



Oregon

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TO: Land Conservation and Development Commission
FROM: Jim Rue, Director
SUBJECT: **Agenda Item 6, February 13-14, 2014, LCDC Meeting**

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

I. INFORMATION UPDATES

A. PARTICIPATION IN APPEALS, AND RECENT LUBA AND APPELLATE COURT OPINIONS

ORS 197.090(2) requires the director of DLCD to report to LCDC on each appellate case in which the department participates, and on the position taken in each such case.

ORS 197.040(1)(c)(C) requires LCDC to review recent Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) and appellate court decisions to determine whether goal or rule amendments are needed.

1. Department Participation in Appeals

Between November 7, 2013 and December 9, 2013, the department received 14 copies of notices of appeal filed with LUBA. The department filed none of these notices, and was not named as a party in any of these notices.

2. LUBA Opinions

Between October 8, 2013 and November 30, 2013, the department received copies of 16 recently issued LUBA opinions. Of these, LUBA dismissed eight, remanded four, reversed none, affirmed four, remanded in part and transferred none, invalidated none, and transferred no petitions to circuit court.

Two decisions concern the application or interpretation of a statewide planning goal or LCDC administrative rule:

ORS 215,283(2)(g), ORS 469.300 et. seq., OAR 660-023-0190 Energy facility siting on rural land: Hatley v. Umatilla County, LUBA No. 2012-017, 2012-018, and 2012-030, issued October 30, 2013. LUBA affirmed the county's adoption of two ordinances regulating wind power

generation facilities (WPGFs). The challenged ordinances impose a two-mile setback for WPGFs from rural residences and the urban growth boundary and a one-mile setback from a property zoned unincorporated community, without any possibility of a waiver of the setback. The petitioner asserted that these provisions were preempted by the energy facility siting provisions in ORS 469.300 *et. seq.* However, LUBA, in reviewing the energy facility siting statutes, found no provisions that expressly preempted local ordinances, and in fact found that the statutes explicitly recognize and provide a role for local comprehensive plan and land use regulations in demonstrating that an energy facility complies with the statewide planning goals.

The petitioner also argued that OAR 660-023-0190, a Goal 5 rule that requires local governments to amend their comprehensive plans and land use regulations to implement a decision of the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC), precluded Umatilla County's setback requirements. LUBA noted that this rule applies to facilities directly approved by EFSC, and not to facilities approved by local governments (the statutes allow for approval either by EFSC or the local government), and thus did not preclude the county's setback requirements.

Goal 17, Coastal Shorelands: *Oregon Coast Alliance v. Curry County*, LUBA 2013-033, issued October 11, 2013. LUBA remanded the county's decision approving a destination resort master plan for Crook Point, on a 378-acre site between Pistol River State Park and Boardman State Park. Goal 17 defines coastal shorelands to include "adjacent areas of geologic instability where the geologic instability is related to or will impact a coastal water body." LUBA determined that a geologic report prepared by the applicant to better delineate the coastal shorelands boundary on the property was inadequate because it did not include a study of cliff erosion geologic hazards (needed to determine the adjacent areas of geologic instability referenced in Goal 17) other than erosion resulting from waves hitting the shore, ignoring impacts from storm water runoff, shoreline retreat, or development activities associated with the proposed destination resort.

LUBA also disagreed with Curry County's assertion that the Goal 17 language defining coastal shorelands as including all lands within 100 feet of the ocean shore did not apply because the county had an acknowledged comprehensive plan and thus did not need to directly apply the provisions of Goal 17. LUBA determined that the county is not permitted to adopt an interpretation of its own comprehensive plan provision that is in conflict with Goal 17. LUBA found that the applicant's geologic report provided no evidence that the coastal shorelands boundary had been located at least 100 feet from the ocean shore.

Neither of these decisions requires goal or rule amendments.

3. Appellate Court Opinions

Between December 1, 2013 and January 4, 2014, the department received two opinions from the Court of Appeals. The Court reversed and remanded one decision, and affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded one decision.

Goal 3, ORS 215.283(1)(o) and OAR 660-033-0130(23): *Greenfield v. Multnomah County*.

Court of Appeals Decision 259 Or App 687 (2013), issued December 4, 2013.

LUBA remanded the county's approval of modifications to a previously approved permit for a farm stand on EFU-zoned land on Sauvie Island, Multnomah County. LUBA found that the rule's prohibition on structures for banquets precludes the local approval of farm-to-plate dinners at farm stands. LUBA further found that, while large gatherings such as corporate retreats, family reunions, weddings and concerts would not be permissible because they inherently lack a sufficient connection with agriculture, small-scale gatherings could be permissible if they promote the sale of farm crops or livestock. LUBA concluded that one food cart or a limited number of food carts that generate incidental retail sales at special events could be permissible, but not an unlimited number of food carts. Finally, LUBA determined that no other structures besides the farm stand itself are authorized under the farm stand rule.

On review, the Court of Appeals determined that LUBA had erred in concluding that outdoor farm-to-plate dinners are not within the scope of the statute's allowance of "fee-based activity to promote the sale of farm crops or livestock sold at the farm stand." The Court also found that LUBA had erred when it determined that food carts were not structures, and remanded the decision for LUBA or the County to determine whether the proposed food carts meet the statutory requirements for farm stand structures, that is, whether they are "designed and used for the sale of farm crops or livestock grown on the farm operation." LUBA also erred in limiting the number of food carts used at the farm stand, as opposed to the extent of the items sold at the food carts. The Court agreed with LUBA's determination regarding small-scale vs. large-scale gatherings, LUBA's determination that no other structures besides the farm stand itself are authorized under the farm stand rule, and all other LUBA determinations regarding this case.

This decision interprets some of the ambiguities in the farm stand rule. It may be appropriate for the Commission to consider whether rulemaking to further resolve these ambiguities is appropriate.

Goal 14, Goal 9, OAR 660-009, OAR 660-024, *1000 Friends of Oregon v. LCDC*, Court of Appeals Decision A148592, issued January 2, 2014.

The court reversed and remanded the order of the Land Conservation and Development Commission reconsidering and approving an amendment to the City of Woodburn urban growth boundary, adding 409 gross acres to the UGB for industrial use. This matter had previously been reversed and remanded by the Court in *1000 Friends of Oregon v. LCDC*, 237 Or App 213 (2010), because the first LCDC order was inadequate for judicial review.

The Court determined that LCDC again did not adequately explain why the city's expansion of its UGB is consistent with pertinent law. The Court characterized the order's findings as a series of statements of policy, statements of law, findings of fact, and conclusions, which lacked any substantial reasoning that connected the statements and findings with the conclusions. As a result, the Court once again did not reach the second issue raised by 1000 Friends, that the city

had inappropriately included high-value farm land in its adopted urban growth boundary expansion.

4. Other Opinions of Interest

None.

5. Appeal Notices of Interest

Natural gas pipeline: *Oregon Pipeline Company LLC v. Clatsop County*, LUBA 2013-106, filed November 6, 2013. Appeal of a decision by Clatsop County denying an application for a 41-mile segment of a natural gas pipeline proposed within the county.

Rezone of land from exclusive farm use to marginal land: *Goal One Coalition v. Lane County*, LUBA 2013-107, filed November 6, 2013. Appeal of a decision by Lane County to redesignate and rezone land from Exclusive Farm Use to Marginal Land.

6. Measure 37/49

None.

B. GRANTS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS AND CONTRACTS

The report on the General Funds grant program is included in the Community Services Division's report (see Section II.B).

II. DEPARTMENT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

A. COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Ocean and Coastal Services Division (OCS) staff are involved with numerous coastal and ocean issues.

Marine Issues: The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has approved Chapter Five of the Territorial Sea Plan, as adopted by the commission on January 24th, 2013 as a comprehensive plan pursuant to Section 10(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Power Act. Thus fulfilling the primary objective of the March 2008 Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Oregon and FERC. FERC will now use Part Five when reviewing applications for marine renewable energy permits or leases in state waters.

The agency has revised the schedule for the submittal of the Geographic Location Description (GLD) to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) until late summer or early fall of 2014. NOAA has instructed the agency to first incorporate any relevant federal activities into its coastal program prior to listing them in the GLD. This additional federal review

step is expected to take up to several months. Staff is making progress in preparing the sections of the GLD and is submitting them as drafts to NOAA staff for their review and comment. NOAA has also informed the agency that it will need to conduct federal agency coordination and review process as a required element of the GLD.

OCSD staff continues to participate with other state agencies and stakeholders as members of several of the implementation committees required under the FERC license for the Ocean Power Technologies (OPT) Reedsport marine renewable energy project pursuant to the settlement agreement. The agency staff participate in the Coordination, Aquatic Resources, Recreation and Navigation committees, all of which have begun to meet. The committees are presently revising the schedule for the studies and monitoring work that must be conducted prior to the deployment of the buoy, scheduled no later than 2017.

OCSD staff, with other state and federal agencies, continues to participate in the advisory team assisting the National Northwest Marine Renewable Energy Center (NNMREC) as it develops the Pacific Marine Energy Center (PMEC) site near Newport. The team assisted NNMREC in the development of its recently submitted application for a Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) lease of a four-square mile area south of the Yaquina Bay inlet. That lease application is now going through the initial stages of the BOEM review process. The agency is also assisting BOEM as it processes Principle Power's Windfloat application for a lease of an area about 16 miles offshore from Coos Bay where they propose to deploy a 30 MW deep-ocean wind platform project involving 5 platforms each supporting a 6 MW turbine. Both the PMEC site and the Principle Power site have recently passed through the BOEM Request for Competitive Interest phase of the lease application review.

Staff has also assisted the Oregon Military Department (OMD) and the Oregon Wave Energy Trust (OWET) as they work with several companies interested in deploying temporary pilot project wave energy devices within the area offshore of Camp Rile which is designated as a Renewable Energy Facility Suitability Study Area (REFSSA) under Part Five of the Territorial Sea Plan. Two companies would like to conduct short term deployments of non-grid connected devices in the nearshore area at depths of less than 50 feet. OCSD staff brought together state agencies, OMD, OWET, the companies and their consultants, to discuss the permitting and other related issues that would need to be addressed. The companies would like to deploy the temporary devices as early as the fall of 2014. They would first need to obtain financing, complete fabrication, and obtain all the local, state and federal permissions.

OCSD staff is participating in an ocean governance work group organized by the Governor's Office, with the purpose of streamlining and focusing the state's regulatory process for marine renewable energy development. This effort is likely to result in several legislative initiatives for the 2015 session.

Coastal Hazards and Climate Change: OCSD staff has completed a tsunami land use planning guidance document for local governments:

<http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/OCMP/Pages/Publications.aspx>. Staff will be working actively

with local governments on utilizing the guide to develop local land use strategies and options to improve community resilience to tsunamis beginning early in 2014. This work will be ongoing for a number of years and is not only important to address coastal hazard directives related to Goals 7 and 18 but also to address Chapter 3 of the Oregon Resilience Plan. Next steps include the development of a detailed evacuation route plan model that can be used by local governments in applying mitigation funding strategies and land use requirements as development occurs. The commission will receive a briefing on the handbook at its March meeting.

OCSD continues to work with a NOAA Coastal Fellow who is studying the array of issues associated with beachfront protective structures (e.g., increasing erosion and climate factors, current processes and policies, potential future options). This information, developed over the next 1.5 years, should assist in future policy discussions with applicable agencies and local governments. In addition, the NOAA Coastal Fellow and Coastal Shores Specialist are working with coastal local governments on using and adopting new Goal 18 beachfront protective structure inventories which should provide a number of benefits including simplified eligibility determinations, greater consistency, and enhanced public awareness.

OCSD staff is currently working with the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) to develop new erosion risk zone mapping along the Tillamook County coastline which will implement new approaches in mapping future beach and dune erosion hazard zones. This information can be used within local government hazard planning programs and should be complete in late 2014.

Staff continues to work with partner agencies and communities on the NOAA-funded “Coastal Community Resilience Networks Pilot Project.” OCSD staff has served as the state-co-chairperson on the Climate Change Action Coordination Team for the West Coast Governor’s Alliance for Ocean Health (WCGA) for the past two years. In that time, the ACT fulfilled its original function, which was to provide support for and follow-through after the publication in 2012 of a report by the National Research Council on sea-level rise along the west coast of the United States. In mid-2012, the ACT began the process of revising its action plan, in consultation with the WCGA Executive Committee and several partners involved in planning for climate change in coastal communities. Finally, in early January, OCSD staff represented the ACT in the Executive Committee’s annual meeting to present a suite of six possible ‘priority actions’ that would form the foundation for its updated action plan.

OCSD staff is preparing to undertake a joint research and coordination project with Oregon Sea Grant that is designed to improve the capacity of local communities to plan for the effects of future climate conditions. Among other things, the project will seek to develop a consensus about the climate adaptation priorities in a specific sub-region of the state, based on available scientific information about climate change that applies to that area. This project is essentially a landscape-scale collaborative planning effort to address climate risks, and as such would continue the work facilitated by DLCD in the development of the [Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework](#). Finally, OCSD staff is working with Oregon Department of Transportation and DOGAMI as a “sea level rise subgroup” of the Climate Adaptation Work Group to develop a method or approach, including parameters and values, to mapping areas potentially subject to inundation by future sea levels.

Federal Consistency: OCSD continued to review the proposed Oregon Liquefied Natural Gas project for consistency with the Oregon Coastal Management Program. DLCD's federally-mandated six-month review deadline was January 3, 2014, but because the applicants have appealed Clatsop County's denial to LUBA, and because networked state agencies and local jurisdictions have not yet completed necessary substantive reviews, DLCD and the applicants signed a stay agreement on December 20, 2013, resulting in a new deadline of April 3, 2014.

Estuary Updates: The department received a six-month extension to the estuary project of special merit, extending the contract with NOAA through June 30, 2014. This extension will allow the department to continue working on the habitat classification products, with a focus on designing and implementing the structure of the final database products. OCSD is working to finalize these products which will be reviewed by our external partners during the project's second (and last) technical advisory committee meeting to be held early this spring. One of the most time consuming tasks to date that has been completed as part of the project is the delineation of tidally influenced habitat, through the development of a method using NOAA exceedance water level derived elevations. That work was implemented, tested, and revised in conjunction with expert review (provided by our estuary habitat specialist contractor), and expanded to include the smaller estuaries brought into the project scope following the first technical advisory committee meeting. In conjunction with this work task, the project coordinator revised (and developed) project boundary lines for each estuary which will help to identify relevant shorelands information (Goal 17 related) that will be included in the final atlas products.

B. COMMUNITY SERVICES

General Fund Grants Program: As of December 31, 2013, all grant funds from the General Fund have been awarded for the biennium. The last awards were for the Technical Assistance program. As reported to the commission in December, the department received \$1,608,174 in requests for Technical Assistance grants with \$536,266 available for distribution. Of 42 applications, the department awarded 17 grants to nine cities, five counties, two councils of governments, and one port district. The department reserved funds for a multi-county code update project to modernize the farm, forest, and farm/forest zone provisions for a number of counties.

No contracts for these grants have been signed, but the Periodic Review, Planning Assistance, Dispute Resolution, and Southern Oregon Regional Pilot Program grants have all been executed. Negotiations for the grant to the Columbia River Gorge Commission for urban planning in the scenic area are nearing completion. A grant to the Portland State University Center for Population Research, for population forecasting and coordination, has been offered and we anticipate that it will be executed in soon.

Periodic Review: The department received submittal of Keizer's final periodic review tasks. No objections were received. We anticipate the tasks will be approved, perhaps before the commission meeting, and Keizer will have completed periodic review.

The commission initiated periodic review for ten cities in 2007. Two of those are complete: Junction City and Keizer. We expect final submittals from the others in 2014. The department anticipates scheduling an agenda item with the commission for later this year to discuss the immediate future of periodic review. Any replacement process will not be in effect for some time, and the current rules remain in effect. The department experienced a significant reduction in demand for Periodic Review grants this biennium as cities are finishing up their work programs. A decision on whether to initiate new periodic review work programs is warranted.

Urban Growth Boundaries: The department received submittal of a UGB amendment from the city of Prineville to add 96 acres of industrial land. No objections were received, and we anticipate approval soon.

C. DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

An oral update will be provided.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Fiscal (Budget, Accounting, and Procurement): The department has submitted its Legislatively Adopted Budget Document to the Department of Administrative Services' Chief Financial Office.

The fiscal team continues working with the director's office and division managers to ensure accuracy in financial reporting and timely expenditure projections for 2013-15, including creation of a new financial model reflecting information at a summary level. Additional evaluations regarding department needs are also underway. A department-wide financial model is presented at each LCDC Budget and Management subcommittee meeting.

The accounting team continues its evaluation efforts in implementing the adopted budget into its cost allocation plan, including working with federal program managers and federal agency partners. Evaluation of the department's cost allocation methodology has been occurring and a proposal has been sent to the department's primary cognizant partner, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for review and approval.

Procurement continues working with department managers and project officers in ensuring accountability and adherence to state procurement and leasing rules. This includes a recent agreement with the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) for natural hazards mitigation planning efforts with the department.

IT: The unit continues working with the Information Management Modernization Initiative Coordinator in the analyses and implementation of specific systems and modifications to current systems. An example of this effort includes migration of the PAPA/PR databases to SQL and in-house development of a SharePoint Intranet site. The network administrator and administrative services manager continue working with department management in evaluating and determining

current and future technological needs for the department in relation to information modernization management efforts.

E. PLANNING SERVICES

Natural Hazards: Department staff accompanied staff from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to Douglas County to give them the results of a review of their floodplain program. Significant problems were found with development within the floodway and with lack of adequate foundation vents. DLCD staff is working with the county to remedy the problems and meet FEMA requirements so that the county can remain in the National Flood Insurance Program. The Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan entered an important phase in which potential mitigation actions are filtered, rated and prioritized.

Transportation: The Transportation Growth Management program is conducting a survey of planners across Oregon about:

1. Topics that should be addressed in education and outreach
2. Formats that are most useful to receive information
3. Topics that should be addressed in model code modules

The legislative report on scenario planning for reducing greenhouse gas emissions was finalized based on the feedback from LCDC at the November meeting, and will be sent to the legislature (jointly with ODOT) on before the February session. The ongoing scenario planning in the Portland metropolitan area is addressed in a separate agenda item.

Measure 49: Initiation of rulemaking for the transfer of development rights will likely be proposed at the March meeting with the appointment of a rulemaking advisory committee. The new incarnation of the database is helping us map M49 authorizations that have the most potential impact and thus would be good candidates for transferring to places where they would be less detrimental. The number of outstanding court cases continues to dwindle as the Oregon Supreme Court declined to hear an appeal in *George v. DLCD*.

III. DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

A. NEW STAFF AND PROMOTIONS

Dave Smith will join the department on February 25th as our part-time Database Administrator. He will be working closely with Gail Ewart and the Information Management Modernization Initiative project team. Dave has been a self-employed IT consultant for over 20 years and holds a Bachelor's Degree in Economics from Willamette University. Dave's expertise will be a valuable asset to the IMMI program and the department as a whole, and we are looking forward to him becoming part of our team.

A volunteer employee began January 14, 2014. Jim Knight, a 29-year veteran of DLCDC, will work about four hours per week, assisting with the oral history project, after over 10 years of retirement. Jim will add needed energy to get this project moving.

B. DEPARTING EMPLOYEES

Denny Egner left the department December 5 to become the Planning Director for the City of Milwaukie.

C. RECRUITMENTS

Interviews were held January 17 for a transportation and land-use planner (Planner 3) to fill the vacancy created when Denny Egner left.

The application period for the Policy Analyst position has closed, and interviews are expected to be conducted in the first two weeks of February. The department anticipates filling the position in late February, or early March.

IV. LCDC POLICY AND RULEMAKING UPDATES

The commission approved the department's policy agenda at its September meeting. Several projects on the agenda are already underway.

A. CURRENT RULEMAKING

UGB Streamlining: The department convened its first meeting with the Urban Growth Boundary Rules Advisory Committee on October 31 and held a second meeting on November 26. The department had tentatively scheduled a third meeting in January but decided instead to meet with one or two small groups to help the department prepare items for consideration by either the larger committee or an official subcommittee. The administrative rules charged to this committee must be adopted by LCDC by January 1, 2016. The rules will implement HB 2254, which requires LCDC to establish an alternative, simplified UGB amendment process.

Farm and Forest "Housekeeping" Rule Amendments: The department has drafted minor and technical changes to farm and forest rules (div 6 and 33) in order to align the rules with new legislation enacted by the 2013 legislature. The rules will be scheduled for adoption by LCDC at its March 14-15, 2014 meeting. Because these are minor and technical changes a rule advisory committee is not necessary.

Solar Siting: The department is "initiated" this administrative rule project in November 2013. Consideration of the existing rules regarding solar siting on farmland was requested by legislators. LCDC delegated to the department the authority to appoint individual members to the rules advisory committee (RAC). This project was delayed for a short time during December while department staff worked to ensure coordination with the Governor's Office. The necessary coordination has occurred and the rule making is moving forward.

B. OTHER POLICY ACTIVITIES

Youth Camps: The department will ask LCDC to commence this administrative rule project at its March 2014 meeting.

Sage Grouse The department continues to participate in SageCon and are members of the Core Agency Team. SageCon met on January 24, 2014.

Population Forecasting (HB2253): The Population Forecast Center at Portland State University (PSU) has convened a rules advisory committee to develop a methodology to guide PSU's population forecasting, as required by HB 2253. The group has met twice and is in the process of scheduling a third meeting. The intent of this group is to propose a set of rules for PSU adoption by April, 2013. The department will begin work on related rules for LCDC adoption once PSU has completed its rulemaking (approximately April, 2014), but may ask the commission to appoint a RAC at the March LCDC meeting.

Metro Boundary Issue: The department will be convening a work group to consider whether to approach this problem through rulemaking or a legislative concept for the 2015 session (preliminarily, the department expects that legislation is needed). This has been discussed mostly in the context of the Metro UGB, but other UGBs in the state may have a similar problem. The department expects to begin this discussion in February in order to provide enough time to prepare a legislative concept for the May 2 deadline set by DAS.

V. 2014 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The 2014 Legislative Session will convene on February 3. The LCDC Legislative Subcommittee will be scheduling meetings in order to advise the department on legislation.

Meanwhile, interim committees meet January 15-17 and will vote to introduce committee bills at those meetings. Chairs are giving members an opportunity at the January meetings to present their LC to the committee where they expect it will land in February. Those member LCs may also be posted on the committee webpages.

All pre-session filed bills will be posted on the legislative website on January 21st. Members may choose not to pre-session file their bills, so there may be some bills that are not on the website in January. The House committees will post advisory agendas for the first couple of days of session on January 30th.

Session dates:

Session convenes: February 3

1st chamber deadline to post work sessions: February 7

Last day to hold work sessions on first chamber bills: February 13

Second chamber deadline to post work sessions: February 20

Last day to hold work sessions on second chamber measures: February 25

These deadlines do not apply to House or Senate Rules, Senate Finance and Revenue, House Revenue or joint committees (including Ways and Means).

HB 2001 Scenario Planning Report to Legislative Committees

HB 2001 (from the 2009 session) directed the commission and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to prepare a report and recommendations regarding scenario planning to support state efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The report includes:

- The rules adopted by LCDC to guide Metro as it develops and selects a preferred land use and transportation scenario to meet their greenhouse gas emissions reduction target;
- A description of Metro's completed planning and work remaining to be completed; and
- ODOT and LCDC's recommendation on how the scenario planning requirements in HB 2001 should be extended to the Eugene-Springfield and Salem-Keizer metropolitan planning organization areas or to cities that have significant levels of commute trips to destinations within metropolitan areas.

The commission reviewed a draft report at its November 2013 meeting. On January 28, the final report was distributed to members of the Legislature's transportation committees (as required by HB 2001). Links to the executive summary and full report are provided here:

http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/OSTI/docs/Reports/exe_summary_d2.pdf

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/TD/OSTI/docs/Reports/LegRpt2014.pdf>