and necessary to the use and enjoyment of existing improvements shall not be considered a change of use for the purposes of this Goal.

2. ***Lands Committed to Urban Use*** means those lands upon which the economic, developmental and locational factors have, when considered together, made the use of the property for other than urban purposes inappropriate. Economic, developmental and locational factors include such matters as ports, industrial, commercial, residential or recreational uses of property; the effect these existing uses have on properties in their vicinity, previous public decisions regarding the land in question, as contained in ordinances and such plans as the Lower Willamette River Management Plan, the city or county comprehensive plans and similar public actions.
3. ***Intensification*** means any additions which increase or expand the area or amount of an existing use, or the level of activity. Remodeling of the exterior of a structure not excluded below is an intensification when it will substantially alter the appearance of the structure. Intensification shall not include the completion of a structure for which a valid permit was issued as of December 6, 1975 and under which permit substantial construction has been undertaken by July 1, 1976. Maintenance and repair usual and necessary for the continuance of an existing use is not an intensification of use. Reasonable emergency procedures necessary for the safety or the protection of property are not an intensification of use. Residential use of lands within the Greenway includes the practices and activities customarily related to the use and enjoyment of one's home. Landscaping, construction of driveways, modification of existing structures or construction or placement of such subsidiary structures or facilities adjacent to the residence as are usual and necessary to such use and enjoyment shall not be considered an intensification for the purposes of this Goal. Seasonal increases in gravel operations shall not be considered an intensification of use.

Original Adoption: 12/6/75; Effective: 12/24/75

Amended: 12/4/80; Effective: 12/17/80

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Amended 3/21/08; Effective: 4/18/08

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 15:

[OAR chapter 660, division 20](#), Willamette River Greenway Plan

Goal 16: Estuarine Resources

OAR 660-0150010(1)



Goal

To recognize and protect the unique environmental, economic and social values of each estuary and associated wetlands; and

To protect, maintain, where appropriate develop, and where appropriate restore the long-term environmental, economic, and social values, diversity and benefits of Oregon's estuaries.

Comprehensive management programs to achieve these objectives shall be developed by appropriate local, state, and federal agencies for all estuaries.

To assure diversity among the estuaries of the State, by June 15, 1977, LCDC with the cooperation and participation of local governments, special districts, and state and federal agencies shall classify the Oregon estuaries to specify the most intensive level of development or alteration which may be allowed to occur within each estuary. After completion for all estuaries of the inventories and initial planning efforts, including identification of needs and potential conflicts among needs and goals and upon request of any coastal jurisdiction, the Commission will review the overall Oregon Estuary Classification.

Comprehensive plans and activities for each estuary shall provide for appropriate uses (including preservation) with as much diversity as is consistent with the overall Oregon Estuary Classification, as well as with the biological, economic, recreational, and aesthetic benefits of the estuary. Estuary plans and activities shall protect the estuarine ecosystem, including its natural biological productivity, habitat, diversity, unique features and water quality.

The general priorities (from highest to lowest) for management and use of estuarine resources as implemented through the management unit designation and permissible use requirements listed below shall be:

- (1) Uses which maintain the integrity of the estuarine ecosystem;
- (2) Water-dependent uses requiring estuarine location, as consistent with the overall Oregon Estuary Classification;
- (3) Water-related uses which do not degrade or reduce the natural estuarine resources and values;

- (4) Non-dependent, nonrelated uses which do not alter, reduce or degrade estuarine resources and values.

Inventory Requirements

Inventories shall be conducted to provide information necessary for designating estuary uses and policies. These inventories shall provide information on the nature, location, and extent of physical, biological, social, and economic resources in sufficient detail to establish a sound basis for estuarine management and to enable the identification of areas for preservation and areas of exceptional potential for development.

State and federal agencies shall assist in the inventories of estuarine resources. The Department of Land Conservation and Development, with assistance from local government, state and federal agencies, shall establish common inventory standards and techniques, so that inventory data collected by different agencies or units of government, or data between estuaries, will be comparable.

Comprehensive Plan Requirements

Based upon inventories, the limits imposed by the overall Oregon Estuary Classification, and needs identified in the planning process, comprehensive plans for coastal areas shall:

- (1) Identify each estuarine area;
- (2) Describe and maintain the diversity of important and unique environmental, economic and social features within the estuary;
- (3) Classify the estuary into management units; and
- (4) Establish policies and use priorities for each management unit using the standards and procedures set forth below.
- (5) Consider and describe in the plan the potential cumulative impacts of the alterations and development activities envisioned. Such a description may be general but shall be based on the best available information and projections.

Management Units

Diverse resources, values, and benefits shall be maintained by classifying the estuary into distinct water use management units. When classifying estuarine areas into management units, the following shall be considered in addition to the inventories:

- (1) Adjacent upland characteristics and existing land uses;
- (2) Compatibility with adjacent uses;
- (3) Energy costs and benefits; and

- (4) The extent to which the limited water surface area of the estuary shall be committed to different surface uses.

As a minimum, the following kinds of management units shall be established:

- (1) Natural – in all estuaries, areas shall be designated to assure the protection of significant fish and wildlife habitats, of continued biological productivity within the estuary, and of scientific, research, and education needs. These shall be managed to preserve the natural resources in recognition of dynamic, natural, geological, and evolutionary processes. Such areas shall include, at a minimum, all major tracts of salt marsh, tide flats, and seagrass and algae beds.

Permissible uses in natural management units shall include the following:

- (a) undeveloped low-intensity, water-dependent recreation;
- (b) research and educational observations;
- (c) navigation aids, such as beacons and buoys;
- (d) protection of habitat, nutrient, fish, wildlife and aesthetic resources;
- (e) passive restoration measures;
- (f) dredging necessary for on-site maintenance of existing functional tidegates and associated drainage channels and bridge crossing support structures;
- (g) riprap for protection of uses existing as of October 7, 1977, unique natural resources, historical and archeological value, and public facilities; and
- (h) bridge crossings.

Where consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the purposes of this management unit the following uses may be allowed:

- (a) aquaculture which does not involve dredge or fill or other estuarine alteration other than incidental dredging for harvest of benthic species or removable in-water structures such as stakes or racks;
- (b) communication facilities;
- (c) active restoration of fish and wildlife habitat or water quality and estuarine enhancement;
- (d) boat ramps for public use where no dredging or fill for navigational access is needed; and
- (e) pipelines, cables and utility crossings, including incidental dredging necessary for their installation.

- (f) installation of tidegates in existing functional dikes.
- (g) temporary alterations.
- (h) bridge crossing support structures and dredging necessary for their installation.

A use or activity is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area when either the impacts of the use on estuarine species, habitats, biological productivity and water quality are not significant or that the resources of the area are able to assimilate the use and activity and their effects and continue to function in a manner to protect significant wildlife habitats, natural biological productivity, and values for scientific research and education.

- (2) Conservation – In all estuaries, except those in the overall Oregon Estuary Classification which are classed for preservation, areas shall be designated for long-term uses of renewable resources that do not require major alteration of the estuary, except for the purpose of restoration. These areas shall be managed to conserve the natural resources and benefits. These shall include areas needed for maintenance and enhancement of biological productivity, recreational and aesthetic uses, and aquaculture. They shall include tracts of significant habitat smaller or of less biological importance than those in (1) above, and recreational or commercial oyster and clam beds not included in (1) above. Areas that are partially altered and adjacent to existing development of moderate intensity which do not possess the resource characteristics of natural or development units shall also be included in this classification.

Permissible uses in conservation management units shall be all uses listed in (1) above except temporary alterations.

Where consistent with the resource capabilities of the area and the purposes of this management unit the following uses may be allowed:

- (a) High-intensity water-dependent recreation, including boat ramps, marinas and new dredging for boat ramps and marinas;
- (b) Minor navigational improvements;
- (c) Mining and mineral extraction, including dredging necessary for mineral extraction;
- (d) Other water dependent uses requiring occupation of water surface area by means other than dredge or fill;
- (e) Aquaculture requiring dredge or fill or other alteration of the estuary;
- (f) Active restoration for purposes other than those listed in 1(d);
- (g) Temporary alterations.

A use or activity is consistent with the resource capabilities of the area when either the impacts of the use on estuarine species, habitats, biological productivity, and water quality are not significant or that the resources of the area are able to assimilate the use and activity and their effects and continue to function in a manner which conserves long-term renewable resources, natural biologic productivity, recreational and aesthetic values and aquaculture.

- (3) Development – in estuaries classified in the overall Oregon Estuary Classification for more intense development or alteration, areas shall be designated to provide for navigation and other identified needs for public, commercial, and industrial water-dependent uses, consistent with the level of development or alteration allowed by the overall Oregon Estuary Classification. Such areas shall include deep-water areas adjacent or in proximity to the shoreline, navigation channels, subtidal areas for in-water disposal of dredged material and areas of minimal biological significance needed for uses requiring alterations of the estuary not included in (1) and (2) above.

Permissible uses in areas managed for water-dependent activities shall be navigation and water-dependent commercial and industrial uses.

As appropriate the following uses shall also be permissible in development management units:

- (a) Dredge or fill, as allowed elsewhere in the goal;
- (b) Navigation and water-dependent commercial enterprises and activities;
- (c) Water transport channels where dredging may be necessary;
- (d) Flow-lane disposal of dredged material monitored to assure that estuarine sedimentation is consistent with the resource capabilities and purposes of affected natural and conservation management units;
- (e) Water storage areas where needed for products used in or resulting from industry, commerce, and recreation;
- (f) Marinas.

Where consistent with the purposes of this management unit and adjacent shorelands designated especially suited for water-dependent uses or designated for waterfront redevelopment, water-related and nondependent, nonrelated uses not requiring dredge or fill; mining and mineral extraction; and activities identified in (1) and (2) above shall also be appropriate.

In designating areas for these uses, local governments shall consider the potential for using upland sites to reduce or limit the commitment of the estuarine surface area for surface uses.

Implementation Requirements

- (1) Unless fully addressed during the development and adoption of comprehensive plans, actions which would potentially alter the estuarine ecosystem shall be preceded by a clear presentation of the impacts of the proposed alteration. Such activities include dredging, fill, in-water structures, riprap, log storage, application of pesticides and herbicides, water intake or withdrawal and effluent discharge, flow-lane disposal of dredged material, and other activities which could affect the estuary's physical processes or biological resources.

The impact assessment need not be lengthy or complex, but it should enable reviewers to gain a clear understanding of the impacts to be expected. It shall include information on:

- (a) The type and extent of alterations expected;
 - (b) The type of resource(s) affected;
 - (c) The expected extent of impacts of the proposed alteration on water quality and other physical characteristics of the estuary, living resources, recreation and aesthetic use, navigation and other existing and potential uses of the estuary; and
 - (d) The methods which could be employed to avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
- (2) Dredging and/or filling shall be allowed only:
 - (a) If required for navigation or other water-dependent uses that require an estuarine location or if specifically allowed by the applicable management unit requirements of this goal; and
 - (b) If a need (i.e., a substantial public benefit) is demonstrated and the use or alteration does not unreasonably interfere with public trust rights; and
 - (c) If no feasible alternative upland locations exist; and,
 - (d) If adverse impacts are minimized.

Other uses and activities which could alter the estuary shall only be allowed if the requirements in (b), (c), and (d) are met. All or portions of these requirements may be applied at the time of plan development for actions identified in the plan. Otherwise, they shall be applied at the time of permit review.

- (3) State and federal agencies shall review, revise, and implement their plans, action, and management authorities to maintain water quality and minimize man-induced sedimentation in estuaries. Local government shall recognize these authorities in managing lands rather than developing new or duplicatory management techniques or controls.

Existing programs which shall be utilized include:

- (a) The Oregon Forest Practices Act and Administrative Rules, for forest lands as defined in ORS 527.610-527.730 and 527.990 and the Forest Lands Goal;
 - (b) The programs of the Soil and Water Conservation Commission and local districts and the Soil Conservation Service, for Agricultural Lands Goal;
 - (c) The nonpoint source discharge water quality program administered by the Department of Environmental Quality under Section 208 of the Federal Water Quality Act as amended in 1972 (PL 92-500); and
 - (d) The Fill and Removal Permit Program administered by the Division of State Lands under ORS 541.605 – 541.665.
- (4) The State Water Policy Review Board, assisted by the staff of the Oregon Department of Water Resources, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the Division of State Lands, and the U.S. Geological Survey, shall consider establishing minimum fresh-water flow rates and standards so that resources and uses of the estuary, including navigation, fish and wildlife characteristics, and recreation will be maintained.
- (5) When dredge or fill activities are permitted in intertidal or tidal marsh areas, their effects shall be mitigated by creation, restoration or enhancement of another area to ensure that the integrity of the estuarine ecosystem is maintained. Comprehensive plans shall designate and protect specific sites for mitigation which generally correspond to the types and quantity of intertidal area proposed for dredging or filling, or make finding demonstrating that it is not possible to do so.
- (6) Local government and state and federal agencies shall develop comprehensive programs, including specific sites and procedures for disposal and stockpiling of dredged materials. These programs shall encourage the disposal of dredged material in uplands or ocean waters, and shall permit disposal in estuary waters only where such disposal will clearly be consistent with the objectives of this goal and state and federal law. Dredged material shall not be disposed in intertidal or tidal marsh estuarine areas unless part of an approved fill project.
- (7) Local government and state and federal agencies shall act to restrict the proliferation of individual single-purpose docks and piers by encouraging community facilities common to several uses and interests. The size and shape of a dock or pier shall be limited to that required for the intended use. Alternatives to docks and piers, such as mooring buoys, dryland storage and launching ramps shall be investigated and considered.
- (8) State and federal agencies shall assist local government in identifying areas for restoration. Restoration is appropriate in areas where activities have adversely affected some aspect of the estuarine system, and where it would contribute to a greater achievement of the objective of this goal. Appropriate sites include areas of

heavy erosion or sedimentation, degraded fish and wildlife habitat, anadromous fish spawning areas, abandoned diked estuarine marsh areas, and areas where water quality restricts the use of estuarine waters for fish and shellfish harvest and production, or for human recreation.

- (9) State agencies with planning, permit, or review authorities affected by this goal shall review their procedures and standards to assure that the objectives and requirements of the goal are fully addressed. In estuarine areas the following authorities are of special concern:

Division of State Lands

Fill and Removal Law ORS 541.605–541.665

Mineral Resources ORS 273.551; ORS 273.775–273.780

Submersible and Submerged Lands ORS 274.005–274.940

Economic Development Department

Ports Planning ORS 777.835

Water Resources Department

Appropriation of Water ORS 537.010–537.990; ORS 543.010–543.620

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

Mineral Extraction Oil and Gas Drilling ORS 520.005– ORS 520.095

Department of Forestry

Forest Practices Act ORS 527.610–527.730

Department of Energy

Regulation of Thermal Power and Nuclear Installation ORS 469.300–469.570

Department of Environmental Quality

Water Quality ORS 468.700-468.775

Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems ORS 454.010–454.755

Guidelines

The requirements of the Estuarine Resources goal should be addressed with the same consideration applied to previously adopted goals and guidelines. The planning process described in the Land Use Planning Goal (Goal 2), including the exceptions provisions described in Goal 2, applies to estuarine areas and implementation of the Estuarine Resources Goal.

Because of the strong relationship between estuaries and adjacent coastal shorelands, the inventories and planning requirements for these resources should be closely coordinated. These inventories and plans should also be fully coordinated with the requirements in other state planning goals, especially the Goals for Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources; Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality; Recreational Needs; Transportation; and Economy of the State.

A. Inventories

In detail appropriate to the level of development or alteration proposed, the inventories for estuarine features should include:

1. Physical characteristics

- a. Size, shape, surface area, and contour, including water depths;
- b. Water characteristics including, but not limited to, salinity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen. Data should reflect average and extreme values for the months of March, June, September, and December as a minimum; and
- c. Substrate mapping showing location and extent of rock, gravel, sand, and mud.

2. Biological characteristics

Location, Description, and Extent of:

- a. The common species of benthic (living in or on bottom) flora and fauna;
- b. The fish and wildlife species, including part-time residents;
- c. The important resting, feeding, and nesting areas for migrating and resident shore birds, wading birds and wildlife;
- d. The areas important for recreational fishing and hunting, including areas used for clam digging and crabbing;
- e. Estuarine wetlands;
- f. Fish and shellfish spawning areas;
- g. Significant natural areas; and
- h. Areas presently in commercial aquaculture.

3. Social and economic characteristics

Location, Description, and Extent of:

- a. The importance of the estuary to the economy of the area;
- b. Existing land uses surrounding the estuary;
- c. Man-made alterations of the natural estuarine system;
- d. Water-dependent industrial and/or commercial enterprises;

- e. Public access;
- f. Historical or archaeological sites associated with the estuary; and
- g. Existing transportation systems.

B. Historic, Unique, and Scenic Waterfront Communities

Local government comprehensive plans should encourage the maintenance and enhancement of historic, unique, and scenic waterfront communities, allowing for nonwater-dependent uses as appropriate in keeping with such communities.

C. Transportation

Local governments and state and federal agencies should closely coordinate and integrate navigation and port needs with shoreland and upland transportation facilities and the requirements of the Transportation Goal. The cumulative effects of such plans and facilities on the estuarine resources and values should be considered.

D. Temporary Alterations

The provision for temporary alterations in the Goal is intended to allow alterations to areas and resources that the Goal otherwise requires to be preserved or conserved. This exemption is limited to alterations in support of uses permitted by the Goal; it is not intended to allow uses which are not otherwise permitted by the Goal.

Application of the resource capabilities test to temporary alterations should ensure:

1. That the short-term damage to resources is consistent with resource capabilities of the area, and
2. That the area and affected resources can be restored to their original condition.

Original Adoption: 12/18/76; Effective: 6/7/77

Amended: 10/11/84; Effective: 10/19/84

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 16:

[OAR chapter 660, division 17](#), Classifying Oregon Estuaries

[OAR chapter 660, division 35](#), Federal Consistency

Goal 17: Coastal Shorelands

OAR 660-015-0010(2)



Goal

To conserve, protect, where appropriate, develop and where appropriate restore the resources and benefits of all coastal shorelands, recognizing their value for protection and maintenance of water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, water dependent uses, economic resources and recreation and aesthetics. The management of these shoreland areas shall be compatible with the characteristics of the adjacent coastal waters; and

To reduce the hazard to human life and property, and the adverse effects upon water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, resulting from the use and enjoyment of Oregon's coastal shorelands.

Programs to achieve these objectives shall be developed by local, state, and federal agencies having jurisdiction over coastal shorelands.

Land use plans, implementing actions and permit reviews shall include consideration of the critical relationships between coastal shorelands and resources of coastal waters, and of the geologic and hydrologic hazards associated with coastal shorelands. Local, state and federal agencies shall within the limit of their authorities maintain the diverse environmental, economic, and social values of coastal shorelands and water quality in coastal waters. Within those limits, they shall also minimize man-induced sedimentation in estuaries, near shore ocean waters, and coastal lakes.

General priorities for the overall use of coastal shorelands (from highest to lowest) shall be to:

1. Promote uses which maintain the integrity of estuaries and coastal waters;
2. Provide for water-dependent uses;
3. Provide for water-related uses;
4. Provide for nondependent, nonrelated uses which retain flexibility of future use and do not prematurely or inalterably commit shorelands to more intensive uses;
5. Provide for development including nondependent, nonrelated uses, in urban areas compatible with existing or committed uses;

6. Permit nondependent nonrelated uses which cause a permanent or long-term change in the features of coastal shorelands only upon a demonstration of public need.

INVENTORY REQUIREMENTS

Inventories shall be conducted to provide information necessary for identifying coastal shorelands and designating uses and policies. These inventories shall provide information on the nature, location, and extent of geologic and hydrologic hazards and shoreland values, including fish and wildlife habitat, water-dependent uses, economic resources, recreational uses, and aesthetics in sufficient detail to establish a sound basis for land and water use management.

The inventory requirements shall be applied within an area known as a coastal shorelands planning area. This planning area is not an area within which development or use is prohibited. It is an area for inventory, study, and initial planning for development and use to meet the Coastal Shorelands Goal.

The planning area shall be defined by the following:

1. All lands west of the Oregon Coast Highway as described in ORS 366.235, except that:
 - a. In Tillamook County, only the lands west of a line formed by connecting the western boundaries of the following described roadways: Brooten Road (County Road 887) northerly from its junction with the Oregon Coast Highway to Pacific City, McPhillips Drive (County Road 915) northerly from Pacific City to its junction with Sandlake Road (County Road 871), Sandlake–Cape Lookout Road (County Road 871) northerly to its junction with Cape Lookout Park, Netarts Bay Drive (County Road 665) northerly from its junction with the Sandlake–Cape Lookout Road (County Road 871) to its junction at Netarts with State Highway 131, and northerly along State Highway 131 to its junction with the Oregon Coast Highway near Tillamook.
 - b. In Coos County, only the lands west of a line formed by connecting the western boundaries of the following described roadways: Oregon State 240, Cape Arago Secondary (FAS 263) southerly from its junction with the Oregon Coast Highway to Charleston; Seven Devils Road (County Road 33) southerly from its junction with Oregon State 240 (FAS 263) to its junction with the Oregon Coast Highway, near Bandon; and
2. All lands within an area defined by a line measured horizontally
 - a. 1,000 feet from the shoreline of estuaries; and
 - b. 500 feet from the shoreline of coastal lakes.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Based upon inventories, comprehensive plans for coastal areas adjacent to the ocean, estuaries, or coastal lakes shall:

1. Identify coastal shorelands;
2. Establish policies and uses of coastal shorelands in accordance with standards set forth below:

Identification of Coastal Shorelands

Lands contiguous with the ocean, estuaries, and coastal lakes shall be identified as coastal shorelands. The extent of shorelands shall include at least:

1. Areas subject to ocean flooding and lands within 100 feet of the ocean shore or within 50 feet of an estuary or a coastal lake;
2. Adjacent areas of geologic instability where the geologic instability is related to or will impact a coastal water body;
3. Natural or man-made riparian resources, especially vegetation necessary to stabilize the shoreline and to maintain water quality and temperature necessary for the maintenance of fish habitat and spawning areas;
4. Areas of significant shoreland and wetland biological habitats whose habitat quality is primarily derived from or related to the association with coastal water areas;
5. Areas necessary for water dependent and water related uses, including areas of recreational importance which utilize coastal water or riparian resources, areas appropriate for navigation and port facilities, dredge material disposal and mitigation sites, and areas having characteristics suitable for aquaculture;
6. Areas of exceptional aesthetic or scenic quality, where the quality is primarily derived from or related to the association with coastal water areas; and
7. Coastal headlands.

Coastal Shoreland Uses

1. Major marshes, significant wildlife habitat, coastal headlands, and exceptional aesthetic resources inventoried in the Identification Section, shall be protected. Uses in these areas shall be consistent with protection of natural values. Such uses may include propagation and selective harvesting of forest products consistent with the Oregon Forest Practices Act, grazing, harvesting, wild crops, and low intensity water-dependent recreation.

2. Water-Dependent Shorelands.

Location. Shorelands in the following areas that are suitable for water-dependent uses shall be protected for water-dependent recreational, commercial and industrial uses:

- a. urban or urbanizable areas;
- b. rural areas built upon or irrevocably committed to non-resource use; and
- c. any unincorporated community subject to OAR Chapter 660, Division 022 (Unincorporated Communities).

Minimum Acreage. Within each estuary, the minimum amount of shorelands to be protected shall be equivalent to the following combination of factors as they may exist:

- a. Acreage of estuarine shorelands that are currently being used for water-dependent uses; and
- b. Acreage of estuarine shorelands that at any time were used for water-dependent uses and still possess structures or facilities that provide or provided water-dependent uses with access to the adjacent coastal water body. Examples of such facilities or structures that provide water-dependent access would be wharves, piers, docks, mooring piling, boat ramps, water intake or discharge structures, or navigational aids.

Suitability. Any shoreland area within the estuary may be designated to provide the minimum amount of protected shorelands. However, any such designated shoreland area shall be suitable for water dependent uses. At a minimum, such water-dependent shoreland areas shall possess, or be capable of possessing, structures or facilities that provide water-dependent uses with physical access to the adjacent coastal water body. Such designations shall comply with applicable Statewide Planning Goals.

Permissible Nonwater-Dependent Uses. Other uses which may be permitted in these areas are temporary uses which involve minimal capital investment and no permanent structures, or a use in conjunction with and incidental and subordinate to a water-dependent use.

Applicability. Local cities and counties are not mandated by this requirement to make changes to their acknowledged local comprehensive plans or land use regulations for existing water-dependent shorelands. However, if a local government chooses to revise the boundary of or allowed uses of a designated water-dependent shoreland site, then this requirement shall apply.

3. Local governments shall determine whether there are any existing, developed commercial/industrial waterfront areas which are suitable for redevelopment which

are not designated as especially suited for water-dependent uses. Plans shall be prepared for these areas which allow for a mix of water-dependent uses. Plans shall be prepared for these areas which allow for a mix of water-dependent, water-related, and water oriented nondependent uses and shall provide for public access to the shoreline.

4. Shorelands in rural areas other than those built upon or irrevocably committed to nonresource use and those designated in (1) above shall be used as appropriate for:
 - a. farm uses as provided in ORS Chapter 215;
 - b. propagation and harvesting of forest products consistent with the Oregon Forest Practices Act;
 - c. private and public water-dependent recreation developments;
 - d. aquaculture;
 - e. water-dependent commercial and industrial uses, water-related uses and other uses only upon a finding by the county that such uses satisfy a need which cannot be accommodated on uplands or in urban and urbanizable areas or in rural areas built upon or irrevocably committed to non-resource use.

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

1. The Oregon Department of Forestry shall recognize the unique and special values provided by coastal shorelands when developing standards and policies to regulate uses of forest lands within coastal shorelands. With other state and federal agencies, the Department of Forestry shall develop forest management practices and policies including, where necessary, amendments to the FPA rules and programs which protect and maintain the special shoreland values and forest uses especially for natural shorelands and riparian vegetation.
2. Local government, with assistance from state and federal agencies, shall identify coastal shoreland areas which may be used to fulfill the mitigation requirement of the Estuarine Resources Goal. These areas shall be protected from new uses and activities which would prevent their ultimate restoration or addition to the estuarine ecosystem.
3. Coastal shorelands identified under the Estuarine Resources Goal for dredged material disposal shall be protected from new uses and activities which would prevent their ultimate use for dredged material disposal.
4. Because of the importance of the vegetative fringe adjacent to coastal waters to water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, recreational use and aesthetic resources, riparian vegetation shall be maintained; and where appropriate, restored and enhanced, consistent with water-dependent uses.

5. Land-use management practices and non-structural solutions to problems of erosion and flooding shall be preferred to structural solutions. Where shown to be necessary, water and erosion control structures, such as jetties, bulkheads, seawalls, and similar protective structures; and fill, whether located in the waterways or on shorelands above ordinary high water mark, shall be designed to minimize adverse impacts on water currents, erosion, and accretion patterns.
6. Local government in coordination with the Parks and Recreation Division shall develop and implement a program to provide increased public access. Existing public ownerships, rights of way, and similar public easements in coastal shorelands which provide access to or along coastal waters shall be retained or replaced if sold, exchanged or transferred. Rights of way may be vacated to permit redevelopment of shoreland areas provided public access across the affected site is retained.

Guidelines

The requirements for the Coastal Shorelands Goal should be addressed with the same consideration applied to previously adopted goals and guidelines. The planning process described in the Land Use Planning Goal (Goal 2), including the exceptions provisions described in Goal 2, applies to coastal shoreland areas and implementation of the Coastal Shorelands Goal.

Because of the strong relation of estuarine shorelands to adjacent estuaries, the inventory and planning requirements for estuaries and estuarine shorelands should also be fully coordinated. Coastal shoreland inventories and planning should also be fully coordinated with those required in other statewide planning goals, supplementing them where necessary. Of special importance are the plan requirements of the Goals for Agricultural Lands; Forest Lands; Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources; Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality; Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards; Recreational Needs; and Economy of the State.

A. Inventories

In coastal shoreland areas the following inventory needs should be reviewed. The level of detail of information needed will differ depending on the development or alteration proposed and the degree of conflict over the potential designation.

1. Hazard areas, including at least:
 - a. Areas the use of which may result in significant hydraulic alteration of other lands or water bodies;
 - b. Areas of geological instability in, or adjacent to shorelines; and
 - c. The 100-year floodplain.

2. Existing land uses and ownership patterns, economic resources, development needs, public facilities, topography, hydrography, and similar information affecting shorelands;
3. Areas of aesthetic and scenic importance;
4. Coastal shoreland and wetland biological habitats which are dependent upon the adjacent water body, plus other coastal shoreland and adjacent aquatic areas of biological importance (feeding grounds, nesting sites, areas of high productivity, etc.) natural areas and fish and wildlife habitats;
5. Areas of recreational importance;
6. Areas of vegetative cover which are riparian in nature or which function to maintain water quality and to stabilize the shoreline;
7. Sedimentation sources;
8. Areas of present public access and recreational use;
9. The location of archaeological and historical sites; and
10. Coastal headlands.

B. Floodplain

In the development of comprehensive plans, the management of uses and development in floodplain areas should be expanded beyond the minimal considerations necessary to comply with the National Flood Insurance Program and the requirements of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. Communities may wish to distinguish between the floodway and floodfringe in developing coastal shoreland plans; development in the floodway should be more strictly controlled. Government projects in coastal shorelands should be examined for their impact on flooding, potential flood damage, and effect on growth patterns in the floodplain. Nonwater-dependent emergency service structures (such as hospitals, police, and fire stations) should not be constructed in the floodplain. Although they may be flood-proofed, access and egress may be prevented during a flood emergency.

C. Open Space, Natural Areas and Aesthetic Resources, and Recreation

Coastal shorelands provide many areas of unique or exceptional value and benefit for open space, natural areas, and aesthetic and recreational use. The requirements of the Goals for Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources (Goal 5) and Recreational Needs (Goal 8) should be carefully coordinated with the coastal shoreland planning effort. The plan should provide for appropriate public access to and recreational use of coastal waters. Public access through and the use of private property shall require the consent of the owner and is a trespass unless appropriate easements and access have been acquired in accordance with law.

D. Development Needs

In coordination with planning for the Estuarine Resources Goal, coastal shoreland plans should designate appropriate sites for water-dependent activities, and for dredged material disposal.

Historic, unique, and scenic waterfront communities should be maintained and enhanced, allowing for nonwater-dependent uses as appropriate in keeping with such communities.

E. Transportation

The requirements of the Transportation Goal should be closely coordinated with the Coastal Shorelands Goal. Coastal transportation systems frequently utilize shoreland areas and may significantly affect the resources and values of coastal shorelands and adjacent waters; they should allow appropriate access to coastal shorelands and adjacent waters, and be planned in full recognition of the protection needs for the special resources and benefits which shorelands provide.

F. Examples of Incidental Uses

Examples of uses that are in conjunction with and incidental to a water-dependent use include a restaurant on the second floor of an existing seafood processing plant and a retail sales room as part of a seafood processing plant. Generally, to be in conjunction with and incidental to a water dependent use, a nonwater-dependent use must be constructed at the same time or after the water-dependent use of the site is established and be carried out together with the water-dependent use. Incidental means that the size of nonwater-dependent use is small in relation to the water-dependent operation and that it does not interfere with conduct of the water-dependent use.

Original Adoption: 12/18/76; Effective: 6/7/77

Amended: 10/11/84; Effective: 10/19/84

Amended: 8/5/99; Effective: 8/20/99

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 17:

[OAR chapter 660, division 35](#), Federal Consistency

[OAR chapter 660, division 37](#), Goal 17 Water-Dependent Shorelands

Goal 18: Beaches and Dunes

OAR 660-015-0010(3)



Goal

To conserve, protect, where appropriate develop, and where appropriate restore the resources and benefits of coastal beach and dune areas; and

To reduce the hazard to human life and property from natural or man-induced actions associated with these areas.

Coastal comprehensive plans and implementing actions shall provide for diverse and appropriate use of beach and dune areas consistent with their ecological, recreational, aesthetic, water resource, and economic values, and consistent with the natural limitations of beaches, dunes, and dune vegetation for development.

Inventory Requirements

Inventories shall be conducted to provide information necessary for identifying and designating beach and dune uses and policies. Inventories shall describe the stability, movement, groundwater resource, hazards and values of the beach and dune areas in sufficient detail to establish a sound basis for planning and management. For beach and dune areas adjacent to coastal waters, inventories shall also address the inventory requirements of the Coastal Shorelands Goal.

Comprehensive Plan Requirements

Based upon the inventory, comprehensive plans for coastal areas shall:

1. Identify beach and dune areas; and
2. Establish policies and uses for these areas consistent with the provisions of this goal.

Identification of Beaches and Dunes

Coastal areas subject to this goal shall include beaches, active dune forms, recently stabilized dune forms, older stabilized dune forms and interdune forms.

Uses

Uses shall be based on the capabilities and limitations of beach and dune areas to sustain different levels of use or development, and the need to protect areas of critical

environmental concern, areas having scenic, scientific, or biological importance, and significant wildlife habitat as identified through application of Goals 5 and 17.

Implementation Requirements

1. Local governments and state and federal agencies shall base decisions on plans, ordinances and land use actions in beach and dune areas, other than older stabilized dunes, on specific findings that shall include at least:
 - a. The type of use proposed and the adverse effects it might have on the site and adjacent areas;
 - b. Temporary and permanent stabilization programs and the planned maintenance of new and existing vegetation;
 - c. Methods for protecting the surrounding area from any adverse effects of the development; and
 - d. Hazards to life, public and private property, and the natural environment which may be caused by the proposed use.
2. Local governments and state and federal agencies shall prohibit residential developments and commercial and industrial buildings on beaches, active foredunes, on other foredunes which are conditionally stable and that are subject to ocean undercutting or wave overtopping, and on interdune areas (deflation plains) that are subject to ocean flooding. Other development in these areas shall be permitted only if the findings required in (1) above are presented and it is demonstrated that the proposed development:
 - a. Is adequately protected from any geologic hazards, wind erosion, undercutting, ocean flooding and storm waves; or is of minimal value; and
 - b. Is designed to minimize adverse environmental effects.
3. Local governments and state and federal agencies shall regulate actions in beach and dune areas to minimize the resulting erosion. Such actions include, but are not limited to, the destruction of desirable vegetation (including inadvertent destruction by moisture loss or root damage), the exposure of stable and conditionally stable areas to erosion, and construction of shore structures which modify current or wave patterns leading to beach erosion.
4. Local, state and federal plans, implementing actions and permit reviews shall protect the groundwater from drawdown which would lead to loss of stabilizing vegetation, loss of water quality, or intrusion of salt water into water supplies. Building permits for single family dwellings are exempt from this requirement if appropriate findings are provided in the comprehensive plan or at the time of subdivision approval.

5. Permits for beachfront protective structures shall be issued only where development existed on January 1, 1977. Local comprehensive plans shall identify areas where development existed on January 1, 1977. For the purposes of this requirement and Implementation Requirement 7 "development" means houses, commercial and industrial buildings, and vacant subdivision lots which are physically improved through construction of streets and provision of utilities to the lot and includes areas where an exception to (2) above has been approved. The criteria for review of all shore and beachfront protective structures shall provide that:
 - a. visual impacts are minimized;
 - b. necessary access to the beach is maintained;
 - c. negative impacts on adjacent property are minimized; and
 - d. long-term or recurring costs to the public are avoided.
6. Foredunes shall be breached only to replenish sand supply in interdune areas, or on a temporary basis in an emergency (e.g., fire control, cleaning up oil spills, draining farm lands, and alleviating flood hazards), and only if the breaching and restoration after breaching is consistent with sound principles of conservation.
7. Grading or sand movement necessary to maintain views or to prevent sand inundation may be allowed for structures in foredune areas only if the area is committed to development or is within an acknowledged urban growth boundary and only as part of an overall plan for managing foredune grading. A foredune grading plan shall include the following elements based on consideration of factors affecting the stability of the shoreline to be managed including sources of sand, ocean flooding, and patterns of accretion and erosion (including wind erosion), and effects of beachfront protective structures and jetties. The plan shall:
 - a. Cover an entire beach and foredune area subject to an accretion problem, including adjacent areas potentially affected by changes in flooding, erosion, or accretion as a result of dune grading;
 - b. Specify minimum dune height and width requirements to be maintained for protection from flooding and erosion. The minimum height for flood protection is 4 feet above the 100 year flood elevation;
 - c. Identify and set priorities for low and narrow dune areas which need to be built up;
 - d. Prescribe standards for redistribution of sand and temporary and permanent stabilization measures including the timing of these activities; and
 - e. Prohibit removal of sand from the beach-foredune system.

The Commission shall, by January 1, 1987, evaluate plans and actions which implement this requirement and determine whether or not they have interfered with maintaining the integrity of beach and dune areas and minimize flooding and erosion problems. If the Commission determines that these measures have interfered it shall initiate Goal amendment proceedings to revise or repeal these requirements.

Guidelines

The requirements of the Beaches and Dunes Goal should be addressed with the same consideration applied to previously adopted goals and guidelines. The planning process described in the Land Use Planning Goal (Goal 2), including the exceptions provisions described in Goal 2, applies to beaches and dune areas and implementation of the Beaches and Dunes Goal.

Beaches and dunes, especially interdune areas (deflation plains) provide many unique or exceptional resources which should be addressed in the inventories and planning requirements of other goals, especially the Goals for Open Space, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources; and Recreational Needs. Habitat provided by these areas for coastal and migratory species is of special importance.

A. Inventories

Local government should begin the beach and dune inventory with a review of *Beaches and Dunes of the Oregon Coast*, USDA Soil Conservation Service and OCCDC, March 1975, and determine what additional information is necessary to identify and describe:

1. The geologic nature and stability of the beach and dune landforms;
2. Patterns of erosion, accretion, and migration;
3. Storm and ocean flood hazards;
4. Existing and projected use, development and economic activity on the beach and dune landforms; and
5. Areas of significant biological importance.

B. Examples of Minimal Development

Examples of development activity which are of minimal value and suitable for development of conditionally stable dunes and deflation plains include beach and dune boardwalks, fences which do not affect sand erosion or migration, and temporary open-sided shelters.

C. Evaluating Beach and Dune Plans and Actions

Local government should adopt strict controls for carrying out the Implementation Requirements of this goal. The controls could include:

1. requirement of a site investigation report financed by the developer;
2. posting of performance bonds to assure that adverse effects can be corrected; and
3. requirement of re-establishing vegetation within a specific time.

D. Sand By-Pass

In developing structures that might excessively reduce the sand supply or interrupt the longshore transport or littoral drift, the developer should investigate, and where possible, provide methods of sand by-pass.

E. Public Access

Where appropriate, local government should require new developments to dedicate easements for public access to public beaches, dunes and associated waters. Access into or through dune areas, particularly conditionally stable dunes and dune complexes, should be controlled or designed to maintain the stability of the area, protect scenic values and avoid fire hazards.

F. Dune Stabilization

Dune stabilization programs should be allowed only when in conformance with the comprehensive plan, and only after assessment of their potential impact.

G. Off Road Vehicles

Appropriate levels of government should designate specific areas for the recreational use of off road vehicles (ORVs). This use should be restricted to limit damage to natural resources and avoid conflict with other activities, including other recreational use.

H. Foredune Grading Plans

Plans which allow foredune grading should be based on clear consideration of the fragility and ever-changing nature of the foredune and its importance for protection from flooding and erosion. Foredune grading needs to be planned for on an area-wide basis because the geologic processes of flooding, erosion, sand movement, wind patterns, and littoral drift affect entire stretches of shoreline. Dune grading cannot be carried out effectively on a lot-by-lot basis because of these area-wide processes and the off-site effects of changes to the dunes.

Plans should also address in detail the findings specified in Implementation Requirements (1) of this Goal with special emphasis placed on the following:

- Identification of appropriate measures for stabilization of graded areas and areas of deposition, including use of fire-resistant vegetation;

- Avoiding or minimizing grading or deposition which could adversely affect surrounding properties by changing wind, ocean erosion, or flooding patterns;
- Identifying appropriate sites for public and emergency access to the beach.

Original Adoption: 12/18/76; Effective: 6/7/77

Amended: 10/11/84; Effective: 10/19/84

Amended: 2/17/88; Effective: 3/31/88

Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 18:

[OAR chapter 660, division 35](#), Federal Consistency

GOAL 19: Ocean Resources

OAR 660-015-0010(4)



Goal

To conserve marine resources and ecological functions for the purpose of providing long-term ecological, economic, and social value and benefits to future generations.

To carry out this goal, all actions by local, state, and federal agencies that are likely to affect the ocean resources and uses of Oregon's territorial sea shall be developed and conducted to conserve marine resources and ecological functions for the purpose of providing long-term ecological, economic, and social values and benefits and to give higher priority to the protection of renewable marine resources – i.e., living marine organisms--than to the development of non-renewable ocean resources.

Ocean Stewardship Area

The State of Oregon has interests in the conservation of ocean resources in an Ocean Stewardship Area, an ocean area where natural phenomena and human uses can affect uses and resources of Oregon's territorial sea. The Ocean Stewardship Area includes the state's territorial sea, the continental margin seaward to the toe of the continental slope, and adjacent ocean areas. Within the Ocean Stewardship Area, the State of Oregon will:

- Use all applicable state and federal laws to promote its interests in management and conservation of ocean resources;
- Encourage scientific research on marine ecosystems, ocean resources and uses, and oceanographic conditions to acquire information needed to make ocean and coastal-management decisions;
- Seek co-management arrangements with federal agencies when appropriate to ensure that ocean resources are managed and protected consistent with the policies of Statewide Planning Goal 19, Ocean Resources, and the Territorial Sea Plan; and
- Cooperate with other states and governmental entities directly and through regional mechanisms to manage and protect ocean resources and uses.

The Ocean Stewardship Area is not intended to change the seaward boundary of the State of Oregon, extend the seaward boundaries of the state's federally approved

coastal zone under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act, affect the jurisdiction of adjacent coastal states, alter the authority of federal agencies to manage the resources of the United States Exclusive Economic Zone, or limit or otherwise change federal agency responsibilities to comply with the consistency requirements of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act.

Information and Effects Assessment Required

Prior to taking an action that is likely to affect ocean resources or uses of Oregon's territorial sea, state and federal agencies shall assess the reasonably foreseeable adverse effects of the action as required in the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan. The effects assessment shall also address reasonably foreseeable adverse effects on Oregon's estuaries and shorelands as required by Statewide Planning Goal 16, Estuarine Resources; Goal 17, Coastal Shorelands; and Goal 18, Beaches and Dunes.

Implementation Requirements

1. Uses of Ocean Resources

State and federal agencies shall carry out actions that are reasonably likely to affect ocean resources and uses of the Oregon territorial sea in such a manner as to:

- a. maintain and, where appropriate, restore the long-term benefits derived from renewable marine resources;
- b. protect:
 - (1) renewable marine resources – i.e., living marine organisms – from adverse effects of development of nonrenewable resources, uses of the ocean floor, or other actions;
 - (2) the biological diversity of marine life and the functional integrity of the marine ecosystem;
 - (3) important marine habitat, including estuarine habitat, which are areas and associated biologic communities that are:
 - (a) important to the biological viability of commercially or recreationally caught species or that support important food or prey species for commercially or recreationally caught species; or
 - (b) needed to assure the survival of threatened or endangered species; or
 - (c) ecologically significant to maintaining ecosystem structure, biological productivity, and biological diversity; or
 - (d) essential to the life-history or behaviors of marine organisms; or

(e) especially vulnerable because of size, composition, or location in relation to chemical or other pollutants, noise, physical disturbance, alteration, or harvest; or

(f) unique or of limited range within the state; and

(4) areas important to fisheries, which are:

(a) areas of high catch (e.g., high total pounds landed and high value of landed catch); or

(b) areas where highly valued fish are caught even if in low abundance or by few fishers; or

(c) areas that are important on a seasonal basis; or

(d) areas important to commercial or recreational fishing activities, including those of individual ports or particular fleets; or

(e) habitat areas that support food or prey species important to commercially and recreationally caught fish and shellfish species.

c. Agencies, through programs, approvals, and other actions, shall

(1) protect and encourage the beneficial uses of ocean resources – such as navigation, food production, recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, and uses of the seafloor – provided that such activities do not adversely affect the resources protected in subsection 1., above; avoid, to the extent possible, adverse effects on or operational conflicts with other ocean uses and activities; and

(2) comply with applicable requirements of the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan.

2. Management Measures

Management measures for ocean resources and uses shall be appropriate to the circumstances and provide flexibility for future actions. Such management measures may include:

a. Adaptive Management: to adapt management programs to account for variable conditions in the marine environment, the changeable status of resources, and individual or cumulative effects of uses;

b. Condition Approvals or Actions: to place conditions or limit actions to protect or shield other uses and resources;

c. Special Management Area Plans: to develop management plans for certain marine areas to address the unique management needs for resource protection, resource utilization, and interagency cooperation in the areas;

- d. Intergovernmental Coordination and Cooperation: to coordinate, integrate, and co-manage programs and activities with all levels of government, including Indian tribal governments;
- e. Regional Cooperation and Governance: to cooperate with other coastal states, countries, organizations, and federal agencies within the larger marine region to address common or shared ocean resource management issues;
- f. Public Involvement: to involve the public and affected groups in the process of protecting ocean resource, especially through public awareness, education, and interpretive programs;
- g. Precautionary Approach: to take a precautionary approach to decisions about marine resources and uses when information is limited.

3. Contingency Plans:

State and federal agencies, when approving or taking an action that could, under unforeseen circumstances, result in significant risks to ocean resources and uses, shall, in coordination with any permittee, establish appropriate contingency plans and emergency procedures to be followed in the event that the approved activity results in conditions that threaten to damage the marine or estuarine environment, resources, or uses.

Guidelines

A. Implementation

The Ocean Resources Goal does not include any specific plan requirements. It primarily sets implementation requirements, giving priority to certain uses and requiring that actions affecting Ocean Resources must be preceded by an inventory and based on sound information.

These requirements address all units of government. Examples of plans, actions or programs of local government which might affect the identified ocean resources include construction and expansion of port and navigation facilities, recreation use, and disposal of chemical, thermal, sewage or dredged material wastes. Other kinds of actions in ocean resource and continental shelf areas are primarily under the regulatory authority of state and federal agencies; these activities must be closely coordinated with local government to avoid or minimize impact on adjacent and affected upland areas.

B. Inventory

The goal does not intend that local government and state and federal agencies develop complete inventories of ocean resources. Rather, it requires that actions affecting the nearshore ocean and continental shelf areas be based upon a sound understanding of the resources and potential impacts. Therefore, the inventory should identify the affected ocean area and describe the extent and significance of:

1. Hydrographic conditions and processes, including characteristics of ocean waves, current, tidal, water quality, and bottom;
2. Geology;
3. Biological features, including fish and shellfish stocks; other biologically important species; important habitat areas including seagrass and algae beds; and other elements important to maintaining the biological resource such as plankton and benthos;
4. Mineral deposits, including sand and gravel and hydrocarbon resources; and
5. Present and projected uses, use patterns, and values associated with the ocean resource, including commercial fishing, port and navigation uses, recreational activities, and waste discharges.

C. Research

Resource agencies and research organizations should continue to develop complete and comprehensive information on ocean resources to promote their proper management and protection.

D. Fish Harvest

State and federal agencies should encourage, where appropriate and in keeping with sound practices for conservation of ocean resources, the exploitation of unutilized and underutilized fish species.

E. Permits

Permits for development on the Oregon continental shelf should:

1. Designate areas within the proposed development where activities such as exploration and extraction will be prohibited;
2. Specify methods and equipment to be used and standards to be met;
3. Require the developer to finance monitoring and inspection of the development by the appropriate state agency;
4. Require that pollution abatement utilize the best available technology when needed to protect coastal resources;
5. Require the developer to be liable for individual or public damage caused by the development and to post adequate bonding or other evidence of financial responsibility to cover damages;
6. Specify the extent of restoration that must be accomplished, where appropriate, when the development is finished;

7. Specify that the state or federal government may revoke or modify a permit to prevent or halt damage to the environment and that such revocation or modification will recognize vested rights of the developer;
8. Require the developer to describe the extent and magnitude of onshore support and operation facilities and their social, economic and environmental impacts on the Oregon coast; and
9. Be available for public review and comment before issuance.

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Administrative Rules Applicable to Goal 19:

[OAR chapter 660, division 36](#), Ocean Planning

DEFINITIONS

ACCRETION. The build-up of land along a beach or shore by the deposition of waterborne or airborne sand, sediment, or other material

AGRICULTURAL LAND. See definition in Goal 3, "Agricultural Lands."

ANADROMOUS. Referring to fish, such as salmon, which hatch in fresh water, migrate to ocean waters to grow and mature, and return to fresh waters to spawn.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Those districts, sites, buildings, structures, and artifacts which possess material evidence of human life and culture of the prehistoric and historic past. (See Historical Resources definition.)

AVULSION. A tearing away or separation by the force of water. Land which is separated from uplands or adjacent properties by the action of a stream or river cutting through the land to form a new stream bed.

BEACH. Gently sloping areas of loose material (e.g., sand, gravel, and cobbles) that extend landward from the low-water line to a point where there is a definite change in the material type or landform, or to the line of vegetation.

BENTHIC. Living on or within the bottom sediments in water bodies.

BRIDGE CROSSINGS. The portion of a bridge spanning a waterway not including supporting structures or fill located in the waterway or adjacent wetlands.

BRIDGE CROSSING SUPPORT STRUCTURES. Piers, piling, and similar structures necessary to support a bridge span but not including fill for causeways or approaches.

CARRYING CAPACITY. Level of use which can be accommodated and continued without irreversible impairment of natural resources productivity, the ecosystem and the quality of air, land, and water resources.

CITIZEN. Any individual within the planning area; any public or private entity or association within the planning area, including corporations, governmental and private agencies, associations, firms, partnerships, joint stock companies and any group of citizens.

CITIZEN ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CAC). A group of citizens organized to help develop and maintain a comprehensive plan and its land use regulations. Local governments usually establish one such group for each neighborhood in a city or each district in a county. CACs may also be known as neighborhood planning organizations, area advisory committees, or other local terms. CACs convey their advice and concerns on planning issues to the planning commission or governing body. CACs also convey information from local officials to neighborhood and district residents.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CIAC). A state committee appointed by the Land Conservation and Development Commission to advise that commission on matters of citizen involvement, to promote public participation in the adoption and amendment of the goals and guidelines, and to assure widespread citizen involvement in all phases of the planning process. CIAC is established in accordance with ORS 197.160.

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP). A program established by a city or county to ensure the extensive, ongoing involvement of local citizens in planning. Such programs are required by Goal 1, "Citizen Involvement," and contain or address the six components described in that goal.

COASTAL LAKES. Lakes in the coastal zone that are bordered by a dune formation or that have a direct hydrologic surface or subsurface connection with saltwater.

COASTAL SHORELANDS. Those areas immediately adjacent to the ocean, all estuaries and associated wetlands, and all coastal lakes.

COASTAL STREAM. Any stream within the coastal zone.

COASTAL WATERS. Territorial ocean waters of the continental shelf; estuaries; and coastal lakes.

COASTAL ZONE. The area lying between the Washington border on the north to the California border on the south, bounded on the west by the extent of the state's jurisdiction, and in the east by the crest of the coastal mountain range, with the exception of: (a) The Umpqua River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to Scottsburg; (b) The Rogue River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to Agness; (c) The Columbia River basin, where the coastal zone shall extend to the downstream end of Puget Island. (Formerly ORS 191.110)

COMMITTEE FOR CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT (CCI). A local group appointed by a governing body for these purposes: assisting the governing body with the development of a program that promotes and enhances citizen involvement in land use planning; assisting in the implementation of the citizen involvement program; and evaluating the process being used for citizen involvement. A CCI differs from a citizen advisory committee (CAC) in that the former advises the local government only on matters pertaining to citizen involvement and Goal 1. A CAC, on the other hand, may deal with a broad range of planning and land use issues. Each city or county has only one CCI, whereas there may be several CACs.

CONSERVE. To manage in a manner which avoids wasteful or destructive uses and provides for future availability.

CONSERVATION. The act of conserving the environment.

CONTINENTAL SHELF. The area seaward from the ocean shore to the distance when the ocean depth is 200 meters, or where the ocean floor slopes more steeply to the

deep ocean floor. The area beyond the state's jurisdiction is the OUTER Continental Shelf.

DEVELOP. To bring about growth or availability; to construct or alter a structure, to conduct a mining operation, to make a physical change in the use or appearance of land, to divide land into parcels, or to create or terminate rights to access.

DEVELOPMENT. The act, process or result of developing.

DIVERSITY. The variety of natural, environmental, economic, and social resources, values, benefits, and activities.

DUNE. A hill or ridge of sand built up by the wind along sandy coasts.

DUNE, ACTIVE. A dune that migrates, grows and diminishes from the effect of wind and supply of sand. Active dunes include all open sand dunes, active hummocks, and active foredunes.

DUNE, CONDITIONALLY STABLE. A dune presently in a stable condition, but vulnerable to becoming active due to fragile vegetative cover.

DUNE, OLDER STABILIZED. A dune that is stable from wind erosion, and that has significant soil development and that may include diverse forest cover. They include older foredunes.

DUNE, OPEN SAND. A collective term for active, unvegetated dune landforms.

DUNE, RECENTLY STABILIZED. A dune with sufficient vegetation to be stabilized from wind erosion, but with little, if any, development of soil or cohesion of the sand under the vegetation. Recently stabilized dunes include conditionally stable foredunes, conditionally stable dunes, dune complexes, and younger stabilized dunes.

DUNES, YOUNGER STABILIZED. A wind-stable dune with weakly developed soils and vegetation.

DUNE COMPLEX. Various patterns of small dunes with partially stabilized intervening areas.

ECOSYSTEM. The living and non-living components of the environment which interact or function together, including plant and animal organisms, the physical environment, and the energy systems in which they exist. All the components of an ecosystem are inter-related.

ENCOURAGE. Stimulate; give help to; foster.

ESTUARY. A body of water semi-enclosed by land, connected with the open ocean, and within which salt water is usually diluted by freshwater derived from the land. The estuary includes: (a) estuarine water; (b) tidelands; (c) tidal marshes; and (d)

submerged lands. Estuaries extend upstream to the head of tidewater, except for the Columbia River Estuary, which by definition is considered to extend to the western edge of Puget Island.

ESTUARINE ENHANCEMENT. An action which results in a long-term improvement of existing estuarine functional characteristics and processes that is not the result of a creation or restoration action.

FILL. The placement by man of sand, sediment, or other material, usually in submerged lands or wetlands, to create new uplands or raise the elevation of land.

FLOODFRINGE. The area of the floodplain lying outside of the floodway, but subject to periodic inundation from flooding.

FLOODPLAIN. The area adjoining a stream, tidal estuary or coast that is subject to regional flooding.

FLOOD, REGIONAL (100-YEAR). A standard statistical calculation used by engineers to determine the probability of severe flooding. It represents the largest flood which has a one-percent chance of occurring in any one year in an area as a result of periods of higher-than-normal rainfall or streamflows, extremely high tides, high winds, rapid snowmelt, natural stream blockages, tsunamis, or combinations thereof.

FLOODWAY. The normal stream channel and that adjoining area of the natural floodplain needed to convey the waters of a regional flood while causing less than one foot increase in upstream flood elevations.

FOREDUNE, ACTIVE. An unstable barrier ridge of sand paralleling the beach and subject to wind erosion, water erosion, and growth from new sand deposits. Active foredunes may include areas with beach grass, and occur in sand spits and at river mouths as well as elsewhere.

FOREDUNE, CONDITIONALLY STABLE. An active foredune that has ceased growing in height and that has become conditionally stable with regard to wind erosion.

FOREDUNE, OLDER. A conditionally stable foredune that has become wind stabilized by diverse vegetation and soil development.

FOREST LANDS. See definition of commercial forest lands and uses in the Oregon Forest Practices Act and the Forest Lands Goal.

GEOLOGIC. Relating to the occurrence and properties of earth. Geologic hazards include faults, land and mudslides, and earthquakes.

HEADLANDS. Bluffs, promontories or points of high shoreland jutting out into the ocean, generally sloping abruptly into the water. Oregon headlands are generally identified in the report on Visual Resource Analysis of the Oregon Coastal Zone, OCCDC, 1974.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES. Those districts, sites, buildings, structures, and artifacts which have a relationship to events or conditions of the human past. (See Archaeological Resources definition.)

HYDRAULIC. Related to the movement or pressure of water. Hydraulic hazards are those associated with erosion or sedimentation caused by the action of water flowing in a river or streambed, or oceanic currents and waves.

HYDRAULIC PROCESSES. Actions resulting from the effect of moving water or water pressure on the bed, banks, and shorelands of water bodies (oceans, estuaries, streams, lakes, and rivers).

HYDROGRAPHY. The study, description and mapping of oceans, estuaries, rivers and lakes.

HYDROLOGIC. Relating to the occurrence and properties of water. Hydrologic hazards include flooding (the rise of water) as well as hydraulic hazards associated with the movement of water.

IMPACT. The consequences of a course of action; effect of a goal, guideline, plan or decision.

INSURE. Guarantee; make sure or certain something will happen.

INTEGRITY. The quality or state of being complete and functionally unimpaired; the wholeness or entirety of a body or system, including its parts, materials, and processes. The integrity of an ecosystem emphasizes the interrelatedness of all parts and the unity of its whole.

INTERDUNE AREA. Low-lying areas between higher sand landforms and which are generally under water during part of the year. (See also Deflation Plain.)

INTERTIDAL. Between the levels of mean lower low tide (MLLT) and mean higher high tide (MHHT).

KEY FACILITIES. Basic facilities that are primarily planned for by local government but which also may be provided by private enterprise and are essential to the support of more intensive development, including public schools, transportation, water supply, sewage and solid waste disposal.

LCDC. The Land Conservation and Development Commission of the State of Oregon. The members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Oregon Senate in accordance with the requirements of ORS 197.030.

LITTORAL DRIFT. The material moved, such as sand or gravel, in the littoral (shallow water nearshore) zone under the influence of waves and currents.

MAINTAIN. Support, keep, and continue in an existing state or condition without decline.

MANAGEMENT UNIT. A discrete geographic area, defined by biophysical characteristics and features, within which particular uses and activities are promoted, encouraged, protected, or enhanced, and others are discouraged, restricted, or prohibited.

MINOR NAVIGATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS. Alterations necessary to provide water access to existing or permitted uses in conservation management units, including dredging for access channels and for maintaining existing navigation but excluding fill and in-water navigational structures other than floating breakwaters or similar permeable wave barriers.

MITIGATION. The creation, restoration, or enhancement of an estuarine area to maintain the functional characteristics and processes of the estuary, such as its natural biological productivity, habitats, and species diversity, unique features and water quality (ORS 541.626).

NATURAL AREAS. Includes land and water that has substantially retained its natural character, which is an important habitat for plant, animal, or marine life. Such areas are not necessarily completely natural or undisturbed, but can be significant for the study of natural, historical, scientific, or paleontological features, or for the appreciation of natural features.

NATURAL RESOURCES. Air, land and water and the elements thereof which are valued for their existing and potential usefulness to man.

OCCDC. Oregon Coastal Conservation and Development Commission created by ORS 191; existed from 1971 to 1975. Its work is continued by LCDC.

OCEAN FLOODING. The flooding of lowland areas by salt water owing to tidal action, storm surge, or tsunamis (seismic sea waves). Land forms subject to ocean flooding include beaches, marshes, coastal lowlands, and low-lying interdune areas. Areas of ocean flooding are mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Ocean flooding includes areas of velocity flooding and associated shallow marine flooding.

PLANNING AREA. The air, land and water resources within the jurisdiction of a governmental agency.

POLLUTION. The violation or threatened violation of applicable state or federal environmental quality statutes, rules and standards.

PRESERVE. To save from change or loss and reserve for a special purpose.

PROGRAM. Proposed or desired plan or course of proceedings and action.

PROTECT. Save or shield from loss, destruction, or injury or for future intended use.

PROVIDE. Prepare, plan for, and supply what is needed.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES. Projects, activities and facilities which the planning agency determines to be necessary for the public health, safety and welfare.

QUALITY. The degree of excellence or relative goodness.

RECREATION. Any experience voluntarily engaged in largely during leisure (discretionary time) from which the individual derives satisfaction.

Coastal Recreation occurs in offshore ocean waters, estuaries, and streams, along beaches and bluffs, and in adjacent shorelands. It includes a variety of activities, from swimming, scuba diving, boating, fishing, hunting, and use of dune buggies, shell collecting, painting, wildlife observation, and sightseeing, to coastal resorts and water-oriented restaurants.

Low-Intensity Recreation does not require developed facilities and can be accommodated without change to the area or resource. For example, boating, hunting, hiking, wildlife photography, and beach or shore activities can be low-intensity recreation.

High-Intensity Recreation uses specially built facilities, or occurs in such density or form that it requires or results in a modification of the area or resource. Campgrounds, golf courses, public beaches, and marinas are examples of high-intensity recreation.

RESTORE. Revitalizing, returning, or replacing original attributes and amenities, such as natural biological productivity, aesthetic and cultural resources, which have been diminished or lost by past alterations, activities, or catastrophic events. For the purposes of Goal 16 estuarine restoration means to revitalize or reestablish functional characteristics and processes of the estuary diminished or lost by past alterations, activities, or catastrophic events. A restored area must be a shallow subtidal or an intertidal or tidal marsh area after alteration work is performed, and may not have been a functioning part of the estuarine system when alteration work began.

Active Restoration involves the use of specific positive remedial actions, such as removing fills, installing water treatment facilities, or rebuilding deteriorated urban waterfront areas.

Passive Restoration is the use of natural processes, sequences, and timing which occurs after the removal or reduction of adverse stresses without other specific positive remedial action.

RIPARIAN. Of, pertaining to, or situated on the edge of the bank of a river or other body of water.

RIPRAP. A layer, facing, or protective mound of stones randomly placed to prevent erosion, scour or sloughing of a structure or embankment; also, the stone so used. In local usage, the similar use of other hard material, such as concrete rubble, is also frequently included as riprap.

RURAL LAND. Land outside urban growth boundaries that is:

- a) Non-urban agricultural, forest or open space,
- b) Suitable for sparse settlement, small farms or acreage homesites with no or minimal public services, and not suitable, necessary or intended for urban use, or
- c) In an unincorporated community.

SEDENTARY. Attached firmly to the bottom, generally incapable of movement.

SHORELINE. The boundary line between a body of water and the land, measured on tidal waters at mean higher high water, and on non-tidal waterways at the ordinary high-water mark.

SIGNIFICANT HABITAT AREAS. A land or water area where sustaining the natural resource characteristics is important or essential to the production and maintenance of aquatic life or wildlife populations.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES. The tangible and intangible effects upon people and their relationships with the community in which they live resulting from a particular action or decision.

STRUCTURE. Anything constructed or installed or portable, the use of which requires a location on a parcel of land.

SUBSTRATE. The medium upon which an organism lives and grows. The surface of the land or bottom of a water body.

SUBTIDAL. Below the level of mean lower low tide (MLLT).

TEMPORARY ALTERATION. Dredging, filling, or another estuarine alteration occurring over a specified short period of time which is needed to facilitate a use allowed by an acknowledged plan. Temporary alterations may not be for more than three years and the affected area must be restored to its previous condition. Temporary alterations include: (1) alterations necessary for federally authorized navigation projects (e.g., access to dredged material disposal sites by barge or pipeline and staging areas or dredging for jetting maintenance), (2) alterations to establish mitigation sites, alterations for bridge construction or repair and for drilling or other exploratory operations, and (3) minor structures (such as blinds) necessary for research and educational observation.

TERRITORIAL SEA. The ocean and seafloor area from mean low water seaward three nautical miles.

TIDAL MARSH. Wetlands from lower high water (LHW) inland to the line of non-aquatic vegetation.

URBAN LAND. Land inside an urban growth boundary.

URBANIZABLE LAND. Urban land that, due to the present unavailability of urban facilities and services, or for other reasons, either:

- a) Retains the zone designations assigned prior to inclusion in the boundary, or
- b) Is subject to interim zone designations intended to maintain the land's potential for planned urban development until appropriate public facilities and services are available or planned.

WATER-DEPENDENT. A use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body for water-borne transportation, recreation, energy production, or source of water.

WATER-RELATED. Uses which are not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provide goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependent land or waterway use, and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered. Except as necessary for water-dependent or water-related uses or facilities, residences, parking lots, spoil and dump sites, roads and highways, restaurants, businesses, factories, and trailer parks are not generally considered dependent on or related to water location needs.

WETLANDS. Land areas where excess water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living at the soil surface. Wetland soils retain sufficient moisture to support aquatic or semi-aquatic plant life. In marine and estuarine areas, wetlands are bounded at the lower extreme by extreme low water; in freshwater areas, by a depth of six feet. The areas below wetlands are submerged lands.