

**OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
312 PROGRAM EVALUATION
OCTOBER 2006 THROUGH OCTOBER 2015**



*Cape Arago Lighthouse
Photograph by Laren Woolley*

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Information Request for Coastal Management Programs

OMB Control # 0648-0661 Expires: 3/31/2016

FOR THE EVALUATION PERIOD October 2006 THROUGH October 2016:

Administration, Operation, and Management

1. Provide an organization chart for:
 - a) the CMP's lead agency, and
 - b) the CMP.

See Attachment 1 for the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) organizational chart which includes the CMP.

2. Provide a staffing list for the CMP, including:
 - a) names and titles of each staff member,
 - b) full or part-time status of each staff member,
 - c) source of position funding for each staff member,
 - d) subject/topic area(s) of work and responsibility(ies) of each staff member,
 - e) loss or gain of positions during the evaluation period, and number of vacant positions with length of each vacancy as of the time of the response to this request.

2. Staffing List

(a)Name	(a)Title	(b)Full/Part Time	(c)Funding Source	(d)Subject/Topic Areas
Patty Snow	Ocean & Coastal Services Division Manager	Full Time	Federal	Oversight and management of Coastal Staff and Coastal Program
Lorinda DeHaan	Coastal Admin/Rulemaking Support	Full Time	Federal	Administrative Support and Rulemaking Support for Coastal Staff
Paul Klarin	Marine Affairs Coordinator	Full Time	Federal	State expert on ocean policy and management
Vacant	Coastal Conservation Coordinator	Full Time	Federal	Lead major planning and strategic initiatives related to conservation of coastal resources including climate change

Matt Spangler	Senior Coastal Policy Analyst	Full Time	Federal *	Provide policy expertise, advice and assistance to local governments, OCMP staff and other state and federal agencies on the policies of the OCMP
Dave Perry	South Coast Regional Representative	Full Time	Federal/State General Funds	Provides technical assistance, plan amendment and grant oversight for the coastal communities south of and including Waldport
Laren Woolley	Coastal Shorelands Specialist	Full Time	Federal/State General Funds	Provide technical assistance on shoreland geologic processes and hazards
Patrick Wingard	North Coast Regional Representative	Full Time	Federal/State General Funds	Provides technical assistance, plan amendment and grant oversight for the coastal communities north of Waldport
Randy Dana	Coastal GIS Coordinator	Full Time	Federal *	Perform planning, coordination, analysis and technical support functions for program information systems and GIS.
Tanya Haddad	Coastal Atlas Administrator	Full Time	Federal *	Develop, integrate, implement and coordinate the Oregon Coastal Atlas and other coastal web-based applications
Amanda Puntun	Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Specialist	Part Time	Federal	Provide technical and policy assistance on coastal non-point water quality issues
Andy Lanier	Coastal Natural Resources Specialist	Full Time	Federal *	Lead, plan, develop, coordinate, and monitor projects within the department and with agency partners to support the conservation of coastal natural resources.

Heather Wade	Coastal State-Federal Relations Coordinator	Full Time	Federal	Interpret and apply the policies, regulations and standards of the OCMP to activities, policies, and programs of federal and state agencies that affect Oregon's Coastal Zone.
Diana Evans	Federal & Local Grant Coordinator	Full Time	Federal	Oversight and administration of all incoming federal and other funding and administration of outgoing local grants and contracts

Note: The positions marked with an asterisk under the Funding Source column may or may not perform some work for the department outside of their work for the Coastal Management Program, and receive some state general funding, on an **as needed** basis. However, for planning purposes, these positions are considered as being funded fully by federal funds.

(e) During the evaluation period, there was neither gain nor loss of any positions. Amanda Puntun continues to devote 20% of her time to coastal nonpoint pollution issues and is considered a member of the Coastal Program while her position is officially in the Planning Services Division.

(f) One position (Coastal Conservation Coordinator) since April 30 remains vacant. There are no other vacancies.

3. Identify any non-CZMA federal or state match program funding (i.e., other federal, state, and private funding) in the amount of \$100,000.00 or more for each year of the evaluation period by source, amount, and how those funds were used. Please note: This does not include CZMA cooperative agreement funds and associated match.

The Oregon Coastal Management Program did not receive any matching funding greater than \$100,000/year during the evaluation period.

4. Identify the composition of any advisory committee or board, frequency of meetings, and the committee's or board's role.

The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) is the policy-making body of the department. LCDC meets every other month to direct the work of DLCD. The seven member commission, assisted by DLCD, adopts state land-use goals and implements rules, assures local plan compliance with the goals, coordinates state and local planning, and manages the coastal zone program.

The Commissioners are unpaid citizen volunteers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Commissioners are appointed to four-year terms and may not serve for more than two full terms.

The statute establishing the Commission, ORS 197.030, also directs that the members be representative of certain regions of the state, and that there be a current or former elected official of a city and a county.

In Oregon there is also the Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) which is a legislatively mandated marine policy advisory body to the Governor of Oregon. Meetings of OPAC are usually held in cities on the Oregon coast. The OPAC enabling legislation establishes that there are at least two OPAC meetings per year. OCMP staff provide staffing and logistic support for OPAC.

5. *If the CMP has a strategic plan, provide a copy and identify how the CMP developed its goals and priorities, including whether it was a public-driven, internal, or hybrid process.*

Please see Attachment 2 for the OCMP strategic plan. The OCMP updated the prior existing strategic plan through an internal review process.

6. *In two pages or less, summarize any outreach and education efforts to communicate the value of the state and national coastal management program and coastal resources to the public.*

Training for Local Officials. The regional representatives for the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) facilitate training sessions for local government planners and decision-makers. The training sessions are tailored to the needs of the local government and take place in the community. Topics include the Statewide Planning Goals, coastal resource management and local government decision-making.

On-Line Training for Local Officials. OCMP developed an on-line training program for local officials that has been well received and widely utilized by citizen planners and new local government staffers. The training program is comprised of nine chapters that introduce the Oregon Land Use Planning Program and several cover topical areas, including urban and rural planning, land use regulations and decision-making, the coastal management program and the management of coastal resources in Oregon. For more information, go to: <http://www.oregonlandusetraining.info/>

Citizen's Guide to Oregon's Coastal Management Program. In 2014, OCMP produced a new edition of the popular Citizen's Guide. The Guide introduces the reader to topics and issues that relate to the management of coastal resources in Oregon. The opening sections look back at events in the first half of the twentieth century that stimulated a national dialogue about the conservation of natural resources. The sections that follow recount the genesis of the Oregon Statewide planning program and the Coastal Management program in the 1970's and go on to explore concepts of comprehensive planning and the regulation of land use. The cultural and economic value of coastal resources is described, with an explanation of how those resources are managed and regulated in Oregon. Here's a link to the document: <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/docs/Publications/CitizensGuide20140710.pdf>

Planners Network Meetings. The OCMP hosts two Coastal Planners Network Meetings each year. In the spring, Program staff travel to two cities that are central to the north and south coast field areas and conduct a full day session that features topics of interest to local government planners and State and Federal resource managers. In the fall, planners and resource managers throughout the coast meet in a central location for a day and a-half session that includes presentations, panel discussions, networking and a roundtable for local governments to share problems, issues and success stories.

LCDC Business Meetings on the Coast. The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) conduct their regular business meetings on the coast about once a year, each time in a different community. These meetings offer an opportunity for the Commission to interact with local government staff and officials. A half-day tour features projects, issues and plans pertaining to the community. A roundtable discussion with local officials, citizens and interest groups, helps the commission to gain a better understanding of the needs, the demographics and issues endemic to the community. At the same time, these “road trips” give people in coastal communities a better perspective on the value of the land use program to the coast and to the State of Oregon.

7. *The evaluator will contact stakeholders and partners for input into the Section 312 evaluation. Provide the name, organization, position, and e-mail address, for 12-20 stakeholders and partners with whom the CMP coordinated or collaborated on projects and activities. Include at least one contact from each of the following categories, if applicable: other parts of the coastal management program’s lead state agency; other state agencies; federal agencies; gubernatorial offices and staff; legislative representatives and staff; local government elected officials and staff; regional planning organizations; non-governmental organizations (e.g., chambers of commerce, trade associations); non-profit organizations (e.g., environmental groups); local businesses and industry; the permit-regulated community; and academia.*

Please see Attachment 3 for the stakeholder list.

8. *Summarize any major changes to program administration, structure, operation, or management that occurred and any associated impacts or accomplishments.*

A major change in Oregon’s program operation has been how routine program changes (RPC) are addressed. As noted in Oregon’s prior 312 evaluation, the OCMP had quite a backlog of local plan updates and state statutory changes that had not been submitted to OCM for review. During the reporting period, especially in the past few years, the OCMP has been systematically working on submitting program updates to NOAA’s Office for Coastal Management. These requirements involved the OCMP updating enforceable policies used for federal consistency review that come from Oregon statute and local land use regulations and comprehensive plans. Since the project began, 15 statute RPCs and 18 local jurisdiction RPCs have been submitted to NOAA and approved for incorporation into the OCMP. Four additional local jurisdiction RPCs have been submitted to NOAA for approval. More work is on the horizon for this project, including approximately 20 Oregon statutes and 17 local jurisdiction land use regulations and comprehensive plans. Finally, the OCMP is working on establishing and implementing a new process for RPCs so that maintenance and keeping the program up to date are more efficient and timely.

9. *Summarize any issues or challenges the CMP faced in regard to program administration, operation, or management, including grants management. Include influences and factors that have hindered program administration, operation, or management.*

The biggest issue related to program administration has been the challenge to Oregon’s Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Program and the subsequent disapproval of Oregon’s program by NOAA and EPA this year. The state is pleased that most of the measures have been found to be in compliance with federal requirements but several forestry-related issues remain. As a result of the program disapproval, 30% of Oregon’s 306 grant have been withheld this year. Because of this, we have not been able to fill the OCMP position that deals with climate change adaptation

and we have not been able to provide any planning assistance or technical assistance grants to coastal local governments. Another position and travel and supplies are also affected. The Board of Forestry recently voted to increase buffers along small and medium fish-bearing streams so we are hopeful that the state will be able to demonstrate that it is making good progress towards meeting the 6217 requirements.

The biggest challenge from the perspective of grants management has been the level of expertise of those who work with grants on a daily basis. The Federal and Local Grant Coordinator has continued to attend trainings to stay up to date with the federal guidelines and has worked to maintain a high degree of knowledge and expertise in grant administration. Additionally, she has worked to educate those who receive grants from the Oregon Coastal Management Program, as well as the fiscal staff within the department who are responsible for the accounting functions. She has also sought to encourage others who are involved with grant management indirectly to become more highly trained in the federal guidelines.

10. *Summarize the CMP's partnership or activities with any reserve(s) in the state, including any major initiatives or projects and their impacts.*

The Oregon Coastal Management Program has a strong partnership with the South Slough Estuarine Research Reserve (SSNERR) in Coos Bay Oregon. OCMP coordination and activities with SSNERR are summarized below.

Education and Outreach

OCMP staff work closely with the SSNERR Coastal Training Program (CTP). This program provides training and outreach for coastal decision makers to increase the use of science-based information for coastal management and decision-making. Throughout the period of 2006-2015, SSNERR CTP and OCMP have regularly consulted and participated in work groups to address coastal management needs. The CTP coordinator actively maintains a relationship with Oregon's Coastal Management Program (OCMP) in several ways. First, CTP relies on OCMP for information on the training and outreach needs of planners, watershed councils, communities, and other stakeholders in the coastal zone. Second, the CTP coordinator regularly attends and participates in OCMP's semi-annual coastal planners' meetings in spring and fall for the southern Oregon coastal counties to stay current on emerging coastal management issues. Third, the CTP regularly consults with OCMP staff to identify, analyze, and assess emerging training needs and identify partners for local or regional training and outreach initiatives. The following short list highlights specific tasks or projects that have benefitted from a strong relationship between OCMP and SSNERR's coastal training office.

2015

Climate Adaptation for Coastal Communities

SSNERR and OCMP partnered with other entities to present Climate Adaptation for Coastal Communities 3-day workshop developed by NOAA's Office for Coastal Management, October 6-8, in Newport, Oregon.

Partnered in forming the Pacific Northwest Coastal Blue Carbon Working Group's Human Dimensions Focus Group to consider human dimensions and socio-economic implications of carbon sequestration in estuaries, March 25, 2015.

2014

Coastal Blue Carbon workshops

Partnered (including Craig Cornu, formerly of SSNERR) in developing a proposal to the NERRS Science Collaborative for on-the-ground testing of methodologies for carbon sequestration quantification in PNW estuaries.

Partnered in developing and presenting the Coastal Blue Carbon Discussion for Decision Makers, resulting in formation of the PNW Pacific Northwest Coastal Blue Carbon Working Group, January 28, 2014 in Salem, Oregon.

2013

Climate Inundation Mapping workshop

Partnered in hosting and presenting the Climate Inundation Mapping Workshop in Coos Bay, August 27-28, 2013 at Southwestern Oregon Community College.

2009

N-SPECT training

SSNERR Coastal Training Program provided direct training, in partnership with the NOAA Coastal Services Center, Honolulu, HI, and OCMP, in the use of N-SPECT (Nonpoint-source Pollution and Erosion Comparison Tool). Training was made possible through a partnership with Southwestern Oregon Community College in Coos Bay Oregon, to provide a computer laboratory classroom for instruction. The two-day training was the CSC's first local presentation of the N-SPECT training program on the West Coast.

2008

Estuary Assessment Manual Curriculum Development and Training

During 2007-2008 SSNERR CTP worked with a contractor (Laura Brophy) to develop and pilot a curriculum for, and provided training in the conduct of, estuary habitat assessments. CTP provided classroom and field components to provide specialized GIS proficiency to watershed councils and restoration professionals in the Oregon coastal zone. The curriculum was based on newly-adopted techniques for assessing salt marsh habitats and certain other estuarine wetlands and was intended to equip members of the target audience (watershed councils, restoration professionals) in the use of the new methodology to produce habitat assessment maps. The reiterative nature of the course provided improving understanding of GIS concepts and methods. June 10-12, 2008.

Partners including Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP), Oregon State University Extension Service, Southwestern Oregon Community College, NOAA Coastal Services Center (CSC), and the Coos Watershed Association provided comprehensive training in the use of ArcGIS software provided to watershed councils and municipal planners in the Oregon coastal zone to equip the watershed councils with the resources, skills and knowledge to assess habitat restoration opportunities in tidally-influenced marshes. Prior to the implementation of this project, in 2006, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board approved an Estuary Assessment Module as part of a statewide manual for assessing watershed restoration opportunities. Since conducting the assessments relies on GIS for analysis, providing basic GIS training was deemed essential to the success of a broader training for watershed councils that will be performing estuarine habitat assessments.

2007

Estuary Habitat Classification Revision–2007 to 2008

Under terms of an interagency agreement with the OCMP, SSNERR staff provided scientific and technical expertise to revise Oregon's estuarine habitat classification system in use since 1979.

Throughout 2007 SSNERR provided technical consultation services through the Coastal Training Program to the OCMP to review Oregon's estuarine habitat classification system and make recommendations for revisions. The project represents the first time SSNERR has used the Coastal Training Program to provide technical consultation services to a client.

SSNERR assembled an interagency work group to conduct the review, including SSNERR staff (manager, research, stewardship and coastal training coordinators), OCMP, the Oregon Department of State Lands and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Upon completion of the review the work group convened a panel of experts for a two-day meeting in Portland to discuss the work group's recommendations.

A report incorporating the recommendations and the comments of the panel of experts was provided to the OCMP. The coastal training coordinator devoted significant time to assisting OCMP to conclude the report. An interagency agreement guides SSNERR's continued involvement in this project.

GIS Training

SSNERR partnered with OCMP and other entities to provide GIS training to coastal municipal planners, watershed councils, NERR staff and other stakeholders, July 31 through August 3, 2007.

2006

CZM 101 - Introduction to Coastal Management

Partners in presenting *Introduction to Coastal Management* to provide Oregon coastal zone residents with basic understanding of coastal zone management policies, programs and guidance.

Science and Data Transfer

SSNERR was an important partner with the OCMP's first estuary Project of Special Merit (PSM) and they will be an important partner in the new estuary Project of Special Merit that is starting as well. SSNERR is providing estuary-specific information for input into the Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification System that the OCMP applied to Oregon's estuaries in the first estuary PSM.

SSNERR scientists are an important source of information for the OCMP including its partner state agencies. For example during the review period, ODFW and DLCD relied on SSNERR scientists for the most recent information on eelgrass and the interaction between oysters and eelgrass in oyster plat lease and management discussions.

Beginning in 2009, OCMP staff have been actively involved in the Partnership for Coastal Watersheds **Communities, Lands and Waterways DATA SOURCE** project. Led by the South Slough NERR and the Coos Watershed Association, the Partnership for Coastal Watersheds (PCW) is a collaborative effort among public-and private-sector citizens in the Coos Bay community to develop locally-driven approaches to responsible development, and to help prepare for climate related changes on Oregon's south coast.

The Communities, Lands & Waterways DATA SOURCE is an encyclopedic compilation of all available data describing the socioeconomic and environmental conditions in the Coos Bay area. An expansion on the 2012 State of the South Slough and Coastal Frontal Watersheds assessment, the Data Source considers the Coos Bay area to include the Coos estuary and lower Coos watershed, referred to as the “project area” in Data Source chapters. The Data Source provides users with in-depth status and trends information about the project area’s attributes, and includes evaluations of those attributes, and highlights significant data gaps. The OCMP has provided both technical and financial support for this collaborative effort. Among other purposes, the OCMP anticipates that the DATA SOURCE product will provide updated resource information for integration into local comprehensive plans and estuary management plans.

11. *Summarize the nature of major local, regional, statewide, and/or national partnerships and projects and the role that the CMP has played or is playing in them to achieve and/or complement CMP goals.*

The OCMP is an active member of the Coastal States Organization (CSO). The program manager and several staff participate in monthly conference calls on several of the CSO subgroups including Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution, Bays and Inlets Management, and Coastal Adaptation.

The OCMP participates in the bi-state Columbia River Sediment Management Group. Oregon’s Coastal Program Manager and Washington’s Coastal Program Manager are currently co-facilitating the group to ensure that it continues to move forward with monitoring activities and evaluation of the effects of dredge material disposal in shallow water areas off the mouth of the Columbia River.

The OCMP has participated in the West Coast Governors Alliance on Ocean Health since its creation in 2006. OCMP staff are on several of the Action Coordination Teams and the Program Manager participates regularly in Executive Committee calls and meetings. OCMP staff are also involved with support of the newly formed West Coast Regional Planning Body. OCMP staff regularly provides support to the Governor’s Office on these issues.

The OCMP has provided important support to the West Coast Governors Alliance on Ocean Health, through leadership on the West Coast Ocean Data Portal, where the Co-Chair position is held by the OCMP’s Coastal Resources Specialist, and the Coastal Atlas Administrator is serving as the lead on a technical work group focused on computer infrastructure and technology. The WCODP has successfully implemented a grant work program focused on the development of a regional data catalog focused on supporting the needs of the WCGA, <http://portal.westcoastoceans.org> and the collaboration of a network of coastal and marine data practitioners on the west coast. This work is now being leveraged to support the establishment of a west coast Regional Planning Body under the National Ocean Policy Initiative. Throughout the process, the OCMP has provided guidance, leadership, and a significant amount of staff time in the establishment of the WCODP.

OCMP staff recently completed work on a several-year effort to conduct and publish the results of an Oregon ShoreZone survey, as a participant in the region wide effort to map and characterize shoreline geomorphological and biological habitats along the west coast. In partnership with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the OCMP funded the initial survey of the shoreline, and then worked collaboratively to fund the generation of map information from the survey using the ShoreZone methods. Once completed, those information products were made available to the public on a newly established website, <http://www.oregonshorezone.info> , which was designed to house the videos, images, and geospatial products.

Protection of Natural Resources/Coastal Habitat

12. *Summarize how the CMP addressed protection of coastal habitat and any changes to relevant state legislation and/or regulations.*

The OCMP relies on a coordinated network of program authorities to address the protection of coastal habitat. This network consists primarily of local government (city and county) implementation of special area management plans, and the regulatory programs of partner state agencies.

Local special area management plans focused on habitat protection include comprehensive estuary management plans for all of Oregon's major estuaries. This planning based approach to estuary management has provided a strong foundation for estuarine resource conservation and development decisions. In particular, the management framework's strong emphasis on advance decision making based on spatial planning concepts has proven effective in providing a system-wide approach to management and habitat protection. Likewise, the locally focused nature of the estuary planning process has produced plans with broad based support and has increased local awareness of the relationships between traditional community development planning and aquatic resource management. The OCMP provides ongoing technical assistance and support to local governments in the administration and implementation of these plans.

A second important special area management planning tool is the Local Wetland Inventory (LWI) process. This process is authorized in state law and integrates the Department of State Lands Removal/Fill permit program authority and Oregon's system of statewide land use planning. The OCMP, in collaboration the Department of State Lands supports the ongoing development and implementation of local wetland inventories and implementing regulations which are adopted and administered as elements of city and county comprehensive plans. These inventories and related comprehensive plan provisions have proven effective in providing a planning based approach to wetland resource protection.

Oregon has strong aquatic resource protection policies and standards codified through the Oregon Removal/Fill law (ORS 196.795-990), which is one of OCMP's networked program authorities. The Removal/Fill law is administered by the Department of State Lands.

Finally, the state of Oregon has established a new Marine Reserve Program. The Oregon Legislature passed two pieces of marine reserves legislation, one in 2009 and one in 2012. Oregon Revised Statutes, 196.540 through 196.555, direct state agencies and establish requirements with regards to siting, planning, and implementation of five marine reserve sites in Oregon's state waters. Marine reserves are areas within Oregon's coastal nearshore waters

dedicated to conservation and scientific research. The five marine reserve sites are Cape Falcon, Cascade Head, Otter Rock, Cape Perpetua, and Redfish Rocks. The reserves are each named for local natural landmarks. Within the marine reserves all removal of marine life is prohibited, as is ocean development. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has the major management responsibility for the five sites. The OCMP supports the Marine Reserve system through web and outreach support. Please see <http://www.oregonocean.info/index.php/marine-reserves-sp-26120> for more information on Oregon's marine reserves.

13. *Summarize the major impacts or accomplishments of the CMP with regard to coastal habitat.*

In 2014 the OCMP completed and published the *Oregon Estuary and Shoreland Habitat Atlas*. The Oregon estuary and shoreland habitat atlas was a 24 month project to produce estuary and shorelands habitat map information, using the federally adopted Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification Standard (CMECS) version 4.0. This project covered 21 Oregon estuaries (all major estuaries except the Columbia River).

With the completion of the CMECS habitat classification project, digital information products and data were generated and published to the OCMP's *Oregon Coastal Atlas* and the *Estuary Planning Atlas Tool*. These data sets and mapping tools are now available to all Oregon estuary planners and managers, and provide a fundamental resource inventory tool to support both update and improved administration of estuary management plans.

During the evaluation period, the OCMP continued to provide both financial and technical support for the development and implementation of Local Wetland Inventories (LWI). LWIs for five coastal cities were completed during the period, bringing the total number LWIs implemented by coastal local governments to 19.

14. *Summarize the major challenges the CMP faced in addressing coastal habitat. (It is not necessary to include information that is in the Section 309 assessment and strategy documents in effect during the evaluation period or that is part of any program changes already submitted to OCRM. The evaluator has access to those documents.)*

There is an identified need to provide increased technical and financial support to affected communities to update and improve the implementation of locally adopted habitat protection measures, including estuary management plans, corresponding shoreland plan elements, and local wetland inventories. The overall design of the OCMP's planning-based system for resource protection and management presumes an ongoing local government capacity, in terms of staff and other resources, that in many cases is not currently present. As a result, local governments are challenged to administer and maintain estuary plans and other natural resource protection elements of local comprehensive plans.

Coastal Hazards and Adverse Effects of Land Subsidence and Sea Level Rise

15. Summarize how the CMP addressed coastal hazards and any changes to relevant state legislation and/or regulations.

The OCMP utilizes the Statewide Planning Goals, and specifically the Coastal Goals 17 and 18, to address and manage coastal hazards. This effort includes development of necessary hazard data, creation of important education and outreach materials, construction of necessary guidance and model land use code provisions related to coastal hazards, and local government adoption of coastal hazard land use provisions.

A) Hazard Data Development:

- Hazard risk zone mapping/analyses: The following coastal erosion hazard risk zone mapping/ analyses were development since 2007 and describe and document a range of coastal erosion hazards zones determined for the applicable coastlines, which can be used for hazard planning purposes. This information is needed to implement hazard land use code provisions utilizing the “*Chronic Coastal Natural Hazards Model Code*” discussed below.
 - Lincoln County
 - Clatsop County
 - Alsea Bay
 - Tillamook County (revision from 2001 analysis)
 - Bandon
- **Oregon Tsunami Inundation Maps (TIMs):** These publications, developed by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), incorporate all the best tsunami science available today, including recent publications by colleagues studying the Cascadia Subduction Zone, updated computer simulation models using high-resolution LiDAR topographic data, and knowledge gained from the 2004 Sumatra, 2010 Chile, and 2011 Tōhoku earthquakes and tsunamis. This information is needed to implement tsunami resilience provisions utilizing the DLCDC Tsunami Land Use Guidance discussed below.
- **Oregon Tsunami Evacuation Maps:** These evacuation zones/maps were developed by the DOGAMI in consultation with local officials. Evacuation routes were developed by local officials and reviewed by the Oregon Department of Emergency Management. The tsunami inundation limits represent the worst case scenario for the two types of tsunami shown. This information is needed to implement tsunami resilience provisions utilizing the DLCDC Tsunami Land Use Guidance discussed below but these maps will likely be replaced by new DOGAMI tsunami time/distance modeling maps in the future.
- **Increased Beach Monitoring:** Over the past number of years the OCMP has provided resources to increase the locations of beach profile monitoring which is used for a number of coastal process and hazard needs. The number of monitoring sites now developed represents what is needed for long term monitoring. Resources for this monitoring have now been secured from other sources and no additional OCMP resources appear to be needed.

B) Education and Outreach Development

- **The Oregon Land Use Planning Online Training:** This is an important tool recently developed as an overview of planning principles and practices in Oregon. The purpose of this program is to help citizens and decision-makers have a greater understanding of Oregon's Statewide Planning and Coastal Management programs and how they relate to local government planning efforts. The curriculum has nine chapters with two (2) of the chapters directly related to coastal hazards. Users may follow at their pace and access the program at any point.
<http://www.oregonlandusetraining.info/>
- **Climate Ready Communities:** This document lays out an initial framework for coordinated action between coastal local governments, state agencies, and the public to address the effects of climate change on the Oregon coast.
http://www.oregon.gov/lcd/docs/publications/climate_ready_communities.pdf
- **Citizens Guide to the Oregon Coastal Management Program:** This booklet discusses the origins and the intent of the federal, state and local regulations that govern the management of coastal resources in Oregon. In addition, the Guide explains how local government decisions are made, the legal basis for decision-making and how citizens can participate.
<http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/docs/Publications/CitizensGuide20140710.pdf>
- **Oregon Resilience Plan: Reducing the Risk and Improving Recovery for the Next Cascadia Earthquake and Tsunami, Chapter 3 - Coastal Communities:** The *Oregon Resilience Plan* maps a path of policy and investment priorities for the next fifty years. The recommendations offer Oregon's Governor and Legislative Assembly immediate steps to begin a journey along that path. The plan and its recommendations build on the solid foundation laid over the past quarter century by some of Oregon's top scientists, engineers, and policymakers. OCMP staff contributed significantly to *Chapter 3 - Coastal Communities* and associated tsunami resilience recommendations.

C) Model code/Guidance Development:

- **Chronic Coastal Natural Hazards Model Code:** OCMP staff have prepared a model ordinance in an effort to further assist local governments to address increasing chronic coastal hazards. The code language or portions thereof, are intended to be used as an overlay zone and can be modified as needed to fit with applicable community and their zoning codes. This model overlay zone is intended to be used with DOGAMI risk zone maps and analyses but could be modified to be used with other credible regional hazard maps and analyses. The model provides opportunities for innovative options for coastal hazards management within chronic coastal hazard erosion areas.
<http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/pages/publications.aspx>
- **Preparing for a Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami: A Land Use Guide for Oregon Coastal Communities:** The purpose of the guidance is to assist vulnerable communities as they incorporate tsunami resilience measures into their local land use programs. The land use guide is designed to be tailored by

communities to address their individual tsunami risk and location. It provides comprehensive information for use on land use planning approaches to reduce tsunami hazard risk and implement important land use resilience measures. This tsunami land use guidance was developed by DLCD in partnership with a diverse and capable advisory committee comprised of participating State of Oregon agencies and organizations, local government representatives, and Cogan Owens Cogan, a multi-disciplinary consulting firm. Advisory Committee members from local governments included representatives from the Cities of Cannon Beach, Coos Bay, Depoe Bay, Lincoln City, Manzanita, Seaside, Waldport, Yachats, and Coos County. <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/Pages/TsunamiGuideIntro.aspx>

- ***Geological Report Guidelines for New Development on Oceanfront Properties:*** These guidelines were produced by the Coastal Processes and Hazards Working Group and Oregon Coastal Management Program staff; including DLCD, DOGAMI, and Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD). This product includes a list of geologic factors, analyses and recommendations which should be included in geologic reports for new development on oceanfront property, as well as property close enough to the ocean to be influenced by coastal geomorphology and ocean-caused erosion. This document is a resource for local government review and ordinance updates, geologic and engineering consultants, and those interested in coastal property. <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/pages/publications.aspx>
- ***Geological Report Guidelines for Shoreline Protective Structure Applications:*** Produced by the Coastal Processes and Hazards Working Group and Oregon Coastal Management Program staff (DOGAMI, DLCD, and OPRD). This product includes a list of considerations to be included in geologic reports for oceanfront shoreline protective structures. It provides an additional resource for local government review and ordinance updates, OPRD Ocean Shore Program staff, property owners, and geologic consultants. <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/pages/publications.aspx>
- ***Regional Framework for Climate Adaptation – Clatsop and Tillamook Counties:*** In 2014, the OCMP and Oregon Sea Grant initiated a collaborative effort on the north coast that involved federal agencies, state agencies, Tillamook and Clatsop Counties, cities, and NGOs in planning for climate change. This collaboration was based on the *Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework* developed in 2010. It was designed to ‘align’ agency climate adaptation priorities and to build capacity at the state and local levels to plan for climate variability and change. This effort was conducted as a proof of concept to develop a low-overhead, comprehensive, risk- and landscape-based approach to climate adaptation planning. The effort produced the *Regional Framework for Climate Adaptation – Clatsop and Tillamook Counties*. The framework provides reliable information to support planning and actions to address the likely effects of climate change on coastal communities. It identifies priority climate risks, management objectives for climate adaptation, and implementation mechanisms that can be used to achieve those objectives. Management objectives are identified for four different management regimes: Infrastructure, Public Health and Safety, Natural Systems, and Working Lands. <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/pages/publications.aspx>

- **The South Clatsop County Resilience Guide—Guidelines for Achieving Community Resilience:** This document provides information about community resilience and a structured approach that can be used by communities to improve their resilience to disturbances like natural hazards. The guidelines present a broad-scale frame for thinking about community resilience, and include the use of a resilience assessment based on resilience elements and a set of aspirational goals under each element. Although the guidelines were developed in partnership with north coast communities, they are a good source of information for use by any community that may be considering planning for community resilience. The guide was supported by a grant from NOAA's Coastal Community Resilience Networks program and produced by the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience through a project that included Oregon Sea Grant, the communities of Gearhart, Seaside, Cannon Beach and Clatsop County, and several state agencies with responsibilities that affect community resilience.
<http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/pages/publications.aspx>
- **Goal 18 Beachfront Protective Structure Eligibility Inventory:** Statewide Planning Goal 18 (Beaches and Dunes) includes a significant component related to beach front protective structures to implement the requirement that beachfront protective structures are prohibited except to protect "development" that existed prior to January 1, 1977. The definition of development is detailed and includes a number of nuances that can make it difficult to determine if a specific development is "eligible" to apply for a beachfront protective structure. Historically, it had been difficult for local governments to make accurate eligibility determinations and even harder for the public to have any certainty about beachfront protective structure eligibility. The newly completed inventory is a GIS-based parcel by parcel preliminary eligibility determination for every parcel along the Oregon coast. The effort began in 2004 and was completed in 2015.
<http://www.coastalatlantlas.net/index.php/tools/planners/67-ocean-shores-viewer>

Virtually all local governments are using the inventory to make the required determinations which provides certainty for them and for members of the public who are looking for this information when making development decisions on coastal properties. It has become an important coastal management tool in assisting in development decisions and determining needed setbacks. One associated product is a Coastal Viewer tool which not only provides this eligibility information but also includes other available coastal hazard information for consideration when working with the public and in future policy discussions locally. Other state agencies with connections to this issue, such as OPRD and Department of State Lands (DSL) are also using the data. In addition, interested NGO's and the general public have access the viewer and are using the information.

D) Local Government Adoption of Coastal Hazard Land Use Provisions: The Oregon Coastal Management Program is a networked program with primary partners comprised of related state agencies and local governments within the coastal zone. Local governments administer OCMP components through their local land use programs. Addressing increases in coastal hazards includes adoption of modified coastal hazard provisions into local land use programs. The following provisions were adopted as indicated:

- City of Newport: New coastal erosion hazard risk zone maps and associated coastal hazard overlay requirements – Adopted in 2010
- City of Gold Beach: New geological report standards take from OCMP model discussed above – Adopted in 2010
- City of Bandon: New Goal 18 beach and dune development prohibition overlay zone derived from hazard risk zone mapping and other DOGAMI hazard information - Adopted in 2011
- City of Lincoln City: New coastal erosion hazard risk zone maps and associated coastal hazard overlay requirements – Adopted in 2012
- City of Port Orford: New coastal hazard comprehensive map and revised geologic hazard overlay zone provisions - Adopted in 2014
- Curry County: New GIS based coastal shorelands boundary mapping and revised Goal 17 coastal shoreland requirements - Adopted in 2014
- Tillamook County: Neskowin Coastal Erosion Adaptation Plan and associated comprehensive land use plan and development code amendments – Adopted in 2015
- Tsunami land use provisions: The OCMP is working with a number of coastal local governments to assist them in adopting tsunami resilience measures utilizing the DLCDC Tsunami Land Use Guide. Three jurisdictions are moving through a formal process as follows:
 - Coos County: Tsunami inundation maps, comprehensive plan policies and text tsunami resilience measures using the DLCDC guide. Adoption –2015
 - Clatsop County: Nearing adoption of a comprehensive set of land use resilience measures using the DLCDC guide. Estimated adoption – end of 2015
 - Curry County: Beginning the tsunami land use resilience process – Estimated adoption – 2016
- Dune management Plan work: Statewide Planning Goal 18 only authorizes foredune grading in developed areas where a dune management plan has been approved subject to specific provisions of Goal 18. The plans must, among other things, maintain a required minimum dune height and create a wider more robust stabilized foredune necessary to decrease vulnerability of the dune system to increased coastal erosion. Oregon had four (4) existing dune management plans prior to 2006. The Bayshore dune management plan was completed in 2014.

16. *Summarize the major impacts or accomplishments of the CMP with regard to coastal hazards.*

The OCMP has accomplished a tremendous amount in addressing and managing increasing coastal hazards along the Oregon Coast. This comprehensive effort, as outlined in Section 15 above, includes development of necessary hazard data, creation of important education and outreach materials, construction of necessary guidance and model land use code provisions related to coastal hazards, and local government adoption of coastal hazard land use provisions. All of these efforts are needed and equally important to address increasing coastal hazards moving forward. The OCMP is proud of these accomplishments and will further prepare our coast for these hazards utilizing this foundation as resources allow.

17. *Summarize the major challenges the CMP faced in addressing coastal hazards. (It is not necessary to include information that is in the Section 309 assessment and strategy documents in effect during the evaluation period or that is part of any program changes already submitted to OCRM. The evaluator has access to those documents.)*
- **Reduced local government capacity:** As time goes on there are less and less resources available for local governments to maintain their existing planning programs generally, let alone addressing increasing coastal hazards. The OCMP resources are also decreasing making it more difficult for the coastal program to further assist. We are doing everything we can to address this significant challenge by seeking additional grants and other resources. However, this challenge will likely not be addressed in the foreseeable future and we are all faced with doing the best we can with limited resources.
 - **Regulatory taking issues:** Regulatory taking law potentially limits the tools available for limiting or prohibiting development in areas of significant coastal hazards. Even when regulations are crafted in such a way to not rise to the level of a regulatory taking the issue can and is raised in related land use proceedings, making it difficult and potentially more costly to gain approval and adoption of adequate natural hazard resilience strategies and provisions.
 - **Public perception of loss of property values:** It is very common for proposed coastal hazard strategies and provisions to be accompanied by strong perceptions that property values will be reduced if these strategies and provisions are implemented. Comprehensive and effective education and outreach efforts have helped but these perceptions to some degree remain. This makes it more difficult for local decision makers to move forward and adopt coastal hazard resilience measures.
 - **Adequate hazard data:** Although Oregon is fortunate to have significant quality coastal hazard information, produced generally by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), we can always utilize additional hazard information that is scaled to the community level down to the parcel level. Resources for development of this data are more and more difficult to obtain as resources continue to decline.

Coastal Water Quality

In a total of five pages or less:

18. *Summarize how the CMP addressed coastal water quality and any changes to relevant state legislation and/or regulations.*

Oregon's coastal water quality program

Protection of surface and ground water quality and aquatic habitat is an important factor in the Oregon state statutes and rules regulating the use of land and water. Preserving, enhancing, and restoring water quality and aquatic habitat is also the motivation for allocating significant state funds to support technical assistance and voluntary programs.

Coastal water quality in Oregon is largely managed through state laws specific to a category of land use. Water quality impacts from forestry, which comprise about 80 % of the landscape in the coastal zone, is regulated through statutes and rules implemented by the Oregon Department of Forestry. The Forest Practices Act and associated rules is the primary structure for regulating activities on state and private forests. Impacts from agriculture are regulated by the Oregon Department of Agriculture, through Agricultural Water Quality Management Plans, which are required by statute for each subbasin in the state and codified in rule. Impacts from urban development and roads that are related to the location and footprint of cities and rural communities are addressed through the state's land use laws.

Direct discharges of pollutants and stormwater from any source are regulated by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. Regulations to minimize and mitigate impacts to hydrology, wetlands and submerged lands from all land uses are distributed among the Department of State Lands, the Water Resources Department and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. These include: wetland removal fill laws, administered by the Department of State Lands; water rights and dam permitting, administered by the Water Resources Department; and fish passage requirements, administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Voluntary efforts to protect and restore coastal water quality are administered by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board; and the State Marine Board (Oregon Clean Marina Program).

Changes to legislation and administrative rules during the reporting period

Please see Attachment 5 for changes to legislation and administrative rules affecting coastal water quality.

We do not believe any of these statutory or rule changes significantly alter the state's authorities described in the state's 6217 submittals for implementing approved and conditionally approved measures.

19. *Summarize the major impacts or accomplishments of the CMP with regard to coastal water quality.*

State land use laws that require most development to be confined to defined urban areas have prevented sprawl from extending onto the largely rural coastal land scape. There have been few changes to the urban growth boundaries of cities within the CNPCP boundary. The final result is that there has been a net reduction of urbanizable land within the CNPCP within the reporting period.

Examples of aquatic habitat restoration projects, which have been supported by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board (OWEB) structure of watershed councils, watershed assessment plans and grants for priority projects, have been described in OCMP grant reports. Information on the effectiveness of OWEB sponsored projects is available on [OWEB's web site](#). Although information is provided for the state wide program, results are representative of accomplishments in the CNPCP management area.

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) has instituted two new programs to improve the effectiveness and compliance with agricultural water quality managements plans. One, Water Quality Focus Areas employs technical assistance to improve the outcome. The second, Strategic Implementation Areas adds a proactive compliance monitoring component to an otherwise complaint-based enforcement strategy. Information on these programs is available on ODA's web site.

[Strategic Implementation Areas, four-page document \(2015\)](#)
[Water Quality Focus Areas, four-page document \(2014\)](#)

These are statewide programs that will have an increased relevance to coastal water quality in coming years.

On September 5, 2015 the Oregon Board of Forestry directed the Department of Forestry to initiate rule writing that will increase the width of riparian management areas along small and medium fish bearing streams where salmon and steelhead are present. These changes are expected to reduce temperature loads to water quality limited streams.

20. *Summarize the major challenges the CMP faced in addressing coastal water quality. (It is not necessary to include information that is in the Section 309 assessment and strategy documents in effect during the evaluation period or that is part of any program changes already submitted to OCRM. The evaluator has access to those documents.)*

Since 2006 the OCMP has continued to struggle with achieving full compliance with 6217 requirements. Meeting the urban stormwater and on-site septic inspection management measures required concerted efforts by Oregon DEQ. The additional measures for forestry placed on the state by NOAA and EPA have been the focus of much work and negotiations at

the state and federal level. It is not known if the recent commitment by the Board of Forestry to improve protections along small and medium fish-bearing streams will be sufficient to meet the additional management measure for forestry, given that there are three other concerns listed in the state's program disapproval. NOAA and EPA have also begun a review of the state's strategies for meeting agricultural management measures, for which interim approval has been provided. Striving for full approval of our CNPCP continues to be Oregon's major challenge in addressing coastal water quality.

Coastal Dependent Uses, Siting of Major Facilities, and Community Development; Assistance to Support Planning, Conservation, and Management for Living Marine Resources, including Aquaculture Facilities; and Redevelopment of Deteriorating Urban Waterfronts and Ports

21. *If the CMP started, continued, or completed any special area management plans (SAMPs) or ocean/Great Lakes plans, please describe the effectiveness to date of the SAMP or ocean/Great Lakes plan in meeting its designed purpose and goals.*

The Oregon Territorial Sea Plan for Marine Renewable Energy Development

The Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted amendments to the Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) for siting and regulating marine renewable energy development on January 24th, 2013. The amendment, Part Five of the TSP, is a marine spatial plan to address all forms of marine renewable energy (MRE) technology. Part Five of the TSP is the product of an intensive planning process that included over a hundred public meetings held by the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC), the Territorial Sea Plan Advisory Committee (TSPAC), and the Department of Land Conservation and Development. The process was initiated by Governor Kulongoski's March 26, 2008 Executive Order No. 08-07, directing the department to seek recommendations from OPAC for amending the TSP to address wave energy development. On that same day, the State of Oregon and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) signed an MOU for cooperation on the siting of marine renewable energy development, and adopting the use of a state comprehensive plan to guide that process. Those initiatives resulted in the 2009 amendment of the TSP with the inclusion of Part Five, which governed the use of the Territorial Sea for the development of marine renewable energy facilities. This initial effort resulted in a set of policies, resource inventory, and operational requirements, but did not include a spatial plan map for siting projects which were incorporated with the 2013 amendment.

The Plan Overview

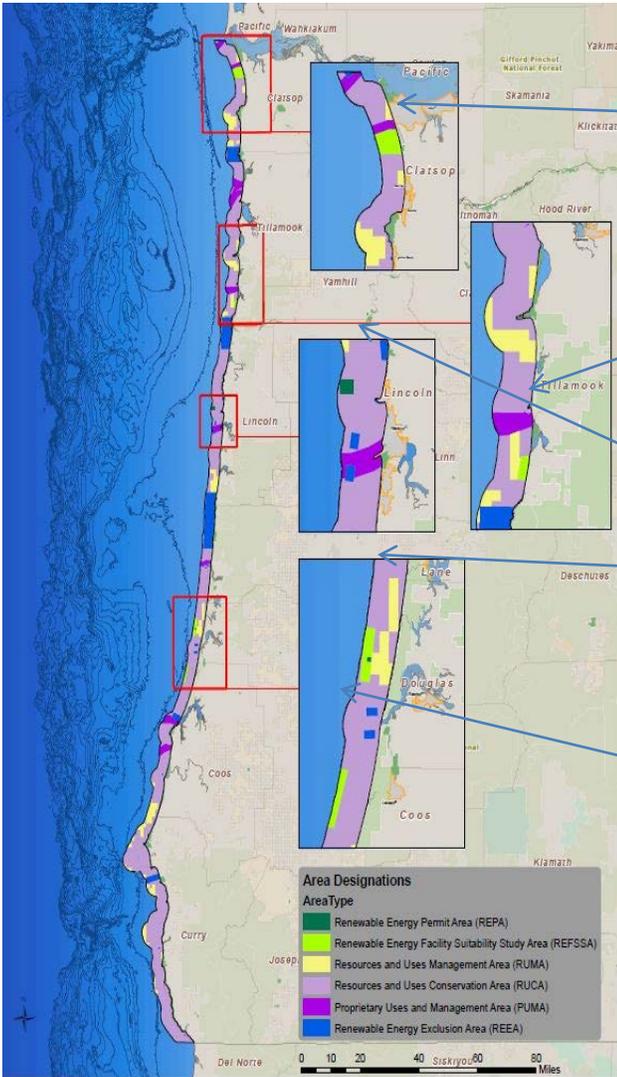
As required by the state's Ocean Resources Goal (19) and the TSP, Oregon's plan for marine renewable energy development takes a *precautionary approach* that is designed to protect its unique and valuable ecological resources and existing beneficial uses, while identifying the areas and conditions that are appropriate for the development of a wide variety of marine renewable energy technologies. Oregon's plan emphasizes the acquisition of site specific baseline data, *pilot projects and phased development*, *impact monitoring*, and *adaptive management* as the path to full commercial scale project development. This is coupled with a *participatory and inclusive project review* and oversight process involving state and federal agencies, affected local governments and others, in a Joint Agency Review Team.

The siting and regulation of MRE projects is dictated by the new plan map, which divides the territorial sea into a series of areas, which were delineated based on the concentration and significance of the marine resources and uses present within them. The plan is designed to provide flexibility for the MRE industry to find locations that meet the physical requirements of

the varied technologies while avoiding harmful impacts to ecological resources or other marine resource users. This is achieved by applying specific project review standards to potential MRE projects within each type of area included in the plan. The basic objective is to ensure that potential MRE projects would have minimal adverse impacts on the important resources and uses at any site.

Most of Oregon's 1260 sq. mile territorial sea is included in the Resources and Uses Conservation Areas (RUCA), which take up 900 sq. mi. (72%), and the Resources and Uses Management Areas (REMA), of 136 sq. mi. (13%). The special project review standards for the RUCA are very protective, while those for the RUMA are somewhat less restrictive. The Renewable Energy Exclusion Areas (REEA) which are made up of the state's marine reserves and dredge material disposal sites take up 130 sq. mi. (10%), within which no MRE development would be allowed to occur. The Proprietary Use Management Areas (PUMA) at 68 sq. mi. (5%) are areas where there are other existing uses such as navigation channels, fiber optic cable corridors, federal wildlife refuges, and other permitted or managed uses, which also restrict MRE development depending on their compatibility. There is only one very small site project designated as a Renewable Energy Permit Areas (REPA) totaling 2 sq mi. (0%), where state and federal permits have already been issued for the National Northwest Marine Renewable Energy Center site in Newport. In addition to the standards that apply to these areas, all projects are subject to special review standards to *protect visual and recreational resources* throughout the territorial sea.

Most of the attention has been on the 3 Renewable Energy Facility Suitability Study Areas (REFSSA), which add up to 17 sq. mi. slightly more than 1% of the territorial sea. REFFSA have the least restrictive project review standards and are intended as areas where industry should consider siting MRE projects.



The REPA is for the NNMREC facility in Newport.

The Reedsport REFSSA where Ocean Power Technologies (OPT) held a FERC Permit for a 50MW project has reverted to a RUCA. (see below)

The Lakeside REFSSA is a narrow band along the outer edge of the territorial sea which could accommodate technologies requiring deeper water.

The plan also includes a comprehensive set of uses and resources maps which provide additional data and information and that will be valuable for conducting project reviews.

This is the TSP Part Five plan map with the REFSSA sites shown as magnified cut-outs.

The Camp Rilea REFSSA is the largest of this type and was modified to account for the fiber optic cable corridor underlying the PUMA along the northern boundary. It is under the control of the Oregon Military Department.

The Nestucca site was modified to avoid the mouth of the Nestucca estuary and the high value fishing grounds, and is restricted to technologies that are sub-surface or have limited visual resource impact.

Implementation

As noted above, the plan has already been revised. The REFFSA at Reedsport, established for a project by OPT that had been licensed by FERC, has reverted to a RUCA. The revision was triggered by a condition placed on that REFFSA which required that the site revert to a RUCA if OPT were to lose the FERC license. This occurred in 2014, and the plan was automatically changed.

Since the plan has been adopted, the REFFSA at Camp Rilea in Clatsop County has been the primary focus of interest by the MRE industry. M3, of Oregon, conducted a successful test of their seabed-mounted pressure technology in 2014. In authorizing the project, the Department of State Lands (DSL) convened a Joint Agency Review Team to assist in reviewing the M3 permit application and used the requirements of Part Five as the standard for evaluating the potential impacts of the project. The process worked as designed and the permit was issued in six weeks, allowing M3 to deploy and retrieve their device during the summer work window.

Another company, Resolute Marine Energy of Boston, MA, is currently conducting baseline studies in preparation for applying for a permit to deploy their device at the Camp Rilea REFFSA in the summer 2016.

22. *Summarize how the CMP addressed coastal dependent uses and community development and any changes to relevant state legislation and/or regulations.*

The OCMP addresses coastal dependent uses and community development through its system of statewide land use planning. This system has strong enforceable policies in place through Oregon 19 statewide planning goals and implementing regulations that represent mandatory requirements for city and county comprehensive plans. Among other elements, the goals require the containment of urban development through urban growth boundaries, and provide strong directives for efficient, compact urban development. Specific requirements associated with waterfront areas are set forth in Goal 17 (Coastal Shorelands), and include the prioritization of water dependent and water related uses and mandatory identification and protection of lands especially suited for water dependent uses. Redevelopment of commercial/industrial waterfront areas for mixed uses providing public access to the shoreline is encouraged.

23. *Summarize the major impacts or accomplishments of the CMP with regard to coastal dependent uses and community development.*

The OCMP provided financial and technical support for two major waterfront planning efforts:

Astoria Riverfront Vision Plan

In 2008, in the face of increasing development pressures, the City of Astoria recognized the need to develop a comprehensive approach in planning for the future of its riverfront. Supported by a Technical Assistance grant from the OCMP, the city initiated a process to develop a community vision for balancing future development of Astoria's waterfront, looking to strike a balance of accommodating new development while protecting the working waterfront and the city's historic character. The result of the nearly two year planning effort was the Riverfront Vision Plan, a plan that promotes a

mix of uses on the riverfront that will provide public and visual access, will support the city's economy and maintain Astoria's working waterfront character. Among other recognition, the City of Astoria received NOAA's Walter B. Jones Award for excellence in local government for its work on the Riverfront Vision Plan.

The city is currently in the second phase of implementation of the RVP, which includes developing and adopting special zoning districts and development performance standards in accordance with the policy direction of the plan.

Garibaldi Waterfront Rezoning

Located at the mouth of Tillamook Bay, the City of Garibaldi is a community focused around its harbor. The city's waterfront district has historically supported many of the area's important economic enterprises, including seafood processing, sport and commercial fishing activities, wood products manufacturing, and tourism and recreation uses. Following larger regional trends over the past two decades, the city's economy has transitioned from its historical resource base to include larger components of service and tourism based activities. In response to these trends, in 2011 the city initiated a process to evaluate comprehensive plan and zoning designations for the waterfront area, seeking to capitalize on potential redevelopment opportunities while preserving critical water dependent development acreage for port and maritime uses.

Supported by a coastal technical assistance grant from the OCMP, the city worked closely with the Port of Garibaldi and landowners in the affected area to analyze the overall need for and locational suitability of water dependent development sites in the city. This examination was completed in early 2012, and was followed by a package of comprehensive plan and zoning amendments designed to implement the recommendations identified in the analysis. These amendments include revisions to the city's two principal waterfront zoning districts, and changes to the comprehensive plan and zoning map for the waterfront area. The result of these amendments is a higher level of protection and certainty for identified critical water dependent development sites, and enhanced opportunities for water oriented and other mixed use development in the waterfront area. These plan updates will greatly improve the ability of the city and the port to encourage and facilitate appropriate development of this major community asset.

24. *Summarize the major challenges the CMP faced in addressing coastal dependent uses and community development.*

(It is not necessary to include information that is in the Section 309 assessment and strategy documents in effect during the evaluation period or that is part of any program changes already submitted to OCRM. The evaluator has access to those documents.)

The major challenge faced by the OCMP is the lack of capacity and resources at the local level for planning and implementation related to coastal dependent uses. The accomplishments reported above represent the potential for outstanding work to be accomplished by engaged local communities, but many lack the technical and financial capacity to engage in this work.

Public Access

In a total of five pages or less:

25. *Summarize how the CMP addressed public access and any changes to relevant state legislation and/or regulations.*

The OCMP has been working with state agency partners to coordinate procedures for future OCMP public access inventories with those of other agencies. To this end, in spring 2015 the program applied for and was awarded an Oregon Data Development Framework Implementation Team (FIT) Grant. The FIT grant activities will occur throughout the 2015-2017 biennium, and will include:

- Schema development for redesigned public access database
- Development of an integrated statewide public access database
- Development of an ArcGIS Collector application for field verification of access locations

The end result of the FIT grant work will be an integrated statewide shoreline access database, maintainable by all major agency partners, and inclusive of all coastal public access locations.

26. *Summarize the major impacts or accomplishments of the CMP with regard to public access.*

The OCMP conducted a comprehensive field survey of coastal access site locations throughout the coastal zone, under 2009-2010 306-6 Subtask A. This inventory continues the decadal pattern begun with prior inventories in 1990 and 2000. The resulting inventory has been published on the Oregon Coastal Atlas as a downloadable dataset, and as a mobile friendly web application at: <http://www.coastalatlantlas.net/publicaccess/>

27. *Summarize the major challenges the CMP faced in addressing public access. (It is not necessary to include information that is in the Section 309 assessment and strategy documents in effect during the evaluation period or that is part of any program changes already submitted to OCRM. The evaluator has access to those documents.)*

The fact that public access location information is collected by more than one state agency was causing some confusion in the user marketplace. Users of public access data are not only members of the public, but also other agency personnel, emergency responders, etc. With multiple data sets available via state search engines, consumers of access data were encountering some confusion about which data was most appropriate for specific uses. In addition, it was apparent that data set overlap and differences in data collection methods could result in access location information being different in different datasets, even if the access location being depicted was in fact the same. The FIT grant is designed to address all of these situations, and result in better coordinated statewide efforts to collect and maintain shoreline access data.

Coordination and Simplification for Expedited Governmental Decision Making; Consultation and Coordination with Federal Agencies; and Public and Local Government Participation in Coastal Management Decision Making

In a total of five pages or less:

28. *Summarize how the CMP addressed government coordination and decision making and any changes to relevant state legislation and/or regulations.*

The OCMP consists of a fully networked program based primarily on Oregon's system of statewide land use planning. This system is based on Oregon's 19 statewide planning goals, which represent mandatory standards for city and county comprehensive plans and implementing land use regulations. Comprehensive planning and the administration of plans and land use regulations are carried out by city and county governments. These local processes include extensive opportunities for citizen participation and the involvement of agency and other stakeholders. In Oregon's coastal zone, OCMP staff works closely with the staff and decision makers of these local jurisdictions to ensure that planning and implementation actions are fully coordinated and in compliance with Oregon's statewide planning goals.

In addition to local government coordination and support, the department acts as the statewide coordinator for state agency programs affecting land use. All state agencies that have regulatory or other programs affecting land use have in place coordination agreements approved by the department. These agreements, adopted by rule, set forth the processes that state agencies must follow to ensure that their permit decisions and other activities comply with the statewide planning goals and are compatible with acknowledged city and county comprehensive plans. OCMP staff engages in extensive coordination activities with state agencies, in particular those with program authorities that have been incorporated into the OCMP network.

Finally, as the state's designated CZM agency, the department coordinates extensively with federal regulatory and management agencies through the federal consistency review process.

A major legislative change occurred with the adoption by the Legislature of House Bill 4015 which formally established the Regional Solutions Program in Oregon Law. See the discussion below concerning this program.

The major regulation change related to government coordination and decision making was the adoption in 2012 of revised rules for federal consistency. These rules (OAR 66-035) were approved by NOAA as a program change in 2013.

29. *Summarize the major impacts or accomplishments of the CMP with regard to government coordination and decision making.*

In 2014, Oregon established the Regional Solutions Program, an innovative, collaborative approach to community and economic development in Oregon. The purpose of the regional solutions program is to integrate the efforts of key state agencies to address local priorities in a coordinated fashion. Each region of the state is served by an interagency team coordinated by staff from the governor's office. Five state agencies are part of each team: the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Department of Land Conservation & Development (DLCD), the Department of Transportation (ODOT), the Department of Housing & Community Services

(OHCS), and the Business Development Department/Business Oregon (OBDD). Oregon's coastal zone is served by two Regional Solutions Teams; one for the south coast and one for the north coast. OCMP staff participates on both of these teams, which are proving to be effective in helping to ensure that local priorities involving state agency decision making and funding are addressed as quickly and cost-effectively as possible.

In 2015, NOAA approved a Geographic Location Description (GLD) for federal activities related to marine renewable energy development. The GLD applies to the federal waters within the Oregon Ocean Stewardship Area, as described under the state's Goal 19 for Ocean Resources, as extending from the boundary of the territorial sea out to the 500 fathom bathymetric contour, which is the furthest extent wherein MRE development is expected to occur. Federal approval of the GLD, and its incorporation into the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP), is the successful culmination of a collaborative effort between those agencies taking several years. In addition to the GLD, the OCMP also updated the list of federal activities that will be reviewed for consistency with the enforceable policies of the OCMP.

The Oregon GLD is based on a demonstration that there would be reasonably foreseeable coastal effects from the listed federal license or permit activity in the proposed area. Oregon's GLD applies specifically to federal activities related to marine renewable energy development; which includes leasing and permitting authorized by the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), which are now automatically subject to federal consistency. The GLD document can be found at: http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/docs/GLD_final.pdf.

30. *Summarize the major challenges the CMP faced in addressing government coordination and decision making.
(It is not necessary to include information that is in the Section 309 assessment and strategy documents in effect during the evaluation period or that is part of any program changes already submitted to OCRM. The evaluator has access to those documents.)*

The OCMP's networked structure places substantial decision making responsibility at the local government (i.e., city and county) level. Many of Oregon's rural local governments have experienced significant budget and resource challenges that have eroded technical capacity needed to support local decision making. There is a continuing need to provide both technical and financial assistance to local governments to provide the capacity needed to support local decision making processes.

31. *In one page or less, summarize any changes in the roles of state and local governments in managing the coastal zone since the last evaluation that are not addressed in other topic areas.*

There have been no significant changes in the roles of state and local governments in managing the coastal zone since the last evaluation.

32. *In two pages or less, for the issuance of permits that are part of the state's approved coastal management program, summarize:
 - a) *how the CMP collaborated and coordinated with other state and federal permitting agencies;**

The OCMP collaborates and coordinates with state agencies involving permitting and certifications in three main ways: on case by case basis with individual state agency representatives for smaller projects, through a collaboration group called KAIZEN, and through case by case bases as state interagency meetings for large scale and/or controversial projects. For small scale and routine projects, the federal consistency coordinator will work with specific individuals with other state agencies as needed on a case by case basis. KAIZEN is a federal and state agency group that meets monthly for pre-application meetings to help initiate early coordination and collaboration on projects. For large-scale and/or controversial projects, state agencies will typically set up monthly meetings to keep all state agencies and the governor's office up to date on all permitting and certification processes.

b) *how and whether the process of collaboration and coordination worked well;*

These processes generally work well. Between monthly meetings, calls as needed and summary report outs provided after meetings, the state of collaboration and coordination is very high and active.

c) *any ways to improve collaboration and coordination; and*

The best way to improve collaboration and coordination where federal consistency is concerned is to continue to educate other state agencies on what federal consistency is, how the process works, when it is applied, how best they can help in the process.

d) *any improvements to length of time for permit issuance and to permit processing efficiency.*

The OCMP has made significant updates to its federal consistency database. The update resulted in a streamlined tracking and review process for routine federal actions, which will minimize duplication and increase staff efficiency. The update is part of the department's Information Management Modernization Initiative. The Federal Consistency Database is now live. The division is working on inputting a backlog of permits that were left between the last and current coordinators. The coordinator is working with technical staff to address additional enhancement needs to make the database more efficient for the department. Currently, the database allows users to track which permits are currently in review and to actively search for permits based on specific search criteria. Further, the database allows permit records to be linked to permit documents within the network.

33. *Provide the list of the CMP's enforceable policies and enforceable policy information that the CMP provides to federal agencies and others who request it, and describe how interested parties obtain access to the enforceable policies list.*

Please see Attachment 4 for a list of enforceable policies. The policies are found on the OCMP Federal Consistency website at

http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/Pages/OCMP_Enforceable-Policies.aspx

In a total of four pages or less:

34. *Summarize any concerns or issues the CMP had in regard to effective implementation of federal consistency.*

The largest issue the OCMP had with implementing federal consistency was determining when to issue a denial for a project. Specifically, the OCMP identifies a list of enforceable policies that apply to a project. When a subset of enforceable policies that apply to a project are not met, should the OCMP issue a denial or wait to see if all other enforceable policies are met? This issue has arisen as part of the OCMP's review of the Oregon LNG project.

35. *Summarize the process for incorporating public comments into federal consistency and other decision making.*

The OCMP typically receives two types of public comments for federal consistency reviews. The first type are those that suggest a project be approved or denied, with no substantial analysis of how the project does or does not meet the enforceable policies of the OCMP. These public comments are not used in the decision making process for federal consistency reviews. The second type of public comment that we receive are those that suggest an approval or denial that also include an in-depth analysis of the enforceable policies of the OCMP and how they are or are not met by the project or action in question. When analyses of enforceable policies are provided within a public comment, those comments are reviewed closely and considered for incorporation into the OCMP federal consistency decision and analysis. In some cases, these public comments have helped the OCMP identify issues with certain enforceable policies and are added into the state's analysis and decision.

Overarching

36. *In two pages or less, and from the CMP manager's perspective, identify the two - four most significant impacts or accomplishments and the two - four most significant challenges (excluding program administration, operations, or management challenges discussed in item #9) the CMP had or faced during this evaluation period. If any of these are not already discussed in #13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, or 30, please summarize them. Include influences and factors that have advanced or hindered the achievement of any CMP goals, objectives, or outcomes.*

Accomplishments

The OCMP believes the most significant accomplishments of the program over the past 10 years have to do with our leadership in ocean planning, hazards and climate change mitigation, and data development and access. The OCMP also believes the progress on RPC submittal and approval by OCM is a major accomplishment that has been addressed elsewhere in this document.

Ocean Planning

The update to the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) which included a spatial plan for the territorial sea was a multi-year effort which resulted in the first marine spatial plan for the west coast. The effort included use and development of MarineMap, an important decision support tool with over 150 layers of information. A follow-up to the TSP is adoption of the Geographic Location Description (GLD) for areas in federal waters off of Oregon.

Hazards and Climate Change Mitigation

During the current reporting period, the OCMP provided leadership in hazards and climate change mitigation as well. In response to new information on the extent of tsunami hazards on the Oregon coast, the OCMP developed the first land use planning guide for tsunamis “*Preparing for a Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami: A Land Use Guide for Oregon Coastal Communities*”. During development of the document, OCMP and its consultant searched nationally and internationally for examples of such a document and could not find one. The OCMP is actively working with local governments to incorporate provisions of the guide into local comprehensive plans.

Regarding climate change, an OCMP staff member was the lead author of the State’s Climate Change Adaptation Plan Framework in 2010. This same staff member was one of the co-leads for the 2015 “*Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaption - Clatsop and Tillamook Counties*”. Related to climate change and sea level rise, the Oregon coast is experiencing severe erosion in a number of areas along the coast. OCMP staff were instrumental in the recent adoption of the *Neskowin Coastal Erosion Adaption Plan* which will be a model for other erosion-prone communities on the Oregon coast.

Data Development and Access

Finally, the OCMP has been an important leader in coastal data development and access. The OCMP has been fortunate to have a series of very talented NOAA Coastal Fellows who have contributed significantly to data products that are heavily used by local governments. These include the Estuary Viewer which provides access to many layers of estuarine information from habitats to zoning to flooding hazards. The recently completed Shorelands Viewer provides access to the new Goal 18 Beachfront Protection Device Inventory, another important tool for local governments. The OCMP’s inventory of coastal dikes and tidegates is a foundational inventory that has been followed by similar efforts on the Columbia River and Willamette Valley. A more recent landmark data development piece is the OCMP’s work to apply the CMECS classification system to Oregon’s estuaries. This is the first time CMECS has been applied across such a broad region. The OCMP has recently learned that the 50% exceedance level for determining the upper extent of tidal inundation is now being applied in both Washington and California. OCMP’s staff work in developing access to marine data was instrumental in both the marine reserves process and the territorial sea planning process. This work continues with OCMP staff involvement with the West Coast Ocean Data Portal.

Challenges

The OCMP believes the most significant challenge to program implementation is resources. Lack of resources at the local level inhibits local governments’ ability to develop needed plan changes to address climate change, tsunami hazards and new estuary information among others. Lack of resources at the state level decreases the department’s ability to provide technical assistance and develop needed data at a useful scale.

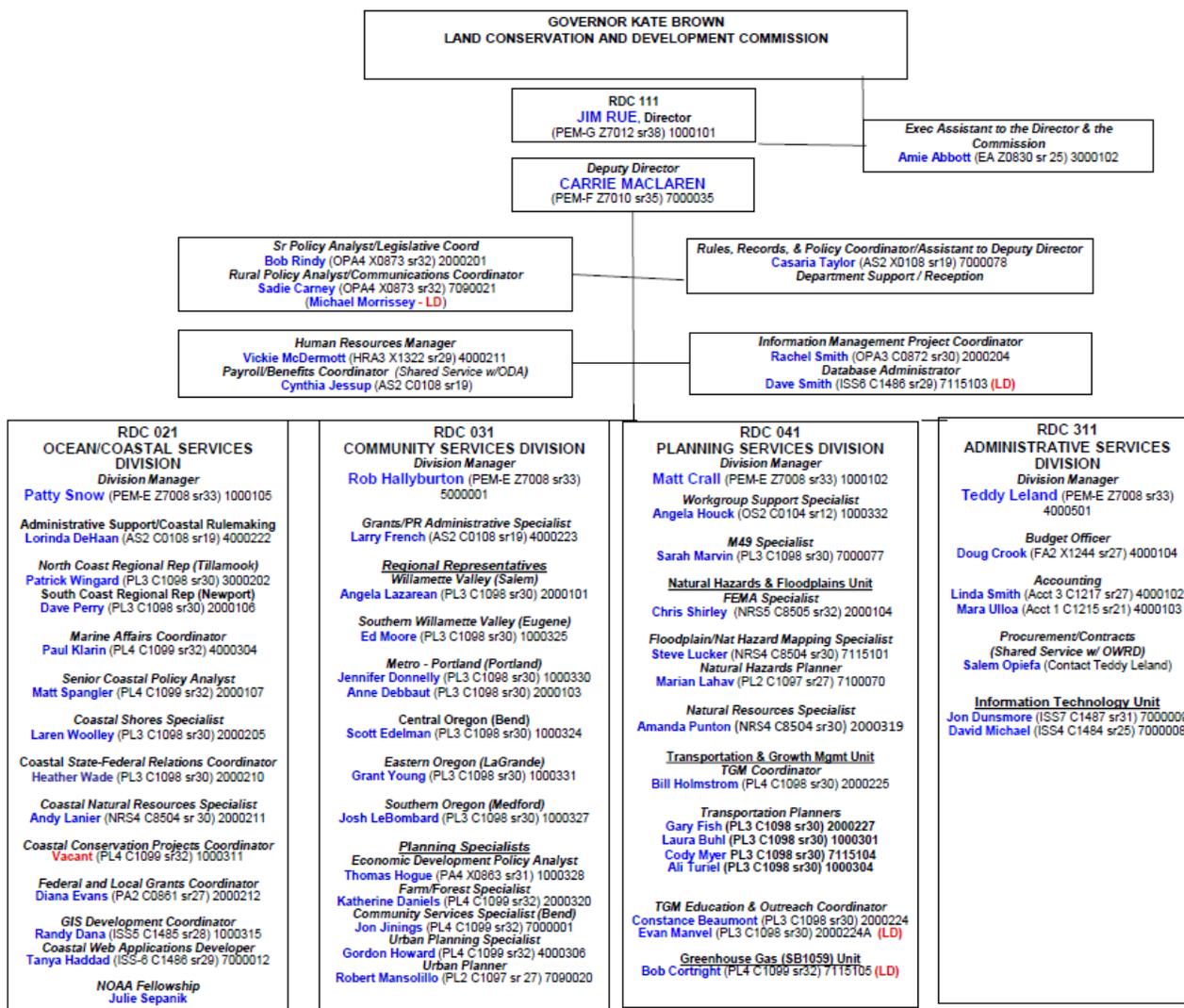
Another major challenge to program implementation is the threat of regulatory takings. This is an important issue for local governments that want to update their comprehensive plan with amendments that may add development restrictions to address hazards including tsunamis, coastal erosion and flooding as well as increased natural resource protection.

The final significant challenge the OCMP is facing is responding to unprecedented events related to our changing climate and ocean conditions. Recent examples include the sea star

wasting disease, ocean acidification, increased frequency and intensity of El Niño, and the “Blob”. All of these challenges are new to the state and local communities, and we are struggling with how to handle those changes and impacts.

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Attachment 1 DLCD Organizational Chart



LD = Limited Duration Position

Attachment 2

OREGON COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Department of Land Conservation and Development

OCMP Strategic Plan

2014-2020

VISION

An Oregon Coast with prosperous, resilient communities, where economic and environmental health is sustained by recognition and stewardship of coastal and ocean resources.

MISSION

To work in partnership with local governments, state and federal agencies and other stakeholders to foster livable, resilient communities by ensuring that coastal and ocean resources are managed, conserved and developed consistent with Oregon's coastal program authorities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Networked Program

Objective 2: Networked Partner Capacity

Objective 3: Public Engagement

Objective 4: Decision Support

Objective 5: Program Administration

Objective 6: Professional Collaboration

COASTAL RESOURCES OBJECTIVES

Objective 7: Coastal and Marine Resource Conservation and Protection

Objective 8: Coastal Community Resilience

Objective 9: An Accessible Coast

Objective 10: Quality Communities

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Objective One: Networked Program

An integrated, effective networked program among all levels of government to support and carry out the mission of the OCMP.

Strategy 1.1

Provide adequate financial, technical, and information resources to support coastal planning activities and projects of coastal local governments and other network partners.

Strategy 1.2

Support and help coordinate the policies, programs, and decisions of networked partners.

Strategy 1.3

Strengthen and enhance communication, interaction and information exchange among all network partners to ensure ocean and coastal issues are understood and integrated into decision making.

Objective Two: Networked Partner Capacity

Help to ensure that each networked partner has access to a high level of technical and professional support to carry out their land use planning and coastal and marine stewardship responsibilities.

Strategy 2.1

Provide timely and accurate information and decision-support tools to networked partners to support local and regional comprehensive planning efforts.

Actions:

- The department will provide planning assistance to local governments in the field through our regional representatives and coastal specialists stationed in the coastal offices in Newport and Tillamook.
- The department will host semi-annual coastal planner network meetings to engage network partners and to provide timely information on coastal issues.

Strategy 2.2

Assist cities and counties by providing spatial data and technical information to support land use decision-making.

Actions:

- The department will take full advantage of opportunities to support local government map modernization efforts.
- The department will collaborate with other state agencies such as DOGAMI, OPRD, and ODFW to facilitate the development of inventories and other land use data to support local government decision-making.

Strategy 2.3

Continually work to strengthen relationships and build credibility and trust with networked partners.

Actions:

- Regional representatives will communicate with local government partners on a regular basis.
- DLCD staff will interact with local government staff and officials to support projects, provide training services, and fill other roles that go beyond our regulatory obligations.
- DLCD staff will engage with local government partners proactively, providing comments and suggestions early in the land use decision-making process.

Objective Three: Public Engagement

Our goal is for the public and local and state government leadership to understand, participate in and support the mission and activities of the OCMP.

Strategy 3.1

Increase awareness of and engagement with the Oregon Coastal Management Program through a communications strategy that targets coastal landowners, visitors, local governments, emergency managers, and other stakeholder groups affected by or interested in coastal issues.

Actions:

- Develop and implement a communications strategy for both public and networked partners' engagement.
- Communicate opportunities to appropriate stakeholders to participate in planning processes; for example through listservs, websites.
- Develop and enhance use of social media applications to increase awareness and engagement in the OCMP.

Strategy 3.2

Engage local officials, agency partners, and citizens to improve understanding and application of the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

Actions:

- Maintain and enhance program-related training information.
- Gather feedback from participants to enhance future training events and tools.
- Leverage partner resources.

Objective Four: Decision Support

Provide access to information and expertise on coastal and marine resources uses and conditions to stakeholders and networked partners.

Strategy: 4.1

Maintain accurate and current resource inventory information in support of effective coastal zone management.

Actions:

- Collect, and where appropriate update, resource inventory information on estuaries, shorelands, beaches and dunes, and marine environments.
- Maintain a prioritized list of data needs for efficient response to collection opportunities.

Strategy 4.2

Ensure that the scientific and technical expertise and resources of federal and state agencies and academic institutions are engaged in support of the Oregon Coastal Management Program

Actions:

- Engage partner agency staff and scientists to ensure that best available knowledge is used in decision making.
- Participate in partnerships and grant opportunities in order to secure resources for unmet information needs.

Strategy 4.3

Deliver information about coastal and marine resources, management plans, and human uses to program partners and constituents.

Actions:

- Create reliable, relevant information products and tools for use by program partners.
- Conduct trainings for program partners on use of data and information products for specific decision processes.

Strategy 4.4

Make information about coastal environmental, ecological, and economic conditions available to support land use, resource management, and other activities of all program partners.

Actions:

- Maintain a current and effectively networked online presence that reflects our program activities and resources.
- Promote use of the online resources currently available through network events, email lists, and through our websites.

Objective Five: Program Administration

Maintain an effective and accountable program

Strategy 5.1

Periodically assess program activity areas based on strategic goals and objectives, national coastal management standards, feedback from program partners, and assessment of emerging needs and opportunities.

- Conduct a programmatic periodic review and comparison of the Strategic Plan with the §312 Assessment and Strategy to ensure consistency.
- Use network program meetings as an opportunity to obtain input from program partners on the OCMP goals and objectives.

Strategy 5.2

Manage and administer federal grants as required by state and federal law.

Strategy 5.3

Train agency staff and recipients on proper administration of grants, contracts, and inter-governmental agreements.

- Use the OCMP network meetings as an opportunity to inform and train local government staff on the proper NOAA grant administration requirements.

Strategy 5.4

Process routine program changes and plan amendments as necessary and in collaboration with NOAA.

Strategy 5.5

Ensure staff have the necessary training and tools to succeed.

Strategy 5.6

Conduct public notifications and state and federal coordination for consistency determinations and program changes based on state and federal rule requirements.

- Develop and apply a standardized routine process for conducting, and a shared data folder for recording, public notifications to meet state and federal requirements.

Objective 6: Professional Collaboration

Enhance Oregon's coastal and ocean management through facilitation, participation and collaboration with local, regional, national and international coastal professionals.

Strategy 6.1

Facilitate regular connections among Oregon coastal professionals to improve information exchange and maintain staff and network partner relationships and knowledge networks.

Actions:

- Host regular in-person network meetings.
- Maintain communication platforms (websites, webinars, listservs) for continual information exchange.

Strategy 6.2

Promote and enhance the availability of information, research and educational and technical capacity of Oregon colleges and universities in support of Oregon coastal professionals and their information needs.

Actions:

- Provide fellowship and internship opportunities for students and recent graduates in coastal and marine sciences and policy, as relevant to the needs of the program.
- Participate in Advisory Boards for colleges or institutions who work in areas of expertise relevant to the needs of Oregon coastal professionals.

Strategy 6.3

Engage in regional alliances and planning bodies to the benefit of regional ocean and coastal health priorities, and to ensure relevance for Oregon stakeholders.

Actions:

- Participate in and where relevant provide leadership for, Action Coordination Teams of the West Coast Governors Alliance.
- Support the emerging West coast regional planning body of the National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan.

Strategy 6.4

Participate and collaborate in national and international professional coastal networks to raise the profile of Oregon coastal and ocean activities, increase funded collaboration opportunities, and maintain program currency with evolving coastal and ocean management issues and trends.

Actions:

- Partner with sister CZM programs throughout the U.S. and work with the Coastal States Organization to ensure federal funding for CZM activities.
- Participate on the governing bodies of integrated ocean observing systems to help in the generation and production of relevant ocean information related data products.
- Engage with international coastal and marine governance organizations to benefit Oregon coastal management programs and improve information exchange and practices.

COASTAL RESOURCE OBJECTIVES

Objective 7: Coastal and Marine Resource Conservation and Protection

Land use and resource planning carried out by program partners protect the long term value and benefits of coastal, marine and other natural resources consistent with the statewide planning goals and program authorities.

Strategy 7.1

Improve the quality, currency, and availability of information about the distribution, condition, and function of estuarine habitats and about the uses of estuarine and adjacent shoreland resources.

- Provide technical assistance and tools to local government and network partner agencies to update and improve the acquisition, sharing and use of estuary data and information.

Strategy 7.2

Support the management of coastal shorelands consistent with current understanding of ecological functions and changing economic needs of communities.

Strategy 7.3

Develop an integrated program of observations, monitoring, research, and information delivery to support planning and management of ocean resources within Oregon's Ocean Stewardship Area, and support intergovernmental coordination efforts to implement state policy objectives.

- Collaborate with federal partner agencies such as BOEM and NOAA on intergovernmental coordination efforts such as the BOEM Ocean Action Team and the Oregon BOEM Task Force.
- Participate in project specific collaborative interagency efforts to site, regulate and manage proposed developments within federal waters.
- Participate in regional ocean planning through the WCGA and Regional Ocean Planning initiatives.

Strategy 7.4

Support the efforts of program partners to maintain and modernize comprehensive plan elements and regulatory and management programs for coastal and natural resources.

Objective 8: Coastal Community Resilience

Staff Assigned: Jeff Weber, Amanda Punton, Laren Woolley

Foster strategies to improve community resilience to natural hazards through integrated planning for land use, natural hazards, natural resource protections, and economic vitality.

Strategy 8.1

Lead the development of a coast-wide community resilience framework that provides context and objectives for local resilience planning that includes planning for land use, chronic and catastrophic natural hazards, natural resource protection, and economic vitality.

Strategy 8.2

Develop and host an internet portal to provide mapping functionality to coastal communities to support community-level resilience planning.

Strategy 8.3

Promote and support the use of technology and social networking in support of community resilience.

Strategy 8.4

Provide and support the development of technical support resources such as maps, planning guides, and background information on natural hazards and the effects of future climate conditions.

Strategy 8.5

Provide and support the development of support resources like model plan and local land use code elements that are essentially adoption ready.

Strategy 8.6

Pursue funding resources appropriate for state and community-level resilience planning.

Strategy 8.7

Assist coastal communities by providing coastal hazard education and outreach for the full range of chronic and catastrophic coastal hazards.

Strategy 8.8

Assist coastal communities by providing coastal hazard education and outreach for the range of chronic and catastrophic coastal hazards.

Strategy 8.9

Assist coastal jurisdictions in using and adopting the comprehensive OCMP inventory of areas adjacent to coastal beaches that are eligible for shore protection due to development prior to 1977.

Objective 9: An Accessible Coast

Preserve and enhance public access to Oregon's ocean beaches, estuaries and coastal shorelands.

Strategy 9.1

Encourage and support efforts to ensure that visual access to the ocean shore, headlands, and vistas is valued and protected.

Actions:

- Support identification of public access locations in local comprehensive plans.
- Ensure that the loss of public access locations due to conversion to other uses is avoided, consistent with Goal 17 requirements.
- Encourage replacement of access locations lost due to natural causes.

Strategy 9.2

Encourage and facilitate the expansion of public access to coastal waters to support a variety of recreational activities.

Actions:

- When available, participate in funding opportunities such as CZMA 306-A to improve or provide public access to coastal waters to support a variety of recreational activities.

Strategy 9.3

Maintain and make accessible to the public, a comprehensive inventory of coastal access sites protected in local comprehensive plans.

Actions:

- Inventory protected public access locations and facilities on a regular schedule and publish resulting data set in easily accessible formats and endpoints.
- Coordinate with partner agencies that also have interests in public access to ensure efficient information collection and reduce duplication of effort.

Strategy 9.4

Support the provision of safeguards and management measures to ensure that public access does not degrade rocky intertidal and other sensitive coastal habitats.

Actions:

- Support network partner activities to ensure public awareness of sensitive areas and compliance with OPRD and ODFW protections.

Objective 10: Quality Communities

Support the efforts of Oregon’s coastal communities to enhance livability, while maintaining their unique character.

Strategy 10.1

Assist communities to adopt plans, policies, and practices that encourage safe, efficient and livable communities that integrate transportation and land use, encourage mixed-use development within existing urban areas, and protect natural, historic, cultural, and scenic values.

Actions:

- The department will provide model codes and land use guides that address issues pertaining to community planning and development on the coast.

Strategy 10.2

Assist local governments to review and update comprehensive plan inventories, goals, policies, and designations to reflect changing economic, social, and environmental conditions and gain a better understanding of coastal hazards.

Actions:

- The department will fund local government efforts to update and modernize plans and land use regulations to meet current needs and changing values.

Strategy 10.3

Remain actively engaged in Regional Solutions to promote an innovative and collaborative approach to community and economic development projects in coastal communities.

Actions:

- The department will consider regional priorities when reviewing local government grant applications and providing technical assistance.
- DLCD staff will provide a voice for the coast when engaging in regional solutions, to help ensure that the regional solutions team is responsive to the needs of coastal communities.

Attachment 3
NOAA 312 Evaluation
List of Stakeholders

Gary Cooper	South Slough NERR, Manager	gary.d.cooper@state.or.us
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Meg Gardner	OSMB, Clean Marina Coordinator	Meg.gardner@state.or.us

Attachment 4
OCMP Enforceable Policies
Enforceable Policies of the Oregon Coastal Management Program

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
Local government comprehensive plans and land use regulations			
Click here or on the links below for approval letters and tables of enforceable policies			
Clatsop County:			
Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	See 9/9/2013 approval letter for table of Clatsop County enforceable policies	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Astoria Comprehensive Plan and Development Code	See 8/11/2014 approval letter for table of City of Astoria enforceable policies	Link to plan and code	Local land use approval
City of Warrenton Comprehensive Plan and Development Code	See 8/11/2014 approval letter for table of Warrenton enforceable policies	Link to plan (Title 16) Link to code	Local land use approval
City of Seaside Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Cannon Beach Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Gearhart Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
Tillamook County:			
Tillamook County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Manzanita Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Nehalem Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Wheeler Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
City of Rockaway Beach Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDC	Link to plan Link to ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Garibaldi Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code	See 10/13/2015 approval letter for table of City of Garibaldi enforceable policies	Link to plan and code	Local land use approval
City of Bay City Comprehensive Plan and Development Ordinance	See 10/13/2015 approval letter for table of City of Bay City enforceable policies	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Tillamook Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDC	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
Lincoln County:			
Lincoln County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code	See 5/11/2012 approval letter for table of Lincoln County enforceable policies	Link to plan and code (Lincoln County Code Chapter 1)	Local land use approval
City of Lincoln City Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	See 6/26/2015 approval letter for table of City of Lincoln City enforceable policies	Link to plan Link to ordinance (Title 17)	Local land use approval
City of Depoe Bay Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDC	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Siletz Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDC	Link to municipal code	Local land use approval
City of Newport Comprehensive plan and Zoning Code	See 6/26/2015 approval letter for table of City of Newport enforceable policies	Link to plan and code	Local land use approval
City of Toledo Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	See 6/26/2015 approval letter for table of City of Toledo enforceable policies	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Waldport Comprehensive Plan and Development Code	See 11/5/2015 approval letter for table of City of Waldport enforceable policies	Link to plan Link to code	Local land use approval
City of Yachats Comprehensive Plan and Zoning	Please contact DLCDC	Link to plan Link to code (Title 9)	Local land use approval

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
Code			
Lane County:			
Lane County (coastal portion) Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code	See 11/5/2015 approval letter for table of Lane County enforceable policies	Link to plan (Chapter 12) and code (Chapter 10)	Local land use approval
City of Florence Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code	See 11/5/2015 approval letter for table of City of Florence enforceable policies	Link to plan Link to code	Local land use approval
City of Dunes City Comprehensive Plan and Land Use Ordinance	Please contact DLCD	Link to plan Link to ordinance	Local land use approval
Douglas County:			
Douglas County (coastal portion) Comprehensive Plan and Land Use and Development Ordinance	Please contact DLCD	Link to ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Reedsport Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code	Please contact DLCD	Link to plan and code	Local land use approval
Coos County:			
Coos County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning and Land Development Ordinance	See 2/18/2014 approval letter for table of Coos County enforceable policies	Link to ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Lakeside Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCD	Link to plan Link to ordinance (Ordinance 168 and subsequent amendments)	Local land use approval
City of North Bend Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	See 3/6/2014 approval letter for table of City of North Bend enforceable policies	Link to ordinance (Title 18)	Local land use approval
City of Coos Bay Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Ordinance	See 3/6/2014 approval letter for table of City of Coos Bay enforceable policies	Link to plan and ordinance (Title 17 of Municipal Code)	Local land use approval
City of Coquille Comprehensive Plan and	Please contact DLCD	Link to code (Section 17)	Local land use approval

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
Development Code			
City of Bandon Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	See 11/5/2015 approval letter for table of City of Bandon enforceable policies	Link to ordinance (Title 17)	Local land use approval
City of Myrtle Point Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Powers Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Please contact DLCDCD	Local land use approval
Curry County:			
Curry County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	See 7/10/2012 approval letter for table of Curry County enforceable policies	Link to plan and ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Port Orford Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Gold Beach Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to ordinance	Local land use approval
City of Brookings Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code	See 10/13/2015 approval letter for table of City of Brookings enforceable policies	Link to code	Local land use approval
Statewide Planning Goals Click here for approval letters and tables of enforceable policies			
Goals 1-18	Please contact DLCDCD	Link to goals 1-18	Implemented through acknowledged local comprehensive plans and land use regulations
Goal 19 Ocean Resources	Oregon Territorial Sea Plan: Part 2, Sections A, B, and C, Part 3, Sections B.1, C.1, C.2, F.2, and G.1-39 Part 4, All sections except 3.a.2 Part 5, Appendices A, B and C	Link to Goal 19 Link to Territorial Sea Plan	Implemented through the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
Networked State Agency Authorities Click here for approval letters and tables of enforceable policies			
ORS Chapter 92 (Subdivisions and Partitions)	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 92	Link to ORS Chapter 92	Implemented through local land use approval
ORS Chapter 215 (County Planning, Zoning, Housing Codes)	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 215	Link to ORS Chapter 215	Implemented through local land use approval
ORS Chapter 227 (City Planning, Zoning, Housing Codes)	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 227	Link to ORS Chapter 227	Implemented through local land use approval
ORS Chapter 196 (Ocean Resources)	196.405 196.420 196.425	Link to ORS Chapter 196	Implemented through the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan
ORS Chapter 196 (Removal-Fill)	196.682 196.687 196.800 196.805 196.810 196.815 196.816 196.817 196.818 196.825 196.830 196.845 196.850 196.855 196.880 196.905	Link to ORS Chapter 196	Department of State Lands Removal-Fill Permit
ORS Chapter 197 (Comprehensive Land Use Planning)	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 197	Link to ORS Chapter 197	Implemented through local land use approval
ORS Chapters 273 and 274 (State Lands – Proprietary Approval)	273.551 273.553 273.554 273.775 273.780 273.785 274.005 274.025 274.040 274.043 274.060 274.400 274.402 274.425 274.430 274.440	Link to ORS Chapter 273 Link to ORS Chapter 274	Department of State Lands Proprietary Approval

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
	274.525 274.530 274.550 274.560 274.705 274.710 274.715 274.725 274.735 274.740 274.745 274.760 274.770 274.790 274.805 274.810 274.820 274.825 274.830 274.835 274.840 274.850 274.855 274.860 274.867 274.885 274.890 274.895 274.905 274.920 274.940		
ORS Chapter 390 (Parks and Recreation; Ocean Shores)	390.010 390.235 390.237 390.605 390.610 390.615 390.640 390.650 390.655 390.661 390.663 390.666 390.669 390.678 390.705 390.715 390.725 390.729 390.760 390.770 390.805 390.826 390.835	Link to ORS Chapter 390	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Ocean Shore Permit -Permits for excavation or removal of archeological or historical material -Ocean Shore Alteration Permit -Ocean Shore Pipeline, Cable and Conduit Permit -Ocean Shore Natural Product Removal

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
	390.845		
ORS Chapter 454 (Sewage and Disposal Systems)	454.605 454.607 454.610 454.655 454.657	Link to ORS Chapter 454	Department of Environmental Quality Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Permit
ORS Chapter 465 (Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials)	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS 465.003 to 465.037 465.101 to 465.180 465.200 to 465.455 465.475 to 465.482 465.500 to 465.555 465.900 to 465.992	Link to ORS Chapter 465	Department of Environmental Quality
ORS Chapter 466 (Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials))	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 466	Link to ORS Chapter 466	Department of Environmental Quality
468 (Environmental Quality)	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS 468.005 to 468.345 468.700 to 468.995	Link to ORS Chapter 468	Department of Environmental Quality
ORS Chapter 468A and 468B (Air and Water Quality)	Entire Chapters	Link to ORS Chapter 468A Link to ORS Chapter 468B	Department of Environmental Quality -Air Contaminant Discharge Permit -Title V Operating Permit -Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Dredge and Fill, and Hydroelectric) -National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits (General, Individual, and Stormwater) -Water Pollution Control Facilities (WPCF) Permits (General and Individual)
ORS Chapter 469 (Regulation of Energy Facilities, including Energy Facility Siting)	Please contact DLCDC for enforceable policies contained within ORS 469.300 - 469.570	Link to ORS Chapter 469	Energy Facility Site Certificate
ORS Chapter 496 (Wildlife)	496.004 496.007	Link to ORS Chapter 496	Department of Fish and Wildlife

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
Administration)	496.009 496.012 496.162 496.171 496.182		-In-Water Timing Guidelines (applied through DSL removal-fill permit) -Scientific and Incidental Take Permit
ORS Chapter 498 (Fish Screening)	498.301 498.306 498.316	Link to ORS Chapter 498	Department of Fish and Wildlife Fish Screening Requirements
ORS Chapter 506 (Commercial Fishing and Fisheries)	506.006 506.011 506.016 506.025 506.028 506.109 506.220 506.450 506.455 506.610	Link to ORS Chapter 506	Department of Fish and Wildlife In-Water Timing Guidelines (applied through DSL removal-fill permit)
ORS Chapter 509 (Additional Fishery Requirements)	509.001 509.112 509.115 509.120 509.122 509.125 509.130 509.140 509.505 509.510 509.580 509.585 509.600 509.610 509.625	Link to ORS Chapter 509	Department of Fish and Wildlife -Fish Passage Requirements -In-Water Blasting Permit
ORS Chapter 517 (Mining and Mining Claims)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 517.750 to 517.790	Link to ORS Chapter 517	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries -Exploration Permit -Mine Operating Permit -Permit to Drill Oil or Gas Well
ORS Chapter 520 (Conservation of Gas and Oil)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 520.005 to 520.095	Link to ORS Chapter 520	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Permit to Drill Oil or Gas Well
ORS Chapter 527 (Forest Practices)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 527.610 to 527.730	Link to ORS Chapter 527	Department of Forestry
ORS Chapter 536 (Water Resources Administration)	536.220 536.700 536.710	Link to ORS Chapter 536	Water Resources Department Emergency Water Use Permit
ORS Chapter 537 (Water Appropriation)	537.010 537.110 537.120	Link to ORS Chapter 537	Water Resources Department -Water Use Permit

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
	537.130 537.135 537.140 537.150 537.160 537.170 537.240 537.332 537.334 537.336 537.341 537.343 537.346 537.348 537.349 537.350 537.352 537.400 537.410 537.420 537.440 537.445 537.450 537.505 537.515 537.525 537.535 537.545 537.575 537.585 537.595 537.605 537.610 537.615 537.620 537.625 537.630 537.635 537.680 537.685 537.690 537.695 537.705 537.730 537.780 537.795		-Groundwater Appropriation
ORS Chapter 543 (Hydroelectric Projects)	543.012 543.014 543.015 543.017 543.060 543.110 543.120 543.140	Link to ORS Chapter 543	Water Resources Department Hydroelectric Water Right

Program Component	Enforceable Policies	Link to Policies	Compliance Mechanism
	543.150 543.210 543.225 543.250 543.255 543.260 543.265 543.270 543.280 543.290 543.300 543.410 543.440 543.610 543.760 543.765		
ORS Chapter 564 (Threatened or Endangered Plants)	564.100 564.115 564.120	Link to ORS Chapter 564	Department of Agriculture
ORS Chapter 622 (Shellfish)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 622.210 to 622.300	Link to ORS Chapter 622	Department of Agriculture Shellfish Plat on State-Owned Estuary Lands

Statewide Planning Goals			
Click here for approval letters and tables of enforceable policies			
Goals 1-18	Please contact DLCD	Link to goals 1-18	Implemented through acknowledged local comprehensive plans and land use regulations
Goal 19 Ocean Resources	Oregon Territorial Sea Plan: Part 2, Sections A, B, and C, Part 3, Sections B.1, C.1, C.2, F.2, and G.1-39 Part 4, All sections except 3.a.2 Part 5, Appendices A, B and C	Link to Goal 19 Link to Territorial Sea Plan	Implemented through the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan
Networked State Agency Authorities			
Click here for approval letters and tables of enforceable policies			
ORS Chapter 92 (Subdivisions and Partitions)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 92	Link to ORS Chapter 92	Implemented through local land use approval

ORS Chapter 215 (County Planning, Zoning, Housing Codes)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 215	Link to ORS Chapter 215	Implemented through local land use approval
ORS Chapter 227 (City Planning, Zoning, Housing Codes)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 227	Link to ORS Chapter 227	Implemented through local land use approval
ORS Chapter 196 (Ocean Resources)	196.405 196.420 196.425	Link to ORS Chapter 196	Implemented through the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan
ORS Chapter 196 (Removal-Fill)	196.682 196.687 196.800 196.805 196.810 196.815 196.816 196.817 196.818 196.825 196.830 196.845 196.850 196.855 196.880 196.905	Link to ORS Chapter 196	Department of State Lands Removal-Fill Permit
ORS Chapter 197 (Comprehensive Land Use Planning)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 197	Link to ORS Chapter 197	Implemented through local land use approval
ORS Chapters 273 and 274 (State Lands – Proprietary Approval)	273.551 273.553 273.554 273.775 273.780 273.785 274.005 274.025 274.040 274.043 274.060 274.400 274.402 274.425 274.430 274.440 274.525 274.530 274.550 274.560 274.705 274.710	Link to ORS Chapter 273 Link to ORS Chapter 274	Department of State Lands Proprietary Approval

	274.715 274.725 274.735 274.740 274.745 274.760 274.770 274.790 274.805 274.810 274.820 274.825 274.830 274.835 274.840 274.850 274.855 274.860 274.867 274.885 274.890 274.895 274.905 274.920 274.940		
ORS Chapter 390 (Parks and Recreation; Ocean Shores)	390.010 390.235 390.237 390.605 390.610 390.615 390.640 390.650 390.655 390.661 390.663 390.666 390.669 390.678 390.705 390.715 390.725 390.729 390.760 390.770 390.805 390.826 390.835 390.845	Link to ORS Chapter 390	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Ocean Shore Permit -Permits for excavation or removal of archeological or historical material -Ocean Shore Alteration Permit -Ocean Shore Pipeline, Cable and Conduit Permit -Ocean Shore Natural Product Removal
ORS Chapter 454 (Sewage and Disposal Systems)	454.605 454.607 454.610 454.655 454.657	Link to ORS Chapter 454	Department of Environmental Quality Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Permit
ORS Chapter 465 (Hazardous Waste	Please contact DLCD for enforceable	Link to ORS Chapter 465	Department of Environmental Quality

and Hazardous Materials)	policies contained within ORS 465.003 to 465.037 465.101 to 465.180 465.200 to 465.455 465.475 to 465.482 465.500 to 465.555 465.900 to 465.992		
ORS Chapter 466 (Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials))	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS Chapter 466	Link to ORS Chapter 466	Department of Environmental Quality
468 (Environmental Quality)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 468.005 to 468.345 468.700 to 468.995	Link to ORS Chapter 468	Department of Environmental Quality
ORS Chapter 468A and 468B (Air and Water Quality)	Entire Chapters	Link to ORS Chapter 468A Link to ORS Chapter 468B	Department of Environmental Quality -Air Contaminant Discharge Permit -Title V Operating Permit -Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Dredge and Fill, and Hydroelectric) -National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits (General, Individual, and Stormwater) -Water Pollution Control Facilities (WPCF) Permits (General and Individual)
ORS Chapter 469 (Regulation of Energy Facilities, including Energy Facility Siting)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 469.300 - 469.570	Link to ORS Chapter 469	Energy Facility Site Certificate
ORS Chapter 496 (Wildlife Administration)	496.004 496.007 496.009 496.012 496.162 496.171 496.182	Link to ORS Chapter 496	Department of Fish and Wildlife -In-Water Timing Guidelines (applied through DSL removal-fill permit) -Scientific and Incidental Take Permit
ORS Chapter 498 (Fish Screening)	498.301 498.306 498.316	Link to ORS Chapter 498	Department of Fish and Wildlife Fish Screening Requirements
ORS Chapter 506 (Commercial Fishing and	506.006 506.011 506.016	Link to ORS Chapter 506	Department of Fish and Wildlife In-Water Timing Guidelines (applied

Fisheries)	506.025 506.028 506.109 506.220 506.450 506.455 506.610		through DSL removal-fill permit)
ORS Chapter 509 (Additional Fishery Requirements)	509.001 509.112 509.115 509.120 509.122 509.125 509.130 509.140 509.505 509.510 509.580 509.585 509.600 509.610 509.625	Link to ORS Chapter 509	Department of Fish and Wildlife -Fish Passage Requirements -In-Water Blasting Permit
ORS Chapter 517 (Mining and Mining Claims)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 517.750 to 517.790	Link to ORS Chapter 517	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries -Exploration Permit -Mine Operating Permit -Permit to Drill Oil or Gas Well
ORS Chapter 520 (Conservation of Gas and Oil)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 520.005 to 520.095	Link to ORS Chapter 520	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries Permit to Drill Oil or Gas Well
ORS Chapter 527 (Forest Practices)	Please contact DLCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 527.610 to 527.730	Link to ORS Chapter 527	Department of Forestry
ORS Chapter 536 (Water Resources Administration)	536.220 536.700 536.710	Link to ORS Chapter 536	Water Resources Department Emergency Water Use Permit
ORS Chapter 537 (Water Appropriation)	537.010 537.110 537.120 537.130 537.135 537.140 537.150 537.160 537.170 537.240 537.332 537.334 537.336 537.341 537.343	Link to ORS Chapter 537	Water Resources Department -Water Use Permit -Groundwater Appropriation

	537.346 537.348 537.349 537.350 537.352 537.400 537.410 537.420 537.440 537.445 537.450 537.505 537.515 537.525 537.535 537.545 537.575 537.585 537.595 537.605 537.610 537.615 537.620 537.625 537.630 537.635 537.680 537.685 537.690 537.695 537.705 537.730 537.780 537.795		
ORS Chapter 543 (Hydroelectric Projects)	543.012 543.014 543.015 543.017 543.060 543.110 543.120 543.140 543.150 543.210 543.225 543.250 543.255 543.260 543.265 543.270 543.280 543.290 543.300 543.410 543.440 543.610 543.760	Link to ORS Chapter 543	Water Resources Department Hydroelectric Water Right

	543.765		
ORS Chapter 564 (Threatened or Endangered Plants)	564.100 564.115 564.120	Link to ORS Chapter 564	Department of Agriculture
ORS Chapter 622 (Shellfish)	Please contact DLCDCD for enforceable policies contained within ORS 622.210 to 622.300	Link to ORS Chapter 622	Department of Agriculture Shellfish Plat on State- Owned Estuary Lands

Attachment 5 Coastal Water Quality ORS and OAR Updates

Changes to legislation and administrative rules affecting coastal water quality during the reporting period

<u>State Agency</u>	<u>ORS and Definitions</u>	<u>Adopted/Updated</u>
<u>Department of Forestry</u>		
FOREST PRACTICES ACT		
ORS 527.610 through 527.785		
527.620	Definitions for ORS 527.610 to 527.770	2011
527.670	Commencement of operations; rules; written plan; effect of plan; notice of chemical application; fees	2011
527.700	Appeals from orders of State Forester; hearing procedure; rules; stay of operation	2011
527.710	Duties and powers of board; rules; inventory for resource protection; consultation with other agencies required	2009 & 2011
527.715	Rules to establish standards and procedures	2013
527.736	Forest practice standards for operations on public and private land; exceptions; rules	2008
527.745	Reforestation of certain harvest types; adoption of standards; rules	2012
527.990	Criminal penalties	2011
SHALLOW, RAPIDLY MOVING LANDSLIDES AND PUBLIC SAFETY		
629-623-0200	Exposure Categories;	9-1-13
629-623-0400	Restriction of Timber Harvesting - Substantial Public Safety Risk;	9-1-13
629-623-0500	Timber Harvesting — Intermediate Public Safety Risk; Suspended by DOF 4-2008 (Temp);	1-13-09
FOREST ROADS		
629-625-0000	Purpose;	9-1-13
629-625-0500	Rock Pits and Quarries;	9-1-13
629-625-0600	Road Maintenance;	9-1-13
629-625-0650	Vacating Forest Roads;	9-1-13
<u>Department of Agriculture</u>		
ORS 468B (DEQ); Changes since 2008 are included in the OCMP Routine Program Change analysis submitted October 1, 2015		
OAR Chapter 603 (ODA)		
DIVISION 74		
CONFINED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION PROGRAM		
603-074-0020	Permit Fees,	2011
603-074-0080	Civil Penalty Determination Procedure;	1-30-09
DIVISION 95 AGRICULTURAL WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM		
	Inland Rogue, 1400-1460;	6-1-12

Urban

OAR Chapter 660 (DLCD)

Division 24, Urban Growth Boundaries	
660-024-0000, Purpose and Applicability;	4-16-09
660-024-0010, Definitions;	4-16-09
660-024-0020, Adoption or Amendment of a UGB;	4-16-09
660-024-0040, Land Need;	4-16-09,
	12-10-12& 3-25-15
660-024-0045, Regional Large Lot Industrial Land;	12-10-12
660-024-0050, Land Inventory and Response to Deficiency;	4-16-09
660-024-0060, Boundary Location Alternatives Analysis;	4-16-09
660-024-0070, UGB Adjustments;	4-16-09
660-024-0080, LCDC Review Required for UGB Amendments;	4-16-09

OAR Chapter 695 (OWEB)

Division 4, Watershed Enhancement Program	
695-004-0010 through 695-004-0030;	1-1-09

Division 5 Grant Programs

695-005-0020, Definitions;	1-1-09
695-005-0030, Application Requirements;	1-1-09
695-005-0050, Grant Agreement Conditions;	1-1-09
695-005-0060, Distribution of Funds;	1-1-09
695-005-0070, Waiver of Rules;	1-1-09

Marinas

ORS Chapter 196

REMOVAL OF MATERIAL; FILLING

Changes since 2008 are included in the OCMP Routine Program Change analysis submitted July 24, 2014.

Back up authority specific to Marina Measures:

OAR Chapter 340

Division 101; IDENTIFICATION AND LISTING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

340-101-0001 Purpose and Scope, and 340-101-0030 Chemical Agent Munitions and Chemical Agent Bulk Items (not relevant to Clean Marina Program);	4-15-15
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OAR Chapter 340

Division 246; OREGON STATE AIR TOXICS PROGRAM

340-246-0090 Ambient Benchmarks for Air Toxics;	8-31-10
	and; 10-19-10

Hydromodification

OAR 690,

Division 310 WATER RIGHT APPLICATION PROCESSING

690-310-0050 Map to Accompany Application for Water Use Permit;	2-1-12
690-310-0080 Initial Review;	2-1-12
	and 1-1-15
690-310-0090 Public Notice and Comments;	2-1-12
690-310-0100 Completion of Application Review; Additional Information and Proposed Final Order;	2-1-12
690- 310-0150 Proposed Final Order;	2-1-12

Division 33 ADDITIONAL PUBLIC INTEREST STANDARDS FOR NEW APPROPRIATIONS
033-0120 Determination of Consistency with the Fish and Wildlife Program; 11-25-14

[Also see amendments to ORS 536 and 537, included with RPC submitted July 24, 2014]

OAR 141 (DSL)

Division 085 ADMINISTRATIVE RULES GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE AND ENFORCEMENT OF
REMOVAL-FILL AUTHORIZATIONS WITHIN WATERS OF OREGON INCLUDING WETLANDS

All rules in Division 085 have been amended.

Rule amendments occurred in 2009, 2011, 2012, 2014

[Also see amendments to ORS Chapter 196 included in the OCMP Routine Program Change analysis
submitted July 24, 2014.]

Back up authority

ORS 468B (DEQ) in general

Amendments are included in the OCMP Routine Program Change analysis submitted October 1, 2015