The Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

2023-25 Agency Request Budget











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ORBITS and ORPICS Reports:

- Policy Package List by Priority - **BSU004A**
- Agency Worksheet – Revenues and Expenditures - **BDV001A** (Agencywide/SCR levels)
- Detail Revenues and Expenditures – Requested Budget - **BDV002A** (Agencywide/SCR levels)
- Detail Revenues and Expenditures – Essential Packages – **BDV004B** (Agencywide/SCR levels)
- Detail Revenues and Expenditures – Policy Packages – **BDV004B** (Agencywide/SCR levels)

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the accompanying summary and detailed statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and that the accuracy of all numerical information has been verified.

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

AGENCY NAME

635 Capitol St N.E. Salem

AGENCY ADDRESS



SIGNATURE

Chair/Land Conservation and Development Commission

TITLE

Notice: Requests of agencies headed by a board or commission must be approved by official action of those bodies and signed by the board or commission chairperson. The requests of other agencies must be approved and signed by the agency director or administrator.

XX Agency Request

_____ Governor's Budget

_____ Legislatively Adopted

Legislation

Enrolled
House Bill 5006

Introduced and printed pursuant to House Rule 12.00. Presession filed (at the request of Oregon Department of Administrative Services)

CHAPTER .....

AN ACT

Relating to state financial administration; creating new provisions; amending section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5544); and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $50,000,000, for the purposes for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 1a. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $198,000,000, to be allocated to state agencies for state employee compensation changes for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 1b. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $20,000,000, to be allocated to state agencies for compensation changes driven by collective bargaining for workers who are not state employees.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 1c. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (6), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from federal funds, excluding federal funds described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), collected or received by the Department of Human Services, for aging and people with disabilities programs, is increased by $1,813,619, for transfer of the Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance program from the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

SECTION 2. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery

funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Corrections, for central administration and administrative services, is increased by $262,227, for implementation of a VoIP communications system in 10 state prisons.

SECTION 3. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Corrections, for central administration and administrative services, is increased by $1,034,567, for the cost of bond issuance.

SECTION 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Corrections by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $10,386,522.

SECTION 5. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $700,870 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Corrections, for debt service.

SECTION 6. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Corrections, for operations and health services, is increased by $13,400,000, for implementation of an electronic health records system.

SECTION 7. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $8,658,704 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Corrections from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Corrections, for information technology projects and equipment purchases.

SECTION 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5005), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $650,000, for the Family Preservation Project operated by the YWCA of Greater Portland.

SECTION 9. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (6), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5014), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Justice, for the General Counsel Division, is increased by $447,784, for the Fair Housing Enforcement initiative.

SECTION 10. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Justice by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5014), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for defense of criminal convictions, is increased by $1,649,318, for forecasted caseload expenses.

SECTION 11. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Justice by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5014), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for crime victim and survivor services, is increased by $218,003, for appellate advocacy.

SECTION 12. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Justice by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled

House Bill 5014), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Criminal Justice Division, is increased by $214,439, for internet crimes against children investigations and prosecutions.

SECTION 13. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Justice, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $5,000,000, for crime victim and survivor services, to assist victims of domestic violence and sexual assault with housing needs.

SECTION 14. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and reimbursements from federal service agreements, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), collected or received by the Oregon Military Department, for operations, is increased by $274,160, for the cost of bond issuance.

SECTION 15. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and reimbursements from federal service agreements, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), collected or received by the Oregon Military Department, for emergency management, is increased by $210,000, for the cost of bond issuance.

SECTION 16. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Military Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $2,151,329.

SECTION 17. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and reimbursements from federal service agreements, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), collected or received by the Oregon Military Department, for emergency management, is increased by $10,000,000, for recapitalization of the State Preparedness and Incident Response Equipment Grant Program.

SECTION 18. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5028), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of State Police, for administrative services, agency support and criminal justice information services, is increased by $1,429,311, for the cost of bond issuance.

SECTION 19. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of State Police, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $2,674,818, for debt service.

SECTION 20. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $2,739,772 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of State Police from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of State Police, for deferred maintenance, capital project costs and safety improvements.

SECTION 21. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Youth Authority, for facility programs, is increased by $1,158,492, for the cost of bond issuance.

SECTION 22. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Youth Authority, for program support, is increased by $113,469, for the cost of bond issuance.

SECTION 23. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Youth Authority by section 1 (6), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $4,482,262.

SECTION 24. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Youth Authority, for program support, is increased by $7,756,351, for the Juvenile Justice Information System upgrade project.

SECTION 25. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $5,448,068 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Youth Authority from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Oregon Youth Authority, for capital improvements and the Juvenile Justice Information System upgrade project.

SECTION 26. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Judicial Department by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5012), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for judicial compensation, is increased by $721,500, to support the two circuit court judge positions established by the amendments to ORS 3.012 by section 8, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 3011).

SECTION 27. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Judicial Department by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5012), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for operations, is increased by $867,280, for administrative support for the two circuit court judge positions established by the amendments to ORS 3.012 by section 8, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 3011).

SECTION 28. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter 303, Oregon Laws 2019, for the biennium ending June 30, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Public Defense Services Commission, for professional services, is increased by $92,721, for expenditure of Coronavirus Relief Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Public Defense Service Commission for professional services related to public defense due to increasing needs resulting from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

SECTION 29. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill

5510), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Consumer and Business Services, for the health insurance marketplace, is decreased by $1,813,619, for the Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance Program.

SECTION 30. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2, chapter 145, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5536), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Public Employees Retirement System for the Employer Incentive Fund, is increased by $16,792,238, for state matching funds.

NOTE: Sections 31 through 33 were deleted. Subsequent sections were not renumbered.

SECTION 34. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $10,000,000, to be allocated to state agencies for family treatment court programs.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 35. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $2,500,000, to be allocated for the implementation of pretrial release under chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 48).

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 36. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $330 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds, corporate activity tax funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Education, for debt service.

SECTION 37. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Education by section 1, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5514), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the State School Fund, is decreased by $27,849,006.

SECTION 38. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5514), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Department of Education for the State School Fund, is increased by $219,059,876.

NOTE: Section 39 was deleted. Subsequent sections were not renumbered.

SECTION 40. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 4, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5514), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Education from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the department for the State School Fund from the Fund for Student Success established under ORS 327.001, is increased by $8,789,130.

SECTION 41. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $125,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from proceeds of Article XI-P bonds and other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds, corporate activity tax funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Education, for matching grants made to

school districts for construction or improvement to school facilities through the Oregon School Capital Improvement Matching Program.

SECTION 42. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $17,500,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds, corporate activity tax funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Education, for broadband Connecting Oregon Schools grants.

SECTION 43. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 5 (2), chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5513), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses, other than expenses described in sections 6 and 14, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5513), from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds, corporate activity tax funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Education, for operations, is increased by $1,459,142 for costs of issuance of general obligation bonds and lottery bonds.

SECTION 44. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Education by section 4, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5513), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service on general obligation bonds, is increased by $666,308 for debt service for projects at the Oregon School for the Deaf.

SECTION 45. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (8), chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for public university statewide programs, is decreased by $103,420,570, for a technical adjustment.

SECTION 46. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (9), chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for statewide public services, is increased by $103,420,570, for a technical adjustment.

SECTION 47. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the following amounts are established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission for the following purposes:

(1) $636,812, for distribution to Umpqua Community College for land movement reparation.

(2) $3,500,000, for distribution to Southern Oregon University for the demolition of Cascades Hall.

SECTION 48. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (9), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for statewide public services, is increased by $150,000 for the North Willamette Research and Extension Center's berry research initiative.

SECTION 49. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (8), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for public university statewide programs, is increased by $427,083 for costs related to avian deaths and energy facilities.

SECTION 50. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $530,575 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Higher Education

Coordinating Commission, for debt service on general obligation bonds issued on behalf of community colleges.

SECTION 51. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (10)(a), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service on outstanding general obligation sold for the benefit of Oregon public universities, is increased by $773,239.

SECTION 52. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $867,805, for debt service on general obligation bonds sold for the Financial Assistance Management Information System.

SECTION 53. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 6 (1), chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds and funds described in sections 8 to 12, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), collected or received by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission, for programs and related grants, is increased by $7,003,106 for costs of bonds issuance.

SECTION 54. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $5,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from the proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution, collected or received by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission, for the Financial Assistance Management Information System.

SECTION 55. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Justice, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $1,269,000, for the Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division, for the Oregon Crime Victims Law Center.

SECTION 56. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Justice, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $2,000,000, for the Office of the Attorney General and administration, for bias crimes response.

SECTION 57. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $250,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for the cost of issuing general obligation bonds for the Supreme Court building renovation.

SECTION 58. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $20,730,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for the project costs of, and cost of issuing general obligation bonds for, the Benton County Courthouse.

SECTION 59. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $20,383,129 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for local matching funds for the Benton County Courthouse.

SECTION 60. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for the project costs of, and cost of issuing general obligation bonds for, the Clackamas County Courthouse.

SECTION 61. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for local matching funds for the Clackamas County Courthouse.

SECTION 62. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $11,885,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for the project costs of, and cost of issuing general obligation bonds for, the Crook County Courthouse.

SECTION 63. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $11,700,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for local matching funds for the Crook County Courthouse.

SECTION 64. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $16,110,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for the project costs of, and cost of issuing general obligation bonds for, the Linn County Courthouse.

SECTION 65. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $15,900,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund for local matching funds for the Linn County Courthouse.

SECTION 66. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $169,827 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Judicial Department, for planning and costs associated with replacement of the Crook County Courthouse.

SECTION 67. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $3,500,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Judicial Department, for planning and costs associated with replacement of the Curry County Courthouse.

SECTION 68. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $5,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Judicial Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Judicial Department, for the Supreme Court building renovation.

SECTION 69. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the following amounts for the following purposes:

(1)	Grants for riparian and upland restoration and protection of water quality.....	$ 10,750,000
(2)	Grants for floodplain restoration and reconnection....	$ 5,000,000
(3)	Grant to Eugene Water and Electric Board for restoration and targeted acquisition of high-priority	

McKenzie riparian/floodplain properties..... $ 4,000,000

(4) Operational and administrative costs..... $ 670,000

SECTION 70. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (12), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys, or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds received from charges, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), collected or received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for Oregon Department of Administrative Services debt service, is increased by $7,884,472.

SECTION 71. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (6), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys, or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds received from charges, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), collected or received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for enterprise asset management, is increased by $1,800,000 for bond issuance costs associated with bonds issued under Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution.

SECTION 72. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (15), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys, or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds received from charges, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), collected or received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for special governmental payments, is increased by $6,394,311.

SECTION 73. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund for debt service and related costs for bonds issued in previous biennia, is increased by $4,615,761.

SECTION 74. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $240,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the purpose of allocating $4,000,000 to each member of the Senate and $2,000,000 to each member of the House of Representatives to provide grants to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts.

SECTION 75. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $120,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services from American Rescue Plan Act Capital Projects Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the purpose of transfer to the Oregon Business Development Department for deposit in the Broadband Fund established by section 4, chapter 17, Oregon Laws 2020 (first special session).

SECTION 76. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1,950,127,815 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit

for payment of expenses by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for expenditures and activities to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts.

SECTION 77. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $3,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the second phase of the Facility for Agricultural Resource Management project.

SECTION 78. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Oregon Historical Society, is increased by $1,500,000.

SECTION 79. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for court appointed special advocates, is increased by $2,779,673 for the CASA Volunteer Program.

SECTION 80. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for court appointed special advocates, is increased by $250,000 to be distributed to the Oregon CASA Network to create and implement a statewide distance training and learning program for the CASA Volunteer Program.

SECTION 81. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $65,476,928 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services from Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act Coronavirus Relief Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for expenditures and activities to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts.

SECTION 82. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5002), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Chief Operating Office, is increased by $3,765,271 for a disparity study to improve state procurement practices.

NOTE: Section 83 was deleted. Subsequent sections were not renumbered.

SECTION 84. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the following amounts for the following purposes:

(1)	**Fair Housing Council of Oregon for a collaborative housing partnership**	**$ 2,500,000**
(2)	**Oregon Law Center for legal help related to housing issues**	**$ 1,000,000**
(3)	**Mid-Columbia Community Action Council for a navigation center**	**$ 1,500,000**
(4)	**Special Olympics Oregon for a sports training and athletic competition**	**$ 500,000**

(5)	**Friends of Tryon Creek State Park for park improvements....**	**$ 250,000**
(6)	**Multnomah County School District for Reynolds High School Health Center.....**	**$ 2,302,052**
(7)	**Umatilla County Jail for expansion/mental health facility.....**	**$ 1,785,000**
(8)	**City of Spray for EMS Complex.....**	**$ 280,000**
(9)	**Illinois Valley Wellness Resources for Illinois Valley Shelter and Resource Center....**	**$ 630,000**
(10)	**Council on Aging of Central Oregon for Central Oregon Senior Services Center renovation.....**	**$ 250,000**
(11)	**City of Depoe Bay for restoration of pilings and docks.....**	**$ 1,885,178**
(12)	**City of John Day for Kam Wah Chung Interpretive Center.....**	**$ 1,000,000**
(13)	**Harney County for communication upgrade.....**	**$ 1,546,000**
(14)	**Grant County for public safety network .....**	**$ 650,000**
(15)	**Project DOVE for transitional units updates .....**	**$ 200,000**
(16)	**Sheridan School District for CTEC West .....**	**$ 1,900,000**
(17)	**High Desert Rangeland Fire Protection Association for Lake County wildland fire needs.....**	**$ 500,000**
(18)	**Bowman Museum for exhibits center.....**	**$ 150,000**
(19)	**Creating Housing Coalition for Hub City Village.....**	**$ 600,000**
(20)	**Vietnam War Memorial Fund for Vietnam War Memorial on the Oregon State Capitol grounds...**	**$ 400,000**
(21)	**City of Mosier for Mosier Center .....**	**$ 750,000**
(22)	**Oregon Humane Society for New Road Ahead Animal Crimes Forensic Center .....**	**$ 520,000**
(23)	**McKenzie Valley Wellness for McKenzie Valley Health Clinic replacement .....**	**$ 1,800,000**
(24)	**Bend-Redmond Habitat for Humanity for Quince Townhome project.....**	**$ 1,600,000**

(25)	**City of Turner for Ball Brothers seismic upgrade**	**$**	**500,000**
(26)	**The Trust for Public Land for Butte Falls Community Forest project**	**$**	**700,000**
(27)	**Blue River Community Library for rebuild project**	**$**	**1,400,000**
(28)	**McKenzie Fire and Rescue for Disaster Relief Logistics Center**	**$**	**903,520**
(29)	**United Way of Jackson County for affordable home ownership**	**$**	**200,000**
(30)	**Community Counseling Solutions for Boardman Regional PRTS/subacute children's facility**	**$**	**1,400,000**
(31)	**City of Umatilla for Minority Entrepreneurial Development and Business Center**	**$**	**1,800,000**
(32)	**Molalla Rural Fire Protection District for wildland fire protection**	**$**	**385,000**
(33)	**Upper McKenzie Rural Fire Protection District for facility and equipment replacement**	**$**	**2,100,000**
(34)	**City of Salem for a turnkey project**	**$**	**800,000**
(35)	**City of Salem for police body cameras**	**$**	**816,000**
(36)	**City of Salem for a housing assistance voucher program**	**$**	**1,000,000**
(37)	**City of Salem for shelters**	**$**	**10,500,000**
(38)	**Multnomah County for the Arbor Lodge Shelter**	**$**	**5,000,000**
(39)	**Cherriots to offset expiring tax credits**	**$**	**5,928,184**
(40)	**Yamhill County Transit to offset expiring tax credits**	**$**	**718,079**
(41)	**Columbia County Rider Transportation to offset expiring tax credits**	**$**	**288,451**
(42)	**Lebanon Transportation to offset expiring tax credits**	**$**	**44,975**
(43)	**Jackson County Fire District for firefighter apprentices**	**$**	**2,000,000**
(44)	**Clackamas Fire District for firefighter apprentices**	**$**	**2,000,000**
(45)	**Eugene Springfield Fire Department for firefighter apprentices**	**$**	**2,000,000**

SECTION 85. **Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the following amounts are established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limits for payment of expenses from proceeds of lottery bonds, collected or received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the provision of grants to the following entities for the following purposes:**

(1)	**Center for Hope and Safety for Hope Plaza**	**$ 7,626,692**
(2)	**City of Gresham for Gradin Community Sports Park**	**$ 2,044,943**
(3)	**Eugene Family YMCA Facility**	**$ 15,211,079**
(4)	**Jefferson County for Jefferson County Health and Wellness Center**	**$ 5,510,987**
(5)	**Oregon Coast Aquarium**	**$ 5,106,840**
(6)	**Parrott Creek Child and Family Services for building renovation**	**$ 3,552,061**
(7)	**Port of Cascade Locks for business park expansion**	**$ 2,445,033**
(8)	**Klamath County for Klamath Crimson Rose**	**$ 12,194,093**
(9)	**Latino Network for La Plaza Esperanza**	**$ 4,056,571**
(10)	**Willamette ESD for Willamette Career Academy**	**$ 7,040,791**
(11)	**City of Eugene for Downtown Riverfront Park development**	**$ 5,107,713**
(12)	**Woodburn Community Center**	**$ 15,210,747**
(13)	**Rogue River School District for Rogue River Wimer Wellness Center**	**$ 3,048,464**
(14)	**East Lincoln County Fire and Rescue for Eddyville Fire Hall**	**$ 4,056,571**
(15)	**Greater Toledo Aquatic and Community Center**	**$ 3,048,464**
(16)	**Multnomah County for behavioral health resource center**	**$ 10,177,681**
(17)	**City of North Plains for public works/emergency operations center**	**$ 5,107,713**
(18)	**City of John Day for Central Grant County Aquatics Center**	**$ 2,042,509**
(19)	**Family Justice Center of Washington County for Family Peace Center**	**$ 6,367,073**
(20)	**Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition for Project Turnkey Corvallis (PSH housing project)**	**$ 5,107,713**
(21)	**Wasco County for Columbia Gorge Resolution Center**	**$ 4,563,260**

(22) Port of Portland for PDX seismically resilient runway engineering design ..... $ 4,056,571

(23) Willamette Falls Locks and Canal ..... $ 7,373,441

(24) City of Phoenix for public safety building..... $ 13,804,536

(25) Mid-Willamette Family YMCA for Multipurpose sports field complex ..... $ 4,639,489

(26) Serendipity Center for Believe In Me Campus Expansion ..... $ 2,849,500

(27) OMSI District for new Water Avenue ..... $ 5,107,713

(28) City of Lincoln City for D River welcome center ..... $ 2,546,796

(29) Port of Morrow for workforce center..... $ 4,359,110

(30) City of Redmond for public safety/mental health triage center..... $ 3,048,464

SECTION 86. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Secretary of State by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5538), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Elections Division, is increased by $2,474,287 for a county elections infrastructure.

SECTION 87. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries by section 1, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5010), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for operations of the department, is increased by $328,710.

SECTION 88. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5010), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds for contract services, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5010), collected or received by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, for geologic survey, is decreased by $173,464.

SECTION 89. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5010), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from federal funds other than those described in section 2, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5010), collected or received by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, is decreased by $155,246.

SECTION 90. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Department of Agriculture by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5502), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for food safety, is increased by $200,000, for the predator control program.

SECTION 91. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Department of Agriculture by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5502), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for natural resources, is increased by $2,301,685, for agriculture water quality and the plant protection and conservation program.

SECTION 92. **In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $10,000,000, for deposit into the Improving People's Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services Account established by ORS 430.233.**

SECTION 93. **Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $10,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission from the Improving People's Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services Account established by ORS 430.233, for making grants to counties and federally recognized Indian tribes for community supports and services for individuals with mental health or substance abuse disorders leading to their involvement with the criminal justice system.**

SECTION 94. **Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5005), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $500,000, for the Legal Services Pilot Program at the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility operated by the Oregon Justice Resource Center.**

SECTION 95. **Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $49,173,337 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Corrections from Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act Coronavirus Relief Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Corrections, for the purpose of expenditures and activities to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.**

SECTION 96. **Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Corrections by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for operations and health services, is decreased by $49,173,337.**

SECTION 97. **Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1,201,239 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, for deferred maintenance projects.**

SECTION 98. **Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Military Department by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for operations, is increased by $6,720,919, for deferred maintenance projects.**

SECTION 99. **Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from federal funds, other than those described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), collected or received by the Oregon Military Department, for operations, is increased by $6,720,919, for deferred maintenance projects.**

SECTION 100. **Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Youth Authority by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for community programs, is increased by $574,510, for providers of behavioral health services that include sex offense treatment services.**

SECTION 101. **Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Youth Authority by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for juvenile crime**

prevention/diversion, is increased by $1,841,868, to reimburse counties for the cost of expunging certain juvenile records.

SECTION 102. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Youth Authority by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for facility programs, is increased by $801,378, to offset the elimination of fees, fines and court costs associated with juvenile delinquency matters.

SECTION 103. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Human Services by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for central services, is increased by $76,488,018, for feeding and sheltering of wildfire survivors.

SECTION 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Human Services by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for self-sufficiency programs, is increased by $5,810,000, for anti-hunger programs.

SECTION 105. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $14,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Human Services from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Human Services, for emergency food supply stabilization.

SECTION 106. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Justice, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $6,000,000, for the Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division, for child abuse intervention centers.

SECTION 107. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the State Department of Energy, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $10,000,000, for deposit into the Rooftop Solar Incentive Fund established by section 3, chapter 655, Oregon Laws 2019.

SECTION 108. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $10,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the State Department of Energy for the solar rebate program from the Rooftop Solar Incentive Fund established by section 3, chapter 655, Oregon Laws 2019.

SECTION 109. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5515), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the State Department of Energy is increased by $247,974, for a study on small scale renewable energy projects.

SECTION 110. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the State Department of Energy, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $3,500,000, for debt service for the Small Scale Local Energy Project Loan Program.

SECTION 111. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the State Department of Energy, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $10,831,296, for a grant program to incentivize energy efficient rebuilding after the 2020 wildfires.

SECTION 112. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Environmental Quality, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $350,000, to begin initial scoping and design of a database framework of water and infrastructure data.

SECTION 113. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Environmental Quality by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5516), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for water quality, is increased by $420,099, to backfill a revenue shortfall in the program.

SECTION 114. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $15,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Environmental Quality from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Environmental Quality, for providing financial assistance to public agencies or qualified institutions for the repair, replacement, upgrade or evaluation of residential or other on-site septic systems.

SECTION 115. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Environmental Quality by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5516), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for water quality, is increased by $569,382, for administration of financial assistance for on-site septic systems.

SECTION 116. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Environmental Quality, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $3,000,000, for hazardous waste and structural debris cleanup cost sharing related to the 2020 wildfires.

SECTION 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Environmental Quality by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5516), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $395,030.

SECTION 118. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5516), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, the proceeds of bonds for the Orphan Site Account and federal funds from congestion mitigation and air quality grants, drinking water protection, laboratory accreditation and woodstove grants and for smoke monitoring laboratory services, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2 , chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5516), collected or received by the Department of Environmental Quality, for land quality, is increased by $4,300,000, for project costs and for the cost of issuing bonds for orphan site cleanup projects.

SECTION 119. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5516), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, the proceeds of bonds for the Orphan Site Account and federal funds from congestion mitigation and air quality grants, drinking water protection, laboratory accreditation and woodstove grants and for smoke monitoring laboratory services, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5516), collected or received by the Department of Environmental Quality, for debt service, is decreased by $300,000.

SECTION 120. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $545,000, for deposit into the Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund established by section 1 (1), chapter 531, Oregon Laws 2019.

SECTION 121. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5009), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses

from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds from the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5009), collected or received by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, for the Wildlife Division, is increased by $1,090,000 for the conservation and recreation program.

SECTION 122. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5009), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Wildlife Division, is increased by $200,000, for the predator control program.

SECTION 123. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5009), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $446,579.

SECTION 124. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $105,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, for bond issuance costs associated with bonds issued under Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution.

SECTION 125. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $5,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, for fish screens and fish passage projects.

SECTION 126. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $4,245,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and reimbursements from federal service agreements, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in this section, collected or received by the Department of Revenue, for core systems replacement, for the purposes of implementing the Electronic Valuation Information System (ELVIS).

SECTION 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Revenue by section 1 (7), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5537), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service and related costs, is increased by $672,270, for the purposes of implementing the Electronic Valuation Information System (ELVIS).

SECTION 128. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Revenue by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5537), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Personal Tax and Compliance Division, is increased by $397,011, for implementing provisions of chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2433).

SECTION 129. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Revenue by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5537), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Personal Tax and Compliance Division, is increased by $438,569, for implementing provisions of chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 727).

SECTION 130. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Revenue by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5537), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Personal Tax and Compliance Division, is increased by $161,387, for implementing provisions of chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 139).

SECTION 131. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Revenue by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5537), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for administration, is increased by $292,002, for administrative support.

SECTION 132. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (6), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and Medicare receipts and including federal funds for indirect cost recovery, Social Security Supplemental Security Income recoveries and the Child Care and Development Fund, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), collected or received by the Department of Human Services, for aging and people with disabilities programs, is increased by $99,503, for staffing the Senior Emergency Medical Services Innovation Program.

SECTION 133. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife by section 1 (7), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5009), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Habitat Division, is increased by $585,056 for the Western Oregon Stream Restoration Program.

SECTION 134. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Land Conservation and Development by section 1 (1), chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5530), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the planning program, is increased by $205,418 for grant coordination.

SECTION 135. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Land Conservation and Development by section 1 (2), chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5530), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for grant programs, is increased by $2,000,000 to expend on grants to local governments for planning and capacity-building relating to the assessment of housing need and increasing housing supply and choice.

SECTION 136. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Land Conservation and Development by section 1 (1), chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5530), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the planning program, is increased by $1,306,912 to study and make legislative recommendations on the incorporation of a regional housing needs analysis into state and local planning programs.

SECTION 137. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Land Use Board of Appeals by section 1, chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5531), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $50,000 for an electronic filing and case management system.

SECTION 138. Section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5544), is amended to read:

Sec. 2. For the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, expenditures by the State Treasurer for unclaimed property **investment-related transactions and** finders fees are not limited.

SECTION 139. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Advocacy Commissions Office by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5501), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $228,372, for staffing community and stakeholder engagement efforts.

SECTION 140. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $4,310,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Legislative Administration Committee, for the cost of issuing general obligation bonds and project costs for the Document Publishing and Management System.

SECTION 141. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Legislative Administration Committee by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5016), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $663,587.

SECTION 142. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5007), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and moneys appropriated to the Employment Department by sections 3 and 4, chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5007), but excluding lottery funds and federal funds other than those described in section 3, chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5007), collected or received by the Employment Department, for unemployment insurance, shared services and workforce operations, and workforce and economic research, is increased by $872,278, for administration of unemployment insurance benefits.

SECTION 143. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $6,113,208 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys, or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, for Salem Y Veterans Housing to construct the Veterans' Affordable Housing project financed through the issuance of lottery bonds, and associated costs of issuance.

SECTION 144. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $499,184 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Department of Veterans' Affairs for debt service related to the Veterans' Affordable Housing project.

SECTION 145. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5036), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Veterans' Services Fund established under ORS 406.140 to the Department of Veterans' Affairs, for services provided by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, is increased by $175,000, for the Veteran Educational Bridge Grant Program established by section 1, chapter 527, Oregon Laws 2019.

SECTION 146. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 5, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5542), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Transportation from lottery moneys allocated from the Veterans' Services Fund established under ORS 406.140 to the Department of Veterans' Affairs and transferred to the Department of Transportation for veteran transit services, is increased by $650,000.

SECTION 147. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Transportation, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $2,000,000 for graffiti and litter removal along state highways and interstates.

SECTION 148. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund Appropriation made to the Department of Transportation by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5542), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for expenses related to debris removal associated with the 2020 wildfire season, is increased by $1,250,000 for cultural resources assessments in advance of wildfire related debris removal and recovery actions.

SECTION 149. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (8), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate

Bill 5542), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds received as reimbursement from the United States Department of Transportation, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5542), collected or received by the Department of Transportation, is increased by the following amounts for the following purposes:

(1) Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation for Fanno Creek Trail improvements..... $ 2,145,358

(2) City of Sherwood for a pedestrian bridge ..... $ 4,057,570

SECTION 150. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $298,451 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Transportation from the State Board of Towing Account established by section 6, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 300), to carry out the provisions of sections 1 to 11, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 300).

SECTION 151. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the following amounts are established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limits for payment of expenses by the Department of Transportation from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Transportation, for the following purposes:

(1) Port of Hood River for replacement of the Hood River-White Salmon Interstate Bridge ..... $ 5,000,000

(2) Lake County for rehabilitation of the Lake County Railroad..... $ 3,349,960

(3) Clackamas County for Sunrise Gateway Corridor planning ..... $ 4,000,000

SECTION 152. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the following amounts are established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limits for payment of expenses by the Department of Transportation from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Transportation, for the following transportation infrastructure projects:

(1) Oregon 213/82nd Avenue safety improvements..... $ 80,000,000

(2) Newberg Dundee Bypass, Phase II (OR-219 section) ..... $ 32,000,000

SECTION 153. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $1,500,000, for distribution to the Northwest Health Foundation Fund II for researching ways to ensure equitable outcomes in public safety, educating impacted communities about the current public safety system and providing a community-driven process to produce recommendations to the Legislative Assembly for public safety reform.

SECTION 154. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Revenue, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the

General Fund, the amount of $23,200,000 for grants to counties for the reimbursement of lost tax revenue related to the 2020 wildfires.

SECTION 155. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 4, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5017), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from federal funds collected or received by the State Library, is increased by $2,924,165 for the expenditure of American Rescue Plan Act funds, for improved community access to the Internet and to increase digital literacy.

SECTION 156. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Education by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5513), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for operations, is increased by $500,000, for a study of the impact of State School Fund spending on disparities between Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) students and non-BIPOC students.

SECTION 157. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (8), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for public university statewide programs, is increased by $349,000, for dispute resolution programs.

SECTION 158. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for Higher Education Coordinating Commission programs, is increased by $5,000,000, for programs assisting access to post-secondary education opportunities.

SECTION 159. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (8), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for public university statewide programs, is increased by $1,000,000, for the Women's Leadership Center at Portland State University.

SECTION 160. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (8), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for public university statewide programs, is increased by $162,753, for the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

SECTION 161. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (9), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for statewide public services, is increased by $236,922, for facilities maintenance at Oregon State University.

SECTION 162. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (9), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for statewide public services, is increased by $2,680,000, for increased wildfire smoke testing capacity and enhanced smoke research.

SECTION 163. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission by section 1 (8), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for public university statewide programs, is increased by $5,500,000, for the Center of Excellence in Applied Computing and for expanding health-related clinical and laboratory facilities at the Oregon Institute of Technology.

SECTION 164. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Judicial Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the Gen-

eral Fund, the amount of $1,241,098, for operations, for the expungement of criminal records for marijuana infractions.

SECTION 165. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Corrections by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for community corrections, is increased by $10,000,000, for distribution to counties as reimbursement for moneys no longer received from supervision fees.

SECTION 166. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5005), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $4,000,000, to award grants to public and private entities for restorative justice programs.

SECTION 167. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $150,000,000, to be allocated for the state's natural disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 168. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $10,000,000, to be allocated to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission for a Transforming Justice initiative.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 169. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $5,130,265, to be allocated to the Department of Education and the proposed Department of Early Learning and Care for the establishment of a new agency.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 170. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Education by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5513), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for operations, is increased by $3,498,673, for the development of the staffing needs, system development and other issues in the establishment of the proposed Department of Early Learning and Care.

SECTION 171. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and Medicare receipts and including federal funds for indirect cost recovery, Social Security Supplemental Security Income recoveries and the Child Care and Development Fund, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), collected or received by the Department of Human Services, for self-sufficiency programs, is increased by $95,000,000, for employment-related day care services.

SECTION 172. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 6 (1), chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds and funds described in sections 8 to 12, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021

(Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), collected or received by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission, for programs and related grants, is increased by $12,900,000, for payments out of the Part-Time Faculty Insurance Fund established by section 4, chapter __, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 551).

SECTION 173. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $2,000,000 for distribution to the Innovation Law Lab, for immigration defense.

SECTION 174. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 1 (5), chapter _____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5025), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the State Parks and Recreation Department, for community support and grants, is increased by $10,214,553, for the expenditure of lottery bond proceeds and costs of bond issuance related to the Oregon Main Street program.

SECTION 175. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3, chapter _____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5025), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the State Parks and Recreation Department, is increased by $414,812, for the payment of debt service.

SECTION 176. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 1 (2), chapter _____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5025), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the State Parks and Recreation Department, for central services, is increased by $750,000, for the cost of bond issuance for capital improvement and renewal.

SECTION 177. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the State Parks and Recreation Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $2,232,560, for the payment of debt service.

SECTION 178. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the State Parks and Recreation Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $316,480, for the payment of costs associated with the development of statewide standards for recreation projects and administrative support for the Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee established by section 7, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2171).

SECTION 179. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (6), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds from the United States Forest Service for fire protection and for research projects, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), collected or received by the State Forestry Department, for capital improvement, is increased by $4,820,772.

SECTION 180. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds from the United States Forest Service for fire protection and for research projects, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___,

Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), collected or received by the State Forestry Department, for agency administration, is increased by $64,229, for the costs of issuing general obligation bonds for capital improvements.

SECTION 181. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Forestry Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $260,395.

SECTION 182. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (7), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds from the United States Forest Service for fire protection and for research projects, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), collected or received by the State Forestry Department, for debt service, is increased by $255,807.

SECTION 183. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the State Forestry Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $5,000,000, for distribution as grants to expand tree seedling nursery capacity and supply.

SECTION 184. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds from the United States Forest Service for fire protection and for research projects, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), collected or received by the State Forestry Department, for agency administration, is increased by $49,196, for the costs of issuing general obligation bonds for replacement of the agency's Toledo facility.

SECTION 185. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (7), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds from the United States Forest Service for fire protection and for research projects, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), collected or received by the State Forestry Department, for debt service, is increased by $146,257.

SECTION 186. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Forestry Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $105,260.

SECTION 187. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Forestry Department by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for fire protection, is increased by $666,937, for costs associated with support to rangeland protection associations.

SECTION 188. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1,060,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of State Lands for distribution of grants as directed by section 1, chapter___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 3114), from the Oregon Ocean Science Fund established by ORS 196.567.

SECTION 189. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses

from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $160,000,000, for the seismic rehabilitation grant program.

SECTION 190. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $2,050,000, for the costs of issuing general obligation bonds for the seismic rehabilitation program.

SECTION 191. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Business Development Department by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $6,371,670.

SECTION 192. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Business Development Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $4,000,000, for a municipal wildfire assistance program.

SECTION 193. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Business Development Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $80,000, for distribution to Crawford Electric for temporary power pole needs related to the 2020 wildfires.

SECTION 194. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Business Development Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the following amounts, for infrastructure, for the purpose of making grants to the following entities for financial assistance due to the 2020 wildfire season for building and planning departments staffing:

(1)	**Lane County**	**$**	**755,319**
(2)	**Linn County**	**$**	**275,000**
(3)	**Lincoln County**	**$**	**190,000**
(4)	**Douglas County**	**$**	**375,000**
(5)	**Marion County**	**$**	**975,000**
(6)	**Jackson County**	**$**	**710,000**
(7)	**City of Talent**	**$**	**280,000**
(8)	**City of Phoenix**	**$**	**677,755**

SECTION 195. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Business Development Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the following amounts, for infrastructure, for the purpose of making grants to the following entities for staffing and operational needs associated with the 2020 wildfire season:

(1)	**City of Gates**	**$**	**251,000**
(2)	**City of Detroit**	**$**	**521,000**

SECTION 196. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the following amounts are established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limits for payment of expenses by the Oregon Business Development Department, from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, for grants to the following entities, for the following purposes:

(1)	**City of Mill City - Storm Drainage Improvements**	**$**	**2,923,500**

(2)	**Hood River Waterfront Stormwater Line**	**$**	**2,694,953**
(3)	**City of Elgin Wastewater Collection System**	**$**	**2,640,125**
(4)	**City of Sandy Wastewater Treatment Plant**	**$**	**14,700,000**
(5)	**Marion County - North Santiam Septic to Sewer**	**$**	**50,000,000**
(6)	**City of Turner - Water Pipe Project**	**$**	**3,000,000**
(7)	**City of Vale - Wastewater Treatment Facility Headworks Improvements**	**$**	**100,000**
(8)	**City of Astoria - 16th St. Distribution Waterline Replacement**	**$**	**2,790,000**
(9)	**City of Astoria - Pipeline Road Waterline Resilience**	**$**	**2,930,000**
(10)	**City of Clatskanie - Waste Water Treatment Plant**	**$**	**10,000,000**
(11)	**Lyons-Mehama Water District**	**$**	**5,260,000**
(12)	**Port of Toledo - Sanitary Sewer Extension to Hwy 20**	**$**	**2,425,798**
(13)	**City of Waldport - Water Tank Project**	**$**	**974,850**
(14)	**Arch Cape Domestic Water Supply District - Arch Cape Forest Project**	**$**	**2,000,000**
(15)	**City of Astoria - Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Improvement Project**	**$**	**4,860,000**
(16)	**City of Echo - Water System Improvements**	**$**	**5,530,000**
(17)	**City of Echo - Waste Water System Improvements**	**$**	**1,500,000**
(18)	**City of Aurora - Wastewater Treatment Plant Facility**	**$**	**10,545,543**
(19)	**City of Aurora - Water Storage Tank and Pump Station**	**$**	**4,284,203**
(20)	**Crane Union School District 1J - Crane Community Water and Sewer System**	**$**	**3,200,000**
(21)	**City of Arlington - Columbia River Municipal Pump Station**	**$**	**250,000**
(22)	**City of Arlington - Wastewater Facilities Plan**	**$**	**65,000**
(23)	**City of Tillamook - Water Transmission Line Replacement**	**$**	**12,000,000**
(24)	**Mapleton Water District - Infrastructure project**	**$**	**1,140,000**
(25)	**City of Lakeside - New**		

	Wastewater Treatment Plant ...	**$**	**14,628,685**
(26)	**City of Scappoose - New Headworks and Grit Chamber, Basalt Well, 2M Gal Keys Road Reservoir, Miller WTP Repair, Smith Road Pump Station .....**	**$**	**10,000,000**
(27)	**City of Aumsville - Water System Improvements .....**	**$**	**2,500,000**
(28)	**City of Philomath - Water Treatment Plant and Reservoir Construction.....**	**$**	**12,000,000**
(29)	**Wasco County Soil and Water Conservation District - Mosier Million #2 .....**	**$**	**900,000**
(30)	**Crescent Sanitary District.....**	**$**	**835,000**
(31)	**City of Carlton - Wastewater Treatment Plant ...**	**$**	**5,800,000**
(32)	**Lane County - McKenzie River Valley Drinking Water and Wastewater System Replacements .....**	**$**	**15,500,000**
(33)	**Panther Creek Water District - Water Reservoir Replacement**	**$**	**1,800,000**
(34)	**Lincoln County - Panther Creek Septic/Stormwater.....**	**$**	**15,000,000**
(35)	**City of Detroit - Drinking Water System .....**	**$**	**3,000,000**
(36)	**City of Ashland - Talent-Ashland-Phoenix (TAP) Intertie Improvements.....**	**$**	**3,000,000**
(37)	**Lincoln County - Well Repair .....**	**$**	**500,000**
(38)	**City of Gates - Water Meter Replacement.....**	**$**	**25,000**
(39)	**City of Phoenix - Charlotte Ann Water District Disbanding Transition Costs.....**	**$**	**5,000,000**
(40)	**City of Powers - Sewer Collection System and Sewer Plant.....**	**$**	**3,000,000**
(41)	**City of Roseburg - Storm Improvements.....**	**$**	**1,570,064**
(42)	**Cave Junction - Water Distribution Center.....**	**$**	**200,000**
(43)	**City of Mosier - Waste Water Treatment Plan Update .**	**$**	**2,500,000**
(44)	**City of Nyssa - Water Expansion.....**	**$**	**3,000,000**
(45)	**City of Medford - SW Medford Water and Sewer Infrastructure**	**$**	**2,700,000**
(46)	**City of Redmond - Skyline**		

Village Affordable Housing Sewer ..... $ 950,000

(47) City of Corvallis - Rock Creek Transmission Main..... $ 10,500,000

(48) Lakeview - Water Treatment Facility..... $ 15,000,000

SECTION 197. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $15,000,000, for the purpose of providing grants under ORS 285B.420 for levee projects as defined in ORS 285B.410 from the Levee Project Grant Fund established by ORS 285B.421.

SECTION 198. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Business Development Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $50,000,000, for deposit in the Special Public Works Fund established under ORS 285B.455.

SECTION 199. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $20,000,000, for the expenditure of net bond proceeds from general obligation bonds issued for upgrades to the Salem Drinking Water System.

SECTION 200. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $50,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Business Development Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Oregon Business Development Department, for grants to music, cultural, and community venues and organizations that were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

SECTION 201. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for Arts and Cultural Trust, is increased by the following amounts, for the issuance of grants from net bond proceeds from lottery bonds, for the following projects:

(1) Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center - Preservation of Maxville Townsite ..... $ 750,000

(2) Artists Repertory Theatre..... $ 2,000,000

(3) The Josephy Center for Arts and Culture..... $ 600,000

(4) Eastern Oregon Regional Theatre - Baker Orpheum Theatre Restoration..... $ 295,000

(5) Chehalem Cultural Center - Performing Arts Wing..... $ 1,250,000

(6) Siltez Tribal Arts and Heritage Society..... $ 750,000

(7) The Jon G. Shedd Institute for the Arts ..... $ 1,600,000

(8) Little Theatre on the Bay - Liberty Theatre Expansion ..... $ 600,000

(9) Columbia River Maritime Museum - Lightship Columbia Preservation..... $ 304,378

(10) Portland Art Museum - Rothko Pavilion..... $ 1,000,000

SECTION 202. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $10,000,000, for a grant program for county fair capital improvements.

SECTION 203. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for Arts and Cultural Trust, is increased by $361,350, for the payment of costs associated with the issuance of lottery revenue bonds.

SECTION 204. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $1,254,312, for the payment of costs associated with the issuance of lottery revenue bonds.

SECTION 205. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Oregon Business Development Department, for lottery bond debt service, is increased by $6,905,674.

SECTION 206. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $120,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Business Development Department from American Rescue Plan Act Capital Projects Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and deposited in the Broadband Fund established by section 4, chapter 17, Oregon Laws 2020 (first special session).

SECTION 207. (1) Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Oregon Business Development Department, for operations, is increased by $1,387,837, for additional staffing capacity.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the

Oregon Business Development Department, for business, innovation and trade, is increased by $480,743, for additional staffing capacity.

SECTION 208. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Business Development Department by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for business, innovation and trade, is increased by $85,845, for additional staffing capacity.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Business Development Department by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for infrastructure, is increased by $219,660, for additional staffing capacity.

SECTION 209. (1) Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $219,660, for additional staffing capacity.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for business, innovation and trade, is increased by $461,286, for additional staffing capacity.

(3) Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for operations, is increased by $272,000, for additional staffing capacity.

SECTION 210. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Oregon Business Development Department, for the Oregon Film and Video Office, is increased by $112,500, for program enhancements.

SECTION 211. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Oregon Business Development Department, for infrastructure, is increased by $1,600,000, for a grant to the Port of Port Orford for a seafood hub redevelopment project.

SECTION 212. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $5,800 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for debt service.

SECTION 213. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for business, innovation and trade, is increased by $500,000, for expenditure of moneys

in the Oregon Rural Capacity Fund established by section 6, chapter___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2345).

SECTION 214. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5023), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Business Development Department, for business, innovation and trade, is increased by $10,000,000, for expenditure of moneys in the Disadvantaged and Emerging Small Business Loan Fund established by section 14, chapter_____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2266).

SECTION 215. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $10,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Oregon Business Development Department, for business, innovation and trade, for distribution as a grant to Oregon21, LLC for direct costs of the World Track and Field Championship.

SECTION 216. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Corrections, for central administration and administrative services, is decreased by $37,250,485, for deferred maintenance.

SECTION 217. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $37,250,485 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Corrections from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Corrections, for central administration and administrative services, for deferred maintenance.

SECTION 218. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5028), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of State Police, for patrol services, criminal investigations, gaming enforcement and Office of the State Fire Marshal, is decreased by $4,204,601, for vehicle purchases.

SECTION 219. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5028), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of State Police, for forensic services and Chief Medical Examiner, is decreased by $1,884,746, for vehicle and forensic laboratory equipment purchases.

SECTION 220. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5028), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of State Police, for administrative services, agency support and criminal justice information services, is decreased by $77,080, for vehicle purchases.

SECTION 221. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $4,204,601 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for

payment of expenses by the Department of State Police from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of State Police, for the Patrol Services and Criminal Investigations Division, for vehicle purchases.

SECTION 222. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1,884,746 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of State Police from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of State Police, for forensic services, for vehicle and laboratory equipment purchases.

SECTION 223. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $77,080 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of State Police from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of State Police, for agency support, for vehicle purchases.

SECTION 224. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5005), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $228,395 to administer the restorative justice grant program.

SECTION 225. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $632,735 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, for issuance costs of bonds issued under Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution for the purpose of acquiring land and construction of an agency warehouse distribution center and headquarters facilities.

SECTION 226. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $27,390,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, for costs of bond issuance and expenses associated with distribution center management information technology systems.

SECTION 227. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $175,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, for issuance costs of bonds issued under Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution for an automated distribution center conveyor and order fulfillment system.

SECTION 228. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $7,547,093 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission, for debt service.

SECTION 229. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Housing and Community Services Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $30,000,000, for distributions to compensate landlords for unpaid rent payments pursuant to sections 12 and 13, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 278).

SECTION 230. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Housing and Community Services Department, for the biennium beginning

July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $5,000,000, to award a grant to Home Forward pursuant to section 9, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 278).

SECTION 231. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Water Resources Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $250,000, for distribution to the Nesika Beach Ophir Water District for the purpose of funding fire protection infrastructure.

SECTION 232. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds received under cooperative agreements with or contracts from the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Geological Survey, the Bonneville Power Administration and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 3, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), collected or received by the Water Resources Department, for technical services, is increased by the following amounts for paying the following costs from the Water Supply Development Account established in ORS 541.656:

(1)	**Water supply development grants and loans described in ORS 541.656 (2)(a)**	**$ 30,000,000**
(2)	**Deschutes Basin Board of Control piping project**	**$ 10,000,000**
(3)	**Bond issuance costs**	**$ 598,860**

SECTION 233. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds received under cooperative agreements with or contracts from the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Geological Survey, the Bonneville Power Administration and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 3, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), collected or received by the Water Resources Department, for technical services, is increased by the following amounts for paying the following costs from the Water Resources Department Water Supply Fund established in section 10, chapter 906, Oregon Laws 2009:

(1)	**City of Newport for remediation of the Big Creek Dams, including design, environmental permitting and construction of seismically sound replacement dam**	**$ 14,000,000**
(2)	**Wallowa Lake Irrigation District for rehabilitation of the Wallowa Lake Dam**	**$ 14,000,000**
(3)	**Bond issuance costs**	**$ 443,481**

SECTION 234. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Water Resources Department, is increased by $3,514,230, for debt service.

SECTION 235. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for technical services, is increased by $500,000, for grants for studies of the feasibility of developing water conservation, reuse and storage projects.

SECTION 236. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $6,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, for a grant to Umatilla County for the Ordnance regional water infrastructure project.

SECTION 237. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for technical services, is increased by $500,000, for a grant to Umatilla County to implement agreements of the Columbia River-Umatilla Solutions task force.

SECTION 238. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the director's office, is increased by $500,000, for distribution to Oregon Consensus to convene a process to develop a framework and path for state-supported water planning and management at the water region and/or basin level.

SECTION 239. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the director's office, is increased by $200,000, to support regional water planning and associated convenings.

SECTION 240. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the director's office, is increased by $450,000, to provide facilitation, document development and staffing support for the 2022 update of the Integrated Water Resources Strategy.

SECTION 241. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the director's office, is increased by $350,000, to contract for a statewide business case assessment to examine the economic value of water to Oregon.

SECTION 242. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for technical services, is increased by $200,000, to support currently participating entities in the place-based planning program.

SECTION 243. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds received under cooperative agreements with or contracts from the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Geological Survey, the Bonneville Power Administration and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 3, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), collected or received by the Water Resources Department, for technical services, is increased by $500,000, for authorized expenditures of moneys deposited in the Domestic Well

Remediation Fund established in section 3, chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 3092).

SECTION 244. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Water Resources Department by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the director's office, is increased by $2,200,000, to address the department's legal caseload backlog.

SECTION 245. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, for place-based planning.

SECTION 246. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $2,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, for deposit into the Water Well Abandonment, Repair and Replacement Fund established in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2145).

SECTION 247. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 3 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds received under cooperative agreements with or contracts from the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the United States Geological Survey, the Bonneville Power Administration and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 3, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5545), collected or received by the Water Resources Department, for technical services, is increased by $2,100,000, for authorized expenditures of moneys deposited in the Water Well Abandonment, Repair and Replacement Fund established in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2145).

SECTION 248. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $500,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, for assistance to local governments with meeting fish passage requirements for dam upgrade projects.

SECTION 249. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $3,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, to supplement fee-based services pending development of sustainable, long-term funding mechanisms.

SECTION 250. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $4,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, for the provision of contracted services to perform flood methodology and inundation assessments for dams and engineering analyses on dams.

SECTION 251. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $3,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, for the purchase and deployment of surface and ground water data collection equipment.

SECTION 252. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Water Resources Department from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Water Resources Department, for deposit in the Water Measurement Cost Share Program Revolving Fund established in ORS 536.021.

SECTION 253. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $2,283,800 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Health Authority from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Oregon Health Authority, for deferred maintenance and equipment replacement costs at the Oregon State Hospital.

SECTION 254. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Health Authority by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5024), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service, is increased by $958,626.

SECTION 255. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $117,250 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Health Authority, for bond issuance costs for projects at the Oregon State Hospital.

SECTION 256. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Health Authority by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5024), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for health systems, health policy and analytics, and public health, is increased by $145,714 for implementation of chapter 95, Oregon Laws 2019, by the Oregon State University College of Pharmacy.

SECTION 257. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $14,870,281 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys, or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Health Authority, for the transfer of the Health Insurance Marketplace from the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

SECTION 258. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $20,253,714 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys, or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Health Authority, for the Behavioral Health Housing Incentive Fund, associated bond issuance costs and other associated bond expenses.

SECTION 259. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Health Authority by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5024), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for health systems, health policy and analytics, and public health, is increased by $5,000,000 for costs associated with the implementation of chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2086).

SECTION 260. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Health Authority by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5024), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for health systems, health

policy and analytics, and public health, is increased by $780,457 for implementation of chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2362).

SECTION 261. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Health Authority by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5024), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for health systems, health policy and analytics, and public health, is increased by $300,000 for studying the behavioral health structures for services provided through state agencies.

SECTION 262. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5510), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Consumer and Business Services, is decreased by $14,870,281, for transfer of the Health Insurance Marketplace program to the Oregon Health Authority.

SECTION 263. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Department of Consumer and Business Services, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $10,678,004, for a residential and commercial fire hardening grant program.

SECTION 264. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Bureau of Labor and Industries by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5015), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $2,310,459 for the Fair Housing Enforcement Statewide Investment.

SECTION 265. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $19,000,000, to be allocated to the Oregon Health Authority for dental rates for medical assistance programs.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 266. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Mental Health Regulatory Agency, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $300,000 for a demographic study of licensees and a diversity plan.

SECTION 267. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $55,000,000, to be allocated to the Oregon Health Authority or the Department of Human Services for caseload costs or other budget challenges that the agency is unable to mitigate.

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 268. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Housing and Community Services Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $2,000,000, to award a grant to SquareOne Villages for a shared equity homeownership pilot project for affordable housing units with innovative ownership structures.

SECTION 269. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Housing and Community Services Department by section 5, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for debt service for bond-related activities, is increased by $21,402,830.

SECTION 270. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill

5011), as the maximum limit for payment of expenses for operations, from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for contract services, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), collected or received by the Housing and Community Services Department, is increased by $3,490,000, for issuance costs of bonds issued under Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution for the development of affordable housing for low income households and permanent supportive housing.

SECTION 271. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), as the maximum limit for payment of expenses for operations, from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for contract services, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), collected or received by the Housing and Community Services Department, is increased by $2,037,700, for payment of expenses related to the development of affordable housing for low income households and permanent supportive housing developed with proceeds from bonds issued under Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution.

SECTION 272. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Housing and Community Services Department by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $1,600,000 for supportive services and rental assistance payments for permanent supportive housing developed with proceeds from bonds issued under Article XI-Q of the Oregon Constitution.

SECTION 273. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Housing and Community Services Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $30,000,000, for funding for loans to purchasers of naturally occurring affordable housing stock or land upon which affordable housing will be developed.

SECTION 274. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Housing and Community Services Department by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $100,000,000 to provide financial assistance to aid in the acquisition, renovation or maintenance of properties with project-based federal rental assistance contracts, public housing undergoing significant recapitalization or publicly supported housing as defined in ORS 456.250, or to preserve the affordability of manufactured dwelling parks.

SECTION 275. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Housing and Community Services Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $3,000,000 for one or more grants to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of developing or improving infrastructure for a manufactured dwelling park in Springfield, Oregon.

SECTION 276. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Housing and Community Services Department by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, is increased by $225,953 for incorporation of regional housing needs analyses into state and local housing and land use planning.

SECTION 277. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), as the maximum limit for payment of expenses for operations, from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for contract services, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled

House Bill 5011), collected or received by the Housing and Community Services Department, is increased by $4,500,000 for expenditures from the Long-Term Rent Assistance Fund in accordance with chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2163).

SECTION 278. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Housing and Community Services Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $100,383,496 for housing development, construction, infrastructure, rebuilding, down payment assistance, loans and services associated with wildfire recovery.

SECTION 279. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $50,780,071 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and federal funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for contract services, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in this section, collected or received by the Housing and Community Services Department, for operations, land acquisition and interim housing supply assets acquired in association with wildfire recovery efforts.

SECTION 280. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount established by section 3, chapter ____, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5011), as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Housing and Community Services Department for lottery bonds, is increased by $2,189,980, for debt service on lottery bonds.

SECTION 281. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $30,000,000, to be allocated to the Oregon Health Authority for the Oregon Essential Workforce Health Care Program established by section 1, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 800).

(2) If any of the moneys appropriated by subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 2022, the moneys remaining on that date become available for any purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 282. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Military Department by section 1 (3), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5535), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for emergency management, is increased by $20,000,000 for matching funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

SECTION 283. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of State Police by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5028), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for Administrative Services, Agency Support and Criminal Justice Information Services, is increased by $2,789,991 for the LEDS 20/20 Phase 6 - Sex Offender Registry project.

SECTION 284. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of State Police by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5028), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for Patrol Services, Criminal Investigations, Gaming Enforcement and Office of the State Fire Marshal, is increased by $5,000 for the Drakes Crossing Rural Fire Protection District, for matching funds for a Federal Emergency Management Agency grant.

SECTION 285. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5504), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Department of Aviation, for operations, is increased by $230,181, for revenue from the two-cent increase on

aviation fuel tax established by chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2434), which funds the aviation system action program.

SECTION 286. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 1 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5504), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Oregon Department of Aviation, for the aviation system action program, is increased by $4,373,444, for revenue from the two-cent increase on aviation fuel tax established by chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 2434), which funds the aviation system action program.

SECTION 287. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Business Development Department, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of $25,000,000, for the creation of an emerging opportunities program to provide funding assistance to entities for projects targeted at enabling private investment in Oregon.

SECTION 288. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 4, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5542), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from lottery moneys allocated from the Administrative Services Economic Development Fund to the Department of Transportation for debt service, is increased by $328,752.

SECTION 289. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $300,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Health Authority from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Oregon Health Authority, for operations and health-related services at the Oregon State Hospital.

SECTION 290. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Health Authority by section 1 (2), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5024), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the Oregon State Hospital, is decreased by $300,000,000.

SECTION 291. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $800,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Corrections from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Corrections, for operations and health services.

SECTION 292. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Department of Corrections by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5004), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for operations and health services, is decreased by $800,000,000.

SECTION 293. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $100,000,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Youth Authority from American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund moneys received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Oregon Youth Authority, for facility programs.

SECTION 294. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the Oregon Youth Authority by section 1 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled House Bill 5039), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for facility programs, is decreased by $100,000,000.

SECTION 295. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 6 (1), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5528), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of

expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds and funds described in sections 8 to 12, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Bill 5528), collected or received by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission, for programs and related grants is increased by $10,000,000 for payments out of the Oregon Conservation Corps Fund established by section 23, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 762).

SECTION 296. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (8), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and Medicare receipts and including federal funds for indirect cost recovery, Social Security Supplemental Security Income recoveries and the Child Care and Development Fund, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5529), collected or received by the Department of Human Services, for shared services, is increased by $628,913 for the purpose of carrying out section 3, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 749).

SECTION 297. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the General Fund appropriation made to the State Forestry Department by section 1 (4), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for private forests, is increased by $686,300 for costs associated with the establishment of positions related to administration of the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

SECTION 298. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the limitation on expenditures established by section 2 (5), chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and including federal funds from the United States Forest Service for fire protection and for research projects, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds not described in section 2, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2021 (Enrolled Senate Bill 5518), collected or received by the State Forestry Department, for private forests, is increased by $457,530, for costs associated with the establishment of positions related to administration of the Oregon Forest Practices Act.

SECTION 299. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authorized appropriations and expenditure limitations for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, for the following agencies and programs are changed by the amounts specified:

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(1) ADMINISTRATION.

Agency/Program/Funds	2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section	Adjustment
Oregon Advocacy Commissions Office:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**SB 5501 1**	**-$16,340**
Oregon Department of Administrative Services:		
Chief Operating Office		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(1)**	**-41,343**
Debt Service		

General Fund	**HB 5002 1(7)**	**-600,308**
Chief Financial Office		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(2)**	**-57,772**
Office of the State Chief Information Officer - Policy		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(3)**	**-144,309**
Chief Human Resource Office		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(4)**	**-124,310**
OSCIO - State Data Center - Operations		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(5)(a)**	**-877,634**
Enterprise Asset Management		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(6)**	**-65,117**
Enterprise Goods and Services		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(7)**	**-1,776,395**
Business Services		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(8)**	**-1,554,348**
Debt Service - ODAS		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(12)**	**-2,695,360**
ODAS Information Technology		
Other funds	**HB 5002 2(14)**	**+110,879**
Debt Service and Related Costs for Bonds Issued		
Lottery funds	**HB 5002 3**	**-8,932,386**
State Treasury: Administrative Services		
Other funds	**SB 5544 1(1)**	**-271,372**
Investment Services		
Other funds	**SB 5544 1(3)**	**-196,552**
Public Savings Services		
Other funds	**SB 5544 1(4)**	**-62,640**
State and Local Government Financial Services		
Other funds	**SB 5544 1(5)**	**-90,669**
Oregon Racing Commission: Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5033 1**	**-40,195**
Public Employees Retirement System: Central Administration Division		
Other funds	**SB 5536 1(1)**	**-210,200**
Financial and Administrative Services Division		
Other funds	**SB 5536 1(2)**	**-3,306,098**
Information Services Division		
Other funds	**SB 5536 1(3)**	**+7,730**
Operations Division		

Other funds	**SB 5536 1(4)**	**-11,469**
Compliance, Audit and Risk Division		
Other funds	**SB 5536 1(5)**	**-68,410**
Secretary of State: Administrative Services Division		
General Fund	**SB 5538 1(1)**	**+20,067**
Other funds	**SB 5538 2(1)**	**-106,645**
Elections Division		
General Fund	**SB 5538 1(2)**	**-211,220**
Other funds	**SB 5538 2(2)**	**-34**
Federal funds	**SB 5538 3**	**-6,971**
Archives Division		
Other funds	**SB 5538 2(4)**	**-164,264**
Audits Division		
Other funds	**SB 5538 2(3)**	**-126,229**
Corporation Division		
Other funds	**SB 5538 2(5)**	**-155,311**
Oregon Liquor Control Commission: Administrative Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5018 1(1)**	**-514,975**
Marijuana Regulation - Recreational		
Other funds	**HB 5018 1(2)**	**-39,720**
Marijuana Regulation - Medical		
Other funds	**HB 5018 1(3)**	**-3,722**
Department of Revenue: Administration		
General Fund	**SB 5537 1(1)**	**-1,197,563**
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(1)**	**-325,197**
Property Tax Division		
General Fund	**SB 5537 1(2)**	**-117,395**
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(2)**	**-5,616**
Personal Tax and Compliance Division		
General Fund	**SB 5537 1(3)**	**-419,665**
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(3)**	**-14,434**
Business Division		
General Fund	**SB 5537 1(4)**	**-158,912**
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(4)**	**-58,963**
Information Technology Services Division		
General Fund	**SB 5537 1(6)**	**+40,422**
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(7)**	**+10,298**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**SB 5537 1(7)**	**-789,000**
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(10)**	**+790,000**
Collections Division		
General Fund	**SB 5537 1(5)**	**-69,688**

Other funds	**SB 5537 2(5)**	**-40,049**
Marijuana Division		
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(8)**	**-22,802**
Corporate Division		
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(6)**	**-20,201**
Senior Property Tax Deferral Program		
Other funds	**SB 5537 2(9)**	**-9,469**
Employment Relations Board:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5008 1**	**-77,831**
Assessments of Agencies		
Other funds	**HB 5008 3**	**-51,846**
Office of the Governor:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**SB 5520 1**	**-476,684**
Other funds	**SB 5520 4**	**-92,512**
Regional Solutions		
Lottery funds	**SB 5520 3**	**-72,430**
Oregon Government Ethics Commission:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**SB 5519 1**	**-92,004**
State Library:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5017 1**	**-70,697**
Operating Expenses - Non-Assessments		
Other funds	**HB 5017 2**	**-96,767**
Operating Expenses - Assessments		
Other funds	**HB 5017 3**	**-120,049**

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(2) CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES.

Agency/Program/Funds	2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section	Adjustment
Oregon Board of Accountancy:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5001 1**	**-$88,512**
State Board of Tax Practitioners:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**SB 5540 1**	**-69,152**
Construction Contractors		

Board:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**SB 5509 1**	**-186,817**
Mental Health Regulatory Agency		
Oregon Board of Licensed Professional Counselors and Therapists:		
Other funds	**SB 5523 1**	**-94,751**
Oregon Board of Psychology:		
Other funds	**SB 5523 2**	**-50,980**
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**SB 5507 1**	**-79,230**
State Board of Licensed Social Workers:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**SB 5532 1**	**-86,002**
Oregon Board of Dentistry:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**SB 5511 1**	**-23,039**
Health-Related Licensing Boards:		
State Mortuary and Cemetery Board		
Other funds	**SB 5521 1**	**-54,881**
Oregon Board of Naturopathic Medicine		
Other funds	**SB 5521 2**	**-31,572**
Occupational Therapy Licensing Board		
Other funds	**SB 5521 3**	**-14,198**
Board of Medical Imaging		
Other funds	**SB 5521 4**	**-30,351**
State Board of Examiners for Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology		
Other funds	**SB 5521 5**	**-26,641**
Oregon State Veterinary Medical Examining Board		
Other funds	**SB 5521 6**	**-31,762**
Bureau of Labor and Industries:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5015 1**	**-159,929**
Other funds	**HB 5015 2**	**-114,658**
Federal funds	**HB 5015 4**	**-14,786**
Wage Security Fund Administration		

Other funds	**HB 5015 3(1)**	**-27,629**
Public Utility Commission:		
Utility Program		
Other funds	**HB 5032 1(1)**	**-215,242**
Residential Service Protection Fund		
Other funds	**HB 5032 1(2)**	**-13,440**
Administration		
Other funds	**HB 5032 1(3)**	**-142,891**
Oregon Board of Maritime Pilots		
Other funds	**HB 5032 1(4)**	**-11,713**
Department of Consumer and Business Services:		
Workers' Compensation Board		
Other funds	**SB 5510 1(1)**	**-107,415**
Workers' Compensation Division		
Other funds	**SB 5510 1(2)**	**-432,712**
Oregon OSHA		
Other funds	**SB 5510 1(3)**	**-503,718**
Central Services Division		
Other funds	**SB 5510 1(5)**	**-329,020**
Division of Financial Regulation		
Other funds	**SB 5510 1(6)**	**-408,386**
Federal funds	**SB 5510 2(5)**	**-157**
Building Codes Division		
Other funds	**SB 5510 1(7)**	**-256,616**
Health Insurance Exchange - Marketplace Division		
Other funds	**SB 5510 1(4)**	**-54,625**
Real Estate Agency:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5034 1**	**-66,208**
Oregon State Board of Nursing:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5022 1**	**-123,016**
Oregon Medical Board:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5021 1**	**-84,573**
State Board of Pharmacy:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5027 1**	**-65,797**

(3) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Agency/Program/Funds	Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section	Adjustment
Oregon Business Development Department:		
Oregon Arts Commission		
General Fund	**HB 5023 1(1)**	**-$16,035**
Business, Innovation and Trade		
General Fund	**HB 5023 1(2)**	**-782**
Other funds	**HB 5023 2(1)**	**-65,118**
Lottery funds	**HB 5023 3(1)**	**-136,172**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**HB 5023 1(3)**	**-2,503,158**
Infrastructure		
Other funds	**HB 5023 2(2)**	**-78,567**
Lottery funds	**HB 5023 3(5)**	**-14,229**
Federal funds	**HB 5023 4(2)**	**-1,674**
Operations		
Other funds	**HB 5023 2(3)**	**-1,015**
Lottery funds	**HB 5023 3(2)**	**-105,280**
Arts and Cultural Trust		
Other funds	**HB 5023 2(4)**	**-11,817**
Lottery Bond Debt Service		
Lottery funds	**HB 5023 3(4)**	**-10,895,472**
Housing and Community Services Department:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5011 1**	**-3,465**
Other funds	**HB 5011 2**	**-793,556**
Federal funds	**HB 5011 4**	**-79,166**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**HB 5011 5**	**-2,321,470**
Other funds	**HB 5011 6**	**+33,240**
Lottery funds	**HB 5011 3**	**-7,234,990**
Non-limited		
Other funds	**HB 5011 7(3)**	**-7,709**
Department of Veterans' Affairs:		
Services Provided by the Department		
General Fund	**HB 5036 1(1)**	**-80,837**
Lottery funds	**HB 5036 2(1)**	**-51,774**
Debt Service		
Lottery funds	**HB 5036 2(4)**	**-690,010**
Veteran Loans, Oregon Veterans' Homes		
Other funds	**HB 5036 3(1)**	**-238,862**
Employment Department:		
Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program		

General Fund	**HB 5007 1(2)**	**-3,991**
Other funds	**HB 5007 2(3)**	**-64,681**
Unemployment Insurance, Shared Services and Workforce Operations, and Workforce and Economic Research		
Other funds	**HB 5007 2(1)**	**-838,693**
Office of Administrative Hearings		
Other funds	**HB 5007 2(2)**	**-150,666**
Modernization Initiative		
Other funds	**HB 5007 2(4)**	**-243,749**
Operating Budget		
Federal funds	**HB 5007 5**	**-1,444,089**

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(4) EDUCATION.

Agency/Program/Funds	**2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section**	**Adjustment**
Teacher Standards and Practices Commission:		
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5035 1**	**-$242,855**
Department of Education:		
Operations		
General Fund	**SB 5513 1(1)**	**-3,479,423**
Other funds	**SB 5513 5(2)**	**-633,614**
Federal funds	**SB 5513 7(1)**	**-367,455**
Article XI-P General Obligation Bonds Debt Service		
General Fund	**SB 5513 4**	**-1,956,319**
Higher Education Coordinating Commission:		
HECC programs and grants		
General Fund	**SB 5528 1(1)**	**-494,020**
Other funds	**SB 5528 6(1)**	**-36,918**
Federal funds	**SB 5528 7**	**-59,193**
Debt Service Community Colleges		
General Fund	**SB 5528 1(10)(b)**	**-2,677,692**
Debt Service Public Universities		
General Fund	**SB 5528**	

	1(10)(a)	**-7,461,057**
Lottery Debt Service - From Administrative Services Economic Development Fund for Public Universities		
Lottery funds	**SB 5528 2**	**-4,654,468**
Lottery Debt Service - From Administrative Services Economic Development Fund for Community Colleges		
Lottery funds	**SB 5528 3**	**-1,545,583**
Debt Service - Lottery, general obligation bonds Public Universities		
Other funds	**SB 5528 6(3)**	**+1,939,485**

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(5) HUMAN SERVICES.

Agency/Program/Funds	**2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section**	**Adjustment**
Long Term Care Ombudsman:		
General Program and Services Provided to Care Facility Residents		
General Fund	**HB 5019 1(1)**	**-$33,561**
Public Guardian and Conservator Program		
General Fund	**HB 5019 1(2)**	**-21,043**
Operating Expenses		
Other funds	**HB 5019 2**	**-5,302**
Commission for the Blind:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5003 1**	**-33,596**
Other funds	**HB 5003 2**	**-11,532**
Federal funds	**HB 5003 3**	**-162,344**
Psychiatric Security Review Board:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5029 1**	**-53,732**
Department of Human Services:		
Central Services		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(1)**	**-106,286**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(1)**	**-14,795**

Federal funds	**SB 5529 3(1)**	**-125,763**
State Assessments and Enterprise-Wide Costs		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(2)**	**-12,893,756**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(2)**	**-535,624**
Federal funds	**SB 5529 3(2)**	**-7,349,430**
Self-Sufficiency Programs		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(3)**	**-196,634**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(3)**	**-1,357**
Federal funds	**SB 5529 3(3)**	**-98,911**
Vocational Rehabilitation Services		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(4)**	**-8,608**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(4)**	**-755**
Federal funds	**SB 5529 3(4)**	**-41,538**
Child Welfare		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(5)**	**-3,722,564**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(5)**	**-11,692**
Federal funds	**SB 5529 3(5)**	**-2,375,227**
Aging and People With Disabilities Programs		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(6)**	**-235,189**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(6)**	**-16,108**
Federal funds	**SB 5529 3(6)**	**-286,767**
Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities Programs		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(7)**	**-20,235**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(7)**	**-42**
Federal funds	**SB 5529 3(7)**	**-37,821**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**SB 5529 1(8)**	**-1,406,985**
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(9)**	**+1,112,515**
Shared Services		
Other funds	**SB 5529 2(8)**	**-156,595**
Oregon Health Authority: Health Systems, Health Policy and Analytics, and Public Health		
General Fund	**HB 5024 1(1)**	**-272,508**
Other funds	**HB 5024 2(1)**	**-311,188**
Lottery funds	**HB 5024 3(1)**	**-97**
Federal funds	**HB 5024 5(1)**	**-311,692**
Oregon State Hospital		
General Fund	**HB 5024 1(2)**	**-166,598**
Other funds	**HB 5024 2(2)**	**-36,811**
Federal funds	**HB 5024 5(2)**	**-62**
Central Services, State Assessments and Enterprise-Wide Costs		
General Fund	**HB 5024 1(3)**	**-12,869,243**
Other funds	**HB 5024 2(3)**	**-1,981,320**

Federal funds	**HB 5024 5(3)**	**-3,396,960**
Shared Administrative Services		
Other funds	**HB 5024 2(4)**	**-39,051**

(6) JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Agency/Program/Funds	2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section	Adjustment
Judicial Fit and Disability Commission:		
Administration		
General Fund	**HB 5013 1(1)**	**-$16,357**
Judicial Department:		
Operations		
General Fund	**HB 5012 1(2)**	**-2,426,205**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**HB 5012 1(5)**	**-5,111,991**
Public Defense Services Commission:		
Administrative Services		
General Fund	**HB 5030 1(8)**	**-190,407**

(7) LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.

Agency/Program/Funds	2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section	Adjustment
Legislative Administration Committee:		
General Program		
General Fund	**HB 5016 1(1)**	**-$204,324**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**HB 5016 1(2)**	**-3,308,287**
Other funds	**HB 5016 2(2)**	**+627,060**
Legislative Assembly:		
Biennial General Fund		
General Fund	**HB 5016 6**	**-262,700**
Legislative Counsel Committee:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5016 11**	**-130,806**
Legislative Fiscal		

Officer:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5016 14(1)**	**-7,562**
Legislative Revenue Officer:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5016 16**	**-5,636**
Commission on Indian Services:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5016 17**	**-28,888**
Legislative Policy and Research Committee:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**HB 5016 15**	**-35,929**

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(8) NATURAL RESOURCES.

Agency/Program/Funds	**2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section**	**Adjustment**
State Marine Board:		
Administration and Education		
Other funds	**HB 5020 1(1)**	**-$90,157**
State Department of Energy:		
Operations		
Other funds	**SB 5515 2**	**-269,199**
Federal funds	**SB 5515 4**	**-561**
State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries:		
General Fund	**HB 5010 1**	**+23,848**
Geologic Survey		
Other funds	**HB 5010 2(1)**	**-4,024**
Mined Land Reclamation		
Other funds	**HB 5010 2(2)**	**-2,670**
State Parks and Recreation Department:		
Director's Office		
Other funds	**HB 5025 2(1)**	**-5,297**
Lottery funds	**HB 5025 3(1)**	**-5,045**
Central Services		
Other funds	**HB 5025 2(2)**	**-934,468**
Lottery funds	**HB 5025 3(2)**	**-889,953**
Direct Services		
Other funds	**HB 5025 2(4)**	**-169,981**

Lottery funds	**HB 5025 3(4)**	**-161,884**
Debt Service		
Lottery funds	**HB 5025 4**	**-864,620**
Land Use Board of Appeals:		
General Fund	**SB 5531 1**	**+20,325**
Water Resources Department:		
Administrative Services		
General Fund	**SB 5545 1(1)**	**-312,386**
Other funds	**SB 5545 3(1)**	**-3,416**
Field Services		
General Fund	**SB 5545 1(2)**	**-53,394**
Other funds	**SB 5545 3(2)**	**-18,248**
Water Rights and Adjudications		
General Fund	**SB 5545 1(3)**	**-14,033**
Other funds	**SB 5545 3(3)**	**-23,674**
Technical Services		
General Fund	**SB 5545 1(4)**	**-12,335**
Other funds	**SB 5545 3(4)**	**-11,108**
Director's Office		
General Fund	**SB 5545 1(5)**	**-49,829**
Debt Service		
Lottery funds	**SB 5545 2**	**-7,485,210**
Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board: Operating Expenses, Activities and Projects		
Lottery funds	**HB 5037 5**	**-81,602**
Department of State Lands:		
Common School Fund Programs		
Other funds	**SB 5539 1(1)**	**-781,005**
South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve Operations		
Other funds	**SB 5539 1(3)**	**-453**
State Department of Agriculture:		
Administrative and Support Services		
General Fund	**SB 5502 1(1)**	**-10,120**
Other funds	**SB 5502 2(1)**	**-32,221**
Food Safety		
General Fund	**SB 5502 1(2)**	**-99,522**
Other funds	**SB 5502 2(2)**	**-201,523**
Federal funds	**SB 5502 4(2)**	**-5,700**
Natural Resources		
General Fund	**SB 5502 1(3)**	**-50,185**
Other funds	**SB 5502 2(3)**	**-188,772**
Federal funds	**SB 5502 4(3)**	**-28,785**
Market Access		
General Fund	**SB 5502 1(4)**	**-39,189**
Other funds	**SB 5502 2(4)**	**-154,513**

Federal funds	**SB 5502 4(4)**	**-24,874**
Parks and Natural Resources Fund		
Lottery funds	**SB 5502 3**	**-75,930**
Department of Environmental Quality:		
Air Quality		
General Fund	**SB 5516 1(1)**	**-21,043**
Other funds	**SB 5516 2(1)**	**-363,227**
Federal funds	**SB 5516 5(1)**	**-3,361**
Water Quality		
General Fund	**SB 5516 1(2)**	**-25,425**
Other funds	**SB 5516 2(2)**	**-98,503**
Federal funds	**SB 5516 5(2)**	**-287,782**
Land Quality		
Other funds	**SB 5516 2(3)**	**-400,443**
Federal funds	**SB 5516 5(3)**	**-3,685**
Agency Management		
Other funds	**SB 5516 2(4)**	**-1,250,464**
Parks and Natural Resources Fund		
Lottery funds	**SB 5516 3**	**-6,402**
State Department of Fish and Wildlife:		
Fish Division		
General Fund	**HB 5009 1(1)**	**-69**
Other funds	**HB 5009 2(1)**	**-446,546**
Lottery funds	**HB 5009 3(1)**	**-30**
Federal funds	**HB 5009 4(1)**	**-121**
Wildlife Division		
General Fund	**HB 5009 1(2)**	**-349**
Other funds	**HB 5009 2(2)**	**-255,794**
Lottery funds	**HB 5009 3(2)**	**-58**
Federal funds	**HB 5009 4(2)**	**-1,843**
Administrative Services Division		
General Fund	**HB 5009 1(3)**	**-41,537**
Other funds	**HB 5009 2(3)**	**-2,078,639**
State Forestry Department:		
Agency Administration		
Other funds	**SB 5518 2(1)**	**-1,559,761**
Federal funds	**SB 5518 4(1)**	**-1,138**
Fire Protection		
General Fund	**SB 5518 1(2)**	**-699,452**
Other funds	**SB 5518 2(2)**	**-100,353**
Federal funds	**SB 5518 4(2)**	**-62,451**
Private Forests		
General Fund	**SB 5518 1(4)**	**-167,457**
Other funds	**SB 5518 2(5)**	**-15,136**
Federal funds	**SB 5518 4(5)**	**-11,788**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**SB 5518 1(5)**	**-2,059**

Other funds	**SB 5518 2(7)**	**+2,060**
State Forests		
Other funds	**SB 5518 2(3)**	**-107,181**
Federal funds	**SB 5518 4(3)**	**-875**
Federal Forest Restoration		
General Fund	**SB 5518 1(3)**	**-18,249**
Equipment Pool		
Other funds	**SB 5518 2(8)**	**-29,419**
Facilities Maintenance and Management		
Other funds	**SB 5518 2(9)**	**-1,785**
Department of Land Conservation and Development:		
Planning Program		
General Fund	**SB 5530 1(1)**	**-170,597**
Other funds	**SB 5530 2**	**-2,493**
Federal funds	**SB 5530 3**	**-48,580**
Columbia River Gorge Commission:		
Operating Expenses		
General Fund	**SB 5508 1**	**-1,251**

(9) PUBLIC SAFETY.

Agency/Program/Funds	**2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section**	**Adjustment**
State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision:		
General Fund	**HB 5026 1**	**-$133,859**
Department of State Police: Patrol Services, Criminal Investigations, Gaming Enforcement and Office of the State Fire Marshal		
General Fund	**HB 5028 1(1)**	**-1,764,766**
Other funds	**HB 5028 2(1)**	**-604,732**
Federal funds	**HB 5028 3(1)**	**-17,855**
Fish and Wildlife Enforcement		
General Fund	**HB 5028 1(2)**	**-180,468**
Other funds	**HB 5028 2(2)**	**-240,393**
Federal funds	**HB 5028 3(2)**	**-2,319**
Forensic Services and Chief Medical Examiner		
General Fund	**HB 5028 1(3)**	**-174,006**
Other funds	**HB 5028 2(3)**	**-434**

Federal funds	**HB 5028 3(3)**	**-812**
Administrative Services, Agency Support and Criminal Justice Information Services		
General Fund	**HB 5028 1(4)**	**-483,686**
Other funds	**HB 5028 2(4)**	**-68,454**
Federal funds	**HB 5028 3(4)**	**-19,753**
Department of Corrections: Operations and Health Services		
Other funds	**HB 5004 2(1)**	**-463,297**
Central Administration and Administrative Services		
General Fund	**HB 5004 1(2)**	**-11,413,687**
Other funds	**HB 5004 2(2)**	**-280,760**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**HB 5004 1(5)**	**-1,344,623**
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission:		
General Fund	**HB 5005 1**	**-117,953**
Other funds	**HB 5005 3**	**-531**
Federal funds	**HB 5005 4**	**-133**
District Attorneys and Deputies: Department of Justice for District Attorneys		
General Fund	**SB 5512 1**	**-223,358**
Department of Justice: Office of the Attorney General and Administration		
General Fund	**HB 5014 1(1)**	**-2,553**
Other funds	**HB 5014 2(1)**	**-166,372**
Appellate Division		
General Fund	**HB 5014 1(2)**	**-22,375**
Other funds	**HB 5014 2(2)**	**-62,550**
Criminal Justice Division		
General Fund	**HB 5014 1(3)**	**-67,301**
Other funds	**HB 5014 2(4)**	**-112,150**
Federal funds	**HB 5014 3(2)**	**-304**
Crime Victim and Survivor Services Division		
General Fund	**HB 5014 1(4)**	**-25,051**
Other funds	**HB 5014 2(5)**	**-81,464**
Federal funds	**HB 5014 3(3)**	**-50,134**
Defense of Criminal Convictions		
General Fund	**HB 5014 1(5)**	**-1,906,462**
Division of Child Support		
General Fund	**HB 5014 1(6)**	**-294,558**
Other funds	**HB 5014 2(8)**	**-155,495**
Federal funds	**HB 5014 3(4)**	**-811,203**
Civil Enforcement Division		

Other funds	**HB 5014 2(3)**	**-1,058,659**
Federal funds	**HB 5014 3(1)**	**-25,480**
General Counsel Division		
Other funds	**HB 5014 2(6)**	**-242,529**
Trial Division		
Other funds	**HB 5014 2(7)**	**-272,137**
Oregon Military Department:		
Administration		
General Fund	**SB 5535 1(1)**	**-419,147**
Other funds	**SB 5535 2(1)**	**-3,320**
Operations		
General Fund	**SB 5535 1(2)**	**-152,755**
Other funds	**SB 5535 2(2)**	**-10,541**
Federal funds	**SB 5535 3(1)**	**-679,018**
Emergency Management		
General Fund	**SB 5535 1(3)**	**-446,105**
Other funds	**SB 5535 2(3)**	**-117,652**
Federal funds	**SB 5535 3(2)**	**-10,391**
Community Support		
General Fund	**SB 5535 1(4)**	**-5,875**
Other funds	**SB 5535 2(4)**	**-13,787**
Federal funds	**SB 5535 3(3)**	**-37,944**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**SB 5535 1(5)**	**-270,250**
Department of Public Safety Standards and Training:		
Operations		
Other funds	**HB 5031 2(1)**	**-410,560**
Federal funds	**HB 5031 3**	**-2,797**
Oregon Youth Authority:		
Facility Programs		
General Fund	**HB 5039 1(1)**	**-155,820**
Community Programs		
General Fund	**HB 5039 1(2)**	**-159,342**
Federal funds	**HB 5039 3(1)**	**-32,267**
Program Support		
General Fund	**HB 5039 1(3)**	**-2,788,587**
Federal funds	**HB 5039 3(2)**	**-97,549**
Debt Service		
General Fund	**HB 5039 1(6)**	**-4,808,726**
Other funds	**HB 5039 2(4)**	**+1,137,980**

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(10) TRANSPORTATION.

Agency/Program/Funds	**2021 Oregon Laws Chapter/ Section**	**Adjustment**

Oregon Department of Aviation:		
Operations		
Other funds	**SB 5504 1(1)**	**-$31,667**
Department of Transportation:		
Debt Service		
General Fund	**SB 5542 1**	**-547**
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(18)**	**+550**
Lottery funds	**SB 5542 4**	**-3,539,712**
Maintenance and Emergency Relief Program		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(2)**	**-4,932,261**
Preservation Program		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(3)**	**-998**
Bridge Program		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(4)**	**-3,137**
Operations Program		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(5)**	**-20,692**
Modernization Program		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(6)**	**-40,581**
Special Programs		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(7)**	**-664,181**
Local Government Program		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(8)**	**-807**
Driver and Motor Vehicle Services		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(9)**	**-367,454**
Commerce and Compliance		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(10)**	**-16,288**
Policy, Data and Analysis		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(11)**	**-19,610**
Federal funds	**SB 5542 3(3)**	**-326**
Public Transit		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(12)**	**-197**
Rail		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(13)**	**-60,120**
Federal funds	**SB 5542 3(5)**	**-72,556**
Transportation Safety		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(14)**	**-521**
Federal funds	**SB 5542 3(6)**	**-195**
Support Services		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(15)**	**-3,221,439**
Headquarters		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(16)**	**-9,018**
Finance and Budget		
Other funds	**SB 5542 2(17)**	**-1,760,106**

SECTION 300. This 2021 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2021 Act takes effect on its passage.

Passed by House June 26, 2021

.....
Timothy G. Sekerak, Chief Clerk of House

.....
Tina Kotek, Speaker of House

Passed by Senate June 26, 2021

.....
Peter Courtney, President of Senate

Received by Governor:

.....M.,....., 2021

Approved:

.....M.,....., 2021

.....
Kate Brown, Governor

Filed in Office of Secretary of State:

.....M.,....., 2021

.....
Shemia Fagan, Secretary of State

HB 5006 BUDGET REPORT and MEASURE SUMMARY

Joint Committee On Ways and Means

Prepared By: Julie Neburka, Legislative Fiscal Office
Reviewed By: Laurie Byerly and Theresa McHugh, Legislative Fiscal Office

Emergency Board
2021-23

Various Agencies
2021-23

Public Defense Services Commission
2019-21

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Emergency Board			
General Fund - General Purpose		$ 50,000,000	$ 50,000,000
General Fund - Special Purpose Appropriations			
State Employee Compensation		$ 198,000,000	$ 198,000,000
Non-State Employee Compensation		$ 20,000,000	$ 20,000,000
Family Treatment Court Programs		$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000
Pre-trial Release (SB 48)		$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000
State Response to Natural Disasters		$ 150,000,000	$ 150,000,000
Transforming Justice Initiative		$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000
Department of Early Learning and Care		$ 5,130,265	$ 5,130,265
Dental Rates		$ 19,000,000	$ 19,000,000
OHA/DHS Caseload Costs		$ 55,000,000	$ 55,000,000
Essential Workforce Health Care Program		$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000
ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM AREA			
Department of Administrative Services			
General Fund		$ 76,777,383	$ 76,777,383
General Fund Debt Service		$ (600,308)	$ (600,308)
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (4,316,625)	$ (4,316,625)
Other Funds		$ 180,076,580	$ 180,076,580
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 5,189,112	$ 5,189,112
Federal Funds		$ 2,378,604,743	$ 2,378,604,743
Advocacy Commissions Office			
General Fund		$ 212,032	$ 212,032
Employment Relations Board			
General Fund		$ (77,831)	$ (77,831)
Other Funds		$ (51,846)	$ (51,846)
Oregon Government Ethics Commission			
Other Funds		$ (92,004)	$ (92,004)
Office of the Governor			
General Fund		$ (476,684)	$ (476,684)
Lottery Funds		$ (72,430)	$ (72,430)
Other Funds		$ (92,512)	$ (92,512)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Oregon Liquor Control Commission			
Other Funds		$ 27,639,318	$ 27,639,318
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 7,547,093	$ 7,547,093
Public Employees Retirement System			
Lottery Funds		$ 16,792,238	$ 16,792,238
Other Funds		$ (3,588,447)	$ (3,588,447)
Racing Commission			
Other Funds		$ (40,195)	$ (40,195)
Department of Revenue			
General Fund		$ 22,566,168	$ 22,566,168
General Fund Debt Service		$ (116,730)	$ (116,730)
Other Funds		$ 3,758,567	$ 3,758,567
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 790,000	$ 790,000
Secretary of State			
General Fund		$ 2,283,134	$ 2,283,134
Other Funds		$ (552,483)	$ (552,483)
Federal Funds		$ (6,971)	$ (6,971)
State Library			
General Fund		$ (70,697)	$ (70,697)
Other Funds		$ (216,816)	$ (216,816)
Federal Funds		$ 2,924,165	$ 2,924,165
State Treasurer			
Other Funds		$ (621,233)	$ (621,233)
CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES PROGRAM AREA			
State Board of Accountancy			
Other Funds		$ (88,512)	$ (88,512)
Chiropractic Examiners Board			
Other Funds		$ (79,230)	$ (79,230)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*

	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Consumer and Business Services			
General Fund		$ 10,678,004	$ 10,678,004
Other Funds		$ (16,962,773)	$ (16,962,773)
Federal Funds		$ (1,813,776)	$ (1,813,776)
Construction Contractors Board			
Other Funds		$ (186,817)	$ (186,817)
Board of Dentistry			
Other Funds		$ (23,039)	$ (23,039)
Health Related Licensing Boards			
State Mortuary and Cemetery Board			
Other Funds		$ (54,881)	$ (54,881)
Board of Naturopathic Medicine			
Other Funds		$ (31,572)	$ (31,572)
Occupational Therapy Licensing Board			
Other Funds		$ (14,198)	$ (14,198)
Board of Medical Imaging			
Other Funds		$ (30,351)	$ (30,351)
State Board of Examiners for Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology			
Other Funds		$ (26,641)	$ (26,641)
Oregon State Veterinary Medical Examining Board			
Other Funds		$ (31,762)	$ (31,762)
Bureau of Labor and Industries			
General Fund		$ 2,150,530	$ 2,150,530
Other Funds		$ (142,287)	$ (142,287)
Federal Funds		$ (14,786)	$ (14,786)
Licensed Social Workers, Board of			
Other Funds		$ (86,002)	$ (86,002)
Oregon Medical Board			
Other Funds		$ (84,573)	$ (84,573)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Mental Health Regulatory Agency			
General Fund		$ 300,000	$ 300,000
Other Funds		$ (145,731)	$ (145,731)
Board of Nursing			
Other Funds		$ (123,016)	$ (123,016)
Board of Pharmacy			
Other Funds		$ (65,797)	$ (65,797)
Public Utility Commission			
Other Funds		$ (383,286)	$ (383,286)
Real Estate Agency			
Other Funds		$ (66,208)	$ (66,208)
Board of Tax Practitioners			
Other Funds		$ (69,152)	$ (69,152)
ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AREA			
Oregon Business Development Department			
General Fund		$ 84,378,762	$ 84,378,762
General Fund Debt Service		$ 3,868,512	$ 3,868,512
Lottery Funds		$ 13,325,399	$ 13,325,399
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (3,989,798)	$ (3,989,798)
Other Funds		$ 674,834,190	$ 674,834,190
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 5,800	$ 5,800
Federal Funds		$ (1,674)	$ (1,674)
Employment Department			
General Fund		$ (3,991)	$ (3,991)
Other Funds		$ (425,511)	$ (425,511)
Federal Funds		$ (1,444,089)	$ (1,444,089)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Housing and Community Services Department			
General Fund		$ 272,205,984	$ 272,205,984
General Fund Debt Service		$ 19,081,360	$ 19,081,360
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (5,045,010)	$ (5,045,010)
Other Funds		$ 60,014,215	$ 60,014,215
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 33,240	$ 33,240
Other Funds Nonlimited		$ (7,709)	$ (7,709)
Federal Funds		$ (79,166)	$ (79,166)
Department of Veterans' Affairs			
General Fund		$ (80,837)	$ (80,837)
Lottery Funds		$ 123,226	$ 123,226
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (190,826)	$ (190,826)
Other Funds		$ 5,874,346	$ 5,874,346
EDUCATION PROGRAM AREA			
State School Fund			
General Fund		$ (27,849,006)	$ (27,849,006)
Lottery Funds		$ 219,059,876	$ 219,059,876
Other Funds		$ 8,789,130	$ 8,789,130
Department of Education			
General Fund		$ 519,250	$ 519,250
General Fund Debt Service		$ (1,290,011)	$ (1,290,011)
Other Funds		$ 143,325,528	$ 143,325,528
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 330	$ 330
Federal Funds		$ (367,455)	$ (367,455)
Higher Education Coordinating Commission			
General Fund		$ 15,011,738	$ 15,011,738
General Fund Debt Service		$ (8,497,705)	$ (8,497,705)
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (6,200,051)	$ (6,200,051)
Other Funds		$ 39,003,000	$ 39,003,000
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 2,470,060	$ 2,470,060
Other Funds Debt Service Nonlimited		$ (10,321,594)	$ (10,321,594)
Federal Funds		$ (59,193)	$ (59,193)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Teacher Standards and Practices Commission			
Other Funds		$ (242,855)	$ (242,855)
HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAM AREA			
Commission for the Blind			
General Fund		$ (33,596)	$ (33,596)
Other Funds		$ (11,532)	$ (11,532)
Federal Funds		$ (162,344)	$ (162,344)
Oregon Health Authority			
General Fund		$ (307,082,178)	$ (307,082,178)
General Fund Debt Service		$ 958,626	$ 958,626
Lottery Funds		$ (97)	$ (97)
Other Funds		$ 335,156,675	$ 335,156,675
Federal Funds		$ (3,708,714)	$ (3,708,714)
Department of Human Services			
General Fund		$ 65,114,746	$ 65,114,746
General Fund Debt Service		$ (1,406,985)	$ (1,406,985)
Other Funds		$ 108,991,448	$ 108,991,448
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 1,112,515	$ 1,112,515
Federal Funds		$ (8,501,838)	$ (8,501,838)
Long Term Care Ombudsman			
General Fund		$ (54,604)	$ (54,604)
Other Funds		$ (5,302)	$ (5,302)
Psychiatric Security Review Board			
General Fund		$ (53,732)	$ (53,732)
JUDICIAL BRANCH			
Judicial Department			
General Fund		$ 403,673	$ 403,673
General Fund Debt Service		$ (5,111,991)	$ (5,111,991)
Other Funds		$ 105,627,958	$ 105,627,958

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Commission on Judicial Fitness and Disability			
General Fund		$ (16,357)	$ (16,357)
Public Defense Services Commission			
General Fund		$ (190,407)	$ (190,407)
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
Legislative Administration Committee			
General Fund		$ (204,324)	$ (204,324)
General Fund Debt Service		$ (2,644,700)	$ (2,644,700)
Other Funds		$ 4,310,000	$ 4,310,000
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 627,060	$ 627,060
Legislative Assembly			
General Fund		$ (262,700)	$ (262,700)
Legislative Commission on Indian Services			
General Fund		$ (28,888)	$ (28,888)
Legislative Counsel			
General Fund		$ (130,806)	$ (130,806)
Legislative Fiscal Office			
General Fund		$ (7,562)	$ (7,562)
Legislative Policy and Research Office			
General Fund		$ (35,929)	$ (35,929)
Legislative Revenue Office			
General Fund		$ (5,636)	$ (5,636)
NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM AREA			
Columbia River Gorge Commission			
General Fund		$ (1,251)	$ (1,251)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*

	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
State Department of Agriculture			
General Fund		$ 2,302,669	$ 2,302,669
Lottery Funds		$ (75,930)	$ (75,930)
Other Funds		$ (577,029)	$ (577,029)
Federal Funds		$ (59,359)	$ (59,359)
State Department of Energy			
General Fund		$ 20,831,296	$ 20,831,296
General Fund Debt Service		$ 3,500,000	$ 3,500,000
Other Funds		$ 9,978,775	$ 9,978,775
Federal Funds		$ (561)	$ (561)
Department of Environmental Quality			
General Fund		$ 4,293,013	$ 4,293,013
General Fund Debt Service		$ 395,030	$ 395,030
Lottery Funds		$ (6,402)	$ (6,402)
Other Funds		$ 16,887,363	$ 16,887,363
Federal Funds		$ (294,828)	$ (294,828)
State Department of Fish and Wildlife			
General Fund		$ 1,288,101	$ 1,288,101
General Fund Debt Service		$ 446,579	$ 446,579
Lottery Funds		$ (88)	$ (88)
Other Funds		$ 3,414,021	$ 3,414,021
Federal Funds		$ (1,964)	$ (1,964)
Department of Forestry			
General Fund		$ 5,468,079	$ 5,468,079
General Fund Debt Service		$ 363,596	$ 363,596
Other Funds		$ (1,242,680)	$ (1,242,680)
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 404,124	$ 404,124
Other Funds Capital Improvements		$ 4,820,772	$ 4,820,772
Federal Funds		$ (76,252)	$ (76,252)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Department of Geology and Mineral Industries			
General Fund		$ 352,558	$ 352,558
Other Funds		$ (180,158)	$ (180,158)
Federal Funds		$ (155,246)	$ (155,246)
Department of Land Conservation and Development			
General Fund		$ 3,341,733	$ 3,341,733
Other Funds		$ (2,493)	$ (2,493)
Federal Funds		$ (48,580)	$ (48,580)
Land Use Board of Appeals			
General Fund		$ 70,325	$ 70,325
Oregon Marine Board			
Other Funds		$ (90,157)	$ (90,157)
Department of Parks and Recreation			
General Fund		$ 316,480	$ 316,480
General Fund Debt Service		$ 2,232,560	$ 2,232,560
Lottery Funds		$ (1,056,882)	$ (1,056,882)
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (449,808)	$ (449,808)
Other Funds		$ 9,854,807	$ 9,854,807
Department of State Lands			
Other Funds		$ 278,542	$ 278,542
Water Resources Department			
General Fund		$ 4,708,023	$ 4,708,023
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (3,970,980)	$ (3,970,980)
Other Funds		$ 92,085,895	$ 92,085,895
Watershed Enhancement Board			
General Fund		$ 20,420,000	$ 20,420,000
Lottery Funds		$ (81,602)	$ (81,602)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM AREA			
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission			
General Fund		$ 15,260,442	$ 15,260,442
Other Funds		$ 9,999,469	$ 9,999,469
Federal Funds		$ (133)	$ (133)
Department of Corrections			
General Fund		$ (850,587,024)	$ (850,587,024)
General Fund Debt Service		$ 9,041,899	$ 9,041,899
Other Funds		$ 871,784,778	$ 871,784,778
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 700,870	$ 700,870
District Attorneys and their Deputies			
General Fund		$ (223,358)	$ (223,358)
Department of Justice			
General Fund		$ 14,032,460	$ 14,032,460
Other Funds		$ (1,703,572)	$ (1,703,572)
Federal Funds		$ (887,121)	$ (887,121)
Oregon Military Department			
General Fund		$ 25,697,037	$ 25,697,037
General Fund Debt Service		$ 1,881,079	$ 1,881,079
Other Funds		$ 10,338,860	$ 10,338,860
Federal Funds		$ 5,993,566	$ 5,993,566
Oregon Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision			
General Fund		$ (133,859)	$ (133,859)
Oregon State Police			
General Fund		$ 192,065	$ 192,065
General Fund Debt Service		$ 2,674,818	$ 2,674,818
Other Funds		$ 3,255,070	$ 3,255,070
Federal Funds		$ (40,739)	$ (40,739)

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Department of Public Safety Standards and Training			
Other Funds		$ 790,679	$ 790,679
Federal Funds		$ (2,797)	$ (2,797)
Oregon Youth Authority			
General Fund		$ (99,885,993)	$ (99,885,993)
General Fund Debt Service		$ (326,464)	$ (326,464)
Other Funds		$ 114,476,380	$ 114,476,380
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 1,137,980	$ 1,137,980
Federal Funds		$ (129,816)	$ (129,816)
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM AREA			
Department of Aviation			
Other Funds		$ 4,571,958	$ 4,571,958
Department of Transportation			
General Fund		$ 3,250,000	$ 3,250,000
General Fund Debt Service		$ (547)	$ (547)
Lottery Funds		$ 650,000	$ 650,000
Lottery Funds Debt Service		$ (3,210,960)	$ (3,210,960)
Other Funds		$ 119,733,929	$ 119,733,929
Other Funds Debt Service		$ 550	$ 550
Federal Funds		$ (73,077)	$ (73,077)
2021-23 Budget Summary			
General Fund Total	$ -	$ (63,441,300)	$ (63,441,300)
General Fund Debt Service Total	$ -	$ 24,448,618	$ 24,448,618
Lottery Funds Total	$ -	$ 248,657,308	$ 248,657,308
Lottery Funds Debt Service Total	$ -	$ (27,374,058)	$ (27,374,058)
Other Funds Total	$ -	$ 2,936,418,828	$ 2,936,418,828
Other Funds Debt Service Total	$ -	$ 20,018,734	$ 20,018,734
Other Funds Debt Service Nonlimited Total		$ (10,321,594)	$ (10,321,594)
Other Funds Capital Improvements	$ -	$ 4,820,772	$ 4,820,772
Other Funds Nonlimited	$ -	$ (7,709)	$ (7,709)
Federal Funds Total	$ -	$ 2,369,591,995	$ 2,369,591,995

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*

	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2019-21 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Public Defense Services Commission			
Other Funds		$ 92,721	$ 92,721

PRELIMINARY

Position Summary

	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM AREA			
Department of Administrative Services			
Authorized Positions		6	6
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		6.00	6.00
Oregon Advocacy Commissions			
Authorized Positions		1	1
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		1.00	1.00
Oregon State Library			
Authorized Positions		1	1
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		1.00	1.00
Department of Revenue			
Authorized Positions		12	12
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		7.76	7.76
Secretary of State			
Authorized Positions		1	1
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		1.00	1.00
CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES PROGRAM AREA			
Consumer and Business Services			
Authorized Positions		(20)	(20)
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		(21.00)	(21.00)
Bureau of Labor and Industries			
Authorized Positions		8	8.00
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		8.00	8.00

PRELIMINARY

Position Summary	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AREA			
Oregon Business Development Department			
Authorized Positions		15	15
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		15.00	15.00
Employment Department			
Authorized Positions		10	10
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		5.00	5.00
Housing and Community Services			
Authorized Positions		15	15
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		13.77	13.77
EDUCATION PROGRAM AREA			
Department of Education			
Authorized Positions		14	14
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		12.92	12.92
HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAM AREA			
Oregon Health Authority			
Authorized Positions		23	23
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		21.84	21.84
Department of Human Services			
Authorized Positions		9	9
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		7.50	7.50
JUDICIAL BRANCH			
Judicial Department			
Authorized Positions		16	16
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		13.08	13.08

PRELIMINARY

Position Summary

	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM AREA			
State Department of Agriculture			
Authorized Positions		3	3
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		2.92	2.92
Department of Energy			
Authorized Positions		6	6
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		5.50	5.50
Department of Environmental Quality			
Authorized Positions		2	2
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		2.00	2.00
Department of Fish and Wildlife			
Authorized Positions		3	3
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		3.00	3.00
Department of Forestry			
Authorized Positions		6	6
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		5.25	5.25
Department of Land Conservation and Development			
Authorized Positions		2	2
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		2.00	2.00
Department of Parks and Recreation			
Authorized Positions		1	1
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		0.88	0.88
Water Resources Department			
Authorized Positions		3	3
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		3.00	3.00

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Position Summary	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change
Watershed Enhancement Board			
Authorized Positions		3	3
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		3.00	3.00
PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM AREA			
Department of Justice			
Authorized Positions		8	8
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		7.01	7.01
Department of Corrections			
Authorized Positions		1	1
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		1.00	1.00
Criminal Justice Commission			
Authorized Positions		1	1
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		1.00	1.00
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM AREA			
Department of Transportation			
Authorized Positions		2	2
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions		0.50	0.50

PRELIMINARY

Summary of Revenue Changes

The General Fund appropriations made in the bill are within resources available as projected in the May 2021 economic and revenue forecast by the Department of Administrative Services (DAS), Office of Economic Analysis, plus other actions to adjust state agency expenditures. Federal Funds revenues include American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery and Capital Projects Funds allocations of $2.6 billion and $155.2 million, respectively, as well as other direct ongoing federal funding streams and allocations for specific purposes, some of which are also related to the effects of the pandemic.

Summary of Capital Construction Subcommittee Action

HB 5006 appropriates General Fund to the Emergency Board for general purpose and targeted special purpose appropriations and makes other adjustments to agency budgets and position authority as described in the subsequent narrative.

Emergency Board

The Emergency Board allocates General Fund from the Emergency Fund, along with providing Lottery Funds, Other Funds, and Federal Funds expenditure limitation to state agencies for unanticipated needs in approved agency budgets when the Legislature is not in session. The Subcommittee appropriated $50 million General Fund to the Emergency Board for general purposes.

The Subcommittee established a reservation within the general purpose Emergency Fund of $650,000 for the Secretary of State for potential voter's pamphlet costs in excess of funding provided in the agency's adopted budget. The Secretary of State may request allocation of the reservation from the Emergency Board if the actual costs of producing the voter's pamphlet are in excess of funding provided in the agency's 2021-23 legislatively adopted budget.

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HB 5006 makes ten special purpose appropriations for the Emergency Board, totaling $499.6 million General Fund. Agencies must make a request to the Emergency Board to access these funds. The ten special purpose appropriations are:

- $198 million General Fund for state employee compensation changes.
- $20 million General Fund for allocation to state agencies for compensation changes driven by collective bargaining for workers who are not state employees.
- $2.5 million General Fund for allocation to the Oregon Judicial Department for the implementation of pretrial release modifications authorized under SB 48 (2021).
- $150 million General Fund for allocation for the state's natural disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities.

- $10 million General Fund for allocation to the Criminal Justice Commission to support a Transforming Justice Initiative to advance promising practices for reshaping Oregon's public safety system.
- $5,130,265 General Fund for allocation to the Department of Education and the proposed Department of Early Learning and Care for the establishment of a new agency.
- $19 million General Fund for allocation to the Oregon Health Authority for dental rates for medical assistance programs.
- $55 million for allocation to the Oregon Health Authority or the Department of Human Services for caseload costs or other budget challenges that the agencies are unable to mitigate.
- $30 million General Fund for allocation to the Oregon Health Authority for the Oregon Essential Workforce Health Care Program established by SB 800 (2021).
- $10 million General Fund for allocation to state agencies for family treatment court programs.

Regarding family treatment courts, while related legislation was not passed during the 2021 legislative session, the Legislature would still like to see the development of a statewide coordinated program. In addition to approving the special purpose appropriation, the Subcommittee recommended the following budget note:

BUDGET NOTE

On or before February 1, 2022, the Oregon Judicial Department, Public Defense Services Commission, Department of Justice, Department of Human Services, Criminal Justice Commission, and the Housing and Community Services Department are requested to report jointly to the Legislature on the criteria and need for the establishment of a statewide Family Treatment Court program, and possible alternative programs to achieve the objectives of a Family Treatment Court Program. The report is to be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Judiciary and the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

The report is to include the following:

(1) A proposed statewide, integrated structure and organizational principles for a Family Treatment Court program based on national best practices adapted for Oregon, including:
   a. a delineation of the eligibility and exclusion criteria indicating which families can be served safely and effectively in the Family Treatment Court ensuring equity and inclusion;
   b. a proposed method to encourage voluntary participation by families balanced with necessary monitoring of participant progress and compliance with the program; and
   c. the array of services, treatment, programs, and providers necessary to address the complex challenges affecting families. Such services might include but are not limited to interdisciplinary legal representation teams, and behavioral and mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence, housing, parenting, educational, and medical services.

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(2) A least-cost implementation model based on existing legislative funding for:
   a. Family Treatment programs in circuit courts;
   b. Child advocacy legal representation provided by the Department of Justice to the Department of Human Services;
   c. Public defense for both juvenile representation as well as the Parent Child Representation Program;
   d. The provision of services to families in child welfare cases by the Department of Human Services;
   e. Behavioral, mental health, and substance use disorder treatment; and
   f. Transitional and permanent housing services.

(3) Identification of three least-cost implementation counties that could serve as pilot locations for a Family Treatment Court Program, including a cost estimate for the aforementioned types of services in the pilot counties.

(4) An evidence-based method for monitoring progress and outcomes, and an evaluation of the program.

Receipt of the report is a precondition for the release of the special purpose appropriation established by HB 5006 for the expansion of Family Treatment Courts.

If these special purpose appropriations are not allocated by the Emergency Board before December 1, 2022, any remaining funds become available to the Emergency Board for general purposes.

Adjustments to Approved 2021-23 Agency Budgets

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STATEWIDE ADJUSTMENTS

Statewide adjustments reflect budget changes in multiple agencies based on reductions in Department of Administrative Services' assessments and charges for services and Attorney General rates. Statewide adjustments also reflect net reductions to debt service realized through interest rate savings on bond sales, refundings, unissued lottery bonds, and Other Funds balances and interest earnings that can be applied to debt service. Total savings are $98.2 million General Fund, $47.4 million Lottery Funds, $43.4 million Other Funds, and $18.5 million Federal Funds.

Specific reductions include $115.8 million total funds from lower Department of Administrative Services' assessments and service rates; $14.2 million total funds from lower Attorney General rates; and $77.5 million total funds from debt service interest rate savings and refunding of outstanding bonds.

Section 299 of the budget bill reflects the changes, as described above, for each agency. These adjustments are included in the table at the beginning of the budget report but are not addressed in the individual agency narratives. Additionally, new Other Funds debt service expenditure limitations for multiple agencies are established to accommodate the use of fund balances for debt repayment.

ADMINISTRATION

Department of Administrative Services

The Subcommittee approved $2,779,673 General Fund to supplement the funding for the Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Volunteer Program, and $250,000 General Fund for the Department of Administrative Services to contract with a nongovernmental statewide coordinating entity to oversee the CASA Volunteer Program and its services. A one-time $1.5 million General Fund increase to the on-going operating subsidy for the Oregon Historical Society was also approved.

The Subcommittee approved $7,884,472 in additional Other Funds Debt Service to support repayment of Article XI-Q General Obligation bond proceeds approved in SB 5505(2021) that will be issued before the end of the biennium to support DAS projects, and an Other Funds expenditure limitation increase of $1.8 million was included for the cost of issuance of the bonds. The Subcommittee also approved $4,615,761 in additional Lottery Funds Debt Service to support repayment of lottery bonds that will be issued before the end of the biennium.

The Subcommittee also approved, on a one-time basis, $3,765,271 General Fund and 6 positions (6.00 FTE) for a study to determine if inequities exist in public procurement and contracting that adversely affect businesses owned by minority, women, and/or service disabled veterans by looking at state contract data. A disparity study provides a factual, data-driven foundation that state enterprises can use to help improve procurement processes to achieve fair and equitable outcomes. The six limited duration positions being added are at the PEM-E level as the project manager, an Operations and Policy Analyst 4, an Operations and Policy Analyst 2, and three Research Analyst 4s.

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The Subcommittee approved an increase of $6,394,311 Other Funds expenditure limitation for special payments associated with the disbursement of proceeds from Lottery Bonds issued in previous biennia that have yet to be fully disbursed to grantees.

The Subcommittee approved various one-time General Fund appropriations to the Department of Administrative Services to make grants for the following purposes:

- $2,500,000 for disbursement to Fair Housing Council of Oregon for a collaborative housing partnership
- $1,000,000 for disbursement to Oregon Law Center for legal help related to housing issues
- $1,500,000 for disbursement to Mid-Columbia Community Action Center for a navigation center
- $500,000 for disbursement to Special Olympics Oregon for sports training and athletic competition

- $250,000 for disbursement to Friends of Tryon Creek State Park for park improvements
- $2,302,052 for disbursement to Multnomah County School District #7 for the Reynolds High School Health Center
- $1,785,000 for disbursement to Umatilla County Jail for the Expansion/Mental Health Facility
- $280,000 for disbursement to City of Spray for an EMS Complex
- $630,000 for disbursement to Illinois Valley Wellness Resources for the Illinois Valley Shelter and Resource Center
- $250,000 for disbursement to Council on Aging of Central Oregon for the Central Oregon Senior Services Center Renovation
- $1,885,178 for disbursement to City of Depoe Bay for Restoration of Pilings and Docks
- $1,000,000 for disbursement to City of John Day for the Ne Kam Wah Chung Interpretive Center
- $1,546,000 for disbursement to Harney County for Communication Upgrades
- $650,000 for disbursement to Grant County for Public Safety Network
- $200,000 for disbursement to Project DOVE for Transitional Units Updates
- $1,900,000 for disbursement to Sheridan School District for CTEC West
- $500,000 for disbursement to High Desert Rangeland Fire Protection Association for Lake County Wildland Fire Needs
- $150,000 for disbursement to Bowman Museum for an Exhibits Center
- $600,000 for disbursement to Creating Housing Coalition for Hub City Village
- $400,000 for disbursement to Vietnam War Memorial Fund for a Vietnam War Memorial on the Oregon State Capitol Grounds
- $750,000 for disbursement to City of Mosier for the Mosier Center
- $520,000 for disbursement to Oregon Humane Society for the New Road Ahead Animal Crimes Forensic Center
- $1,800,000 for disbursement to McKenzie Valley Wellness for McKenzie Valley Health Clinic Replacement
- $1,600,000 for disbursement to Bend-Redmond Habitat for Humanity for the Quince Town Home Project
- $500,000 for disbursement to City of Turner for Ball Brothers Seismic Upgrade
- $700,000 for disbursement to The Trust for Public Land for the Butte Falls Community Forest Project
- $1,400,000 for disbursement to Blue River Community Library for the Rebuild Project
- $903,520 for disbursement to McKenzie Fire & Rescue for a Disaster Relief Logistics Center
- $200,000 for disbursement to United Way of Jackson County for Affordable Home Ownership
- $1,400,000 for disbursement to Community Counseling Solutions for the Boardman Regional PRTS/Sub Acute Children's Facility
- $1,800,000 for disbursement to City of Umatilla for a Minority Entrepreneurial Development & Business Center
- $385,000 for disbursement to Molalla Rural Fire Protection District for Wildland Fire Protection
- $2,100,000 for distribution to the Upper McKenzie Rural Fire Protection District for facility and equipment replacement
- $800,000 for disbursement to the City of Salem for a Turnkey Project
- $816,000 for disbursement to the City of Salem Police Body Cameras

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- $1,000,000 for disbursement to the City of Salem for a voucher program
- $10,500,000 for disbursement to the City of Salem for shelters
- $5,000,000 for disbursement to Multnomah County for the Arbor Lodge Shelter and Village
- $5,928,184 for disbursement to Cherriots to offset expiring tax credits
- $718,079 for disbursement to Yamhill County Transportation to offset expiring tax credits
- $288,451 for disbursement to Columbia County Rider Transportation to offset expiring tax credits
- $44,975 for disbursement to Lebanon Transportation to offset expiring tax credits
- $2,000,000 for disbursement to the Jackson County Fire District for firefighter apprentices
- $2,000,000 for disbursement to the Clackamas Fire District for firefighter apprentices
- $2,000,000 for disbursement to the Eugene Springfield Fire Department for firefighter apprentices
- $2,000,000 for disbursement to the Innovation Law Lab for Immigration Defense
- $1,500,000 for disbursement to the Northwest Health Foundation II for public safety reform activities

The Subcommittee added $173,499,294 Other Funds expenditure limitation for one-time costs of special payments associated with the disbursement of proceeds from 2021-23 Lottery Bond sales; projects are detailed below and approved in SB 5534 (2021). Cost of issuance for these Lottery Bonds totals $2,913,324. A total of $4,615,761 Lottery Funds Debt Service was provided to support repayment of lottery bond proceeds approved in SB 5534 that will be issued before the end of the biennium. Debt service payments on all the projects described below are estimated to be $29,350,840 Lottery Funds for the 2023-25 biennium, the first full biennium of repayments, and $292,995,727 over the life of the bonds. The approved projects and amounts are:

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- $7,500,000 Other Funds for disbursement to the Center for Hope and Safety for the Hope Plaza
- $2,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to City of Gresham for the Gradin Community Sports Park
- $15,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Eugene Family YMCA Facility
- $5,400,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Jefferson County - Jefferson County Health and Wellness Center
- $5,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Oregon Coast Aquarium
- $3,500,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Parrott Creek Child & Family Services for building renovation
- $2,400,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Port of Cascade Locks - Business Park Expansion
- $12,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Klamath County for Klamath Crimson Rose
- $4,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to the Latino Network for La Plaza Esperanza
- $6,921,150 Other Funds for disbursement to Willamette ESD for the Willamette Career Academy
- $5,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to City of Eugene for Downtown Riverfront Park Development
- $15,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Woodburn Community Center

- $3,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Rogue River School District for the Rogue River Wimer Wellness Center
- $4,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to East Lincoln County Fire and Rescue for the Eddyville Fire Hall
- $3,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Greater Toledo Aquatic and Community Center
- $10,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Multnomah County for Behavioral Health Resource Center
- $5,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to City of North Plains for a Public Works/Emergency Operations Center
- $2,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to City of John Day for the Central Grant County Aquatics Center
- $6,250,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Family Justice Center of Washington County for Family Peace Center
- $5,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Corvallis Homeless Shelter Coalition for Project Turnkey Corvallis (PSH Housing Project)
- $4,500,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Wasco County for the Columbia Gorge Resolution Center
- $4,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Port of Portland for PDX Seismically Resilient Runway Engineering Design
- $7,250,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Willamette Falls Locks and Canal
- $13,600,000 Other Funds for disbursement to City of Phoenix for a Public Safety Building
- $4,578,144 Other Funds for disbursement to Mid-Willamette Family YMCA for Multi-Purpose Sports Field Complex
- $2,800,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Serendipity Center for Believe In Me Campus Expansion
- $5,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to OMSI District for New Water Avenue
- $2,500,000 Other Funds for disbursement to City of Lincoln City for the D River Welcome Center
- $4,300,000 Other Funds for disbursement to Port of Morrow for a Workforce Center
- $3,000,000 Other Funds for disbursement to City of Redmond for a Public Safety/Mental Health Triage Center

The Subcommittee approved $65,476,928 Federal Funds expenditure limitation for monies from the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund. Of the total, $16,303,591 is provided for carry-forward of monies provided for COVID-19 vaccination incentives, including monies provided for County Vaccination Incentive grants. The remaining $49,173,337 of the total expenditure limitation increase represents the Coronavirus Relief Fund monies projected to be either uncommitted or unspent at the end of the 2019-21 biennium. This $49,173,337 will be transferred to the Department of Corrections for expenditures and activities to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Oregon received a total of almost $1.39 billion in state support from the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund during the 2019-21 biennium.

The Subcommittee also approved $120 million Federal Funds expenditure limitation for monies from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Capital Projects Funds for the purpose of transferring to the Oregon Business Development Department for deposit in the Broadband Fund. The Oregon Business Development Department will use this funding for grants to increase broadband internet availability across the state.

Federal Funds expenditure limitation of $3 million was added for monies from the ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Fund for a grant to the Pendleton Round Up Foundation to partner with Blue Mountain Community College on the second phase of the Facility for Agricultural Resource Management project. This regional training center will allow Blue Mountain Community College to expand its agriculture programs, create

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regional workforce training opportunities, and bolster the local economy through workshop, Career-Technical Education, and event opportunities utilizing the connections of its community partners.

The Subcommittee also approved $1,950,127,815 Federal Funds expenditure limitation for monies from the ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Fund for the purpose of expenditures and activities to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impact, including replacing state revenues lost as a result of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Department of Administrative Services - American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

As part of HB Bill 5006, $240 million in federal ARPA funds were approved for the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) to distribute to each Senate and House district in the amounts of $4 million per Senate district and $2 million per House district, for projects identified in the following table, as long as the identified use is ARPA eligible. Should an item in the table be determined to be ineligible for ARPA funding, DAS will notify the Legislative Fiscal Office which will work with legislative leadership and the Senator or Representative of the affected district to ensure the funds are spent on ARPA eligible items.

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
S-1	Heard	Southwestern Oregon Emergency Recovery, Revitalization, and Preparedness Project	1,940,000	Douglas County
		City of Powers Sewer/Drainage and lateral line repairs and upgrades	60,000	City of Powers
		Bandon Marina Redevelopment	1,500,000	Port of Bandon
		Rogue River-Siskiyou Regional Wildfire & Emergency Services Training Center	500,000	Curry County
S-2	Robinson	Grants Pass Pregnancy Care Center Expansion	4,000,000	Pregnancy Care Center of Grants Pass
S-3	Golden	Coordinated Care Facility Replacement	1,400,000	Family Nurturing Center
		Equity in Learning Facilities	1,300,000	Armadillo Technical Institute
		Houseless relocation from Bear Creek Greenway to urban campground property	1,000,000	City of Medford
		Habitat for Humanity ReStore	300,000	Habitat for Humanity- Rogue Valley
S-4	Prozanski	Lane County Investments	2,255,000	Lane County Organizations
		Western Lane County Fire Response	375,000	Lane County Fire Authority
		Douglas County Investments	1,370,000	Douglas County Organizations
S-5	Anderson	Lincoln City Cultural Center Plaza	900,000	Lincoln City Cultural Center
		Waldport Water Tank Seismic Retrofit & Recoating	600,000	City of Waldport
		Depoe Bay Restoration of Pilings and Docks	500,000	City of Depoe Bay
		Purchase of former Coos Bay GP Site	2,000,000	Oregon International Port of Coos Bay
S-6	Beyer	Lane County Emergency Shelter	2,250,000	Lane County
		Linn County Public Safety Improvements	1,000,000	Linn County
		Lane County Investments	750,000	Lane County
S-7	Manning Jr.	Lane County Latinx & Immigrant Family Wellness Hub - Building Project	1,000,000	Centro Latino Americano
		Junction City Earmarked Projects	820,000	Junction City
		Eugene Earmarked Projects	574,839	Eugene Police Department, St. Mark CME
		Lane County Investments	1,605,161	Lane County
S-8	Gelser	Millersburg Rail Quiet Zone	700,000	Linn County
		Benton County -Wildfire Safety, First Responder, Food initiatives	1,150,000	Benton County
		Education Success for Students impacted by COVID-19	1,400,000	Linn County Lincoln ESD
		Nonviolent Crisis Intervention Training for Children's Residential Facilities staff	750,000	Oregon Department of Human Services

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
S-9	Girod	Stayton Police Department -IT/Security Upgrades	100,000	Stayton Police Department
		Idanha-Detroit Fire Station	2,400,000	Idanha-Detroit Rural Fire Protection District
		Pedestrian Crosswalk Sweet Home - 22nd and Hwy 20	500,000	City of Sweet Home
		Expansion of Rural Broadband Services	1,000,000	Drakes Crossing Rural Fire Protection District
S-10	Patterson	Monmouth-Independence Trolley	1,000,000	City of Monmouth
		Small Business Support Monmouth/Independence Chamber	200,000	Monmouth/Independence Chamber of Commerce
		Non-Congregate Sheltering for Chronically Homeless in Salem	750,000	Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action Agency
		United Way	2,050,000	United Way
S-11	Courtney	YMCA Child Care	4,000,000	Salem YMCA
S-12	Boquist	Polk County Rural Broadband Enhancement Assistance	1,680,000	Polk County
		Yamhill County Rural Broadband Assistance	2,320,000	Yamhill County
S-13	Thatcher	SD13 Strong – Business & Community Recovery Coalition	3,335,000	Wilsonville Chamber in conjunction with 3 others (Chehalem Valley, Keizer, Sherwood)
		Sherwood/Wilsonville Broadband Infrastructure Expansion	665,000	City of Sherwood, an Oregon municipal corporation
S-14	Lieber	Beaverton YMCA Childhood Development Center	1,000,000	Beaverton YMCA
		Beaverton Homeless Shelter/Mental Health Court	2,244,000	City of Beaverton
		HomePlate Youth Services Drop-in Center	456,000	HomePlate Youth Services
		Forth Electric School Bus Pilot	300,000	Forth Mobility
S-15	Riley	North Plains Jessie May Community Park and Pedestrian Pathway Improvements	1,000,000	City of North Plains
		Hillsboro School District Electric Bus project	1,000,000	Hillsboro School District
		Habitat for Humanity	1,700,000	Habitat for Humanity
		Forest Grove senior center	300,000	Forest Grove Senior and Community Center
S-16	Johnson	Louisiana Avenue North/South Connection	400,000	City of Vernonia
		Scappoose Water & Wastewater Infrastructure	3,600,000	City of Scappoose

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
S-17	Steiner Hayward	Oregon Jewish Museum & Center for Holocaust Education	400,000	Oregon Jewish Museum & Center for Holocaust Education
		Washington County Investments	2,155,000	PCC Rock Creek, Habitat for Humanity - Denney Gardens, Pat Reser Center for the Arts, and Tualatin Hills Parks and Rec. Dept.
		Reach Out and Read Program	195,000	Reach Out and Read
		Central City Respite Center & Recuperative Care	1,250,000	Central City Concern
S-18	Burdick	Downtown/Old Town Respite Center	1,000,000	Central City Concern
		Hopewell House	250,000	Friends of Hopewell House
		Just Compassion of East Washington County	2,000,000	Just Compassion of East Washington County
		Red Electric Trail Project	750,000	City of Portland Parks and Recreation
S-19	Wagner	South Metro Racial Justice and Equity Grant Program	600,000	MRG Foundation
		Hillsdale to Lake Oswego Trail	600,000	SW Trails, Portland Bureau of Transportation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
		Lake Oswego/ SW Portland Land for Affordable Housing	2,000,000	Habitat for Humanity Portland/Metro East
		SATF & OCADSV Violence Prevention Education Programs	800,000	Oregon Sexual Assault TF and the Oregon Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
S-20	Kennemer	Clackamas County Fairgrounds Livestock Barn and RV Park / Emergency Housing Center	3,040,800	Clackamas County Fair Improvement Foundation
		Business Recovery Centers of Clackamas County	700,000	Oregon City and Canby Area Chambers of Commerce and Business Recovery Centers
		Estacada Rural Fire District #69 - Wildland Fire and Emergency Medical Response Equip.	134,200	Estacada Rural Fire District
		Canby Fire District COVID Response Supplies	125,000	Canby Fire District
S-21	Taylor	Bowman Brea Park & Scott Park	1,250,000	City of Milwaukie
		Abandoned and Derelict Boats	1,000,000	Oregon State Marine Board
		Domestic Violence Support	500,000	Raphael House
		DVSA Housing Navigator	1,250,000	Department of Justice

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
S-22	Frederick	NAYA/PCC Development, Head Start	1,500,000	Home Forward
		Airway Science for Kids Center for STEAM and CTE	1,000,000	Airway Science
		Modernize OJD electronic access to records	1,000,000	Oregon Judicial Department
		Kitchen and Culinary Academy Project	500,000	Portland Opportunities Industrialization
S-23	Dembrow	Multnomah County	2,320,000	Multnomah County
		PCC Cascade Campus Fire Science Program	330,000	Portland Community College
		Rahab's Sisters: Women's Center and Housing	350,000	Rahab's Sisters
		AYCO Dream	1,000,000	African Youth and Community Organization
S-24	Jama	Business Recovery Center's Technical Assistance, Support Services, and Grant Program	350,000	North Clackamas County Chamber of Commerce
		Rosewood Equitable Neighborhood Development	350,000	The Rosewood Initiative
		Sunflower Village	600,000	Hacienda Community Development Corp., Inc
		Economic Recovery, Affordable Housing Development and Community Resiliency Plan	2,700,000	MRG Foundation
S-25	Gorsek	East County Youth Support Project	2,220,000	Multnomah County
		Gresham Barlow District's School Based Health Center	500,000	Gresham Barlow School District
		Affordable Rents to College Students	280,000	College Housing Northwest
		IRetractable pool cover for MHCC pool and creation of Multicultural Diversity and Equity Center at MHCC	1,000,000	Mt. Hood Community College
S-26	Thomsen	Hood River County Fair Enhancement	538,100	Hood River County Fair
		Commercial Hangar at Ken Jernstedt Airfield /Anchor Way Multi-modal Street and Transit Improvement	500,000	Port of Hood River
		Business Recovery Center Enhancement	1,661,900	North Clackamas Chamber of Commerce
		Cascade Locks Business and Tourism Boost	1,300,000	Port of Cascade Locks
S-27	Knopp	Midtown Bicycle and Pedestrian Crossing	2,000,000	City of Bend
		Little Kits Early Learning	1,000,000	OSU-Cascades
		New well #9 City of Redmond	1,000,000	City of Redmond

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
S-28	Linthicum	Crook County Infrastructure and Economic	1,500,000	Crook County Board of Commissioners
		Jackson County Infrastructure and Economic Dev.	300,000	Jackson County Board of Commissioners
		Klamath County Infrastructure & Economic	1,500,000	Klamath County Board of Commissioners
		Lake County Infrastructure and Economic	700,000	Lake County Board of County Commissioners
S-29	Hansell	East Umatilla Fire and Rescue, New Fire Station	3,900,000	East Umatilla Fire and Rescue (District)
		Wheat Research at the Columbia Basin Agricultural Research Center	100,000	Columbia Basin Agricultural Research Center of OSU's Agricultural Experiment Station
S-30	Findley	Vale Wastewater Treatment Facility	1,000,000	City of Vale
		John Day Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,500,000	City of John Day
		Jefferson Cty. Housing-Disadvantaged Community	750,000	The Jefferson County Faith Based Network
		Madras Industrial Grant Space	750,000	Jefferson County/City of Madras
H-1	Smith, DB	Lincoln School of Early Learning	100,000	Coquille School District
		Bandon Marina Redevelopment	1,300,000	Port of Bandon
		Central Curry Early Learning Center	250,000	Central Curry School District 1
		SAFTE - SW Achieves Fire Training Excellence, Charleston Trade School, OR Coast STEM Hub Career Connected Learning	350,000	SW Oregon Community College
H-2	Leif	Educational Technology for House Dist. 2 Schools	2,000,000	Douglas Education Service District (ESD)
H-3	Morgan	Rural Josephine County Library Building Projects	1,200,000	Josephine Community Library Foundation
		Josephine County Support Grants Project	600,000	Illinois Valley Community Development Organization (IVCDO)
		School WasteWater Treatment Facility	200,000	Three Rivers School District
H-4	Stark	Eagle Point Economic Revitalization Project	500,000	City of Eagle Point
		Southern Oregon Strong Business Success Grants	1,000,000	The Chamber of Medford & Jackson County
		City of Central Point - Urban Renewal/Economic Dev.	500,000	City of Central Point
H-5	Marsh	Talent Maker City Permanent Location	1,800,000	Talent Maker City (nonprofit)
		Applegate Valley Internet Accessibility	100,000	A Greater Applegate (nonprofit)
		Green Springs Fire Protection Engines	100,000	Greensprings Rural Fire District

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-6	Wallan	MURA Liberty Park Sidewalk Construction	250,000	City of Medford
		Sidewalk Infill - Various near schools	1,000,000	City of Medford
		South Stage Road Overcrossing Phase 2	700,000	City of Medford
		United Way of Jackson County	50,000	United Way of Jackson County
H-7	Hayden	Special Districts Support Funds	800,000	Oregon Special Districts Association
		Lane County Support Funds	600,000	Lane County
		Douglas County Support Funds	400,000	Douglas County
		Umpqua Community College scholarships/support for students qualified for assistance in CDL training	200,000	Umpqua Community College
H-8	Holvey	Western Lane Emergency Response and Preparedness	375,000	Lane Fire Authority
		McKenzie River Finn Rock Restoration Project	325,000	Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB)
		Lane County Investments	1,300,000	Lane County
H-9	Wright	Port Purchase of former Coos Bay GP Site	2,000,000	Oregon International Port of Coos Bay
H-10	Gomberg	Lincoln City Cultural Center Plaza	900,000	Lincoln City Cultural Center
		Waldport Water Tank Seismic Retrofit & Recoating	600,000	City of Waldport
		Depoe Bay Restoration of Pilings and Docks	500,000	City of Depoe Bay
H-11	Wilde	Linn County Food Support - Sharing Hands	85,000	Sharing Hands, Inc.
		Creswell Broadband	80,000	City of Creswell
		Lane Community College Career & Technical Education	500,000	Lane Community College
		Lane County Investments	1,335,000	Lane County
H-12	Lively	Broadband Micro-Carrier Hotel Fiber Expansion	750,000	City of Springfield
		Springfield Essential Infrastructure Project	185,000	City of Springfield
		Long-Term Affordable Housing in Springfield	620,000	City of Springfield
		Manufactured Home Park Preservation	445,000	City of Springfield
H-13	Nathanson	Eugene Community Broadband Plan	150,000	City of Eugene
		Nonprofit Organization Support - Lane County	278,000	Lane County Dept. of Health & Human
		Looking Glass Homeless Youth Facility	310,000	Looking Glass Community Services
		Lane County Investments	1,262,000	Lane County

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-14	Fahey	Nelson Place Townhomes	600,000	DevNW
		Public Health Equity and Resilience Grants Program	225,000	Lane County
		Lane County Investments	1,175,000	Lane County
H-15	Boshart Davis	Mid-Willamette Family YMCA	1,548,000	YMCA
		BGCA Capital Projects and Improvements	327,000	Albany Boys & Girls Club
		Waverly Satellite Site	125,000	Albany Boys & Girls Club
H-16	Rayfield	Benton County Crisis Respite Center	1,250,000	Benton County
		Affordable Housing Land Acquisitions	750,000	Linn-Benton Housing Authority
H-17	Cate	Santiam Canyon Wildfire Recovery and Public Safety	900,000	Marion County
		Community Improvements	235,000	City of Scio
		Cheadle Lake Trail System Expansion	325,000	City of Lebanon
		Linn County Public Safety Improvements	540,000	Linn County
H-18	Lewis	City of Silverton Police/City Hall Construction Project	500,000	City of Silverton
		City of Mt Angel Marquam SS Trunk Line Project	500,000	City of Mt Angel
		Molalla Forest Road Bike/Ped Path Project	500,000	City of Molalla
		Aurora City Well Project	500,000	City of Aurora
H-19	Moore-Green	City of Aumsville, Tower Well Project	300,000	City of Aumsville
		City of Turner, Burkland Pool	300,000	City of Turner
		Willamette Career Academy	150,000	Willamette Career Academy
		United Way of the Mid-Willamette Valley	1,250,000	United Way of the Mid-Willamette Valley
H-20	Evans	Mid-Willamette Valley Trolley	2,000,000	City of Monmouth
H-21	Clem	Salem Community Investment Fund	2,000,000	Marion County (Economic Development)
H-22	Alonso Leon	Legion Park Athletic Complex	1,004,300	City of Woodburn
		Salem Free Clinics - free clinic funding	172,000	Salem Free Clinics, 501(c)3
		Fire engine	323,700	Chemeketa Comm. Col. Brooks Training
		Community media and health care	500,000	Alianza Poder
H-23	Currently Unrepresented	8" Loop along Goucher Street	1,200,000	City of Amity
		Replace Existing 8" Transmission Pipeline	800,000	City of Amity

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-24	Noble	CARES NW and the Family Justice Center	400,000	CARES NW
		A Family Place Child Abuse Prevention	250,000	A Family Place Relief Nursery Yamhill County
		Juliette's House Enhanced Services	600,000	Juliette's House Child Intervention Center
		Small Business Grant Program	750,000	City of McMinnville
H-25	Post	St. Paul Water System	696,000	City of St. Paul
		Butteville Landing	54,000	Friends of Historic Butteville Board
		City of Newberg	400,000	City of Newberg
		City of Keizer	850,000	City of Keizer
H-26	Neron	Just Compassion of East Washington County (Grayber-	500,000	Just Compassion of East Washington County
		Human Services Investments	400,000	Department of Administrative Services
		Municipal Grants- Broadband & Business Stabilization	1,000,000	City of Sherwood
		Public Health Outreach Van	100,000	Clackamas County Public Health
H-27	Schouten	Patricia Reser Center for the Arts	1,200,000	Beaverton Arts Foundation
		Beaverton YMCA Childhood Development Center	800,000	Beaverton YMCA
H-28	Campos	HomePlate Youth Services Drop-in Center	643,000	HomePlate Youth Services
		Beaverton Homeless Shelter	500,000	City of Beaverton
		Washington County Park Restroom Improvements	801,000	Washington County
		Children's Library at the Aloha Community Library	56,000	Aloha Community Library
H-29	McLain	Food Security for economically vulnerable immigrant families: Food access/infrastructure - Covid-19	160,000	Adelante Mujeres
		Centro Cultural Food Services Building	660,000	Centro Cultural
		Forest Grove Foundation Housing for Homeless	680,000	Forest Grove Foundation
		Bienestar Plaza Los Amigos	500,000	Bienestar, Inc.
H-30	Sollman	North Plains Jessie Mays Community Park and Pedestrian Pathway Improvements	800,000	City of North Plains
		Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon (APANO) Property Acquisition Fund	500,000	Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon (APANO)
		Family Promise Washington County House	500,000	Family Promise of Washington County
		Hillsboro Schools Foundation Bilingual Career Kits	200,000	Hillsboro Schools Foundation

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-31	Witt	Fox Creek Culvert	100,000	City of Rainier
		Skyline Community Hall Retrofits	155,000	Skyline Grange #894
		Sauvie Island Fire District Improvements	930,000	Sauvie Island Fire District 30
		River Access Near NW 107th Ave/Community Center Earthquake Retrofit	815,000	Linnton Neighborhood Association
H-32	Weber	Anderson Creek Raw Water Transmission Main	400,000	City of Nehalem
		Well and Wastewater Treatment resiliency	820,000	City of Bay City
		Cannon Beach Resiliency Project	360,000	City of Cannon Beach
		Astoria Public Library Renovation	420,000	City of Astoria
H-33	Dexter	Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon (APANO) Property Acquisition Fund	450,000	APANO
		Beaverton Health Clinic & Support for Innovative Startups and Emerging Nonprofits	650,000	City of Beaverton
		Central City Concern Clinical Respite Center	700,000	Central City Concern
		Washington County Park Restroom Improvements	200,000	Washington County
H-34	Helm	Oregon Outdoor Recreation Stimulus	1,000,000	Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife, Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund
		Support for Innovative Startups and Emerging	200,000	City of Beaverton
		HomePlate Youth Services Drop-in Center	401,000	HomePlate Youth Services
		Washington County Park Restroom Improvements	399,000	Washington County
H-35	Grayber	Just Compassion of East Washington County	1,500,000	Just Compassion of East Washington County
		Broadway Rose Improvements	350,000	Broadway Rose Theatre Company
		Southwest Corridor Community Investment Trust Model Feasibility Study and Implementation	150,000	Southwest Corridor Equity Coalition
H-36	Reynolds	Street Roots Center	1,400,000	Street Roots
		Food Pantry - Emergency Food processing/distribution	100,000	Neighborhood House
		Open for Fall, Open for All	400,000	Portland State University
		Central City Concern Peer Respite Center	100,000	Central City Concern

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-37	Prusak	Washington County Economic and Transit Support	500,000	Washington County
		Packed with Pride & Afterschool Homework & Social Support club	500,000	The Foundation for Tigard Tualatin Schools
		Tualatin Together	500,000	Tualatin Together
		West Linn and Lake Oswego Small Business Support	500,000	West Linn Small Business Recovery Center
H-38	Salinas	Hillsdale to Lake Oswego Trail	300,000	SW Trails, Portland Bureau of Transportation, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
		Lake Oswego/ SW Portland Land for Affordable Housing	1,000,000	Habitat for Humanity Portland/Metro East
		South Metro Racial Justice and Equity Grant Program	400,000	MRG Foundation
		Partnership for Community Health Care and Education	300,000	Clackamas Volunteers in Medicine
H-39	Drazan	Wildland Fire & Emergency Medical Response	146,700	Estacada Rural Fire District #69
		Clackamas County Fairgrounds Livestock Barn Project	1,750,000	Clackamas Cty. Fair Improvement Foundation
		Canby Fire District COVID response supplies	103,300	Canby Fire District
H-40	Meek	Parrott Creek Child & Family Services	600,000	Parrott Creek Child & Family Services
		Gladstone and Oak Lodge Community Library	500,000	Clackamas County
		Partnership for Community Health Care and	300,000	Clackamas Volunteers in Medicine
		Business Recovery Centers of Clackamas County	600,000	Oregon City Chamber of Commerce and Business Recovery Center
H-41	Power	City of Milwaukie Neighborhood Park Development	1,000,000	City of Milwaukie
		Oak Grove Community Project	750,000	Clackamas County
		Sellwood Community House Capital Improvements	250,000	Sellwood Community House
H-42	Nosse	Regional Black Economic Prosperity Planning and Dashboard Development Process	100,000	National Association of Minority Contractors - Oregon
		Central City Concern Clinical Respite Center	950,000	Central City Concern
		Street Roots Center	950,000	Street Roots
H-43	Sanchez	Albina Head Start classrooms	300,000	Home Forward
		NAYA Family Center/Home Forward 42nd and Killingsworth Project	1,700,000	NAYA Family Center

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-44	Kotek	Center for Black Excellence	250,000	Albina Vision Trust
		NAYA Capital Improvements	1,250,000	Native American Youth and Family Center (NAYA)
		Co-Located Early Childhood Classroom Space at N. Maryland Affordable Housing Development	500,000	Neighborhood House
H-45	Smith Warner	Central City Concern's Recuperative Care Program	800,000	Central City Concern
		NAYA Home Forward Workforce & Early Childhood Education Center	600,000	NAYA
		Mainspring	100,000	Mainspring
		Street Roots Renovation	500,000	Street Roots
H-46	Pham	APANO Property Acquisition Fund	1,600,000	APANO
		82nd Avenue Transportation Justice Advocacy Grants	225,000	Oregon Walks
		Community Safety Infrastructure Investments	100,000	Coalition of Communities of Color
		East Portland Community Placemaking Projects	75,000	City Repair Project
H-47	Valderrama	Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon (APANO) Property Acquisition Fund	350,000	APANO
		East Portland Community Prosperity Project: Small Business Development	500,000	Unite Oregon
		Rosewood Equitable Neighborhood Development	1,150,000	The Rosewood Initiative
H-48	Reardon	Leach Botanical Garden Historical Building Improvement	1,550,000	Leach Garden Friends
		Zenger Farms Capital Improvements	150,000	Friends of Zenger Farms
		MHCC Pool and Multi-Cultural Center	300,000	Mt. Hood Community College
H-49	Hudson	East County Food Pantry	10,000	East County Food Pantry
		Troutdale Terrace Food Assistance	6,000	Oregon Food Bank
		Aldercrest Apartments renovation	1,200,000	Human Solutions of Oregon
		Habitat for Humanity land purchase	784,000	Habitat for Humanity
H-50	Ruiz	Gresham-Barlow School Based Health Center Development	1,000,000	Gresham Barlow School District - Multnomah County School District
		City of Gresham Funding Project	700,000	City of Gresham
		MHCC Pool and Multi-Cultural Center	100,000	Mt. Hood Community College
		Youth Voice, Youth Vote: Youth Participatory	200,000	Participatory Budgeting Oregon

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District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-51	Bynum	Friends of Baseball	100,000	Friends of Baseball
		Building United Futures Complex	800,000	The Black United Fund of Oregon
		Paramount Apartments	1,000,000	Albina Vision Trust
		Black Economic Prosperity Project/Regional Black Economic Prosperity Planning and Dashboard Development Process	100,000	National Association of Minority Contractors - Oregon
H-52	Williams	MHCC Pool and Multi-Cultural Center	1,000,000	Mt. Hood Community College
		Columbia Gorge Community College Child Care Center, Ag-Tech-Ed Study, and ECE Spanish GED Program	1,000,000	Columbia Gorge Community College
H-53	Zika	City of Redmond - Neighborhood Revitalization	1,000,000	City of Redmond
		REACH & Redmond Early Learning Center	200,000	REACH & Redmond Early Learning Center
		NeighborImpact	800,000	NeighborImpact
H-54	Kropf	City of Bend Low-Barrier Shelter	2,000,000	City of Bend
H-55	Breese-Iverson	Prineville N. Peters/N. Main Intersection Update	900,000	City of Prineville
		Lake County Rural Fire Protection	500,000	Lake County
		La Pine Highway 97 East Pedestrian Improvements	375,000	City of La Pine
		HD 55 Main Street Grants	225,000	Crook County Chamber of Commerce (HD 55)
H-56	Reschke	Klamath County Economic Development Association	1,000,000	Klamath County Economic Dev. Association
		South Central Oregon Economic Development District	1,000,000	S. Central Oregon Economic Dev. District
H-57	Smith, G	District 57 Community Development Fund	2,000,000	Port of Morrow
H-58	Levy	Union County Business Assistance Grant Program	500,000	Union County
		East Umatilla Fire and Rescue, New Fire Station	1,000,000	East Umatilla Fire and Rescue (District)
		Wallowa County Fairgrounds Project	500,000	Wallowa Cty. for the Wallowa County Fair
H-59	Bonham	Columbia Gorge Community College Child Care Center/ Family Child Care Program Renovation	1,000,000	Columbia Gorge Community College
		Smith Rock State Park Infrastructure Improvements & Terrebonne Road Interchange	1,000,000	Deschutes County

PRELIMINARY

District	Member	Project	Amount	Recipient
H-60	Owens	Harney County Fairgrounds	1,000,000	Harney County
		Malheur County Fair Barn Replacement	455,000	Malheur County
		Unity Water Tower Replacement	500,000	Baker County
		Sumpter Valley Railroad upgrades	45,000	Sumpter Valley Railroad Restoration, Inc

Oregon Advocacy Commissions Office

The Subcommittee approved an appropriation of $228,372 General Fund for the Oregon Advocacy Commissions Office to hire one permanent, full-time Public Affairs Specialist 2 to engage with constituent communities.

Oregon Liquor Control Commission

To finance construction of a new liquor distribution center and headquarters facility, the Subcommittee approved the cost of bond issuance and 2021-23 debt service for the Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) as follows:

- For purchase of land and warehouse construction, $632,735 Other Funds expenditure limitation for cost of issuance and $3.4 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for debt service.
- For information technology systems for licensing, enforcement, and distribution center sales and inventory management, $390,000 Other Funds expenditure limitation for cost of issuance, and $3.2 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for debt service.
- For an order fulfillment and conveyor system, $175,000 Other Funds expenditure limitation for cost of issuance and $896,730 Other Funds expenditure limitation for debt service.

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The cost of the new facilities is estimated to total $89.5 million. Bond authorization is provided in SB 5505 for the acquisition of property and construction of a new liquor distribution center and headquarters facility ($52.5 million); a new distribution center sales and inventory management information technology system ($27 million); and a conveyor and order fulfillment system for the new facility ($10 million). Expenditure limitation for the land and construction and the conveyor system is included in SB 5506, the Capital Construction bill.

OLCC has been working with the Capitol Projects Advisory Board and the Department of Administrative Services on due diligence related to facility replacement and property acquisition. A market evaluation is scheduled to occur in the autumn of 2021, final site selection is projected to occur in April of 2022, and construction is anticipated to be completed in 2024.

The Subcommittee provided the following instruction to OLCC:

BUDGET NOTE

Prior to disposition of its existing properties adjacent to McLoughlin Boulevard in Milwaukie, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission is directed to report to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on plans for the sale and disposition of its existing distribution center, office headquarters, and Milport Road warehouse. The report shall include information on the zoning of the properties, submitted offers, real estate fees and commissions paid to contractors and real estate professionals engaged, conditions of sale, and listing price of the properties. In addition, the OLCC shall report on the new warehouse and headquarters location, purchase price, construction and relocation schedule; its interim operations plan including new leases and estimated costs; an overview of measures the agency will take to minimize disruption to licensees, contract liquor agents, and other stakeholders; and a summary of efforts to secure financial systems and data during the transition.

Public Employees Retirement System

The Subcommittee approved $16,792,238 Lottery Funds expenditure limitation for the Employer Incentive Fund to be used for a 25% state match program for employer side accounts, which are pre-paid employer contributions held in trust for the payment of employer contributions.

Department of Revenue

A General Fund appropriation of $292,002 was approved for the Department of Revenue to support one full-time Operations and Policy Analyst 4 position (1.00 FTE) in the Administration Division. The position will lead initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness in the management of resources, lead analyses of systems and processes, and work with agency management to develop business cases and policy option packages.

A one-time General Fund appropriation of $23.2 million was approved for the Department to make grants to counties for the reimbursement of lost tax revenue related to the 2020 wildfires. Distribution of these funds will be limited to counties included in Executive Order 20-60 that were impacted by the 2020 wildfires and that can demonstrate losses due to the September 2020 wildfires in property tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2020. For 2020-21, the following estimated amounts of lost tax revenues will be provided to the following counties:

- Lincoln: $208,178
- Marion: $715,634
- Clackamas: $116,831
- Lane: $579,208
- Linn: $72,226
- Douglas: $65,060
- Jackson: $2,829,073
- Klamath: $228,162

PRELIMINARY

Prior to disbursement of funds by the Department, each county must apply by December 1, 2021, and annually thereafter. Applications must include a copy of a county ordinance or resolution authorizing the request and a sworn statement that the amount represents estimated revenue lost in that property tax year due to the September 2020 wildfires. The Department will review applications and distribute funds as requested by December 31st and each year thereafter. The Department is authorized to establish rules for the purposes of these distributions.

Other Funds expenditure limitation was increased by $4,245,000 for expenditure of Article XI-Q Bond proceeds on the Electronic Valuation Information System (ELVIS) project authorized in SB 5506. The objective of this project is to modernize the various outdated appraisal systems and associated manual processes used by the valuation section. One Information Systems Specialist 7 (0.88 FTE) and one Information Systems Specialist 8 (0.88 FTE) are provided to support the system. The Department's General Fund appropriation for debt service and related costs was increased by $672,270 for debt service for the 2021-23 biennium. Debt service is estimated to be $1,349,060 for the 2023-25 biennium.

To address the Department's cost of implementing SB 139 relating to taxation, $161,387 General Fund was approved for one permanent, part-time Tax Auditor 2 position (0.50 FTE) to answer questions from businesses and personal income taxpayers and assist with written objections related to the tax rate changes.

To address the Department's cost of implementing SB 727 relating to taxation, $438,569 General Fund was approved for three positions (2.00 FTE). One permanent, full-time Tax Auditor 2 (1.00 FTE) was approved to assist with the implementation of the Business Alternative Income Tax (BAIT) and to answer technical questions. One permanent, part-time Data Entry Operator (0.50) was approved to key additional schedules and fields on paper returns into Quick Modules for processing into GenTax. One permanent, part-time Operations and Policy Analyst 3 (0.50 FTE) was approved for GenTax testing and business entity analysis.

To address the Department's cost of implementing HB 2433 relating to taxation, $397,011 General Fund was approved for five positions (2.50 FTE). One permanent Administrative Specialist 2 position (0.50 FTE) was approved to provide clerical support, and four permanent seasonal Public Service Representative 3 positions (2.00 FTE) were approved to process Individual Taxpayer Identification Number filers.

PRELIMINARY

Secretary of State

The Subcommittee approved a total of $2,474,287 General Fund and one limited duration Program Analyst 4 position (1.00 FTE) for the Elections Division. Of the total, $2 million was added for grants to counties to address county elections offices equipment and technology needs. This includes, but is not limited to, updating voting machines, purchasing new processing equipment (ballot sorters, tabulator upgrades, postmark scanners, keyed locks, and equipment for implemented upgrades), video surveillance upgrades, ballot drop boxes, and software needed for implementation of risk limiting audits. In addition, $120,000 General Fund was added for GIS interface updates needed to implement a redistricting plan. The limited duration position is supported with $354,287 General Fund and will assist with distributing resources to counties and addressing local county clerk redistricting needs.

Oregon State Library

An increase in Federal Funds expenditure limitation of $2,924,165 was approved for the State Library for the expenditure of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds for five focal project areas. These areas include connectivity; digital equity and inclusion; equity, diversity, inclusion, and antiracism; needs arising from the pandemic; and workforce development. These focal areas apply to the State Library's direct spending as well as subgrants provided to museums, tribes, and other entities. One Administrative Specialist position (1.00 FTE), supported with Federal Funds, is provided to help with the disbursement of ARPA funds.

Oregon State Treasury

Nonlimited authority for the Trust Property programs was modified to include charges for investment-related transactions.

CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Bureau of Labor and Industries

A General Fund appropriation of $2,310,459 was approved for the agency's role in the Fair Housing Enforcement Statewide Investment collaborative partnership between the Fair Housing Council of Oregon (FHCO), the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI), the Department of Justice (DOJ), and other housing partners. This funding supports one Program Manager (1.00 FTE); Six Civil Rights Investigators (6.00 FTE) to support housing discrimination investigation in four priority regions; and one Training and Development Specialist (1.00 FTE) to provide statewide fair housing education and outreach.

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Consumer and Business Services

The Subcommittee approved the transfer of the Senior Health Insurance Benefits Assistance (SHIBA) program from the Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS) to the Department of Human Services (DHS). The intent of this transfer is to consolidate all the SHIBA funding and programs in DHS since that agency already has two of the three SHIBA-related federal grants. This transfer requires a $1,813,619 Federal Funds expenditure limitation reduction to DCBS' budget and a reduction of two Program Analyst 2 positions (2.00 FTE) and two Public Service Representative 4 positions (2.00 FTE).

A technical adjustment was approved to accurately reflect the number of positions needed to support the new behavioral health treatment oversight requirements established in HB 3046 (2021). This adjustment adds one position to the three that are already approved.

A General Fund appropriation of $10,678,004 was approved as part of the Wildfire Recovery Initiative. This funding is for a new grant program to incentivize residential and commercial fire hardening for rebuilding and repairing dwellings and other structures that were destroyed or

damaged in the 2020 wildfires. Administration for the new grant program is capped at $678,004. One Principal Executive Manager E (1.00 FTE) is also approved for the program.

The Subcommittee approved the transfer of the Compact of Free Association (COFA) Premium Assistance Program and health insurance exchange from the DCBS to the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) as described in SB 65 (2021). This transfer requires DCBS to reduce its Other Funds expenditure limitation by $14,870,281 and eliminate 18 positions (18.00 FTE).

Mental Health Regulatory Agency

The Mental Health Regulatory Agency provides administrative and regulatory oversight to two licensing boards that oversee mental health professions in the state, the Board of Psychology and the Board of Licensed Professional Counselors and Therapists. Due to legislative interest in gaining a better understanding of licensee demographics and increasing diversity of the mental health workforce, the Subcommittee approved $300,000 General Fund and the following budget note:

BUDGET NOTE

The Mental Health Regulatory Agency shall engage a third party consultant to study the demographics of those individuals licensed by the boards and devise a plan to increase licensee diversity, including an examination of the boards' application processes, investigation of complaints and allegations related to application disclosures, and the boards' consideration of applicant character and fitness. A written report on the study and plan must be provided to the appropriate legislative policy committee(s) no later than December 31, 2022. The agency must also present this information to a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means during the 2023 legislative session.

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ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Oregon Business Development Department

Anticipating the issuance of general obligation bonds for the seismic rehabilitation program at the Oregon Business Development Department (OBDD), the Subcommittee approved expenditure limitation of $160 million Other Funds for program grants: $110 million for public school buildings and $50 million for emergency services facilities. An increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation of $2 million was approved for paying the cost of bond issuance.

The Subcommittee approved an increase of $6,371,670 in the Department's General Fund appropriation for the payment of debt service on bonds issued for the seismic rehabilitation program.

A General Fund appropriation of $4 million was approved for the Business Innovation and Trade Division to provide grants to local governments to aid in the short and long-term efforts to recover from the 2020 wildfire season. The total amount of funding represents the reestablishment of funding that was provided for this purpose by the Emergency Board in January 2020 but was unspent at the end of the 2019-21 biennium, plus an additional $2 million due to anticipated program need. The funding is available for a variety of activities that include, but are not limited to, human resources, land use planning, infrastructure planning, FEMA recovery applications, building permit application processing, financial and administrative program support, and translation services.

The Subcommittee approved $80,000 General Fund for the Infrastructure Division to distribute as a grant to Crawford Electric Company to reimburse the company for the cost of temporary power poles that the State of Oregon used immediately following the 2020 wildfires.

A total of $4,238,074 General Fund was approved for the Department's Infrastructure Division to make grants to specific local governments for financial assistance for their building and planning departments' staffing needs. The individual recipients are:

- Lane County $755,319
- Linn County $275,000
- Lincoln County $190,000
- Douglas County $375,000
- Marion County $975,000
- Jackson County $710,000
- City of Talent $280,000
- City of Phoenix $677,755

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The Subcommittee approved an appropriation of $772,000 General Fund for making grants to the following entities for staffing and operational needs associated with the 2020 wildfire season:

- City of Gates $251,000
- City of Detroit $521,000

An allocation of $275,722,721 American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds (Other Funds) was approved for the Department to make grants to local governments in the following amounts, for the critical drinking water, storm water, and sanitary sewer projects identified below:

- $2,923,500 for the City of Mill City storm drainage improvements

- $2,694,953 for Hood River waterfront stormwater line
- $2,640,125 for the City of Elgin wastewater collection system
- $14,700,000 for the City of Sandy wastewater treatment plant
- $50,000,000 for Marion County North Santiam septic to sewer project
- $3,000,000 for the City of Turner water pipe project
- $100,000 for the City of Vale wastewater treatment facility headworks improvements
- $2,790,000 for the City of Astoria 16th St distribution waterline replacement
- $2,930,000 for the City of Astoria Pipeline Road waterline resilience
- $10,000,000 for the City of Clatskanie - waste water treatment plant
- $5,260,000 for the Lyons-Mehama Water District tank and pipeline project
- $2,425,798 for the Port of Toledo sanitary sewer extension to Hwy 20
- $974,850 for the City of Waldport water tank project
- $2,000,000 for the Arch Cape Domestic Water Supply District Arch Cape Forest project
- $4,860,000 for the City of Astoria wastewater treatment plant headworks improvement project
- $5,530,000 for the City of Echo water system improvements
- $1,500,000 for the City of Echo wastewater system improvements
- $10,545,543 for the City of Aurora wastewater treatment plant facility
- $4,284,203 for the City of Aurora water storage tank and pump station
- $3,200,000 for the Crane Union School District 1J Crane community water and sewer system
- $250,000 for the City of Arlington Columbia River municipal pump station
- $65,000 for the City of Arlington wastewater facilities plan
- $12,000,000 for the City of Tillamook water transmission line replacement
- $1,140,000 for the Mapleton Water District water infrastructure projects
- $14,628,685 for the City of Lakeside wastewater treatment plant replacement
- $10,000,000 for the City of Scappoose water infrastructure projects
- $2,500,000 for the City of Aumsville water system improvements
- $12,000,000 for the City of Philomath water treatment plant and reservoir construction
- $900,000 for the Wasco County Soil and Water Conservation District Mosier Million #2 well replacement project
- $835,000 for the Crescent Sanitary District wastewater collection system
- $5,800,000 for the City of Carlton wastewater treatment plant
- $15,500,000 for Lane County McKenzie River Valley drinking water and wastewater system replacements

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- $1,800,000 for the Panther Creek Water District water reservoir replacement
- $15,000,000 for Lincoln County Panther Creek septic and stormwater systems
- $3,000,000 for the City of Detroit drinking water system
- $3,000,000 for the City of Ashland for Talent, Ashland, and Phoenix intertie improvements
- $500,000 for Lincoln County well repair
- $25,000 for the City of Gates water meter replacement
- $5,000,000 for the City of Phoenix Charlotte Ann Water District disbanding transition costs
- $3,000,000 for the City of Powers sewer collection system and sewer plant
- $1,570,064 for the City of Roseburg stormwater system improvements
- $200,000 for Cave Junction water distribution center
- $2,500,000 for the City of Mosier wastewater treatment plan update
- $3,000,000 for the City of Nyssa water system expansion
- $2,700,000 for the City of Medford SW Medford water and sewer infrastructure
- $950,000 for the City of Redmond Skyline Village affordable housing sewer
- $10,500,000 for the City of Corvallis Rock Creek transmission main
- $15,000,000 for the Lakeview water treatment facility

The Subcommittee approved an increase of $15 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Infrastructure Division to provide grants for levee projects from the net proceeds of Lottery Bonds authorized to be issued and deposited in the fund during the upcoming biennium.

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Additionally, the Subcommittee approved adjustments to the agency's Nonlimited Other Funds budgeted expenditures that produced a net increase of $90 million. Increases were made for net Lottery bond proceeds of $50 million to be deposited in the Special Public Works Fund from authorized bond issues in the upcoming 2021-23 biennium. Another $50 million General Fund was appropriated for deposit in the Special Public Works Fund, and $10 million of net proceeds of Lottery Bonds was approved for deposit in the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund. These increases are offset by a reduction of $20 million Nonlimited Other Funds that had been provided in the agency's budget bill (HB 5023) in error.

The $50 million General Fund deposited in the Special Public Works Fund provides loans and grants for publicly owned facilities that support economic and community development in Oregon. Funds are available to public entities for planning, designing, purchasing, improving, and constructing publicly-owned facilities.

An increase of $20 million Other Funds expenditure limitation was approved for the Infrastructure Division to grant funding to the City of Salem for a drinking water system project. The expenditure is supported by bond proceeds.

Other Funds expenditure limitation was increased by $50 million for the Business Innovation and Trade Division to provide grants to local independent movie theaters and entities in Oregon's live events industry to support their recovery from business closures due to the pandemic. Approximately $5 million is intended for distribution to small and community movie theaters. Remaining funds are to be distributed to support the live events industry, including live event operators, music, cultural and community venues, and other entities supporting live events. Grants made to organizations for subsequent distribution to individual entities are eligible for administrative costs related to the distribution of funding. All qualifying entities are required to self-certify as to the need being directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Subcommittee approved $25 million General Fund to support flexible grants to public and/or private entities for projects targeted at facilitating private investment in Oregon, with a focus on leading or emerging business sectors. The funding is intended to complement efforts under other OBDD programs or funds. Examples of potential uses include public infrastructure such as rail, road, docks, terminal, or airport improvements; power infrastructure; natural resources/wetland mitigation; and other projects enabling investment and long-term public return and benefit. Private sector projects might involve areas such as manufacturing, emerging energy, environmental, supply chain, and feedstock development.

The Department will need to set up the program and create rules prior to awarding grants. If statutory language or further legislative direction is needed to implement the program, OBDD will work with the Legislature to obtain these; depending on requirements, this may mean program initiation may be delayed until the latter half of the biennium.

The Subcommittee approved increases in Other Funds expenditure limitation totaling $9,149,378 for the Department's Arts and Cultural Trust to distribute grants funded by the issuance of Lottery Bonds for cultural facilities as follows:

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- $750,000 for the Maxville Heritage Interpretive Center - Preservation of Maxville Townsite
- $2,000,000 for the Artists Repertory Theatre
- $600,000 for the Josephy Center for Arts and Culture
- $295,000 for the Eastern Oregon Regional Theatre - Baker Orpheum Theatre Restoration
- $1,250,000 for the Chehalem Cultural Center - Performing Arts Wing
- $750,000 for the Siletz Tribal Arts and Heritage Society
- $1,600,000 for the Jon G. Shedd Institute for the Arts
- $600,000 for the Little Theatre on the Bay - Liberty Theatre Expansion
- $304,378 for the Columbia River Maritime Museum - Lightship Columbia Preservation
- $1,000,000 for the Portland Art Museum - Rothko Pavilion

The Subcommittee approved an increase in expenditure limitation of $10 million Other Funds for the Infrastructure Division to make grants for county fair capital improvements.

Increases in Other Funds expenditure limitation of $1,254,312 for the Infrastructure Division and $361,350 for the Arts and Cultural Trust were approved by the Subcommittee for payment of costs associated with the issuance of Lottery Bonds. Also approved was an increase of $6,905,674 Lottery Funds expenditure limitation for the Infrastructure Division to pay debt service on Lottery Bonds.

Other Funds expenditure limitation of $120 million was established for the Department's Operations Division for expenditure of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Capital Projects Funds received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department for deposit in the Broadband Fund. Monies in the fund can be used to provide grants or loans through the Oregon Broadband Office and for the administrative costs of the office. Eligible uses of the grants and loans include projects for the planning and development of broadband service infrastructure, digital literacy, digital inclusion, and digital adoption.

The Subcommittee approved budget adjustments to allow the Department to expand staffing capacity. These adjustments include: Lottery Fund expenditure limitation increases of $1,387,837 for the Operations Division and $480,743 for the Business Innovation and Trade Division. General Fund is increased by $85,845 for the Business Innovation and Trade Division and $219,660 for the Infrastructure Division. Other Funds expenditure limitation is increased by $272,00 for the Operations Division, $461,286 for the Business Innovation and Trade Division, and $219,660 for the Infrastructure Division. For the Operations Division, the establishment of 8 positions (8.00 FTE) are authorized including a human resources analyst, an accounting technician, two procurement and contract specialists, two information technology specialists, and two public affairs specialists. For the Business Innovation and Trade Division, the establishment of 5 positions (5.00 FTE) are authorized that include three regional project managers, a loan specialist, and a program analyst. The Subcommittee also authorized the establishment of a federal grant manager position (1.00 FTE) and an operations and policy analyst (1.00 FTE) in the Infrastructure program.

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The Subcommittee approved an increase in Lottery Funds expenditure limitation for the Film and Video Office of $112,500 for program enhancements. The Film and Video office will use $60,000 of the funding for workforce development and paid placement programs; $22,000 for regional festival and event sponsorship support; $3,500 for travel and accommodation costs; $23,000 for special events, a residency program, and regional office support; and $4,000 for business recruitment.

Increased Lottery Fund expenditure limitation of $1.6 million was approved for the Infrastructure Division to provide a grant to the Port of Port Orford for the Seafood Hub Redevelopment Project. The project centers on the creation of a seawater system that would allow the Port to provide sustainable operational support to the fishing fleet, facilities for on-site marine research, and ocean-related recreational opportunities. Additional funding to support the total project cost of $7,657,020 includes $5,275,020 from the U.S. Economic Development Administration and $800,000 in local funds.

Interest earnings on general obligation bond proceeds produced $5,800 that is available to offset General Fund for debt service. The subcommittee approved the establishment of an Other Funds expenditure limitation of $5,800 for the use of these interest earnings on debt repayment.

The Subcommittee approved an increase of $500,000 Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Business Innovation and Trade Division to make grants from the Oregon Rural Capacity Fund established in HB 2345 (2021). The fund is for making grants to Economic Development Districts to assist rural jurisdictions in learning about, applying for, and managing grants and other funding opportunities that can be used to support workforce, infrastructure, economic development, and community development.

Expenditure limitation of $10 million Other Funds was approved for the Business Innovation and Trade Division to make grants from the Disadvantaged and Emerging Small Business Loan Fund established in HB 2266 (2021), in conjunction with the establishment of a direct loan program for making loans to eligible business that have been certified by the Certification Office for Business Inclusion and Diversity and have been referred to the department by a technical assistance provider.

The Subcommittee approved an increase in expenditure limitation of $10 million Lottery Funds for the Business Innovation and Trade Division to provide a grant to Oregon21, LLC for the direct costs of the World Track and Field Championship.

Employment Department

Other Funds expenditure limitation is increased by $872,278 to accommodate administrative expenses of the Employment Department related to carrying out the provisions of SB 172 (2021) which limits the window in which non-fraudulent overpayments can be recovered from a claimant to five years and creates the ability for certain overpayments to be waived. Notification procedures and changes to automated systems require support for 10 limited duration Revenue Agent 1 positions (5.00 FTE) in the 2021-23 biennium associated with this work. Personal services costs are $647,578 and services and supplies costs are $180,000.

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Housing and Community Services Department

The Subcommittee approved $30 million General Fund on a one-time basis for the Housing and Community Services Department (HCSD) to compensate landlords for 100% of missed rental payments for applications submitted to the Landlord Compensation Fund for rent owed between April 1, 2020 and the date of the landlord's application through June 30, 2021, subject to availability of funds. These funds can also be used to complete compensation payments for applications approved prior to passage of SB 278. Any amount remaining unallocated upon closure of the application portal and disbursement of funds is not intended to be carried forward into future biennia.

An additional $5 million General Fund is appropriated to the Department on a one-time basis for a grant to Home Forward to make distributions to landlords who delayed termination notices or eviction proceedings pursuant to section 9 of SB 278 (2021). Landlords can apply for this compensation if they can demonstrate that they waited at least 60 days to receive rent payments from a tenant who was denied rental assistance. Home Forward is responsible for primary program design, with HCSD providing application verification information. Up to 10% of the appropriation can be used by Home Forward for administrative costs or those of its subcontractors; separate accounting and reporting mechanisms are to be maintained for this program.

A one-time General Fund appropriation of $2 million was approved for the Department to make a grant to SquareOne Villages for a shared equity affordable homeownership pilot project. Upon awarding the grant, the Oregon Housing Stability Council may request information from SquareOne Villages regarding description of the project, number of units, characteristics of housing built and populations served, other financing partners, and evaluation of outcomes.

Proceeds from the sale of $410 million in Article XI-Q bonds will be used by the Department to develop affordable housing units and supportive housing units for Oregonians who have experienced chronic homelessness. The LIFT program produces approximately 750 units of affordable housing for every $100 million in funding. Of the total amount of bond proceeds, $60 million is intended to fund applications submitted in the 2019-21 biennium that would have been successful candidates for project funding but for the fact that available funding was insufficient to meet demand. An estimated $50 million in bond proceeds will be directed toward construction of approximately 350 units of housing with supportive services for very low-income Oregonians who require tenancy services and rental assistance to remain stably housed. General Fund of $1.6 million is included for supportive services and rental assistance payments associated with those units, based on the timing of bond issuance and units ready for occupancy in the 2021-23 biennium. Supportive services and rental assistance on these units is anticipated to cost $15.5 million General Fund in the 2023-25 biennium; coupled with service and rent assistance for units constructed with bonds authorized in 2019-21 biennium, the total "service dollars" costs are expected to reach $28.7 million in 2023-25. Expenditure limitation for cost of bond issuance in 2021-23 was approved in the amount of $3,490,000 Other Funds, General Fund debt service was increased by $21.4 million, and administrative costs to develop the units total $2,037,700 Other Funds expenditure limitation. Eleven positions (10.25 FTE) are needed for accounting, compliance, underwriting, and reporting.

To capitalize revolving loans that can be used by developers of low-income housing to purchase land or naturally-occurring affordable housing, the Subcommittee approved $30 million General Fund on a one-time basis. The Department will use this revolving loan fund to support the

PRELIMINARY

long-term affordable rental housing needs of Oregonians who have been historically rent-burdened or underrepresented in home ownership. A portion of these loan funds are intended to be awarded to applicants who have demonstrated experience or expertise in serving these communities.

To preserve an estimated 1,600 units of existing affordable housing, the Subcommittee approved $100 million General Fund. This funding can be used for publicly supported affordable housing, properties with federal project-based rental assistance contracts, rent subsidies, manufactured dwelling parks, and properties undergoing recapitalization.

The Subcommittee approved $3 million General Fund on a one-time basis to provide a grant to a not for profit organization to develop or improve infrastructure for a manufactured dwelling park in Springfield Oregon. The Department will require the organization receiving the grant to provide a report to the agency that includes information on accounting and the use of grant money, identification of other funding to support the project, and resources provided to park residents.

General Fund of $225,953 was approved for the Department to study and make legislative recommendations on the incorporation of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis into state and local planning programs. The funds will support a position (1.00 FTE) to conduct stakeholder outreach and engagement and data improvement, with the goal of developing a legislative proposal for incorporation of a regional housing needs analysis into future state and local planning processes.

BUDGET NOTE

The Housing and Community Services Department is directed to work with the Department of Land Conservation and Development to provide an initial legislative report no later than February 1, 2022 and a final legislative report no later than December 31, 2022 on efforts to develop a legislative proposal for incorporation of a regional housing needs analysis into future state and local planning processes.

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The Subcommittee approved Other Funds expenditure limitation of $4.5 million for rental assistance payments associated with a long-term rental assistance program established in HB 2163 (2021). The program is for rental assistance payments to individuals age 25 and younger who are or have recently been homeless, in substitute care, incarcerated, or in a facility for mental health or dependency treatment. One Operations and Policy Analyst position (1.00 FTE) is authorized to develop and manage the program. General Fund to support the program was included in HB 2163 on a one-time basis.

For wildfire recovery efforts, the Subcommittee approved $100.4 million General Fund for construction, rebuilding, and financing initiatives for wildfire survivors. Two positions (1.76 FTE) were authorized to support these initiatives. Other Funds expenditure limitation of $50.8 million (including $780,071 for cost of bond issuance) will allow the Department to acquire land for rebuilding efforts, as well as to provide interim housing for those displaced by wildfires. Debt service on these bonds is $2.2 million Lottery Funds for the 2021-23 biennium.

Department of Veterans' Affairs

Other Funds expenditure limitation of $6,113,208 was established for distribution of Lottery bond proceeds for the veterans' affordable housing project, including $113,208 for bond issuance costs. Lottery Funds debt service of $499,184 was established for the 2021-23 biennium and is estimated to be $993,687 in the 2023-25 biennium.

The Subcommittee approved $175,000 Lottery Funds expenditure limitation on a one-time basis for the Veteran Educational Bridge Grant Program. These grants are designed to provide some support to student veterans that find themselves unable to complete their academic programs on time due to the unavailability of a required class.

EDUCATION

State School Fund

The Subcommittee approved a reduction of $27,849,006 General Fund, an increase of $219,059,876 Lottery Funds, and an increase of $8,789,130 Other Funds from the Fund for Student Success for the State School Fund. This change reflects the final balance of use of available Lottery Funds across the entire state budget as well as the most recent forecast of the Fund for Student Success related revenues. This assumes no transfer of Education Stability Fund resources to the State School Fund and brings the total funds State School Fund amount to $9.3 billion.

Oregon Department of Education

The Subcommittee approved $125 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Oregon School Capital Improvement Matching program (OSCIM). The proceeds of the sale of Article XI-P general obligation bonds authorized in SB 5505 are used for grants to school districts which match the grant with proceeds of locally issued bonds for the construction and improvement of school district buildings and property.

The Subcommittee approved $17.5 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for Lottery Bond proceeds authorized in SB 5534 for deposit into the Connecting Oregon School Fund (COSF) for expanding Internet connectivity in schools and maximizing the use of available federal resources. The agency will use COSF to provide state grants to districts that are successful in applying for federal E-rate funding from the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) for special construction projects. These projects will provide new or improved existing internet connectivity for schools in which the federal E-Rate funding would typically provide between 60-80% of project costs. ODE will provide state grants for up to 10% of project costs which will leverage an additional matching federal contribution, which may enable sufficient funding to pay for the entire cost of the project. Projects in which federal and state resources do not fully fund a project will be the responsibility of the district to provide through other resources. State funding will be allocated through a formula that prioritizes schools based on income levels; rural and remote areas of the state; and the current type of internet connectivity and download speeds. ODE estimates these funds will leverage up to an additional $70.8 million in resources for 40 to 60 projects that focus on improving both schools and district-wide area network connectivity.

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Three capital projects were approved for the Oregon School for the Deaf to be financed with Article XI-Q bonds. There is a total of $666,308 General Fund designated for debt service on these bonds during 2021-23. The projects are for remodeling restrooms to bring them to ADA standards, fire alarm system replacement, and upgrades of windows.

A total of $1,459,142 Other Funds expenditure limitation was approved for the cost of issuance of general obligation (SB 5505) and Lottery bonds (SB 5534). These include the costs for bonds issued for the Oregon School Capital Improvement Matching program (Article XI-P bonds), projects for the Oregon School for the Deaf (Article XI-Q bonds) and for Broadband Connecting Oregon Schools grants (Lottery bonds). An Other Funds debt service expenditure limitation was established for $330 to use Other Funds savings to offset the need for General Fund to pay for debt service on outstanding general obligation bonds.

A one-time $500,000 General Fund appropriation was approved for a study of the impacts of State School Fund spending and to determine if this spending pattern results in disparities between students who are black, indigenous or people of color (BIPOC) and those who are not BIPOC students. The Oregon Department of Education will award a contract to an experienced researcher who has done research on exploring and modeling education finance policy and practice including research on the effects of fiscal policies and implications on resources at the school and classroom levels. The researcher awarded the contract should have completed at least one multi-year study of weighted student funding. The Department is to provide support and data for the researcher(s). The Department should also appoint an advisory committee with representatives from various educational advocacy and community groups with experience working with historically underserved students. This committee is to review variations in school level spending across multiple types of expenditures across 25 school districts, and to review the proportion of diverse teachers and students. The Department is to submit a report with the results and findings of the study and advisory committee by December 15, 2022.

Funding and Other Funds expenditure limitation was approved for the provisions of HB 3073 (2021), which establishes the new Department of Early Learning and Care (DELC), eliminates the existing Early Learning Division of the Oregon Department of Education, transfers the Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) program to the new DELC effective July 1, 2023, and makes policy and eligibility changes to the ERDC program. In this bill, there is $3.5 million General Fund appropriated to the Oregon Department of Education for 14 positions (12.92 FTE) hired before March 1, 2020 necessary to establish the new agency and develop its payment systems, accounting structures, Information Technology systems, employee hiring processes, and other activities. The funding for these positions is for the full 2021-23 biennium. A special purpose appropriation to the Emergency Board of $5.1 million General Fund is included for the costs of staff hired after March 1, 2020 and other costs of the new agency. Finally, an Other Funds expenditure limitation increase of $95 million is provided to the Department of Human Services for ERDC costs including a new co-pay policy. These Other Funds for the ERDC program are resources transferred from the Early Learning Division/DELC and include American Rescue Plan Act funding specifically for early learning and child care related spending.

SB 5513 (2021), the budget bill for the Oregon Department of Education, includes $9 million General Fund for preschool program spending during the 2021 Summer months. This funding is part of the $250 million Summer Learning initiative passed in HB 5042 earlier in the 2021 legislative session. The budget report for HB 5042 included specific allocations of $6 million for the Preschool Promise, Oregon Prekindergarten,

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and Early Learning Equity Fund programs. Based on the applications for this funding, the Early Learning Division has determined that the allocations in the HB 5024 budget report will result in not all of the funding for the Oregon Prekindergarten and the Early Learning Equity Fund being spent and insufficient funding for the Preschool Promise program to meet the volume of applications. Given this situation, the Subcommittee instructed the Early Learning Division to adjust the allocations among the three programs to maximize the amount of funding awarded to providers.

Higher Education Coordinating Commission

After the passage of SB 5528 (2021), the budget bill for the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC), it was discovered that the appropriations for Public University Statewide Programs and Statewide Public Services programs were mistakenly switched in the amendment. This measure includes a $103,420,570 General Fund decrease in the Public University Statewide Programs appropriation (section 1(8) of SB 5528) and a corresponding increase in the appropriation for the Statewide Public Services (section 1(9) of SB 5528) to correct the error.

Other Funds expenditure limitation of $5 million was approved for the Financial Management Information System, or FAMIS, project which is financed with the proceeds from the sale of Article XI-Q Bonds. The FAMIS project will replace out-of-date existing systems supporting the student financial aid programs of the Commission. Better student access to assistance, security issues, and the need for a more web-based system are just a few of the factors driving the need for this project. The project has approval for an early bond sale requiring debt service for 2021-23; the Subcommittee approved $867,805 General Fund to pay that expense.

An additional bond financed project received approval for an early bond sale requiring debt service for 2021-23. This is the Oregon Manufacturing Innovation Center's Research and Development Center for Additive Manufacturing Innovation Phase II project. This project requires $773,239 General Fund for debt service in 2021-23.

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The Subcommittee approved Other Funds expenditure limitation of $7,003,106 for the cost of issuance for bonds authorized in SB 5505 (Article XI-G, XI-Q, XI-F bonds) and in SB 5534 (Lottery Bonds) for public universities, community colleges, and for HECC. Other Funds expenditure limitation of $530,575 was approved for debt service on general obligation bonds issued on behalf of community colleges. These Other Fund resources will offset General Fund in the same amount for payment of the debt service. Nonlimited Other Funds debt service is reduced by $10.3 million for savings generated from the refunding of Article XI-F bonds issued for the benefit of public universities and the Oregon Health and Science University.

The Subcommittee approved $5 million General Fund for distribution to five programs or organizations that assist college-going individuals or those considering post-secondary education. Each of these programs will receive $1 million in one-time funding:

- ASPIRE, which is a mentoring based program, will use the funds to expand the number of ASPIRE sites across the state and increase the size of the participation grants to expand their college and career preparation resources, transition activities, career training resources, and staff/volunteer training.
- College Possible is a program designed to reduce barriers to students in accessing post-secondary education, especially students from underserved backgrounds. This $1 million grant will assist the organization to serve the 1,150 students currently in the program and will increase the number of students served by 25%. Several school districts have expressed interest in partnering with College Possible for programming and this will increase the ability to meet those requests.
- The Oregon TRIO Association (TRIO) promotes educational equity, access, and opportunity for underrepresented students. This funding will be used for three initiatives: (1) a study abroad/exchange scholarship program for low-income students; (2) a "Last Mile" scholarship fund targeted to post-secondary students who are at risk of having to drop out in their last year before graduation; and (3) to provide grant-writing training to organizations to increase the number of TRIO programs in targeted areas.
- Advancement via Individual Determination (AVID) is a program to prepare middle and high school students for success in four-year post-secondary institutions. Funding will be used for professional development for over 400 educators to assist their students, and to expand the AVID College Readiness System to an additional two to three rural school districts.
- Build EXITO, the National Institutes of Health's Building Infrastructure leading to Diversity (BUILD) initiative in Oregon, is an undergraduate research training program for students. This funding will increase the organization's recruitment efforts with partner community colleges in the metro area, provide sophomore research preparation for 400 students, and recruit professional research mentors at the Oregon Health & Science University and Portland State University.

SB 551 (2021) appropriated $12.9 million General Fund for the costs of providing health care insurance for part-time faculty at community colleges and public universities. The General Fund appropriation was for deposit in the Part-Time Faculty Insurance Fund created in the measure. After review of SB 551, it was determined that Other Funds expenditure limitation was required to actually spend money out of this new fund; the Subcommittee approved an Other Funds expenditure limitation increase of $12.9 million for HECC for this purpose.

SB 762 (2021) appropriated $10 million General Fund to provide resources for the Oregon Conservation Corps program. The program is established to reduce the risk of wildfires, assist in the creation of fire-adapted communities, and engage youth and young adults in workforce training. The General Fund appropriation was to the Oregon Conservation Corps Fund created in SB 762. After review of that bill, it was determined that Other Funds expenditure limitation is required to spend money out of this new fund. The Subcommittee approved an Other Funds expenditure limitation increase of $10 million for the Higher Education Coordinating Commission for this purpose.

The Commission recently changed the Student Success and Completion funding model which is used to distribute the Public University Support Fund to the state's seven public universities. One outcome of that change was to remove two programs at Oregon State University (OSU) from the formula, the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and the Facilities Maintenance resources for facilities at OSU that are used by the Experiment Station, the Extension Service, and the Forest Research Laboratory. When this action was taken, the amounts used in the 2021-23 budget were

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not adjusted for inflation. The Subcommittee recognized this need and increased the Public University Statewide Program budget by $162,753 General Fund for the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory and the appropriation for Statewide Public Services by $236,922 General Fund for the OSU facilities maintenance.

Two projects were approved for funding from the American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds. These funds will be transferred from the Department of Administrative Services to the agency to be spent as Other Funds and be distributed to the appropriate institution. The two projects are:

- A one-time grant of $3.5 million to Southern Oregon University (SOU) to demolish Cascades Hall, a former dormitory that is currently being used primarily for storage and flex space. The Cascades Hall building is estimated to have a deferred maintenance backlog totaling $12 million and demolition is more cost effective than renovation. SOU anticipates the removal of the facility will result in operations and maintenance savings due to the reduction in utility costs.
- A one-time grant of $636,812 for Umpqua Community College (UCC) for land movement reparation for a large and dangerous slide and sink hole. Since UCC's property insurance does not cover land movement, the reparation would have left a large deficit in the college's finances. UCC will start the project as soon as funds become available.

The Subcommittee approved a number of projects that are part of the Public University Statewide Programs budget unit. These projects are:

- A total of $5.5 million General Fund for a one-time distribution to Oregon Institute of Technology (OIT) for the Center of Excellence in Applied Computing and for expanding health-related clinical and laboratory facilities. OIT will use $3 million to establish the new Center of Excellence and support the hardware, software, and related resources for the Center. Students will be trained in the new Center through targeted certificate and degree programming. The remaining $2.5 million is for rural health initiatives starting in Southern Oregon. Programming will be in the areas of dental hygiene, applied behavior analysis, applied psychology, and the new doctoral program in physical therapy. Funds will be used for clinical and laboratory facilities.
- One-time funding of $1 million General Fund is approved for distribution to Portland State University (PSU) for the Center for Women's Leadership. This funding is to support the New Leadership Oregon Program and will be used for student scholarships and activities to formalize a sustainable and expanded long-term future for the Center.
- In the 2019-21 budget for Public University Statewide Programs, the funding for the Dispute Resolution program was reduced. A $349,000 General Fund increase will restore this reduction, bringing the total funding for the Dispute Resolution program to $2,921,696 General Fund.
- One-time funding of $427,083 General Fund was approved for distribution to Oregon State University (OSU) for a study to: (a) identify practical techniques for painting wind energy facilities that are scientifically shown to increase the visibility of the facilities to birds and prevent avian deaths; (b) evaluate the suitability of the techniques identified for use at wind energy facilities in the state; and (c)

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evaluate the feasibility of implementing the techniques in a manner that complies with any applicable requirements of the Federal Aviation Administration. OSU should consult with the Oregon Department of Energy in undertaking this study. The study must also discuss the potential effects that the practical techniques identified may have on wildlife in this state other than birds. OSU shall report the study's findings to the interim committees of the Legislative Assembly related to agriculture and natural resources.

The Subcommittee approved projects that are part of the Statewide Public Services budget unit. These projects are:

- A one-time grant of $150,000 General Fund for the Berry Research Initiative program located at the North Willamette Regional Extension Center. This program does research on cost-effective agricultural planting, growing, and harvesting. The funding will enable the program to assist strawberry growers with focus on invigorating the fresh-market industry for sustainability-minded growers. The funding will also enable four students to be mentored and contribute to research projects under the program.
- General Fund in the amount of $2,680,000 for a one-time distribution to Oregon State University Wine Research Institute to increase its capacity to test more wine grapes, fruits, and other agricultural products that have been subject to smoke from wildfires. This testing provides growers with information on how severely their grapes or fruits have been impacted by wildfire smoke and whether they should be harvested and processed into wine. A portion of these funds will be used to enable research on wildfire smoke damage on agricultural products, and a portion will be used to remodel space for an analytical smoke research laboratory and for testing equipment, laboratory technicians, and support staff.

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HUMAN SERVICES

Oregon Health Authority

The Subcommittee approved a General Fund appropriation of $145,714 for the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) for one-time costs associated with pharmacist training and related activities by the Oregon State University College of Pharmacy. These costs result from the university's implementation of chapter 95, Oregon Laws 2019, which authorizes pharmacists to prescribe and dispense emergency "bridge" refills of insulin and related devices.

The budget includes $300,000 General Fund and one position (1.00 FTE) for OHA to study behavioral health services provided by other state agencies. The subcommittee approved the following instruction related to this investment.

> **BUDGET NOTE**
> The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) shall study the behavioral health structures for services provided through state agencies and whether the structure adequately meets the current needs of the state as identified by the Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission strategic plan and the State Health Improvement Plan. OHA shall analyze the cost required to meet projected unmet needs, current revenue sources, and additional revenue options, including, but not limited to, taxes related to alcohol, income, and telecommunications. OHA shall report its findings to an interim committee of the Legislative Assembly related to behavioral health no later than February 1, 2022.

The budget includes $958,626 General Fund and $117,250 Other Funds expenditure limitation for debt service and cost of issuance of general obligation bonds for capital projects approved for the Oregon State Hospital (OSH). The approved projects include a new well water treatment facility and replacement of automated dispensing cabinets for prescription drugs. For cash-funded capital projects at OSH, the budget includes $2.3 million, which is available from the federal American Rescue Plan Act, for deferred maintenance in Salem and Pendleton and equipment replacement in Salem and Junction City.

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The budget includes the following adjustments to support OHA's cost of implementing policy bills passed late in the legislative session:

- $14.9 million Other Funds expenditure limitation and 18 positions (18.00 FTE) for the transfer of the Health Insurance Marketplace from the Department of Consumer and Business Services to OHA (SB 65);
- $5 million General Fund for developing behavioral health quality incentive metrics and other behavioral health system improvements (HB 2086);
- $20.3 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Behavioral Health Housing Incentive Fund (HB 2316); and
- $780,457 General Fund and four positions (2.84 FTE) for the review of health care mergers, acquisitions, and affiliation transactions (HB 2362).

The Subcommittee approved a budget-neutral reduction of $300 million General fund and an increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation in the same amount in order to use federal American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Oregon Health Authority for maintaining health-related services at the Oregon State Hospital.

Department of Human Services

The Subcommittee approved an increase in Federal Funds expenditure limitation of $1.8 million for the Department of Human Services (DHS) and authorized four positions (4.00 FTE) to administer the Senior Health insurance Benefits Assistance Program (SHIBA), which is being transferred to DHS from the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

For administering shelter and feeding services for wildfire survivors, the Subcommittee approved $76,488,018 General Fund on a one-time basis and authorized nine limited-duration positions (7.50 FTE). Of this amount, $75 million is for programmatic expenditures and $1,488,018 supports the limited-duration positions.

The Subcommittee approved a total of $5.8 million General Fund for nutrition and anti-hunger programs, including $4 million for Double-up Food Bucks, $150,000 for the Oregon Hunger Task Force, and $1.7 million for the Oregon Hunger Response Fund. Additionally, $14 million Other Funds expenditure limitation was approved to allow the agency to use one-time federal American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to DHS for emergency food supply stabilization.

This measure includes an increase of $99,503 Other Funds expenditure limitation for the DHS Aging and People with Disabilities program to allow the Department to hire one new permanent, full-time Administrative Specialist 3 position (0.50 FTE) to assist with the Senior Emergency Medical Services Innovation Program established by HB 2397 (2021). Position costs are funded through the DHS Quality Care Fund.

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SB 5529, the primary 2021-23 budget bill for the Department of Human Services, includes a total of $131 million total funds ($44.3 million General Fund) for implementation of new rate models for Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities services. Effective July 1, 2021, a portion of the funds will be used to provide an across-the-board 3.2% rate increase. Effective July 1, 2022, the balance of the funds will be used to implement the new rate models at 80% of cost. The intent of the following budget note is to direct DHS to fully fund the new rate models at 100% of cost, which has an estimated additional 2021-23 cost of $55.3 million total funds ($28.5 million General Fund).

BUDGET NOTE

The Department of Human Services' Office of Developmental Disabilities Services (ODDS) is directed to fully fund the new rate models that go into effect on July 1, 2022. As this action is intended to strengthen and enhance Home and Community Based Services, the ODDS shall use funds made available through the temporary 10% FMAP increase to cover the 2021-23 costs required for implementation, unless the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services determines this to be an ineligible use of those funds, in which case the Department is directed to submit a request to the Emergency Board for the

required funding. It is the Legislature's intent to fully fund provider rates for adult and children's group home services, day support services, employment services, attendant care, supported living, and non-medical transportation.

SB 749 (2021) appropriated $467,993 General Fund, along with $253,709 Federal Funds expenditure limitation and $10,660 Other Funds expenditure limitation, to the DHS for the implementation of a new program to register providers of residential care referrals (referral agents). Because of how the agency accounts for shared services, funding authorization should also include a corresponding Other Funds expenditure limitation in DHS Shared Services. After review of SB 749, it was determined that this Other Funds expenditure limitation was inadvertently omitted from SB 749. The Subcommittee approved an Other Funds expenditure limitation increase of $628,913 for DHS to correct this omission.

Other Funds expenditure limitation of $95 million was approved for Employment-Related Day Care (ERDC) costs, including a new co-pay policy. The source of Other Funds for the ERDC program is funding transferred from the Department of Education's Early Learning Division and includes American Rescue Plan Act funds specifically for early learning and child care related spending.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Oregon Judicial Department

The Subcommittee approved $721,500 General Fund for two new statutory circuit court judgeships (1.50 FTE) in the eleventh Judicial District and Deschutes County, for a total of nine circuit court judges for the district. The judgeships are statutorily-established in HB 3011 (2021). The judgeships would begin on January 1, 2022. County government will assume facility (courtroom and office space) and associated costs for the judgeships and staff. Additionally, the Subcommittee approved $867,280 General Fund for six permanent full-time positions, including one Judicial Assistant, one Courtroom Clerk, and one back-office Clerk for each newly established judgeship (5.00 FTE). Judicial staff would begin on November 1, 2021.

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The Subcommittee approved $1.2 million General Fund on a one-time basis and authorized eight limited duration positions (6.58 FTE) for the expungement of criminal records for marijuana infractions.

For the non-bondable costs of capital construction projects, the Subcommittee approved, on a one-time basis:

- $5 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Supreme Court Building. The revenue source is the American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Judicial Department.
- $250,000 of Other Funds expenditure limitation for the cost of issuing general obligation bonds for the Supreme Court Building Renovation. The revenue source is from the bond proceeds.

- $3.5 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for planning and costs associated with replacement of the Curry County Courthouse. The revenue source is the American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Judicial Department.
- $169,827 Other Funds expenditure limitation for planning and costs associated with replacement of the Crook County Courthouse. The revenue source is the American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Judicial Department.

The Subcommittee approved the following Other Funds expenditure limitations for the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund and both state and local matching funds, with the difference between the state and local match related to the cost of bond issuance that is paid as part of the state match:

Courthouse Project	State Match	Local Match	Total
Benton County	$20,730,000	$20,383,129	$41,113,129
Linn County	$16,110,000	$15,900,000	$32,010,000
Crook County	$11,885,000	$11,700,000	$23,585,000
Clackamas	$1	$1	$2

The revenue to support state matching funds is General Obligation bonds (Article XI-G) authorized in SB 5505 (2021). The timing of the issuance of the bonds will occur late in the 2021-23 biennium and, therefore, there is no associated General Fund debt service related to the issuance for the 2021-23 biennium.

The Subcommittee provided the following instruction to the Judicial Department about the Clackamas County Courthouse project.

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BUDGET NOTE

The Oregon Judicial Department (OJD), in coordination with Clackamas County, is requested to submit a report to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, prior to the legislative session in 2022, on the design, build, finance, operation, and maintenance public-private partnership (P3) agreement(s) for the Clackamas County Courthouse, as well as the funding agreement between OJD and Clackamas County, related to constitutional and statutory requirements for state support and local matching funds for the Oregon Courthouse Capital Construction and Improvement Fund (OCCCIF). The report is to include, but not be limited to:

- the legal sufficiency of the Clackamas County public-private partnership agreement(s), from the state's perspective, pertaining to funding agreement requirements;
- estimated total cost of ownership to construct, occupy, and maintain the Clackamas County Courthouse;
- affirmation of county ownership of the Clackamas County Courthouse building and property;
- a final master funding agreement; and

- a long-term flow-of-funds for state and local matching deposits into, and withdrawals from, the OCCCIF.

The report may also include recommendations for statutory changes related to public-private partnership agreement(s) and the OCCCIF. The submission of this report is a prerequisite for the consideration of supplemental Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Clackamas County Courthouse project.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Administration Committee

Funding is provided to the Legislative Administration Committee (LAC) for the Document Publishing and Management System (DPMS) project, including Other Funds expenditure limitation in the amount of $4,310,000 for the cost of issuing general obligation bonds and for project costs. In addition, $663,587 General Fund is provided to LAC for debt service on bonds issued during the 2021-23 biennium for the DPMS project.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Department of Agriculture

The Subcommittee approved several General Fund increases for the Department of Agriculture (ODA), totaling $2,501,685. First, $200,000 General Fund was added for the predator control program, which provides pass-through money to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services for predator control services in partnership with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and Oregon counties. This funding is provided on a one-time basis. Next, $450,000 of one-time General Fund was provided for additional funding for the Department's Noxious Weed Control Program. Additionally, $468,311 General Fund and the establishment of two permanent full-time positions (2.00 FTE) was approved for the Native Plant Conservation Program. The two Natural Resources Specialist positions will function as a Lead Botanist and a Conservation Biologist for the program and will allow for more focus on the administrative needs of the program and the development of State projects.

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Finally, the Subcommittee approved two General Fund increases as part of a statewide investment in water-related priorities. First, $883,374 General Fund and a permanent full-time Natural Resource Specialist 3 (0.92 FTE) was added to support water quality work in small watersheds. Part of this work includes land condition assessments for compliance with agricultural water quality rules. Of the amount provided, $650,000 will be used to contract with local partners, like Soil and Water Conservation Districts or watershed councils, to provide technical support to local landowners. Secondly, $500,000 of one-time General Fund was approved to continue work related to the State's groundwater management areas (GWMA). The Department will use $250,000 of this amount to contract with a facilitator to coordinate a task force around the Lower Umatilla Basin GWMA with state agencies and local partners. The other $250,000 of one-time funds will be used to complement existing research the Department is doing related to fertilizers and nitrate levels that are impacting groundwater.

Department of Energy

The Subcommittee approved funding for two new grant programs to be operated by the Department of Energy in 2021-23. First, a one-time General Fund appropriation of $10 million was provided for the solar rebate program established in HB 2618 (2019). The $10 million will be deposited into the Rooftop Solar Incentive Fund for the issuance of rebates and to pay for implementation and administration of the solar rebate program. Of the $10 million, almost $9.2 million is available for rebates through Special Payments with $803,822 estimated for administration. The Department will hire three limited duration positions, a half-time Program Manager 3 and two Office Specialist 2 positions (2.50 FTE). Personal Services costs are anticipated to be $364,182, with $439,640 for services and supplies that include IT upgrade and indirect costs. This program was previously provided $2 million of one-time General Fund in 2019-21.

Second, the Subcommittee approved $10,831,296 General Fund for the Department to establish a new grant program designed to incentivize residential and commercial energy efficiency for 2020 wildfire survivors who are rebuilding and repairing dwellings and other structures that were destroyed or damaged in the 2020 wildfires. Of the total, $10 million is provided for grants and $831,296 General Fund is for administration of the program. The Department will hire three full-time limited duration positions, an Accounting Tech 3 and two Program Analysts, along with utilizing existing personnel to assist with program establishment, implementation and oversight.

The Subcommittee approved $247,974 Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Department to conduct the study on small scale renewable energy projects that is outlined in HB 2021 (2021). The position authority for this study, an Economist 4, was provided in the budget report for HB 2021, however the Other Funds limitation provided in that measure is solely related to the Community Renewable Energy Project grant program established in the bill. The Economist position tasked with doing this study should not be paid from administrative grant funds but with Other Funds from the Department's Energy Supplier Assessment revenue.

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The Subcommittee approved $3.5 million for General Fund debt service to cover bond payments due in April 2022 and 2023 for the Small-Scale Energy Loan Program (SELP) Fund. This debt service is due to losses sustained from loans dating back to 2007. The total projected overall cash flow shortfall in the SELP Fund is currently around $5 million but is dynamic and may be reduced further based on revenue received.

Department of Environmental Quality

The Subcommittee approved several General Fund appropriations totaling $4,339,481 to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). First, as part of an overall statewide investment in water-related priorities, $350,000 General Fund was provided to begin initial scoping and design of a database framework of water and infrastructure data. While this is provided as a one-time appropriation, this is likely to become a significant information technology project, which will need to be reviewed by the Legislative Fiscal Office and the State Chief Information Office as part of the Stage Gate process. DEQ will need to develop a funding request for further development of this database framework.

Also included is $420,099 General Fund to backfill the costs of positions within DEQ's Section 401 Hydropower Program. This program, named after Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act, issues certifications for hydroelectric projects as part of a licensing process in conjunction with the Water Resources Department for hydroelectric water rights. Fee revenue for this program was insufficient to maintain operations, so a fee increase had been proposed in HB 2143 (2021). However, the increase to the annual fees in that measure were amended to not take effect until the 2023-25 biennium, resulting in a revenue shortfall for DEQ. This one-time General Fund has been provided in order to maintain operations through the 2021-23 biennium until the fee increase becomes effective.

Additionally, $569,382 General Fund was approved on a one-time basis to cover the administrative costs of a new financial assistance program that will provide funding to public agencies or qualified institutions for the repair, replacement, upgrade, or evaluation of residential or other on-site septic systems. The Department will hire two full-time limited duration positions, a Program Analyst 2 (1.00 FTE) and a Natural Resource Specialist 4 (1.00 FTE), to provide funding coordination, oversight, outreach, and assistance to local entities. DEQ will need to determine the most efficient and effective method of distribution for this financial assistance program, intended to assist wildfire impacted communities, including the possibility of providing low-interest loans, forgivable loans, or, potentially, grants. The funding for this financial assistance program will come from the Department of Administrative Services through a revenue transfer of federal American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Fund monies. The Subcommittee approved $15 million of Other Funds expenditure limitation for this program. Because federal ARPA funding can be spent through 2026, it is anticipated that DEQ will need to request General Fund and position authority to continue administering the program for the 2023-25 biennium and beyond if necessary.

PRELIMINARY

Finally, $3 million of one-time General Fund was provided for DEQ's cost share with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the hazardous waste and structural debris clean up related to the 2020 wildfires.

The Subcommittee approved $4.3 million Other Funds expenditure limitation to expend a portion of the proceeds from $10 million in Article XI-H general obligation bonds requested in SB 5505 (2021). The bond proceeds will replenish the Orphan Site Account which is used to fund investigations and cleanup at sites where parties who are responsible for the pollution are unknown, unable or unwilling to perform cleanup-related work. The Orphan Site Account is also used to meet Oregon's obligations at federally funded Superfund sites. Oregon must contribute 10% of the Environmental Protection Agency's cleanup costs and pay 100% of long-term maintenance costs at federally funded Superfund sites. DEQ typically spends the proceeds over two consecutive biennia before making another request for additional Orphan Site bonds. Of the

limitation provided, $300,000 is for costs of issuing the bonds. Also approved is $395,030 General Fund for the debt service associated with the bonds, which are scheduled to be sold in May 2022 and March 2023.

Finally, the Subcommittee approved the reduction of $300,000 Other Funds intended for the cost of bond issuance that was mistakenly included in SB 5516 (2021), the Department's budget bill, under the Debt Service section. The limitation for the cost of issuance is appropriately included above, along with the $4 million in bond proceeds, within the Land Quality program where it will be expended.

Department of Fish and Wildlife

The Subcommittee approved several General Fund appropriations for the Department of Fish and Wildlife totaling $1,776,635. First, one-time General Fund of $545,000 was provided for deposit into the Conservation and Recreation Fund established by HB 2829 (2019) in order to match expected donations, from sources other than a government entity that are received into the fund in the 2019-21 biennium. This estimate is based on anticipated donations expected to be received by June 30, 2021. If the amount of donations falls short of this appropriation, the difference can be applied to the General Fund that is being set aside by the Emergency Board through HB 2171 (2021) to match, up to $1 million, donations received in 2021-23. A corresponding increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation of $1,090,000 was also approved to allow the Department to spend the monies that have been deposited into the fund. Next, $200,000 General Fund was approved for the predator control program, which provides pass-through money to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services for predator control services in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and Oregon counties. This appropriation is considered one-time only, with a similar one-time appropriation provided to the Department of Agriculture.

Additionally, the Subcommittee approved $585,056 General Fund and position authority for three permanent full-time Natural Resource Specialist 2 positions (3.00 FTE) for the Western Oregon Streams Restoration program. The positions and funding will restore the program's capacity to provide technical support for the implementation of habitat restoration projects in western Oregon. The program was reduced in 2017 due to General Fund shortfalls. Included in the total is $80,970 in services and supplies. Finally, $446,579 General Fund was added on a one-time basis for the payment of debt service associated with Article XI-Q General Obligation bonds to finance $5 million of capital improvement projects on non-hatchery related facilities. The Subcommittee also approved $105,000 Other Funds expenditure limitation for the cost of issuance related to the bonds. The $5 million Other Funds expenditure limitation is provided in the Capital Construction bill (SB 5506). Finally, the Subcommittee approved $5 million of Other Funds expenditure limitation in order to expend federal American Rescue Plan Act Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund monies, that will be received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department for funding of fish screens and fish passage projects.

PRELIMINARY

Oregon Department of Forestry

General Obligation bonds that are authorized to be issued in the 2021-23 biennium are anticipated to produce $4,820,722 in net proceeds to address maintenance needs of facilities owned by the Department of Forestry. This amount represents 2% of the replacement value of these facilities. The Subcommittee approved an increase of $4,820,722 Other Funds Capital Improvement expenditure limitation for the Capital Improvement program for the expenditure of the bond proceeds. An increase in the Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Agency Administration program of $64,229 was approved for the cost of bond issuance. For the Debt Service program, the General Fund appropriation is increased by $260,395 and Other Funds expenditure limitation is increased by $255,807 for the payment of debt service related to the bonds.

The Subcommittee approved the establishment of a $5 million General Fund appropriation to the Department's Private Forests Division to provide grants to plant nurseries to develop tree seedling capacity in order to increase the supply of tree seedlings for replanting needs due to the 2020 wildfire season.

Also approved was an increase of $49,196 Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Department's Agency Administration Division, to pay issuance costs for bonds that will be issued to replace the agency's facility in Toledo, Oregon. General Fund for the Debt Service program was increased by $105,260 and Other Funds expenditure limitation is increased by $146,257 for debt service.

To support rangeland protection associations, the Subcommittee approved $666,937 General Fund in the Fire Protection Division and authorized the establishment of three positions (2.25 FTE). Senate Bill 590 (2021) expands the definition of rangelands to include those lands that are used primarily for cultivating crops. Including these lands will allow for additional associations to be formed, providing access to assistance programs from the State Forester with organizing, training, acquisition of equipment, and insurance obligations.

The Subcommittee approved increases of $686,300 General Fund and $457,530 Other Funds expenditure limitation, and authorized establishment of three permanent full-time positions (3.00 FTE) for the Department's Private Forests Division. The three positions, a riparian and aquatic monitoring specialist, a forest roads specialist, and a geotechnical specialist, will support the administration of the Forest Practices Act and provide technical assistance to forest landowners to ensure sound forest management and ecological protection.

PRELIMINARY

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

The Subcommittee approved $328,710 General Fund for the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to align the budget and actual expenditures with the appropriate source of funding for payment of State Government Service Charges. The Department's budget had assumed that these charges would be paid with a mix of General Fund, Other Funds, and Federal Funds. However, the Other Funds and Federal Funds that the Department receives are related to specific projects or grants and, therefore, are not eligible to be used for payment of these central-service charges. With the additional General Fund, there is a corresponding reduction to Other Funds expenditure limitation of $173,464 and to Federal Funds expenditure limitation of $155,246.

Department of Land Conservation and Development

The Subcommittee approved $2,205,418 General Fund on a one-time basis and authorized one permanent position (1.00 FTE) for the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to provide assistance and grants to local governments for planning and capacity-building related to the assessment of housing need, increasing housing supply and choice (particularly middle housing), including studies of infrastructure constraints, and support of local housing coordinators.

Additionally, the Subcommittee approved $1,306,912 General Fund on a one-time basis for DLCD to study and make legislative recommendations, in consultation with the Housing and Community Services Department, on the incorporation of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis (RHNA) into state and local planning programs. The Subcommittee authorized one limited duration position to support this work. The approved funding includes $1,146,100 for studies and stakeholder outreach to examine the following areas: (1) data needed, including but not limited to race/ethnicity, to improve estimations of housing need; (2) definition of "regions" in the state; (3) how a RHNA can be used to address equity, discrimination, and segregation in housing supply; (4) incorporation of a RHNA into the projection of local housing need as well as those actions and policies adopted to address housing shortages; and (5) any other issues appropriate to the implementation of the RHNA.

BUDGET NOTE

The Department of Land Conservation and Development, in consultation with Oregon Housing and Community Services, shall provide an initial legislative report no later than February 1, 2022 and a final legislative report no later than December 31, 2022 on efforts to develop a legislative proposal for incorporation of a regional housing needs analysis into future state and local planning processes.

PRELIMINARY

Land Use Board of Appeals

The Subcommittee approved a one-time General Fund appropriation of $50,000 for the Agency to begin the business systems analysis, requirements gathering, and business case development work needed to develop and implement an electronic filing and case management system.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

For the Oregon Main Street Program, the Subcommittee approved $10,214,553 Other Funds expenditure limitation in the Department's Community Support and Grants program. The Division will spend $10 million in net proceeds from Lottery bonds on the program and $214,553 on cost of bond issuance. Lottery Funds expenditure limitation is increased by $414,812 for the payment of debt service.

The Subcommittee approved an increase of $750,000 Other Funds expenditure limitation in the Department's Central Services Division, for the cost of bond issuance of General Obligation bonds for State Parks capital improvement and renewal projects. The bonds will be used to finance

improvements to facilities in multiple Oregon state parks. The projects include improvements or replacements to facilities and related infrastructure such as buildings, water systems, septic and sewer systems, electrical systems, restroom and shower facilities, as well as modernizing and expanding campgrounds. The Subcommittee also established a $2,232,560 General Fund appropriation for payment of debt service associated with the bonds.

General Fund of $316,480 and the authorization of one limited-duration Operations and Policy Analyst position (0.88 FTE) for the Department's Director's Office was approved by the Subcommittee. The funding supports the position and provides for contracted consulting services to enable the agency to establish statewide standards for the design of recreation projects as directed by House Bill 2171 (2021). A portion of the funding supports travel and other expenses of the Outdoor Recreation Advisory Committee.

Department of State Lands

The Subcommittee approved $1.1 million Other Funds expenditure limitation for the Department of State Lands to make grants from the Oregon Ocean Science Trust Fund established by ORS 196.567. This grant program provides competitive grants in consultation with the Oregon Coordinating Council on Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia as described in House Bill 3114 (2021).

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

The Subcommittee approved a total of $19,750,000 General Fund for three grant categories to address wildfire recovery and restoration activities in affected areas of the state on a one-time basis. An additional $670,000 General Fund and three limited duration positions (3.00 FTE) was provided to the agency to pay the operational and administrative costs of overseeing the grants. The three positions are an Operations and Policy Analyst 4, Natural Resource Specialist 4, and an Accountant 1. The three grant categories are detailed below.

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- $10 million General Fund was approved for OWEB to make grants for riparian and upland restoration, protection of water quality. Grants in this category will focus on restoring riparian and upland areas via broadly applied restoration approaches such as replanting. OWEB will leverage its granting infrastructure to develop a focused restoration grant offering, with an emphasis on upland and riparian plantings and associated treatments, during the 2021-23 biennium for areas impacted by the 2020 wildfires. These grants will support work by eligible local partners to restore riparian and upland areas in locations that will pose substantial threats to water quality due to post-fire erosion if not restored. The grant-making process will prioritize areas where water quality impacts could negatively affect drinking water supplies and/or important aquatic habitat. Process steps will include project solicitation using a tailored grant application, evaluation by an interagency team of experts, grant award, project implementation, and post-project reporting about outputs and outcomes related to the project's success at addressing post-fire natural resources concerns and community benefits associated with the project.

- $5 million General Fund was authorized for OWEB to make grants for floodplain restoration and reconnection. Grants in this category will focus on more complex projects that restore and reconnect rivers to floodplain areas, re-establishing hydrologic and ecological functions in ways that help reduce post-fire impacts. OWEB would leverage its granting infrastructure to develop a focused restoration grant offering, with a focus on restoring and reconnecting floodplain areas, during the 2021-23 biennium for areas impacted by the 2020 wildfires.
- $4 million General Fund was approved for OWEB to pass-through to the Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) for restoration and targeted acquisition of high-priority McKenzie riparian/floodplain properties. This funding will support work by EWEB, in coordination with its local partners, to restore and/or acquire riparian and floodplain areas to reduce risks from post-fire impacts.

Water Resources Department

The subcommittee approved a $250,000 General Fund appropriation to the Water Resources Department (WRD) for distribution as a grant to the Nesika Beach Ophir Water District. The District currently serves approximately 560 connections which includes mostly residential homes and some businesses. The funds will be used to extend a water pipeline to a new firehouse near Ophir.

The Subcommittee approved an increase of $40,598,860 in Other Funds expenditure limitation established in the Department's Technical Services Division to make grants and loans and to pay the cost of bond issuance of Lottery Bonds. Bond proceeds will be deposited into the Water Supply Development Fund established under section 3, chapter 784, Oregon Laws 2013. Of the total, $30 million Other Funds expenditure limitation is for Water Supply Development grants and loans to evaluate, plan, and develop in-stream and out-of-stream water development projects that repair or replace infrastructure to increase the efficiency of water use; provide new or expanded water storage; improve or alter operations of existing water storage facilities in connection with newly developed water; create new, expanded, improved, or altered water distribution, conveyance, or delivery systems in connection with newly developed water; allocate federally stored water; promote water reuse or conservation; provide streamflow protection or restoration; provide for water management or measurement in connection with newly developed water; and, determine seasonally varying flows in connection with newly developed water. Other Funds expenditure limitation in the amount of $10 million is for bond proceeds allocated to the fund for the Deschutes Basin Board of Control Piping Project. The funding will be combined with additional state, local, and federal funds to allow the Board of Control to pipe currently open canals. The remaining $521,689 is for the payment of bond issuance costs.

Additionally, an increase of $28,443,481 Other Funds expenditure limitation was established for the Department's Technical Services Division to make grants and loans and to pay the cost of bond issuance of Lottery Bonds. Bond proceeds will be deposited into the Water Supply Fund established by section 10, chapter 906, Oregon Laws 2009. Of the total increase, $443,481 is for the cost of bond issuance and $14 million is for a grant to the Wallowa Lake Irrigation District for the rehabilitation of the Wallowa Lake Dam. The remaining $14 million is for a grant to the City

PRELIMINARY

of Newport for remediation of the Big Creek Dams, including design, environmental permitting, and construction of a seismically sound replacement dam.

The Subcommittee approved an increase of $3,514,230 Lottery Funds expenditure limitation for the Department to pay debt service on Lottery bonds anticipated to be issued during the 2021-23 biennium.

The Subcommittee approved $500,000 General Fund on a one-time basis for the Department's Technical Services Division to make grants for the qualifying costs of planning studies performed to evaluate the feasibility of developing water conservation, reuse, or storage projects as described in chapter 13, Oregon Laws 2008.

The Subcommittee approved $500,000 General Fund on a one-time basis for distribution as a grant to Umatilla County for the purpose of implementing agreements of the Columbia River - Umatilla Solutions Task Force. The Task Force objectives include the identification of options to increase the utilization of Columbia River water for in-stream and out-of-stream uses in the Umatilla Basin without negatively impacting instream flow need for fish species, that are technically, economically, legally, and politically feasible and that provide both economic and environmental benefits that support other water-related planning efforts.

The Subcommittee approved $500,000 General Fund on a one-time basis to engage Oregon Consensus to convene a process to develop a framework and path for state-supported water planning and management at the water region/basin level. Funds will provide facilitation support and may include funding for regional convenings and for other entities and organizations to participate in the process as appropriate.

BUDGET NOTE

Oregon Water Resources Department is directed to use provided funding to contract with Oregon Consensus to convene a workgroup comprised of a balanced membership including, but not limited to, conservation groups, agricultural water users, municipal water users, environmental justice organizations, tribal interests, and state agencies including Water Resources Department and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to consider regional water management opportunities that build on the 100 Year Water Vision and further the goals of the Integrated Water Resources Strategy.

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The General Fund appropriation made to the Director's Office is increased on a one-time basis by $200,000 to support the establishment of a limited-duration position (1.00 FTE) and associated costs for the coordination and administration of Oregon Consensus work with regional water planning and associated convenings. An additional $450,000 General Fund was approved on a one-time basis and one limited-duration position (1.00 FTE) was authorized to provide facilitation, document development, and staff support for the 2022 update of the Integrated Water Resource Strategy. Finally, $350,000 General Fund was approved on a one-time basis to allow the agency to contract with a third party for a business case assessment that examines the economic value that the use of water provides in Oregon, the impacts of not investing in Oregon's natural and built water infrastructure, and the associated need for continued infrastructure investments. The intended audience for the report

would include elected officials, local and state government, and the general public. The report should show the impact of investment, or underinvestment, in water and its impact on economies.

The Subcommittee approved $200,000 General Fund to support current participating entities in the Place-Based Planning program. These include the Harney County Watershed Council in the Malheur Lake Basin, Union County in the Upper Grande Ronde Sub-Basin, Gilliam Soil and Water Conservation District in the Lower John Day Sub-Basin, and the Seal Rock Water District in the Mid-Coast Basin. Place-based planning is voluntary, locally led, and tailored to specific water resource needs and challenges of the location in which planning efforts take place. Participating communities are required to build a collaborative and inclusive process; gather information to understand water resources and identify knowledge gaps; examine current and future water needs for people, place, and nature; identify and prioritize strategic, integrated solutions to address water needs; and develop a place-based integrated water resources plan. Funding is provided for the 2021-2023 biennium only.

Other Funds expenditure limitation is increased by $500,000 to allow the Department to make expenditures from the Domestic Well Remediation Fund established by HB 3092 (2021). The funding will be used to enter into contracts, intergovernmental agreements, or other arrangements with public or private entities to collaboratively award grants for costs or services related to replacing, repairing, or deepening domestic personal use wells affected by declining ground water levels resulting from overallocation of ground water within the Greater Harney Valley Groundwater Area of Concern.

The Water Resources Department currently has a significant backlog in the processing of contested cases related to water rights decisions. To address this issue, the Subcommittee approved a one-time increase of $2.2 million General Fund and authorized one limited-duration position (1.00 FTE) to facilitate the referral and completion of administrative hearings or other procedures to alleviate the backlog.

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Several activities were approved for funding from American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Fund funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to WRD. Other Funds expenditure limitation for the department is established or increased for the expenditure of these funds as follows:

- $6 million for a grant to Umatilla County for the Ordnance Project. The Ordnance Project is the third and final regional Columbia River Project of those initially proposed in 2015. This project provides water supplies to industrial, domestic, and food production uses in the central project region. The other 2 projects (East Project and West Project) were completed in 2020. The Ordnance project includes enough water to restore 20,000 acres of farmland and stabilize and restore the Ordnance Alluvial and Ordnance Basalt Critical Groundwater Area aquifers to ensure drought and climate change resiliency in the mid-Columbia region of Oregon.
- $1 million to expand support and development of place-based planning efforts of communities for specific water resource needs and challenges of the location in which planning efforts take place to build a collaborative and inclusive process; gather information to

understand water resources and identify knowledge gaps; examine current and future water needs for people, place, and nature; identify and prioritize strategic, integrated solutions to address water needs; and develop a place-based integrated water resources plan.

- $2 million for deposit into the newly created Water Well Abandonment, Repair and Replacement Fund established by House Bill 2145 (2021). The fund is used to support a program at the Department to provide financial assistance to permanently abandon, repair, and replace water wells used for household purposes when deficiencies in well construction might result in water waste, cause contamination, or provide a detriment to public health or safety. In conjunction with this, an Other Funds limitation of $2.1 million is provided to the agency for the expenditure of monies deposited in the fund from the American Rescue Plan Act and other sources.
- $500,000 to create a program to work with local governments to find and assist with funding to meet fish passage requirements for dam upgrade projects.
- $3 million for the Department to support fee-based programs during the 2021-23 biennium and to provide facilitation for stakeholder engagement as the Department works with stakeholders to develop more sustainable, long-term funding mechanisms to support these programs.
- $4 million for the Department to contract for professional engineering services to perform flood methodology and inundation assessments for dams and engineering analyses on dams.
- $3 million for the Department to support surface water and ground water data collection field equipment utilized to inform water management and planning that includes, but is not limited to, upgrades to gaging stations, adding observation wells in priority basins and updating aging hydrographic equipment.

To make expenditures from the Domestic Well Remediation Fund established by HB 3092 (2021), $500,000 Other Funds expenditure limitation was approved. This fund is used to reimburse owners of domestic water wells in the Greater Harney Valley Groundwater Area of Concern for certain costs of replacing, repairing, or deepening domestic water wells affected by declining ground water levels.

PRELIMINARY

PUBLIC SAFETY

Department of Corrections

The Subcommittee approved an increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation of $1,034,567 for the cost of issuance of $88,205,000 in Article XI-Q bonds for the Department of Corrections' deferred maintenance program, for the electronic health records system, and for off-net telephone infrastructure. Bonds will be issued in October 2021 and in May 2022. New debt service totaling $10,386,522 General Fund and $700,870 Other Funds expenditure limitation was approved for the Department's planned 2021-23 bond issues.

The Subcommittee approved two-year Other Funds expenditure limitation for $13,400,000 of Article XI-Q bond proceeds to implement an electronic health records system for the Department of Corrections. To support the implementation of a voice over internet protocol (VoIP)

telephone system in ten of the agency's prisons, the Subcommittee approved $262,227 Other Funds expenditure limitation and one position (1.00 FTE). The Other Funds revenue for this expenditure is from the proceeds of Article XI-Q bonds issued for the project.

The Subcommittee approved the expenditure of $8,658,704 Other Funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State Fiscal Recovery Funds to implement or complete the following projects in the 2021-23 biennium:

- Modernize and expand the adult in custody (AIC) computing platform, $1,262,204
- Purchase new vehicles and equipment in Distribution Services, $1,325,000
- Purchase body scanners for opioid detection, $1,071,500
- For the non-bondable costs of the electronic health records project, $5,000,000

A technical adjustment was approved in the Department's Operations and Health Services programs to increase Other Funds expenditure limitation by $49,173,337 and reduce General Fund in the same amount. This adjustment allows the Department of Corrections to offset COVID-19 pandemic-related expenses incurred during the first six months of the 2021-23 biennium using federal Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding received by the Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Department of Corrections. Quarterly allotment plans may need adjustment during the 2021-23 biennium depending on receipt of federal reimbursement from FEMA. Additionally, a net-zero technical adjustment was approved to correct a reference to ARPA in sections 216-217 of the bill.

The Subcommittee approved a budget-neutral reduction of $800,000,000 General Fund and an increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation in the same amount in order to use American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and passed through to the Department of Corrections for maintaining public safety services.

PRELIMINARY

To provide funding to county-operated parole and probation programs that will lose fee revenues upon passage of SB 620 (2021), the Subcommittee approved the appropriation of $10 million General Fund to the Department's Community Corrections program for distribution to counties. This funding will be allocated to counties based on the grant-in-aid formula currently in place for the 2021-23 biennium.

The following budget note providing direction to the Department of Corrections was approved.

BUDGET NOTE

The Department of Corrections is directed to return to the Public Safety Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means during the 2022 legislative session with a written report on the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). This report is to provide a broad overview of the OIG's role and responsibilities within the Department, and detail the missions, activities, and outcomes achieved in each of the OIG's operating programs: the Special Investigations Unit, the Security Threat Management Unit, the Central Intelligence Unit, the Hearings Unit, the Special Programs Unit, and the Research Unit. Additionally, the Department is directed to revise its Key Performance Measures #4 and #7 to include statistics on the number of complaints brought by adults in custody against DOC staff, the outcomes of those complaints, and any disciplinary actions required. The revised Key Performance Measures are to be developed and established for consideration by the Public Safety Subcommittee during the 2023 legislative session.

Criminal Justice Commission

The Subcommittee approved $650,000 General Fund for the Family Preservation Project operating at the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility. The Criminal Justice Commission will administer payments for this program, which is provided by the YWCA of Greater Portland. The Subcommittee provided the following direction to the Commission.

BUDGET NOTE

The Family Preservation Project strengthens family ties by providing services and supports to incarcerated parents and their minor children. The program operates at the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility in Wilsonville and is provided by the YWCA of Greater Portland. The Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) is directed to work with the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the YWCA of Greater Portland to track the program's outcomes for incarcerated adults and their minor children, its effect on successful parent re-entry into society upon release from prison, its effect on reducing recidivism, and any other pro-social program outcomes as determined by DOC, CJC, and the YWCA of Greater Portland. CJC shall report to the Legislature on Family Preservation Program outcomes at least annually during a legislative session.

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SB 973 (2019) created the Improving Peoples' Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services (IMPACTS) Account for making grants to counties and federally-recognized Indian tribes for community supports and services for individuals with mental health or substance abuse disorders leading to their involvement with the criminal justice system. The Subcommittee approved $10 million General Fund on a one-time basis to recapitalize the account and provided the Criminal Justice Commission with $10 million of Other Funds expenditure limitation for making grant awards.

To continue the legal services pilot program established by HB 2631 (2019) operating at the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility through its sunset date of December 2021, the Subcommittee approved $500,000 General Fund on a one-time basis. The Criminal Justice Commission will administer payments for this program, which is operated by the Oregon Justice Resource Center.

The Subcommittee approved $4 million General Fund on a one time basis, provided an additional $228,395 General Fund on an ongoing basis, and established one permanent, ongoing position (1.00 FTE) for the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to establish a new restorative justice grant program. The goal for this program is to develop new restorative justice services and to strengthen existing non-profit organizations that are leaders in restorative justice practices.

Department of Justice

The Subcommittee approved $6 million General Fund on a one-time basis for the Crime Victims and Survivor Services Division and for Child Abuse Intervention Centers, which conduct forensic interviews, medical examinations, treatment, mental health treatment, and referral and/or coordination of other related services. The Department of Justice's Advisory Council on Child Abuse Assessment is to review and approve supplemental funding requests by Child Abuse Intervention Centers based upon the specific needs of each individual Center. Additionally, the Subcommittee approved $5 million General Fund on a one-time basis for the Crime Victims and Survivor Services Division to assist victims of domestic violence and sexual assault with housing needs.

For bias crimes response by the Civil Rights Unit, the Subcommittee approved $2 million General Fund and authorized six permanent full-time positions (5.25 FTE). The package includes $995,269 of associated services and supplies.

The Subcommittee approved $1.7 million General Fund in services and supplies for the Defense of Criminal Convictions for forecasted caseload changes. The Department of Administrative Services is requested to unschedule the entire amount pending the agency providing the Legislative Fiscal Office with a completed methodology for forecasting and budgeting the Defense of Criminal Convictions caseload.

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The Subcommittee approved $1.3 million General Fund on a one-time basis for the Crime Victims and Survivor Services Division to provide supplemental pass-through support to the Oregon Crime Victims Law Center.

To support the Fair Housing Enforcement initiative, the Subcommittee approved $447,784 Other Funds expenditure limitation and authorized one position (0.88 FTE) in the General Counsel Division. The revenue source is from legal service billings to the Bureau of Labor and Industries.

The Subcommittee approved $214,439 General Fund for the Criminal Justice Division to backfill the loss of a federal grant from the U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Internet Crimes Against Children program. The funding will allow for the continued investigation and prosecution of internet crimes against children.

Finally, the Subcommittee approved $218,003 General Fund and authorized one permanent full-time Program Analyst 2 position (0.88 FTE) for the Crime Victims and Survivor Services Division to establish an Appellate Advocate position. This position will assist victims of crime with the appellate process and, in particular, the *Ramos v. Louisiana* decision on non-unanimous jury trials.

Oregon Military Department

The Subcommittee approved an increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation totaling $484,160 for the cost of issuance of $25,475,000 in Article XI-Q bonds for the Oregon Military Department. Bond proceeds in the amount of $10 million will re-capitalize the State Preparedness and Incident Response Equipment (SPIRE) grant program. Bond proceeds in the amount of $14,990,840 will fund armory service life extension projects in Ashland and Corvallis, and construction of a new readiness center in Washington County. Bonds will be issued in May 2022 and in March 2023. New debt service totaling $2,151,329 General Fund was approved for the Department's planned 2021-23 bond issues.

The Subcommittee approved Other Funds expenditure limitation of $10 million for the State Preparedness and Incident Response Equipment (SPIRE) grant program. The Other Funds revenue for this expenditure is from the proceeds of Article XI-Q bonds issued for re-capitalizing the grant fund.

For deferred maintenance projects at the Military Department's 37 armories, the Subcommittee approved $6,720,919 General Fund and provided $6,720,919 Federal Funds expenditure limitation for expenditure of federal matching dollars. Projects include boiler, roof, and HVAC repairs and replacements; fire protection alarm panel, ventilation system, and door control repairs and replacements; and maintenance of parking lots, siding, windows, and sewer systems.

BUDGET NOTE

The Oregon Military Department is directed to report to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means on its ten-year capital construction plan prior to the February 2022 legislative session. The report shall describe the process by which the annual Installation Status Report required by the U.S. Army is prepared, its relationship to the ten-year capital plan, the permissible uses of Federal Military Construction Funds and the process for securing use of those funds, and the factors that inform the prioritization of recommended armory service life extension projects. This report should also include analysis and recommendations for inclusion of labor standards related to work performed by women, minority individuals, and veterans and apprenticeship utilization in construction contracts.

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To provide matching funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Program, the Subcommittee approved $20 million General Fund on a one-time basis for the Office of Emergency Management.

Oregon State Police

The Subcommittee approved Other Funds expenditure limitation of $1,429,311 for the cost of issuance of $111,635,000 in Article XI-Q bonds for three major Oregon State Police constructions projects: expansion of the Central Point Office, construction of a new forensic laboratory and

medical examiner's office, and a Patrol area command office in Springfield. Bonds will be issued in October 2021, May 2022, and March 2023. New debt service totaling $2,674,818 General Fund was approved for the Department's planned 2021-23 bond issues.

The Subcommittee approved the expenditure of $2,739,772 Other Funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to implement or complete the following Oregon State Police projects in the 2021-23 biennium:

- For the non-bondable costs of the Central Point Office expansion, the Springfield Forensic Lab and Medical Examiner office construction project, and the Springfield Patrol Area Command construction project, $1,051,296
- For capital renewal and deferred maintenance at the Ontario and Albany Patrol Offices, $580,476
- For safety improvements at various Patrol offices statewide, $1,108,000.

A net-zero technical adjustment was approved to correct a reference to ARPA in sections 218-223 of the bill.

To complete the Law Enforcement Data System modernization project (LEDS 20/20), the Subcommittee approved $2,789,991 General Fund to add the agency's Sex Offender Registry database to the LEDS system.

To enable the Drakes Crossing Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD) to draw down federal funding from FEMA, the Subcommittee provided $5,000 General Fund to the Office of the State Fire Marshal on a one-time basis. This funding will be passed through to the Drakes Crossing RFPD for its FEMA matching payment.

Department of Public Safety Standards and Training

The Subcommittee approved the expenditure of $1,201,239 Other Funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) for deferred maintenance projects at the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training's Public Safety Campus.

PRELIMINARY

Oregon Youth Authority

The Subcommittee approved an increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation of $1,271,961 for the cost of issuance of $68,725,000 in Article XI-Q bonds for the Oregon Youth Authority. Bond proceeds will support continued renovation of living spaces and other facilities at the MacLaren, Rogue Valley, Tillamook, and Oak Creek youth correctional facilities, and will fund the Juvenile Justice Information System modernization project. Bonds will be issued in October 2021, May 2022, and March of 2023. New debt service totaling $4,482,262 General Fund was approved for the Department's planned 2021-23 bond issues.

To support the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) modernization project, the Subcommittee approved $7,756,531 Other Funds expenditure limitation. The Other Funds revenue for this expenditure is from the proceeds of Article XI-Q bonds issued for the project.

The Subcommittee approved the expenditure of $5,448,068 Other Funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to implement or complete the following Oregon Youth Authority projects in the 2021-23 biennium:

- For the non-bondable costs of the Juvenile Justice Information System modernization project, $1,600,000.
- For replacement of the emergency generator at the MacLaren youth correctional facility, $1,750,000.
- For removal and replacement of the parole and probation office building on the campus of the Oak Creek youth correctional facility, $1,609,780.
- For the non-bondable costs of capital improvement projects at various OYA facilities statewide, $488,288.

The Subcommittee approved $574,510 General Fund on a one-time basis for the Oregon Youth Authority to supplement the payments to behavior rehabilitation service providers that provide sex offense treatment using Sex Offense Treatment Board (SOTB) certified providers. This funding is a stop-gap measure and will only be available during the 2021-23 biennium until Medicaid coverage for this service is established.

To reimburse counties for the cost of performing expunctions of juvenile records as required by SB 575 (2021), the Subcommittee approved $1,841,868 General Fund. This amount is an estimate based on a statewide average cost of $208.95 per expunction for an estimated 8,815 expunctions to be performed in the 2021-23 biennium. The ongoing costs related to expunction of juvenile records should be re-evaluated during current service level budget development for the 2023-25 biennium as data on the performance of this new requirement is made available.

The Subcommittee approved $801,378 General Fund for the Oregon Youth Authority to pay the cost of care for youth that was formerly paid for with juvenile justice system fees.

PRELIMINARY

The Subcommittee approved a reduction of $100 million General fund and an increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation in the same amount in order to use American Rescue Plan Act State Fiscal Recovery Funds received by the Department of Administrative Services and passed through to the Oregon Youth Authority for maintaining public safety services.

TRANSPORTATION

Department of Aviation

House Bill 2434 increases the aircraft fuel tax (AvGas tax) from 9 cents to 11 cents a gallon and increases the aircraft fuel tax for aircraft operated by turbine engines (jet fuel tax) from 1 cent to 3 cents per gallon. The increases fund the Department of Aviation's Aviation System Action Fund which funds two aviation infrastructure investment programs. The Critical Oregon Airport Relief (COAR) program receives 75% of these funds and the State-Owned Airport Reserve (SOAR) program receives 25%. The Subcommittee approved an increase in Other Funds expenditure limitation of $4,603,625 for the Department to spend the increased revenue.

Department of Transportation

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) administers grants on behalf of the Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs (ODVA) related to transportation services for veterans, primarily related to their health care appointments. The amount approved in ODVA's 2021-23 budget for this purpose and transferred to ODOT is $650,000 Lottery Funds. This is in addition to $300,000 in funding that was carried forward from authorized amounts for the 2019-21 biennium.

General Fund of $2 million is appropriated to ODOT on a one-time basis for graffiti and litter removal along state highways and interstates. The funding will be used in Region 1 (the Portland metro area), allowing ODOT to expand an existing contract and solicit additional service providers to remove graffiti on sound walls and traffic signs, as well as remove accumulated roadside litter and trash.

Additionally, $1.25 million General Fund was approved on a one-time basis for ODOT to support cultural resource assessments in areas where the agency is conducting wildfire-related tree and debris removal. The funding enables ODOT to coordinate with tribes, the State Historic Preservation Office, and others on surveys and assessments of cultural resources in the fire damaged areas.

PRELIMINARY

Other Funds expenditure limitation is increased by $4,057,570 million to spend $4 million of Lottery bond proceeds on construction of a pedestrian bridge in the City of Sherwood, and $57,570 on the cost of bond issuance. Lottery Funds expenditure limitation was increased by $328,752 for debt service.

Improvements to the Fanno Creek Trail by Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District will be supported by Lottery bond proceeds totaling $2 million Other Funds; cost of issuance related to the project is $145,358 Other Funds. These bonds will not be issued until the spring of 2023, so no debt service is associated with the project in this biennium.

The Subcommittee approved $298,451 Other Funds expenditure limitation for operational expenses of the State Towing Board established by SB 300 (2021). Two permanent positions are approved for this purpose, including an Operations and Policy Analyst 2 (0.50 FTE) and a Compliance Specialist 2 (0.50 FTE); both of these positions will be budgeted for a full 24 months in the 2023-25 biennium. The Towing Board will be

supported by fee revenue, and the Department may need to return to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means or the Emergency Board for additional expenditure limitation related to implementation of SB 300.

The Department of Administrative Services will transfer $124,349,960 of federal American Rescue Plan Act funds to ODOT to augment highway fund revenues negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The funds are designated for the following projects:

- $80 million for safety improvements to Oregon 213/82nd Avenue
- $32 million for Phase II costs related to the Newberg Dundee Bypass (OR-219 section)
- $5 million for the Hood River-White Salmon Interstate Bridge
- $3,349,960 for rehabilitation of the Lake County Railroad
- $4 million for the Clackamas County Sunrise Gateway Corridor Community Visioning Concept

Adjustments to 2019-21 Budgets

Public Defense Services Commission

For the 2019-21 biennium, the Subcommittee approved $92,721 Other Funds expenditure limitation for services and supplies for public defense costs due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The revenue source is from the Coronavirus Relief Fund received by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and transferred to the Public Defense Service Commission.

PRELIMINARY

Enrolled
Senate Bill 5530

Printed pursuant to Senate Interim Rule 213.28 by order of the President of the Senate in conformance with presession filing rules, indicating neither advocacy nor opposition on the part of the President (at the request of Oregon Department of Administrative Services)

CHAPTER .....

AN ACT

Relating to the financial administration of the Department of Land Conservation and Development; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. There are appropriated to the Department of Land Conservation and Development, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the following amounts, for the following purposes:

(1) Planning program ..... $ 16,036,785

(2) Grant programs ..... $ 5,503,199

SECTION 2. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $1,657,286 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by the Department of Land Conservation and Development.

SECTION 3. Notwithstanding any other law limiting expenditures, the amount of $6,666,190 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses from federal funds collected or received by the Department of Land Conservation and Development.

SECTION 4. This 2021 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2021 Act takes effect July 1, 2021.

Passed by Senate June 9, 2021

.....
Lori L. Brocker, Secretary of Senate

.....
Peter Courtney, President of Senate

Passed by House June 15, 2021

.....
Tina Kotek, Speaker of House

Received by Governor:

.....M.,....., 2021

Approved:

.....M.,....., 2021

.....
Kate Brown, Governor

Filed in Office of Secretary of State:

.....M.,....., 2021

.....
Shemia Fagan, Secretary of State

SB 5530 BUDGET REPORT and MEASURE SUMMARY

Joint Committee On Ways and Means

Prepared By: Linnea Wittekind, Department of Administrative Services
Reviewed By: Kim To, Legislative Fiscal Office

Department of Land Conservation and Development
2021-23

PRELIMINARY

Budget Summary*

	2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget[(1)]	2021 - 23 Current Service Level	2021-23 Committee Recommendation	Committee Change from 2019-21 Leg. Approved	
				$ Change	% Change
General Fund	$ 17,819,643	$ 14,981,191	$ 21,539,984	$ 3,720,341	20.9%
Other Funds Limited	$ 1,535,051	$ 1,657,286	$ 1,657,286	$ 122,235	8.0%
Federal Funds Limited	$ 6,949,434	$ 7,004,435	$ 6,666,190	$ (283,244)	-4.1%
Total	$ 26,304,128	$ 23,642,912	$ 29,863,460	$ 3,559,332	13.5%

Position Summary

Authorized Positions	61	56	65	4
Full-time Equivalent (FTE) positions	58.55	55.09	63.47	4.92

(1) Includes adjustments through January 2021

* Excludes Capital Construction expenditures

Summary of Revenue Changes

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) is supported with General Fund, Other Funds, and Federal Funds. General Fund is the primary revenue source and supports land use program activities and grants to local governments. Other Funds revenues are received from the Oregon Department of Transportation for transportation growth management work and from the Office of Emergency Management for hazard mitigation planning. Federal Funds are received from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for coastal zone management work and from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for floodplain management and other hazard mitigation planning.

PRELIMINARY

Summary of Natural Resources Subcommittee Action

DLCD's mission is to help communities and citizens plan for, protect, and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high quality of life. In partnership with citizens and local governments, DLCD fosters sustainable and vibrant communities and protects Oregon's natural resources legacy. DLCD is the administrative arm of the Land Conservation and Development Commission. DLCD staff assists the Commission in adopting standard land use goals, ensuring compliance of local land use plans with the goals, coordinating state and local planning, and managing the coastal zone program. Oregon's land use planning system is based on a set of 19 statewide goals expressing Oregon's policies on land use and related topics such as citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources.

The Subcommittee recommended a budget of $21,539,984 General Fund, $1,657,286 Other Funds expenditure limitation, and $6,666,190 Federal Funds expenditure limitation for the 2021-23 biennium. The total funds budget of $29,863,460 is a 13.5% increase from the 2019-21 legislatively approved budget and a 26.3% increase from the 2019-21 current service level budget.

Planning Program
The Planning Program is responsible for performing periodic local plan reviews, providing technical assistance, supporting the Land Conservation and Development Commission, overseeing coastal zone management, guiding transportation growth management, communicating landowner notifications, and all other planning activities, excluding grants.

The Subcommittee recommended a budget of $24,360,261 total funds and 65 positions (63.47 FTE) and includes the following packages:

Package 090, Analyst Adjustments. This package includes $475,000 General Fund and one limited duration position (1.00 FTE) for Equitable Rural Transportation Planning. This funding will be used to provide rural communities with data, mapping, outreach, and engagement best practices to equip and prepare these communities to participate in the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) process for state and federal pass through funding for pedestrian, bicycle, and transit projects. This investment is offset by reductions in services and supplies expenses by $218,231 General Fund in budgeted professional services, Department of Justice, travel, and office expenses.

Package 099, Microsoft 365 Consolidation. Microsoft 365 is being consolidated within the Office of the State Information Officer at the E5 level of service. This cost is built into the State Government Service Charge for every agency as a cost increase for the 21-23 biennium. This package makes a corresponding reduction to the agency base budget in an amount equivalent to what agencies should be paying in the current 2019-21 biennium for Microsoft 365 at the E3 level of service.

PRELIMINARY

Package 110, Housing Planning. This package increases the General Fund appropriation by $1,404,344 to continue funding for six positions (5.50 FTE) and advances the implementation of House Bill 2001 and House Bill 2003 (2019), both of which work to increase housing choice and supply for Oregonians in 56 urban areas. The positions would change from limited duration to permanent. With the funding in this package, grants and technical assistance for community planning and development code updates would be available to local government, including smaller communities and more rural areas.

Package 111, Climate Adaptation. This package includes $578,070 General Fund and reduces Federal Funds expenditure limitation by $326,742 to replace federal funding for the Climate Change Resilience Coordinator and also includes funding to complete a statewide climate change vulnerability assessment. Currently, the Climate Change Resilience Coordinator position is funded through a federal grant from NOAA. This funding is set to expire at the end of the 2019-21 biennium.

Package 112, Climate Mitigation. This package increases the General Fund appropriation by $231,100 and adds one limited duration position (0.88 FTE) to fund one Planner 3 position to develop rules relating to land use and transportation program development and implementation, as directed by the Governor's Executive Order 20-4, to meet Oregon's greenhouse gas reduction goals from the land use and transportation sector. This position will be focused on assisting local governments and metropolitan areas with equity-oriented scenario planning and administrative rule implementation. This work is in coordination with Every Mile Counts, the collaborative work plan developed by ODOT, the Department of Environmental Quality, the Department of Energy, and DLCD to identify and implement actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation and to bring Oregon closer to achieving the emission reduction goals.

Package 113, Wildfire Reduction. This package increases the General Fund appropriation by $328,253 and adds one permanent Planner 4 position (1.00 FTE) to work with the Oregon Department of Forestry and other affected agencies on wildfire mapping and land use recommendations. Funding will be used to identify updates to the statewide land use planning program and local comprehensive plans and zoning codes needed in order to incorporate wildfire risk maps and reductions strategies. Updates are anticipated to include provisions regarding sufficient defensible space, building codes, safe evacuation, and development considerations in areas of high wildfire risk.

Grant Program

The Grant Program provides General Fund grants to cities and counties to assist with comprehensive plan development, plan amendments, and periodic reviews. The Subcommittee approved a budget of $5,503,199 total funds. This program is entirely funded with General Fund and has no positions. The Subcommittee recommended the following packages:

Package 090, Analyst Adjustments. This package increases General Fund by $525,000 for grants to communities as part of the Equitable Rural Transportation Planning effort.

Package 110, Housing Planning. This package increases General Fund by $2,500,000. The funding will be used to offer grants and technical assistance for community planning and development code updates for local government, including smaller communities and more rural areas.

Package 112, Climate Mitigation. This package includes $768,900 General Fund to provide grants to cities and counties that need to amend their individual transportation system plans and land use plans (e.g. zoning maps, development standards, Comprehensive Plans and associated development codes) to achieve state greenhouse gas reduction targets.

PRELIMINARY

Summary of Performance Measure Action

See attached Legislatively Adopted 2021-23 Key Performance Measures form.

DETAIL OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS ACTION

Department of Land Conservation and Development
Linnea Wittekind - 971-900-9992

DESCRIPTION	GENERAL FUND	LOTTERY FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS LIMITED	OTHER FUNDS NONLIMITED	FEDERAL FUNDS LIMITED	FEDERAL FUNDS NONLIMITED	TOTAL ALL FUNDS	POS	FTE
2019-21 Legislatively Approved Budget at Jan. 2021*	$ 17,819,643	$ -	$ 1,535,051	$ -	$ 6,949,434	$ -	$ 26,304,128	61	58.55
2021-23 Current Service Level (CSL)*	$ 14,981,191	$ -	$ 1,657,286	$ -	$ 7,004,435	$ -	$ 23,642,912	56	55.09
SUBCOMMITTEE ADJUSTMENTS (from CSL)									
SCR 001 - Planning Program									
Package 090: Analyst Adjustment									
Personal Services	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	1	1.00
Services and Supplies	$ 256,769	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 256,769		
Package 099: Microsoft 365 Consolidation									
Services and Supplies	$ (33,643)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (11,503)	$ -	$ (45,146)		
Package 110: Housing Planning									
Personal Services	$ 1,336,572	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,336,572	6	5.50
Services and Supplies	$ 67,772	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 67,772		
Package 111: Clilmate Adaptation									
Personal Services	$ 315,747	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (314,419)	$ -	$ 1,328	0	0.00
Services and Supplies	$ 262,323	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (12,323)	$ -	$ 250,000		
Package 112: Climate Mitigation									
Personal Services	$ 184,176	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 184,176	1	0.88
Services and Supplies	$ 46,924	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 46,924		
Package 113: Wildfire Reduction									
Personal Services	$ 210,488	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 210,488	1	1.00
Services and Supplies	$ 117,765	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 117,765		
SCR 003 - Grant									
Package 090: Analyst Adjustments									
Special Payments -6995 LFO Analyst Adjustments	$ 525,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 525,000		
Package 110: Housing Planning									
Special Payments - 6015 Dist. To Cities & 6020 Dist. To Counties	$ 2,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500,000		
Package 112: Climate Mitigation									
Special Payments - 6015 Dist to Cities & 6020 Dist. To Counties	$ 768,900	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 768,900		
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	$ 6,558,793	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (338,245)	$ -	$ 6,220,548	9	8.38
SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION *	$ 21,539,984	$ -	$ 1,657,286	$ -	$ 6,666,190	$ -	$ 29,863,460	65	63.47
% Change from 2019-21 Leg Approved Budget	20.9%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	-4.1%	0.0%	13.5%	6.6%	8.4%
% Change from 2021-23 Current Service Level	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-4.8%	0.0%	26.3%	16.1%	15.2%

*Excludes Capital Construction Expenditures

PRELIMINARY

Legislatively Approved 2021 - 2023 Key Performance Measures

Published: 6/3/2021 1:50:41 PM

Agency: Land Conservation and Development Department

Mission Statement:

To help communities and citizens plan for, protect and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high quality of life. In partnership with citizens and local governments, we foster sustainable and vibrant communities and protect our natural resources legacy.

Legislatively Approved KPMs	Metrics	Agency Request	Last Reported Result	Target 2022	Target 2023
1. EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.		Approved	73%	75%	75%
2. HOUSING LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs.		Approved	80%	90%	90%
3. PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS - Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems.		Approved	80%	80%	80%
5. TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE - Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.		Approved	85%	90%	90%
6. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.		Approved	92%	92%	92%
9. URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.		Approved	52%	55%	55%
10. GRANT AWARDS - Percent of local grants awarded to local governments within two months after receiving application.		Approved	0%	100%	100%
11. CUSTOMER SERVICE - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.	Timeliness	Approved	80%	90%	90%
	Accuracy		79%	90%	90%
	Availability of Information		75%	90%	90%
	Overall		81%	90%	90%
	Helpfulness		82%	90%	90%
	Expertise		86%	90%	90%
12. BEST PRACTICES - Percent of total best practices met by the Board.		Approved	98%	100%	100%
13. FARM LAND - Percent of farm land zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning. Accounts for the conversion of EFU lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.		Approved	99.80%	99%	99%
14. FOREST LAND - Percent of forest land zoned for forest or mixed farm/forest use in 1987 that remains zoned for those uses. Accounts for the conversion of forest lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.		Approved	99.90%	99%	99%

PRELIMINARY

LFO Recommendation:

The Legislative Fiscal Office recommends the adoption of Key Performance Measures and targets as presented.

SubCommittee Action:

Approved LFO recommendation.

PRELIMINARY

Agency Summary

Agency Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD or department) is the state agency entrusted with carrying out the vision and legacy of Senate Bill 100. For almost half a century, this foundational legislation has contributed to the quality and character of the natural and built environment of Oregon. The department is responsible for assisting with implementation of Oregon's statewide land use program in communities in all parts of the state. The statewide land use program provides tools local governments can employ to comprehensively address climate change, equity issues, and long-term sustainability. DLCD provides assistance by creating partnerships with cities and counties, offering technical expertise, providing grant assistance, and partnering with state development agencies (Housing and Community Services, Transportation, and Business Oregon), natural resource agencies (Agriculture, Forestry, Water Resources, State Lands, Environmental Quality, and Fish and Wildlife), and other community members. The department is guided in policy development by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) whose seven members are appointed by the governor.

The department's goal is for communities to maintain comprehensive plans that reflect the unique landscape and local values of each area of the state. Comprehensive plans must protect coastal and other natural resources; conserve farm and forestlands; help safeguard people and property from natural hazards, and improve the well-being and prosperity of all residents, businesses, and communities. In accordance with statewide land use planning Goal 1, the department requires local governments to use a planning process that provides for meaningful involvement from the community in all phases of the planning process. This involvement is a hallmark of local comprehensive plans and of land use planning in Oregon.

DLCD's core functions include managing urban growth, conserving natural resource lands, providing sufficient housing for the people of the state, creating opportunities for economic growth, helping steward the state's climate adaptation, and creating more equitable communities. These core functions are carried out through application of the statewide planning goals in city and county comprehensive plans. Every city and county, as well as Metro, is required to adopt and maintain a comprehensive plan and zoning codes that are consistent with the 19 statewide land use planning goals. DLCD's regional and technical staff assist cities and counties in planning their lands and public facilities to support these goals.

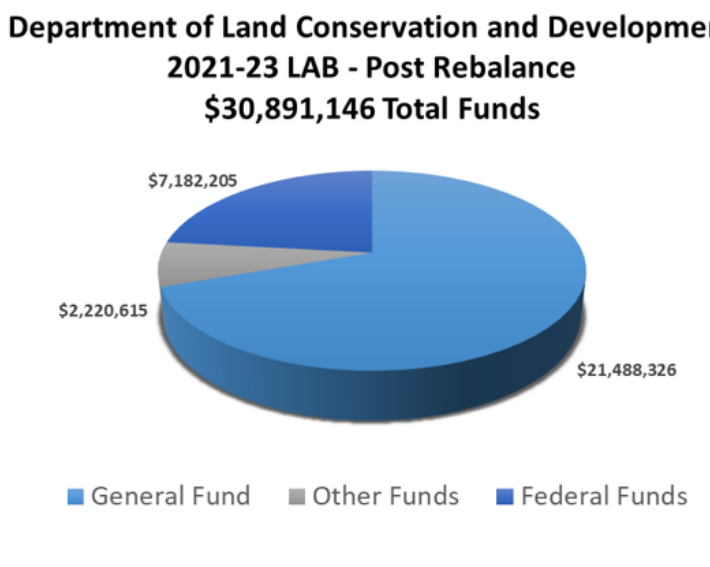
DLCD is funded through the General Fund, Federal Funds and Other Funds. Federal Funds come from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for administration of the National Flood insurance Program and from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for planning and management of the Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM). Other Funds, derived from federal transportation funds, primarily come through the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) for integrating land use and transportation planning. The department also collects a small amount of Other Funds revenue from miscellaneous receipts.

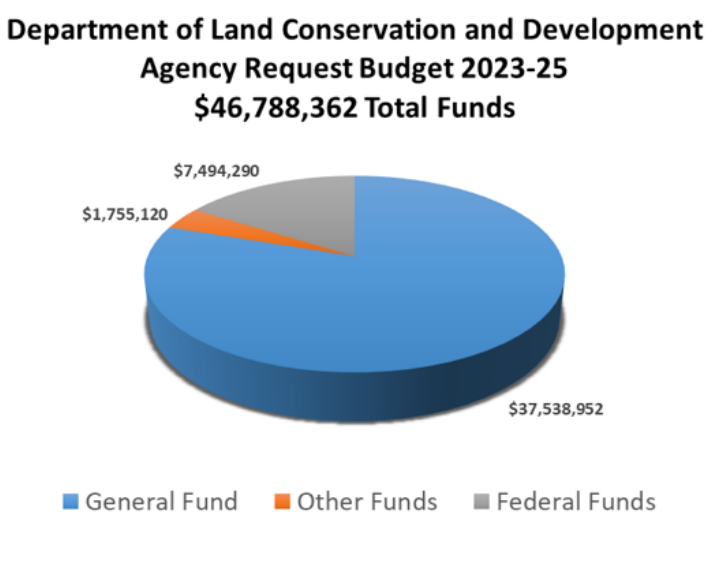
Agency Summary

BUDGET SUMMARY GRAPHICS

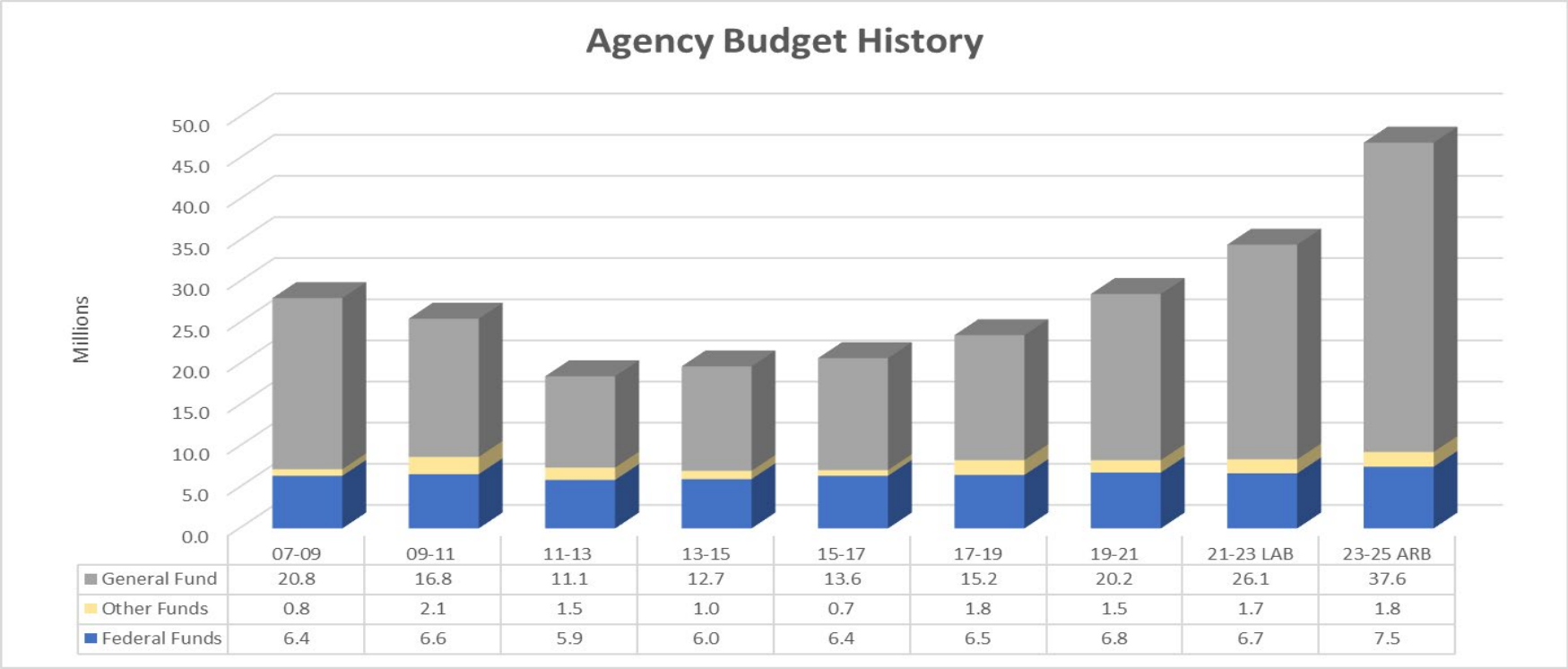
The agency's funds are appropriated into two Summary Cross References (SCRs): The Grants Program and the Planning Program. The budget for the Planning Program comprises approximately 67percent of the Department's budget, while the rest (33 percent) is passed through to local partners through the Grants Program.

DLCD 2021-23 Legislatively Adopted Budget / 2023-25 Agency Request Budget Comparison





Agency Summary



	07-09	09-11	11-13	13-15	15-17	17-19	19-21	21-23 LAB	23-25 ARB
General Fund	20.8	16.8	11.1	12.7	13.6	15.2	20.2	26.1	37.6
Other Funds	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8
Federal Funds	6.4	6.6	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.5

The agency's General Fund budget is only now beginning to recover from the Great Recession, revitalizing its technical and financial support of local partners.

MISSION STATEMENT AND STATUTORY AUTHORITY

As the steward of Oregon's visionary land use planning program, the department helps communities and citizens plan for, protect and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high quality of life for current and future generations. In partnership with citizens and local governments, we foster equitable, sustainable and climate-prepared communities that protect what Oregonians value, including our natural resources legacy.

Agency Summary

The LCDC and DLCD operate under the Oregon Revised Statutes and the Oregon Administrative Rules, including the statewide planning goals.

The program rests on a foundation of 19 statewide planning goals that are implemented through city and county comprehensive plans. The goals are broad statements of adopted state policy for local governments to use in developing comprehensive plans and land use ordinances. At the program's creation, LCDC and DLCD conducted an extensive public outreach effort. More than 100 public hearings and workshops were held, and more than 10,000 Oregonians participated. Originally developed in the 1970's, the goals, which are adopted by Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) and are mandatory, have been amended over time. Most of the goals are accompanied by guidelines that describe how a goal may be applied. Oregon's 19 planning goals state the following:

GOAL 1: CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT-To develop a public involvement program that ensures the opportunity for the public to be involved in all phases of the land use planning process.

GOAL 2: LAND USE PLANNING-To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions. Requires local governments to take into consideration social, economic, energy and environmental needs, and to keep plans up to date.

GOAL 3: AGRICULTURAL LANDS-To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

GOAL 4: FOREST LANDS-To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices that assure the continuous growing and harvesting of forest tree species as the leading use on forest land consistent with sound management of soil, air, water and fish and wildlife resources and to provide for recreational opportunities and agriculture.

GOAL 5: NATURAL RESOURCES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS, AND OPEN SPACES-To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces for current and future generations. Promote a healthy environment that contributes to Oregon's livability.

GOAL 6: AIR, WATER AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY -To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water and land resources of the state. Air quality maintenance plans should be based on state rules and include transportation and industrial facilities.

GOAL 7: AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL HAZARDS -To protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards.

GOAL 8: RECREATIONAL NEEDS -To satisfy the recreational needs of the residents of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

Agency Summary

GOAL 9: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT -To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare and prosperity of Oregon's residents. Base economic development plans on inventories of areas suitable for development.

GOAL 10: HOUSING -To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state. Requires local governments to inventory buildable land and housing needs within urban growth boundaries.

GOAL 11: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES -To plan and develop a timely, orderly, and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

GOAL 12: TRANSPORTATION -To provide and encourage a safe, convenient, and economical transportation system that considers all modes, including mass transit, air, water, rail, highway, bicycle, and pedestrian. Plans are required to consider the social consequences of local plan implementation and minimize adverse social, economic, and environmental impacts and costs, conserve energy, and meet the needs of the transportation disadvantaged.

GOAL 13: ENERGY CONSERVATION -To conserve energy.

GOAL 14: URBANIZATION -To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide to livable communities.

GOAL 15: WILLAMETTE RIVER GREENWAY -To protect, conserve, enhance and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway.

GOAL 16: ESTUARINE RESOURCES- To recognize and protect the unique environmental, economic, and social values of each estuary and associated wetlands; and to protect, maintain, and where appropriate develop and restore, the long-term environmental, economic, and social values, diversity and benefits of Oregon's estuaries.

GOAL 17: COASTAL SHORELANDS- To conserve, protect, and where appropriate, develop and restore, the resources and benefits of all coastal shore lands, recognizing their value for protection and maintenance of water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, water-dependent uses, economic resources and recreation and aesthetics. The management of these shore land areas shall be compatible with the characteristics of the adjacent coastal waters; and to reduce the hazard to human life and property, and the adverse effects upon water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, resulting from the use and enjoyment of Oregon’s coastal shore lands.

Agency Summary

GOAL 18: BEACHES AND DUNES- To conserve, protect, and where appropriate, develop and restore the resources and benefits of coastal beach and dune areas; and to reduce the hazard to human life and property from natural or man-induced actions associated with these areas.

GOAL 19: OCEAN RESOURCES -To conserve marine resources and ecological functions for the purpose of providing long-term ecological, economic, and social value and benefits to future generations.



Agency Summary

OREGON REVISED STATUTES

Chapter 92

ORS Chapter 92 regulates the division and sale of land. Property owners and local governments rely upon this statute and its definitions to carry out some aspects of the land use planning program.

Chapter 195

ORS Chapter 195 concerns the coordination of local governments and special districts in land use planning and providing urban services such as sewer and water. This chapter also addresses planning for urban reserves and annexation by cities and special districts. Chapter 195 also includes Measure 49, relating to compensation for certain land use regulations.

Chapter 196

ORS Chapter 196 contains the basic statutes for the state's ocean management program (for which the agency is responsible), wetlands planning, and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (for which the agency has some oversight responsibility).

Chapter 197 and 197A

ORS Chapters 197 and 197A contain the enabling statutes for LCDC, DLCD, and their advisory committees. They include the basic statutes describing the duties, powers, and responsibilities for the commission, the department and local government. They provide the overall direction for the state's land use planning system. ORS 197 and 197A also include land use laws that apply to a variety of planning circumstances such as planning for compact urban development, economic development, accommodating needed jobs and housing, and amending urban growth boundaries.

Chapter 215

ORS Chapter 215 identifies the land use planning responsibilities and authorities for counties. LCDC has interpretive, administrative, and implementing responsibilities over some aspects of this chapter. This chapter includes description and implementing rule for agricultural and forest land, designates permitted uses in rural and resource land areas, and defines county responsibilities for wildlife habitat conservation planning.

Chapter 227

ORS Chapter 227 identifies the land use planning responsibilities and authorities for cities. LCDC has interpretive, administrative, and implementing responsibilities over some aspects of this chapter.

Agency Summary

OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES: CHAPTER 660

Division 001: Procedural Rules ..... 660-001-0000 - 660-001-0410
Division 002: Delegation of Authority to Director ..... 660-002-0005 - 660-002-0020
Division 003: Procedure for Review and Approval of Compliance Acknowledgment Request ..... 660-003-0005 - 660-002-0050
Division 004: Interpretation of Goal 2 Exception Process ..... 660-004-0000 - 660-004-0040
Division 005: Interpretation of Goal 3 Agricultural Lands ..... Repealed and Replaced by Div 033
Division 006: Goal 4 Forest Lands ..... 660-006-0000 - 660-006-0060
Division 007: Metropolitan Housing ..... 660-007-0000 - 660-007-0060
Division 008: Interpretation of Goal 10 Housing ..... 660-008-0000 - 660-008-0040
Division 009: Industrial and Commercial Development ..... 660-009-0000 - 660-009-0025
Division 011: Public Facilities Planning ..... 660-011-0000 - 660-011-0065
Division 012: Transportation Planning ..... 660-012-0000 - 660-012-0070
Division 013: Airport Planning ..... 660-013-0010 - 660-013-0160
Division 014: Application of the Statewide Planning Goals to the Incorporation of New Cities and Urban Development on Rural Lands ..... 660-014-0000 - 660-014-0040
Division 015: Statewide Planning Goals and Guidelines ..... 660-015-0000 - 660-015-0010
Division 016: Requirements and Application Procedures for Complying with Statewide Goal 5 (Superseded by Div 023) ..... 660-016-0000 - 660-016-0030
Division 017: Classifying Oregon Estuaries ..... 660-017-0000 - 660-017-0030
Division 018: Plan and Land Use Regulation Amendment Review Rule ..... 660-018-0005 - 660-018-0150
Division 019: Periodic Review ..... Repealed and Replaced by Div 025
Division 020: Willamette River Greenway Plan ..... 660-020-0060 - 660-020-0065
Division 021: Urban Reserve Areas ..... 660-021-0000 - 660-021-0100
Division 022: Unincorporated Communities ..... 660-022-0000 - 660-022-0070
Division 023: Procedures and Requirements for Complying with Goal 5 ..... 660-023-0000 - 660-023-0250
Division 024: Urban Growth Management ..... 660-024-0000 – 660-024-0080)
Division 025: Periodic Review ..... 660-025-0010 - 660-025-0230
Division 030: Review and Approval of State Agency Coordination Programs ..... 660-030-0000 - 660-030-0095
Division 031: State Permit Compliance and Compatibility ..... 660-031-0005 - 660-031-0040
Division 033: Agricultural Land ..... 660-033-0010 - 660-033-0160
Division 034: State and Local Park Planning ..... 660-034-0000 - 660-034-0040

Agency Summary

Division 035: Federal Consistency ..... 660-035-0000 - 660-035-0080
Division 036: Ocean Planning ..... 660-036-0000 - 660-036-0010
Division 037: Goal 17 Water-Dependent Shore lands ..... 660-037-0010 - 660-037-0090
Division 038: Simplified Urban Growth Boundary Method ..... 660-038-0000 – 660-038-0210
Division 040: Certification or Copying Public Records 660-040-0005
Division 041: Measure 49 ..... 660-041-0000 - 660-41- 0530
Division 045: Citizen-Initiated Enforcement Orders ..... 660-045-0000 - 660-045-0180

Agency Summary

AGENCY STRATEGIC PLAN (2014-2022)

Strategic Goals and Objectives
The department's strategic goals and objectives are derived from its 2014-22 strategic plan, which was adopted in September 2014.

Mission To help communities and citizens plan for, protect and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high quality of life. In partnership with citizens and local governments, we foster sustainable and vibrant communities and protect our natural resources legacy.

Guiding Principles

- Provide a healthy environment.
- Sustain a prosperous economy.
- Ensure a desirable quality of life.
- Provide fairness and equity to all Oregonians.

Long-Term Strategic Goals

1. **Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources.**
   The farms, forests, ranches, and estuaries are protected by state's land use program. Despite structural changes in the economy of the state and the nation at large, farming and forestry continue to be significant contributors to Oregon's economic and employment base. Relative to other states, Oregon has done a far better job of conserving its farm and forest lands for agricultural and timber-related uses. The *U.S. Census of Agriculture* (2017) demonstrates that Oregon is conserving large and mid-sized farms at a much higher rate than the rest of the nation. Between 2009 and 2018 Oregon saw an increase in the number of mid-size farm operations and maintained the number of large-size farms in operation. This is in contrast to national trends which have seen declines in medium and large-scale farm operations. According to a 2016 U.S. Forest Service and Oregon Department of Forestry publication*, Farms, Forests & People, Land Use Change on Non-Federal Land in Oregon 1974-2014,* ninety-seven percent of all non-Federal land in Oregon that was in resource land use in 1974 remains in resource use. By keeping lands in active timber and agricultural production, Oregon's land use system has helped sustain traditional rural communities and their economies.

2. **Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities.**
   Oregon's land use planning systems serves to direct the majority of population growth into an equitable, efficient matter in urban areas. Urban growth management is a cornerstone of Oregon's land use planning program. Sprawl is expensive to serve. Public costs for roads, sewer

water, and other municipal services rise as development is spread out over an area. By encouraging efficient patterns of growth in Oregon, the state land use system saves state and local governments hundreds of millions of dollars every year.

3. **Engage the Public and Stakeholders in Oregon's Land Use Planning Program.**

Oregon's land use program is community-created and relies upon being context sensitive and community-informed. The first of the 19 Statewide Planning Goals is Goal 1: Citizen Involvement. This goal it is achieved through city and county comprehensive planning that requires citizen involvement. LCDC appoints a Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee, which makes recommendations to the department and LCDC for strategies to increase public involvement and awareness of land use decision making and benefits at all levels. The commission's Local Official Advisory Committee (LOAC) provides advice to the commission and department from a local government perspective with regard to statewide land use policy issues and agency priorities.

An objective within the department's Strategic Plan is to "Create new methods, including web-based tools, to make information available to local governments, citizens and stakeholders to be informed about, understand and more readily participate in all aspects of the department's mission." Staff recently updated guidance for *Putting the People in Planning* and provides program updates and information to interested parties, stakeholders, and self-selected citizen groups via GovDelivery email services.

4. **Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership to Support Local and Regional Problem Solving.**

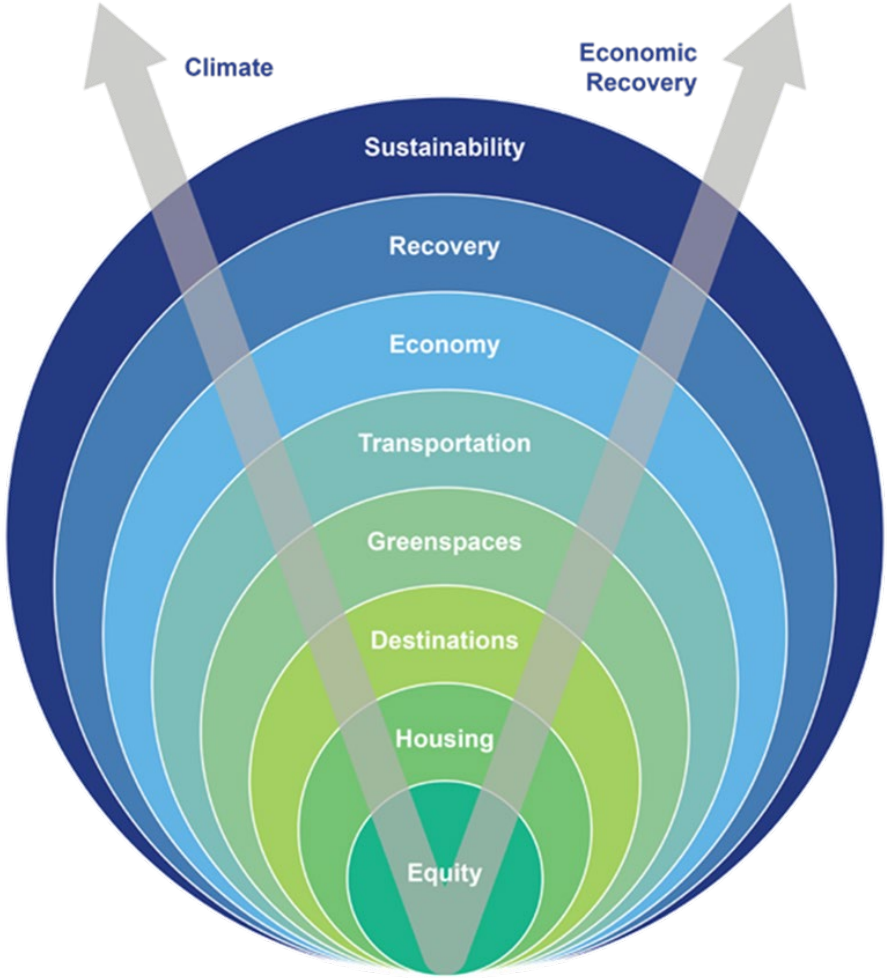
Many cities, counties and citizens depend on DLCD staff for expert information and technical advice regarding planning and development issues. DLCD provides information and advice in the form of consultation by field staff and through the development and distribution of guidance documents. DLCD's regional representatives (with field offices in Portland, Newport and Regional Solutions Center offices in Bend, Portland, Medford, Eugene, and Tillamook) and statewide planning specialists are the primary staff assigned to this work. The department's planning specialists provide technical assistance in the areas of equitable public involvement, economic development, housing, urban and rural planning, preserving historic resources, farm and forest resources, natural resources, transportation, climate adaptation, natural hazards and floodplains, coastal and ocean policy, estuary planning, coastal shores, coastal permits and local-state-federal coordination. To meet changing conditions, create new opportunities, adapt, and prepare, jurisdiction periodically review and update their local comprehensive plans. To help with the periodic review and update of local plans, DLCD provides grants and technical assistance to cities and counties engaged in the process. The department monitors amendments to local comprehensive plans for compliance with state law.

5. **Deliver Services that are Efficient, Outcome-Based and Professional.**
   DLCD collects data and prepares it for distribution to the public. This includes the agency's Biennial Report, development of an Agency Request Budget, Annual Performance Progress Report (with Key Performance Measures), Farm and Forest Land Development Report, Government-to-Government Report, Sustainability Report, Legislative Session Report for Local Governments and Interested Parties, and Environmental Justice Task Force Annual Report.

Agency Summary

CRITERIA FOR 2023-25 BUDGET DEVELOPMENT

DLCD is funded through the General Fund, Federal Funds, and Other Funds. Federal Funds come from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for administration of the National Flood insurance Program and from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for planning and management of the Coastal Zone Management Program (CZM). Other Funds are derived from federal transportation funds, and FEMA funds for hazards mitigation. These primarily come through the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), and the Office of Emergency Management (OEM). The department also collects a small amount of Other Funds revenue from miscellaneous receipts.



As Governor Brown has committed to diversity, equity, and inclusion, DLCD in its entirety is committed to identifying disparities based on race, ethnicity and disability; and addressing these issues through policy, program, and technical assistance. **Everything in our budget request reflects this commitment.**

With DEI always in mind, DLCD identifies biennial priorities that allow the Department to provide timely and necessary services to local government with respect to gubernatorial and legislative priorities.

Additionally, guidance from the Department's Strategic Plan (2014-2022) combines with Executive Branch leadership to provide a strong policy foundation for budget requests. Policy Option Packages, or POPs, are developed using these priorities.

In particular, we focused on:

1. Identifying ongoing needs within our programmatic work,
2. Filling gaps in our services, and;
3. The new or emerging needs of the state or local governments.

IT STRATEGIC PLAN

The Department does not have an IT Strategic Plan but intends to develop one during the next two to three years, under the leadership of a CIO, which is a position requested in the agency's 2023-25 Policy Option Packages. Specifically, the agency needs a plan to: fund and implement a GIS program with the capacity to respond to staff and external customers; to secure and maintain a modern grant administration program / platform, to update our data governance and data management system; and oversee our cybersecurity needs.

IT PROJECT PRIORITIZATION

Information Resources Creation, Maintenance, and Replacement

The Department relies heavily on technology to provide its employees the tools, data and information needed to efficiently do their work. With the continuing threat of cybersecurity attacks on state government, the department continues to devote an increasing amount of effort to ensure department resources are secure. However, due to limited resources, budget allocation to information technology continues to be less than one percent of the overall budget. As a result, the department continues to seek low-cost ways to improve its technical capacity through collaboration with the universities and other state agencies including Oregon's Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

Department operational objectives for 2023-25 will continue to be the development and maintenance of a fully functional information resources infrastructure and to manage the IT infrastructure through low-cost means, while maintaining consistency with the life cycle, security, and access-management standards of the Enterprise Information Services. The department will continue to maintain existing tools built to assist local jurisdictions in the submission of data and information to the department as required by law. The department will also continue to create GIS data to assist all levels of government in planning activities.

Major Information Technology Projects $1,000,000+

The department has no major technology projects planned for the 2023-25 biennium.

Information Technology Projects $150,000+

The department has no information technology projects $150,000+.

AGENCY PROCESS IMPROVEMENT EFFORTS

Communications and Information Delivery
The department continues to advance its communications and information delivery processes building on a comprehensive web site overhaul. Information delivery was focused on the public and stakeholder needs to ensure the most desired and sought-after products are available and accessible by all users. To increase DLCD's engagement with the public, interested parties, stakeholders, and partner agencies, a GovDelivery subscription service was deployed and is used by all agency divisions. This product allows the agency to tailor content to people who have subscribed to specific areas of interest. These topics align with the user priorities identified during the web site overhaul project. DLCD is also participating with the DAS Open Data project for online access to all available information. Finally, the department invested in new audio, video, and live streaming infrastructure in order to improve information delivery and accessibility for the Land Conservation and Development Commission meetings, as well as other large meetings and events hosted by the department.

Local Jurisdiction Planning Support
DLCD's online tools and applications were created to provide local jurisdictions the ability to interact with the agency through the transfer of information via digital operations versus traditional paper and manual-entry formats. These products have also laid the foundation for the delivery of information to local jurisdictions to support their planning needs. These applications provide the mechanism for ingesting data and information from partner agencies that the public, planners, and academics across the state can use for planning and research purposes. The department maintains, enhances, and delivers these systems to the public through a proactive effort. DLCD must continue to build information management, innovative tools and applications, databases, and GIS analysis - including with a focus on data equity - into its core program delivery.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Assessment and Racial Equity Plan
DLCD is conducting its first Diversity, Equity and Inclusion DEI Assessment and Racial Equity Plan. According to the department's DEI Work Plan, this assessment and plan will guide internal and external service delivery to ensure a more responsive and equitable Oregon. The Racial Equity Plan will focus on near term actions the agency can take to support more equitable and inclusive communities throughout the state.

Summary of 2023-25 Biennium Budget

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of | **Agency Request Budget**
Land Conservation & Development, Dept of | **Cross Reference Number: 66000-000-00-00-00000**
2023-25 Biennium

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	68	66.35	33,719,201	25,446,798	-	1,654,793	6,617,610	-	-
2021-23 Emergency Boards	-	-	936,608	667,660	-	138,552	130,396	-	-
2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	**68**	**66.35**	**34,655,809**	**26,114,458**	**-**	**1,793,345**	6,748,006	**-**	**-**
2023-25 Base Budget Adjustments									
Net Cost of Position Actions									
Administrative Biennialized E-Board, Phase-Out	(4)	(3.76)	(540,083)	(626,461)	-	(56,161)	142,539	-	-
Estimated Cost of Merit Increase			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Debt Service Adjustment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Nonlimited Adjustment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Construction			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal 2023-25 Base Budget	**64**	**62.59**	**34,115,726**	**25,487,997**	**-**	**1,737,184**	6,890,545	**-**	**-**
Essential Packages									
010 - Non-PICS Pers Svc/Vacancy Factor									
Vacancy Factor (Increase)/Decrease	-	-	(213,958)	(171,909)	-	(14,085)	(27,964)	-	-
Non-PICS Personal Service Increase/(Decrease)	-	-	45,249	60,379	-	(1,643)	(13,487)	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**(168,709)**	**(111,530)**	**-**	**(15,728)**	(41,451)	**-**	**-**
020 - Phase In / Out Pgm & One-time Cost									
021 - Phase-in	-	-	36,405	36,405	-	-	-	-	-
022 - Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs	-	-	(7,830,135)	(7,830,135)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**(7,793,730)**	**(7,793,730)**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
030 - Inflation & Price List Adjustments									
Cost of Goods & Services Increase/(Decrease)	-	-	668,976	415,559	-	33,664	219,753	-	-
State Gov"t & Services Charges Increase/(Decrease)			161,203	130,252	-	-	30,951	-	-

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**830,179**	**545,811**	**-**	**33,664**	250,704	**-**	**-**
040 - Mandated Caseload									
040 - Mandated Caseload	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050 - Fundshifts and Revenue Reductions									
050 - Fundshifts	-	-	-	(346,549)	-	-	346,549	-	-
060 - Technical Adjustments									
060 - Technical Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal: 2023-25 Current Service Level	**64**	**62.59**	**26,983,466**	**17,781,999**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,446,347	**-**	**-**

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
2023-25 Biennium

Agency Request Budget
Cross Reference Number: 66000-000-00-00-00000

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
Subtotal: 2023-25 Current Service Level	**64**	**62.59**	**26,983,466**	**17,781,999**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,446,347	**-**	**-**
070 - Revenue Reductions/Shortfall									
070 - Revenue Shortfalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modified 2023-25 Current Service Level	**64**	**62.59**	**26,983,466**	**17,781,999**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,446,347	**-**	**-**
080 - E-Boards									
081 - June 2022 Emergency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Emergency Board Packages	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
Policy Packages									
201 - Equitable Community Engagement	2	1.76	1,135,251	1,135,251	-	-	-	-	-
202 - Wildfire Adapted Communities	3	2.64	611,084	611,084	-	-	-	-	-
203 - Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	7	6.02	11,973,517	11,973,517	-	-	-	-	-
204 - Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance	3	2.64	3,574,423	3,574,423	-	-	-	-	-
205 - Rural Transportation Equity	1	1.00	810,887	810,887	-	-	-	-	-
206 - Habitat Projects Coordinator	1	0.88	238,409	-	-	-	238,409	-	-
207 - Industrial Lands Readiness	1	0.88	719,208	719,208	-	-	-	-	-
208 - Offshore Wind	1	0.88	254,208	254,208	-	-	-	-	-
209 - Floodplain and Recovery Planner	1	0.88	196,220	39,354	-	-	156,866	-	-
210 - CIO Position Request	1	0.88	290,286	290,286	-	-	-	-	-
211 - Technical Corrections	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212 - Climate Adaptation Coordinator	-	-	1,403	348,735	-	-	(347,332)	-	-
Subtotal Policy Packages	**21**	**18.79**	**19,804,896**	**19,756,953**	**-**	**-**	47,943	**-**	**-**
Total 2023-25 Agency Request Budget	**85**	**81.38**	**46,788,362**	**37,538,952**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,494,290	**-**	**-**

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
Percentage Change From 2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	25.00%	22.65%	35.01%	43.75%	-	-2.13%	11.06%	-	-
Percentage Change From 2023-25 Current Service Level	32.81%	30.02%	73.40%	111.11%	-	-	0.64%	-	-

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	68	66.35	26,216,002	17,943,599	-	1,654,793	6,617,610	-	-
2021-23 Emergency Boards	-	-	936,608	667,660	-	138,552	130,396	-	-
2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	**68**	**66.35**	**27,152,610**	**18,611,259**	**-**	**1,793,345**	6,748,006	**-**	**-**
2023-25 Base Budget Adjustments									
Net Cost of Position Actions									
Administrative Biennialized E-Board, Phase-Out	(4)	(3.76)	(540,083)	(626,461)	-	(56,161)	142,539	-	-
Estimated Cost of Merit Increase			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Debt Service Adjustment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Nonlimited Adjustment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Construction			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal 2023-25 Base Budget	**64**	**62.59**	**26,612,527**	**17,984,798**	**-**	**1,737,184**	6,890,545	**-**	**-**
Essential Packages									
010 - Non-PICS Pers Svc/Vacancy Factor									
Vacancy Factor (Increase)/Decrease	-	-	(213,958)	(171,909)	-	(14,085)	(27,964)	-	-
Non-PICS Personal Service Increase/(Decrease)	-	-	45,249	60,379	-	(1,643)	(13,487)	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**(168,709)**	**(111,530)**	**-**	**(15,728)**	(41,451)	**-**	**-**
020 - Phase In / Out Pgm & One-time Cost									
021 - Phase-in	-	-	36,405	36,405	-	-	-	-	-
022 - Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs	-	-	(2,036,235)	(2,036,235)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**(1,999,830)**	**(1,999,830)**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
030 - Inflation & Price List Adjustments									
Cost of Goods & Services Increase/(Decrease)	-	-	597,186	343,769	-	33,664	219,753	-	-
State Gov"t & Services Charges Increase/(Decrease)			161,203	130,252	-	-	30,951	-	-

Description	*Positions*	*Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)*	*ALL FUNDS*	*General Fund*	*Lottery Funds*	*Other Funds*	*Federal Funds*	*Nonlimited Other Funds*	*Nonlimited Federal Funds*
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**758,389**	**474,021**	**-**	**33,664**	250,704	**-**	**-**
040 - Mandated Caseload									
040 - Mandated Caseload	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050 - Fundshifts and Revenue Reductions									
050 - Fundshifts	-	-	-	(346,549)	-	-	346,549	-	-
060 - Technical Adjustments									
060 - Technical Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal: 2023-25 Current Service Level	**64**	**62.59**	**25,202,377**	**16,000,910**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,446,347	**-**	**-**

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Planning Program
2023-25 Biennium

Agency Request Budget
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
Subtotal: 2023-25 Current Service Level	**64**	**62.59**	**25,202,377**	**16,000,910**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,446,347	**-**	**-**
070 - Revenue Reductions/Shortfall									
070 - Revenue Shortfalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modified 2023-25 Current Service Level	**64**	**62.59**	**25,202,377**	**16,000,910**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,446,347	**-**	**-**
080 - E-Boards									
081 - June 2022 Emergency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Emergency Board Packages	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**
Policy Packages									
201 - Equitable Community Engagement	2	1.76	1,135,251	1,135,251	-	-	-	-	-
202 - Wildfire Adapted Communities	3	2.64	611,084	611,084	-	-	-	-	-
203 - Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	7	6.02	1,973,517	1,973,517	-	-	-	-	-
204 - Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance	3	2.64	1,074,423	1,074,423	-	-	-	-	-
205 - Rural Transportation Equity	1	1.00	285,887	285,887	-	-	-	-	-
206 - Habitat Projects Coordinator	1	0.88	238,409	-	-	-	238,409	-	-
207 - Industrial Lands Readiness	1	0.88	219,208	219,208	-	-	-	-	-
208 - Offshore Wind	1	0.88	254,208	254,208	-	-	-	-	-
209 - Floodplain and Recovery Planner	1	0.88	196,220	39,354	-	-	156,866	-	-
210 - CIO Position Request	1	0.88	290,286	290,286	-	-	-	-	-
211 - Technical Corrections	-	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212 - Climate Adaptation Coordinator	-	-	1,403	348,735	-	-	(347,332)	-	-
Subtotal Policy Packages	**21**	**18.79**	**6,279,896**	**6,231,953**	**-**	**-**	47,943	**-**	**-**
Total 2023-25 Agency Request Budget	**85**	**81.38**	**31,482,273**	**22,232,863**	**-**	**1,755,120**	7,494,290	**-**	**-**

Description	*Positions*	*Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)*	*ALL FUNDS*	*General Fund*	*Lottery Funds*	*Other Funds*	*Federal Funds*	*Nonlimited Other Funds*	*Nonlimited Federal Funds*
Percentage Change From 2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	25.00%	22.65%	15.95%	19.46%	-	-2.13%	11.06%	-	-
Percentage Change From 2023-25 Current Service Level	32.81%	30.02%	24.92%	38.95%	-	-	0.64%	-	-

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Agency Request Budget**
Grant **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**
2023-25 Biennium

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	-	-	7,503,199	7,503,199	-	-	-	-	-
2021-23 Emergency Boards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	**-**	**-**	**7,503,199**	**7,503,199**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2023-25 Base Budget Adjustments									
Net Cost of Position Actions									
Administrative Biennialized E-Board, Phase-Out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated Cost of Merit Increase			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Debt Service Adjustment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Base Nonlimited Adjustment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Construction			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal 2023-25 Base Budget	**-**	**-**	**7,503,199**	**7,503,199**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
020 - Phase In / Out Pgm & One-time Cost									
021 - Phase-in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
022 - Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs	-	-	(5,793,900)	(5,793,900)	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**(5,793,900)**	**(5,793,900)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
030 - Inflation & Price List Adjustments									
Cost of Goods & Services Increase/(Decrease)	-	-	71,790	71,790	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**-**	**-**	**71,790**	**71,790**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
040 - Mandated Caseload									
040 - Mandated Caseload	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050 - Fundshifts and Revenue Reductions									
050 - Fundshifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060 - Technical Adjustments									

Description	*Positions*	*Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)*	*ALL FUNDS*	*General Fund*	*Lottery Funds*	*Other Funds*	*Federal Funds*	*Nonlimited Other Funds*	*Nonlimited Federal Funds*
060 - Technical Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal: 2023-25 Current Service Level	**-**	**-**	**1,781,089**	**1,781,089**	**-**	**-**	-	**-**	**-**

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Grant
2023-25 Biennium

Agency Request Budget
Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
Subtotal: 2023-25 Current Service Level	**-**	**-**	**1,781,089**	**1,781,089**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
070 - Revenue Reductions/Shortfall									
070 - Revenue Shortfalls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Modified 2023-25 Current Service Level	**-**	**-**	**1,781,089**	**1,781,089**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
080 - E-Boards									
081 - June 2022 Emergency Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Emergency Board Packages	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Policy Packages									
201 - Equitable Community Engagement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202 - Wildfire Adapted Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
203 - Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
204 - Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-
205 - Rural Transportation Equity	-	-	525,000	525,000	-	-	-	-	-
206 - Habitat Projects Coordinator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
207 - Industrial Lands Readiness	-	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-
208 - Offshore Wind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209 - Floodplain and Recovery Planner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210 - CIO Position Request	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
211 - Technical Corrections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212 - Climate Adaptation Coordinator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Policy Packages	**-**	**-**	**13,525,000**	**13,525,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total 2023-25 Agency Request Budget	**-**	**-**	**15,306,089**	**15,306,089**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Grant
2023-25 Biennium

Agency Request Budget
Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000

Description	Positions	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	ALL FUNDS	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds
Percentage Change From 2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	-	-	103.99%	103.99%	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage Change From 2023-25 Current Service Level	-	-	759.37%	759.37%	-	-	-	-	-

Agency Summary

Policy Option Package Budget Requests for 2023-25

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
201	Equitable Community Engagement	2	1.76	PF HRA 1 PF OPA 4	$ 403,607	731,644	-	1,135,251			**1,135,251**
202	Wildfire Adapted Communities	3	2.64	LD Planner 4 PF AS2 * PF Planner 3	$ 563,612	47,472	-	611,084			**611,084**
203	Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	7	6.02	Two-PF Planner 2s PF Planner 3 * PF Planner 4 PF Accounting Tech 2 PF Program Analyst 3 PF PCS 3	$ 1,368,592	604,925	10,000,000	11,973,517			**11,973,517**
204	Regional Housing Needs Analysis and Housing Technical Assistance	3	2.64	PF Planner 4 PF Planner 3 PF Operation & Policy Analyst 3	$ 626,952	447,471	2,500,000	3,574,423			**3,574,423**
205	Rural Transportation Equity	1	1	PF Planner 4 *	$ 272,781	13,106	525,000	810,887			**810,887**
206	Habitat Projects Coordinator	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 202,585	35,824				238,409	**238,409**
207	Industrial Lands Readiness	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 203,384	15,824	500,000	719,208			**719,208**
208	Offshore Wind	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 203,384	50,824	-	254,208			**254,208**
209	Floodplain and Recovery Planner	1	0.88	PF Planner 2	$ 180,396	15,824	-	39,354	-	156,866	**196,220**
210	CIO Position Request	1	0.88	PF Info Tech Mgr 2 (PEM - E)	$ 269,462	20,824	-	290,286			**290,286**
211	Technical Corrections		0.33	Multiple adj. - no net cost	$ 77,941	(77,941)	-	-	-	-	-
212	Climate Adaptation Coordinator			No new position - funding only	$ 335,629	13,106	-	348,735	-	(347,332)	**1,403**
	Totals	**21**	**18.79**		**$ 4,708,325**	**1,918,903**	**13,525,000**	**19,756,953**	**-**	**47,943**	**19,804,896**

NOTE: PF=Permanent Full-Time. Asterisk indicates conversion from LD to Perm.

Agency Summary

PROGRAM PRIORITIZATION for 2023-2025

Program Prioritization for 2023-25

Agency Name: Department of Land Conservation and Development

2023-25 Biennium — **Agency Number: 66000**

Agencywide at Agency Request Budget

Program/Division Priorities for 2023-25 Biennium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		**Agency Initials**	**Program or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**Identify Key Performance Measure(s)**	**Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code**	**GF**	**LF**	**OF**	**NL-OF**	**FF**	**NL-FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	**New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)**	**Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)**	**Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)**	**Legal Citation**	**Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)**	**Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request**
Agcy	**Prgm / Div**																				
1	0	DLCD	660-60:Admin	Planning and Administration	660-01 through 660-12	6	7,999,014		47,219		931,885		$ 8,978,118	22	21.36	N	Y		ORS Chapter 197 and 215.503		The budget requests with targeted support for administration include POPs 201,211, and 212.
1	1	DLCD	660-62: CSD	Community Services Division	660-01 through 660-12	6	7,371,599				61,416		$ 7,433,015	24	22.72	Y	Y		197.274, 197.319 et seq, 197.610 et seq., 197.626 et seq., 197.652 et seq., 197.717		POP requests for the Community Services division focus on Housing (POP 204) and Industrial Lands Readiness (POP 207)
1	1	DLCD	660-61: PSD	Planning Services Division	660-01 through 660-12	6	6,049,772		1,707,901		801,318		$ 8,558,991	25	23.54	Y	Y		44 CFR 60.25; ORS Chapters 195, 197, 215 and 227		Funding requests included for Planning Services Division work include POP 202 (Wildfire), POP 203 (Climate), POP 205 (Transportation), and POP 209 (Floodplain planner)
1	1	DLCD	660-63: OCSD	Ocean and Coastal Services Division	660-01 through 660-12	6	812,479				5,699,669		$ 6,512,148	14	13.76	Y	Y		ORS Chapter 197, 215 and 227, 196.405 to 196.485, 15 CFR Parts 923 and 930; 16 USC Sec 1451 et seq. & Contractual agreements with federal government	States choosing to participate in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) program are required to submit grant applications annually.	Policy Option Packages 208, 206 and 212 represent requests for Ocean and Coastal Services. POP 208 requests only position authority and FF limitation; though POPs 206 and 212 are requesting State General Funds.
1	1	DLCD	003-02 GRANTS	General Fund Grants	660-01 through 660-12	6	15,306,089						$15,306,089	0	0.00	Y	Y		ORS Chapter 197 and 197A		Funding requests in ARB focus on Climate (POP 203), Housing (POP 204), Transportation (POP 205) and Industrial Lands (POP 207). Total of new grant funding requests: $13,525,000
							37,538,953	-	1,755,120	-	7,494,288	-	$46,788,361	85	81.38						

7. Primary Purpose Program/Activity Exists

1 Civil Justice
2 Community Development
3 Consumer Protection
4 Administrative Function
5 Criminal Justice
6 Economic Development
7 Education & Skill Development
8 Emergency Services
9 Environmental Protection
10 Public Health
11 Recreation, Heritage, or Cultural
12 Social Support

19. Legal Requirement Code

C Constitutional
D Debt Service
FM Federal - Mandatory
FO Federal - Optional (once you choose to participate, certain requirements exist)
S Statutory

Within each Program/Division area, prioritize each Budget Program Unit (Acti by detail budget level in ORBITS

Agency Summary

Program Prioritization for 2023-25

Agency Name: Department of Land Conservation and Development

2023-25 Biennium **Agency Number: 66000**

Planning Program at Agency Request Budget

DLCD Planning Program Priorities for 2023-25 Biennium

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		**Agency Initials**	**Program or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**Identify Key Performance Measure(s)**	**Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code**	**GF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	**New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)**	**Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)**	**Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)**	**Legal Citation**	**Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)**	**Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request**
Agcy	**Prgm/ Div**																	
	0	DLCD	660-60:Admin	Administration	660-01 through 660-12	6	7,999,014	47,219	931,885	$ 8,978,118	22	21.36	N	Y		ORS Chapter 197 and 215.503		The budget requests with targeted support for administration include POPs 201,211, and 212.
1	1	DLCD	660-62: CSD	Community Services Division	660-01 through 660-12	6	7,371,599		61,416	$ 7,433,015	24	22.72	Y	Y		197.274, 197.319 et seq, 197.610 et seq., 197.626 et seq., 197.652 et seq., 197.717		POP requests for the Community Services division focus on Housing (POP 204) and Industrial Lands Readiness (POP 207)
1	1	DLCD	660-61: PSD	Planning Services Division	660-01 through 660-12	6	6,049,772	1,707,901	801,318	$ 8,558,991	25	23.51	Y	Y		44 CFR 60.25; ORS Chapters 195, 197, 215 and 227		Funding requests included for Planning Services Division work include POP 202 (Wildfire), POP 203 (Climate), POP 205 (Transportation), and POP 209 (Floodplain planner)
1	1	DLCD	660-63: OCSD	Ocean and Coastal Services Division	660-01 through 660-12	6	812,479		5,699,669	$ 6,512,148	14	13.76	Y	Y		ORS Chapter 197, 215 and 227, 196.405 to 196.485, 15 CFR Parts 923 and 930; 16 USC Sec 1451 et seq. & Contractual agreements with federal government	States choosing to participate in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) program are required to submit grant applications annually.	Policy Option Packages 208, 206 and 212 represent requests for Ocean and Coastal Services. POP 208 requests only position authority and FF limitation; though POPs 206 and 212 are requesting State General Funds.
										$ -								Funding requests in ARB focus on Climate (POP 203), Housing (POP 204), Transportation (POP 205) and Industrial Lands (POP 207). Total of new grant funding requests: $13,525,000
							22,232,864	1,755,120	7,494,288	$ 31,482,272	85	81.35						

7. Primary Purpose Program/Activity Exists

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Within each Program/Division area, prioritize each Budget Program Unit (Acti by detail budget level in ORBITS

19. Legal Requirement Code

C Constitutional
D Debt Service
FM Federal - Mandatory
FO Federal - Optional (once you choose to participate, certain requirements exist)
S Statutory

Agency Summary

Program Prioritization for 2023-25

Agency Name: Department of Land Conservation and Development																		
2023-25 Biennium												**Agency Number: 66000**						
Grants Program at Agency Request																		
DLCD Grants Program Priorities for 2023-25 Biennium																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Priority (ranked with highest priority first)		**Agency Initials**	**Program or Activity Initials**	**Program Unit/Activity Description**	**Identify Key Performance Measure(s)**	**Primary Purpose Program-Activity Code**	**GF**	**OF**	**FF**	**TOTAL FUNDS**	**Pos.**	**FTE**	**New or Enhanced Program (Y/N)**	**Included as Reduction Option (Y/N)**	**Legal Req. Code (C, D, FM, FO, S)**	**Legal Citation**	**Explain What is Mandatory (for C, FM, and FO Only)**	**Comments on Proposed Changes to CSL included in Agency Request**
Agcy	**Prgm/ Div**																	
1	1	DLCD	003-02 GRANTS	General Fund Grants	660-01 through 660-12	6	15,306,089			$15,306,089	0	0.00	Y	Y	S	ORS Chapter 197 & 197A		DLCD has put forward four POP Requests that include GF Grant components. POP 203 (Climate) includes a request for $10,000,000 in Grants; POP 204 (Housing) requests $2,500,000 of ongoing funding, POP 205 (Transportation) requests $525,000 in grant funding; and POP 207 (Industrial Lands) has a request for $500,000
										$ -								
										$ -								
										$ -								
										$ -								
							15,306,089	-	-	$15,306,089	0	0.00						

7. Primary Purpose Program/Activity Exi

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Within each Program/Division area, prioritize each Budget Program Unit by detail budget level in ORBITS

19. Legal Requirement Code

- C Constitutional
- D Debt Service
- FM Federal - Mandatory
- FO Federal - Optional (once you choose to participate, certain requirements exist)
- S Statutory

REDUCTION OPTIONS

Reduction Options

The department has established the following criteria in developing its 2023-25 budget and in addressing possible legislative reductions to the program. The reduction criteria reflect the department's commitment to continue work on the agency's core mission, goals and strategic initiatives, even if funding is reduced.

Criteria for developing 2023-25 Proposed Reduction Plan

1. In line with Governor and Legislative direction on climate, equity, hazards relating to wildfire and modernizing housing policy, DLCD has organized its proposed reduction plan to protect these and associated direct services to local governments and their residents.

2. Reserve capacity to assist local governments to update their housing plans in response to House Bills 2001 and 2003 (2019) and to support compliance with newly established Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities rules.

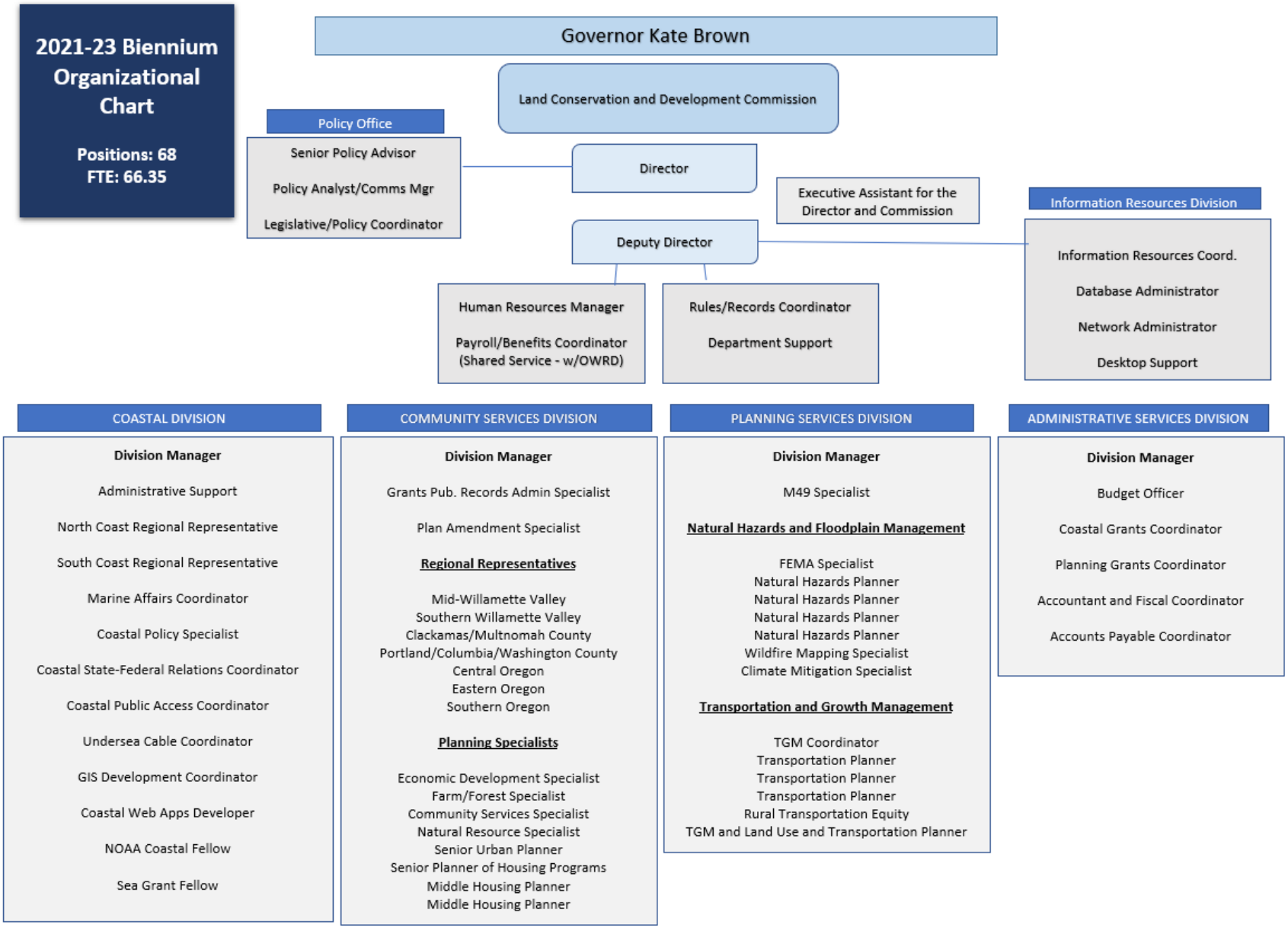
3. Maintain critical capacity to support the work of the Commission, and resolve major land use issues (economic development planning, natural hazards mitigation planning, climate change, housing planning, coastal community resiliency planning, sage grouse conservation coordination, and transportation planning)

4. Maintain appropriate controls in the Agency's central operations, minimize impacts on field staff, regional representatives, and retain capacity to provide direct technical assistance to communities.

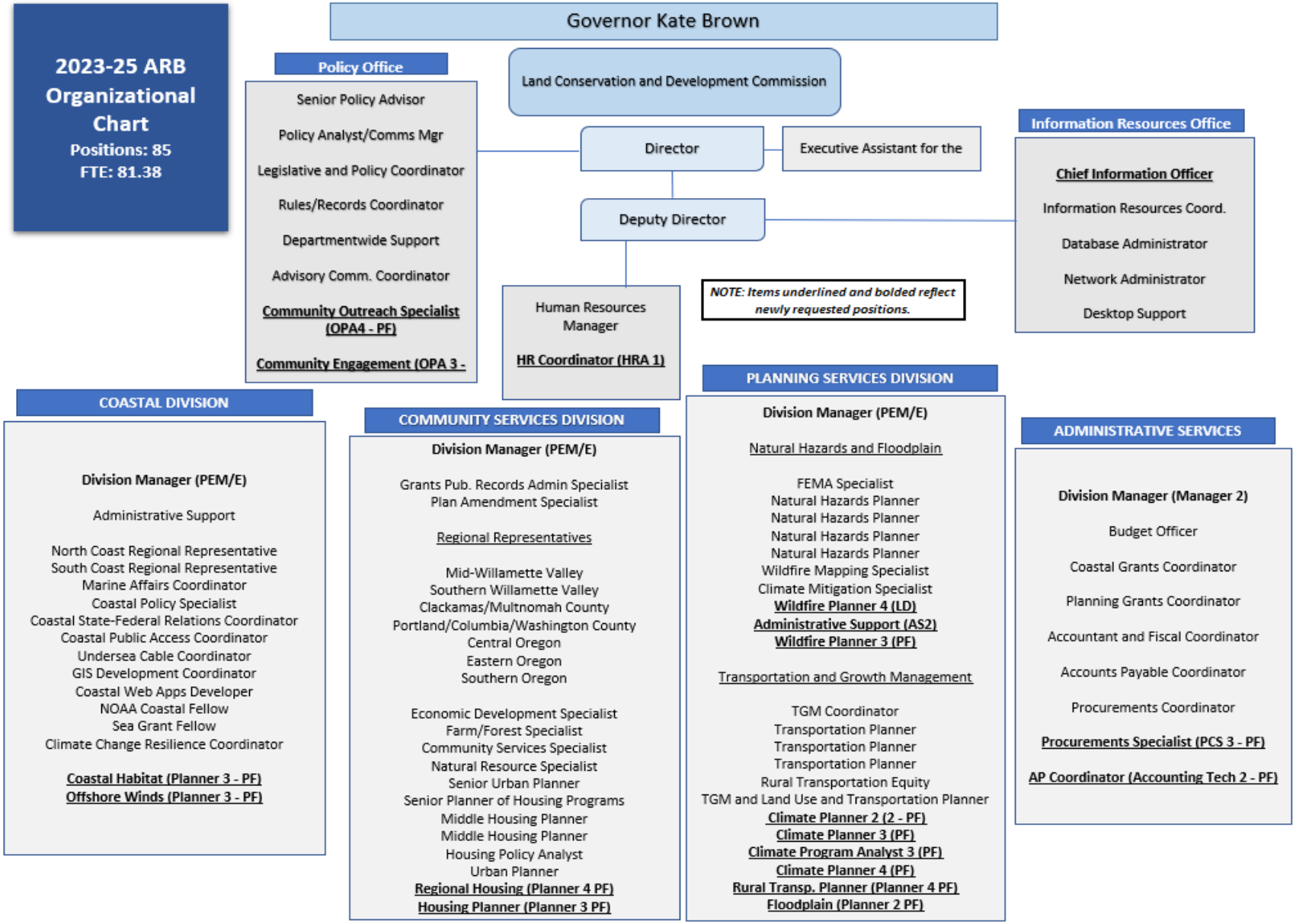
Agency Summary

Activity or Program	Description of Reduction	Amount and Fund Type	Rank and Justification
Justification (which program or activity will not be undertaken)	Describe the effects of this reduction. Include positions and FTE in 2023-25 and 2025-27.	(GF,LF,OF,FF. Identify Revenue Source for OF, FF)	(Rank the activities or programs not undertaken in order of lowest cost for benefit obtained)
General Fund			
Planning Program	Services and supplies would also be reduced substantially with 5% cuts to DOJ fees, and 10% cuts to Travel, Office Supplies, and Training.	$137,336 GF	1
Grants Program	This is a reduction to the Technical Assistance grant program which provides planning assistance to local governments. This cut would mean that eight grant applicants would not receive funding.	$303,899 GF	2
Planning Program	These reductions would retain vacancy savings for current vacancies, with the potential to permanently lose up to five staff positions. This cut would represent a 7% cut to staff.	$1,337,669 GF	3
Other Funds			
Planning Program	Reduce hazards mitigation work currently done through the Hazards Mitigation Grant Program- funding (FEMA).	$175,512 OF	1
Federal Funds			
Planning Program	This reduction will decrease DLCD's federal funds limitation for the Coastal division.	$744,635 FF	1

Agency Summary



Agency Summary



Summary Cross Reference Number	*Cross Reference Description*	*2019-21 Actuals*	*2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget*	*2021-23 Leg Approved Budget*	*2023-25 Agency Request Budget*	*2023-25 Governor's Budget*	*2023-25 Leg. Adopted Budget*
001-00-00-00000	**Planning Program**						
	General Fund	13,086,145	17,943,599	18,611,259	22,232,863	-	-
	Other Funds	1,535,571	1,654,793	1,793,345	1,755,120	-	-
	Federal Funds	4,647,104	6,617,610	6,748,006	7,494,290	-	-
	All Funds	19,268,820	26,216,002	27,152,610	31,482,273	-	-
003-00-00-00000	**Grant**						
	General Fund	4,152,029	7,503,199	7,503,199	15,306,089	-	-
TOTAL AGENCY							
	General Fund	17,238,174	25,446,798	26,114,458	37,538,952	-	-
	Other Funds	1,535,571	1,654,793	1,793,345	1,755,120	-	-
	Federal Funds	4,647,104	6,617,610	6,748,006	7,494,290	-	-
	All Funds	23,420,849	33,719,201	34,655,809	46,788,362	-	-

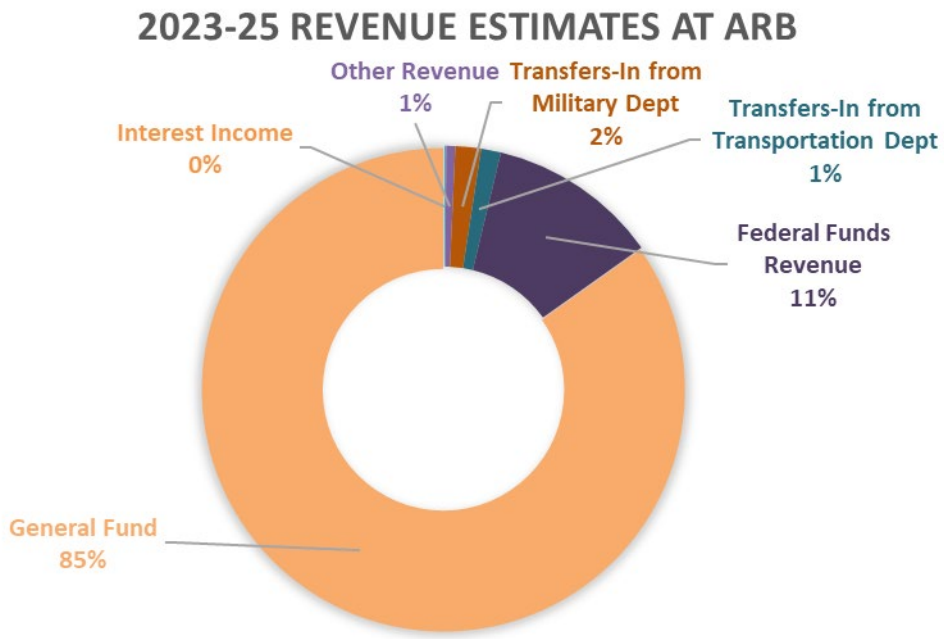
Revenue

REVENUE

In the 2023-25 biennium, department revenues are expected to come from three primary fund types: General Fund, Federal Funds, and Other Funds. General Fund monies, directly appropriated by the Oregon Legislature, provided approximately 75 percent of the funds supporting the department's Legislatively Approved Budget in 2021-23. A significant portion of those funds related directly to the provision of land use planning program assistance to local governments.

Federal Funds provide the next largest portion of revenue supporting department programs and services. The department receives direct federal funding from two agencies: the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Other Funds historically have provided the smallest portion of revenue (approximately three to five percent) supporting department programs and services. The source of these funds is primarily from interagency agreements for reimbursement of joint programs (e.g. the Oregon Department of Transportation for the Transportation and Growth Management Program). Additional sources include the Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM) for hazard mitigation planning efforts, along with the National Fish and Wildlife Federation which provides grant revenue to DLCD's Ocean and Coastal Services Division.



REVENUE FORECAST NARRATIVE

Federal Funds

The Ocean and Costal Management Program

Historically, 20 to 30 percent of the total cost of Oregon's land use program has been funded with federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) grants through NOAA's Office for Coastal Management (CZMA 306/309/310/6217). Because the state's land use program is the foundation of the federally approved Oregon Coastal Management Program, federal funds can be used to pay for a variety of planning activities affecting coastal communities. Federal CZMA grants are leveraged with the state's land use planning program's General Fund grants to provide better service to coastal communities. Use of federal funding is restricted to specific programs and activities in Oregon's coastal zone. DLCD and networked state agencies must provide in-kind services. Local governments must provide a match to be eligible for coastal planning and project grants.

The Section 306/309 Coastal Program federal revenue for 2023-2025 will remain flat, increasing the following biennium. During 202527, we anticipate a reinstatement of Oregon's Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Program by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). NOAA and EPA disapproved the program in January 2015 due to ongoing concerns with riparian protection in Oregon forestry practices as permitted by the Forest Practices Act. Passage of OR-HB 1501 in February of 2022 and subsequent review by NOAA and EPA will help to restore this funding.

In addition to the regular Section 306/309 grants, the Coastal Program anticipates applying for at least two $250,000 Projects of Special Merit, and anticipate at least one project for $250,000 funded by other sources of funding. The Coastal Program federal funding is based on the funding levels contained in the Science, State, Justice, Commerce, and the Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 109-108). Since we are working with federal entities, we do not anticipate sudden changes in available funding, but will only become aware of changes at the time of disclosure.

It is also anticipated that the Coastal Program will receive funds from NOAA through the **Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)**. This funding is likely to be $300,000 per biennium in non-competitive capacity funding and $5-30M for up to restoration, acquisition, or planning/design projects.

These federal funds support the state coastal management program's operations, monitoring, and assistance to local governments. When funding is available, the program provides local jurisdictions with coastal implementation grants. Local governments receiving the grants monitor and consult with federal agencies on the consistency of a wide range of federal projects, permits, licenses and grants with the enforceable policies of the statewide planning program. Funding is also available for the conduct of special projects, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) development and application, wetlands planning, buildable lands inventories, coastal non-point source pollution control planning and projects,

Because this funding is a combination of congressionally directed appropriation and competitive grant programs, the department cannot predict appropriation trends through 2025.

Federal Emergency Management Agency Program

The department also receives Federal Fund revenues from FEMA to fund DLCD as the state coordinator for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), including floodplain management. This grant requires a 25% match from the General Fund and restricts use of the funds to addressing flooding. The anticipated total revenue for 2023-25 is $500,000. This estimate will consist of two annual grants and will add discretionary award income.

OTHER FUNDS

Transportation Growth Management Program

The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) provides funds from the Federal Highway Administration to support the Transportation and Growth Management Program (TGM), a joint effort of DLCD and ODOT. The overall program supports local governments working on transportation and growth management issues. The Other Funds that the department receives support staff to administer the aid to local governments and to work on statewide guidance linking transportation and land use planning. Reimbursement for this program is negotiated with ODOT each biennium. At this time, the department anticipates the program will be fully funded for costs of Other Funds personal services.

Hazard Mitigation Planning

DLCD receives Other Funds from Oregon Department of Emergency Management (OEM) to prepare the statewide hazard mitigation plan and to assist local governments in preparing hazard mitigation plans. These funds come from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) program, the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). Current 2023-25 revenue estimates for the OEM Pre-Disaster Mitigation funding remain steady from the prior biennium at $1,083,668. DLCD also receives a small amount of Other Funds from the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) for the land use components of geologic hazard projects funded by FEMA.

Soils Analyses

The department will continue to receive Other Fund limitation of $51,188 in 2023-25 to fund a 2010 legislative direction provided under HB 3647. The legislature directed the department to establish a program for objective, third party reviews of soil capability studies used to determine whether land qualifies as “agricultural land” under the statewide land use planning program. This expenditure limitation is dedicated for this fee-based program. Current revenue estimates for this program are $625 for each request. The department is estimating approximately 80 requests for the 2021-23 biennium. The department collects an additional minimal administrative fee in support of the Agricultural Soils Capability Assessments as authorized by House Bill 3647 (2010). Fees accompany completed soils assessments. This minimal fee is used to cover the costs of providing review of soils assessments.

National Fish and Wildlife Federation

Late in AY21, the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) secured a $250,000 grant from the non-governmental organization National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) through its National Coastal Resilience program.

OCMP is currently preparing a grant application to NFWF for approximately $259,000 in funding for a project to strengthen resilience to natural hazards in coastal communities. This necessitates the addition of Other Funds revenue projections for OCMP to DLCD's overall revenue projections.

REVENUE

Source	Fund	ORBITS Revenue Acct	2019-21 Actual	2021-23 Legislatively Adopted	2021-23 Estimated	2023-25		
						Agency Request	Governor's	Legislatively Adopted
Interest Income	Other	0605	3,424	1,808	1,550	1,550		
Charges for Services	Other	0410	51,039	50,625	48,900	48,900		
Other Revenue	Other	0975	218,357	366,308	265,478	265,478		
Transfers-In from Military Dept	Other	1248	626,288	1,083,668	649,328	758,568		
Transfers-In from Transportation Dept	Other	1730	593,615	567,475	567,475	586,070		
Federal Funds Revenue	Federal	0995	4,147,691	6,617,610	4,471,131	5,054,100		

DETAIL OF LOTTERY FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS, AND FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Agency Number: 66000**

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-000-00-00-00000**

Source	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Agency Request Budget	2023-25 Governor's Budget	2023-25 Leg. Adopted Budget
Other Funds						
Business Lic and Fees	47,010	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	4,029	50,625	50,625	50,625	-	-
Interest Income	3,424	1,808	1,808	1,808	-	-
Grants (Non-Fed)	6,261	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	35,932	366,308	504,860	540,732	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	32,110	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Administrative Svcs	85,559	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Military Dept, Or	626,288	1,083,668	325,100	325,100	-	-
Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dept of	-	-	758,568	758,568	-	-
Tsfr From Energy, Dept of	90,605	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Transportation, Dept	593,615	567,475	567,475	567,475	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(32,110)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Funds	**$1,492,723**	**$2,069,884**	**$2,208,436**	**$2,244,308**	**-**	**-**
Federal Funds						
Federal Funds	4,477,272	6,617,610	6,748,006	7,494,290	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	177,337	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from General Fund	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal Funds	**$4,498,211**	**$6,617,610**	**$6,748,006**	**$7,494,290**	**-**	**-**

DETAIL OF LOTTERY FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS, AND FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Agency Number: 66000**

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

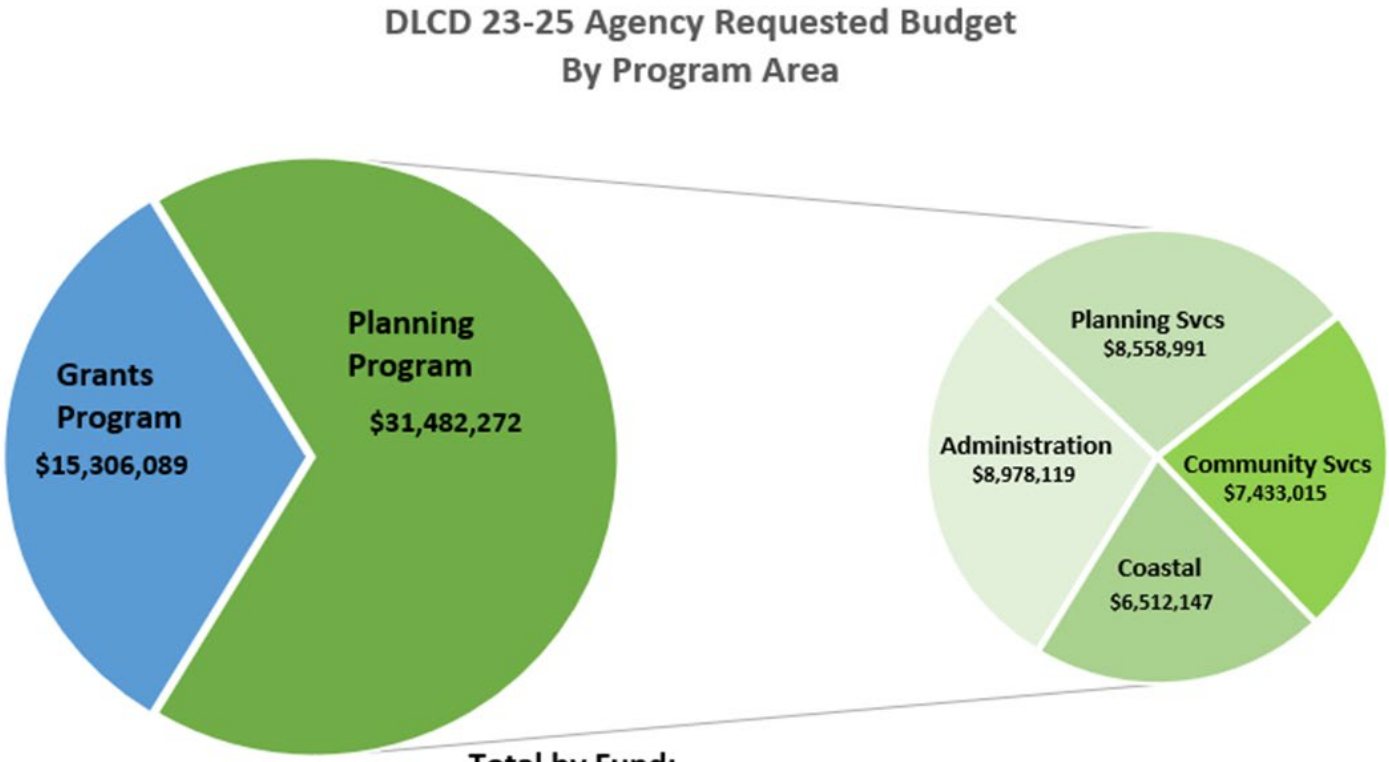
Source	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Agency Request Budget	2023-25 Governor's Budget	2023-25 Leg. Adopted Budget
Other Funds						
Business Lic and Fees	47,010	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	4,029	50,625	50,625	50,625	-	-
Interest Income	3,424	1,808	1,808	1,808	-	-
Grants (Non-Fed)	6,261	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	35,932	366,308	504,860	540,732	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	32,110	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Administrative Svcs	85,559	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Military Dept, Or	626,288	1,083,668	325,100	325,100	-	-
Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dept of	-	-	758,568	758,568	-	-
Tsfr From Energy, Dept of	90,605	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Transportation, Dept	593,615	567,475	567,475	567,475	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(32,110)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Funds	**$1,492,723**	**$2,069,884**	**$2,208,436**	**$2,244,308**	**-**	**-**
Federal Funds						
Federal Funds	4,477,272	6,617,610	6,748,006	7,494,290	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	177,337	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from General Fund	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal Funds	**$4,498,211**	**$6,617,610**	**$6,748,006**	**$7,494,290**	**-**	**-**

Program Summary: Planning

PROGRAM UNIT: PLANNING PROGRAM

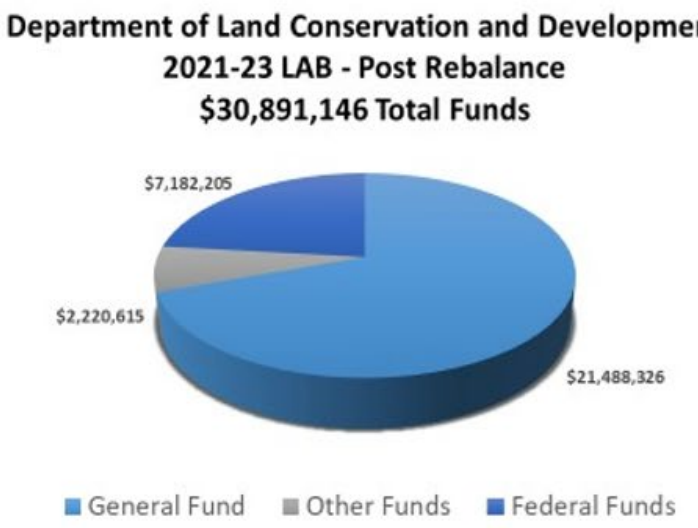
Primary Program Contact: Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Director

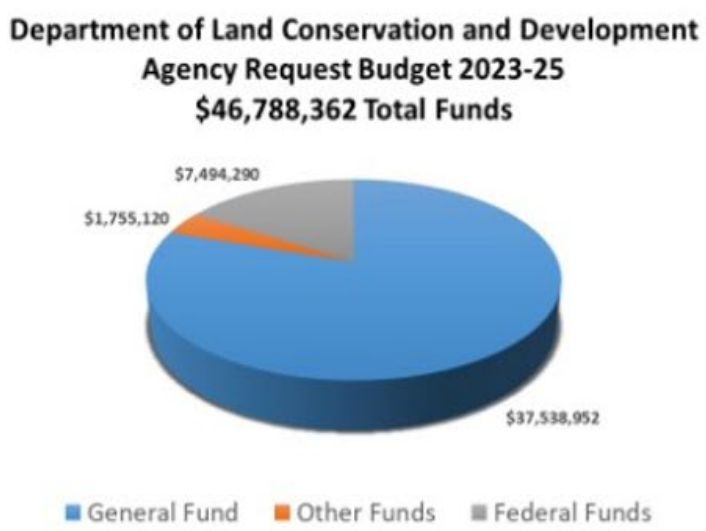
PROGRAM CHARTS

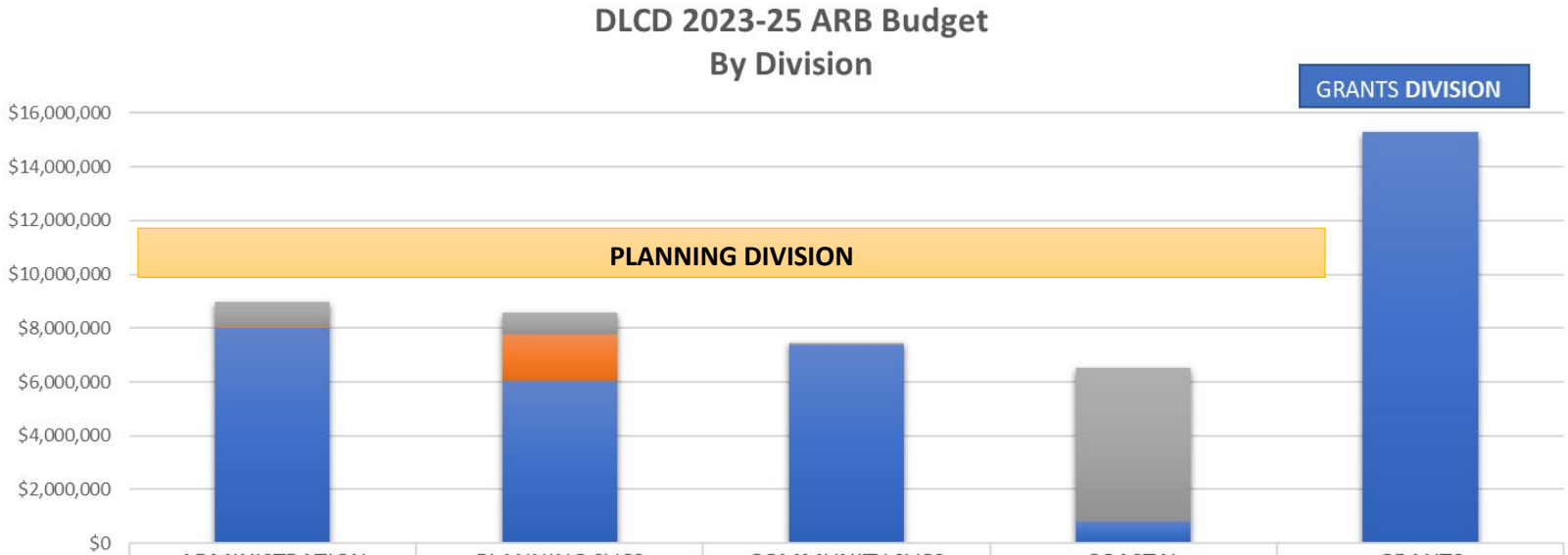


Total by Fund:	
General Fund	$37,538,952
Other Funds	$1,755,120
Federal Funds	$7,494,290
Total Funds	**$46,788,362**

DLCD 2021-23 Legislatively Adopted Budget / 2023-25 Agency Request Budget Comparison







	ADMINISTRATION	PLANNING SVCS	COMMUNITY SVCS	COASTAL	GRANTS
FF	931,885	801,318	61,416	5,699,669	
OF	47,219	1,707,901	-	-	
GF	7,999,014	6,049,772	7,371,599	812,479	15,306,089

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The department's budget is allocated into two programs: the Planning Program and the Grants Program. The Planning Program incorporates most of the Department, including the department administration (Director's Office and Administrative Services Division), the Planning Services Division, the Community Services Division, and the Ocean and Coastal Services Division.

The Legislative Assembly finds that: (1) Uncoordinated use of lands within this state threatens the orderly development, the environment of this state and the health, safety, order, convenience, prosperity and welfare of the people of this state. The Legislative Assembly declares that: (1) In order to

ensure the highest possible level of livability in Oregon, it is necessary to provide for properly prepared and coordinated comprehensive plans for cities and counties, regional areas and the state as a whole. The language above was adopted in 1973, in SB 100, and is now codified in ORS 197. It created the LCDC and DLCD, and clearly defines the underlying objectives for the statewide land use program. In response to legislative direction (above) and guided by the 19 Statewide Planning Goals and commission policy direction, the department provides technical assistance for, and reviews the continuous updating of, city and county comprehensive plans, thus necessitating a "Planning Program."

Statutory Authority. ORS Chapters 195, 196, 197, 197A, 215 and 227 provide the primary sources of authority and duties for the Planning Program, as does the Federal Emergency Management Agency which funds the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) component. Organizationally, the planning program also contains the federally approved Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) (see Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972), which provides federal grants to coastal communities and ensures consistency between federal and state regulation. This federal program is also authorized by 15 CFR Part 923: 16 USC Sec 1456 and 44 CFR Subchapter B; 42 USC 4001 et seq.

Funding Streams. The Planning Program's base budget is funded by General Fund (65 percent), Other Funds (7 percent), and Federal Funds (28 percent). General Funds, directly appropriated by the Oregon Legislature, primarily support professional staff, who provide technical assistance to local communities. General Fund dollars support the administrative, management and policy development core components.

Other Funds revenue support a small portion of the department's budget and comes from a variety of sources. The majority of this revenue stream is based on reimbursements. The department expends the funds and is reimbursed for actual expenses from various funding sources. These sources include: the Oregon Department of Transportation funding for the joint ODOT-DLCD Transportation and Growth Management, and a small number of miscellaneous receipts for the sale of publications and reimbursement for public record requests.

Federal Funds are also dedicated to specific activities, and reimbursement based. These funds typically have a general fund match requirement of up to 25 percent. The department's expenditure limitation authorizes receipt from two federal agencies: the United States Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Department of Homeland Security Office's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Historically, the total cost of the federally approved Oregon Coastal Management Program has been funded through grants from NOAA. The FEMA program supports administration of the state's National Flood Insurance Program including floodplain management, flood hazard map planning, risk assessment, and mitigation planning.

PROGRAM UNIT: PLANNING PROGRAM

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

The Director's Office provides supervision and direction to the management and staff in carrying out the operations of the department and implementing the statewide planning program, including the policies and directives of the legislature, the Governor and the Land Conservation and Development Commission. The Director's Office includes the Policy Office, Communications Team, Information Technology Team, Tribal Liaison program, Human Resources / Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion. The Director's Office oversees the implementation of the LCDC Commission's public policy agenda, working closely with the Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee, the Local Government Advisory Committee, community-based organizations, partners, and stakeholders.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

The Administrative Services Division (ASD) manages the fiscal functions of the agency, overseeing revenues for the agency, and managing the agency's accounting, budget, and contracting functions. The division also oversees facilities and maintenance and provides business-related support to agency programs and customers.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

The Community Services Division (CSD) assists local governments in the implementation of the statewide planning program by providing education, financial, and technical assistance to tribal and local government planners and officials, stakeholders, and the public.

Specific services provided by the CSD include:

- Review of local government comprehensive plan amendments and advice to local governments on issues related to compliance with state planning requirements;
- Review and approval of local government periodic review work programs and work tasks;
- Helping communities assess their economic development opportunities and then implement a plan to realize those opportunities;
- Review of major urban growth boundary and urban reserve decisions;
- Advice and assistance concerning the application of state statutes, statewide planning goals, administrative rules, and court cases to specific land use planning issues at the local level;
- Implementing housing legislation passed in 2019 and 2021, including House Bills 2001 and 2003, and making recommendations to the Legislature on a regional housing needs analysis program to increase housing choice and supply for Oregonians;
- Economic recovery as part of the Governor's Regional Solutions / Economic Revitalization Team;
- Award and administration of grants to local governments to support local and regional planning efforts; and
- Coordination of local planning with the programs of other state and federal agencies, and special districts.

CSD maintains field offices, which are primarily located in Regional Solutions Centers, to provide direct, face-to-face assistance to local governments, Tribal governments, other agencies, interest groups, and citizens. The regional representatives deliver critically important customer service to local governments engaging in land use planning activities, especially comprehensive plan updates through plan amendments and periodic review processes. The department continues to implement a policy to place as many field staff as possible in or near the communities they serve. Currently the division has representatives in Bend, Medford, Eugene, Portland, Salem, and La Grande. Regional representatives in Tillamook and Newport, while in the Ocean and Coastal Division, work closely with CSD staff on coordinated issues among the regional representatives and Regional Solutions Centers.

The division is responsible for three of the department's principal statutory duties: (1) the periodic review of the comprehensive plans and land use regulations of larger Oregon cities (2) the review of amendments to comprehensive plans and land use regulations outside of periodic review to ensure compliance with state law; and (3) the administration of housing planning for Oregon's cities involving implementing, assisting with, and enforcing state laws regarding planning for needed and affordable housing.

PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION

The Planning Services Division (PSD) provides technical assistance and policy consultation in transportation (including reducing greenhouse gas emissions), natural hazards (especially wildfire and floods), and property rights (Measure 49).

The division implements key DLCD's responsibilities, including:

- Collaborating with partner state agencies on the state's greenhouse gas reduction strategy, focusing on the land use and transportation sector.
- Developing model ordinances, handbooks, and other guidance documents, regularly collaborating with ODOT in the Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) program;
- Conducting policy analysis work, including the review and development of legislation, new or amended statewide goals and administrative rules, particularly relating to natural hazards;
- Assisting local governments with updating zoning codes to promote great communities;
- Compiling and interpreting data and carrying out research to assist in policy development;
- Conducting workshops for citizens, planners, developers, decision-makers, and others interested in land use issues; and
- Collaborating with other state agencies and Regional Solutions Centers to link policies, programs, and actions to find solutions for complex development issues at the local and regional level;
- Assisting landowner and local jurisdictions with implementation of the home sites authorized under Measure 49.

There are three sections within the Planning Services Division:

1. Transportation
   This includes a joint program with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to work with local governments on transportation and growth management issues (TGM). TGM helps communities link their land use plans with their transportation plans and provides technical assistance and grants to special districts, cities, and counties. The division also partners with ODOT in Every Mile Counts program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transportation. The division also develops policies and updates administrative rules for transportation planning, centering underserved populations.

2. Natural Hazards
   The Planning Services Division produces natural hazard mitigation plans for the State of Oregon, tribes, counties, cities, and special districts. The division also works on two specific hazards: floods and wildfire. The division works with flood-prone communities to help them regulate development in flood hazard areas to reduce losses from flooding. By doing so, these communities are eligible to participate in the National Flood Insurance Program administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which makes flood insurance available to residents. The division works to reduce the wildfire risk through local land use planning.

3. Property Rights
   Ballot Measure 49 was approved by Oregon voters in 2007 to modify Ballot Measure 37 (2004) "to ensure that Oregon law provides just compensation for unfair burdens, while retaining Oregon's protections for farm and forest uses and the state's water resources." The measure authorizes a specific, but limited, number of home sites for claimants who had previously filed Measure 37 claims and allows some claims to continue if the development was "vested". In addition, Measure 49 would allow new claims to be filed, but only against new land use regulations. Processing of Measuring 49 authorizations are now complete, and ongoing assistance to landowners continues. Staff monitor and assist counties with implementing authorizations, and answer questions from property owners and others.

OCEAN AND COASTAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Ocean and Coastal Services Division (OCSD) contains two programs: 1) the Oregon Ocean Resources Management Program (ORS 196.405 to ORS 196.515); and 2) the federally approved Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) (see Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended). These programs are part of Oregon's statewide planning program and are guided by four coastal goals that apply to estuaries, coastal shore lands, beaches and dunes, and ocean resources. The programs also include a network of local government comprehensive plans and state authorities and programs. Thus, 32 coastal cities and seven coastal counties are partners in implementing this program, as are state agencies whose programs and authorities apply to coastal resources and development.

1. Oregon Ocean Resources Management Program

OCSD coordinates planning in Oregon's territorial sea. OCSD staff support the Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) in amending the state's Territorial Sea Plan (TSP). The OCSD also supports the marine reserve planning process, primarily through data and decision support tools. The OSCD developed MarineMap and now SeaSketch, spatial decision support tools designed to assist the stewardship of the Territorial Sea Plan through visualization of ocean data, including natural resources, existing uses, and important fishery areas.

2. Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP)

The OCMP's mission is to ensure that Oregon's coastal resources are conserved by assisting coastal communities to plan for development consistent with statewide planning goals and by coordinating the programs and activities of local, state, and federal agencies to meet state land use and coastal management policies. The program seeks to create a balance between conservation and development and to resolve conflicting private and public interests.

The OCMP program affects the geographic area of the Oregon coastal zone, defined as the area from the Columbia River south to the California border, and from the crest of the Coast Range to the seaward extent (3 nautical miles) of the state's territorial sea. The program involves local government coastal planners; city, county and special district elected officials; state and federal agency environmental and regulatory staff; and private individuals affected by land use actions. Decisions affecting Oregon's coastal and ocean resources can ultimately affect all Oregonians. Funding for the Ocean and Coastal Management Program comes primarily from an annual federal grant authorized under the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) of 1972, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Under the CZMA, states with federally approved programs (such as Oregon) have the authority to influence federal activities within the coastal zone as well as non-federal activities requiring federal authorization or funding. This "consistency" authority is a significant program benefit to Oregon under the CZMA. The "federal consistency" provisions require federal actions and federally permitted or funded activities that affect the land and water resources of a state's coastal zone to be consistent with the statewide planning goals and local comprehensive plans. A principal function of the OCMP is to work with local governments to ensure that federal permits and projects are consistent with local standards in coastal city and county land use plans or ordinances, as well as state laws and programs. Coastal staff consult with federal agencies and local partners on the consistency of a wide range of federal projects, permits, licenses and grants with the enforceable policies of the statewide land use planning program.

The OCMP also relies on the programs and funding of other state agencies, such as Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, and Oregon Department of State Lands, to protect resources and to provide the required state "match" for federal funds. The department provides a limited amount of state General Fund "match" to these federal funds.

The OCMP was approved in 1977 and is evaluated regularly by the federal government for performance and compliance with federal requirements. For more detailed information, see: "A Citizen's Guide to the Oregon Coastal Management Program" http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/docs/publications/citzngid.pdf.

The Ocean and Coastal Services Division provides a variety of services to accomplish its mission, such as:

- Leading the 25-agency Climate Change Adaptation Framework update;
- Direct technical assistance to local governments on special issues such as coastal hazards, beach and dune management, and non-point source water quality concerns;
- Federally funded planning grants and technical assistance grants to local governments when funding is available;
- Information services such as the online Coastal Atlas (www.coastalatlas.net), GIS training and support for local governments, and aerial imagery and databases;
- Planning workshops customized for local officials, and conferences for state and local agencies;
- Surveys, assessments, and mapping of coastal hazards and coastal water quality;
- Communication and coordination among local, state, tribal, and federal government agencies to ensure that actions at all levels are consistent with the statewide planning goals; and
- Maintains field office in Newport and Tillamook. The Tillamook office is part of the Regional Solutions Team program.

Federal funds support the state coastal management program's operations, monitoring, and assistance to local governments. The program provides local jurisdictions with coastal implementation grants when funding is available. Funding is also available to conduct special projects such as GIS development and application, wetlands planning, buildable lands inventories, coastal non-point-source pollution control planning and projects, and small-scale construction projects to improve public access. When funds are available, coastal jurisdictions are eligible for three types of grants to support qualifying coastal resource management and planning activities.

1. Base Coastal Planning and Operations Grants (formula-based and available to all coastal jurisdictions with approved comprehensive plans):
    - The baseline coastal planning grant is calculated using Census data, with a $3,000 minimum grant level for all small jurisdictions with fewer than 3,000 persons.
    - Additions to the baseline coastal planning grant are made to recognize specific needs and issues faced by individual local jurisdictions, such as high growth rates, amount of coastal resource lands and shoreline, and implementation activities associated with the four statewide coastal land use goals.

2. Priority Coastal Project Grants (technical assistance –competitive):

- Special allocations are made for high-priority coastal resources management and critical planning needs identified by local planners, state agency resource specialists, and federal agency representatives. A high-priority planning need is to identify coastal industrial lands to improve local comprehensive plan provisions for economic development.
- Individual jurisdictions or several jurisdictions working together can apply for these priority project grants.

Local coastal grant awards must be matched on a one-to-one basis with either eligible in-kind efforts or local expenditures. For some of the priority issue activities and projects, the Ocean and Coastal Services Division has been able to help find eligible state match to aid the local governments in meeting the match requirements.

POLICY OPTION PACKAGE (POP) NARRATIVES / REQUESTS

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
201	Equitable Community Engagement	2	1.76	PF HRA 1 PF OPA 4	$ 403,607	731,644	-	1,135,251			**1,135,251**
202	Wildfire Adapted Communities	3	2.64	LD Planner 4 PF AS2 * PF Planner 3	$ 563,612	47,472	-	611,084			**611,084**
203	Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	7	6.02	Two-PF Planner 2s PF Planner 3 * PF Planner 4 PF Accounting Tech 2 PF Program Analyst 3 PF PCS 3	$ 1,368,592	604,925	10,000,000	11,973,517			**11,973,517**
204	Regional Housing Needs Analysis and Housing Technical Assistance	3	2.64	PF Planner 4 PF Planner 3 PF Operation & Policy Analyst 3	$ 626,952	447,471	2,500,000	3,574,423			**3,574,423**
205	Rural Transportation Equity	1	1	PF Planner 4 *	$ 272,781	13,106	525,000	810,887			**810,887**
206	Habitat Projects Coordinator	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 202,585	35,824				238,409	**238,409**
207	Industrial Lands Readiness	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 203,384	15,824	500,000	719,208			**719,208**
208	Offshore Wind	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 203,384	50,824	-	254,208			**254,208**
209	Floodplain and Recovery Planner	1	0.88	PF Planner 2	$ 180,396	15,824	-	39,354	-	156,866	**196,220**
210	CIO Position Request	1	0.88	PF Info Tech Mgr 2 (PEM - E)	$ 269,462	20,824	-	290,286			**290,286**
211	Technical Corrections		0.33	Multiple adj. - no net cost	$ 77,941	(77,941)	-	-	-	-	**-**
212	Climate Adaptation Coordinator			No new position - funding only	$ 335,629	13,106	-	348,735	-	(347,332)	**1,403**
	Totals	**21**	**18.79**		**$ 4,708,325**	**1,918,903**	**13,525,000**	**19,756,953**	**-**	**47,943**	**19,804,896**

NOTE: PF=Permanent Full-Time. Asterisk indicates conversion from LD to Perm.

PLANNING PROGRAM UNIT: POLICY OPTION PACKAGES

Policy Option Package 201: Equitable Community Engagement

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
201	Equitable Community Engagement	2	1.76	PF HRA 1 PF OPA 4	$ 403,607	731,644	-	1,135,251			**1,135,251**

Overview

Through Goal 1: Citizen Involvement, the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) staff, Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) and communities we serve are called upon to advance equity and reduce racial disparities through land use planning and implementation. Cities and counties are asking for updated guidance to implement more equitable engagement strategies. Community-based and community serving organizations also have let DLCD know how best to engage their constituents and communities in developing state and local plans. To provide capacity for these services, this POP request includes two staff that would provide necessary programmatic, internal, and external support.

This POP directly advances the agency's 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls upon the department to "Engage the Public and Stakeholders in Oregon's Land Use Planning Program."

Implementation and Outcomes

Land use planning in Oregon has unfortunately been rooted in exclusion, dislocation, and disparity, implemented through institutionally inequitable policies at the core of inequitable ownership opportunity. As examples, one could not settle in Oregon

as an African American, own land or build wealth in Oregon's in the 19th century. In the 20th century, the post-WW II practice of redlining and mortgage limitations have suppressed wealth accumulation in Black families and communities for years.[1] Native Oregonians whose ancestors have lived and stewarded this landscape for thousands of years similarly were not able to establish land ownership. Most of those that survived pandemics were forcibly removed from their lands an affront to their cultural identify. As documented in the Statewide Housing Plan, the Unsettling Profiles Series and in Governor Brown's 2021 Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Action Plan, people of color, low-income Oregonians, immigrants and refugees and people living with disabilities continue to experience significant wealth, income, housing, and health disparity as a function of everyday life. DLCD has committed to focusing outreach and policy strategies on centering historically marginalized community members by ensuring that lived experience is represented in policy-making discussions. While we are beginning to find success with specific projects, this POP will support a much-needed programmatic approach to focusing on historically marginalized and other equity-deserving populations.

Specifically, this POP will provide increased capacity for staff recruitment, training, and support, increased resources for the DEI Committee, and improved capacity for external outreach to and support of non-traditional, underserved rules advisory committee members.

DEI and Racial Equity

We know for certain that lower income Oregonians, people with disabilities and Oregonians of color, including but not limited to Oregonians with limited English proficiency are not able to participate in traditional planning process in the same numbers as more affluent community members. According to the 2021 interim Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Rule, reducing disparate impact of inequitable housing includes progressing on four primary goals:

- Reduce segregation and build on the nation's increasing racial, geographic, and economic diversity.
- Eliminate racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty.

[1] Color of Law, Richard Rothstein, 2017

- Reduce disparities in access to opportunities such as high-quality schools, job centers, and transit through both mobility and neighborhood reinvestment.
- Narrow gaps that leave families with children; people with disabilities; and people of different races, colors, and national origins with disproportionate housing needs.

According to this interim rule, any federal funding recipient (transportation, economic development, housing, etc.) must "strive to dismantle historic patterns of racial segregation..."

To achieve this work, this request will add an HRA 1 position that will create capacity for DLCD's sole HR Manager to: (1) participate in the agency's DEI Committee regularly and actively, sharing best practices and providing training, and (2) provide DEI resources and training to external partners as well. Currently, DLCD's HR Manager is responsible for more than 70 positions. Public involvement is a required part of land use planning in Oregon. This requirement is one of the things that make Oregon's land use planning program unique. As best practices change constantly, we are requesting this as a permanent position.

As DLCD works to promote equitable and inclusive engagement, we recognize that most local governments and community-based organizations (CBOs) representing underserved groups face major challenges in access, staffing and capacity. To address these challenges, POP 201 proposes to convene and support a standing CBO-based advisory committee to advise DLCD in two key areas. First, the committee would assist DLCD in identifying the best practices and strategies for equitable and inclusive engagement at the state and local levels. Second, the committee would advise on the best ways to increase local government and CBO financial and staffing capacity to engage and participate in agency rulemakings, state level planning efforts, and local land use decisions. Examples of capacity-building strategies include training local governments and CBO staff in land use law and policy through seminars and fellowships and developing appropriate mechanisms to financially support more diverse community participation. DLCD proposes to use $500,000 to support the advisory committee, to encourage use of best engagement practices, produce guidance on best practices and to implement other capacity building strategies for use at the local level.

POP 201 also proposes to fund the adoption of implementing rules for Goal 1. Currently, Goal 1 is applied to local comprehensive plans directly without any rule-based standards, which means that the commitment to equity and use of updated

communication tools varies widely at the local level. Given the state's strong commitment to equitable engagement, DLCD proposes to adopt implementing rules to update and modernize Goal 1. The OPA 4 position would lead the rulemaking effort and present LCDC with a final rule at the end of 2023-25 biennium, meaning that local implementation and associated financial assistance would be deferred until the 2025-27 biennium.

Policy Option Package 202: Wildfire Adapted Communities

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
202	Wildfire Adapted Communities	3	2.64	LD Planner 4 PF AS2 * PF Planner 3	$ 563,612	47,472	-	611,084			**611,084**

NOTE: PF=Permanent Full-Time. Asterisk indicates conversion from LD to Perm.

Overview

Recent fires in Oregon caused unprecedented deaths and damage to homes, livelihoods, and the natural environment. The impact of the 2020 fires included thousands of Oregonians displaced. Impacts included:

- Nine lives lost
- More than 5,000 homes burned
- More than 1.2 million acres burned
- Hazardous air quality throughout most of Oregon
- Portland metro area air quality that was worse than any major city in the world
- More than 2,000 fires

(Advancing Wildfire Protection, March 2022, Report 2)

Wildfire risk is projected to increase as summers are hotter, drier, and longer due to climate change. Increasingly negative and persistent impacts will affect personal safety, mental and physical health, the economy, recreation, and the built and natural environment.

Implementation and Outcomes

POP 202 continues the work funded by POP 113 in the 2021-23 agency budget for DLCD to work with local governments, community members, and stakeholders to reduce the risk of wildfires. SB 762 (2021) requires DLCD to submit a report by October 2022 with recommended changes to state and local land use planning programs that will create more wildfire adapted communities. The report will also identify the level of funding needed for state and local planning and program changes.

POP 202 will fund the outreach and development of technical assistance, policy research, and any rulemaking identified in the report. This POP will expand the department's staff capacity to help local governments plan for and recover from natural disasters. While this budget request focuses on wildfire, recovery professionals recognize that hazards overlap, that Oregon is vulnerable to a wide range of hazards, and that many hazards will increase with climate change. These include flooding, landslides, mudslides, drought, and sea level rise, not to mention a Cascadia Earthquake, associated fires and loss of life and property associated with that event.

Implementing this POP and associated hazard protections, DLCD natural hazards staff will work closely with our partner state agencies, Tribal and local governments, community-based organizations, and statewide advocacy and special interest groups.

This POP implements a portion of our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the department to "Support local planning efforts to develop resilience to natural hazards, including those exacerbated by climate change."

DEI and Racial Equity

Environmental justice and health equity will necessarily be a core consideration addressed through the implementation of POP 202. The statewide map of wildfire risk being developed by partner agencies under SB 762 (2021) includes a social

vulnerability index layer that can be used to guide the implementation of DLCD's work to highlight environmental justice and health equity concerns, programs, and outcomes.

A national study conducted by University of Washington researchers in 2018 revealed that communities that are mostly black, Hispanic, or Native American experience 50 percent greater vulnerability to wildfires compared with other communities. While home and property owners living in rural and suburban communities near forested areas are also at risk, there are many people living in areas at risk to wildfire who are low income and may lack access to vehicles or other resources. These factors make adaptation to or recovery from a wildfire disaster more difficult.

With this POP, DLCD staff would assess social and demographic data to inform the formation of a rule-making advisory committee. DLCD strives for committee composition that reflects diversity of Oregon and the socio-economic, income, ability and racial profile of populations living in the areas impacted by the program.

Additionally, with this resource, DLCD contractors would provide financial support to ensure low income, Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color, renters, and people who serve people with Limited English Proficiency and disabilities can participate. Staff will evaluate effectiveness throughout the process and upon completion through interviews and other methods.

Policy Option Package 203: Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
203	Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	7	6.02	Two-PF Planner 2s PF Planner 3 * PF Planner 4 PF Accounting Tech 2 PF Program Analyst 3 PF PCS 3	$ 1,368,592	604,925	10,000,000	11,973,517			**11,973,517**

NOTE: PF=Permanent Full-Time. Asterisk indicates conversion from LD to Perm.

Overview

As documented by the Orgon Global Warming Commission biennial reports to the Legislature, Oregon is off track on meeting the statutory goals for reducing pollution and off track for meeting the targets for reducing driving. Passenger automobiles in metropolitan areas cause approximately 40 percent of climate change-causing greenhouse gas pollution. Many cities and counties in metropolitan areas currently have transportation plans and land use regulations that assume and will lead to increases in driving. Changing these plans and regulations is a necessary and effective way to reduce this pollution and its associated effects.

To implement ORS 468A.205 and the Governor's Executive Order 20-04, which directed state agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve equitable outcomes for historically underserved populations, the Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted rules in July 2022 to reduce transportation-related climate pollution. The order contains specific directions for DLCD, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Department of Energy (ODOE) to increase equity and reduce climate pollution.

The Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program results from this order, providing rules and a program to reduce climate pollution and improve outcomes for Oregonians, particularly underserved populations.

Implementation and Outcomes

The program strengthens Oregon's administrative rules about transportation and housing planning that will reduce pollution, increase equitable outcomes, and guide the development of the state's metropolitan areas for the next 50 years. The program will be implemented through local governments in Oregon's eight metropolitan areas: Albany, Bend, Corvallis, Eugene/Springfield, Grants Pass, Medford/Ashland, Portland Metro, and Salem/Keizer. These areas are home to 65 percent of the state's population and 75 percent of the state's jobs.

This work aims to further these climate outcomes:

- Achieving Oregon's transportation-related greenhouse gas pollution reduction targets
- Increased resilience to the effects of climate disruption
- Healthy air quality and increased carbon sequestration, particularly through tree canopy and parks in urban areas

A core product of the work will be developing amendments to zoning code, comprehensive plans, and transportation plans. As such, there will be a knowledge gap between the professional practitioners who are immersed in the work, and community members and representatives. The program will seek to mitigate this by increasing capacity for community organizations and enhanced funding for community engagement. The program is outcomes-oriented and developed to be flexible in implementation to reflect the culturally and demographically specific needs of each community. The program requires that cities and counties report on progress toward achieving the above outcomes and any locally adopted outcomes on an annual basis for qualitative reports, and every four years for more comprehensive reporting on a range of performance indicators.

POP 203 will provide $10M in direct funding to local governments to help implement the new rules. The POP will also provide seven positions: a lead Planner 4 to establish the program to implement and monitor the rules, a permanent Planner 3 to implement the rules, two Planner 2s to assist specifically with equitable outreach and grant management, a Program Analyst to establish and maintain the systems needed to provide this financial support to more than 50 cities, an Accounting Tech 2 to

assist with this work, and a Procurement and Contract Specialist 3 to manage the solicitation and contracting associated with these funds.

DEI and Racial Equity (*Please see also the full text of DLCD's Racial Equity Impact Statement in the Special Reports section)*

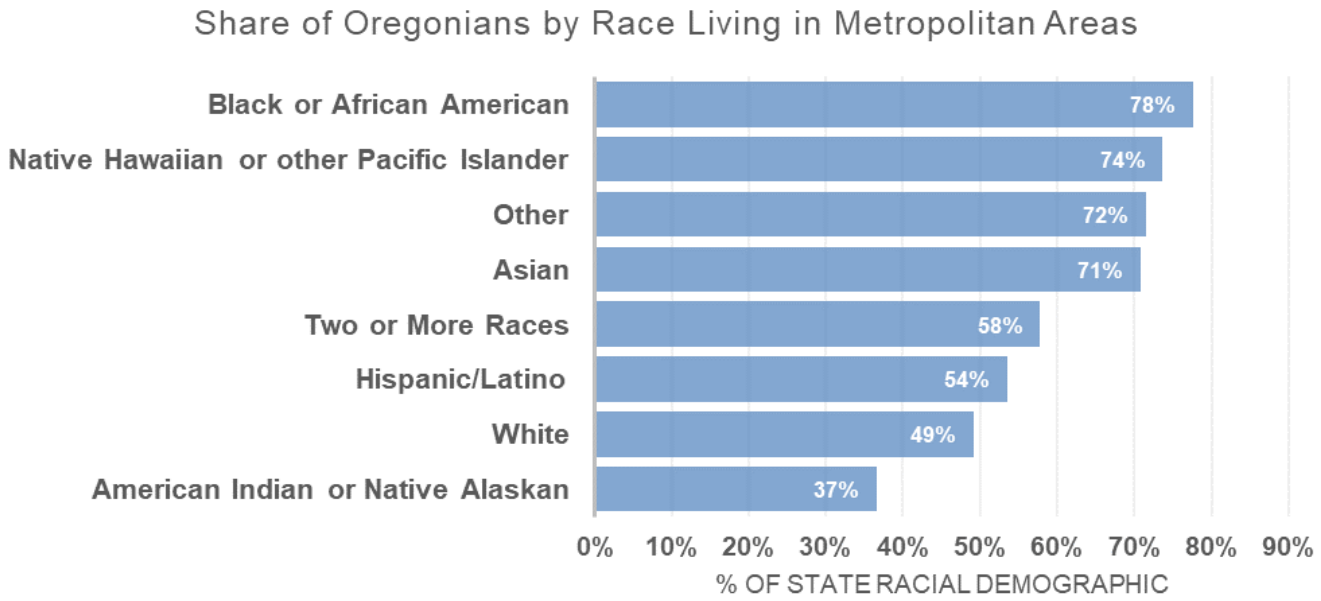
The Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program will directly affect nearly three million Oregonians. The program will be implemented by the 48 cities and 11 counties within Oregon's metropolitan areas. 65 percent of Oregonians live within these areas; and 75 percent work in these areas. Oregon's metropolitan areas are demographically diverse and home to most of the state's non-white population. These rules provide specific pathways to engage specially these historically marginalized populations, so they may have a voice in restorative investment strategies.

Historically, exacerbated by less than inclusive engagement strategies and decision-making processes, transportation plans and land use regulations have had an inequitable impact on underserved populations including the following communities. These communities were recognized in Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04, as well as by the Land Conservation and Development Commission in their charge, and by members of the Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities Rules Advisory Committee.

(a) Black and African American people;
(b) Indigenous people (including Tribes, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hawaii Native);
(c) People of Color (including but not limited to Hispanic, Latina/o/x, Asian, Arabic or North African, Middle Eastern, Pacific Islander, and mixed-race or mixed-ethnicity populations);
(d) Immigrants, including undocumented immigrants and refugees;
(e) People with limited English proficiency;
(f) People with disabilities;
(g) People experiencing homelessness;
(h) Low-income and low-wealth community members;
(i) Low- and moderate-income renters and homeowners;

(j) Single parents;
(k) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, or two-spirit community members; and
(l) Youth and seniors.

As the table below shows, large shares of Oregon's Black, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Asian population reside within one of the metropolitan areas impacted by the program. Most of the state's population of people of color live in the Portland metropolitan area which is home to nearly half of the state's total population.



This work aims to create more inclusive communities, and these principal equity outcomes:

- Increased stability of priority populations, lowering the likelihood of displacement due to gentrification from public and private investments

- More accessible, safe, affordable, and equitable transportation choices with better connectivity to destinations people want to reach (e.g., education, jobs, services, shopping, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and community centers)
- Adequate housing with access to employment, education, and culturally appropriate food, goods, services, recreational and cultural opportunities, and social spaces.

Policy Option Package 204: Regional Housing Needs Analysis and Housing Technical Assistance

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
204	Regional Housing Needs Analysis and Housing Technical Assistance	3	2.63	PF Planner 4 PF Planner 3 PF Operation & Policy Analyst 3	$ 626,951	447,472	2,500,000	3,574,423			**3,574,423**

Overview

A 2018 study, "Housing Underproduction in the U.S." (Holland Government Affairs, ECONorthwest, and Up for Growth Coalition, 2018) estimated housing underproduction of 7.3 million dwelling units in 23 states between 2000 and 2015. In Oregon alone, the study estimates that housing production fell short of demand by 155,000 units between 2000 and 2015.

HB 2003, enacted in 2019 and amended in 2021, requires cities with populations greater than 10,000 to regularly address and update issues of housing need and affordability in their comprehensive plans, and encourages cities with less than 10,000 populations to do this as well. The law (now codified in ORS 197.290 and ORS 197.296) also requires local governments to develop strategies to encourage private and non-profit housing developers to actually produce that needed housing. Local governments need technical assistance in the form of grants to perform the detailed work measuring housing need, housing supply, and opportunities. The department has successfully managed $4.5 million in technical assistance funding in both the 2019-2021 and 2021-2023 biennia to support local government planning for sufficient supply of needed, affordable housing.

Although housing markets are inherently regional, individual cities and counties are responsible for planning for sufficient housing supply and affordability within their boundaries. However, local jurisdictions are not fully accounting for the entirety of housing need, and, as a state, we are not holding ourselves accountable to meeting housing needs. Oregon needs a regional

framework for allocating housing need and supply to ensure that all cities and counties in the state provide the opportunity to achieve sufficient housing supplies available to households of all sizes, composition, and income.

POP 204 would continue the work funded in the 2021-2023 budget, along with funds received from House Bills 5006 (2021) and 5202 (2022) to further the implementation of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis (RHNA). This POP will allow DLCD to implement budget and legislative recommendations to update how local governments plan and provide for all housing types for all Oregonians under the Statewide Planning Goal 10: Housing.

Implementation and Outcomes

During the 2021 legislative session, DLCD received one-time funding of $2.5 million in housing grants to local governments to advance the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003. However, these funds are needed on an ongoing basis to support the housing planning on regular cycles. As required by ORS 197.296 and ORS 197.290, the following 36 cities must complete a housing capacity analysis followed by a housing production strategy on an eight-year schedule

Albany	Dallas	Lincoln City	Redmond
Ashland	Eugene	McMinnville	Roseburg
Astoria	Grants Pass	Medford	Salem
Baker City	Hermiston	Monmouth	Sandy
Bend	Independence	Newberg	Silverton
Canby	Keizer	Newport	Springfield
Central Point	Klamath Falls	North Bend	St. Helens
Coos Bay	La Grande	Ontario	The Dalles
Corvallis	Lebanon	Pendleton	Woodburn

The following 17 cities within the Portland Metro Area must complete a housing capacity analysis followed by a housing production strategy on a six-year schedule

Beaverton	Hillsboro	Oregon City	Troutdale
Cornelius	Happy Valley	Portland	Tualatin
Forest Grove	Lake Oswego	Sherwood	West Linn
Fairview	Milwaukie	Tigard	Wilsonville
Gresham			

The department estimates that the combined cost of the required housing needs analysis and housing production strategy for each of these cities averages $125,000. Spreading the costs for each of these cities over three or four biennia (six or eight years) results in an estimated cost to the state of $2,194,000 per biennium.

Additionally, in 2021 the Legislature amended ORS 197.290 and ORS 197.296 to specifically authorize cities with populations less than 10,000 to complete housing capacity analyses and housing production strategies. There are **189 additional cities in Oregon** that are thus eligible for technical assistance grants from this grant fund. The difference between $2,194,000 and $2,500,000, which is $306,000 is available for grants to smaller cities in Oregon to plan for needed housing in their communities.

This work is in partnership with Oregon Housing and Community Services, and will modernize housing planning systems to:

- Advance fair housing and center housing outcomes for low-income households.
- Consistently measure housing need, including the needs of underrepresented groups and those experiencing homelessness.
- Develop capacity for state and local governments to implement technical aspects of the Regional Housing Needs Analysis;
- Provide technical assistance grant funds for local governments to comply with the requirements of state law, planning for housing supply and affordability on a regular six- or eight-year schedule; and
- Create systems of shared responsibility and accountability for state, regional, and local governments.

DLCD is required to submit a report to the Legislature in December 2022, that will include legislative and budgetary recommendations for implementation of the RHNA. Additionally, during the 2022 Legislative Session, the department was directed to hold a separate workgroup to evaluate housing capacity and land supply issues, and to provide recommendations to the Legislature on changes that could improve these processes. Outcomes from legislative recommendations should go beyond measurement, to include increasing overall housing production including affordable housing, working towards racial equity and fair outcomes, and disrupting patterns of racial and economic housing segregation. Resources from this POP would allow the department to implement these recommendations, which will likely require rulemaking, as well as extensive engagement with and technical assistance to local governments.

Both the housing technical assistance component and the regional housing needs analysis component of this POP will implement our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the agency to "Promote Sustainable and Vibrant Communities," such that:

- Urban and rural communities have complete and current comprehensive plans with sufficient development capacity (land supply and infrastructure) to accommodate expected growth and economic development
- Develop more effective implementation measures for the development of affordable housing, including new incentives, mandatory standards, and model code provisions.
- Enhance the department's community development activities to support local efforts to revitalize communities, seek public infrastructure solutions, and build community participation
- Improve the ability of communities to implement plans to develop well-functioning well-designed, healthy, diverse, and economically vibrant communities by providing technical and financial assistance for projects that promote these qualities
- Help revitalize rural communities through integrated planning for transportation, land use, affordable housing, workforce development, and infrastructure

DEI and Racial Equity (*Please see also the full text of DLCD's Racial Equity Impact Statement in the Special Reports section)*

The housing technical assistance program administered by the department has allowed the department to greater emphasize housing affordability, supply, and equity since 2014. The regional housing needs analysis program is consistent with and promotes this goal and strategies.

As of July 1, 2021, the US Census estimates the total population of Oregon to be 4,246,155. Of this population, 86.7 percent are white, 13.4 percent are Hispanic, 4.9 percent are Asian, 2.2 percent are Black, 1.8 percent are American Indian, and 0.5 percent are Pacific Islander. Four percent of the State's population identifies as two or more races.

Over the course of the development regional housing needs analysis program, DLCD and OHCS have implemented a community engagement plan as part of the Racial Equity Impact Statement process. This community engagement plan included conversations with stakeholder groups (local government planners, housing developers, housing advocates, community-based organizations, and community-serving organizations) during the pre-, mid-, and post-development stages of the program. This has not only allowed DLCD to hear and respond to specific housing related concerns of stakeholders but has allowed stakeholders to learn, inform, and influence the program development process.

On March 1, 2021, DLCD published a report studying the current housing planning program in Oregon and summarizing how a regional housing needs analysis program would better fit within the state and local planning process. This report concluded that the current housing planning system chronically underestimates housing need, especially for lower-income households, does not identify or enforce the responsibilities of local governments to comprehensively address housing need, and perpetuates geographic patterns of racial and economic segregation, exclusion, and inequity. These findings are the basis for a proposed regional housing needs analysis program that seeks to address these inequities head on, through new methods and accountability systems for providing housing near services and transportation options, mitigating against social and economic displacement, and eliminating concentrations of affluence.

However, the regional housing needs analysis program does have a potential for unintended racial equity consequences. As with any planning exercise, assumptions about preferences, needs, future market conditions, and outcomes may be inaccurate and result, in the best case, in less than projected benefits and, in the worst case, negative outcomes. DLCD mitigates against this by structuring the program to center values-driven policies that drive and incentivize fair and equitable housing outcomes. Additionally, the regional housing needs analysis methodology is intended to be adaptive to changing state policies and feedback from stakeholders. The methodology can be fine-tuned to account for and mitigate these unintended consequences.

Policy Option Package 205: Rural Transportation Equity

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
205	Rural Transportation Equity	1	1	PF Planner 4 *	$ 272,781	13,106	525,000	810,887			**810,887**

NOTE: PF=Permanent Full-Time. Asterisk indicates conversion from LD to Perm

Overview

People living in rural areas rely on personal motor vehicles for transportation, even though this is not an economical nor practical option for the full range of people living in rural areas. Transportation options such as biking, walking, and transit have a widespread benefit, encouraging an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of harm to environmental justice communities. DLCD requests continuation of the Racial Justice Council-initiated Rural Transportation Equity Program to assist cities, counties, Tribes, and districts in rural areas to equitably engage the public to determine what transportation improvements would enable all rural residents access to transportation options.

This POP implements our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the agency to ensure that both urban and rural communities have complete and current comprehensive plans with sufficient development capacity (land supply and infrastructure) to accommodate expected growth and economic development.

Implementation and Outcomes

POP 205 establishes ongoing funding for the Rural Transportation Equity program created in Package 90 in the 2021-2023 budget. The Rural Transportation Equity program provides technical assistance from DLCD staff and consultants to help cities, counties, districts, and Tribal governments to conduct community outreach to reach transportation-disadvantaged groups and determine the multi-modal projects that are most needed. In 2022, staff found that there is considerably more demand for this program than there is supply of resources.

DEI and Racial Equity

The Rural Transportation Equity program will continue to provide engagement and strategic investment planning assistance to rural communities with populations under 20,000 people, outside Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) boundaries. These communities typically cannot afford planning and the necessary grant writing staff needed to fund such projects. (Potential sources of grant funding include federal and state partners, such as Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Safe Routes to School Program, Oregon Community Paths Program, Transportation Innovation program, and other bicycle, pedestrian, and public transportation grant programs.)

To best identify populations affected by transportation difficulties, the program will use existing demographic data at the jurisdiction level (city, county, or tribe) from the U.S. census and other government programs. These data will be used to identify transportation-disadvantaged populations, which include:

- Elderly populations (65 and older);
- Youth populations (under 18);
- Non-white and Hispanic populations;
- Low-income population (households earning less than 200 percent of the poverty level as determined by the census);
- Limited English proficiency population (aggregate of census populations who speak English “not well” or “not at all”);
- Households without access to a vehicle;
- People with a disability (severe or non-severe disability);
- Crowded households

Residents of recipient cities, counties, districts, and tribes that participate in the program will benefit, as the community improves access to active transportation options such as safe sidewalks, multi-use pathways, bicycle facilities, vanpool opportunities, and public transit. Perhaps most importantly, this program will enable people living in poverty to reduce the share of their income spent on transportation.

Policy Option Package 206: Habitat Projects Coordinator

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
206	Habitat Projects Coordinator	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 202,585	35,824				238,409	**238,409**

Implementation and Outcomes

To receive federal funding, this budget request is narrowly focused on DLCD position authority and an increase in federal funds limitation for a federally funded Planner 3. The position would enable the Department to receive funds from the coastal zone management portion of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and compete for grants from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA).

The IIJA creates a coastal habitat acquisition and restoration program that only NOAA-approved Coastal Management Programs (CZMA programs) may apply for. DLCD is the designated CZMA agency in Oregon. The position would work with partner agencies, tribes, non-profits, local governments, and community-based organizations to identify and apply for competitive funding for up to three infrastructure projects a year, worth $5 million per project. The OCMP does not currently have the staff capacity to develop and manage a large grant program with partners, which is required for the new program.

This POP implements our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan Goal, which calls on the agency to “Conserve Oregon’s Natural Resources,” ensuring that farm and forest lands, and coastal, scenic, unique, and other natural resource lands are planned and managed to provide a healthy environment and sustain Oregon’s communities and economy.

DEI and Racial Equity

Consistent with DLCD's Management Team Interim Approach to Equity (2020), our outreach and policy strategies will center historically marginalized community members by ensuring the lived experience of being a Black, Indigenous or Person of Color, having Limited English Proficiency, people living with disabilities, extremely low income and / or homelessness' are represented in policy-making discussions. We are proud to honor our Government-to-Government relation status and obligations with members of Oregon Tribal Nations.

Policy Option Package 207: Industrial Lands Readiness

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
207	Industrial Lands Readiness	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 203,384	15,824	500,000	719,208			**719,208**

Overview

POP 207 will fund cities and counties throughout Oregon to develop employment lands inventories and industrial development strategies. The program will improve local governments' ability to respond to industrial development opportunities, access capital, and provide infrastructure for industrial readiness.

While cities have received greatly increased resources for technical assistance for housing from recent Legislative actions, planning for industrial land development lacks a similar, dedicated source of technical assistance funding. As a result, Oregon's cities are not ready with "short-term" (defined as construction-ready within one year) developable sites and other resources for new economic development opportunities such as business relocation and expansion.

This POP responds to our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the department to "Promote Sustainable Vibrant Communities," by:

- Working with local and state government partners to identify lands and redevelopment opportunities within existing urban growth boundaries that are closer to workforce housing or in existing industrial areas.
- Improving the ability of communities to implement plans to develop well-functioning, well-designed, healthy, diverse, and economically vibrant communities by providing technical and financial assistance for projects that promote these qualities.

- Helping revitalize rural communities through integrated planning for transportation, land use, affordable housing, workforce development, and infrastructure
- Aligning land use, transportation, and other infrastructure planning so that investment of state resources reflects state and local priorities and assures the value of those investments over time.

Implementation and Outcomes

This POP increases technical assistance capacity available to cities through DLCD by funding an additional staff position (Industrial Opportunity Specialist) focused on helping cities achieve development readiness for long- and short-term industrial development opportunities. This position is envisioned to work in close partnership with Business Oregon's Industrial Lands Specialist to collaboratively stand up and administer new industrial lands programming proposed through Business Oregon's programs. The Industrial Opportunity Specialist will work with cities to identify industrial development needs and inform strategies to help cities grow local industrial sectors through critical land use planning and site preparation strategies. Technical assistance provided by the Industrial Opportunity Specialist will be available to all Oregon cities. Cities lacking adequate short term industrial land supply will be prioritized for support provided by this role.

This POP additionally provides for $500,000 in technical assistance funds that cities may access to respond to industrial development opportunities through site readiness planning activities. Industrial development technical assistance funds may be used for facilities planning, industrial park master plans, required environmental analyses, and other planning activities that contribute to industrial readiness. DLCD will collaborate with Business Oregon to develop eligibility criteria that will allow industrial development technical assistance funding to be available on a rolling basis.

DEI and Racial Equity

Industrial land readiness is a critical tool to provide business growth opportunities to entrepreneurs and business owners of color. It is also a critical economic development tool to support equitable access to living wage, family supporting jobs. Workers who are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color are overrepresented in industrial jobs and numerous employment studies in Oregon demonstrate the importance of industrial sector job opportunities to increase household income for

communities of color. Industrial jobs pay higher wages and offer greater job mobility to workers who did not have access to a college education, compared to other economic sectors with similar education requirements.

Industrial development requires technical assistance and enhanced local capacity to create market opportunities that will meet future demand for development-ready sites. This is especially true for the short-term land and site needs of minority-owned business communities, whose interests have traditionally been neglected in state and local government economic development planning.

Policy Option Package 208: Offshore Winds Project Planner

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
208	Offshore Wind	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 203,384	50,824	-	254,208			**254,208**

Overview

The federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) is proposing to install floating offshore wind facilities on the Oregon coast, which is taking a great deal of staff time to address. Responsible offshore wind energy development requires the capacity to fully engage and implement the Federal Consistency Review Authority for activities associated with the leasing and regulatory reviews of project proposal actions. Existing agency capacity is not sufficient to complete the required reviews of potential impacts, jeopardizing Oregon's coastal communities and resources.

This POP is consistent with our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the department to "protect and conserve coastal and marine resources," specifically with regard to wind energy resources. POP 208 will provide funding and position authority to enable DLCD, the State of Oregon, and local communities to understand and make decisions about offshore wind development.

Implementation and Outcomes

The department is the lead state agency in helping to staff the BOEM Oregon Intergovernmental Task Force, and this position will lead that work. Additionally, the department will need to conduct federal consistency reviews of the federal actions and permits associated with site characterization and development (Wind Energy Area (WEA) Identification, site leasing and project design as specified in Construction and Operation Plans). The California Coastal Commission staff who completed their reviews (The Coastal Program counterparts in California) have advised Oregon to increase staffing in order to adequately

implement environmental and regulatory reviews (for one WEA review it took three staff six months to complete the Consistency Determination). DLCD currently does not have adequate staffing to address the floating offshore wind proposals.

The POP would create a new permanent Planner 3 position to address offshore wind energy development in Oregon. The position would review offshore wind proposed leasing activities, environmental studies, and serve as the lead federal consistency reviewer for proposed project leases and project construction and operations plans. The position would coordinate with the Governor's Office, representatives of Tribal nations, other agencies, local governments, and stakeholders to educate them on the State and Federal planning and regulatory process and represent the state in in various venues.

DEI and Racial Equity

This new position will allow the department to study and better understand the developmental impacts of offshore wind development from an environmental justice, natural resources, and jobs and employment opportunity standpoint. During Federal Consistency reviews related to offshore wind development the agency will seek out necessary data and information to identify any underserved and underrepresented communities, if any, that may be disproportionately impacted by the proposed project activities. These data will be part of the public record and available for public review.

Consistent with DLCD's Management Team Interim Approach to Equity (2020), outreach and policy strategies will center historically marginalized community members by ensuring the lived experience of being a Black, Indigenous or Person of Color, having Limited English Proficiency, people living with disabilities, extremely low income and / or homelessness' are represented in policy-making discussions. We are proud to honor our Government-to-Government relation status and obligations with members of Oregon Tribal Nations.

Affected communities include ocean users who are protected via state policies in Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 19, the Ocean Resources Goal, and those who indirectly depend upon those communities (Seafood Processors, mechanics, boat builders, local ports, and harbors, etc.). The position requested to lead this program will also ensure inter-agency coordination and collaboration.

Policy Option Package 209: Floodplain and Recovery Planner

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
209	Floodplain and Recovery Planner	1	0.88	PF Planner 2	$ 180,950	15,824	-	39,355	-	157,419	**196,774**

Overview

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has for many years funded the Department of Land Conservation and Development to help cities and counties participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Generally, this has covered one position. FEMA has increased the funding level, and it will now cover two positions. This POP will create the second position, a Planner 2, and provide General Funds for the state share of the position. The new position will also increase the flexibility and capacity of DLCD for recovery planning after a wildfire or other disaster.

Many cities and counties in Oregon participate in National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and they rely on assistance from DLCD to reduce flood hazards, especially during the recovery from any disaster (e.g., wildfire) that affects homes within the flood hazard area. DLCD is proposing this POP to expand the assistance we provide to cities and counties.

This POP implements our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the department "to support local planning efforts to develop resilience to natural hazards," including those exacerbated by climate change.

Implementation and Outcomes

POP 209 requests a position to manage floodplain and recovery efforts and, when wildfires impact communities, the position will prioritize floodplain recovery work in those communities. This work will further increase assistance to cities and counties thereby decreasing the flood risk for all Oregonians. We found this service was in particular demand after the 2020 fires.

DEI and Racial Equity

Consistent with DLCD's Management Team Interim Approach to Equity (2020), our planning and recover strategies will center historically marginalized community members by ensuring the lived experience of being a Black, Indigenous or Person of Color, having Limited English Proficiency, people living with disabilities, extremely low income and / or homelessness' are attended to in disaster planning and relief. We are proud to honor our Government-to-Government relation status and obligations with members of Oregon Tribal Nations.

Policy Option Package 210: Chief Information Officer

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
210	CIO Position Request	1	0.88	PF Info Tech Mgr 2 (PEM - E)	$ 269,462	20,824	-	290,286			**290,286**

Overview

This budget request would establish a Chief Information Officer (CIO) to lead the IT/GIS services for DLCD. This additional member of the agency management team would be the role responsible for the agency-wide IT Strategic Plan, systems integration and modernization, IT department management, geographic information systems (GIS) oversight, along with cyber security, and data management and governance. The new role would also provide leadership in the agency-wide strategic planning process and would offer critical guidance to the Department in achieving the highest level of data equity, transparency, and accountability possible.

Oregon's Department of Land Conservation and Development has experienced tremendous growth in the prior three biennia. The total funds budget for the Department was $23 million in 2017-19, and $35 million currently, which represents a 50 percent increase in six years. Along with budget growth, DLCD has seen substantial increases in staff counts – which have gone from 58 positions in 17-19, to 70 positions currently. With the addition of 15 more positions in the 2023-25 ARB, the Department will have added 27 staff in six years; none of which are management. As a result, DLCD has a shortage of management leadership department-wide and currently has an acute need for the additional experience and insight that could be found through the addition of a Chief Information Officer.

Implementation and Outcomes

This POP would provide the agency an additional position to implement critical IT strategic planning, modernization, and standardization of internal and external processes. The implementation plan would include the recruitment and onboarding of the agency's Chief Information Officer.

The DLCD Strategic Plan (2014-2022) outlines strategic goals that guide our work. One calls upon the department to "Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership to Support Local and Regional Problem Solving," including the management and improvement of *information services* within the department and for use by a wide array of stakeholders." The department's capacity to generate geospatial data and scientific information for use in local decision-making is becoming increasingly important for jurisdictions where planning resources have been greatly reduced in recent years. Through the addition of an agency Chief Information Officer, the department will be in a much better position to provide critically needed leadership, guidance, and information to the communities we serve.

This POP supports a second strategic goal to "Deliver Services that are Efficient, Outcome-Based and Professional," including operating a professional organization that is efficient, operates according to best practices, and seeks to continually improve operations.

DEI AND RACIAL EQUITY

DLCD is committed to equal employment opportunities and affirmative action in the workplace. The agency demonstrates its commitment by actively supporting equal employment for all employees and applicants regardless of race, religion, national origin, age, gender, marital status, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation, political affiliation, or any other protected class or affiliation. This is accomplished by providing inclusive interview processes, training hiring managers and other recruitment participants, and ensuring a fair recruitment process for all perspective candidates.

Additionally, this national recruitment/hire process will be conducted with the assistance of the DLCD Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) committee to ensure the highest level of insight for recruiting individuals from traditionally marginalized groups. The budget request includes $5,000 in budget funds to support this outreach.

In the recruitment for our new Chief Information Officer, we will be focused on casting the widest net possible to ensure that the agency engages a large group of qualified candidates. More specifically, our plan includes:

- Outreach to no less than three job boards targeted to people of color, or other traditionally marginalized individuals.
- A job announcement at the Oregon jobs website to extend no less than 30 days.
- Participation from the DLCD DEI Committee in the Panel Interview process.
- The development of an onboarding plan to support the new CIO in quickly becoming oriented to the agency, and current work underway.

Policy Option Package 211: Technical Corrections

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
211	Technical Corrections			Multiple adj. - no net cost	$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Overview

The Department of Land Conservation and Development is seeking legislative approval for position funding and classification corrections for four positions currently staffed at the agency. To cover the needed funding for these adjustments, DLCD has offered reductions to several categories of the agency's Services and Supplies budget which make this technical request balanced, with no request for additional General Funds.

This request is in support DLCD's Strategic Plan (2014-2022), which says that DLCD will "Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership to Support Local and Regional Problem-Solving". This goal requires that the agency bring in highly skilled staff and ensure that all are appropriately classified and funded. This request will allow DLCD to do this without the longer and more time-intensive work required of the administrative approach.

Position Adjustment Details			Fiscal Impact			
Action	Position #	Division	GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
From: FA2 MMN	4000104	Administrative Services				
To: FA3 MMN			11,411	-	2,821	14,232
From: NRS 5	2000104	Planning Services				
To: Planner 3			(6,869)		(16,027)	(22,896)
From: OPA 3 .67 FTE	2311006	Director's Office				
To: OPA 3 1.0FTE			91,754			91,754
From: OS2 .89 FTE	4000212	Director's Office				
To: OS2 1.0FTE			11,354		2,807	14,161

Implementation and Outcomes

DLCD has four positions within the agency that are either not appropriately funded or carry the wrong classification for the underlying work.

Fiscal Analyst 2 classification change to Fiscal Analyst 3 (Budget Officer) – The Fiscal Analyst for DLCD serves as the role responsible for all technical budget activities. Since this position is the only dedicated budget role for the agency, it is required to work at a level exceeding that of the FA2 classification.

Office Specialist 2 funding correction (Receptionist) – The department receptionist is a role requiring full-time work, though it is currently funded at 0.89 FTE. This request would fully fund this position at 1.0 FTE.

Operations and Policy Analyst 3 funding correction (Legislative Policy Analyst)- This position was funded at 0.5 FTE but based on the overwhelming need for support in DLCD's Policy Office, the role has been filled as full-time. The agency has

submitted a Permanent Finance Plan (PFP) to bring the funding up to 0.67 FTE; and assuming that this PFP is approved, this POP adjustment would officially make the position full-time.

Natural Resource Specialist 5 classification change to a Planner 3 – The role used to coordinate the State's National Flood Insurance work has been classified as an NRS5, though it has been determined that the Planner 3 designation would be a better fit for the requirements of the work.

The technical adjustments detailed above are intended to be offset by an equal value of reductions to the DLCD services and supplies budget.

Actual Costs in ORBITS ARB

Changes to Positions and Services and Supplies	General Fund	Federal Funds	Total Cost
1.00 FTE Fiscal Analyst 2 to Fiscal Analyst 3	9,526	2,355	11,881
Operations & Policy Analyst 3 from .50 FTE to .72 FTE	61,655	-	61,655
1.00 FTE Natural Resource Specialist 5 to Planner 3	(6,761)	(13,624)	(20,385)
Office Specialst from .89 FTE to 1.00 FTE	13,521	3,342	16,863
Instate Travel	(9,242)	5,758	(3,484)
Office Expenses	(25,000)	(3,450)	(28,450)
Telecommunications	(12,000)	1,000	(11,000)
Employee Recruitment & Development	(15,000)	-	(15,000)
Agency Program Related S and S	-	3,000	3,000
Other Services and Supplies	-	1,619	1,619
IT Expendable Property	(16,699)	-	(16,699)
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

Policy Option Package 212: Climate Adaptation Coordinator

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
212	Climate Adaptation Coordinator			No new position - funding only	$ 335,629	13,106	-	348,735	-	(347,332)	**1,403**

Overview

To better prepare Oregonians for the effects of a warming and changing climate, funding from POP 212 will allow DLCD to continue to coordinate the 25 multi-agency Climate-Change Adaptation Workgroup as it moves towards implementation of the *Climate-Change Adaptation Framework,* updated in 2020. Implementing the Climate-Change Adaptation Framework is coordinated by a permanent full-time Climate-Change Resilience Coordinator whose position is only funded through June 30, 2023. Approval of this permanent ongoing funding request will ensure that this critical work continues. Furthermore, this position will develop and maintain a program of climate change adaptation at DLCD and to offer policy and technical assistance to cities and counties as they undertake climate change adaptation planning.

As part of the Agency's mission, the department works with local governments and state agencies to ensure livable, resilient communities. Resiliency to hazards is a major focus of the department. The main Statewide Planning Goal that addresses hazards is Goal 7, Natural Hazards, but resiliency to climate change affects each of the 19 Statewide Planning Goals and is an issue that will affect every city and county.

This POP is tied to two Strategic Goals in DLCD's Strategic Plan: "Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities" and "Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership to Support Local and Regional Problem Solving."

Implementation and Outcomes

POP 212 seeks ongoing General Fund (GF) funding for DLCD's **existing** Climate-Change Resilience Coordinator (Planner 4) position to implement recommendations from the 2020 Climate-Change Adaptation Framework and continue to coordinate adaptation planning with the multi-agency team who drafted the Climate-Change Adaptation Framework. This role will also be the Department's representative in working with local governments and state and federal agencies to incorporate climate-change adaptation into local plans and projects.

DEI and Racial Equity

Equity is a key tenet of the Department's practice of climate change adaptation because the effects of climate change are felt most acutely by historically marginalized community members. These include Black, Indigenous or people of color, those having Limited English Proficiency, and people living with disabilities, extremely low income and / or homelessness. Climate-change also disproportionality impacts people who work outside, work in places lacking air conditioning, the young, elderly, pregnant women, those with chronic disease, and those who depend on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods. The Climate-Change Resilience Coordinator position is needed to ensure that the lived experiences of a wide range of people are integrated into the Department's activities.

One of the outcomes from developing the Oregon-Climate Change Adaptation Framework was an Equity Blueprint, which identified tools and best practices for engaging historically marginalized communities and priority populations. The Climate-Change Resilience Coordinator used the Equity Blueprint to inform development and implementation of outreach activities for the Climate-Change Vulnerability Assessment, currently underway. The vulnerability assessment will identify the social consequences of climate change by region, paying particular attention to the consequences to marginalized and priority populations. Regional in-person workshops and interviews will provide participants an opportunity to convey their lived experiences about how climate change is affecting their wellbeing, livelihoods, and cultural identities. It will provide intelligence not available via census or other demographic data collection efforts to state agencies and local governments as they vet the social consequences of proposed climate change adaptation actions. The Climate-Change Resilience Coordinator position is needed to maintain and encourage use of this assessment.

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of | **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**

Pkg: 010 - Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services | **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	(111,530)	-	-	-	-	-	(111,530)
Other Revenues	-	-	(15,728)	-	-	-	(15,728)
Federal Funds	-	-	-	(41,451)	-	-	(41,451)
Total Revenues	**($111,530)**	**-**	**($15,728)**	**($41,451)**	**-**	**-**	**($168,709)**
Personal Services							
Temporary Appointments	70	-	-	1,181	-	-	1,251
Overtime Payments	1,258	-	-	726	-	-	1,984
All Other Differential	458	-	-	-	-	-	458
Public Employees' Retire Cont	307	-	-	130	-	-	437
Pension Obligation Bond	57,264	-	(1,951)	(15,673)	-	-	39,640
Social Security Taxes	136	-	-	146	-	-	282
Unemployment Assessments	1,415	-	-	-	-	-	1,415
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	6	-	-	3	-	-	9
Mass Transit Tax	(535)	-	308	-	-	-	(227)
Vacancy Savings	(171,909)	-	(14,085)	(27,964)	-	-	(213,958)
Total Personal Services	**($111,530)**	**-**	**($15,728)**	**($41,451)**	**-**	**-**	**($168,709)**
Services & Supplies							
State Gov. Service Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Rental and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Services & Supplies	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**

Pkg: 010 - Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	(111,530)	-	(15,728)	(41,451)	-	-	(168,709)
Total Expenditures	**($111,530)**	**-**	**($15,728)**	**($41,451)**	**-**	**-**	**($168,709)**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 021 - Phase-in

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	36,405	-	-	-	-	-	36,405
Total Revenues	**$36,405**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$36,405**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	2,664	-	-	-	-	-	2,664
Employee Training	626	-	-	-	-	-	626
Office Expenses	522	-	-	-	-	-	522
Telecommunications	1,314	-	-	-	-	-	1,314
Professional Services	17,408	-	-	-	-	-	17,408
Dues and Subscriptions	10,430	-	-	-	-	-	10,430
Other Services and Supplies	313	-	-	-	-	-	313
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	1,042	-	-	-	-	-	1,042
IT Expendable Property	2,086	-	-	-	-	-	2,086
Total Services & Supplies	**$36,405**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$36,405**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	36,405	-	-	-	-	-	36,405
Total Expenditures	**$36,405**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$36,405**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 022 - Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	(2,036,235)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,036,235)
Total Revenues	**($2,036,235)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**($2,036,235)**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	(102,728)	-	-	-	-	-	(102,728)
Employee Training	(62,325)	-	-	-	-	-	(62,325)
Office Expenses	(2,450)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,450)
Telecommunications	(5,829)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,829)
Professional Services	(1,781,172)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,781,172)
Dues and Subscriptions	(40,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(40,000)
Agency Program Related S and S	(4,485)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,485)
Other Services and Supplies	(17,915)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,915)
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	(8,536)	-	-	-	-	-	(8,536)
IT Expendable Property	(10,795)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,795)
Total Services & Supplies	**($2,036,235)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**($2,036,235)**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	(2,036,235)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,036,235)
Total Expenditures	**($2,036,235)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**($2,036,235)**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 031 - Standard Inflation **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	474,021	-	-	-	-	-	474,021
Other Revenues	-	-	33,664	-	-	-	33,664
Federal Funds	-	-	-	250,704	-	-	250,704
Total Revenues	**$474,021**	**-**	**$33,664**	**$250,704**	**-**	**-**	**$758,389**
Personal Services							
Temporary Appointments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Employees' Retire Cont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Security Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Personal Services	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	4,375	-	455	4,355	-	-	9,185
Out of State Travel	635	-	-	515	-	-	1,150
Employee Training	1,881	-	246	862	-	-	2,989
Office Expenses	2,409	-	144	4,068	-	-	6,621
Telecommunications	4,379	-	322	2,383	-	-	7,084
State Gov. Service Charges	130,252	-	-	30,951	-	-	161,203
Data Processing	641	-	12	420	-	-	1,073
Publicity and Publications	580	-	9	110	-	-	699
Professional Services	21,059	-	9,951	53,010	-	-	84,020
IT Professional Services	612	-	-	27,901	-	-	28,513

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 031 - Standard Inflation

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
Attorney General	146,675	-	7,909	19,213	-	-	173,797
Employee Recruitment and Develop	727	-	13	159	-	-	899
Dues and Subscriptions	384	-	11	14	-	-	409
Facilities Rental and Taxes	152,650	-	13,970	55,742	-	-	222,362
Facilities Maintenance	102	-	-	150	-	-	252
Agency Program Related S and S	648	-	46	30	-	-	724
Other Services and Supplies	935	-	128	256	-	-	1,319
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	578	-	16	103	-	-	697
IT Expendable Property	4,035	-	432	1,914	-	-	6,381
Total Services & Supplies	**$473,557**	**-**	**$33,664**	**$202,156**	**-**	**-**	**$709,377**
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	13	-	-	19,206	-	-	19,219
Dist to Counties	451	-	-	20,785	-	-	21,236
Dist to Other Gov Unit	-	-	-	8,010	-	-	8,010
Other Special Payments	-	-	-	547	-	-	547
Total Special Payments	**$464**	**-**	**-**	**$48,548**	**-**	**-**	**$49,012**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	474,021	-	33,664	250,704	-	-	758,389
Total Expenditures	**$474,021**	**-**	**$33,664**	**$250,704**	**-**	**-**	**$758,389**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**

Pkg: 031 - Standard Inflation **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 050 - Fundshifts

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Beginning Balance							
Beginning Balance Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beginning Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	(346,549)	-	-	-	-	-	(346,549)
Federal Funds	-	-	-	346,549	-	-	346,549
Total Revenues	**($346,549)**	**-**	**-**	**$346,549**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	(233,808)	-	-	233,808	-	-	-
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	(53)	-	-	53	-	-	-
Public Employees' Retire Cont	(41,898)	-	-	41,898	-	-	-
Social Security Taxes	(17,886)	-	-	17,886	-	-	-
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	(935)	-	-	935	-	-	-
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	(46)	-	-	46	-	-	-
Flexible Benefits	(39,600)	-	-	39,600	-	-	-
Total Personal Services	**($334,226)**	**-**	**-**	**$334,226**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	(4,433)	-	-	4,433	-	-	-
Employee Training	(600)	-	-	600	-	-	-
Office Expenses	(1,040)	-	-	1,040	-	-	-
Telecommunications	(1,765)	-	-	1,765	-	-	-

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 050 - Fundshifts

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
Other Services and Supplies	(4,485)	-	-	4,485	-	-	-
Total Services & Supplies	**($12,323)**	**-**	**-**	**$12,323**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	(346,549)	-	-	346,549	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	**($346,549)**	**-**	**-**	**$346,549**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 201 - Equitable Community Engagement **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	1,135,251	-	-	-	-	-	1,135,251
Total Revenues	**$1,135,251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,135,251**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	263,991	-	-	-	-	-	263,991
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	92	-	-	-	-	-	92
Public Employees' Retire Cont	47,307	-	-	-	-	-	47,307
Social Security Taxes	20,196	-	-	-	-	-	20,196
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	1,056	-	-	-	-	-	1,056
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	80	-	-	-	-	-	80
Mass Transit Tax	1,585	-	-	-	-	-	1,585
Flexible Benefits	69,300	-	-	-	-	-	69,300
Total Personal Services	**$403,607**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$403,607**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	28,245	-	-	-	-	-	28,245
Employee Training	3,647	-	-	-	-	-	3,647
Office Expenses	2,820	-	-	-	-	-	2,820
Telecommunications	2,407	-	-	-	-	-	2,407
Professional Services	650,000	-	-	-	-	-	650,000
Attorney General	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Dues and Subscriptions	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
Agency Program Related S and S	1,504	-	-	-	-	-	1,504
Other Services and Supplies	3,218	-	-	-	-	-	3,218

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 201 - Equitable Community Engagement **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	1,964	-	-	-	-	-	1,964
IT Expendable Property	6,589	-	-	-	-	-	6,589
Total Services & Supplies	**$731,644**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$731,644**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	1,135,251	-	-	-	-	-	1,135,251
Total Expenditures	**$1,135,251**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,135,251**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							2
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							1.76
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.76**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 202 - Wildfire Adapted Communities

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	611,084	-	-	-	-	-	611,084
Total Revenues	**$611,084**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$611,084**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	362,964	-	-	-	-	-	362,964
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	138	-	-	-	-	-	138
Public Employees' Retire Cont	65,044	-	-	-	-	-	65,044
Social Security Taxes	27,767	-	-	-	-	-	27,767
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	1,452	-	-	-	-	-	1,452
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	120	-	-	-	-	-	120
Mass Transit Tax	2,177	-	-	-	-	-	2,177
Flexible Benefits	103,950	-	-	-	-	-	103,950
Total Personal Services	**$563,612**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$563,612**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	12,369	-	-	-	-	-	12,369
Employee Training	5,471	-	-	-	-	-	5,471
Office Expenses	4,230	-	-	-	-	-	4,230
Telecommunications	3,611	-	-	-	-	-	3,611
Dues and Subscriptions	1,876	-	-	-	-	-	1,876
Agency Program Related S and S	2,257	-	-	-	-	-	2,257
Other Services and Supplies	4,828	-	-	-	-	-	4,828
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	2,946	-	-	-	-	-	2,946

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 202 - Wildfire Adapted Communities

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	9,884	-	-	-	-	-	9,884
Total Services & Supplies	**$47,472**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$47,472**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	611,084	-	-	-	-	-	611,084
Total Expenditures	**$611,084**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$611,084**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							3
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							2.64
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.64**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**

Pkg: 203 - Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	1,973,517	-	-	-	-	-	1,973,517
Total Revenues	**$1,973,517**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,973,517**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	893,106	-	-	-	-	-	893,106
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	315	-	-	-	-	-	315
Public Employees' Retire Cont	160,043	-	-	-	-	-	160,043
Social Security Taxes	68,323	-	-	-	-	-	68,323
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	3,572	-	-	-	-	-	3,572
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	274	-	-	-	-	-	274
Mass Transit Tax	5,359	-	-	-	-	-	5,359
Flexible Benefits	237,600	-	-	-	-	-	237,600
Total Personal Services	**$1,368,592**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,368,592**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	28,271	-	-	-	-	-	28,271
Employee Training	12,504	-	-	-	-	-	12,504
Office Expenses	9,669	-	-	-	-	-	9,669
Telecommunications	8,253	-	-	-	-	-	8,253
Professional Services	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Dues and Subscriptions	4,376	-	-	-	-	-	4,376
Agency Program Related S and S	5,158	-	-	-	-	-	5,158
Other Services and Supplies	11,035	-	-	-	-	-	11,035
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	5,891	-	-	-	-	-	5,891

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of | **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**

Pkg: 203 - Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities | **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	19,768	-	-	-	-	-	19,768
Total Services & Supplies	**$604,925**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$604,925**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	1,973,517	-	-	-	-	-	1,973,517
Total Expenditures	**$1,973,517**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,973,517**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							7
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							6.02
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.02**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of | **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**

Pkg: 204 - Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance | **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	1,074,423	-	-	-	-	-	1,074,423
Total Revenues	**$1,074,423**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,074,423**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	413,007	-	-	-	-	-	413,007
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	138	-	-	-	-	-	138
Public Employees' Retire Cont	74,012	-	-	-	-	-	74,012
Social Security Taxes	31,595	-	-	-	-	-	31,595
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	1,652	-	-	-	-	-	1,652
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	120	-	-	-	-	-	120
Mass Transit Tax	2,478	-	-	-	-	-	2,478
Flexible Benefits	103,950	-	-	-	-	-	103,950
Total Personal Services	**$626,952**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$626,952**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	12,368	-	-	-	-	-	12,368
Employee Training	5,471	-	-	-	-	-	5,471
Office Expenses	4,230	-	-	-	-	-	4,230
Telecommunications	3,611	-	-	-	-	-	3,611
Professional Services	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Dues and Subscriptions	1,876	-	-	-	-	-	1,876
Agency Program Related S and S	2,257	-	-	-	-	-	2,257
Other Services and Supplies	4,828	-	-	-	-	-	4,828
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	2,946	-	-	-	-	-	2,946

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of | **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**

Pkg: 204 - Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance | **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	9,884	-	-	-	-	-	9,884
Total Services & Supplies	**$447,471**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$447,471**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	1,074,423	-	-	-	-	-	1,074,423
Total Expenditures	**$1,074,423**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$1,074,423**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							3
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							2.64
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.64**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 205 - Rural Transportation Equity **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	285,887	-	-	-	-	-	285,887
Total Revenues	**$285,887**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$285,887**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	184,152	-	-	-	-	-	184,152
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	53	-	-	-	-	-	53
Public Employees' Retire Cont	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	33,000
Social Security Taxes	14,088	-	-	-	-	-	14,088
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	737	-	-	-	-	-	737
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	46	-	-	-	-	-	46
Mass Transit Tax	1,105	-	-	-	-	-	1,105
Flexible Benefits	39,600	-	-	-	-	-	39,600
Total Personal Services	**$272,781**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$272,781**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	4,712	-	-	-	-	-	4,712
Employee Training	2,084	-	-	-	-	-	2,084
Office Expenses	1,611	-	-	-	-	-	1,611
Telecommunications	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	1,375
Dues and Subscriptions	625	-	-	-	-	-	625
Agency Program Related S and S	860	-	-	-	-	-	860
Other Services and Supplies	1,839	-	-	-	-	-	1,839
Total Services & Supplies	**$13,106**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$13,106**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 205 - Rural Transportation Equity

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	285,887	-	-	-	-	-	285,887
Total Expenditures	**$285,887**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$285,887**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							1
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							1.00
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.00**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 206 - Habitat Projects Coordinator **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
Federal Funds	-	-	-	238,409	-	-	238,409
Total Revenues	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$238,409**	**-**	**-**	**$238,409**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	-	-	-	133,245	-	-	133,245
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	-	-	-	46	-	-	46
Public Employees' Retire Cont	-	-	-	23,878	-	-	23,878
Social Security Taxes	-	-	-	10,193	-	-	10,193
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	-	-	-	533	-	-	533
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	-	-	-	40	-	-	40
Flexible Benefits	-	-	-	34,650	-	-	34,650
Total Personal Services	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$202,585**	**-**	**-**	**$202,585**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	-	-	-	4,123	-	-	4,123
Employee Training	-	-	-	1,824	-	-	1,824
Office Expenses	-	-	-	1,410	-	-	1,410
Telecommunications	-	-	-	1,204	-	-	1,204
Attorney General	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	20,000
Dues and Subscriptions	-	-	-	625	-	-	625
Agency Program Related S and S	-	-	-	752	-	-	752
Other Services and Supplies	-	-	-	1,609	-	-	1,609
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	-	-	-	982	-	-	982

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 206 - Habitat Projects Coordinator

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	-	-	-	3,295	-	-	3,295
Total Services & Supplies	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$35,824**	**-**	**-**	**$35,824**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	238,409	-	-	238,409
Total Expenditures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$238,409**	**-**	**-**	**$238,409**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							1
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							0.88
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 207 - Industrial Lands Readiness **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	219,208	-	-	-	-	-	219,208
Total Revenues	**$219,208**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$219,208**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	133,245	-	-	-	-	-	133,245
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	46	-	-	-	-	-	46
Public Employees' Retire Cont	23,878	-	-	-	-	-	23,878
Social Security Taxes	10,193	-	-	-	-	-	10,193
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	533	-	-	-	-	-	533
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Mass Transit Tax	799	-	-	-	-	-	799
Flexible Benefits	34,650	-	-	-	-	-	34,650
Total Personal Services	**$203,384**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$203,384**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	4,123	-	-	-	-	-	4,123
Employee Training	1,824	-	-	-	-	-	1,824
Office Expenses	1,410	-	-	-	-	-	1,410
Telecommunications	1,204	-	-	-	-	-	1,204
Dues and Subscriptions	625	-	-	-	-	-	625
Agency Program Related S and S	752	-	-	-	-	-	752
Other Services and Supplies	1,609	-	-	-	-	-	1,609
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	982	-	-	-	-	-	982

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 207 - Industrial Lands Readiness

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	3,295	-	-	-	-	-	3,295
Total Services & Supplies	**$15,824**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$15,824**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	219,208	-	-	-	-	-	219,208
Total Expenditures	**$219,208**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$219,208**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							1
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							0.88
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 208 - Offshore Wind **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	254,208	-	-	-	-	-	254,208
Total Revenues	**$254,208**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$254,208**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	133,245	-	-	-	-	-	133,245
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	46	-	-	-	-	-	46
Public Employees' Retire Cont	23,878	-	-	-	-	-	23,878
Social Security Taxes	10,193	-	-	-	-	-	10,193
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	533	-	-	-	-	-	533
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Mass Transit Tax	799	-	-	-	-	-	799
Flexible Benefits	34,650	-	-	-	-	-	34,650
Total Personal Services	**$203,384**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$203,384**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	4,123	-	-	-	-	-	4,123
Employee Training	1,824	-	-	-	-	-	1,824
Office Expenses	1,410	-	-	-	-	-	1,410
Telecommunications	1,204	-	-	-	-	-	1,204
Attorney General	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Dues and Subscriptions	625	-	-	-	-	-	625
Agency Program Related S and S	752	-	-	-	-	-	752
Other Services and Supplies	1,609	-	-	-	-	-	1,609
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	982	-	-	-	-	-	982

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 208 - Offshore Wind **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	3,295	-	-	-	-	-	3,295
Total Services & Supplies	**$50,824**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$50,824**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	254,208	-	-	-	-	-	254,208
Total Expenditures	**$254,208**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$254,208**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							1
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							0.88
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 209 - Floodplain and Recovery Planner

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	39,354	-	-	-	-	-	39,354
Federal Funds	-	-	-	156,866	-	-	156,866
Total Revenues	**$39,354**	**-**	**-**	**$156,866**	**-**	**-**	**$196,220**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	23,104	-	-	92,417	-	-	115,521
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	9	-	-	37	-	-	46
Public Employees' Retire Cont	4,140	-	-	16,561	-	-	20,701
Social Security Taxes	1,767	-	-	7,070	-	-	8,837
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	92	-	-	370	-	-	462
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	8	-	-	32	-	-	40
Mass Transit Tax	139	-	-	-	-	-	139
Flexible Benefits	6,930	-	-	27,720	-	-	34,650
Total Personal Services	**$36,189**	**-**	**-**	**$144,207**	**-**	**-**	**$180,396**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	825	-	-	3,298	-	-	4,123
Employee Training	365	-	-	1,459	-	-	1,824
Office Expenses	282	-	-	1,128	-	-	1,410
Telecommunications	241	-	-	963	-	-	1,204
Dues and Subscriptions	125	-	-	500	-	-	625
Agency Program Related S and S	150	-	-	602	-	-	752
Other Services and Supplies	322	-	-	1,287	-	-	1,609
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	196	-	-	786	-	-	982

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 209 - Floodplain and Recovery Planner

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	659	-	-	2,636	-	-	3,295
Total Services & Supplies	**$3,165**	**-**	**-**	**$12,659**	**-**	**-**	**$15,824**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	39,354	-	-	156,866	-	-	196,220
Total Expenditures	**$39,354**	**-**	**-**	**$156,866**	**-**	**-**	**$196,220**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							1
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							0.88
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 210 - CIO Position Request **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	290,286	-	-	-	-	-	290,286
Total Revenues	**$290,286**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$290,286**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	185,451	-	-	-	-	-	185,451
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	46	-	-	-	-	-	46
Public Employees' Retire Cont	33,233	-	-	-	-	-	33,233
Social Security Taxes	14,187	-	-	-	-	-	14,187
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	742	-	-	-	-	-	742
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
Mass Transit Tax	1,113	-	-	-	-	-	1,113
Flexible Benefits	34,650	-	-	-	-	-	34,650
Total Personal Services	**$269,462**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$269,462**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	4,123	-	-	-	-	-	4,123
Employee Training	1,824	-	-	-	-	-	1,824
Office Expenses	1,410	-	-	-	-	-	1,410
Telecommunications	1,204	-	-	-	-	-	1,204
Employee Recruitment and Develop	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Dues and Subscriptions	625	-	-	-	-	-	625
Agency Program Related S and S	752	-	-	-	-	-	752
Other Services and Supplies	1,609	-	-	-	-	-	1,609
Expendable Prop 250 - 5000	982	-	-	-	-	-	982

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Planning Program**
Pkg: 210 - CIO Position Request **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
IT Expendable Property	3,295	-	-	-	-	-	3,295
Total Services & Supplies	**$20,824**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$20,824**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	290,286	-	-	-	-	-	290,286
Total Expenditures	**$290,286**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$290,286**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Positions							
Total Positions							1
Total Positions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							0.88
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.88**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 211 - Technical Corrections

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	51,902	-	-	(6,811)	-	-	45,091
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	17	-	-	1	-	-	18
Public Employees' Retire Cont	9,301	-	-	(1,221)	-	-	8,080
Social Security Taxes	3,970	-	-	(522)	-	-	3,448
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	218	-	-	(29)	-	-	189
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	14	-	-	1	-	-	15
Mass Transit Tax	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	(27)
Flexible Benefits	12,546	-	-	654	-	-	13,200
Total Personal Services	**$77,941**	**-**	**-**	**($7,927)**	**-**	**-**	**$70,014**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	(9,242)	-	-	5,758	-	-	(3,484)
Office Expenses	(25,000)	-	-	(3,450)	-	-	(28,450)
Telecommunications	(12,000)	-	-	1,000	-	-	(11,000)
Employee Recruitment and Develop	(15,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,000)
Agency Program Related S and S	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Other Services and Supplies	-	-	-	1,619	-	-	1,619
IT Expendable Property	(16,699)	-	-	-	-	-	(16,699)
Total Services & Supplies	**($77,941)**	**-**	**-**	**$7,927**	**-**	**-**	**($70,014)**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 211 - Technical Corrections

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total FTE							
Total FTE							0.33
Total FTE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.33**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 212 - Climate Adaptation Coordinator

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	348,735	-	-	-	-	-	348,735
Federal Funds	-	-	-	(347,332)	-	-	(347,332)
Total Revenues	**$348,735**	**-**	**-**	**($347,332)**	**-**	**-**	**$1,403**
Personal Services							
Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem	233,808	-	-	(233,808)	-	-	-
Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments	53	-	-	(53)	-	-	-
Public Employees' Retire Cont	41,898	-	-	(41,898)	-	-	-
Social Security Taxes	17,886	-	-	(17,886)	-	-	-
Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance	935	-	-	(935)	-	-	-
Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)	46	-	-	(46)	-	-	-
Mass Transit Tax	1,403	-	-	-	-	-	1,403
Flexible Benefits	39,600	-	-	(39,600)	-	-	-
Total Personal Services	**$335,629**	**-**	**-**	**($334,226)**	**-**	**-**	**$1,403**
Services & Supplies							
Instate Travel	4,712	-	-	(4,712)	-	-	-
Employee Training	2,084	-	-	(2,084)	-	-	-
Office Expenses	1,611	-	-	(1,611)	-	-	-
Telecommunications	1,375	-	-	(1,375)	-	-	-
Dues and Subscriptions	625	-	-	(625)	-	-	-
Agency Program Related S and S	860	-	-	(860)	-	-	-

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of
Pkg: 212 - Climate Adaptation Coordinator

Cross Reference Name: Planning Program
Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Services & Supplies							
Other Services and Supplies	1,839	-	-	(1,839)	-	-	-
Total Services & Supplies	**$13,106**	**-**	**-**	**($13,106)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	348,735	-	-	(347,332)	-	-	1,403
Total Expenditures	**$348,735**	**-**	**-**	**($347,332)**	**-**	**-**	**$1,403**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Agency Request Budget **Package Number: 201**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520103	1426072		MMN X0873 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 4	32	PF	21	3	7,630	160,230	76,348	236,578	1	0.88
2520202	1426071		MMN X1320 A P	HUMAN RESOURCE ANALYST 1	23	PF	21	3	4,941	103,761	61,683	165,444	1	0.88
				General Funds						**263,991**	**138,031**	**402,022**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**263,991**	**138,031**	**402,022**	**2**	**1.76**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520201	1426073		AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	LF	21	3	6,977	146,517	72,787	219,304	1	0.88
2520203	1426075		AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	21	3	6,345	133,245	69,340	202,585	1	0.88
2520204	1426076		AG C0108 A P	ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST 2	20	PF	21	3	3,962	83,202	56,344	139,546	1	0.88
				General Funds						**362,964**	**198,471**	**561,435**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**362,964**	**198,471**	**561,435**	**3**	**2.64**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520301	1426077		AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	21	3	6,977	146,517	72,787	219,304	1	0.88
2520302	1426078		AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	10	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
2520303	1426079		AG C1097 A P	PLANNER 2	27	PF	21	3	5,501	115,521	64,736	180,257	1	0.88
2520304	1426080		AG C1097 A P	PLANNER 2	27	PF	18	3	5,501	99,018	55,488	154,506	1	0.75
2520305	1426081		UA C0438 A P	PROCUREMENT & CONTRACT SPE	29	PF	21	3	6,046	126,966	67,709	194,675	1	0.88
2520306	1426082		AG C0862 A P	PROGRAM ANALYST 3	29	PF	21	3	6,046	126,966	67,709	194,675	1	0.88
2520307	1426083		AG C0211 A P	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN 2	18	PF	18	3	3,627	65,286	46,727	112,013	1	0.75
				General Funds						**893,106**	**470,127**	**1,363,233**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**893,106**	**470,127**	**1,363,233**	**7**	**6.02**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520401	1426160		AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	21	3	6,977	146,517	72,787	219,304	1	0.88
2520402	1426162		AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	21	3	6,345	133,245	69,340	202,585	1	0.88
2520403	1426163		AG C0872 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 3	30T	PF	21	3	6,345	133,245	69,340	202,585	1	0.88
				General Funds						**413,007**	**211,467**	**624,474**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**413,007**	**211,467**	**624,474**	**3**	**2.64**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520501	1426167		AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	5	7,673	184,152	87,524	271,676	1	1.00
				General Funds						**184,152**	**87,524**	**271,676**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**184,152**	**87,524**	**271,676**	**1**	**1.00**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520601	1426171		AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	21	3	6,345	133,245	69,340	202,585	1	0.88
				General Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**133,245**	**69,340**	**202,585**		
				Total Funds						**133,245**	**69,340**	**202,585**	**1**	**0.88**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520701	1415553		AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	21	3	6,345	133,245	69,340	202,585	1	0.88
				General Funds						**133,245**	**69,340**	**202,585**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**133,245**	**69,340**	**202,585**	**1**	**0.88**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520801	1426173		AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	21	3	6,345	133,245	69,340	202,585	1	0.88
				General Funds						**133,245**	**69,340**	**202,585**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**133,245**	**69,340**	**202,585**	**1**	**0.88**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2520901	1426174		AG C1097 A P	PLANNER 2	27	PF	21	3	5,501	115,521	64,736	180,257	1	0.88
				General Funds						**23,104**	**12,947**	**36,051**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**92,417**	**51,789**	**144,206**		
				Total Funds						**115,521**	**64,736**	**180,257**	**1**	**0.88**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2521001	1425535		MESN Z7374 I P	Information Technology Manager 2		PF	21	3	8,831	185,451	82,898	268,349	1	0.88
				General Funds						**185,451**	**82,898**	**268,349**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**185,451**	**82,898**	**268,349**	**1**	**0.88**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2000104	429840	55470	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	0	3	6,345	-15,168	-3,940	-19,108	0	0.00
2311006	1380392	105445	AG C0872 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 3	30T	PP	17.35	7	7,673	41,051	20,604	61,655	0	0.22
4000104	869030	57684	MMN X1245 A P	FISCAL ANALYST 3	30	PF	0	7	8,408	9,432	2,449	11,881	0	0.00
4000212	430240	35988	AG C0104 A P	OFFICE SPECIALIST 2	15C	PF	24	5	3,555	9,776	5,837	15,613	0	0.11
				General Funds						**51,902**	**26,066**	**77,968**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**-6,811**	**-1,116**	**-7,927**		
				Total Funds						**45,091**	**24,950**	**70,041**	**0**	**0.33**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2150276	1373750	111312	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	0	10	9,742	0	0	0	0	0.00
				General Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Federal Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Total Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
1000001	429660	53813	B Y7500 A E	BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBE	0	PP	0	0	0	5,760	441	6,201	0	0.00
1000002	429670	16763	B Y7500 A E	BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBE	0	PP	0	0	0	5,760	441	6,201	0	0.00
1000003	429680	21427	B Y7500 A E	BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBE	0	PP	0	0	0	5,760	441	6,201	0	0.00
1000004	429690	28115	B Y7500 A E	BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBE	0	PP	0	0	0	5,760	441	6,201	0	0.00
1000005	429700	17934	B Y7500 A E	BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBE	0	PP	0	0	0	5,760	441	6,201	0	0.00
1000006	429710	31359	B Y7500 A E	BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBE	0	PP	0	0	0	5,760	441	6,201	0	0.00
1000007	429720	30893	B Y7500 A E	BOARD AND COMMISSION MEMBE	0	PP	0	0	0	5,760	441	6,201	0	0.00
1000101	429730	4179	MEAH Z7586 H P	AGENCY HEAD 6	39X	PF	24	10	15,277	366,648	130,009	496,657	1	1.00
1000102	429740	19882	MESN Z7614 A P	Planning (Land Use/Environmental) M		PF	24	10	10,720	257,280	106,515	363,795	1	1.00
1000105	429760	1208	MESN Z7614 A P	Planning (Land Use/Environmental) M		PF	24	10	10,720	257,280	106,515	363,795	1	1.00
1000301	680660	7832	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	10	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
1000304	680690	24997	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	8	8,053	193,272	89,891	283,163	1	1.00
1000315	680920	8715	AG C1485 I P	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIAL	28	PF	24	10	8,031	192,744	89,755	282,499	1	1.00
1000324	781170	34585	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	9	8,449	202,776	92,359	295,135	1	1.00
1000325	781180	28932	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	10	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
1000327	781200	30481	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	10	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
1000328	918710	53733	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	9	9,307	223,368	97,708	321,076	1	1.00
1000330	918730	24903	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	9	8,449	202,776	92,359	295,135	1	1.00
1000331	918930	53205	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	3	6,345	152,280	79,246	231,526	1	1.00
1000332	918940	35989	AG C0104 A P	OFFICE SPECIALIST 2	15C	PP	12	3	3,277	39,324	30,061	69,385	1	0.50
2000101	429810	25652	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	3	6,345	152,280	79,246	231,526	1	1.00
2000103	429830	28200	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	3	6,345	152,280	79,246	231,526	1	1.00
2000104	429840	55470	AG C8505 A P	NATURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST	32	PF	24	3	6,977	167,448	83,186	250,634	1	1.00
2000106	429860	64002	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	9	8,449	202,776	92,359	295,135	1	1.00
2000107	429870	27157	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	3	6,977	167,448	83,186	250,634	1	1.00
2000201	429910	23434	MMN X0873 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 4	32	PF	24	9	10,203	244,872	103,292	348,164	1	1.00
2000204	429940	28108	MMS X0872 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 3	30	PF	24	3	6,930	166,320	82,892	249,212	1	1.00
2000205	429950	39482	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	10	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
2000210	430000	27936	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	3	6,345	152,280	79,246	231,526	1	1.00
2000212	860180	16723	AG C0861 A P	PROGRAM ANALYST 2	27	PF	24	3	5,501	132,024	73,986	206,010	1	1.00
2000225	556850	23272	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	10	9,742	233,808	100,418	334,226	1	1.00
2000227	556870	38951	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	4	6,659	159,816	81,203	241,019	1	1.00
2000319	541150	17983	AG C8504 A P	NATURAL RESOURCE SPECIALIST	30	PP	16.8	10	8,868	148,982	66,817	215,799	1	0.70

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
2000320	541160	43513	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	8	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
2150272	1373280	110534	AG C1097 A P	PLANNER 2	27	PF	24	7	6,659	159,816	81,203	241,019	1	1.00
2150273	1373270	110533	AG C1097 A P	PLANNER 2	27	PF	24	9	7,322	175,728	85,335	261,063	1	1.00
2150274	1373260	110536	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	10	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
2150276	1373750	111312	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	10	9,742	233,808	100,418	334,226	1	1.00
2311001	1380331	144566	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	4	6,659	159,816	81,203	241,019	1	1.00
2311002	1380277	134112	AG C0437 A P	PROCUREMENT & CONTRACT SPE	27	PF	24	9	7,322	175,728	85,335	261,063	1	1.00
2311003	1380284	104378	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	8	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
2311005	1380353	144574	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	6	7,322	175,728	85,335	261,063	1	1.00
2311006	1380392	105445	AG C0872 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 3	30T	PP	12	7	7,673	92,076	43,761	135,837	1	0.50
2311301	1378632	137759	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	7	7,673	184,152	87,524	271,676	1	1.00
2311404	1408372	199825	AG C0861 A P	PROGRAM ANALYST 2	27	PF	24	3	5,501	132,024	73,986	206,010	1	1.00
3000102	430140	25299	MMC X0830 A P	EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT	25	PF	24	9	7,274	174,576	85,036	259,612	1	1.00
3000202	430150	30101	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	3	6,345	152,280	79,246	231,526	1	1.00
4000102	430200	8692	AG C1218 A P	ACCOUNTANT 3	30	PF	24	9	8,449	202,776	92,359	295,135	1	1.00
4000103	430210	9932	AG C1216 A P	ACCOUNTANT 1	23	PF	24	10	6,345	152,280	79,246	231,526	1	1.00
4000104	869030	57684	MMN X1244 A P	FISCAL ANALYST 2	27	PF	24	9	8,015	192,360	89,655	282,015	1	1.00
4000211	430230	53594	MMC X1322 A P	HUMAN RESOURCE ANALYST 3	29	PF	24	5	7,274	174,576	85,036	259,612	1	1.00
4000212	430240	35988	AG C0104 A P	OFFICE SPECIALIST 2	15C	PP	21.25	5	3,555	75,544	56,019	131,563	1	0.89
4000222	430260	6147	AG C0108 A P	ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST 2	20	PF	24	7	4,772	114,528	69,441	183,969	1	1.00
4000223	430270	23479	AG C0108 A P	ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST 2	20	PF	24	7	4,772	114,528	69,441	183,969	1	1.00
4000304	430300	6519	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	10	9,742	233,808	100,418	334,226	1	1.00
4000306	430320	53975	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	10	9,742	233,808	100,418	334,226	1	1.00
4000501	430330	22100	MESN Z7074 A P	Budget and Fiscal Manager 2		PF	24	10	10,720	257,280	106,515	363,795	1	1.00
5000001	430340	26121	MESN Z7614 A P	Planning (Land Use/Environmental) M		PF	24	10	10,720	257,280	106,515	363,795	1	1.00
7000001	430350	13257	AG C1099 A P	PLANNER 4	32	PF	24	10	9,742	233,808	100,418	334,226	1	1.00
7000008	942470	40331	AG C1484 I P	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIAL	25	PF	24	10	7,189	172,536	84,506	257,042	1	1.00
7000009	942490	22894	AG C1487 I P	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIAL	31	PF	24	10	9,503	228,072	98,930	327,002	1	1.00
7000012	942530	17683	AG C1486 I P	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIAL	29	PF	24	10	8,585	206,040	93,207	299,247	1	1.00
7000035	977220	31613	MESN Z7083 A P	BUSINESS OPERATIONS MANAGEI	35X	PF	24	10	11,802	283,248	113,188	396,436	1	1.00
7000077	1023660	21774	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	9	8,449	202,776	92,359	295,135	1	1.00
7000078	1102190	14541	MMN X0108 A P	ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST 2	20	PF	24	9	5,700	136,800	75,226	212,026	1	1.00
7090020	1031120	32041	AG C1097 A P	PLANNER 2	27	PF	24	3	5,501	132,024	73,986	206,010	1	1.00

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Freeze **Package Number: 0**

Position Number	Auth No	Workday Id	Classification	Classification Name	Sal Rng	Pos Type	Mos	Step	Rate	Salary	OPE	Total	Pos Cnt	FTE
7090021	1031130	37490	MMN X0873 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 4	32	PF	24	9	10,203	244,872	103,292	348,164	1	1.00
7100070	1170800	9325	AG C1097 A P	PLANNER 2	27	PF	24	10	7,673	184,152	87,524	271,676	1	1.00
7115104	1207790	39110	AG C1098 A P	PLANNER 3	30	PF	24	10	8,868	212,832	94,971	307,803	1	1.00
7117105	1234300	35392	AG C1486 I P	INFORMATION SYSTEMS SPECIALI	29	PF	24	10	8,585	206,040	93,207	299,247	1	1.00
21112001	1379351	108719	AG C0871 A P	OPERATIONS & POLICY ANALYST 2	27	PF	24	3	5,501	132,024	73,986	206,010	1	1.00
				General Funds						**8,621,222**	**3,974,822**	**12,596,047**		
				Lottery Funds						**0**	**0**	**0**		
				Other Funds						**970,718**	**449,794**	**1,420,512**		
				Federal Funds						**2,506,010**	**1,191,008**	**3,697,015**		
				Total Funds						**12,097,950**	**5,615,624**	**17,713,574**	**64**	**62.59**

DETAIL OF LOTTERY FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS, AND FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Agency Number: 66000**

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-000-00-00-00000**

Source	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Agency Request Budget	2023-25 Governor's Budget	2023-25 Leg. Adopted Budget
Other Funds						
Business Lic and Fees	47,010	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	4,029	50,625	50,625	50,625	-	-
Interest Income	3,424	1,808	1,808	1,808	-	-
Grants (Non-Fed)	6,261	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	35,932	366,308	504,860	540,732	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	32,110	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Administrative Svcs	85,559	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Military Dept, Or	626,288	1,083,668	325,100	325,100	-	-
Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dept of	-	-	758,568	758,568	-	-
Tsfr From Energy, Dept of	90,605	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Transportation, Dept	593,615	567,475	567,475	567,475	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(32,110)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Funds	**$1,492,723**	**$2,069,884**	**$2,208,436**	**$2,244,308**	**-**	**-**
Federal Funds						
Federal Funds	4,477,272	6,617,610	6,748,006	7,494,290	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	177,337	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from General Fund	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal Funds	**$4,498,211**	**$6,617,610**	**$6,748,006**	**$7,494,290**	**-**	**-**

DETAIL OF LOTTERY FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS, AND FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Agency Number: 66000**

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Source	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Agency Request Budget	2023-25 Governor's Budget	2023-25 Leg. Adopted Budget
Other Funds						
Business Lic and Fees	47,010	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	4,029	50,625	50,625	50,625	-	-
Interest Income	3,424	1,808	1,808	1,808	-	-
Grants (Non-Fed)	6,261	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	35,932	366,308	504,860	540,732	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	32,110	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Administrative Svcs	85,559	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Military Dept, Or	626,288	1,083,668	325,100	325,100	-	-
Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dept of	-	-	758,568	758,568	-	-
Tsfr From Energy, Dept of	90,605	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Transportation, Dept	593,615	567,475	567,475	567,475	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(32,110)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Funds	**$1,492,723**	**$2,069,884**	**$2,208,436**	**$2,244,308**	**-**	**-**
Federal Funds						
Federal Funds	4,477,272	6,617,610	6,748,006	7,494,290	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	177,337	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from General Fund	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal Funds	**$4,498,211**	**$6,617,610**	**$6,748,006**	**$7,494,290**	**-**	**-**

Program Summary:
Grants

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

Primary Program Contact: Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Director

PROGRAM CHARTS

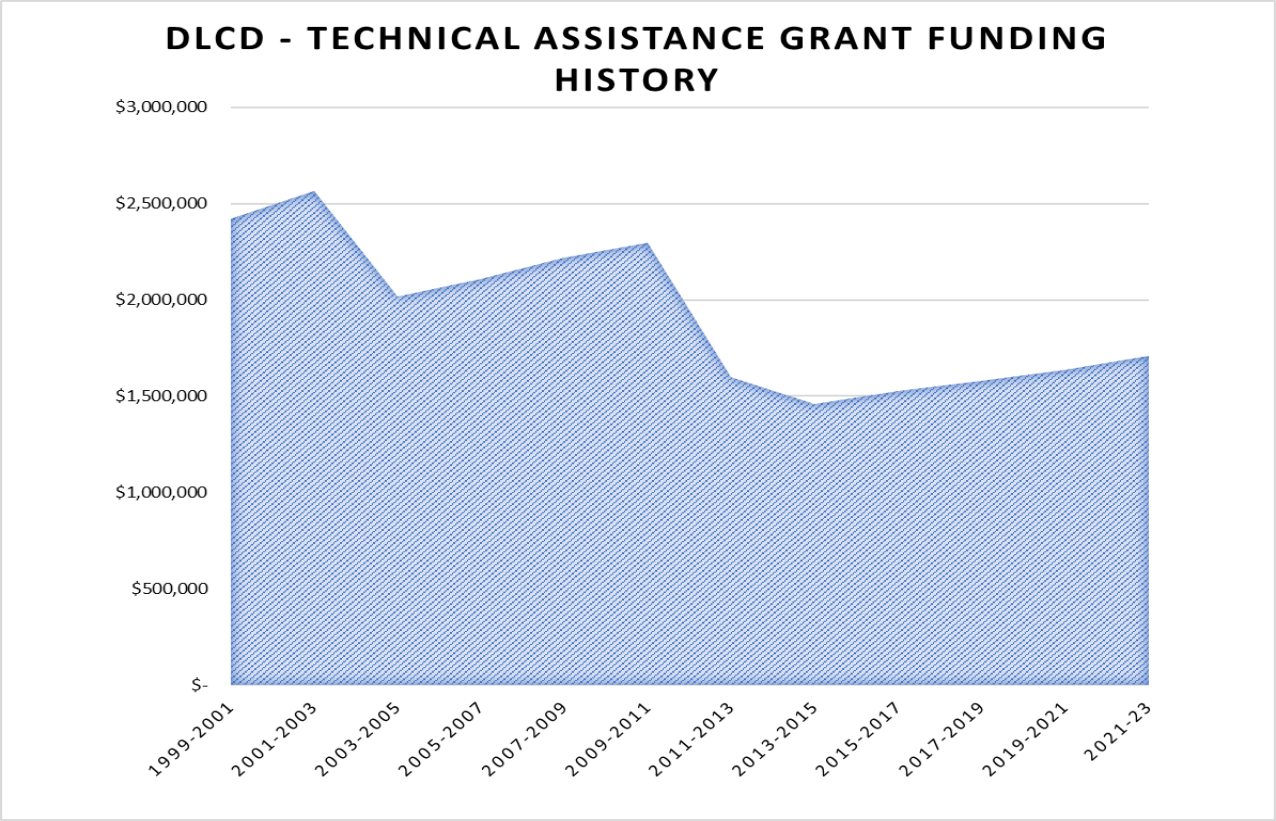
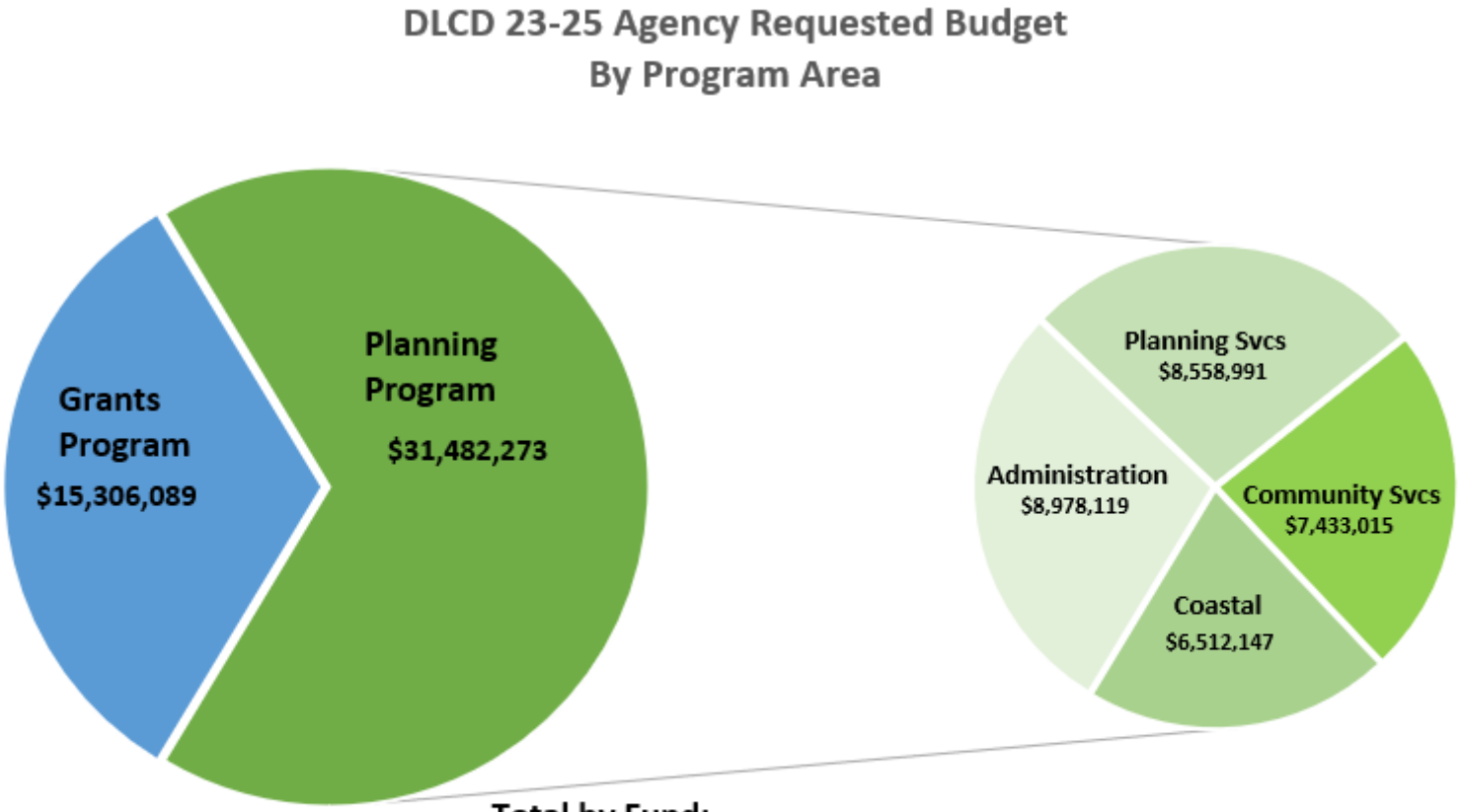


Table above reflects ongoing Grant funding only - excludes one-time funds.

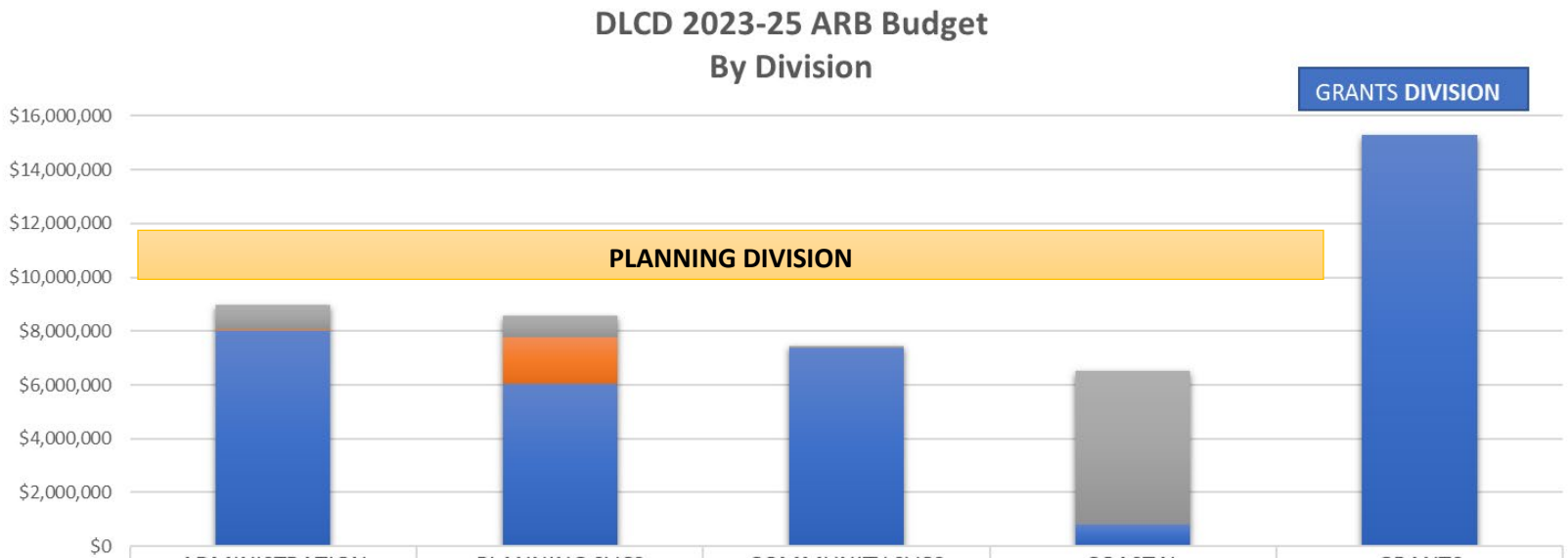
Agency Summary



Total by Fund:

General Fund	$37,538,952
Other Funds	$1,755,120
Federal Funds	$7,494,290
Total Funds	**$46,788,362**

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS



	ADMINISTRATION	PLANNING SVCS	COMMUNITY SVCS	COASTAL	GRANTS
FF	931,885	801,318	61,416	5,699,669	
OF	47,219	1,707,901	-	-	
GF	7,999,014	6,049,772	7,371,599	812,479	15,306,089

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The department's budget is allocated into two programs: the Planning Program and the Grants Program.

Oregon's cities and counties are the front line of the land use planning system. While the commission considers big-picture policy initiatives, the department's core mission is assisting cities and counties to address local and state objectives by regularly updating their comprehensive plans. The purpose of the Grants Program is to support the objectives of the Planning Program by distributing General Fund payments to cities and counties for land use planning activities that protect and conserve working farms and forests, coastal lands and natural resources, and develop livable urban and rural communities through economic development, adequate housing, public facilities and infrastructure, resiliency in the face of natural hazards, and regulatory streamlining.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

DLCD's strategic objectives call for the department to assist local governments in amending and updating comprehensive land use plans, development codes, and other technical planning documents to ensure the community can accommodate growth opportunities in concert with local and state planning goals.

As a result of these reductions to ongoing grants, and because the department continues to see growing demand by local governments for grant funding to address current and deferred needs, DLCD proposes increases to the base budget for this program area in four of the twelve Policy Option Packages set forth in the 2023-25 budget. In part, the combined funding requested for grants through POP 203 (Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities), POP 204 (Regional Housing and Housing Technical Assistance), POP 205 (Rural Transportation Equity), and POP 207 (Industrial Lands Readiness) is a restoration package because it restores funding lost over the last decade and continues the critical work the Agency has been called upon to do related to Climate, Housing, and Transportation.

GRANT PROGRAM NARRATIVE

A significant portion of the fund is now legislatively directed to fund population forecasting at Portland State University as required by ORS 195.033 to 195.035. These are the highest priority use of grant funds. For the 2023-25 biennium, the population forecasting award is anticipated to be more than $500,000.

The department helps communities across the state plan for their future, working in close partnership with 277 local governments (36 counties and 241 cities). DLCD also coordinates with other state natural resource agencies such as Agriculture, Forestry, Water Resources, State Lands, Environmental Quality, and Fish and Wildlife, as well as state development agencies such as Business Oregon, Oregon Housing and Community Services, and Transportation to help local jurisdictions in preparing timely, updated comprehensive plans. The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) provides the policy direction for the statewide land use program, and reviews certain major local land use decisions.

The Grants Program provides funds to local and regional governments for a variety of planning activities, including economic opportunities analyses, buildable lands inventories, housing needs analyses, and infrastructure needs analyses. The grants help cities and counties update and improve their comprehensive plans and ordinances to address local needs, meet statutory obligations, and comply with the 19 statewide planning goals. Grant funds are available to cities and counties once per biennium, as per the Legislature.

At the beginning of each biennium, the department works with the Grants Advisory Committee and the Land Conservation and Development Commission to outline grant program priorities within the general guidance provided by the legislature. The Grants Advisory Committee is comprised of representatives for cities and counties, special districts, Metro, and land use and development interests. This committee is a standing committee and provides recommendations to the department and commission on policy, priorities, process, and awards of the General Fund Grants Program. Most grant funds are awarded on a competitive basis. However, a limited amount of funding has normally been provided for smaller cities

and counties on a non-competitive basis for general planning functions. Applications for grants in competitive categories are evaluated, ranked, and awarded according to the priorities established by LCDC. Typically, the demand for these funds is three times the amount available.

Program Performance
During the 2021 KPM reporting period, the department's Technical Assistance Grants Program assisted 110 small communities (cities under 2,500 population and counties under 15,000 population) with $152,000 to support general planning and permitting activities. About $580,000 was awarded for projects such as economic development planning, natural hazards planning, and code updates. More than $800,000 of the Grant Fund was dedicated for specific projects such as coordinated population forecasting and planning in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

It is difficult to evaluate the outcomes of grant awards cumulatively. The data provided in this report indicates that the trend in the declining number of grants, reduction in funds, and decreasing number of communities assisted suggests that the *program* as a whole is not performing in a manner that satisfies state or local needs. However, the grants that are provided to individual communities are successful and timely. Key Performance Measure #10 documents that 90 percent of grant awards to local governments are awarded within two months of application.

Enabling Legislation/Program Authorization
The department and Grants Program are a product of SB 100 (1973) and other key legislation, resulting in creation of the statewide land use program, including creation of the department and LCDC. ORS Chapters 195, 196, 197, 215 and 227 provide the primary sources of authority and duties for the department and the Grants Program. The Grants Program disburses all funds to, or for, the grantee; and assesses no fees for administration of the program.

Funding Streams Supporting Program
There are no positions or FTE reflected in the Grants Program Unit budget. Management of the Grants Program, including related positions and FTE, is in the Planning Program Unit budget.

The program is funded entirely by General Fund. The department proposes an increase to the General Fund Grants of $13,525,000. This proposed increase comes from four of the Department policy option packages; with only POPs 203, 204, 205 and 207 affecting the Grants program unit. The department expects to have the following elements in its 2023-25 Grants Program: Planning grants, including those earmarked for climate change mitigation, housing development, technical assistance, transportation equity and other development planning. If these packages are not authorized, the department will be considerably less able to comply with the Governor's Executive Order 20-04, meet the demands of local governments, and ensure the vision and legacy of Senate Bill 100.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

Planning Assistance
These non-competitive grants are small ($1,000 per biennium to cities and $4,000 to counties), direct awards to cities and counties with small populations to assist in the day-to-day administration of their planning programs. Planning assistance grants are used for a wide variety of purposes, from planner salaries to permit processing to updating zoning maps.

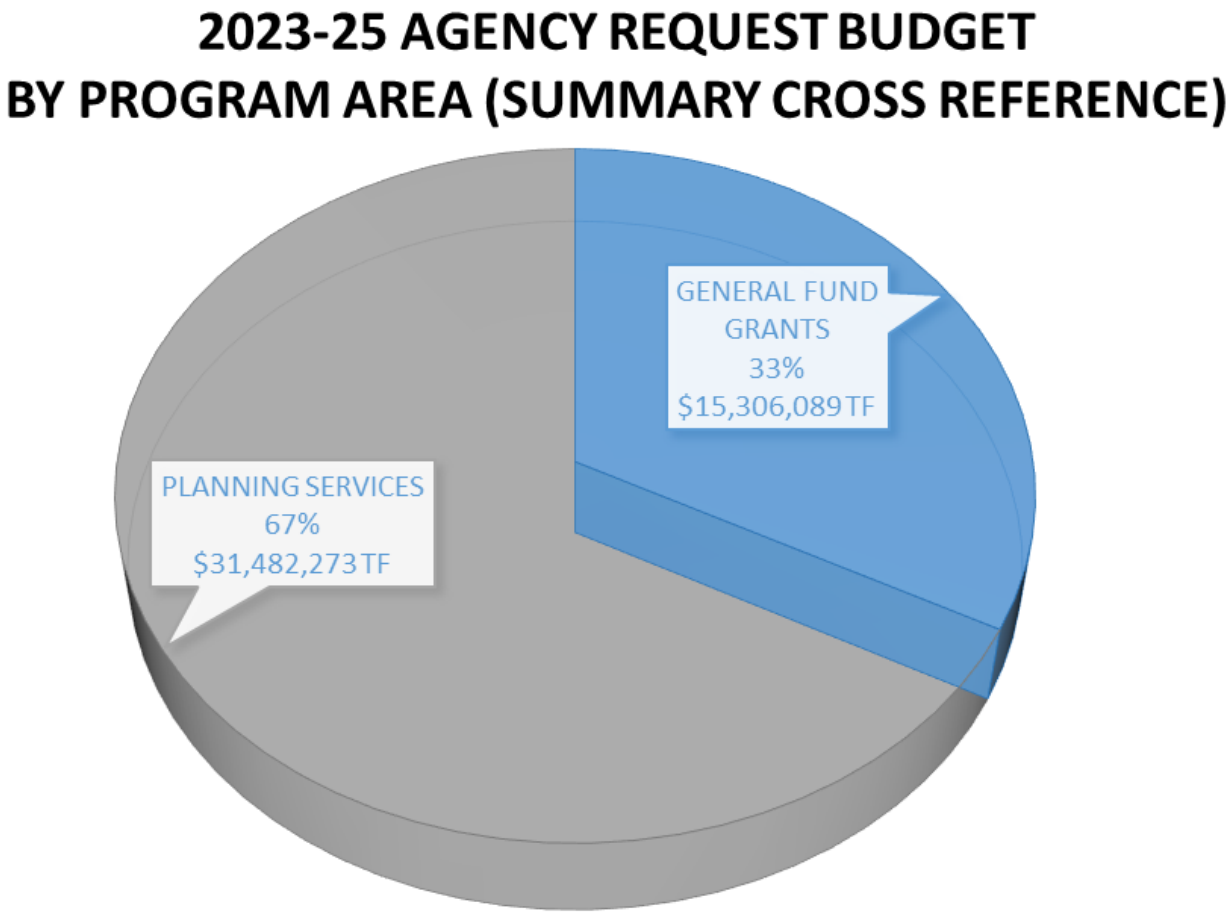
Columbia River Gorge
These grants are awarded to three affected counties for implementation of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act.

Dispute Resolution
A small portion of the Grants Program is used to assist in dispute resolution to keep matters out of litigation.

Periodic Review
These grants are issued to assist local governments in the completion of periodic review work programs and work tasks. Following legislative direction, most work tasks focus on planning for economic development, housing, public facilities, or transportation.

Technical Assistance
Technical assistance grants are awarded competitively. During the last four biennia, technical assistance grants were prioritized for economic development, regulatory streamlining, and infrastructure planning, while population forecasting and updating codes to comply with new laws are more recent priority uses of these grants. Historically, about half of the grant fund is awarded for comprehensive plan and code updates that are not part of a periodic review work program. This category has sustained large cuts as the grants fund has experienced reductions, and now represents less than one-quarter of the grant dollars awarded at its highest level.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS



PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

POLICY OPTION PACKAGE NARRATIVES / REQUESTS

2023-25 Summary of Grant Funding Requests

Pop Number	Description	POP Title	Grants Request
203	To implement ORS 468A.205 and Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04 which directed state agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve equitable outcomes for historically underserved populations, the Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted rules in July 2022 to reduce transportation-related climate pollution. Grant funds will be distributed to local governments in Oregon's eight metropolitan areas and will assist communities in implementing the new rules.	Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities	10,000,000
204	Policy Option Package 204 would continue the work funded in the 2021-2023 budget, along with funds received from House Bills 5006 (2021) and 5202 (2022). This POP will allow DLCD to implement budget and legislative recommendations to update how local governments plan and provide for all housing types for all Oregonians under the Statewide Planning Goal 10: Housing. In 2021, DLCD received one-time funding of $2.5 million in housing grants to local governments which advanced the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003 (2019). POP 204 requests this funding be made permanent, as these funds are needed on an ongoing basis to support the housing planning now underway statewide.	Regional Housing Needs Analysis and Housing Technical Assistance	2,500,000
205	Policy Option Package request 205 establishes ongoing funding for the Rural Transportation Equity program created through Package 90 in the 2021-2023 budget. The Rural Transportation Equity program provides technical assistance from DLCD staff and consultants to help cities, counties, districts, and Tribal governments to conduct community outreach to reach transportation-disadvantaged groups and determine the multi-modal projects that are most needed. POP 205 also includes grant funding to support local government participation in the program. In 2022, staff found that there is considerably more demand for this program than there is supply of resources.	Rural Transportation Equity	525,000
207	POP 207 will fund DLCD's partnership with Business Oregon and cities and counties throughout Oregon to develop and implement a program that supports increased local capacity, technical assistance, and funding for communities to update their employment lands inventories and industrial development strategies. The program will provide local governments with capacity and resources to respond to industrial development opportunities, access capital, and provide infrastructure for industrial readiness.	Industrial Lands Readiness	500,000
		Totals	**13,525,000**

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

Policy Option Package 203: Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
203	Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities	7	6.02	Two-PF Planner 2s PF Planner 3 * PF Planner 4 PF Accounting Tech 2 PF Program Analyst 3 PF PCS 3	$ 1,368,592	604,925	10,000,000	11,973,517			**11,973,517**

NOTE: PF=Permanent Full-Time. Asterisk indicates conversion from LD to Perm.

Overview

As documented by the Orgon Global Warming Commission biennial reports to the Legislature, Oregon is off track on meeting the statutory goals for reducing pollution and off track for meeting the targets for reducing driving. Passenger automobiles in metropolitan areas cause approximately 40 percent of climate change-causing greenhouse gas pollution. Many cities and counties in metropolitan areas currently have transportation plans and land use regulations that assume and will lead to increases in driving. Changing these plans and regulations is a necessary and effective way to reduce this pollution and its associated effects.

To implement ORS 468A.205 and the Governor's Executive Order 20-04, which directed state agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve equitable outcomes for historically underserved populations, the Land Conservation and Development Commission adopted rules in July 2022 to reduce transportation-related climate pollution. The order contains specific directions for DLCD, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Department of Energy (ODOE) to increase equity and reduce climate pollution.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

The Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program results from this order, providing rules and a program to reduce climate pollution and improve outcomes for Oregonians, particularly underserved populations.

Implementation and Outcomes

The program strengthens Oregon's administrative rules about transportation and housing planning that will reduce pollution, increase equitable outcomes, and guide the development of the state's metropolitan areas for the next 50 years. The program will be implemented through local governments in Oregon's eight metropolitan areas: Albany, Bend, Corvallis, Eugene/Springfield, Grants Pass, Medford/Ashland, Portland Metro, and Salem/Keizer. These areas are home to 65 percent of the state's population and 75 percent of the state's jobs.

This work aims to further these climate outcomes:

- Achieving Oregon's transportation-related greenhouse gas pollution reduction targets
- Increased resilience to the effects of climate disruption
- Healthy air quality and increased carbon sequestration, particularly through tree canopy and parks in urban areas

A core product of the work will be developing amendments to zoning code, comprehensive plans, and transportation plans. As such, there will be a knowledge gap between the professional practitioners who are immersed in the work, and community members and representatives. The program will seek to mitigate this by increasing capacity for community organizations and enhanced funding for community engagement. The program is outcomes-oriented and developed to be flexible in implementation to reflect the culturally and demographically specific needs of each community. The program requires that cities and counties report on progress toward achieving the above outcomes and any locally adopted outcomes on an annual basis for qualitative reports, and every four years for more comprehensive reporting on a range of performance indicators.

POP 203 will provide $10M in direct funding to local governments to help implement the new rules. The POP will also provide seven positions: a lead Planner 4 to establish the program to implement and monitor the rules, a permanent Planner 3 to implement the rules, two Planner 2s to assist specifically with equitable outreach and grant management, a Program Analyst to establish and maintain the systems needed to provide this financial support to more than 50 cities, an Accounting Tech 2 to

assist with this work, and a Procurement and Contract Specialist 3 to manage the solicitation and contracting associated with these funds.

DEI and Racial Equity (*Please see also the full text of DLCD's Racial Equity Impact Statement in the Special Reports section)*

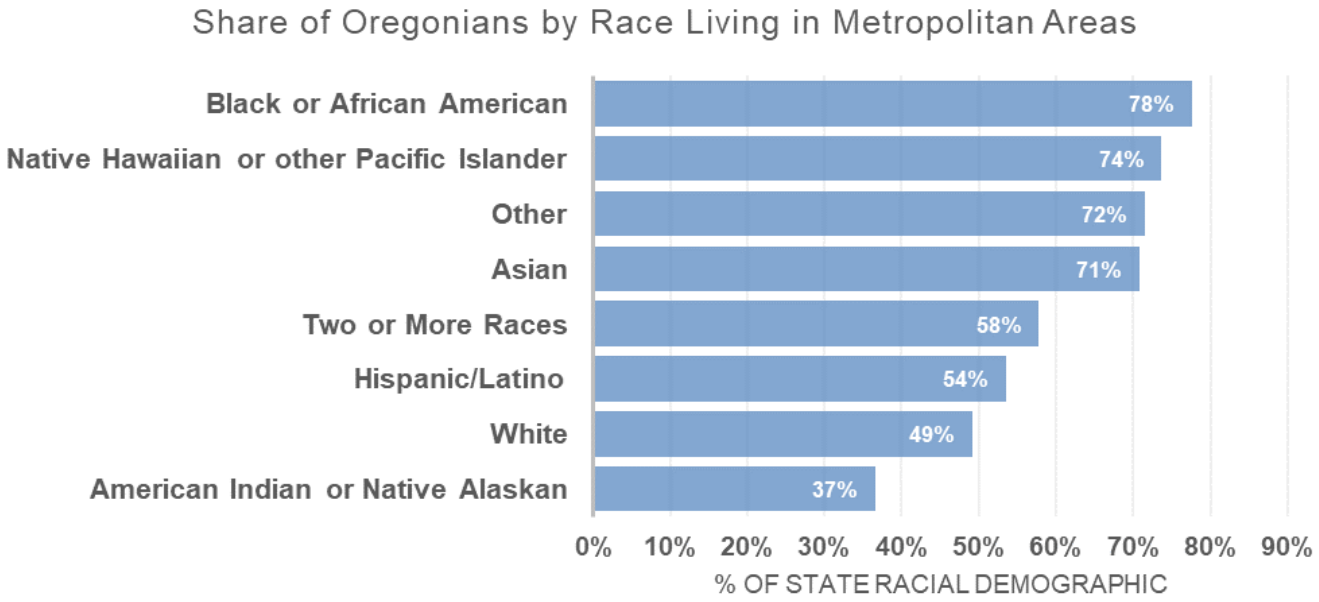
The Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program will directly affect nearly three million Oregonians. The program will be implemented by the 48 cities and 11 counties within Oregon's metropolitan areas. 65 percent of Oregonians live within these areas; and 75 percent work in these areas. Oregon's metropolitan areas are demographically diverse and home to most of the state's non-white population. These rules provide specific pathways to engage specially these historically marginalized populations, so they may have a voice in restorative investment strategies.

Historically, exacerbated by less than inclusive engagement strategies and decision-making processes, transportation plans and land use regulations have had an inequitable impact on underserved populations including the following communities. These communities were recognized in Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04, as well as by the Land Conservation and Development Commission in their charge, and by members of the Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities Rules Advisory Committee.

(a) Black and African American people;
(b) Indigenous people (including Tribes, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hawaii Native);
(c) People of Color (including but not limited to Hispanic, Latina/o/x, Asian, Arabic or North African, Middle Eastern, Pacific Islander, and mixed-race or mixed-ethnicity populations);
(d) Immigrants, including undocumented immigrants and refugees;
(e) People with limited English proficiency;
(f) People with disabilities;
(g) People experiencing homelessness;
(h) Low-income and low-wealth community members;
(i) Low- and moderate-income renters and homeowners;

(j) Single parents;
(k) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, or two-spirit community members; and
(l) Youth and seniors.

As the table below shows, large shares of Oregon's Black, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Asian population reside within one of the metropolitan areas impacted by the program. Most of the state's population of people of color live in the Portland metropolitan area which is home to nearly half of the state's total population.



This work aims to create more inclusive communities, and these principal equity outcomes:

- Increased stability of priority populations, lowering the likelihood of displacement due to gentrification from public and private investments

- More accessible, safe, affordable, and equitable transportation choices with better connectivity to destinations people want to reach (e.g., education, jobs, services, shopping, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and community centers)
- Adequate housing with access to employment, education, and culturally appropriate food, goods, services, recreational and cultural opportunities, and social spaces.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

Policy Option Package 204: Regional Housing Needs Analysis and Housing Technical Assistance

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
204	Regional Housing Needs Analysis and Housing Technical Assistance	3	2.64	PF Planner 4 PF Planner 3 PF Operation & Policy Analyst 3	$ 626,952	447,471	2,500,000	3,574,423			**3,574,423**

Overview

A 2018 study, "Housing Underproduction in the U.S." (Holland Government Affairs, ECONorthwest, and Up for Growth Coalition, 2018) estimated housing underproduction of 7.3 million dwelling units in 23 states between 2000 and 2015. In Oregon alone, the study estimates that housing production fell short of demand by 155,000 units between 2000 and 2015.

HB 2003, enacted in 2019 and amended in 2021, requires cities with populations greater than 10,000 to regularly address and update issues of housing need and affordability in their comprehensive plans, and encourages cities with less than 10,000 populations to do this as well. The law (now codified in ORS 197.290 and ORS 197.296) also requires local governments to develop strategies to encourage private and non-profit housing developers to produce that needed housing. Local governments need technical assistance in the form of grants to perform the detailed work measuring housing need, housing supply, and opportunities. The department has successfully managed $4.5 million in technical assistance funding in both the 2019-2021 and 2021-2023 biennia to support local government planning for sufficient supply of needed, affordable housing.

Although housing markets are inherently regional, individual cities and counties are responsible for planning for sufficient housing supply and affordability within their boundaries. However, local jurisdictions are not fully accounting for the entirety of housing need, and, as a state, we are not holding ourselves accountable to meeting housing needs. Oregon needs a regional framework for allocating housing need and supply to ensure that all cities and counties in the state provide the opportunity to achieve sufficient housing supplies available to households of all sizes, composition, and income.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

POP 204 would continue the work funded in the 2021-2023 budget, along with funds received from House Bills 5006 (2021) and 5202 (2022) to further the implementation of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis (RHNA). This POP will allow DLCD to implement budget and legislative recommendations to update how local governments plan and provide for all housing types for all Oregonians under the Statewide Planning Goal 10: Housing.

Implementation and Outcomes

During the 2021 legislative session, DLCD received one-time funding of $2.5 million in housing grants to local governments to advance the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003. However, these funds are needed on an ongoing basis to support the housing planning on regular cycles. As required by ORS 197.296 and ORS 197.290, the following 36 cities must complete a housing capacity analysis followed by a housing production strategy on an eight-year schedule

Albany	Dallas	Lincoln City	Redmond
Ashland	Eugene	McMinnville	Roseburg
Astoria	Grants Pass	Medford	Salem
Baker City	Hermiston	Monmouth	Sandy
Bend	Independence	Newberg	Silverton
Canby	Keizer	Newport	Springfield
Central Point	Klamath Falls	North Bend	St. Helens
Coos Bay	La Grande	Ontario	The Dalles
Corvallis	Lebanon	Pendleton	Woodburn

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

The following 17 cities within the Portland Metro Area must complete a housing capacity analysis followed by a housing production strategy on a six-year schedule

Beaverton	Hillsboro	Oregon City	Troutdale
Cornelius	Happy Valley	Portland	Tualatin
Forest Grove	Lake Oswego	Sherwood	West Linn
Fairview	Milwaukie	Tigard	Wilsonville
Gresham			

The department estimates that the combined cost of the required housing needs analysis and housing production strategy for each of these cities averages $125,000. Spreading the costs for each of these cities over three or four biennia (six or eight years) results in an estimated cost to the state of $2,194,000 per biennium.

Additionally, in 2021 the Legislature amended ORS 197.290 and ORS 197.296 to specifically authorize cities with populations less than 10,000 to complete housing capacity analyses and housing production strategies. There are **189 additional cities in Oregon** that are thus eligible for technical assistance grants from this grant fund. The difference between $2,194,000 and $2,500,000, which is $306,000 is available for grants to smaller cities in Oregon to plan for needed housing in their communities.

This work is in partnership with Oregon Housing and Community Services, and will modernize housing planning systems to:

- Advance fair housing and center housing outcomes for low-income households.
- Consistently measure housing need, including the needs of underrepresented groups and those experiencing homelessness.
- Develop capacity for state and local governments to implement technical aspects of the Regional Housing Needs Analysis;
- Provide technical assistance grant funds for local governments to comply with the requirements of state law, planning for housing supply and affordability on a regular six- or eight-year schedule; and
- Create systems of shared responsibility and accountability for state, regional, and local governments.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

DLCD is required to submit a report to the Legislature in December 2022, that will include legislative and budgetary recommendations for implementation of the RHNA. Additionally, during the 2022 Legislative Session, the department was directed to hold a separate workgroup to evaluate housing capacity and land supply issues, and to provide recommendations to the Legislature on changes that could improve these processes. Outcomes from legislative recommendations should go beyond measurement, to include increasing overall housing production including affordable housing, working towards racial equity and fair outcomes, and disrupting patterns of racial and economic housing segregation. Resources from this POP would allow the department to implement these recommendations, which will likely require rulemaking, as well as extensive engagement with and technical assistance to local governments.

Both the housing technical assistance component and the regional housing needs analysis component of this POP will implement our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the agency to "Promote Sustainable and Vibrant Communities," such that:

- Urban and rural communities have complete and current comprehensive plans with sufficient development capacity (land supply and infrastructure) to accommodate expected growth and economic development
- Develop more effective implementation measures for the development of affordable housing, including new incentives, mandatory standards, and model code provisions.
- Enhance the department's community development activities to support local efforts to revitalize communities, seek public infrastructure solutions, and build community participation
- Improve the ability of communities to implement plans to develop well-functioning well-designed, healthy, diverse, and economically vibrant communities by providing technical and financial assistance for projects that promote these qualities
- Help revitalize rural communities through integrated planning for transportation, land use, affordable housing, workforce development, and infrastructure

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

DEI and Racial Equity (*Please see also the full text of DLCD's Racial Equity Impact Statement in the Special Reports section)*

The housing technical assistance program administered by the department has allowed the department to greater emphasize housing affordability, supply, and equity since 2014. The regional housing needs analysis program is consistent with and promotes this goal and strategies.

As of July 1, 2021, the US Census estimates the total population of Oregon to be 4,246,155. Of this population, 86.7 percent are white, 13.4 percent are Hispanic, 4.9 percent are Asian, 2.2 percent are Black, 1.8 percent are American Indian, and 0.5 percent are Pacific Islander. Four percent of the State's population identifies as two or more races.

Over the course of the development regional housing needs analysis program, DLCD and OHCS have implemented a community engagement plan as part of the Racial Equity Impact Statement process. This community engagement plan included conversations with stakeholder groups (local government planners, housing developers, housing advocates, community-based organizations, and community-serving organizations) during the pre-, mid-, and post-development stages of the program. This has not only allowed DLCD to hear and respond to specific housing related concerns of stakeholders but has allowed stakeholders to learn, inform, and influence the program development process.

On March 1, 2021, DLCD published a report studying the current housing planning program in Oregon and summarizing how a regional housing needs analysis program would better fit within the state and local planning process. This report concluded that the current housing planning system chronically underestimates housing need, especially for lower-income households, does not identify or enforce the responsibilities of local governments to comprehensively address housing need, and perpetuates geographic patterns of racial and economic segregation, exclusion, and inequity. These findings are the basis for a proposed regional housing needs analysis program that seeks to address these inequities head on, through new methods and accountability systems for providing housing near services and transportation options, mitigating against social and economic displacement, and eliminating concentrations of affluence.

However, the regional housing needs analysis program does have a potential for unintended racial equity consequences. As with any planning exercise, assumptions about preferences, needs, future market conditions, and outcomes may be inaccurate and result, in the best case, in less than projected benefits and, in the worst case, negative outcomes. DLCD mitigates against this by structuring the program to center values-driven policies that drive and incentivize fair and equitable housing outcomes. Additionally, the regional housing needs analysis methodology is intended to be adaptive to changing state policies and feedback from stakeholders. The methodology can be fine-tuned to account for and mitigate these unintended consequences.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

Policy Option Package 205: Rural Transportation Equity

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
205	Rural Transportation Equity	1	1	PF Planner 4 *	$ 272,781	13,106	525,000	810,887			**810,887**

NOTE: PF=Permanent Full-Time. Asterisk indicates conversion from LD to Perm.

Overview

People living in rural areas rely on personal motor vehicles for transportation, even though this is not an economical nor practical option for the full range of people living in rural areas. Transportation options such as biking, walking, and transit have a widespread benefit, encouraging an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of harm to environmental justice communities. DLCD requests continuation of the Racial Justice Council-initiated Rural Transportation Equity Program to assist cities, counties, Tribes, and districts in rural areas to equitably engage the public to determine what transportation improvements would enable all rural residents access to transportation options.

This POP implements our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the agency to ensure that both urban and rural communities have complete and current comprehensive plans with sufficient development capacity (land supply and infrastructure) to accommodate expected growth and economic development.

Implementation and Outcomes

POP 205 establishes ongoing funding for the Rural Transportation Equity program created in Package 90 in the 2021-2023 budget. The Rural Transportation Equity program provides technical assistance from DLCD staff and consultants to help cities, counties, districts, and Tribal governments to conduct community outreach to reach transportation-disadvantaged groups and determine the multi-modal projects that are most needed. In 2022, staff found that there is considerably more demand for this program than there is supply of resources.

DEI and Racial Equity

The Rural Transportation Equity program will continue to provide engagement and strategic investment planning assistance to rural communities with populations under 20,000 people, outside Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) boundaries. These communities typically cannot afford planning and the necessary grant writing staff needed to fund such projects. (Potential sources of grant funding include federal and state partners, such as Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Safe Routes to School Program, Oregon Community Paths Program, Transportation Innovation program, and other bicycle, pedestrian, and public transportation grant programs.)

To best identify populations affected by transportation difficulties, the program will use existing demographic data at the jurisdiction level (city, county, or tribe) from the U.S. census and other government programs. These data will be used to identify transportation-disadvantaged populations, which include:

- Elderly populations (65 and older);
- Youth populations (under 18);
- Non-white and Hispanic populations;
- Low-income population (households earning less than 200 percent of the poverty level as determined by the census);
- Limited English proficiency population (aggregate of census populations who speak English “not well” or “not at all”);
- Households without access to a vehicle;
- People with a disability (severe or non-severe disability);
- Crowded households

Residents of recipient cities, counties, districts, and tribes that participate in the program will benefit, as the community improves access to active transportation options such as safe sidewalks, multi-use pathways, bicycle facilities, vanpool opportunities, and public transit. Perhaps most importantly, this program will enable people living in poverty to reduce the share of their income spent on transportation.

PROGRAM UNIT: GRANTS

Policy Option Package 207: Industrial Lands Readiness

Pop Number	POP Title	Positions		Position Detail	Position Cost Total	Services and Supplies Request	Grants Request	FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES (includes all grants/positions/s&s)			
		Count	FTE					GF	OF	FF	TOTAL
207	Industrial Lands Readiness	1	0.88	PF Planner 3	$ 203,384	15,824	500,000	719,208			**719,208**

Overview

POP 207 will fund cities and counties throughout Oregon to develop employment lands inventories and industrial development strategies. The program will improve local governments' ability to respond to industrial development opportunities, access capital, and provide infrastructure for industrial readiness.

While cities have received greatly increased resources for technical assistance for housing from recent Legislative actions, planning for industrial land development lacks a similar, dedicated source of technical assistance funding. As a result, Oregon's cities are not ready with "short-term" (defined as construction-ready within one year) developable sites and other resources for new economic development opportunities such as business relocation and expansion.

This POP responds to our 2014-2022 Strategic Plan, which calls on the department to "Promote Sustainable Vibrant Communities," by:

- Working with local and state government partners to identify lands and redevelopment opportunities within existing urban growth boundaries that are closer to workforce housing or in existing industrial areas.
- Improving the ability of communities to implement plans to develop well-functioning, well-designed, healthy, diverse, and economically vibrant communities by providing technical and financial assistance for projects that promote these qualities.

- Helping revitalize rural communities through integrated planning for transportation, land use, affordable housing, workforce development, and infrastructure
- Aligning land use, transportation, and other infrastructure planning so that investment of state resources reflects state and local priorities and assures the value of those investments over time.

Implementation and Outcomes

This POP increases technical assistance capacity available to cities through DLCD by funding an additional staff position (Industrial Opportunity Specialist) focused on helping cities achieve development readiness for long- and short-term industrial development opportunities. This position is envisioned to work in close partnership with Business Oregon's Industrial Lands Specialist to collaboratively stand up and administer new industrial lands programming proposed through Business Oregon's programs. The Industrial Opportunity Specialist will work with cities to identify industrial development needs and inform strategies to help cities grow local industrial sectors through critical land use planning and site preparation strategies. Technical assistance provided by the Industrial Opportunity Specialist will be available to all Oregon cities. Cities lacking adequate short term industrial land supply will be prioritized for support provided by this role.

This POP additionally provides for $500,000 in technical assistance funds that cities may access to respond to industrial development opportunities through site readiness planning activities. Industrial development technical assistance funds may be used for facilities planning, industrial park master plans, required environmental analyses, and other planning activities that contribute to industrial readiness. DLCD will collaborate with Business Oregon to develop eligibility criteria that will allow industrial development technical assistance funding to be available on a rolling basis.

DEI and Racial Equity

Industrial land readiness is a critical tool to provide business growth opportunities to entrepreneurs and business owners of color. It is also a critical economic development tool to support equitable access to living wage, family supporting jobs. Workers who are Black, Indigenous, and People of Color are overrepresented in industrial jobs and numerous employment studies in Oregon demonstrate the importance of industrial sector job opportunities to increase household income for

communities of color. Industrial jobs pay higher wages and offer greater job mobility to workers who did not have access to a college education, compared to other economic sectors with similar education requirements.

Industrial development requires technical assistance and enhanced local capacity to create market opportunities that will meet future demand for development-ready sites. This is especially true for the short-term land and site needs of minority-owned business communities, whose interests have traditionally been neglected in state and local government economic development planning.

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 022 - Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	(5,793,900)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,793,900)
Total Revenues	**($5,793,900)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**($5,793,900)**
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	(2,686,400)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,686,400)
Dist to Counties	(3,107,500)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,107,500)
Total Special Payments	**($5,793,900)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**($5,793,900)**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	(5,793,900)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,793,900)
Total Expenditures	**($5,793,900)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**($5,793,900)**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 031 - Standard Inflation **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	71,790	-	-	-	-	-	71,790
Total Revenues	**$71,790**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$71,790**
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	27,077	-	-	-	-	-	27,077
Dist to Counties	7,806	-	-	-	-	-	7,806
Dist to Other Gov Unit	29,504	-	-	-	-	-	29,504
Dist to Non-Gov Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist to Individuals	521	-	-	-	-	-	521
Other Special Payments	6,882	-	-	-	-	-	6,882
Total Special Payments	**$71,790**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$71,790**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	71,790	-	-	-	-	-	71,790
Total Expenditures	**$71,790**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$71,790**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 032 - Above Standard Inflation **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Special Payments							
Dist to Non-Gov Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Special Payments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 060 - Technical Adjustments **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	12,925	-	-	-	-	-	12,925
Dist to Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist to Other Gov Unit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist to Non-Gov Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist to Individuals	(12,925)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,925)
Other Special Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Special Payments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 203 - Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Total Revenues	**$10,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$10,000,000**
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
Dist to Counties	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
Total Special Payments	**$10,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$10,000,000**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Total Expenditures	**$10,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$10,000,000**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 204 - Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Total Revenues	**$2,500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$2,500,000**
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Dist to Counties	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Total Special Payments	**$2,500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$2,500,000**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Total Expenditures	**$2,500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$2,500,000**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 205 - Rural Transportation Equity **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	525,000	-	-	-	-	-	525,000
Total Revenues	**$525,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$525,000**
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	225,000	-	-	-	-	-	225,000
Dist to Counties	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Total Special Payments	**$525,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$525,000**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	525,000	-	-	-	-	-	525,000
Total Expenditures	**$525,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$525,000**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

ESSENTIAL AND POLICY PACKAGE FISCAL IMPACT SUMMARY

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Cross Reference Name: Grant**

Pkg: 207 - Industrial Lands Readiness **Cross Reference Number: 66000-003-00-00-00000**

Description	General Fund	Lottery Funds	Other Funds	Federal Funds	Nonlimited Other Funds	Nonlimited Federal Funds	All Funds
Revenues							
General Fund Appropriation	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total Revenues	**$500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$500,000**
Special Payments							
Dist to Cities	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Dist to Counties	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Total Special Payments	**$500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$500,000**
Total Expenditures							
Total Expenditures	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total Expenditures	**$500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$500,000**
Ending Balance							
Ending Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ending Balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

DETAIL OF LOTTERY FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS, AND FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Agency Number: 66000**

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-000-00-00-00000**

Source	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Agency Request Budget	2023-25 Governor's Budget	2023-25 Leg. Adopted Budget
Other Funds						
Business Lic and Fees	47,010	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Services	4,029	50,625	50,625	50,625	-	-
Interest Income	3,424	1,808	1,808	1,808	-	-
Grants (Non-Fed)	6,261	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenues	35,932	366,308	504,860	540,732	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	32,110	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Administrative Svcs	85,559	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Military Dept, Or	626,288	1,083,668	325,100	325,100	-	-
Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dept of	-	-	758,568	758,568	-	-
Tsfr From Energy, Dept of	90,605	-	-	-	-	-
Tsfr From Transportation, Dept	593,615	567,475	567,475	567,475	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(32,110)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Funds	**$1,492,723**	**$2,069,884**	**$2,208,436**	**$2,244,308**	**-**	**-**
Federal Funds						
Federal Funds	4,477,272	6,617,610	6,748,006	7,494,290	-	-
Transfer In - Intrafund	177,337	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from General Fund	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out - Intrafund	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal Funds	**$4,498,211**	**$6,617,610**	**$6,748,006**	**$7,494,290**	**-**	**-**

DETAIL OF LOTTERY FUNDS, OTHER FUNDS, AND FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of **Agency Number: 66000**

2023-25 Biennium **Cross Reference Number: 66000-001-00-00-00000**

Source	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Agency Request Budget	2023-25 Governor's Budget	2023-25 Leg. Adopted Budget
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Transfer Out - Intrafund	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Federal Funds	**$4,498,211**	**$6,617,610**	**$6,748,006**	**$7,494,290**	**-**	**-**

Special Reports

Oregon
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Regional Housing Needs Analysis
Racial Equity Budget Impact Statement
July 21, 2022

This document contains a racial equity assessment of the proposed agency request budget for the 2023-25 biennium for the Regional Housing Needs Analysis (RHNA) program. To create this document, we have used, and are grateful for the template for the Racial Equity Budget Impact Statement Worksheet from the state's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Action Plan.

Background

During the 2021 legislative session, the legislature appropriated funds through House Bill 5006 to the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to study and make legislative recommendations on the incorporation of a regional housing needs analysis into state and local planning programs. Funds were also appropriated through House Bill 5006 to Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) to support DLCD's leadership on this study. The appropriated funds will enable DLCD to study and make legislative recommendations in advance of the 2023 Legislative Session, including resources to facilitate a working group and statewide engagement process.

This work is a continuation of the Regional Housing Needs Analysis (RHNA, pronounced "ree-na") prototype developed by OHCS in 2020 as directed by House Bill 2003 (2019). The bill also directed DLCD to review the prototype methodology and provide an assessment report on the implementation of such an analysis into state and local planning programs. This report concluded that the current housing planning system chronically underestimates housing need, especially for households with lower incomes, does not identify or enforce the responsibilities of local governments to comprehensively address housing need, and perpetuates geographic patterns of racial and economic segregation, exclusion, and inequity. This is happening in part because local jurisdictions are not fully accounting for the entirety of housing need, and, as a state, we are not holding ourselves accountable to meeting housing needs. Individual cities and, in limited circumstances, counties are currently responsible for planning for sufficient housing supply and affordability within their boundaries. Yet, housing markets are inherently regional, not local. Oregon needs a regional framework for allocating housing need and supply to ensure that all cities and counties in the state provide the opportunity to achieve sufficient housing supplies available to households of all sizes, composition, and income.

This process is building on the continuing implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003, passed in the 2019 legislative session, which were designed to help bring more diverse, affordable housing choices across the state and to reinforce the responsibilities of local governments to not only analyze the housing need of their jurisdictions, but also to document how they will implement strategies to close the gap between housing need and production. This process will build from engagement reaching frontline communities and community-based organizations in previous housing-related processes and will establish recommendations that embed continued engagement through implementation and in perpetuity.

The department is currently managing two statewide stakeholder engagement and working groups with the goal of developing detailed legislative recommendations and ensuring these recommendations are implementable, productive, and responsive to the entirety of Oregon's housing need. Outcomes from legislative recommendations should go beyond measurement, to include increasing overall housing production, increasing affordable housing production, working towards racial equity and fair outcomes, and disrupting patterns of racial and economic housing segregation.

In conjunction with our agency partners at OHCS, DLCD has established major parameters by which a regional housing needs analyses could be adopted into state and local planning processes and will be developing recommendations for action in the 2023 Legislative Session. This continuum includes options that range from strengthening the existing housing production strategy program with improved data to enforceable production targets that serve as the basis for land use planning.

Section 1. Racial Equity Budget Impact Statement Worksheet

Step 1. Set Equity Outcomes and Define Impact

1. **Does your agency have an Equity Strategic Plan?**
   If so, what does your agency define as the most important equitable community outcomes related to the investment or program?

While DLCD does not have an Equity Strategic Plan, and we are initiating that work with a consultant as part of a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Assessment and Racial Equity Plan, we have articulated some areas of focus and priority populations in the agency's Interim Approach to Equity (2020) and 2021-2022 DEI Work Plan.

Additionally, the department's 2014-2022 Strategic Plan offers guidance to the formation of the RHNA program:

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable and Vibrant Communities:
Strategies:

- Urban and rural communities have complete and current comprehensive plans with sufficient development capacity (land supply and infrastructure) to accommodate expected growth and economic development
- Develop more effective implementation measures for the development of affordable housing, including new incentives, mandatory standards, and model code provisions.
- Enhance the department's community development activities to support local efforts to revitalize communities, seek public infrastructure solutions, and build community participation
- Improve the ability of communities to implement plans to develop well-functioning well-designed, healthy, diverse, and economically vibrant communities by providing technical and financial assistance for projects that promote these qualities
- Help revitalize rural communities through integrated planning for transportation, land use, affordable housing, workforce development, and infrastructure

The RHNA program is a crucial element of DLCD's ongoing work to address bias and discrimination in Oregon's land use planning system. In assessing the current statewide housing planning process, DLCD found that the system chronically underestimates housing need, especially for lower-income households, does not enforce responsibilities of local governments to comprehensively address housing need, and perpetuates geographic patterns of racial and economic segregation, exclusion, and inequity.

2. What is the program under consideration?

Regional Housing Needs Analysis.

3. Which racial equity opportunity areas will the program primarily impact?

- Housing and Homelessness
    - Housing choice
    - Housing stability
    - Affordable homeownership and affordable rental housing
- Economic Opportunity
- Racial and Income Segregation or lack of integration in areas of concentrated white affluence

Please explain your selection:

Addressing the racial equity issues present in the current planning system requires a comprehensive reform to how the state approaches housing planning through Statewide Planning Goal 10 – Housing (Goal 10), including addressing a full spectrum of implementation considerations and issues that accompany such reform. Modernizing the housing planning system in Oregon is key to achieving the primary outcomes of the program which include increasing overall housing production, increasing affordable housing production, advancing fair and equitable housing outcomes, and disrupting systems of racial and economic housing segregation.

4. What are the desired results and outcomes with this program?

The overall goal of the project is to prepare legislative recommendations for the adoption of a modernized housing planning system as implemented by Goal 10 – addressing subsidized affordable and market-rate housing production. This modernized housing planning system will:

- Advance fair housing and center equitable housing outcomes for households with low incomes, Black, Indigenous and People of Color (BIPOC) communities, and federal and state protected classes;
- Implement a consistent system of measuring housing need (RHNA) that serves as the foundation for:
    - Local land use planning and growth management,
    - State, regional, and local affordable housing funding, including the distribution of federal funding,
    - Statewide and local housing policy,
    - Regional collaboration on housing implementation, and
    - Public facilities planning.
- Develop organizational capacity at the state to implement technical aspects of RHNA, facilitate increased housing production and housing options, and lead housing policy; and
- Create systems of shared responsibility and accountability for state, regional, and local governments to meet housing need identified in the RHNA, especially for subsidized affordable housing.

To achieve this goal, it will be essential to continue conversations on housing implementation with stakeholders throughout the state. To operationalize this process, DLCD and OHCS will implement a near-term engagement plan to solicit feedback on the development of legislative recommendations and develop a long-term strategy to ensure that state, regional, and local planning processes systemically embed equitable and culturally responsive engagement programs with community members, especially BIPOC communities, low income people, and federal/state protected classes,

through implementation and in perpetuity.

Step 2. Analyze Data

5. Does the program have different impacts within different geographic areas?

Yes, a 2021 analysis conducted by OHCS found that Oregon will need to produce nearly 584,000 housing units to remedy the existing underproduction of housing, house people experiencing homelessness, and accommodate forecasted population growth over the next 20 years. This analysis also identified the number of units needed over a 20-year period for 11 geographic regions and found that geographic areas in the state are experiencing a housing shortage. The existing housing planning system in the state is inadequate to address this shortage and, in some instances, is a key contributor to the problem. A comprehensive and statewide restructuring of priorities and processes is necessary. An inherent element of the regional housing needs analysis program is that all geographic areas have a shared responsibility to address the housing shortage. Some regions will have more pronounced housing issues and therefore will have a greater responsibility to work collaboratively to solve them.

6. What are the racial demographics of those living in the area or impacted by the program?

The RHNA program is intended to be implemented statewide. The State of Oregon demographics are best represented by the US Census. As of July 1, 2021, the US Census estimates the total population of Oregon to be 4,246,155. Of this population, 86.7% are white, 13.4% are Hispanic/Latinx, 4.9% are Asian, 2.2% are Black, 1.8% are American Indian, and 0.5% are Pacific Islander. Four percent of the State's population identifies as two or more races.

7. How are you collecting, reviewing, and analyzing demographic data to inform program decisions?

For nearly 50 years, the housing planning process has estimated local housing needs based on demographics such as income, household size, and housing tenure. In this existing system, these demographics are collected, reviewed, and analyzed to determine the future housing needs of cities. Notably, this program does not adequately account for racial demographics in the determination of future housing needs. This has resulted in outcomes where the populations traditionally underserved by government bear a disproportionate share of the burden of the state's housing shortage. The proposed regional housing needs analysis program instead incorporates these demographics as elements of housing need to be planned for and accommodated. Additionally, the recommendations include the implementation of a systematic program in which housing outcomes, including fair and equitable outcomes, are regularly tracked and evaluated. This not only refocuses housing planning efforts on responding to a more accurate depiction of housing need but centers that work on achieving fair and equitable housing outcomes.

No original demographic information (e.g. RealD) is anticipated to be collected as a part of this program, though the recommendations will include follow-up work necessary to improve the existing data landscape, such as regular forecasting of population by race and disability.

8. **How are you notifying and educating constituents in the collection of this data and how it will be used?**

The data used to determine future housing need is not collected by DLCD or local governments. Data collection for these purposes is typically collected by the US Census Bureau or from other sources where Census data is inadequate, such as the Point-in-time count and McKinney-Vento data to estimate homelessness. With funding from the Oregon Legislature, the Population Research Center at Portland State University collects and analyzes data to produce population estimates and forecasts that are integral into the process of planning for housing over a 20-year period. While local governments and DLCD do not collect this data, both parties routinely review and analyze the data as part of typical planning processes. Over the course of the development regional housing needs analysis program, DLCD and OHCS has implemented a community engagement plan as part of the Racial Equity Impact Statement process. This community engagement plan includes conversations with several stakeholder groups (local government planners, housing developers, housing advocates, community-based organizations, and community-serving organizations) during the pre-, mid-, and post-development stages of the program. This has not only allowed DLCD to hear and respond to specific housing related concerns of stakeholders but has allowed stakeholders to learn from, inform, and influence the program development process.

9. **How is demographic data being woven into program decision-making? Will this data, or a version of this data, be incorporated into the agency's open data efforts, so that constituents may view and understand this dataset?**

The regional housing needs analysis will not result in the production of any new demographic data. However, the program will result in new and more refined use of existing demographic data to assess housing outcomes, including for historically marginalized communities, to inform policy decisions at both the state and local levels. The data used to inform the regional housing needs analysis is all publicly available and is easily accessible online. Additionally, the analysis that is conducted as part of the regional housing needs analysis is public information and will be published as part of DLCD and OHCS's implementation of the program. Finally, DLCD and OHCS's ongoing program upkeep and maintenance will likely result in the production of many educational, guidance, and communication resources to inform stakeholders and build towards a mutual understanding of the land use and housing planning framework.

Step 3. Determine Benefit and/or Burden

10. **Who benefits from the program, both directly and indirectly?**

The regional housing needs analysis program is a statewide program that seeks to modernize the state's housing planning framework. This includes planning for housing in all cities and incorporated areas of Oregon. The program's primary purpose is to establish a new regulatory structure in which local governments operate. Changes to this regulatory structure directly impacts the local government officials who would be required to implement the new program. As local governments implement the program through a series of local decision-making processes, they directly impact communities living and working within their boundaries. These directly and indirectly impacted constituencies benefit from this program in several ways. First, the regional housing needs analysis program intends to refine,

simplify, and reframe a housing planning process that has, for many decades, focused on land supply and zoning at the expense of policies that support equitable housing production, stability, and choice. Re-orienting the statewide housing planning system in Oregon to focus more directly on working towards equitable production directly benefits local governments by focusing their policy work and pairing it with partnership and investment from the state. Second, the program proposes a regulatory and enforcement structure that instills a shared responsibility for all local governments to take steps to address the region's housing need. This structure establishes an accountability framework in which local governments must respond to housing need with good-faith and meaningful action. Finally, a program that facilitates and enforces the manner in which local governments take meaningful actions to address housing needs more holistically and equitably can greatly improve housing choices for community members.

11. Who will be burdened from the proposal?

The regional housing needs analysis program reforms an existing system of housing planning that has not only burdened the local governments required to implement it but also does not serve the general public looking to find safe, affordable, and accessible housing. Local governments have struggled to maintain the staff and funding resources necessary to conduct even the most basic of government tasks. This has been pushed to the extreme as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and current inflationary market conditions. Local government partners have stressed the importance of simplifying and reducing the administrative burden of the land use planning process so that they can focus on facilitating the development of more housing for their community members. The regional housing needs analysis program is intended to reduce this burden by shifting some tasks to state entities and providing more clarity in specific elements of the housing planning process. However, it will still take local government staff time to learn, review, and understand the changes proposed in this program which may place a short- to mid-term burden on these stakeholders. Additionally, reforms to a system as entrenched as the housing and land use planning program also mean significant changes to state and local priorities, practices, and systems, and changes in private sector business models. Constituents who would prefer to maintain the status quo may perceive these structural changes as a threat. Finally, a major dynamic that warrants continued investment and policy work is ensuring future work on housing production does not exacerbate gentrification and displacement. As cities take steps to address housing needs, market pressures associated with housing development continues to have the potential to impact historically marginalized populations, especially those within BIPOC, low-income, and renter communities. As a result, there is a need to pair production measures with policies that build housing stability, especially in communities vulnerable to displacement.

12. How does the program increase or decrease racial equity? Does the program have potential unintended racial equity consequences? What benefits may result?

On March 1, 2021, DLCD published a report studying the current housing planning program in Oregon and summarizing how a regional housing needs analysis program would better fit within the state and local planning process. This report concluded that the current housing planning system chronically underestimates housing need, especially for lower-income households, does not identify or enforce the responsibilities of local governments to comprehensively address housing need, and perpetuates geographic patterns of racial and economic segregation, exclusion, and inequity. These findings are the basis for a proposed regional housing needs analysis program that seeks to address these inequities head on. The program incorporates new methodologies for forecasting housing needs by accounting for underproduction, people experiencing homelessness, and future growth backed by demographic trends. The regional housing needs analysis program also proposes an accountability system that focuses on local governments' taking good faith action to achieve fair and equitable housing outcomes such as affirmative furthering fair housing, providing housing near to services, transportation options, and opportunity, mitigating against social and economic displacement, and eliminating concentrations of affluence. The regional housing needs analysis program does, however, have a potential for unintended racial equity consequences. As with any planning exercise, assumptions about preferences, needs, future market conditions, and outcomes may be inaccurate and result, in the best case, in less-than-projected benefits and, in the worst case, negative outcomes. DLCD mitigates against this by structuring the program to center values-driven policies that drive and incentivize fair and equitable housing outcomes. Additionally, the regional housing needs analysis methodology is intended to be adaptive to changing state policies and feedback from stakeholders. The methodology and the implementation of policies in response to housing need can be fine-tuned to account for and mitigate these unintended consequences.

Section 2. Guiding Questions to Operationalize Racial Equity

The following responses were informed by the actions undertaken in the department's Regional Housing Needs Analysis Community Engagement Plan. The RHNA program is guided by the following engagement purpose statement: Continue the robust engagement process that began with the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003 (2019 Session), with the goal of ensuring that further legislative actions will lead to increased housing production, increased publicly supported affordable housing production, and improved equity in housing outcomes. The goal is to ensure legislative recommendations, including accountability mechanisms, are implementable, productive, and more responsive to the entirety of Oregon's housing need than the existing housing planning process.

With funds appropriated to DLCD through HB 5006 (2021), the agency hired engagement and facilitation experts at Kearns & West, the Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative, and the University of Oregon to support and conduct interviews, focus groups, surveys, and work group meeting facilitation. Additionally, the DLCD Housing Team held a series of regionally-based forums to discuss housing-related issues and how to best address them in legislative recommendations.

Inclusive Communications

1. **How do we ensure our communications and messaging are getting to all Oregonians?**

The engagement principles of this process build off the continuing implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003 to increase housing supply and choice across the state of Oregon. This work has been guided by the following communications and engagement principles:

- Prioritize communications to DLCD's key stakeholders – the cities and counties that will need to implement these statutes and rules.
- Provide up-to-date information on the DLCD website and in electronic communication notifications to interested parties.
- Coordinate effectively with stakeholder groups, related state agencies, and advocates to share messages about engagement opportunities and project updates/deliverables.
- Use consistent messaging in person with partners and community members as well as across coordinated communications outlets.
- Provide clear, relevant and effective tools to local governments to comply with the statutes and rules.

However, in recognition that the principles above directly relate to the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003 and did not consider the prospect of future legislative and policy conversations, DLCD also included additional principles specific to this process:

- Reach a broad and thorough range of community partners and carefully consider all perspectives, with an emphasis on households with lower-incomes and no income.
- Facilitate values-driven policy development to ensure legislative recommendations meaningfully advance racial equity and affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.
- Provide transparent communication about the role of engagement – to provide feedback on a set of recommendations to the legislature and ensure they are adequately resourced.
- Close the engagement loop with stakeholders to ensure transparency in policy recommendation development as well ensure they feel valued for taking the time to provide feedback in our consultation.

- Develop inclusive and audience-appropriate messaging to facilitate productive discussions surrounding complex and technical concepts.
- Build on and improve engagement on housing implementation in the long-term to ensure it is more responsive to housing needs, especially needs that have been historically unmet.

2. **Who are the communities being left behind and how do we connect with those communities? What processes are in place for:**

☐ **Translating and interpreting agency communications?**

The department has offered to pay for interpretation at community engagement events and will continue to do so. Should the RHNA program advance into an agency rulemaking effort, the department will translate materials and meeting notices to be accessible to a wider audience.

☐ **Ensuring that ADA requirements are met or exceeded?**

The department participated in several focus groups with disabilities rights experts to ensure that the RHNA recommendations raise housing accessibility as a core element of how the state plans for the spectrum of housing needs. During program implementation we are contracting with consultants who will work to engage underserved communities and ensure that meetings are accessible to people with disabilities.

☐ **Communicating with people who may be unable to read, lack access to the internet, and/or need information through alternate media?**

Staff will need to be mindful of the abilities of participants, such as being aware to refrain from using communication that requires sight when addressing blind participants. The follow-up work identified by the Homelessness Research Action Collaborative is approaching this question and in the process of developing recommendations to bridge major gaps in meaningfully communicating and discussing with a wider body of people affected by policies implemented by the agency. Many of these recommendations will require follow-up work in the implementation of a related Policy Option Package surrounding Goal 1, reforming state and local approaches to community engagement.

☐ **Working with trusted messengers and local leaders to communicate with communities?**

The department contracted with Community Based Organizations (CBO) to serve on the work groups and asked them to communicate with their groups and collaborate on engagement. The department did run into several administrative hurdles, including procurement and volunteer-related regulations governing how state agencies contract and pay vendors, that added time and cost to this contracting process. To better facilitate CBO-involvement, it will be necessary to follow-up on these barriers.

☐ **Seeking early input to inform the development of communications materials?**

During program implementation the first community engagement will be centered on underserved communities. Additionally, DLCD is partnering with the Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative (HRAC) at Portland State University to study and develop recommendations to embed continuing engagement with local communities into the legislative recommendations that result from this process. For context, comprehensive planning and policies are often highly technical and require significant expertise to understand and engage with meaningfully. Yet these policies and plans can substantially impact local communities. Historically marginalized communities, especially communities of color, have experienced the negative effects of these outcomes both historically and as reinforced by current policy. Present day engagement practices in planning thus face the challenge of distilling and communicating the possible outcomes, positive and negative, to community members in a way that promotes trust in government and facilitates public engagement. HRAC will be exploring emerging practices and literature that seek to engage with local communities, especially communities of color, federal/state protected classes, and other communities disproportionately affected by historic and current policies, in a manner that is meaningful and responsive to their needs. Their work will include recommendations on measures to pilot or implement policy recommendations emerging from this process, including using methods that different levels of government, from state to local government agencies, can employ to better facilitate engagement. The department will then use HRAC recommendations in both the implementation of a RHNA and associated legislative recommendations as well as in future projects lead by the agency and in partnership with local and regional governments.

Data Collection and Data-informed Decision-Making

1. **Are we collecting, reviewing, and analyzing demographic data to inform mitigation measures, communication strategies, and targeted investments?**

While there is no direct data collection that is proposed in the immediate implementation of the OHNA, the methodology will analyze existing demographic data with the explicit intent to drive state and local policy decisions to work towards more fair and equitable outcomes. This will include two major data sets: 1) a “Housing Equity Data Suite” that assesses outcomes, including the effects of housing shortage, on communities, especially those that have been historically marginalized or underrepresented and 2) a "Housing Report Card” (note: this name is interim while we develop a more formal term) that regularly assesses the progress of local jurisdictions in working towards more production, greater affordability, and fair and equitable outcomes. Both will directly inform the policies that local governments pursue in the Housing Production Strategy, and the recommendations will

reinforce the existing obligation to affirmatively further fair housing.

2. **How are these data being woven into decision making?**

Existing rules for Housing Production Strategies require that local governments demonstrate that the policies they plan to adopt and implement work to advance several fair and equitable housing goals, including:

- Location and Transportation
- Fair Housing
- Housing Choice
- Housing for People Experiencing Homelessness
- Affordable Rental and Homeownership
- Housing Stability and Displacement

The rules are designed to further fair housing and address past harms through meaningful actions, including regular assessment of outcomes in local jurisdictions and statewide accompanied with meaningful policy actions in response to those assessments. This will be accompanied with a more robust accountability framework that ensures local governments are doing everything they can to work towards more equitable outcomes as well as significant state partnership and investment to empower communities to work towards equitable housing production.

3. **Who is interpreting the data?**

Both the “Housing Equity Data Suite” and “Housing Report Card” will include data collected and furnished by various state and federal agencies, but the agency that conducts the analysis is still to be determined in the final recommendations. While Oregon Housing and Community Services completed the pilot methodology, there may be reasons to regularly conduct further analyses at a different state agency. Once analyses are completed, local governments will be required to respond to the housing needs identified in the analysis, requiring interpretation in how the data affects local decisions related to engagement and policy. Additionally, state agencies working on housing-related issues will consider the statewide implications of the analysis on engagement and policy.

4. **Is the data being used to impact systems rather than define people?**

The purpose of equity assessments and systematic tracking of housing outcomes is intended to directly

inform and shape the decisions that local and state governments make in response to housing production and affordability. The explicit intent is to identify the legacies of policies that have caused past harm and work to address them directly through policy intervention at the state and local level. It is not intended to characterize or define the attributes of the communities state and local governments have a responsibility to serve. Achieving more fair and equitable outcomes will require significant reforms to the statewide housing planning system to build in significant partnership, accountability, and investment to meaningfully work towards better outcomes.

5. **Was there a community engagement or other outreach process in the creation of this data system, collection methodology, or standard?**

Yes. The pilot methodology involved engagement led by OHCS to determine major concepts incorporated into the analysis. Follow-up work has necessitated refinements to the methodology, which were informed by both the broader engagement process and more focused small-group discussions on specific methodological issues, such as measuring second/vacation homes, racial and economic segregation, establishing "housing report card" metrics, and other issues.

6. **Will this data be made publicly available as open data to support the state's vision for transparency?**

Yes. This program will require continued roll-out to create tools that are readily accessible by local governments and the public to understand statewide housing need. Additionally, follow-up data collection and sharing will be necessary to build a system of evaluation of local tools, actions, and policies.

Community-Informed Policy and Partnerships

1. **How are we ensuring we have representation of voices across race, ethnicity, culture, color, Tribal membership, disability, gender, gender identity, marital status, national origin, age, religion, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, veteran status, and immigration status? And geographically?**

In order to develop policy recommendations in accordance with the project goal, it will be critical to collaborate with the diverse set of stakeholders who will be responsible for implementation. This will occur in two stages: (1) to confirm our understanding of the problem and framing for solutions, and (2) to test and refine ideas for recommendations and proposals.

1. Project Exploration | Develop Engagement Framework (Dec 2021 – Jan 2022) – This first phase of engagement was critical to exploring key questions and clarifying the approach to implementing the engagement program, including:

- What is the best approach to engaging a broad and diverse group of stakeholders, including stakeholders DLCD does not typically engage with?
- What implementation questions will legislators and stakeholders most likely need to have answered?
- What policy options are implementable and achieve more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes?
- How much regulatory change is anticipated and on what scale?
- How much consensus is needed and by whom?
- What can be accomplished in time for the 2023 Legislative Session?

This exploration phase involved a stakeholder mapping exercise, as well as one-on-one interviews with the various agencies, organizations and stakeholders most likely to be impacted by the RHNA implementation, including discussions with key policy and decision-makers, agency leadership, and political advocacy groups. This task also identified the wider engagement necessary with the community members and constituents of these impacted agencies and organizations, as well as any needed briefings to staff and committees at the Legislature and Governor's office to ensure they are updated on the process and policy development. At the end of this initial phase, the project team developed an implementation framework including strategic recommendations to ensure the engagement approach involves the right stakeholders, achieves the right scale of change, and includes the right mix of implementation detail.

2. Stakeholder Engagement (Jan 2022 – Aug 2022) - In this phase, the project team led the implementation of a statewide stakeholder engagement process, including key stakeholders and partners. This engagement process included discussions on the following implementation issues identified in the previous biennium, as well as direction and feedback on the spectrum of policy recommendations that can address the issues. Specific implementation issues generally fall into one of the categories below:

1. Affordable, Fair and Equitable Housing Outcomes
2. A System of Shared Responsibility
3. Realistic and Productive Accountability
4. Directing and Coordinating Resources
5. Region-Specific Issues
6. Administration of a RHNA

2. **What are the ways we engage agency equity leaders and communities in decision-making currently?**

To reach a diverse array of stakeholders, the project team coordinated with several organizations that regularly work with the stakeholders at the statewide scale to identify individuals and other organizations to reach out to. Examples of these organizations include League of Oregon Cities, Association of Oregon Counties, the Oregon Homebuilders Association, Oregon Housing Alliance, Housing Oregon, and the Network for Oregon Affordable Housing.

Engagement primarily occurred via a series of small group discussions, forums, and one-on-one interviews to focus on specific implementation questions in each of the topic areas above. Additionally, researchers at both University of Oregon and Portland State University will utilize this engagement process as an opportunity to connect with stakeholders via surveys and follow-up interviews and discussions to dive into issues related to land use policy (UO focus) and engagement (PSU focus).

Feedback, key themes, and recommendations gathered through the engagement process will be summarized into a document that directs policy development in collaboration with the working group.

3. **Whose voices and perspectives are not at the table? Why?**

In recognition of the diverse coalition of individuals and organizations who work within the statewide housing delivery system, DLCD and OHCS have facilitated conversations with the following partners on implementation issues and recommendations to address these issues:

1. Land use planning and housing policy staff at local and regional government agencies
2. Local and regional staff who work closely with houseless, renters, households with low incomes (e.g. community health workers, resource navigators, community engagement workers etc.) Equity-focused staff, frontline staff or committees in local and regional governments
3. Equity and housing-related advocates and advocacy organizations
4. Market-rate and subsidized affordable housing developers, lenders, and other real-estate actors
5. Continuums of care and other community-based organizations that fund or provide housing-related services
6. The Governor's office and related committees, including committees on housing and racial justice
7. Agency staff that would be charged with a role in implementation, including DLCD and OHCS and potentially other agencies, such as ODOT, OHA, and DHS.

Notably not included on this list is the general public at large. The RHNA program development process is a phased project. In the current exploration, analysis, and information gathering stage, engagement with representatives from the stakeholder list above is key to a comprehensive set of legislative recommendations. Once the recommendations are submitted to the Legislature for consideration, the legislative process will allow a broader range of stakeholders to engage. Should the legislature feel empowered to act on the department's recommendations to incorporate the RHNA into state and local planning practices, DLCD then will employ its long-term engagement strategy, which will include a more integrated process that will engage both the key stakeholders above and, more broadly, the general public.

4. **What can we do to ensure they are part of our decision-making process?**

By partnering with representatives of underserved communities to develop the rules and support the program, we work to ensure that impacts of proposed projects and policies and potentially inequitable consequences or burdens on impacted communities are minimized. We recognize these historic inequities and intend to right those wrongs through our project deliverables and communications. The implementing program will stand up an inclusive decision-making process for local governments.

5. **What are the barriers that keep communities from participating in decision-making?**

There are several limitations to this process that pose risks to the successful implementation of this engagement plan, and must be carefully considered by the project team to mitigate. They include:

Legislative timeline - The most significant resource limitation in this process is the time available to facilitate policy discussion. To mitigate this risk, the project team has frontloaded planning and scoping to provide the greatest practicable window to hold and facilitate discussion. Additionally, the project team has strategized messaging to communicate that implementation is a long-term commitment extending beyond the current policy development process.

Navigating contentious and long-standing issues – Many of the issues related to housing implementation have been contentious and polarizing for decades. A consequence of this dynamic is that any process intended to address these issues risks derailment, especially if a particular issue causes stakeholders to dig their heels in opposition. To mitigate this risk, the project team is carefully considering the potential major issues that can derail the process and strategizing messaging to ensure that discussions are productive and result in meaningful and actionable feedback.

Long-term planning in the face of crisis – This process is intended to identify long-term systemic changes

that improve housing outcomes. With the unfolding housing crisis, especially in light of the recent pandemic, many practitioners must focus on addressing the crises of today, which can make discussions envisioning the future significantly challenging. In consideration of this, the project team will need to carefully consider messaging to make clear the intended outcome and timeline this process addresses, especially to practitioners, organizations, and individuals on the frontlines of the housing crisis.

Navigating complex and technical issues – Many of the issues related to the RHNA and its implementation require significant knowledge about the statewide land use planning system to adequately comprehend and provide feedback on, which means that discussions with any stakeholder will require careful consideration on messaging and education in order to facilitate productive feedback on legislative recommendations. Currently, the project team is considering audience-appropriate messaging and education in soliciting feedback on specific implementation issues, to ensure stakeholders can provide meaningful and actionable feedback.

Access to technology – Because of the limitations imposed by the ongoing public health crisis, many of the conversations in this process will need to be facilitated virtually, which will impose special challenges for individuals and organizations with less access to technology. To mitigate this, the project team will need to consider circumstances, especially in more rural communities, where alternative technologies or in-person meetings (with appropriate safety precautions) are warranted.

6. **How are we ensuring that we provide access to and address the needs of:**
   - **Language?:**
     The program identifies funding to provide resources to hire translators and interpreters where needed.
   - **Technology?:**
     The program identifies funding to provide resources for local procurement of Wi-Fi, computers, and other technological needs for community engagement.
   - **Physical accessibility?**
     The program will be implemented by cities and counties that follow minimum ADA requirements. The department will provide best practices and guidelines that emphasize accessibility for all.
   - **Adequate support and preparation?**
     The program identifies funding to support and prepare both local government staff and build capacity in community benefit organizations.
   - **Financial support?**
     To support implementation, the program identifies funding to support local governments and community-based organizations through grants, contracts, and direct assistance.

Resource Allocation and Accessibility

1. **How are we ensuring that forms of response/relief/benefit/resource/budget allocation are:**

- **Going directly to the communities who need it?**

As part of an open application process, DLCD contracted with community-based organizations to deliver specific deliverables including serving on the working groups. The implementing program identifies funds to further support and build capacity with community partners to engage in local community planning and investment processes.

- **Accessible regardless of disability or status?**

The department will provide best practices and guidelines for our implementing partners that emphasize accessibility for all. The program identifies funding to provide resources to hire translators where needed. Additionally, the recommendations identify specific near- and mid-term actions that will better incorporate accessibility into housing policy, including updates to housing planning statute/administrative rule, updates to building code, investments to support accessibility, etc.

- **Accessible regardless of language?**

The department will provide best practices and guidelines for our implementing partners that emphasize accessibility for all.

- **Compliant with the ADA requirements?**

The program will be implemented by cities and counties that follow ADA requirements for public meetings. The department will provide best practices and guidelines that emphasize accessibility for all.

- **Accessible regardless of access to technology?**

The program identifies funding to providing resources for local procurement of Wi-Fi, computers, and other technological needs for community engagement.

- **Supporting, consulting, and/or partnering with tribes?**

The program identifies funding that may be used to support, consult or partner with Tribal representatives through grants, contracts, and direct assistance. The department actively participates in government-to-government work groups to discuss land use planning and Tribal related activities. Additionally, the recommendations include specific follow-up recommendations the department heard in working with Tribal staff on addressing housing issues in their communities.

- **Accessible regardless of geographic location including rural Oregonians?**

The department has held a series of regional forums around the entire state. During these forums the department was able to have honest, transparent, and impactful conversations with elected officials, practitioners, and residents of rural communities. These conversations have been critical to ensuring that the department's RHNA program recommendations are responsive to the state's housing needs, especially of those in small, rural communities that have limited capacity and resources to adequately plan for and facilitate the production of housing. Many of the core recommendations reflect major themes the department heard from rural communities, especially surrounding the need for greater **partnership, accountability, and investment** from the state.

- **Being prioritized for communities already living on the margins (e.g., older adults, gender, ethnic, and racial minorities, immigration status, socio-economic status)?**

The goal of the program is to increase equitable outcomes through public investments and good faith housing planning actions. Implementation of the program will aid cities and counties to develop a prioritization framework for public investments that make meaningful impacts on the supply, affordability, and accessibility of housing as well as how local governments can achieve fair and equitable housing outcomes.

2. **Are we using strategies that are culturally specific and responsive to address the distinct needs of Oregonians? If not, what resources or community partners can we consult with to develop culturally specific and responsive strategies?**

Yes, the program will be implemented statewide. Each local government is unique and culturally diverse. The program is outcomes oriented and developed to be flexible in implementation to reflect the culturally specific needs of each city and neighborhood. That said, the program will establish an expectation of partnership and accountability to ensure local governments are making progress towards achieving fair and equitable housing outcomes related to the location of housing, fair housing, housing choice, homelessness, homeownership, and gentrification and displacement.

3. **Are our programs and services providing reasonable accommodations in compliance with the ADA to Oregonians? If not, what resources or partners can we consult with to develop strategies to better support people with disabilities?**

The program will be implemented by cities and counties that follow ADA requirements for public meetings. The department will provide best practices and guidelines that emphasize accessibility for all and is proposing a budget request for funds that will allow the department to develop strategies and implement actions to better support people with disabilities.

Evaluation

1. **What measurable outcomes are most important to our historically and currently underserved communities?**

The RHNA program centers the housing planning process around addressing Oregon's total and true housing needs. The agency, through the engagement process outlined above, heard that measuring progress towards three specific outcomes is the most important:

1. Total housing unit production over time,
2. Total public subsidized housing unit production over time, and
3. Good faith actions and meaningful progress towards fair and equitable housing outcomes.

Outcomes 1 and 2 above can be measured through reporting and data collection infrastructure that already exists at the department but which has not yet been utilized in this manner. Outcome 3 above is operationalized through the Housing Production Strategies Program brought about by HB 2003 (2019). Progress towards these fair and equitable outcomes would be measured through an element of the Housing Production Strategy Program called the Housing Equity Report Card which is a core element of the RHNA legislative implementation recommendations.

2. **How will impacts be documented and evaluated?**

The RHNA program would institute an outcomes-based housing planning approach that relies on evaluation and measurement towards intentional and specific housing production and fair and equitable housing outcomes. Progress towards these outcomes will be evaluated through the Housing Production Strategy Program, and more specifically, the Housing Equity Report Card. Evaluation metrics will need to be carefully crafted as to not "penalize" local governments for the lack of progress towards outcomes especially if the lack of progress is a result of circumstances out of the local government's control such as overall market conditions, development economics, or similar.

Additionally, DLCD and OHCS plan to review the development, implementation, and functionality of the RHNA program at large and over time. Because the RHNA methodology will be completed on a regular basis (actual frequency is yet to be determined), there is routine opportunity for refinements that are necessary to better meet the intended outcomes.

3. **How will our communities participate in the evaluation process?**

Locally, implementation of the program will be guided by a performance-based planning system that assess progress towards community goals and identify necessary corrective actions. This evaluation

process will be undertaken through a public process.

At the state programmatic level, reports submitted by local governments to the department on progress towards centering the voices of underserved populations and towards fair and equitable outcomes will be made publicly available. Additionally, any enforcement actions that may be necessary will be presented to the Land Conservation and Development Commission for public hearings and testimony.

4. **Are we achieving the anticipated outcomes?**

The prototype methodology daylighted the fact that the state as a whole is not achieving needed housing production, especially for households with lower income, and the consequences of that shortage fall disproportionally on historically marginalized communities. The intent of the report card is to establish a system whereby state and local governments systematically track and evaluate progress to different outcomes and respond to that evaluation with meaningful actions.

5. **Are we having measurable impact in the communities?**

Both action and inaction in regard to housing has a measurable impact in communities that the OHNA has daylighted. As a major consequence of insufficient action, many of the impacts in communities today are housing shortage and cost burden. However, the intent of the program articulated in the methodology is to build towards more equitable housing production, which – if successful – will have a measurable impact towards abundance, choice, and affordability. With this said, depending on the local policies that communities seek to implement, there could be other intended and unintended impacts that can affect community members, such as increasing housing stability or conversely, exacerbating gentrification and displacement. Policy response will need to be tailored to local conditions to ensure the impacts are demonstrably progressing towards more equitable outcomes within and between communities.

6. **How are we consistently communicating our efforts with our communities and demonstrating our results?**

There are two levels of communication that will need to occur as part of program implementation. The first is within local communities, as they will have heightened responsibility to communicate on housing within their local communities, especially among historically marginalized communities, to work towards more equitable outcomes. In order to meaningfully engage with communities, this will require updates to the existing implementation of Goal 1, which a separate POP proposes.

At the state level, various agencies, but especially DLCD and OHCS, will have a responsibility to

communicate both the data surrounding housing in an accessible manner, but to communicate and engage on what building an equitable housing future looks like.

The follow-up work identified by the Homelessness Research Action Collaborative is approaching this question and in the process of developing recommendations to bridge major gaps in meaningfully communicating and discussing with a wider body of people affected by policies implemented by the agency and by local governments. The final deliverables are pending at the time of this report, but preliminary work suggests much more comprehensive follow-up in relationship to planning processes through Goal 1 is necessary to more successfully structure engagement to be meaningfully responsive to historically marginalized communities.

7. **How do we collect and respond to feedback?**

While the development of the methodology and implementing administrative rules will both include engagement processes to solicit feedback, there will be a need for ongoing feedback loops on both state and local policies in relationship to housing generally. Much of the feedback DLCD received on housing were outside of the direct scope and authority of the agency, but are critical to address in working towards more equitable housing production (e.g. building code, condominium law, taxation, etc.). Developing a coordinated structure of state agencies that can meaningfully collect and respond to feedback will be critical.

8. **How do we use these results to continually reevaluate and improve our efforts?**

DLCD continues to see housing as a complex and inter-connected issue, requiring constant iteration and evaluation of tools and policies intended to work towards more equitable housing production. The system design of the recommendations is intended to facilitate a continuously iterative process that seeks to adjust tools and policies to promote equitable housing production in response to community feedback and feedback from partners and practitioners.

9. **How are we ensuring these partnerships do not exploit the communities we seek to engage?**

There are several recommendations and best practices anticipated in HRAC's impending recommendations around engagement, but generally, the department will continue to work to ensure partnerships avoid exploitation through respect for community member's time. This includes measures to ensure partners are engaged when there are critical decision points warranting their expertise, rather than tokenism. Additionally, appropriately compensating partners for their expertise and providing resources (e.g. food, childcare, etc.) to ensure

10. **How will we operationalize equity and create accountability systems?**

As discussed in the benefits and burdens section of this report, the recommendations seek major shifts to the Goal 10 system to center the process around achieving equitable housing production, including an evaluation and accountability system that ensures state and local governments are taking meaningful actions to work towards more equitable outcomes.

11. How will we ensure adequate capacity to implement strategies as outlined?

The recommendations, in order to meaningfully achieve more equitable production and outcomes, will require very significant investment from the state. For DLCD and the RHNA POP, the resources are intended to ensure that jurisdictions will have ongoing funding and capacity support to perform planning work necessary to implement the program. But achieving actual production will require substantial state investment in housing production and affordability that does not exist today. This will require significant legislative leadership in order to secure and distribute the necessary funding to support equitable production.

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Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities
Racial Equity Budget Impact Statement
June 10, 2022

This document contains a racial equity assessment of the proposed agency request budget for the 2023-25 biennium for the Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities program. To create this document, we have used, and are grateful for the template for the Racial Equity Budget Impact Statement Worksheet from the state's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Action Plan.

Background

Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04 directed state agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve equitable outcomes for historically underserved populations. The order contains specific directions for DLCD, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Department of Energy (ODOE) to reduce transportation-related climate pollution. In response to this direction these agencies partnered on creating the Every Mile Counts multi-agency work program to reduce transportation related emissions. As defined by Executive Order 20-04, impacted communities include Native American communities, communities of color, rural communities, coastal communities, households of lower-income, people with disabilities, and other communities traditionally underrepresented in, and underserved by, public processes.

The Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program is one of the core pillars of the multi-agency Every Mile Counts work program, led by DLCD with support from ODOT. The goal of the Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program is to provide rules and a supporting program to reduce climate pollution and improve outcomes for Oregonians as a whole, and for specific underserved populations. The program is focused on significantly strengthening Oregon's administrative rules about transportation and housing planning that will reduce pollution, increase equitable outcomes, and guide the development of the state's metropolitan areas for the next 50 years. The program will be implemented through local governments in Oregon's eight metropolitan areas: Albany, Bend, Corvallis, Eugene/Springfield, Grants Pass, Medford/Ashland, Portland Metro, and Salem/Keizer. These areas are home to 65 percent of the state's population and 75 percent of the state's jobs.

Section 1. Racial Equity Budget Impact Statement Worksheet

Step 1. Set Equity Outcomes and Define Impact

1. **Does your agency have an Equity Strategic Plan?**

   If so, what does your agency define as the most important equitable community outcomes related to the investment or program?

While DLCD does not have an Equity Strategic Plan, and we are initiating that work with a consultant as part of a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) Assessment and Racial Equity Plan, we have articulated some areas of focus and priority populations in the agency's Interim Approach to Equity (2020) and 2021-2022 DEI Work Plan.

This Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program aims to further more inclusive communities, and these principal equity outcomes (as well as more outcomes; see equitable outcomes statement):

1. Increased stability of priority populations, lowering the likelihood of displacement due to gentrification from public and private investments;
2. More accessible, safe, affordable and equitable transportation choices with better connectivity to destinations people want to reach (e.g. education, jobs, services, shopping, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and community centers);
3. Adequate housing with access to employment, education, and culturally appropriate food, goods, services, recreational and cultural opportunities, and social spaces.

2. **What is the program under consideration?**

Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities.

3. **Which racial equity opportunity areas will the program primarily impact?**

- Economic Opportunity
- Health Equity
- Housing and Homelessness
- Jobs/Employment
- Inclusive Communications and Outreach
- Contract/Procurement Equity
- Culturally Specific Programs and Services

Please explain your selection:

The program will support capacity for more equitable and inclusive community engagement relating to urban planning and public investment strategies in Oregon's eight metropolitan areas. This program includes implications for contracting and procurement with community-based organizations from state and local governments.

4. **What are the desired results and outcomes with this program?**

The desired outcomes of this program are to reduce climate pollution and to increase equitable outcomes. The specific aims of the program are as follows.

Climate Outcomes

This work aims to further these climate outcomes:

- Achieving Oregon's transportation-related greenhouse gas pollution reduction targets;
- Increased resilience to the effects of climate disruption;
- Healthy air quality and increased carbon sequestration, particularly through tree canopy and parks in urban areas.

Equity Outcomes

This work aims to further more inclusive communities, and these principal equity outcomes:

- Increased stability of priority populations, lowering the likelihood of displacement due to gentrification from public and private investments;
- More accessible, safe, affordable and equitable transportation choices with better connectivity to destinations people want to reach (e.g. education, jobs, services, shopping, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and community centers);
- Adequate housing with access to employment, education, and culturally appropriate food, goods, services, recreational and cultural opportunities, and social spaces.

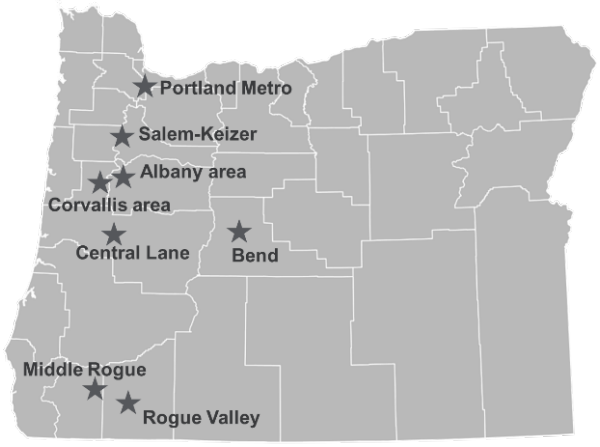
Step 2. Analyze Data

5. Does the program have different impacts within different geographic areas?

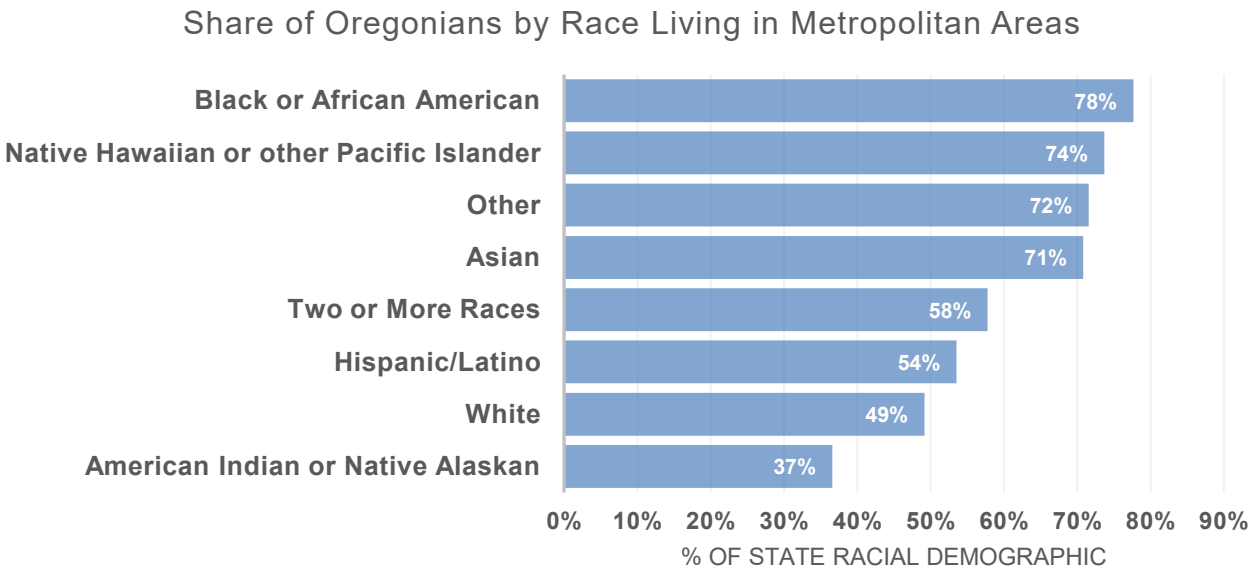
Yes, the program will be implemented within the eight metropolitan areas of the state by 48 different cities. Impact will vary across each city and region.

6. What are the racial demographics of those living in the area or impacted by the program?

The Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program will directly impact nearly three million Oregonians. The program will be implemented by the 48 cities and 11 counties within Oregon's metropolitan areas. 65 percent of Oregonians live within these areas and 75 percent of Oregonians work inside these areas. Oregon's metropolitan areas are demographically diverse and home to the majority of the state's non-white population.



As the table below shows, large shares of Oregon's Black, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Asian population reside within one of the metropolitan areas affected by the program. A majority of the state's population of people of color live in the Portland metropolitan area which is home to nearly half of the state's total population.



7. **How are you collecting, reviewing, and analyzing demographic data to inform program decisions?**

The department gathered publicly available demographic data on the racial, ethnic and socio-economic diversity of Oregon's eight metropolitan areas, primarily through demographic data from the US Census American Community Survey.

Public meetings during the rulemaking asked registrants to voluntarily provide age, race, income, homeowner status, and disability information. Staff compiled the information and compared it with the average Oregon household demographic makeup. The intent was to reflect who is in the room, and critically, to consider the missing voices and experiences of those people not in the room.

No original demographic information (*e.g.* RealD) is anticipated to be collected as a part of this program.

8. **How are you notifying and educating constituents in the collection of this data and how it will be used?**

Registrants for public meetings were asked to voluntarily provide basic, age, race, and income information. Messaging included a notice of intent to share results in the meeting in order to compare with the average Oregon household demographic makeup.

9. **How is demographic data being woven into program decision-making? Will this data, or a version of this data, be incorporated into the agency's open data efforts, so that constituents may view and understand this dataset?**

The rules were co-created with a diverse, 40-person advisory committee selected to reflect demographic make-up of metropolitan areas. Following is a brief description of the data collected to support each phase.

Scoping

Scoping the rulemaking, we relied upon both quantitative and qualitative data. Interviews and a survey were used to inform staff about the needs and capacities of our partners. In order to empanel a rulemaking advisory committee that would reflect the racial, ethnic and socio-economic diversity of Oregon's eight metropolitan areas, we pulled demographic data from the US Census American Community Survey. We held an open application process for advisory committee members, with applications including demographic data, and invited and compensated members of key missing

demographics to build a representative committee of 40 people.

Rulemaking

The rulemaking relied on qualitative information from rules advisory committee members, planning practitioners, and community members. We placed an emphasis on the lived experience of our community partners to develop a shared set of desired outcomes to guide decision making.

Program Implementation

The rules require local governments to update their comprehensive plans to guide the development of climate friendly and equitable communities. The purpose is to enable local governments and community members to define goals and assess whether key elements or actions are being implemented and whether plans and public investments are achieving the expected outcomes of creating climate friendly and equitable communities. To support these outcomes and decision making, local governments will need quantitative and qualitative data, including information on demographics. Community engagement requirements will emphasize the collection of qualitative information from community members and co-creation of shared outcomes and key indicators.

Step 3. Determine Benefit and/or Burden

10. Who benefits from the program, both directly and indirectly?

The purpose of the program is to ensure that the people who are most impacted by the effects of climate change are represented in the state and local government response to the climate crisis. The program seeks to concurrently improve equitable outcomes and reduce climate pollution in Oregon's metropolitan areas. As our department co-created administrative rules and implementing program with representatives of underserved communities, we believe that these communities will directly benefit from the program. These underserved communities include but are not limited to:

- Black and African American people
- Indigenous people (including Tribes, American Indian/Alaska Native and Hawaii Native)
- People of Color (including but not limited to Hispanic, Latina/o/x, Asian, Arabic or North African, Middle Eastern, Pacific Islander, and mixed-race or mixed-ethnicity populations)
- Refugees and immigrants, including undocumented immigrants
- People with limited English proficiency
- People with disabilities
- People experiencing homelessness

- Community members with low-income and low-wealth
- Renters and homeowners with low- and moderate-income
- Single parents
- LGBTQIA2S+ community members
- Youth and seniors
- People unfairly excluded from resources due to employment, homeownership, experience with the justice system, or other life status

11. Who will be burdened from the proposal?

By applying an equity lens that recognizes the disproportionate impacts and outcomes produced by the land use and transportation system, the department seeks to ensure that the rules reduce disparities in benefits and burdens at the local level and increase more equitable outcomes.

The department does not believe that the proposed program will burden Oregonians. However, it will affect the workload of cities and counties.

12. How does the program increase or decrease racial equity? Does the program have potential unintended racial equity consequences? What benefits may result?

The intent of the program is to increase racial equity and the department has not identified any unintended racial equity consequences. Department staff engaged a diverse advisory committee to develop and refine an Equitable Outcomes Statement. The statement was developed to guide development of the rules, guidance documents, and program to implement the rules over time.

Success reaching the outcomes on equity and climate will depend significantly on how the rules are implemented, but the following benefits are the intended benefits from implementation of the program.

- Increased stability of underserved populations, lowering the likelihood of displacement due to gentrification from public and private investments.
- More accessible, safe, affordable and equitable transportation choices with connectivity to destinations people want to reach.
- Increased safety for low income community members and transportation-disadvantaged community members in areas underserved by safe, active transportation infrastructure.
- Equitable access to welcoming parks, nature, open spaces and public spaces.
- Better and more racially equitable health outcomes across the lifespan, particularly those connected to transportation choices, clean air, and food.
- Recognizing and remedying impacts of practices such as redlining, displacement, exclusionary zoning, and roadway and other public infrastructure siting that harmed underserved populations.

- Fairly-distributed benefits to residents and local governments across metropolitan areas.

Section 2. Guiding Questions to Operationalize Racial Equity

The following responses were informed by the actions undertaken in the department's Racial Equity Focused Community Engagement Plan for Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities. At the conclusion of the rulemaking, the department undertook engagement actions to help better understand the needs of our community partners during implementation. The agency hired a consultant to conduct closure interviews with the eight community-based and community-serving organizations on the rules advisory committee in early 2022. These organizations were represented by non-profit leaders from homeless, environmental, and aging organizations, environmental justice advocates, political advocates, attorneys, and elected officials from across the state.

Inclusive Communications

1. **How do we ensure our communications and messaging are getting to all Oregonians?**

To ensure that our communications and messaging are getting to all Oregonians, the department is committed to funding community engagement work that starts with a review to ensure materials are accessible to members of traditionally underserved communities as well as the general public. The work aims to build community engagement plans to identify and engage with community members in traditionally underserved communities. Final steps in the community engagement plans include reporting back to participants and updating community engagement plans for the future.

To further ensure that communications and messaging is getting to all Oregonians, the department should:

- Be inclusive particularly of disadvantaged and underrepresented communities;
- Consider advertising on kiosks, billboards, and public transit to support better outreach and information sharing; and
- Build trust in communities underrepresented in government processes.

2. **Who are the communities being left behind and how do we connect with those communities? What processes are in place for:**

   ☐ **Translating and interpreting agency communications?**

   The department translated its program overview one-pager and an initial press release during the rulemaking. During program implementation, we have offered to pay for interpretation at community engagement events. Our community engagement contracts start first with engaging underserved communities.

☐ **Ensuring that ADA requirements are met or exceeded?**

The department offered ADA accommodations during community conversations and contracted with an international disabilities expert to ensure our rules are accessible to people with disabilities. During program implementation we are contracting with consultants who will work to engage underserved communities and ensure that meetings are accessible to all.

☐ **Communicating with people who may be unable to read, lack access to the internet, and/or need information through alternate media?**

Staff will need to be mindful of the abilities of participants, such as being aware to refrain from using communication techniques that requires sight when addressing blind participants.

☐ **Working with trusted messengers and local leaders to communicate with communities?**

The department contracted with Community Benefit Organizations to serve on the rulemaking advisory committee, contacted them before and after each meeting to check in, and asked them to communicate with their groups and share information as desired.

☐ **Seeking early input to inform the development of communications materials?**

During program implementation the first community engagement will be centered on underserved communities. Contractors will review outreach materials to ensure effective public engagement before outreach begins.

Data Collection and Data-informed Decision-Making

1. **Are we collecting, reviewing, and analyzing demographic data to inform mitigation measures, communication strategies, and targeted investments?**

The program will require an equity analysis (similar to this tool) for each local government to apply to decision making on policy and investments. The analysis requires that cities collect and review best available demographic data to identify geographic areas with significantly disproportionate concentrations of underserved populations. All data will be collected, reviewed, and analyzed by implementing local governments.

2. **How are these data being woven into decision making?**

The rules include requirements for local governments to center the voices of underserved populations in decision making through an inclusionary decision making process. These rules require that local governments:

- Engage members of underserved populations to develop key outcomes;
- Assess and acknowledge where current and past policies have inflicted harm;
- Asses proposed changes for benefits and burdens and meeting desired outcomes;
- Develop strategies to minimize impacts and increase equitable outcomes;
- Develop and track key indicators of success; and
- Report back and share information.

3. **Who is interpreting the data?**

The program elements will be implemented through local community involvement programs with a range of activities to ensure equitable participation in decision-making. Data, performance measures, and goals will be interpreted by local government staff in consultation with underserved populations.

4. **Is the data being used to impact systems rather than define people?**

Data will be used to impact the systems of the built environment and public policies that have a direct impact on the daily lives of Oregonians. Community engagement will seek to ensure that the people who are most impacted by the effects of climate change are represented in the state and local government response to the climate crisis.

5. **Was there a community engagement or other outreach process in the creation of this data system, collection methodology, or standard?**

Community engagement is foundational to the collection and analysis of data in the implementation of the program.

6. **Will this data be made publicly available as open data to support the state's vision for transparency?**

Yes.

Community-Informed Policy and Partnerships

1. **How are we ensuring we have representation of voices across race, ethnicity, culture, color, Tribal membership, disability, gender, gender identity, marital status, national origin, age, religion, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, veteran status, and immigration status? And geographically?**

The program is centered on community engagement, and the first products are community engagement

plans for each local government. The first community engagement tasks in these plans will be centered on underserved communities.

2. **What are the ways we engage agency equity leaders and communities in decision-making currently?**

The CFEC rulemaking phase was guided by a 40-plus person rulemaking advisory committee reflective of communities historically excluded from decision-making to provide department staff guidance on rule language, concepts, and outcomes throughout the process. We continue to proactively reach out to community-based partners to discuss the forthcoming policies and to get a better understanding of how DLCD can be a more effective partner in advancing equitable outcomes for these communities.

3. **Whose voices and perspectives are not at the table? Why?**

A core product of the work will be developing amendments to zoning code, comprehensive plans, and transportation plans. As such, there will be a knowledge gap between the professional practitioners who are immersed in the work, and community members and representatives. The program will seek to mitigate this by increasing capacity for community organizations and financial support where possible.

4. **What can we do to ensure they are part of our decision-making process?**

By partnering with and supporting the work of representatives of underserved communities to develop the rules and supporting program, we intend to work to ensure that impacts of proposed projects and policies and potentially inequitable consequences or burdens on impacted communities are minimized. We recognize these historic inequities and our intent to right those wrongs through our project deliverables and communications. The implementing program will stand up an inclusive decision-making process for local governments.

5. **What are the barriers that keep communities from participating in decision-making?**

The following barriers were identified that keep communities from participating in decision-making:

- Lack of trust in government processes
- Fear that the engagement is a performative “check-box” that will not amount to any real change
- Employment, transportation, and family care obligations taking priority
- Feeling of lack of belonging and “imposter syndrome” in institutional spaces because of the use of exclusionary coded language and jargon.
- Language inaccessibility
- Inaccessible spaces, platform, and media

- Engagement fatigue and burnout

6. **How are we ensuring that we provide access to and address the needs of:**
   - **Language?:**
     The program identifies funding to provide resources to hire translators and interpreters where needed.
   - **Technology?:**
     The program identifies funding to providing resources for local procurement of Wi-Fi, computers, and other technological needs for community engagement.
   - **Physical accessibility?**
     The program will be implemented by cities and counties that follow minimum ADA requirements. The department will provide best practices and guidelines that emphasize accessibility for all.
   - **Adequate support and preparation?**
     The program identifies funding to support and prepare both local government staff and build capacity in community benefit organizations.
   - **Financial support?**
     During implementation, the program identifies funding to support local governments and community benefit organizations through grants, contracts, and direct assistance.

Resource Allocation and Accessibility

1. **How are we ensuring that forms of response/relief/benefit/resource/budget allocation are:**
   - **Going directly to the communities who need it?**

   As part of an open application process, DLCD contracted with community-based organizations to deliver specific deliverables, including serving on the rulemaking advisory committee. The implementing program identifies funds to further this work to support and build capacity with community partners to engage in local community planning and investment processes.

   - **Accessible regardless of disability or status?**

   The department will provide best practices and guidelines for our implementing partners that emphasize accessibility for all. The program identifies funding to provide resources to hire translators where needed.

   - **Accessible regardless of language?**

   The department will provide best practices and guidelines for our implementing partners that emphasize accessibility for all.

   - **Compliant with the ADA requirements?**

The program will be implemented by cities and counties that follow ADA requirements for public meetings. The department will provide best practices and guidelines that emphasize accessibility for all.

- **Accessible regardless of access to technology?**

The program identifies funding to providing resources for local procurement of Wi-Fi, computers, and other technological needs for community engagement.

- **Supporting, consulting, and/or partnering with tribes?**

The program identifies funding that may be used to support, consult or partner with Tribes through grants, contracts, and direct assistance. The department actively participates in government-to-government work groups to discuss land use planning and Tribal related activities. DLCD's Director invited consultation on these rules.

- **Accessible regardless of geographic location including rural Oregonians?**

The program does not include any rural areas of the state.

- **Being prioritized for communities already living on the margins (e.g., older adults, gender, ethnic, and racial minorities, immigration status, socio-economic status)?**

The goal of the program is to increase equitable outcomes through public investments. Implementation of the program will help cities and counties develop a prioritization framework for public investments that "burdens underserved populations less than and benefit as much as the city or county population as a whole".

2. **Are we using strategies that are culturally specific and responsive to address the distinct needs of Oregonians? If not, what resources or community partners can we consult with to develop culturally specific and responsive strategies?**

Yes, the program will be implemented by more than 48 different local governments, each unique and culturally diverse. The program is outcome-oriented and developed to be flexible in implementation to reflect the culturally specific needs of each city and neighborhood.

3. **Are our programs and services providing reasonable accommodations in compliance with the ADA to Oregonians? If not, what resources or partners can we consult with to develop strategies to better support people with disabilities?**

The program will be implemented by cities and counties that follow ADA requirements for public meetings. The department will provide best practices and guidelines that emphasize accessibility for all and is proposing a budget request for funds that will allow the department to develop strategies and implement actions to better support people with disabilities.

Evaluation

1. **What measurable outcomes are most important to our historically and currently underserved communities?**

The program asks cities and counties to engage historically and currently underserved communities to identify and adopt measurable outcome that are most important to each city.

The program seeks to achieve more inclusive communities and to provide for:

- Increased stability of priority populations, lowering the likelihood of displacement due to gentrification from public and private investments;
- More accessible, safe, affordable and equitable transportation choices with better connectivity to destinations people want to reach (e.g. education, jobs, services, shopping, places of worship, parks and open spaces, and community centers); and
- Adequate housing with access to employment, education, and culturally appropriate food, goods, services, recreational and cultural opportunities, and social spaces

2. **How will impacts be documented and evaluated?**

The program requires that cities and counties report on progress towards achieving the above outcomes and any locally adopted outcomes on an annual basis for qualitative reports and every four years for more comprehensive reporting on a range of performance indicators.

3. **How will our communities participate in the evaluation process?**

Locally, implementation of the program will be guided by a performance-based planning system that assess progress towards community goals and identify necessary corrective actions. This evaluation process will be undertaken through a public process.

Reports submitted by local governments, describing their progress towards centering the voices of underserved populations in processes at all levels of decision-making and a summary of any equity analyses conducted, will be posted on the department website.

4. **Are we achieving the anticipated outcomes?**

The initial work done in the 21-23 biennium significantly strengthen Oregon's administrative rules about transportation and housing planning; these rules will reduce pollution, increase equitable outcomes, and guide the development of the state's metropolitan areas for the next 50 years. Implementation of these rules will be a multi-year process.

5. **Are we having measurable impact in the communities?**

The program will stand up a reporting system focused on the actions taken to develop climate friendly and equitable communities using a suite of performance measures. The purpose of the performance measures is to enable local governments and agency staff to monitor and assess whether key elements or actions are being implemented and whether plans and public investments are achieving the expected outcomes of creating climate friendly and equitable communities.

6. **How are we consistently communicating our efforts with our communities and demonstrating our results?**

The program is a part of a larger effort to reduce transportation related climate pollution that includes DLCD, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), and the Department of Energy (ODOE). The agencies are developing a shared performance reporting dashboard and outreach strategy to communicate results and highlight areas for further improvement.

As part of the forthcoming community engagement plans, communities are being tasked with reporting back to traditionally underserved voices that engage early in the process.

7. **How do we collect and respond to feedback?**

A tool used by department staff to collect and respond to feedback during the rulemaking phase of the project was to compile and respond to testimony received during public hearings. Providing a public platform was intended to increase accountability to feedback received.

8. **How do we use these results to continually reevaluate and improve our efforts?**

As we conclude rulemaking, our goal is to listen to both community based and community-serving advisors as well as local government partners to inform the 2023-25 agency budget request. We will report out to participants, the Legislature, and our Commission on the rulemaking process, schedule a meeting to celebrate, look back and look forward, and develop needed elements for the budget request.

9. **How are we ensuring these partnerships do not exploit the communities we seek to engage?**

At the conclusion of the advisory committee meetings, staff reviewed a crosswalk of the Equitable Outcomes Statement to the proposed rules with the community representatives that we engaged. While committee members had good suggestions for refinement, they seemed quite comfortable with how their guidance has been reflected in the proposed rules. The program will implement a similar approach

to decision-making and engagement at the local level.

10. How will we operationalize equity and create accountability systems?

The program operationalizes equity through requirements for cities and counties to center the voices of underserved populations in processes at all levels of decision-making and standing up a system of equity assessments (similar to this tool) when updating land use and transportation plans. Equity is operationalized through:

1. **Procedural equity**: the extent to which all members of the community can participate in the decision making process;
2. **Spatial equity**: the distribution of burdens and benefits across a city or region; and
3. **Social equity**: the distribution of burdens and benefits across various population groups.

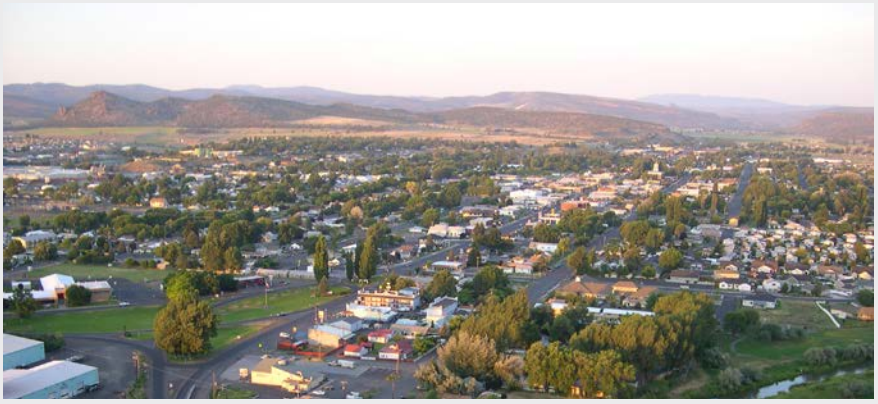
Accountability is built in through performance reporting and monitoring annually.

11. How will we ensure adequate capacity to implement strategies as outlined?

The department is seeking to secure funding through the agency request budget to support and implement the program. Through a partnership with ODOT, DLCD has already secured nearly $20 million across the two agencies to support the initial implementation of this program. To further support implementation, DLCD will continue to convene ten other state agencies to identify shared work to support local governments in implementation. The aim is to connect plans and performance measures with state and federal investments that will provide further support to local governments in achieving the desired outcomes.

Building on New Ground:

Working towards more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes





DLCD

Planning for thriving communities and protecting our natural resources legacy



March 2021 Evaluation Report: | **Assessment of the Regional Housing Needs Analysis**

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Common acronyms used in this document	
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation and Development
HNA/HCA	Housing Needs/Capacity Analysis
HPS	Housing Production Strategy
LCDC	Land Conservation and Development Commission
OHCS	Oregon Housing and Community Services
OPFP	Oregon Population Forecast Program
RHNA	Regional Housing Needs Analysis
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary

Executive Summary

To access a full copy of this report, please visit the following hyperlink: https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/UP/Documents/20210301_DLCD_RHNA_Assessment_Report.pdf

Legislative Context

House Bill 2003 directs the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to submit a report to the Legislature evaluating a prototype Regional Housing Needs Analysis (RHNA) conducted by Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS). This report includes an assessment of the RHNA, a comparison to the existing Goal 10 housing planning framework, and recommendations for how a RHNA could be incorporated into this framework.

Goal 10 Framework

Through the development of Goal 10 and associated statute and administrative rule, Oregon has established a land use planning system that requires local jurisdictions to periodically plan for an adequate land supply to accommodate housing needed over a twenty-year timeframe. This process occurs at the local level, and with the implementation of House Bill 2003 in 2019, local jurisdictions must now also consider strategies that promote the actual development of needed housing.

This process begins with a population projection provided by the state (or Metro), at which point, local jurisdictions use this information to develop a housing needs projection that estimates the total housing needed within a jurisdiction over twenty years. The implementation of a RHNA would shift the existing housing needs projection from independent local analyses to a regional analysis with allocations of housing need to local jurisdictions. Under such a framework, housing need by income is defined at the regional level and each local jurisdiction is responsible for a share of that need. Decisions about housing type and where and how to accommodate needed housing are made by local jurisdictions under a RHNA.

RHNA Evaluation

Under the administrative rules adopted in 2020 to implement House Bill 2003, local jurisdictions now have an affirmative obligation to consider fair and equitable housing outcomes and address existing patterns of racial and economic segregation and inequity in planning for needed housing. In evaluating the prototype RHNA, while there are variety of technical and implementation considerations to weigh, the core question DLCD considered is how current technical processes implementing Goal 10 affect affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

As a result of this process, DLCD finds that **the current system chronically underestimates housing need, especially for lower-income households, does not enforce responsibilities of local governments to comprehensively address housing need, and perpetuates geographic patterns of racial and economic segregation, exclusion, and inequity.** These inequities extend beyond housing into other outcomes driven by location, including education, employment, amenities, transportation, and health. The Regional Housing Needs Analysis methodology addresses the shortcomings of the current system in two key ways – it uses a methodology that more accurately captures need, and it allocates a share of this regional need to local cities and counties.

This report concludes that a Regional Housing Needs Analysis could serve as an acceptable methodology statewide for land use planning relating to housing and could appropriately allocate housing shortage among local governments in a region. More specifically, **the implementation of a RHNA establishes a shared responsibility among communities to address the overall housing need of a region, especially affordable housing need, which does not exist today.**

The incorporation of such an analysis can produce more accurate and consistent results, reduce local contention in projecting housing need, and set the ground-work to reflect on how effective policies are over time. However, the incorporation of a RHNA into the existing Goal 10 framework will require addressing various implementation considerations raised through this study. DLCD recommends a legislatively-chartered task force to work through these considerations.

Executive Summary

Recommendations

In recognition that the Oregon Legislature will face a variety of urgent issues in the 2021 Legislative Session, this report provides both near-term and long-term recommendations. These recommendations build on existing legislative action and work towards reform that supports more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

Near-Term Recommendations

There are various actions that DLCD and local governments can implement in the near-term that improve housing planning, work towards more equitable outcomes, and build towards the future implementation of a RHNA and accompanying housing planning reform. Recommendations include:

1. **Put equity at the center** of housing planning with the Legislature affirming in policy the obligation of state and local governments to work towards more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes;
2. **Improve data availability and quality** for current housing planning processes, including homelessness, race/ethnicity, disability, and Tribal trust land;
3. **Address Goal 10 gaps**, including housing planning in small cities and less populated portions of Oregon as well as through public facilities planning and finance; and
4. **Charter a Task Force** lead by OHCS and DLCD to recommend a comprehensive legislative concept for the implementation of a RHNA and associated housing planning reforms.

Long-Term Recommendations

The results of the Regional Housing Needs Analysis make clear that meeting the housing needs of Oregonians will require systemic change to how we plan for housing statewide. DLCD considers the implementation of a RHNA to be one critical component of a comprehensive reform to housing planning that supports more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes. These components include:

1. A **shared responsibility** among local, regional, and state governments to address housing affordability via a Regional Housing Needs Analysis or similar mechanism;
2. A realistic and productive **expectation and accountability framework**; and
3. Directed and coordinated **state and local resources, investment, and capacity** to support more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes and ensure accountability.

To develop a comprehensive legislative framework, the recommended task force will need to address implementation considerations and challenges identified during this process, including:

- Who will be responsible for preparing and adopting RHNAs around the state, when they will undertake this responsibility, and how often they will amend the RHNA;
- The implementation of a RHNA in the Metro region;
- How a RHNA will take into account housing type in addition to quantity and affordability;
- Addressing fair housing, geographic inequity by race and class driven by segregation, and climate mitigation and adaptation;
- Reconciling second-home demand with housing need in regions with a significant share of second homes;
- Developing and implementing a realistic and productive accountability framework;
- Measuring implementation and outcomes;
- Addressing Goal 10 gaps, including in small communities, less populated areas of Oregon, urban unincorporated areas of counties, and housing need for members of Tribal Nations; and
- How to direct and coordinate resources and investments at state and local levels to support equitable housing outcomes and ensure accountability.

Legislative Context

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed, and Governor Brown signed into law, House Bill 2003. As House Speaker Tina Kotek, testified,

> *"this bill is designed to improve our implementation of Goal 10, our statewide housing goal, so that we live up to its intent. Implementation of this goal requires that we 'provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state [and]... encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units at price ranges and rent levels which are commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allow for flexibility of housing location, type and density.'"*

Provisions of this bill include requirements for cities to conduct studies of their housing needs on a more regular schedule and requirements for cities to take steps to achieve the necessary housing production to meet the need identified in that analysis. The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) published this schedule according to statute, and this requirement is now in effect.

The bill also directed Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) to develop a methodology to estimate the number of households in each region and housing need for each income level now and over the next 20 years. The Regional Housing Needs Analysis (RHNA) methodology allocates those housing units from the regional level to the city level. The result is an estimate of the number of homes needed by household income level for each of Oregon's 241 cities. Details about the methodology and results of the RHNA can be accessed via the summary and technical reports released by OHCS.

Finally, the bill directs DLCD to develop a report to the Legislature that provides an assessment of the RHNA conducted by OHCS, a comparison of a RHNA to the existing Goal 10 housing planning framework, and recommendations for how a RHNA could best be incorporated into this framework. The bill directs DLCD to evaluate the following factors as they relate to the analysis:

(a) Whether a regional housing needs analysis and housing shortage analysis described in section 1 of this 2019 Act could appropriately allocate among the cities or local governments in a region the housing shortage described;

(b) How a regional housing needs analysis and housing shortage analysis may compare to existing assessments of housing need and capacity conducted by local governments under ORS 197.296 (3) and (10) in terms of:

(A) Cost and cost effectiveness;
(B) Reliability and accuracy;
(C) Repeatability; and
(D) Predictability;

(c) How a regional housing needs analysis and housing shortage analysis may relate to statewide planning goals related to housing and any rules and policies adopted pursuant to these goals and ORS 197.295 to 197.314;

(d) Whether different boundaries would be more appropriate for defining regions within the regional housing needs analysis based on:

(A) Relevance of data in appropriately defining a commuting, employment or housing market; or

(B) Ease or cost of collecting or analyzing data;

(e) Other ways in which the regional housing needs analysis or housing shortage analysis could be improved; and

(f) Whether the regional housing needs analysis, or an improved version, could serve as an acceptable methodology statewide for land use planning relating to housing.

In addressing the factors listed above, this report assesses the implementation of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis with the goal of achieving more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes and addresses the following three core questions:

1. How the OHCS-recommended RHNA methodology compares to the existing statewide housing planning framework.
2. How a RHNA could be best implemented to support the legislative intent of better achieving affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.
3. If a RHNA is not implemented, what alternatives to a RHNA could be implemented that support the legislative intent of better achieving more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

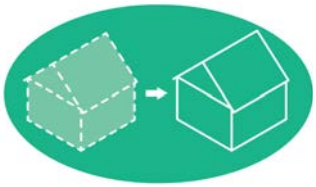
The Existing Goal 10 Framework



Housing Capacity Analysis

Housing capacity analyses, otherwise known as “housing needs analyses” or “HNAs”, are the current primary document local jurisdictions use to fulfill statewide planning Goal 10 obligations related to housing. At its core, a housing capacity analysis consists of a housing projection over a 20-year horizon based on a population forecast, an inventory of lands available for housing, an analysis of the suitability of residential lands to accommodate needed housing, and a list of actions that a local jurisdiction adopts to accommodate needed housing if there is an identified deficiency.

Previously, housing capacity analyses were embedded into the statewide comprehensive planning framework and updated through Periodic Review or through a Post Acknowledgement Plan Amendment. Over time, as legislative funding for Periodic Review diminished, HNAs and Housing Elements of comprehensive plans increasingly became outdated, as they were only amended through voluntary action of a local jurisdiction, typically coinciding with urban growth boundary amendment proposals. House Bill 2003 reprioritizes more frequent updates by directing the Land Conservation and Development Commission to adopt a schedule for cities above 10,000 population to update adopted analyses, either once every six years for cities within the Metro boundary or once every eight years for cities outside the Metro boundary. The commission adopted this schedule on November 11, 2020.



Housing Production Strategy

House Bill 2003 creates a new requirement for cities to adopt a housing production strategy (HPS) report within a year of the deadline for adoption of a housing capacity analysis. The housing production strategy report acts as an extension of the housing needs analysis process and lists the specific actions a city will take – such as revising regulations or providing financial incentives – to promote the development of all identified housing needs.

Through rulemaking for housing production strategies, it became clear that the current framework for housing planning was inadequate in addressing affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes, especially for communities with historically unmet housing need. To address this, DLCD developed and LCDC adopted administrative rules for housing production strategies that reinforced the affirmative obligation for local jurisdictions to directly address equity at every stage of housing planning from data collection to community outreach to policy decisions.

Continuing Work

While the provisions of House Bill 2003 make significant strides in more explicitly addressing equity in the statewide housing planning framework, participants throughout this process have emphasized that these changes will not be sufficient on their own to achieve the legislative vision to increase affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

It is clear that significantly more work is needed to realign the vision and implementation of Goal 10. As part of the Regional Housing Needs Analysis pilot, DLCD engaged in conversations to reflect on the impacts of our housing planning system on affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes, how a RHNA could work within this framework, and what measures are needed to implement a housing planning system that better achieves statutory and legislative intent.

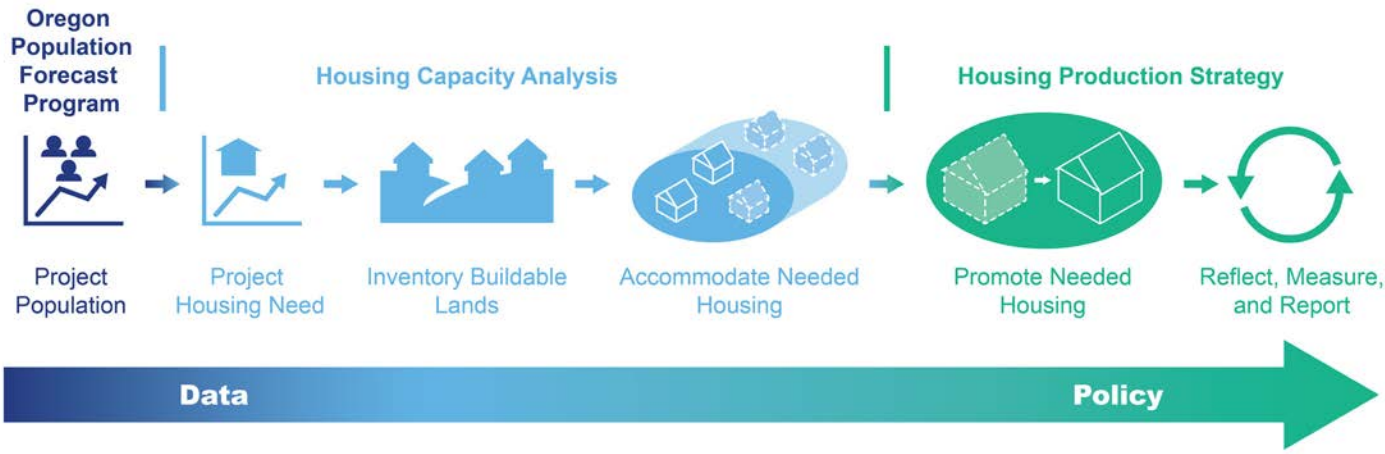


Fig 1. A conceptual diagram of the Goal 10 Planning Process

To understand how a Regional Housing Needs Analysis could fit into the Goal 10 framework, it is useful to consider both housing capacity analyses and housing production strategies as documents that **use data to inform policy**. More specifically, these documents outline a process in which data and information on housing need informs local policy decisions that fulfill statewide planning Goal 10 to accommodate and promote the development of needed housing.

Both documents begin with a data-driven analysis that provides information on housing need, which informs community conversations that determine local policy priorities. Ultimately, these processes result in policy actions that local jurisdictions implement, or plan to implement, to address identified need. In a housing capacity analysis, these actions are specific to planned capacity. In other words, these policies focus on whether there is enough land within a city urban growth boundary (UGB) to accommodate needed housing. Accommodating needed housing means ensuring a sufficient amount of land zoned to a density that would allow for the development of the number of units identified in the housing needs projection.

While housing capacity analyses ensure that cities plan for a sufficient amount of land within a UGB to accommodate projected housing need, they do not ensure that the needed housing will actually be built, especially in a manner that serves the entire spectrum of need. Housing production strategies build on this initial process to more comprehensively address housing need and directly address fair housing and equity. In recognition that housing needs projections do not consider housing equity directly, a housing production strategy begins with a detailed analysis of housing need in the housing capacity analysis to consider housing equity issues directly (e.g. race and ethnicity, disability status, the number of people experiencing homelessness, etc.). This information, in conjunction with conversations with current and future residents and producers, inform local policy actions to facilitate the development of housing that serves all identified housing needs.



Fig 2. The implementation of a RHNA would replace local housing needs projections with regional projections

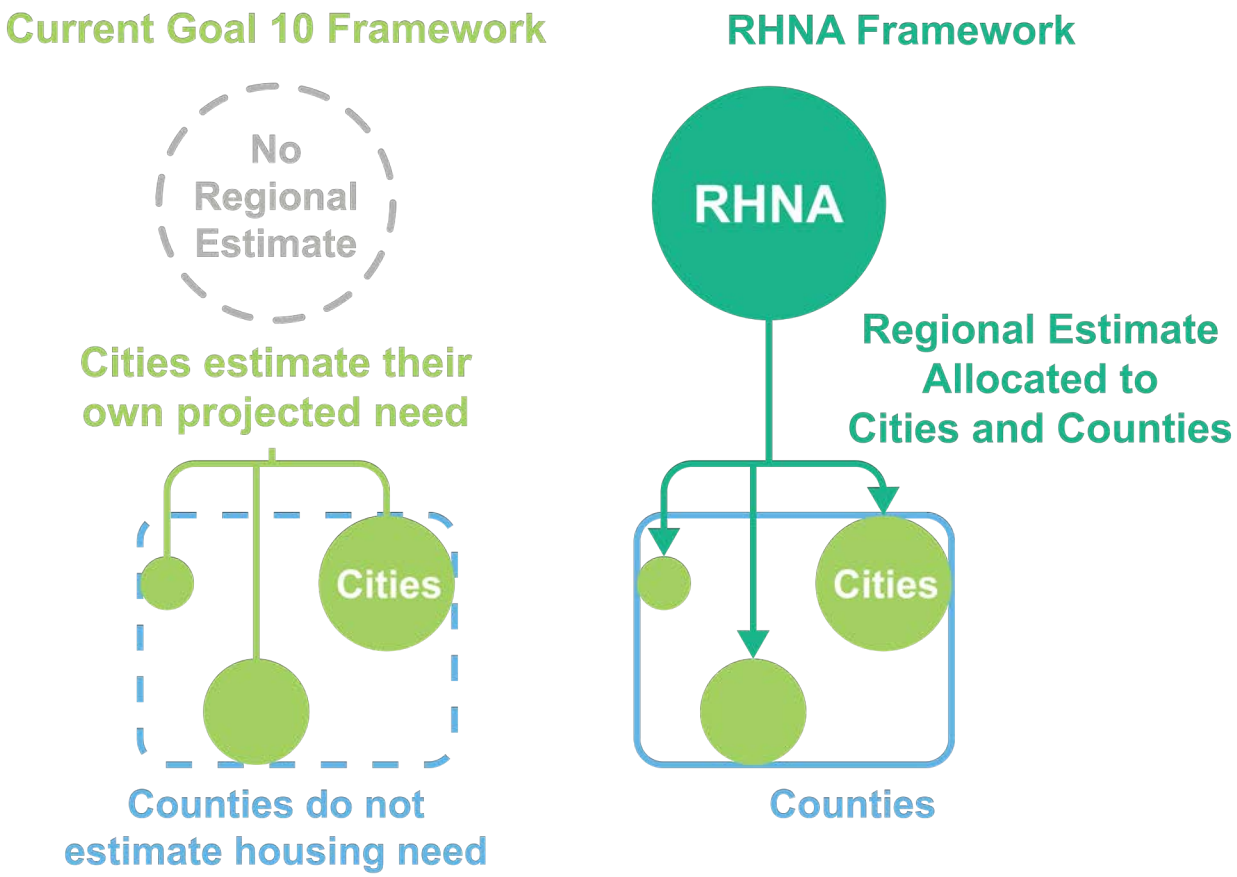


Fig 3. The difference between existing housing needs projections and a RHNA

It is important to emphasize that the implementation of a RHNA would primarily affect the housing needs projection of the Goal 10 process, as illustrated in Figure 2. In other words, the implementation of a RHNA would only affect the data used to identify housing need, while policy decisions, such as housing type and where and how to accommodate and encourage housing production to address need, would remain the responsibility of local jurisdictions.

Within a housing capacity analysis, the implementation of a RHNA would shift existing housing needs projections from independent local analyses to a regional analysis with subsequent allocations to cities and counties. Under such a framework, need is defined at the regional level and local jurisdictions are responsible for a share of that need.

To implement the allocated need from a RHNA, a local government would undergo the remaining steps of the current Goal 10 housing planning process, in which they complete an inventory of existing lands, assess whether there is a deficiency of land, and identify measures to accommodate needed housing. There a variety of measures cities can take to accommodate needed housing, but generally cities either 1) increase the efficiency of lands within the urban growth boundary to allow more housing or 2) expand the urban growth boundary to include new lands available for development. Either following or concurrent to a housing capacity analysis, a local government must also complete a housing production strategy, in which they identify and implement strategies that promote the development of housing and address fair and equitable housing outcomes. Cities above 10,000 are required to complete this process periodically, either once every six years for cities within the Portland Metro Region or once every eight years for cities outside of the Portland Metro Region.

Regional Housing Needs Analysis Assessment

House Bill 2003, Section 2 (2)(a) to (d)

This section responds to House Bill 2003, Section 2 (2)(a) through (d), which lists several consideration factors in evaluating the RHNA methodology and allocation produced by OHCS.

Section 2 (2)(a)

(a) Whether a regional housing needs analysis and housing shortage analysis described in section 1 of this 2019 Act could appropriately allocate among the cities or local governments in a region the housing shortage described;

There are significant implications of the current housing needs projection system in terms of estimating and addressing housing need to support more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes. While these are discussed in greater detail in Section 2 2(c), the current system chronically underestimates lower-income housing need, does not enforce responsibilities of local governments to comprehensively address housing need, and perpetuates patterns of segregation, exclusion, and inequity within a region.

A Regional Housing Needs Analysis could appropriately allocate the described housing shortage in a region and address the shortcomings of the current system by more accurately capturing need and establishing a shared responsibility among local jurisdictions to address regional need. DLCD considers this to be one of three key components needed to ensure Oregon's housing planning system leads to more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes, which include:



1. **A shared responsibility among local, regional, and state governments to address housing affordability** – According to market rate and affordable housing developers, the viability of housing development varies significantly by type and between communities. While Goal 10, statute, and administrative rule have outlined a clear intent for local cities and counties to plan for regional housing need and affordability, the provision of housing options at a range of affordability levels and types is contingent on the political willingness of communities to address housing need. The RHNA establishes a mechanism that imparts a shared responsibility among communities to address the overall housing need of a region that does not exist today.



2. **Realistic and productive expectations and accountability** – Comprehensively meeting housing need will require action and accountability from all levels of government. This will require an accountability framework that balances the need for action with realistic expectations. Through the development of administrative rules related to housing production strategy enforcement, DLCD staff developed an accountability framework that centers on the actions of a local jurisdiction. The approach ensures that jurisdictions are held accountable for implementing strategies that comprehensively address housing need, while recognizing that they are one actor in a complex network of actors. This framework could inform future conversations in developing an accountability framework for a RHNA.



3. **Directed and coordinated state and local resources, investment, and capacity** – Through discussion, DLCD heard consistently that the most critical barrier to the development of market rate and publicly-supported housing options is the sufficient provision of infrastructure. How local, regional, and state governments direct resources and investment in infrastructure significantly impacts the viability and affordability of housing development. Additionally, it is one of the most powerful state and local policy levers available to work towards more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

Section 2 (2)(b)

(b) How a regional housing needs analysis and housing shortage analysis may compare to existing assessments of housing need and capacity conducted by local governments under ORS 197.296 (3) and (10) in terms of: (A) Cost and cost effectiveness; (B) Reliability and accuracy; (C) Repeatability; and (D) Predictability

In comparing the RHNA to existing assessments of housing need, it is important to acknowledge the continued role housing capacity analyses will play with implementation of a RHNA. This process will still be needed to determine what policy responses a local government will employ to address identified housing need. The key difference is that the implementation of a RHNA would partially or completely replace the housing needs projection of a housing capacity analysis. This section compares this specific component to the RHNA methodology in relationship to the criteria outlined in Section 2 (2)(b)(A) through (D), noting that additional refinement will be needed to other elements of housing capacity analyses, such as inventories of buildable land and measures to accommodate needed housing.

In summary, a RHNA could provide substantial benefits with regard to cost and cost effectiveness, reliability and accuracy, repeatability, and predictability in comparison to the existing localized housing needs projection system. A core benefit of a RHNA is providing a transparent, consistent, standardized methodology that can be applied in regions throughout the state and improved over time as better information and methods become available. Conducting a RHNA at the regional level reduces the need for demographic expertise and analysis in housing planning processes at the local level, allowing local jurisdictions to focus more time and resources on the policy discussions that occur in housing capacity analyses and housing production strategies.

Implementation Considerations

The implementation of a RHNA and associated housing planning reforms will require continued discussion and work to address various considerations and issues. These are discussed in greater detail in the Long-Term Recommendations section of this report.

However, there are significant refinements needed to other aspects of housing capacity analyses to fully address these criteria and reduce contention and uncertainty in the Goal 10 process.

Cost and cost effectiveness

While the nominal cost of conducting a housing needs projection and contextualized housing need analysis are relatively minor at the local level, the current structure has significant impacts on how local jurisdictions spend time and resources in addressing housing need. While these analyses are typically considered technical in nature, they have significant policy implications at the local level. A consequence of this dynamic is that methodologies used to develop estimates are often the subject of significant political and legal scrutiny, with special interest groups seeking to affect final adopted estimates to support their desired outcomes.

In particular, the housing needs projection has historically been subject to contention in local housing planning processes, because the estimate has implications for a significant question: “How much will our community grow?” The housing needs projection serves as a factual base that justifies policy actions to accommodate housing need, such as expansion of an urban growth boundary or upzoning of existing residential areas. Local planners and decision makers face significant pressure to adjust estimates to align with the interests of current participating members of the community, without consideration of the voices of community members whose voices are not normally heard or potential new residents. Additionally, participants can challenge these factual bases through the land use appeal process, costing local jurisdictions time and resources to defend methodologies and estimates they employ in their housing needs projection. This contention and risk of appeal has resulted in a housing planning landscape in which only a subset of local agencies and private planning practitioners have the expertise necessary to develop a housing capacity analysis that minimizes

risk of challenge and remand through the land use appeal process.

There is existing precedent that providing statewide estimates and forecasts can significantly reduce local contention. The Oregon Population Forecast Program (OPFP) was developed in response to the local contention among cities in arriving at a county-wide population projections. A specific advantage of a state-provided housing needs projection, similar to the OPFP, is that implementing a uniform methodology statewide reduces the grounds for legal appeal of the factual base of a housing capacity analysis. Instead, estimates are scrutinized and adjusted via an administrative process as they are conducted and reported. In combination with amendments to administrative rules that clarify parameters on buildable lands inventories and measures to accommodate needed housing, the implementation of a RHNA could significantly reduce the potential for appeal. This would allow local jurisdictions to spend more time and resources dedicated towards policy conversations focused on how they comprehensively address housing need, instead of whether they address certain needs.

Finally, there will need to be additional work to address the costs and delay associated with other components of housing capacity analyses. The RHNA does not provide a statewide inventory of buildable lands nor prescribe measures to accommodate needed housing, which are often subject to similar pressures and dynamics due to their inherent policy implications. There are significant technical and policy challenges in concentrating such an analysis at the state level, most notably the sheer scale of collecting and analyzing geospatial information statewide. There are also concerns of the clear local control issues surrounding the prospect of the state prescribing policy determining where housing can and should be built. Instead, DLCD and LCDC can address these dynamics through clarifications in existing administrative rule to provide clearer parameters on how local jurisdictions can inventory lands available for development and adopt measures to accommodate needed housing. This would ensure that buildable lands inventories are more consistent between local jurisdictions, reduce political pressure on the underlying assumptions to deliver a certain policy outcome, and make clearer the range of measures that appropriately address housing need.

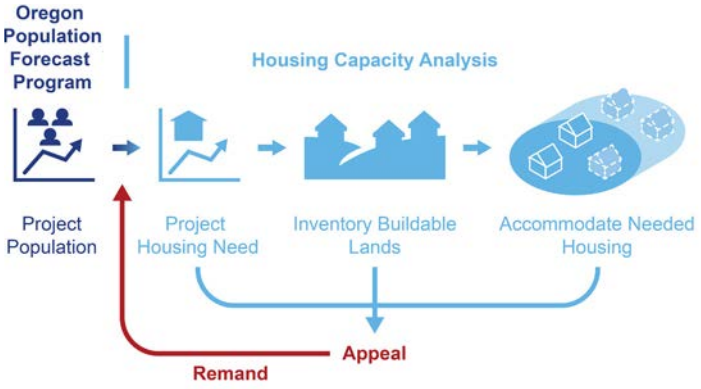


Fig 4. The current housing needs analysis is subject to significant potential of legal challenge, delaying the process and adding cost.

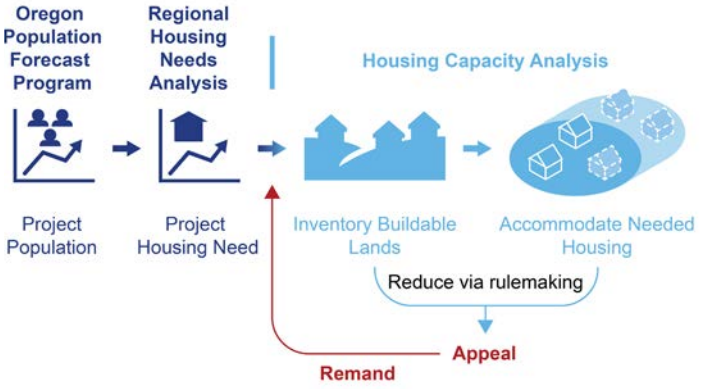


Fig 5. The implementation of a RHNA in combination with rulemaking can significantly reduce local contention and cost.

Reliability and Accuracy

The RHNA methodology includes provisions to more comprehensively define both market and publicly-supported housing need over a 20-year horizon in consideration of regional factors, current housing underproduction, and disproportionate housing needs for certain demographic groups. Many of these factors are often overlooked in housing capacity analyses today, including housing need for people with low income, people over 65, people with disabilities, people with limited English proficiency, and people experiencing homelessness. In recognition of this gap, many of these factors are now required as part of a contextualization of housing need section of the housing production strategy. A RHNA could serve as a significant resource for local jurisdictions that would otherwise be required to conduct this analysis individually.

This is not to imply that the housing need identified in the RHNA provides the most accurate assessment of housing need in all scenarios. As detailed in the OHCS Summary Report, the project team needed to weigh a variety of factors to develop a methodology that can be consistently applied statewide. As a result, data on housing need that is not provided by the Census and available at more localized scales could be more accurate at the local level, depending on regional data availability. However, an advantage of considering these factors at a statewide and regional scale is greater ability to solicit input from a wide range of housing, economic, and demographic experts throughout the state. Through these conversations, a variety of policy options have been identified to better capture and address housing need by race and ethnicity, disability status, and for tribal areas. Specific recommendations are discussed in greater detail in the Recommendations section.

The Regional Housing Needs Analysis could establish a foundation for providing a reasonably accurate set of baseline estimates that local jurisdictions can address through the Goal 10 process. For data that varies in quality between geographies, it is important for jurisdictions to be able to further contextualize and provide nuance where better information may be available, so long as that contextualization does not result in a lesser responsibility to address need. This is particularly important for estimating housing need for people experiencing homelessness. Because data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau omits this information, the RHNA methodology utilizes two alternative data sources to provide regional estimates: the US Department of Housing and Urban Development Point-in-Time count[1] and McKinney-Vento data[2]. While these sources provide a useful baseline estimate that addresses a need that has been historically omitted in housing planning efforts, both sources still underestimate the full scope and spectrum of need. There are a variety of localized sources that may be able to further contextualize this need, and allowing jurisdictions to use such sources, so long as they do not diminish local responsibility to address housing need for people experiencing homelessness, should be encouraged to allow communities to develop more informed policy responses.

Regional Job Distribution

Through conversations with a variety of stakeholders, the OHCS project team developed an allocation methodology that considered the location of jobs in determining how housing need is allocated to local cities. In housing capacity analyses today, the availability of jobs does not affect the total estimate of needed housing units over twenty years, but may be considered more broadly as part of the overall jobs-housing balance.

While the methodology of the RHNA is expected to result in a greater overall estimated housing need than in the current Goal 10 framework, a consequence of incorporating job location into the allocation is that it directs housing development towards communities with higher regional job shares and away from communities with lower regional job shares. The effect of incorporating jobs into the allocation framework would be to plan more housing around where people work. The relationship between housing and jobs is even more significant in consideration of how a RHNA would function in the Portland Metro region, where the urban growth management framework guides the location and development of employment opportunities.

Repeatability

Another advantage of the Regional Housing Needs Analysis is establishing a framework that allows meaningful comparisons in need between geographies and over time. Under the current

1. The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is a count of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), requires that Continuums of Care conduct an annual count of people experiencing homelessness who are sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and Safe Havens on a single night. Continuums of Care also must conduct a count of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness every other year (odd numbered years). PIT reports can be accessed at the following link: https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/

2. Under the McKinney-Vento Act, all public schools are required to identify, enroll, and stabilize the education of children and youth experiencing homelessness. School districts also must submit data to the state education agency, which in turn must submit data to the U.S. Department of Education. Statewide data can be accessed at the following link: https://nche.ed.gov/data/

framework, comparisons of local housing needs projections from separate local jurisdictions is challenging, because local governments may use different assumptions and data sources to arrive at estimates. More significantly, in order to evaluate the efficacy of policy measures over time, it is necessary to understand how need has changed over time. This is challenging due to the limits of comparing recent analyses to historic analyses. Over time, local governments use significantly different assumptions to determine housing need, which means that need at particular points in time cannot be meaningfully compared to one another. These factors make continued assessment of policy action over time a significant challenge. While the methodology of a RHNA will certainly evolve over time, at a minimum, it would provide cities more comparable temporal benchmarks by which they can more comprehensively assess policy efficacy.

Comparing need is only one component necessary to evaluate the efficacy of implemented policy actions. DLCD expects a continuing challenge to be the tracking of unit development and affordability over time, especially units that are built in response to specific policy actions. For example, it can be challenging to understand the effectiveness of system development charge rate changes, because it is difficult to assess whether unit production is the result of such changes or in response to other market or policy factors. While required local jurisdiction reporting of permitted and produced units under House Bill 4006 will help this dynamic by tracking overall unit production for cities above 10,000 each calendar year, DLCD anticipates a need for continued work to assess effectiveness over time. DLCD recommends that a task force continue to work through this challenge, as discussed in greater detail in the Recommendations section.

Predictability

The timing of a housing capacity analysis will be a continuing challenge under the current Goal 10 framework. Local jurisdictions often face difficult decisions as to whether to move forward with an analysis during specific political and funding cycles or when more recent population projection information is available. The addition of statutory deadlines to housing capacity analyses and subsequent housing production strategies under House Bill 2003 layers an additional timing factor for local jurisdictions to consider. Jurisdictions will now need to consider when to begin a housing capacity analysis process to meet the statutory deadline of once every six years for cities within the Portland Metro or once every eight years for cities outside of the Portland Metro.

The Regional Housing Needs Analysis will face similar timing considerations, and because many of the methodological factors are sensitive to changing conditions of available data, year-to-year changes can result in fairly significant changes to the resultant housing needs projection. To provide greater certainty, it will be important for RHNA implementation to coincide with other timing considerations in the statewide planning framework, most notably the Oregon Population Forecast Program, the housing capacity analysis schedule established by House Bill 2003, and Metro's urban growth management process. DLCD recommends that a task force continue consideration of the appropriate timing, as discussed in greater detail in the Recommendations section.

Concurrency

There is a significant predictability consideration with regard to the "concurrency requirement" applicable to housing capacity analyses. Under ORS 197.296(6), if a housing need identified in a housing capacity analysis is greater than the housing capacity within an urban growth boundary, a local jurisdiction must either amend its urban growth boundary or adopt "efficiency measures" that increase the likelihood of residential development within an existing urban growth boundary. Further case law clarified that this requirement must be completed concurrent with the adoption of a housing capacity analysis and accompanied amendments to a comprehensive plan[3].

As a consequence of these requirements, cities that have identified a land deficit for any specified residential housing need in a housing capacity analysis are required to address that deficit concurrent with adoption of the analysis. Typically, this is accomplished in one of three ways:

3. *Friends of Yamhill County, Community Development Law Center, and 1000 Friends of Oregon vs. City of McMinnville.* LUBA No. 2001-093

1. Change zoning and comprehensive plan designations within the UGB to address the deficit,
2. Adopt efficiency measures expected to increase residential capacity for the needed housing types such as new zoning districts, increased densities, or expanding permitted use types in residential zones, or
3. Expand the UGB to accommodate all residential land needs over the planning period.

In a number of cases, the "concurrency requirement" has resulted in significant delays in the adoption of housing capacity analysis. For example, Salem is currently working through the "Our Salem" visioning and comprehensive plan update process in part to address a deficit of high density residential land that was identified in a 2015 housing capacity analysis. In Corvallis, a similar issue delayed adoption of the 2016 housing capacity analysis until 2019. Additionally, McMinnville has recently adopted an urban growth boundary expansion based on a housing capacity analysis from 2003, due to appeals and delay in addressing a remanded Court of Appeals decision.

House Bill 2003 sought to address delays in housing planning processes through the establishment of a regular schedule by which housing capacity analyses and housing production strategies must be adopted, but it is important to note that the establishment of such a schedule does not change the underlying factors that have contributed to significant delays in the Goal 10 planning process. In order for the implementation of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis to provide greater predictability with regard to Goal 10 planning, it will be necessary to pair the implementation of a RHNA with greater clarity and certainty on what actions a local jurisdiction can or must implement to address an identified housing need.

Section 2 (2)(c)

(c) How a regional housing needs analysis and housing shortage analysis may relate to statewide planning goals related to housing and any rules and policies adopted pursuant to these goals and ORS 197.295 to 197.314;

Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 10

Oregon's Statewide Planning Goal 10 requires comprehensive plans to "encourage the availability of adequate numbers of needed housing units at price ranges and rent levels which are commensurate with the financial capabilities of Oregon households and allow for flexibility of housing location, type and density." Historically, the implementation of this concept was a technical exercise, in which an objective analysis of data on housing need and capacity was assumed to result in the development of policies that comprehensively address identified need. In practice, the emphasis on technical analysis without consideration for how these analyses affect equitable outcomes has resulted in a housing planning landscape that has not sufficiently addressed the needs of Oregonians throughout the state.

House Bill 2003 implements a paradigm shift in how local jurisdictions plan to accommodate housing. With the adoption of administrative rules for housing production strategies, it is now clearly articulated in administrative rule that local jurisdictions have an affirmative obligation to plan in consideration of fair and equitable housing outcomes and to address existing patterns of racial and economic segregation. In evaluating the RHNA, while there are a variety of technical and implementation considerations to weigh, the core question DLCD considered in this section is how the current technical processes implementing Goal 10 affect affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

Statutory Intent to Address Regional Need

There is language in both statute and administrative rule that clearly demonstrate an intent for local jurisdictions to plan and address regional housing needs, in recognition that housing markets do not start and stop at city limits or an individual city's urban growth boundary. In ORS 197.303, the definition for "needed housing" requires consideration of housing affordability for households within the county, rather than within the city. This regional intent is further clarified in administrative rule both within and outside

of the Portland Metro Region. Statewide, local governments are required to "consider the needs of the relevant region in arriving at a fair allocation of housing types and densities"[4]. Additionally, Metro is required to ensure that "needed housing is provided for on a regional basis through coordinated comprehensive plans"[5].

While the intent of regional coordination and planning have been indicated in statute and rule, there have been challenges with implementing an accountability framework to realize this intent. In most cities throughout the state, there are no clear analyses that define regional housing need that is actionable by local governments, nor is there sufficient clarity on the responsibilities of local governments to address regional affordability. In the Portland Metro Region, regional affordable housing need is implemented through a series of voluntary affordable housing production goals under Title 7 of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, and Metro measures progress through required biennial reporting. Metro has not received reports from local governments in recent years, and the affordable housing goals have not been updated from the original five-year goal spanning between 2001 and 2006. This framework imparts no clear and shared responsibility for local governments to address the overall regional need, and housing affordability and equity are only addressed when there is political will to do so at the local level.

Projecting Inequitable Outcomes

During rulemaking for housing production strategies, participants raised significant concern regarding the insufficiency of housing needs projections to appropriately define need, especially need for people with lower incomes or communities with historically unmet needs. As a result, administrative rules reinforce the responsibilities of local jurisdictions to consider these needs more deliberately. However, rulemaking did not address the underlying concerns with housing needs projections. The housing needs projection contains two significant limitations that hinder achieving more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes:

1. **Housing needs projections consistently underestimate housing need**, especially for households with lower incomes and households with historically unmet needs, such as people of color, people with disabilities, and people experiencing homelessness.
2. Because they occur within the boundaries of local cities, **housing needs projections reinforce geographic patterns of racial and economic segregation** by projecting the existing characteristics of residents.

Underestimating Need

The purpose of a housing needs projection is to define need over a 20-year horizon that a city must address through policy actions. It is a critical component of a housing capacity analysis, because it comprises a part of the factual basis used to justify the implementation of policies that address need. These projections have evolved significantly over time to increase their accuracy and ability to be implemented, including the development of the Oregon Population Forecast Program to ensure that local governments apply a consistent statewide methodology for population projections within housing needs projections.

However, even with these incremental improvements, there are a variety of housing needs that have not historically been considered in this analysis. Housing need that is more specific to equitable outcomes, such as housing need for people with disabilities and housing need by race and ethnicity, have since been addressed via administrative rules for housing production strategies, including requirements to further "contextualize" housing need. However, this analysis does not affect the overall quantity of housing units that a local government must accommodate through a housing capacity analysis.

There are two key factors not considered under current housing needs projections that significantly impact the number and affordability of units a local government must accommodate: underproduction and housing for people experiencing homelessness. Currently, there is no available statewide methodology

4. Land Conservation and Development. Regional Coordination, Oregon Administrative Rules, 660-008-0030

5. Land Conservation and Development. Regional Coordination, Oregon Administrative Rules, 660-007-0050

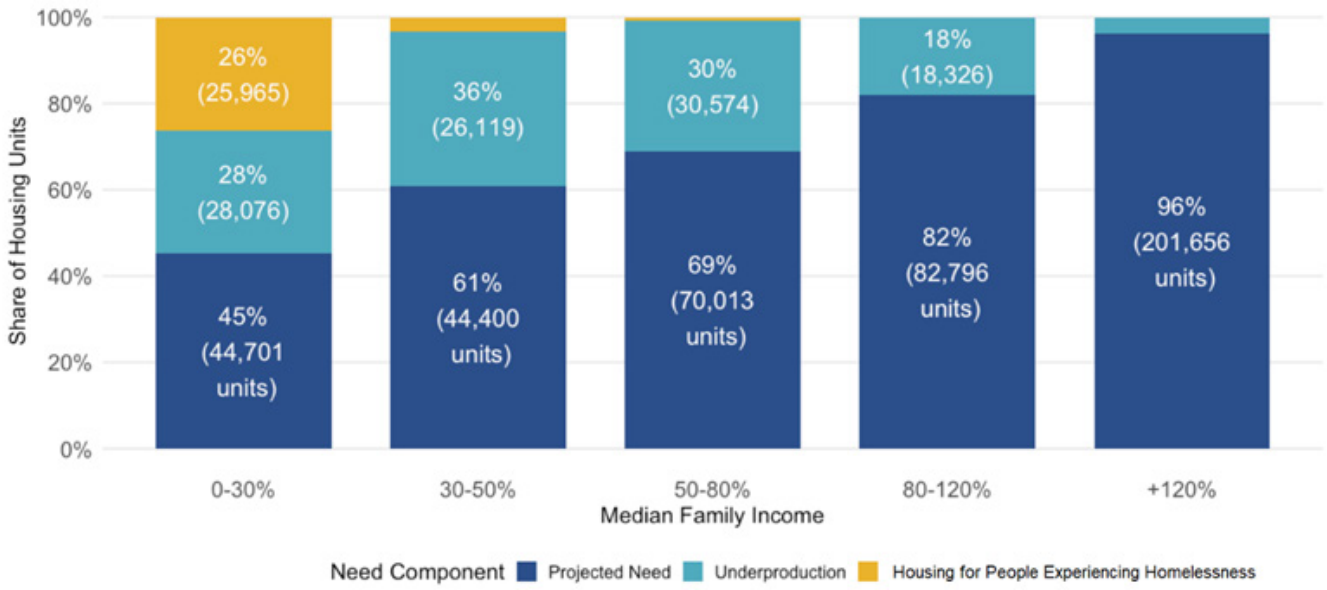


Fig 6. The RHNA identifies housing need that is omitted in current housing needs projections. Most of this need is for households with lower incomes. Source: OHCS Summary Report.

for estimating and incorporating underproduction into housing needs projections, in part because estimates can vary widely based on the underlying assumptions of applied methodologies. The consequence of this gap is that housing needs projections carry an implicit assumption that there is no housing underproduction at year zero of the analysis. Additionally, housing for people experiencing homelessness is increasingly recognized as a need that should be addressed through the Goal 10 process, but there are no requirements in statute or rule to include this consideration within a housing needs projection.

The RHNA addresses these two critical shortcomings of current housing needs projections by establishing a consistent methodology to estimate current underproduction and incorporating estimates for the number of people experiencing homelessness. As the results of the RHNA suggest, the omission of these two factors in housing needs projections has resulted in consistent underestimation of need, especially for households with lower income, which in turn, have resulted in local governments accommodating fewer units than are actually needed to provide sufficient housing options for community members.

Reinforcing Geographic Disparity

In addition to underestimation, localized housing needs projections reinforce patterns of economic and racial segregation between cities. As discussed in greater detail below, this is a statistical consequence of localized needs projections, in which affluent communities have a lower proportionate responsibility to address affordable housing. As a result, many of the wealthiest communities in the state produce significantly less housing affordable to lower-income households.

A Regional Housing Needs Analysis addresses this disparity via an allocation of regional housing need to cities and counties. Instead of local cities and counties responding to only the housing needs of residents within their boundaries, an appropriately structured allocation establishes a shared responsibility for local jurisdictions within a region to plan for a proportionate share of regional housing need, including housing that is affordable to households with lower income.

It is important to emphasize that allocation methodologies can vary in their ability to impart a shared responsibility to address housing and affordability. A major criticism of the California RHNA model is the development of allocation methodologies at the regional level, which has led to processes in which communities with significant political influence

work to adjust allocation methodologies to be more acceptable to the political interests of the community. An oft-cited example of this is the City of Beverly Hills, which was allocated a total of three housing units from the Southern California Association of Governments in the 2013-2021 Regional Housing Needs Allocation Cycle[6]. To avoid outcomes like this, it is important that any allocation methodology is not subject to political influence that would reduce local responsibility to address affordability.

Equity Impacts Beyond Housing

While there are clear geographic disparities in housing outcomes reinforced by Oregon's land use planning system, it is important to recognize that these disparities spill over and affect other equitable outcomes that are driven by location, ranging from education, employment, amenities, transportation, resiliency, and health. A clear and compelling example of these patterns of geographic inequality affecting opportunities and equitable outcomes is the relationship between income segregation and student achievement. There is a large achievement gap between high- and low-income students and between black and white students, which can be directly attributable to geographic patterns of inequality and income segregation that create disparities in school funding and resources[7].

Another example is the well-documented relationship between racial and class-based segregation and health disparities. While there have been well-known disparities in adverse birth outcomes, health behaviors, and chronic diseases by race and class, there is increasing evidence that these outcomes are a direct effect of residential segregation and the



Fig 7. Housing location affects access to healthy foods.

effects of segregation disproportionately affect health outcomes by race, especially for black populations, regardless of socioeconomic status[8]. People in segregated communities have less access to healthy foods[9], disparate access to quality healthcare[10], increased exposure to environmental hazards and pollution[11], greater risk of systemic police violence[12], and less access to recreational facilities and parks[13].

The available research tells a familiar story. While the availability of adequate housing fulfills a critical need, the location of that housing plays an equally critical role in life outcomes. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the effects of residential segregation extend beyond shelter to education, economic opportunity, and even a healthy life. The full impacts of historic patterns of racial and economic segregation are becoming increasingly clear, and policy action to address segregation is necessary to improve equitable outcomes throughout the state.

6. Fuller & Doughery, Feb 2018. *California Today: The Beverly Hills Affordable Housing Loophole.* The New York Times.

7. Owens, A. (2018). Income segregation between school districts and inequality in students' achievement. *Sociology of Education,* 91(1), 1-27.

8. Landrine, H., & Corral, I. (2009). Separate and unequal: residential segregation and black health disparities. *Ethnicity & disease,* 19(2), 179.

9. Morland, K., Wing, S., & Roux, A. D. (2002). The contextual effect of the local food environment on residents' diets: the atherosclerosis risk in communities study. *American journal of public health,* 92(11), 1761-1768.

10. Nelson, A. (2002). Unequal treatment: confronting racial and ethnic disparities in health care. *Journal of the National Medical Association,* 94(8), 666.

11. Morello-Frosch, R., & Lopez, R. (2006). The riskscape and the color line: examining the role of segregation in environmental health disparities. *Environmental research,* 102(2), 181-196.

12. Siegel, M., Sherman, R., Li, C., & Knopov, A. (2019). The relationship between racial residential segregation and black-white disparities in fatal police shootings at the city level, 2013–2017. *Journal of the National Medical Association,* 111(6), 580-587.

13. Moore et. al. (2008). Availability of recreational resources in minority and low socioeconomic status areas. *American journal of preventive medicine,* 34(1), 16-22

How Local Housing Needs Projections Reinforce Geographic Inequity

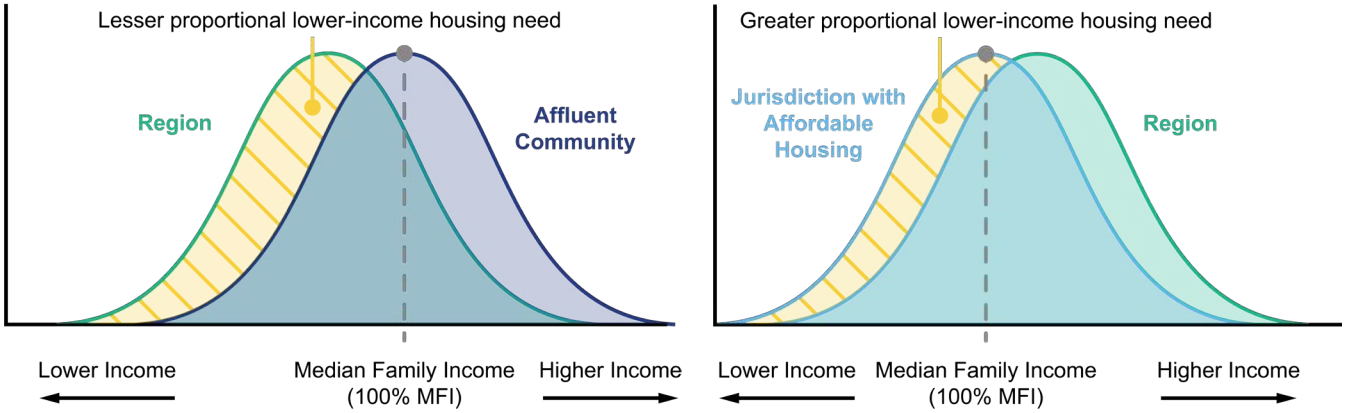


Fig 8. A diagram illustrating how local housing needs projections reinforce existing geographic disparities.

Local housing needs projections are based on the existing economic characteristics of current residents, including existing income distribution. In affluent communities, this means that housing needs projections estimate a lesser proportion of lower-income housing need in comparison to the region. Conversely, providing affordable housing in a community results in a greater proportional affordable housing burden. **This reinforces existing patterns of economic and racial segregation**, because communities that implement exclusionary policies to prevent lower-income households from living in the city are not held responsible in future planning processes for addressing that need. These patterns are present and reinforced throughout Oregon today, in which affluent communities produce significantly fewer market rate and publicly-supported housing units affordable to lower-income households.

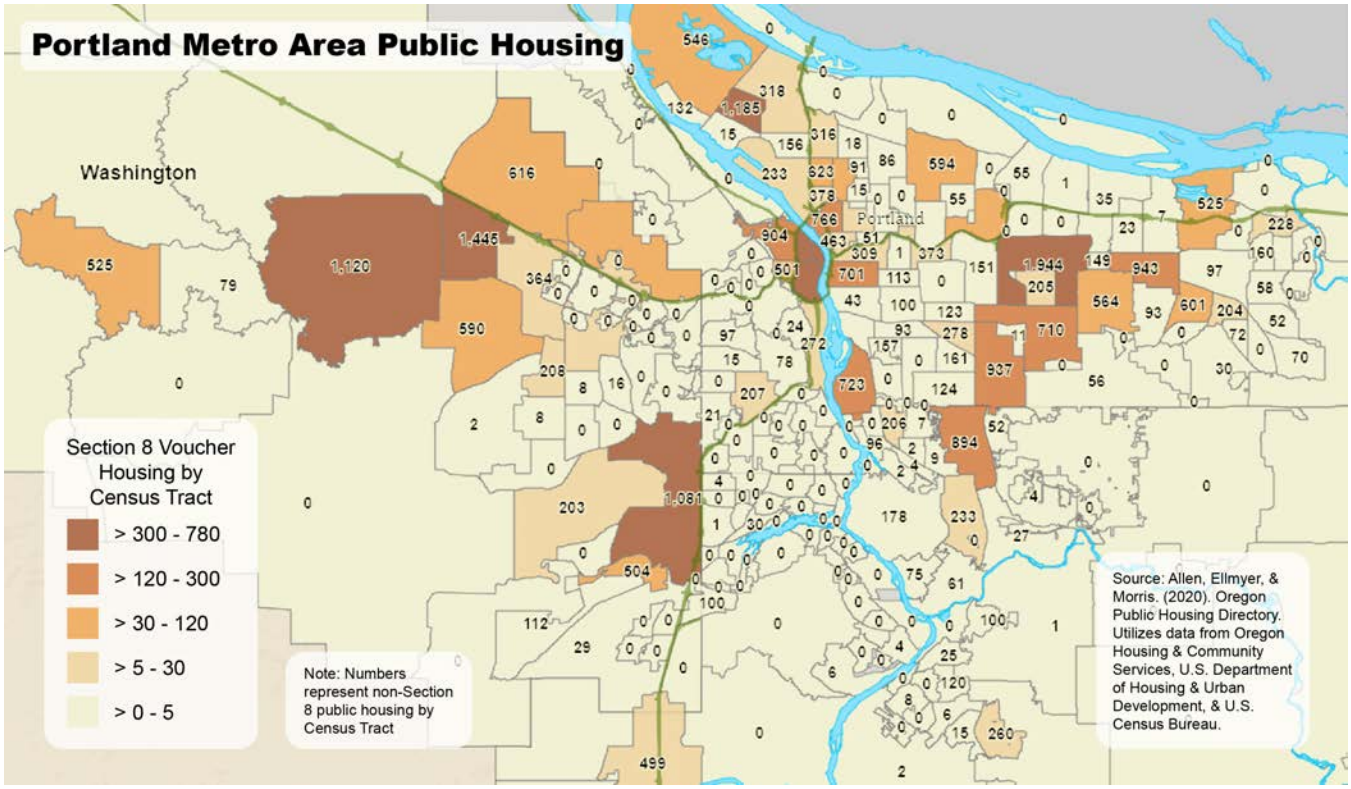


Fig 9. The distribution of Section 8 and non-Section 8 public housing in the Portland Metro Region.

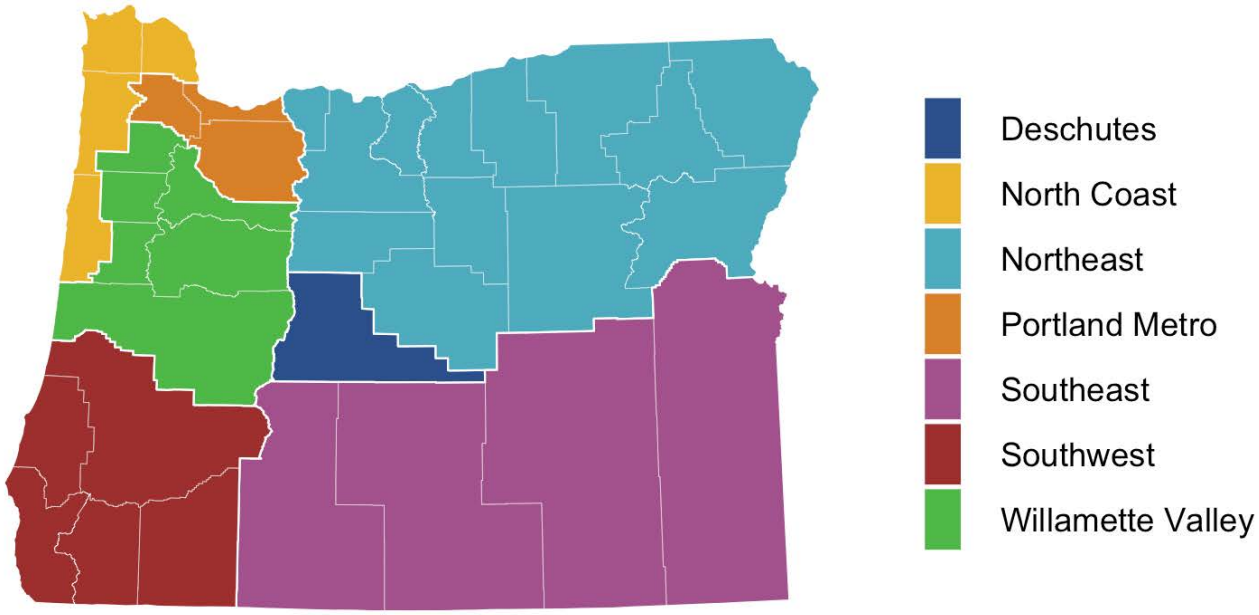


Fig 10. The regions included in the Regional Housing Needs Analysis methodology developed by OHCS.

Section 2 (2)(d)

Whether different boundaries would be more appropriate for defining regions within the regional housing needs analysis based on: (A) Relevance of data in appropriately defining a commuting, employment or housing market; or (B) Ease or cost of collecting or analyzing data;

The boundaries utilized in the RHNA methodology were the result of the OHCS project team engaging in conversations with stakeholders, analysis of commute-sheds, consideration of regional government structures, and consideration of limitations of the available data to construct boundaries. Both OHCS and DLCD recognize that the resultant region boundaries do not perfectly align with what are commonly considered to be regional housing markets. In discussions with regional stakeholders, the agencies have identified the following potential regional boundary concerns and considerations:

- **Central Oregon** – Within the Central Oregon region, the aggregation of Census data did not allow for the grouping of three counties typically considered part of a broader regional housing market: Crook, Jefferson, and Deschutes Counties. The resulting data limitations required consolidation of Crook and Jefferson Counties into the larger northeastern region, which both agencies recognize as unrepresentative the full Central Oregon housing market.
- **South Coast** – While the South Coast was not raised as a particular concern during discussion with stakeholders, DLCD recognizes that the South Coast and Southern Oregon have housing markets that are separated by considerable distance and different market forces. The South Coast experiences significantly different market pressures and there is no significant commute connection between the coast and inland Southern Oregon. However, because Douglas and Lane counties extend from the I-5 corridor to the coast, portions of the South Coast are difficult to break apart into separate analysis geographies. At this time, it would not be practical to “break apart” these counties from an analytical standpoint. While DLCD has not heard substantial concerns thus far on the South Coast, this issue may warrant future consideration.
- **Metro Cities and Counties outside of the Metro Urban Growth Boundary** – The regional housing market in the Portland Metro Region does not end at the Metro Urban Growth

Boundary. However, the regulatory regime within the Metro Urban Growth Boundary requires discussion about the appropriate relationship for communities within and outside of the Portland Metro Boundary. It may be desirable to treat the full tri-county area as a complete housing region, but if this is the case, there will need to be deliberate and directed conversations about the appropriate relationship between the Metro and cities and counties outside of the Metro UGB. If, as considered in the recommendations section of this report, Metro is the implementing agency of a future RHNA for its region, cities outside of the Portland Metro boundary may object to the RHNA, since Metro has no statutory authority over them.

To be clear, the regional boundaries developed for the RHNA represent the most accurate depiction of regional housing markets based on the limitations of available data. These considerations are discussed in greater detail in the OHCS Summary Report. The challenge with refining these boundaries further is due to limitations on how Public Use Microdata Samples are aggregated by the U.S. Census Bureau. Public Use Microdata Areas are aggregated at geographies of 100,000 people or greater and built on census tracts, and are unable to be broken down into finer geographies without significantly compromising the data.

OHCS staff explored the possibility of acquiring disaggregated Public Use Microdata Samples data from the U.S. Census Bureau, but found that this will not likely be possible as the Census Bureau is limited by Title 13 of the U.S. Code to keep confidential any information that can be linked to any particular establishment or individual[14]. This means that utilizing different boundaries within the RHNA would require either:

1. The utilization of a data source that does not identify housing need as accurately as Public Use Microdata Samples data, or
2. The U.S. Census Bureau to report Public Use Microdata Samples data at different geographies that better align with the state construction of regional housing markets.

Either scenario would require additional directed conversations with local and regional stakeholders on the appropriate regional housing market boundaries in light of new constraints and considerations.

14. Sections 9 and 214 of Title 13 of the U.S. Code. U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed at: https://www.census.gov/about/policies/privacy/data_stewardship/title_13_-_protection_of_confidential_information.html

Recommendations

House Bill 2003, Section 2 (2)(e) & (f)

Section 2(2) of House Bill 2003 requires the agency to consider recommendations in relationship to the Regional Housing Needs Analysis developed by OHCS. Specifically:

(e) Other ways in which the regional housing needs analysis or housing shortage analysis could be improved; and

(f) Whether the regional housing needs analysis, or an improved version, could serve as an acceptable methodology statewide for land use planning relating to housing

DLCD has considered and developed policy recommendations to the Legislature in light of the drive behind recent housing planning efforts, House Bills 2001 and 2003, in addition to the existing policy direction and intent outlined in statute and rule. In order to provide more a comprehensive and actionable set of recommendations, DLCD approached this section with the objective of achieving more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

Additionally, DLCD recognizes that the Legislature will face a variety of urgent issues in the 2021 Legislative Session, and there are still important implementation considerations to address in relationship to a RHNA that will require additional discussion. In recognition of this, the report structures recommendations into **near-term recommendations** that could be implemented within the biennium, improve housing planning and equitable outcomes, and build towards the implementation of a RHNA and **long-term recommendations** that outline the implementation structure and considerations for a Regional Housing Needs Analysis and accompanying housing planning reform.



Fig 11. Meeting the need identified in the RHNA will require concerted and coordinated effort among partners throughout the state.

Near-Term Recommendations

As discussed in greater detail in the OHCS Summary Report, the findings of the RHNA identify distinct and disproportionate unmet housing needs that have historically not been addressed within Goal 10 planning processes. In many cases, identified housing disparities are intersectional and compound with other demographic characteristics, especially disability, race, ethnicity, and English proficiency.

Through rulemaking for housing production strategies, it became clear to DLCD that state and local governments have a direct responsibility to plan in consideration of these disparities and strive to achieve more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes. The resulting administrative rules for housing production strategies reflects this understanding, but it is important to emphasize that this is the first step towards developing a housing planning framework that comprehensively incorporates equity. While DLCD concludes that long-term reforms to Oregon's housing planning system are critical, there are a variety of near-term actions that can improve the current Goal 10 framework while working towards longer-term reform. The following recommendations would build on the ongoing implementation of House Bill 2003 and provide local jurisdictions with additional tools to better understand and address equity considerations in housing planning processes.

Recommendations

Put Equity at the Center

Reinforce in statute the obligation of state and local governments to plan to disrupt patterns of segregation and exclusion, affirmatively further fair and equitable housing outcomes, and align with statewide climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.

While the administrative rules for housing production strategy establish an affirmative obligation for local jurisdictions to address equitable housing outcomes, this direction was not explicitly clarified in the text of House Bill 2003. Early in housing production strategy rulemaking, the new requirement was initially interpreted and conceptualized as a "follow up" to the housing capacity analysis. It was only through extensive discussion with DLCD partners and advocates that the housing production strategy evolved into a process that aims to more directly address fair and equitable housing outcomes that have been historically omitted in housing planning processes. To build on this work, it is important for the Legislature to affirm the role of state and local entities to address equitable outcomes in housing and that statute should more explicitly clarify this responsibility.

With regard to climate, the agency has been working on a variety of efforts related to climate change mitigation and adaptation in response to Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04. DLCD worked with 25 state agencies to update the 2010 Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework and, more importantly, recommend how best to implement programmatic and policy changes that will prepare Oregon's environment, economy, local governments, and people for the effects of climate change. Additionally, DLCD worked with the Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Energy, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to implement the Statewide Transportation Strategy. The four agencies developed an initial Statewide Transportation Strategy Multi-Agency Implementation Work Plan that covers a two-year period, from June 2020-June 2022. As part of this work plan, DLCD has initiated the Climate Friendly & Equitable Communities rulemaking that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector by requiring the implementation of plans in metropolitan areas to meet greenhouse gas reduction goals. These factors represent some of the most important considerations for building affordable, inclusive, and climate-resilient communities throughout the state. DLCD recommends reinforcing the agency's responsibility to continue the work necessary to realize these outcomes through the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003.



Fig 12. Rulemaking for House Bill 2003 reinforced the obligation of state and local government to plan to disrupt patterns of segregation and exclusion, affirmatively further fair and equitable housing outcomes, and consider climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Recommendations

Improve Existing Data



1. Direct Oregon Housing and Community Services to work with the Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative (HRAC) to conduct and disseminate regular estimates of people experiencing homelessness across the state.
2. Incorporate additional demographic information into the Oregon Population Forecast Program (OPFP) to better understand and address housing needs for groups with historically unmet housing need, including communities of color, people with disabilities, and tribal nations.

Cities greater than 10,000 in population now have an explicit requirement to consider housing need for communities of color, people with disabilities, people experiencing homelessness, and state and federal protected classes generally through the housing production strategy. In discussions with members at the Homelessness and Research Action Collaborative and the Population Research Center, DLCD has identified the possibility to include some or all of these elements in regularly conducted statewide estimates and set a foundation to better understand and ultimately address these needs.

People Experiencing Homelessness

People experiencing homelessness have historically been unaccounted for in housing capacity analyses. Even as policymakers have increasingly recognized the importance of addressing this need, it functioned as an optional element to consider within a housing capacity analysis. Additionally, methodologies to estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness vary widely and typically underestimate the full scope of need. In recognition of this gap, housing for people experiencing homelessness was a key priority in rulemaking for housing production strategies. Under OAR 660-008-0050(1)(a)(E), local jurisdictions are now required to estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness within their communities and adopt strategies that address the identified need in their housing production strategies. They are also required to consider and report how adopted strategies will help improve housing choice for people experiencing homelessness.

The Regional Housing Needs Analysis also addressed this gap by incorporating a baseline estimate of homelessness for each region within the state as part of the overall needs projection. Because data from the U.S. Census Bureau does not adequately capture people experiencing homelessness, the RHNA methodology adds in estimates of regional populations of people experiencing homelessness using the best data that was available to the State during the time-limited RHNA project, which were Point-in-Time (PIT) count estimates with the addition of a subset of McKinney-Vento data. OHCS fully recognized in their technical report that this is not the ideal data to use for creating an estimate of people experiencing homelessness, but it was what was available consistently statewide at the time of the project. Meanwhile, the Oregon HMIS Budget Note Assessment Recommendations with HUD HMIS Technical Assistance, submitted to the legislature July 2020, makes recommendations on how statewide access to better homelessness data could be improved.

Directing Oregon Housing and Community Services with the assistance of Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative to regularly estimate and disseminate an estimate of populations experiencing homelessness to local jurisdictions would ensure that all jurisdictions have access to a consistent and transparent baseline estimate of people experiencing homelessness without spending time and resources conducting such an analysis within their housing production strategy. From there, local jurisdictions could use local data, as available, to further contextualize these estimates, provided that they do not result in a lesser responsibility to address need. By establishing a regular statewide estimate, the State will be able to work with local jurisdictions and Continuums of Care to acquire the data needed to develop more comprehensive and accurate estimates. Given the expertise of members at Homelessness Research and Action Collaborative, DLCD recommends that OHCS work closely with this organization to ensure the methodology is robust and sets a strong foundation for state and local governments to address the identified need.

Finally, conversations with service providers and affordable housing developers statewide indicated that while better estimates are an important first step in addressing the crisis, **it is critical to develop a comprehensive statewide framework for addressing housing need for people experiencing homelessness**. This consideration is discussed in greater detail in the Long-Term Recommendations section.

Oregon Population Forecast Program

Communities of Color

Local jurisdictions are required by OAR 660-008-0050(1)(a)(A) to contextualize housing need with need disaggregated by race and ethnicity and considering housing inequity and segregation explicitly. To build on this requirement, DLCD recommends incorporating estimates and projections by race and ethnicity into population estimates and projections. While there are technical considerations for the best approach to incorporate such demographic information, it would be feasible to incorporate these estimates into the OPFP. Additionally, specific geographic levels and which measures of race and ethnicity should be considered by the Racial Justice Council and other state agencies such as the Oregon Health Authority and Oregon Department of Transportation as these agencies have expressed a need for including this information in population projections for planning purposes.

People with Disabilities

The Regional Housing Needs Analysis developed by OHCS identifies a distinct and disproportionate housing need for people with disabilities. To estimate this need, the RHNA utilizes disability status data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau, which includes the following:

- hearing difficulty
- vision disabilities
- self-care difficulty (having difficulty bathing or dressing)
- independent living difficulty (having difficulty doing errands alone)
- ambulatory difficulty (having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs)
- cognitive difficulty (having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions)

One in four Oregonians has a disability, and many experience disproportionate rates of cost burdening and barriers in accessing adequate housing that serves their needs. In response to this significant unmet need, administrative rules for housing production strategies requires local jurisdictions to consider and address needs for people with disabilities. Incorporating this information into population estimates and forecasts will enable jurisdictions to better respond to this need in housing planning processes.

Additionally, there are other policy options that would enable the state to better understand the range and severity of need through leveraging existing reporting requirements. The Oregon Health Authority conducts a regular health survey called the Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (BRFSS), which collects information on a variety of public health topics, including information on people with disabilities reported at state and county levels. Development of an additional BRFSS module to collect information on housing that is incorporated into the population forecast program will provide a much better understanding of the scope and severity of need. In building a better understanding of housing need for people with disabilities, it will be important to carefully consider disabilities that are often overlooked, such as people with schizophrenia or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. To develop such a module, DLCD recommends directing the department and OHCS to work with the Oregon Health Authority to develop a BRFSS module specifically aimed to collect information on the housing needs of people with disabilities.

Tribal Areas

The RHNA was unable to develop estimates of housing need for tribal areas owned by the nine federally-recognized tribes in Oregon due to the omission of population forecasts in Tribal trust land in the Oregon Population Forecast Program. Under this program, tribal-owned lands and indigenous community populations are consolidated with county estimates. The rationale for this omission is because Tribal Nations are sovereign and are not subject

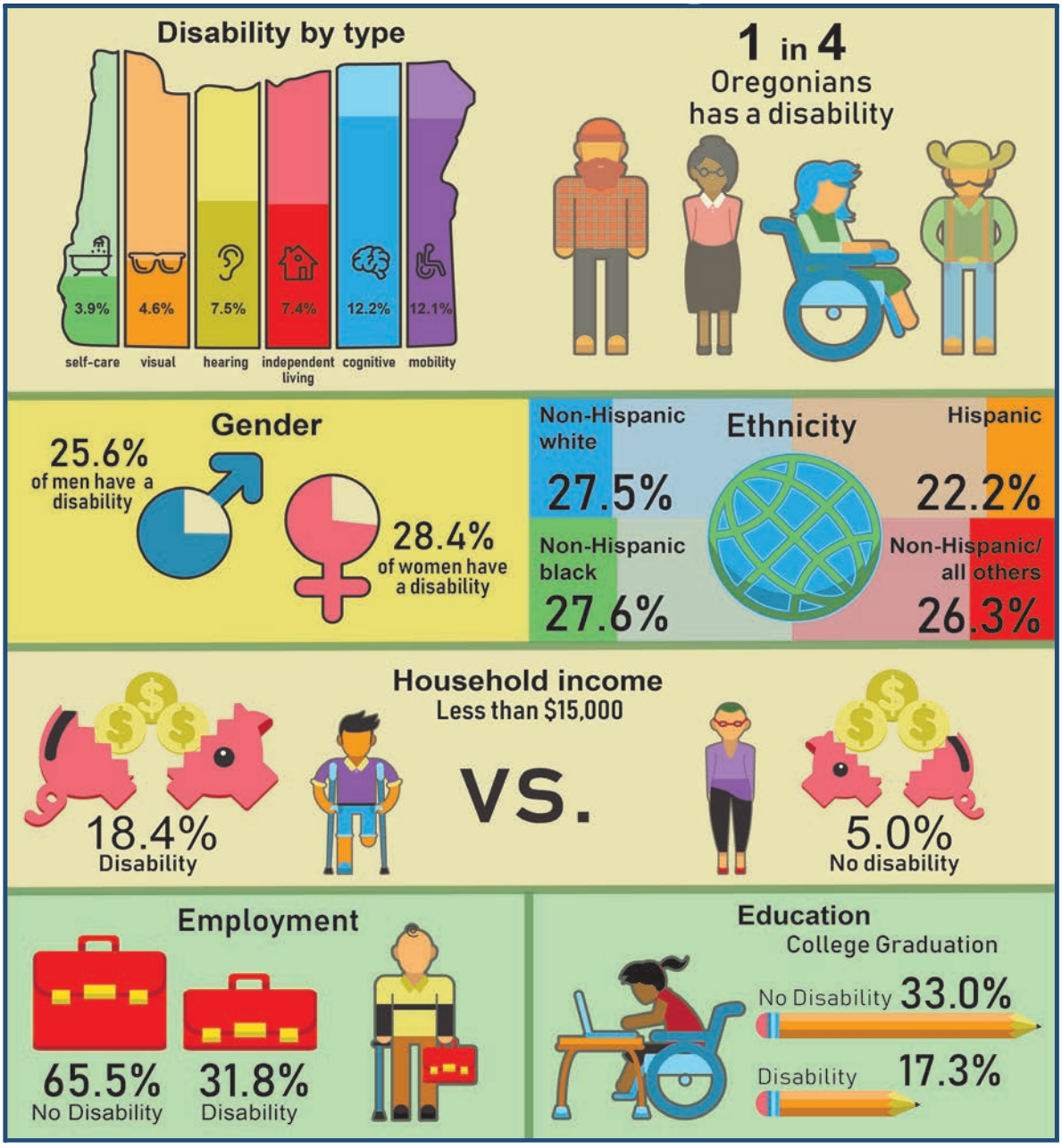


Fig 13. Demographics of Oregonians with Disabilities 2017. Image courtesy of the Oregon Office on Disability and Health. Source: Oregon Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) 2017.

to requirements of cities and counties under the statewide land use planning program, providing estimates for these areas does not serve a regulatory purpose. However, because Tribal Nations have unique housing needs than the rest of the area outside of an urban growth boundary in a county, DLCD recommend that any future RHNA include information on this need for tribal governments to use as they plan for the housing needs of their members on and off Tribal Trust (reservation) lands.

To this end, DLCD recommends incorporation of tribal areas into the Oregon Population Forecast System. Additionally, DLCD engaged in government-to-government consultation with various staff working within tribal governments, who recommended additional policy considerations that better address housing needs for tribal members. These considerations are discussed in greater detail in the Long-Term Recommendations section.

Address Goal 10 Gaps



1. Allow the agency to pilot and evaluate one or more housing capacity analyses/housing production strategies that address gaps in Goal 10 planning requirements (i.e. rural areas and small cities), conducted at a county or regional level and provided for use by cities under 10,000 population and other entities.
2. Allow the agency to provide technical assistance for public facilities planning that promotes the development of middle housing and smaller, more affordable housing options, especially through adjustments to how infrastructure is financed, including System Development Charges (SDCs).

Another major theme of discussions with stakeholders are the gaps that exist within the current Goal 10 planning framework that have a significant impact on addressing housing need. Two significant gaps identified during these discussions included housing planning for small cities and rural areas and infrastructure planning and finance. While both of these will require significant continued consideration in the implementation of a RHNA, in the near-term, DLCD can work to address gaps and better consider future action through the recommendations below. Both recommendations can be implemented as part of continued planning assistance funding for the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003 and would enable the agency to consider a wider range of planning projects that implement the bills.

Small Cities/Rural Areas

This recommendation is in recognition that the requirements of House Bill 2003 do not apply to cities below 10,000 or counties. With the capacity constraints that exist within these communities, it would not be practicable to extend this requirement to smaller cities. However, stakeholders raised an idea of allowing smaller cities and rural areas to “pool resources” to engage in a housing planning process that would allow them to update significantly outdated housing capacity analyses and housing elements of comprehensive plans. Additionally, DLCD has heard an increased need for increased meaningful consultation and collaboration between local and regional governments and various Tribal Nations. By exploring a pilot project aimed at addressing both of these issues, the agency can evaluate whether and how such an approach could be utilized statewide to address housing planning gaps in the implementation of a RHNA.

Public Facilities

One of the most significant considerations in rulemaking for House Bills 2001 and 2003 was the availability and sufficiency of infrastructure in the development of more affordable housing options. One clear takeaway from this process is that the current framework for financing and constructing infrastructure disincentivizes the development of smaller and more affordable housing types that are more infrastructure efficient. In the long-term, the state will need to critically evaluate the investments made at the local and state levels to finance infrastructure in a manner that supports more affordable housing options and incentivizes more infrastructure-efficient development patterns.

In the near-term, allowing planning assistance from either House Bills 2001 or 2003 to fund projects that evaluate and adjust public facilities plans will help DLCD further the development of middle housing and/or smaller, more affordable housing types. This recommendation would build on the work of both House Bills 2001 and 2003 by encouraging the development of legalized middle housing options and providing the agency with a series of tools and practices local jurisdictions can consider in future housing production strategies or public facilities plans. The source of funding would affect the scope of a given public facilities project. Planning assistance provided via House Bill 2001 would likely need to be more specifically focused on Middle Housing development, while House Bill 2003 funding could broaden the scope to include multi-family dwellings and smaller, more affordable housing types in general. Either source would help support more affordable housing options and help establish future guidance to local jurisdictions.



Fig 14. Public facilities significantly impacts housing development and affordability. Developing best practices for public facilities finance is critical for the successful implementation of House Bill 2001 and the development of smaller, more affordable housing options.

Charter a Task Force to Continue Development of a RHNA

Charter a Task Force lead by OHCS and DLCD to recommend a legislative concept for an effective and comprehensive implementation framework to integrate the RHNA into the Goal 10 housing framework. Provide the Task Force strong and clear policy direction on what the legislative concept should achieve.

DLCD believes that a RHNA can implement a shared responsibility among local, regional, and state governments to address housing affordability. However, this alone is not sufficient to comprehensively address the statewide housing crisis. A more comprehensive reform to Oregon's housing planning system will need to take a critical look at how implementation and accountability are structured to ensure meaningful action and how the investments made at state and local levels support or inhibit the development of more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes, with an emphasis on improving racial and economic equity.

To develop a legislative framework that transforms Oregon's housing planning system and more effectively work towards affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes, DLCD recommends that a task force with members from various geographies and backgrounds more thoroughly explore how to translate the prototype RHNA analysis into a more meaningful policy framework for Legislative consideration. The following section lists the long-term recommendations and considerations outlining the implementation of a RHNA and accompanying housing planning reform.

Recommendations

Long-Term Recommendations

A Regional Housing Needs Analysis can serve as an acceptable methodology statewide for land use planning relating to housing. Such a framework provides the basis for implementing a system of shared responsibility and accountability in comprehensively addressing housing need. As discussed previously in this report, there are three key components needed to ensure that a RHNA would result in more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes:

1. A **shared responsibility** among local, regional, and state governments to address affordability;
2. Realistic and productive **expectations and accountability**; and
3. Directed and coordinated **state and local resources**, investment, and capacity.

The long-term implementation of a RHNA and associated reforms to housing planning will require continued work of a range of implementation considerations within each of these core components. This report recommends the establishment of a task force in the near-term to continue this work, and implementation considerations for task force are discussed in greater detail below.

Shared Responsibility

Establish a shared responsibility among local, regional, and state governments to address housing affordability by directing Oregon Housing and Community Services to develop and conduct a statewide Regional Housing Needs Analysis on a regular schedule that inform both short-term (5 year) and long-term (20-year) housing planning horizons.



The key function of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis is to establish a clear, shared responsibility to address regional housing need and affordability among state, regional, and local governments. Establishing this responsibility within the context of a RHNA requires the establishment of a statewide housing need estimate methodology, the development of an allocation of housing need from the region to cities and counties, and a clarified responsibility to address the allocated housing need.

OHCS has developed a methodology that best reflects both DLCD and OHCS understanding of the legislative intent behind a RHNA, but it is clear that any allocation methodology must address the underlying question of what it should achieve. Providing clear policy direction on this question will help ensure that the methodology will better achieve the intent of the legislature. While DLCD identifies fair housing and housing type as warranting special consideration from the Legislature, there are other policy factors the Legislature can consider, such as the relationship between housing production, transportation, and climate change. Additionally, there are technical considerations for the appropriate factors to consider in an allocation that require deliberation.

Task Force Considerations

The task force will need to grapple with a variety of implementation considerations to develop a comprehensive legislative framework, including what role various agencies will play in the implementation of a RHNA and accompanying reforms to the housing planning system. This will include developing a framework by which a RHNA methodology is developed, how it is evaluated and amended over time, the frequency of the analysis, and how state agencies and local governments will make use of the estimate through the Goal 10 housing process, with particular attention to the housing needs projection of a housing capacity analysis. Additionally, while the RHNA will impact the considerations below, many of these considerations should be implemented via statute and administrative rule, rather than incorporated into the RHNA itself. This will require the task force to distinguish and clarify the role of a Regional Housing Needs Analysis versus policy actions that are implemented by statute and administrative rule.

Implementation of a RHNA

While the task force will not directly consider the specific factors of the estimate and allocation

Needed Measures in Lieu of a RHNA

Through this process of evaluating the RHNA and the overall Goal 10 housing planning framework, it become clear that while there has been an intent for regional collaboration and accountability in housing planning reflected in statute and administrative rule, there have not been clear parameters that implement a system of regional accountability. A consequence of this is that the ability for local jurisdictions to meaningfully identify and address regional housing considerations, such as housing for lower-incomes or addressing racial and economic segregation, is limited by the political priorities of the community.

The RHNA implements a housing planning framework that better ensures a system of shared responsibility and accountability in the development of needed housing. If the RHNA is not implemented, there is still a need for an implementation mechanism that ensures a broader regional system of accountability in addressing housing need. Other states have developed such models, including Massachusetts with Chapter 40B of the Comprehensive Permit Act, otherwise known as the "Anti-Snob Zoning" Act or New Jersey with requirements for a "fair share" of affordable housing through the Mount Laurel doctrine and subsequent fair housing legislation. If a RHNA is not implemented, DLCD recommends directing the agency to further explore alternative models of implementing a system of regional accountability within the existing Goal 10 framework. The implementation of such a framework will require the following elements:

- Clearly defined shares of housing affordable to households with lower income that local governments must plan for and clear policy guidance on intended housing outcomes and clarify through administrative rule how local governments can meet state expectations.
- Refinements to OAR Chapter 660, Division 7 and 8 to more comprehensively address housing need and clarify local and regional responsibilities.
- Similar enforcement and accountability measures as recommended for the implementation of a RHNA to ensure legislative expectations are met.

methodology developed as part of the RHNA, they will need to consider the framework by which the estimate and allocation are developed and adjusted over time. A key lesson from the California RHNA model is that estimating housing need at a regional level does not guarantee a shared responsibility among local governments to address housing affordability nor a more equitable distribution of housing. Achieving this requires an allocation methodology driven by a strong and clear policy direction, and it is crucial that local political dynamics do not tip the results of an allocation to reduce the responsibility of communities to address affordability, especially in historically exclusionary communities.

DLCD has identified several timing considerations with relationship to a housing capacity analysis that must be worked out in order to facilitate the effective implementation of a RHNA. The key uncertainty with regard to timeline for housing capacity analyses include addressing the concurrency issue described earlier in this report. Part of this uncertainty is the appropriate year for analysis, which is addressed via the housing capacity analysis schedule. Under this framework, local jurisdictions would be required to address the 20-year need projected from the deadline of the housing capacity analysis, so it will be important to ensure that the RHNA be conducted on an annual basis or includes a method to interpolate results appropriately. It will also be important to address the underlying contentious factors including but not limited to "not in my backyard" political and legal contention that can delay the adoption of housing capacity analyses today. After consulting with a range of experts, advocates, and partners, DLCD believes the adoption of housing needs analyses can be better accomplished by way of state policy guidance and administrative rule to provide clearer parameters on accommodating identified housing need. This

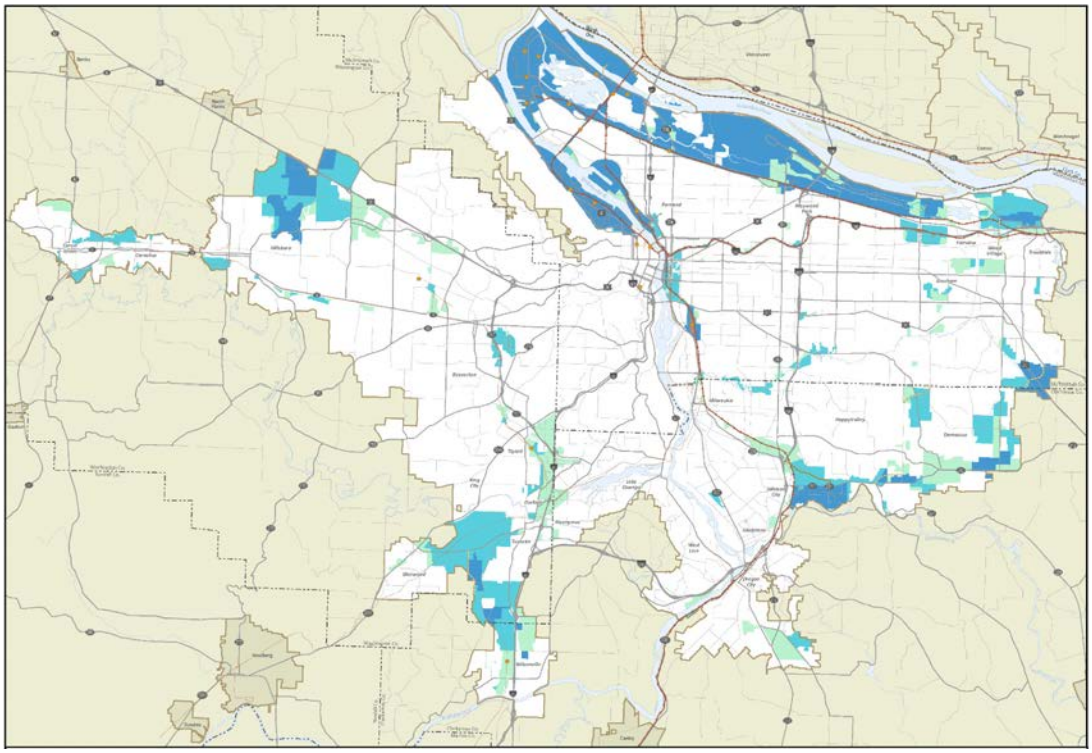


Fig 15. A RHNA should align with Metro's approach to urban growth management, including employment lands.

clarity will be essential for achieving more affordable, fair, and equitable outcomes and providing greater certainty to local jurisdictions.

The Metro Region

One of the most significant implementation considerations that arose through this process is how a Regional Housing Needs Analysis would intersect with the urban growth management framework of the Metro. Given the unique complexity of the land use planning process in the Portland Metro Region, DLCD recognizes that layering the current allocation of housing need without deliberate and thorough consideration of Metro's Urban Growth Management Functional Plan would create confusion and conflict with many aspects of urban growth in this region.

With that said, there is a clear need for a shared responsibility among local jurisdictions to address housing affordability within the region. The current voluntary framework for addressing housing affordability has not been able to realize the intent of statute and administrative rule to comprehensively address housing affordability via coordinated comprehensive land use planning within the Metro region. Localized housing needs projections still perpetuate patterns of geographic inequity between communities, and available data on housing stock and production indicate that these disparities are being reinforced, rather than dismantled.

To address this, the task force should consider how best to structure the implementation of a RHNA for the Metro region – both within and outside of the UGB – that aligns with Metro's urban growth framework. A challenge of structuring a separate estimate and allocate methodology for individual regions is the potential for political pressures to create inequitable allocation results, as discussed earlier in this report. In recognition of this, the task force will need to consider carefully how the implementation of a RHNA in the Metro achieves two outcomes:

1. A shared responsibility among local jurisdictions to address affordable housing within the region;
2. Accountability among local jurisdictions in meaningfully addressing housing need and a reinforced responsibility for Metro to enforce accountability, when necessary; and
3. A clarified regulatory framework for tri-county cities outside of the Portland Metro UGB.

Housing Type

House Bill 2003 required the RHNA methodology to classify units by housing type. As discussed in greater detail in the OHCS summary report, the methodology was unable to produce a forecast of housing types due to a combination of poor data availability and the inherent policy consideration surrounding what the future mix of housing types should be. Of course, the mix of housing types within a housing capacity analysis and housing production strategy will play a pivotal role in the development of housing options that comprehensively address the housing need identified in a RHNA. As part of this consideration, the task force will need to weigh the role of the RHNA in projecting housing type and how that is distinguished from the policy actions taken by local jurisdictions with regard to housing type.

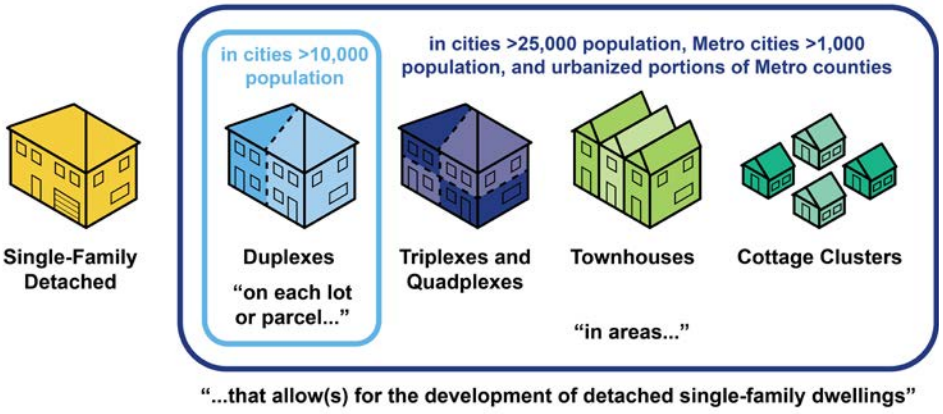


Fig 16. House Bill 2001 will change the density and mix of housing types over time.

Currently, the housing mix of housing capacity analyses are directed by the provisions of ORS 197.296, which requires cities to determine housing capacity and need based on: (1) an analysis of residential development, (2) trends in residential density and mix, and (3) demographic and economic trends. The statute requires the analysis of housing mix and density to include the past five years or the timeframe extending to the last periodic review, whichever timeframe is greater. Through this process, a city must plan lands within its existing UGB and any expansion area so that there are sufficient buildable lands in each plan district to meet the city's anticipated needs for particular needed housing types. When a city projects a certain housing mix, it must explain why that housing mix will provide sufficient buildable lands to meet its projected future housing needs over the planning period, and that projection and explanation must be supported by an adequate factual base.

DLCD recognizes that housing needs projections consistently underestimate the housing needs of households with lower incomes, and it is clear that accommodating housing that will serve this need will require changes to the existing mix and density of housing types. However, under current housing capacity analyses, local residents, interests, and governing bodies often pressure practitioners to project a future mix of housing types that is substantially similar to what exists today. Stakeholders have indicated that in order to achieve a successful implementation of a RHNA, it will be important for the state to provide clear direction on the types of housing that should be planned for future development. However, even within this general policy framework a local government will still retain flexibility to plan for different mixes of housing types that will meet the need of underserved households. For example, one city might emphasize higher density multi-family housing; another might emphasize smaller "infill" projects in existing residential neighborhoods, and another might encourage the development of new manufactured home parks to meet these housing needs.

Part of an implementation of a RHNA will require policy guidance from the Legislature on the intended future mix of housing types. While local policy considerations surrounding housing type will continue to play a significant role in the Goal 10 housing framework, without guidance from the state on housing mix that comprehensively accommodates need, there will continue to be contention at the local level as to what housing types are appropriate. The task force should consider how best to address housing type via the implementation of Goal 10 to reduce this tension and provide greater certainty to local jurisdictions in accommodating need.

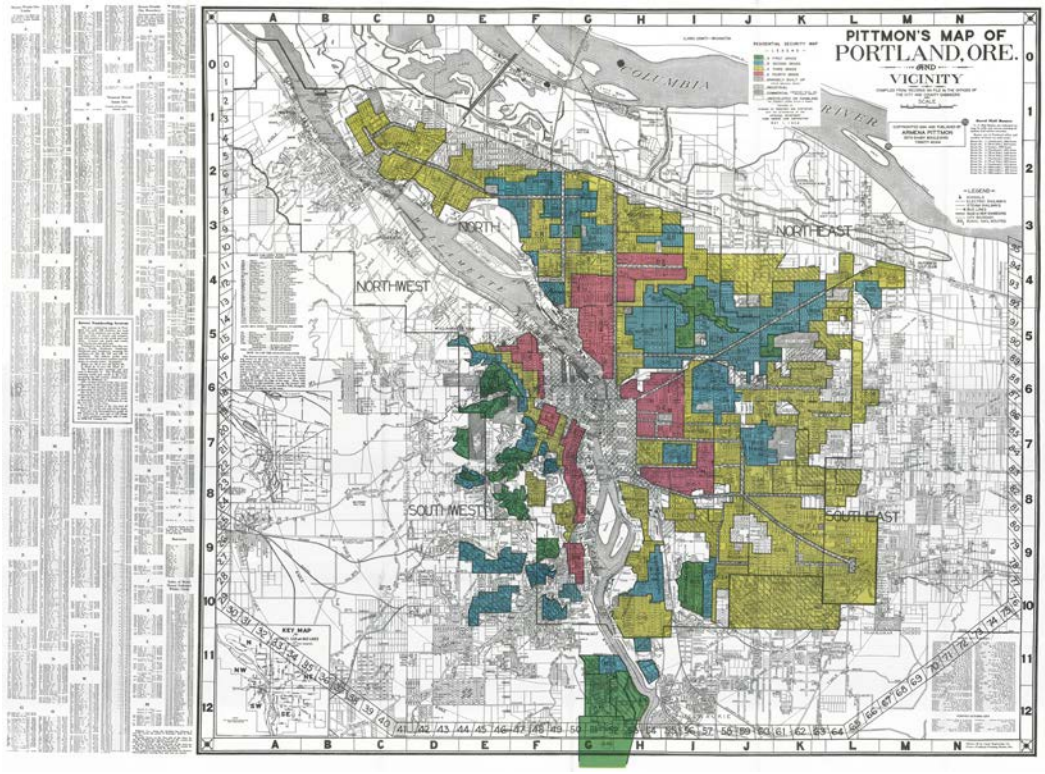


Fig 17. The legacy of racial segregation through practices like redlining continues to affect housing, employment, educational, and other life outcomes today.

Fair Housing and Equity

One of the key criticisms of the California RHNA system in terms of achieving more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes is the significant variation that exists between regional allocations of housing need identified in the RHNA. Because of the significant policy implications of any allocation methodology, each regional allocation methodology is subject to a large degree of contention between communities within the region, and often the results of such allocations have reinforced patterns of exclusivity within regions.

Earlier in this report, DLCD recommends that the Legislature confirm the affirmative responsibility of state and local entities to further fair housing and work towards more equitable housing outcomes. Additionally, as discussed earlier in this report, the effect of housing inequities extends beyond shelter and affect access to a quality education, economic opportunity, and personal health and well-being. The implementation of a RHNA and concurrent reforms to the Goal 10 housing framework should be driven with an express purpose to reduce these housing inequities, and doing so will require the continued consideration of factors raised throughout RHNA discussions. These include:

- **Consideration of historic patterns of segregation and exclusion** – The OHCS project team has explored the role of past exclusionary policy through this project, and have considered pathways to more directly bring such considerations into local planning processes. There are two key considerations for the task force:
  - What is the best framework for the RHNA to evaluate methods to measure patterns of segregation and exclusion?
  - When patterns of segregation and exclusion are identified, what is the appropriate policy response? How should this be implemented via statute and rule?
- **Addressing geographic inequities perpetuated by lack of housing choice** – As discussed earlier in this report, where people live have significant impacts on life outcomes, including employment, education, health, and quality of life. There is compelling evidence that the patterns of racial and economic segregation

perpetuated today also drive many of the disparities that exist by race and class. While many agree that housing choice and location is critical for achieving more equitable outcomes, it is less clear how to structure an implementation framework to measure and address housing choice and location. The implementation of a RHNA will address access to opportunity between communities by enabling more housing options in historically segregated and exclusionary communities, but the task force will need to consider how to implement policies that improve this dynamic within communities as well. Developing a framework must recognize the balance between providing greater choice in historically exclusive neighborhoods and improving outcomes in historically disinvested communities.

- **Climate Mitigation and Adaptation** – Rulemaking for housing production strategies resulted in requirements for local jurisdictions to consider climate change mitigation and adaptation in relationship to housing policy. There is increasing recognition and evidence to support the inextricable link between housing policy and climate mitigation[15], and housing policy will need to plan for a future of climate resiliency, especially in the face of increasing wildfire and potential for structure loss in areas with low density on the wildland-urban interface[16]. This work will need to be centered in equitable outcomes, especially as emerging evidence suggests recent investments in low-carbon infrastructure are linked to significant rises in housing cost and displacement of lower-income people and people of color[17]. In considering these issues, the task force will also need to consider housing policy in the context of a potential climate policy changes, including the potential for revisions to existing statewide planning goals to incorporate climate change and equity into land use planning.
- **Housing for people with disabilities** – It is becoming increasingly clear that inequitable housing outcomes intersect with disability, and the statewide housing planning framework has largely overlooked this consideration. Recent efforts have established a responsibility to identify and respond to this need, and the RHNA will continue to estimate housing need for people with disabilities for planning efforts at the local level. However, there are not yet clear policy options and expectations established that guide local jurisdictions in adequately addressing need.
- **Housing for people experiencing homelessness** - In discussions with service providers and affordable housing developers statewide, experts and practitioners addressing homelessness recognized the incorporation of housing need for people experiencing homelessness into planning processes as a good first step towards better addressing this need at the local level. However, they also emphasized the importance of developing a *comprehensive statewide framework* for addressing housing need, including a process to clarify how local governments can remove barriers, develop policies, and align with service providers to more comprehensively address need. It is important to emphasize that addressing housing need for people experiencing homelessness is distinct from providing short-term shelter options for people in crisis and that the RHNA is best equipped to address the former. A comprehensive framework will require state-level considerations around long-term housing options, short-term shelter options, services, and many other factors that are not directly related to housing. The state will need to take a proactive role in setting policy direction, directing resources, enforcing accountability, and facilitating education with regard to housing for people experiencing homelessness.

15. Berrill, P., Gillingham, K. T., & Hertwich, E. G. (2021). Linking Housing Policy, Housing Typology, and Residential Energy Demand in the United States. *Environmental Science & Technology.*

16. Syphard, et. al. (2019). The relative influence of climate and housing development on current and projected future fire patterns and structure loss across three California landscapes. *Global Environmental Change,* 56, 41-55.

17. Rice, J. L., Cohen, D. A., Long, J., & Jurjevich, J. R. (2020). Contradictions of the climate-friendly city: new perspectives on eco-gentrification and housing justice. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 44(1), 145-165.



Fig 18. Second and vacation home production place additional strain on the housing market in areas along the coast, the Columbia River Gorge, and other scenic areas in Oregon.

Regions with Second Homes

In recognition that in regions with a significant share of second homes, the RHNA separated the estimated number of second homes from the actual calculation of need over twenty years. It is important to provide these local jurisdictions with separate second home estimates, so they can reasonably anticipate how best to accommodate need with the understanding that second homes will comprise a share of future housing demand, the magnitude of which will vary depending upon a local government's policies regarding the vacation and short-term rental use of second homes.

While local governments do not have the ability to require a property owner to live within a home for a certain amount of time, they do have the ability to regulate or even elimate vacation and short-term rentals. These types of policies will ultimately impact the availability of second home and short-term rentals as well as the demand they impose on developable lands. The task force should consider how these jurisdictions reconcile how to manage second homes and the impact that demand has on land capacity for needed housing.

Realistic and Productive Expectations and Accountability



Clarify the responsibility of local cities and counties to appropriately address housing need identified by a RHNA, and direct LCDC to amend administrative rules to more clearly define appropriate measures and strategies to accommodate and encourage the development of needed housing through Goal 10.

Our housing planning accountability framework has historically struggled to successfully produce equitable housing outcomes. House Bill 2003 and subsequent rulemaking for housing production strategies was a critical first step in developing an accountability framework that is more reasonable in its expectations and productive in ensuring local action. However, this process was unable to address the system of accountability for housing capacity analyses, which has remained contentious, resource-intensive, and less productive than necessary to fully address housing need throughout the state.

Reforming this system of accountability to clarify the appropriate policy responses to comprehensively address housing need and provide local jurisdictions greater certainty in developing solutions. The task force should weigh the following considerations as they begin development of a realistic and productive accountability framework.

Task Force Considerations

What "Accountability" Means

The task force will need to grapple with the appropriate accountability framework for the implementation of a RHNA, including how accountability is measured and enforced. DLCD considers the recent rulemaking process for housing production strategies under House Bill 2003 helpful in informing this discussion. A significant topic of discussion during rulemaking was the balance between realistic expectations for local governments to fund or incentivize housing production with demonstrating clear progress towards comprehensively addressing housing need. Representatives of local jurisdictions expressed anxiety that jurisdictions would be required to meet targets for housing production or face consequences from the state, which could penalize jurisdictions for market or other circumstances that are beyond their control. A number of factors outside of a city's control could affect future achievement of housing goals, including federal policy, construction costs, or national economic trends. However, local jurisdictions still control significant policy levers that affect housing development and affordability, and they have a clear obligation to reduce barriers and increase incentives for the production of more affordable housing options under House Bill 2003.

To address this balance, DLCD staff developed an approach that required local jurisdictions to develop strategies that comprehensively address all identified housing needs. While local governments are not held to specific numerical thresholds of housing production, they are required to report on strategy implementation and progress toward meeting identified housing need. Similarly, if a strategy fails in its implementation, local jurisdictions are required to ensure that the housing need that the strategy was intended to fulfill is met, either through a new strategy or combination of existing strategies. The enforcement approach of housing production strategy is useful in developing a realistic and productive accountability framework for a RHNA, because **it focuses on the actions of a local jurisdiction to encourage the development of needed housing**. Metrics, such as measurements of outcomes such as housing production or cost burden, are still critical to track and measure to ensure that local actions improve housing outcomes, but they do not trigger enforcement action from the state if a city is making good-faith effort and progress to comprehensively address the need. This approach recognizes that local governments represent one key actor in a complex network of actors. They cannot be reasonably expected to solve the housing crisis alone but still have a responsibility to address housing need through local policy measures and strategies under House Bill 2003.

The results of the RHNA make clear that meeting the full spectrum of housing need for Oregonians throughout the state requires action and accountability from all levels of government. While it is important to recognize the limitations of local, regional, and



Fig 19. Meeting the housing need identified in the RHNA will require action and accountability from all levels of government.

state actors to effect change, it can no longer be an excuse for inaction and unaccountability. The task force will need to consider how this is best implemented through a legislative framework, what the appropriate responsibilities of local, regional, and state governments are, and how action and outcomes inform enforcement action. It is still important to emphasize that measuring outcomes, especially those related to racial and economic equity, will be crucial in assessing the success of local jurisdictions and the statewide planning system in achieving equitable housing outcomes. Cities above 10,000 currently report annual data on housing production, and the near-term recommendations discussed previously would help improve statewide data collection and reporting. The task force should continue to consider how to improve the measurement of outcomes and production in the long term. Additionally, the implementation of a RHNA and subsequent actions to address housing need will require implementing agencies to take a proactive role in ensuring that progress and action are moving forward. This will require the task force to consider broadly what amendments to statute and administrative rule are needed to clarify expectations, how to build capacity through funding and education, and when it is appropriate to leverage statutory authority to enforce accountability.

The Housing Needs Projection

A key consideration of this process was whether the allocation results of the RHNA will replace the housing needs projections of local jurisdictions. There is a spectrum of options that range from the housing need identified in the RHNA fully replacing local housing needs projections to one that is fully voluntary, and each option has distinct policy implications. As the regional needs projection becomes more rigid, it leaves less ability for local jurisdictions to develop housing needs estimates that are sensitive to local conditions. A few examples have arisen through discussion with stakeholders including communities with a significant share of students or communities with a significant regional job share. However, a voluntary framework, while providing a data resource that could support local planning efforts, could significantly undermine local responsibility to address low-income housing need of the region at large and continue a housing planning framework that does not comprehensively address affordability. There are also allocation options between the two ends of this spectrum. One hybrid approach DLCD considered is an allocation that provides affordable housing estimates that local jurisdictions must respond to through Goal 10 housing planning processes, but providing higher-income, “market rate” housing allocations as an optional housing needs projection that would not be subject to appeal.

Enforcing Accountability

The current housing planning system is hindered in its ability to appropriately plan to accommodate need in a timely fashion, driven in part by state law requiring the adoption of binding measures that are politically contentious. There is a need to clarify how local jurisdictions can appropriately respond to identified need through housing capacity analyses and housing production strategies, and how they can demonstrate that a need or portion of need has been addressed through actions the city has taken. Acceptable methods for demonstrating meeting affordable housing need through Goal 10 can be clarified through administrative rule, providing clear direction for local jurisdictions in addressing affordable housing need. This clarification must be paired with an appropriate incentive and enforcement

framework to ensure that Oregon's local governments comprehensively address housing need. While the Task Force would not need to consider the specific details that would be outlined in administrative rule, they would need to consider what the overarching statutory framework should be to support greater clarity and more equitable outcomes in addressing need.

House Bill 2003 provided tools to the Land Conservation and Development Commission to enforce the implementation of housing capacity analyses and housing production strategies as required by the bill. This resulted in an enforcement approach that utilizes the full range of tools available, while ensuring that the agency always begins with a collaborative, solution-oriented approach. It is important to note that these tools do have limitations in their ability to achieve intended outcomes. Most of the work related to implementation and enforcement completed by DLCD staff are through capacity building, education, and incentives. Staff has the opportunity and pleasure to work with a broad range of knowledgeable and passionate planners throughout the state, and the majority of enforcement work happens through collaborative problem solving with local jurisdictions. However, there are instances in which DLCD needs to utilize enforcement authority to enforce state statute and administrative rule. DLCD uses these actions as a last resort, because they cost significant time and resources to conduct and they are limited in their ability to achieve compliance with applicable statute and rule.

Tracking Progress and Implementation

While the housing production strategy does not base enforcement action on specific metrics, it will still be important to better measure and monitor housing production and outcomes to track progress and implementation over time to ensure actions are producing meaningful outcomes. The housing development reporting requirement established by House Bill 4006 and the housing production strategy reporting requirements are both good first steps at better measuring and evaluating progress over time, but both of these metrics have limits in producing data that would be useful for analysts to make meaningful evaluations of whether actions are achieving outcomes over time. The task force should consider how a legislative framework can incorporate implementable metrics for future evaluation to better understand how policy actions affect outcomes.

Addressing the Gaps of Goal 10

While a significant amount of discussion during the RHNA prototype focused on the implementation of Goal 10, DLCD identified several gaps in housing planning that exist under Goal 10 warranting consideration by the task force. They include:

- **Rural communities and small cities** – A clear message from planners and advocates in smaller cities and rural communities is that any substantial reform to the housing planning process should not leave smaller and rural communities behind. While House Bill 2003 establishes a regular schedule for evaluating housing need, the requirement applies to communities above 10,000 population. Smaller and more rural communities lack the capacity necessary to conduct these processes without aid from the state. The task force should consider how to address this gap in the long-term, to provide these local jurisdictions with a more consistent ability to plan for the housing needs of their communities.
    - **Agricultural Worker Housing** – "Needed Housing", as defined in ORS 197.303, includes housing for agricultural workers, yet it remains significant gap for rural communities within the Goal 10 framework. While there are provisions in rule that enable the provision of housing options for agricultural workers, there is clearly an outstanding need. The need has been historically challenging to address, as there is no way to understand the housing conditions or needs of agricultural workers via U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey data. Oregon Housing and Community Services is currently developing an Agricultural Workforce Housing Study to better understand and address these issues. The task force should consider the role of housing for agricultural workers, especially in light of this study.

Recommendations



Fig 20. Data from the U.S. Census Bureau provides little information on the housing conditions or needs of agricultural workers in Oregon. Oregon Housing and Community Services is completing a study to better understand and address this need.

- **Urban, unincorporated areas of counties** – While counties have not typically been implicated under the same requirements to plan to accommodate housing, it is clear that urban, unincorporated areas can often comprise a significant share of regional housing share, especially within the Metro. The task force should consider how to best clarify the role of counties in addressing housing need.
- **Housing Need for members of Tribal Nations** - While better measuring need for Tribal trust land is a good step forward, the effort spent measuring these issues means very little if they are not accompanied with policy actions to address the need. Through government-to-government consultation with staff, it became clear there needs to be greater state action that actively addresses barriers to housing need in Tribal trust land and for members of Tribal Nations in general. Otherwise, the improved data will do little to address the underlying need.

Through these conversations, DLCD learned about a variety of barriers tribal housing authorities face in the development of housing, including a federal funding framework that is becoming increasingly limited. Additionally, a variety of state and federal programmatic and policy barriers prevent the distribution of resources to Tribal Nations to provide affordable housing, and development circumstances that are increasingly more expensive and difficult to finance than in other areas in the state. Many of these conversations were specific to publicly-supported affordable housing, but it is clear that barriers like these exist at various levels of government throughout a variety of agencies and entities and affect the viability of developing housing options for tribal members.

To address these issues, the task force should consider how state policy action should be directed to address housing need for members of Tribal Nations. While the statewide land use planning system does not typically intersect with the housing work that Tribal Nations conduct, there is a clear need for policies at various state agencies that better supports the provision of housing to support tribal nations, especially publicly supported housing.

Directed and Coordinated State and Local Resources



1. Leverage state resources to build capacity and enforce accountability, especially those related to infrastructure and public services. Direct state resources for the planning and provision public facilities and transportation to support the development of smaller and more affordable housing types, and consider how these investments can be used to leverage the implementation of a RHNA.
2. Consider longer-term statewide policy options that increase the availability of smaller, more affordable housing, increase housing choice, and build on House Bills 2001 and 2003.

Given the scope of the housing crisis in Oregon, and the limited enforcement ability of DLCD and LCDC, DLCD concludes that an important component of statewide housing reform is the close consideration of the investments that state and local governments make which affect housing outcomes. In particular, infrastructure investments by the state represent one of the most powerful levers available to promote more affordable, fair, and equitable housing options. In implementing a RHNA, there are two primary themes that have been raised through stakeholder discussion warranting state consideration. These include how the state allocates the provision of resources to build capacity and enforce accountability and continued consideration how statewide policy affects the feasibility of smaller, more affordable housing types.

Leverage State Resources

In developing an accountability framework, there needs to be special consideration to how state and local governments invest in public facilities to support the development of housing. Through stakeholder conversations, DLCD consistently heard that the key barrier to the development of market rate and subsidized affordable housing is the cost associated with the provision of adequate infrastructure. Stakeholders have indicated that one of the strongest tools available to the state to achieve more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes is through how the state structures existing and future investments to transportation and other public facilities.

The results of the prototype RHNA make clear that a lot of resources will be needed to meet the identified twenty-year need, especially for housing affordable to people with lower incomes. However, simply providing funding without addressing the systemic underlying factors that exacerbate the affordability crisis will not solve the housing crisis in the long-term. Comprehensive action will require the careful re-evaluation of how state and local investments and regulations encourage or create barriers to the development of housing. It is also important to consider the changing federal context in how the state approaches infrastructure investment. The state is well-poised to consider this question, because the incoming administration has placed an emphasis on addressing equity as well as providing greater investment for languishing infrastructure nationwide. By beginning to consider and enact policy to leverage infrastructure investments to achieve more equitable housing outcomes, Oregon stands to be a national leader on this front.

Other Statewide Policy

Participants throughout housing production strategy rulemaking and the RHNA methodology development and outreach identified a variety of barriers to the development of housing that exist at the state level. In order to make meaningful progress on the implementation of a RHNA, it will be important for continued state consideration of policies that can remove barriers to the provision of housing build on the work of House Bills 2001 and 2003. The following are examples of longer-term policy considerations DLCD heard from stakeholders. Each issue warrants analysis and consideration to develop comprehensive policy solutions.

- Small-scale condominium reform that allows for middle housing homeownership opportunities.
- A more flexible, small-scale lot division pathway that allows for simplified subdivision of middle housing, allowing for fee-simple ownership options and greater diversity of middle housing form.



Fig 21. State policy significantly affects the viability and affordability of housing development. It will be important to continually evaluate and amend policies to support more housing options for Oregonians.

- Revisions to planning requirements and building code that enable the provision of a greater variety of affordable housing options.
- Revisions to public facilities plans and System Development Charges to encourage the development of smaller, more infrastructure-efficient housing options
- Evaluation of systems of land and property taxation on the provision of smaller and more affordable housing.
- Considerations on the inflexibility of rural lands to allow for the provision of workforce housing.
- Consideration of the barriers to financing the development and ownership of housing, especially in smaller communities where housing investment is limited.

Task Force Considerations

The first step in better leveraging state resources to achieve more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes starts with the identification and audit of investments that the state makes that affect housing development, including investments in transportation, planning, and infrastructure. Directing and coordinating resources will also require consideration around how to align the efforts of various agencies throughout the state. One of the clearest takeaways from the prototype process is that the sheer scale of housing required over the next twenty years will require the provision of significant resources from the state to meet. Simply directing funding to housing development without more meaningful reform would fail to address the systematic factors that perpetuate housing inequity today. Instead, DLCD believes that state investment is one of the strongest available tools to support more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

The Role of Infrastructure

The most critical need identified by local jurisdictions and housing developers alike is the expenditure required to fund the sufficient provision and maintenance of infrastructure that serves housing development. This feedback reflects a much larger trend of declining public investment in infrastructure at all levels of government. Local governments in Oregon have increasingly relied on housing production to finance the adequate provision of infrastructure, which is increasingly constraining the ability of local governments and housing providers to construct housing, especially more affordable housing. While it is important to consider the investments needed for the future, it is equally important to critically evaluate the investments currently made at state and local levels. The systems currently in place that finance infrastructure are not yet geared to promote housing affordability and infrastructure efficiency. At times, public facility finance mechanisms have often subsidized patterns of development with disproportionate infrastructure demand, which constrains the overall system and inhibits the development of more affordable housing options.

Coordination to Support Equitable Housing Outcomes

State investment will play a critical role in enforcing an accountability framework and meaningfully supporting more equitable housing outcomes. House Bill 2003 provided the Land Conservation and Development Commission with a significant array of enforcement tools to ensure accountability in the implementation of housing production strategies. The adopted administrative rules make full use of this authority, while structuring enforcement actions in the most collaborative and productive way practicable. This is important for both DLCD and local governments, because the most effective means towards implementing the letter and intent of statute is through collaboration with local partners. While DLCD considers the full breadth of statutory authority to be critical for implementation, more formal and punitive measures to enforce compliance with statute have typically costed DLCD significant time and resources to implement, while having limited success in achieving the intended outcomes.

We recognize that DLCD and LCDC will continue to play a pivotal role in the implementation of more comprehensive reforms to housing planning, but it is equally important to recognize the current limits of DLCD and LCDC authority to either incentivize or compel local decision-makers to support fair housing outcomes. The tools available, while important, often carry less weight to local communities than the pressures that perpetuate exclusionary policy. To more meaningfully incentivize local decision-makers to pursue more equitable housing outcomes, the task force will need to identify and consider what current investments provide the greatest leveraging opportunity. Additionally, the task force will need to consider what entity would be able to coordinate these types of investments between agencies to ensure that they further equitable housing outcomes and reduce the subsidization of exclusionary policies and practices.

Oregon
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February 1, 2022

TO: House Committee on Housing,
House Committee on Human Services,
Senate Committee on Housing and Development,
Senate Committee on Human Services, Mental Health and Recovery

FROM: Jim Rue, Director

Leigh McIlvaine, Economic Development Specialist

RE: Report on Implementation of HB 2743 (2017) – Economic Development Pilot Program[1]

Executive Summary

In 2017, the Oregon Legislature enacted HB 2743. The bill requires the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) to "establish and implement an economic development pilot program" and adopt rules to implement the program. The pilot program is intended to allow opportunities for economic development on land adjacent to an airport in a rural area through an expedited urban growth boundary (UGB) amendment process. The bill provides objectives for the pilot program along with eligibility criteria[2] and site protection and reporting requirements.

At LCDC's direction, the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD or department) convened a rulemaking advisory committee to develop the expedited urban growth boundary expansion process and reporting requirements for participants. In July 2018, LCDC adopted the recommended rules under OAR 660-024-0075.

DLCD opened the nomination process for economic development pilot program sites in November 2018. Narrowly defined eligibility criteria resulted in the submission of a single application for participation in the economic development pilot program. The City of Madras proposed to include a 1,089-acre site adjacent to the municipal airport in its UGB as allowed under HB 2743. LCDC approved the application in January 2019.

Following approval for participation, Jefferson County and the City of Madras submitted comprehensive plan amendments to the department in compliance with administrative requirements provided in OAR 660-024-0075. DLCD determined that the city met all applicable standards for the approval of comprehensive plan amendments for a UGB expansion and implementation of an Airport Economic Development pilot project. Madras City Council adopted the UGB expansion on June 25, 2019.

<u>Economic Impact</u>

Under Section 10 of OAR 660-024-0075, Madras must report to DLCD on the economic impact of its UGB expansion to the pilot site. The City engaged consulting firm EcoNorthwest to research and assess the program impact on business, job, and investment growth within the

[1] Section 5 of HB 2743 requires the department to report to the 2022 Legislative Assembly committees relating to housing and human services during the legislative session. This memo constitutes that report.
[2] Proponents of the bill identified two issues with the site eligibility criteria, which were corrected by subsequent legislation (HB 4031 (2018)).

pilot site. The period of evaluation for economic impact is defined as March 1, 2018, the effective date of the statute, to June 30, 2021. The local and regional economies of Madras and Jefferson County have followed state and national economic trends during the study period, making it challenging to identify the effects of the economic development pilot program.

During the economic impact period, no new businesses were established within the pilot site. Daimler's High Desert Proving Grounds is the only employer to have added jobs during the study period. The City of Madras and Jefferson County both demonstrated an increase in total business establishments during the study period with a decrease in total employment numbers.

Both the number and price of residential dwellings for sale demonstrate a significant increase between March 2018, and June 2021. However, this increase is likely attributable to factors unrelated to the economic development pilot program. Based on a small sample size, the price per acre of industrial land has held relatively steady in Madras.

In total, Daimler has invested $12.8 million in its facilities on the pilot site between 2019 and 2021. The company has expressed intent to increase its investment in the future. No other businesses have made investments during the study period in the pilot site.

A full report describing the activities of LCDC and the department as provided by HB 2743 is available at:
https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NN/Documents/2022_Madras_Report_to_Legislature.pdf.

Detailed local economic impact data as required by Section 10 of OAR 660-024-0075 is available in the EcoNorthwest memo, labeled Appendix A and available at:
https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/NN/Documents/EcoNorthwest_Memo_Madras_UGB_Expansion_Monitoring_Jan-14-2022.pdf.



Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

Affirmative Action Plan

2021-2023 Biennium

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Department of Land Conservation and Development

A. Mission and Objectives

The mission of the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) is to help communities and citizens plan for, protect, and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high-quality life. In partnership with citizens and local governments, we foster sustainable and vibrant communities and protect our natural resource legacy.

For most people, that high quality of life is some combination of bountiful natural resources, livable communities, affordable housing, a robust economy, clean air and water, and efficient, low-cost public services.

Our purpose is to manage the statewide planning program and guide land use policy to:

- Foster livable, sustainable development in urban and rural communities
- Protect farm and forest lands and other natural resources
- Conserve coastal and ocean resources
- Improve the well-being and prosperity of citizens, businesses, and communities throughout Oregon

Our philosophy is a commitment to land stewardship and public service, achieved through our guiding principles:

- Provide a healthy environment;
- Sustain a prosperous economy;
- Ensure a desirable qualify of life, and
- Provide fairness and quality to all Oregonians.

Our position as the nationally recognized leader in the arena of land conservation and development is established by:

- A dedication to resource protection and growth management
- An aspiration for innovative, sustainable urban development
- Our contribution to the state's economic competitiveness
- A pledge to always work to earn the public's trust

Oregon's statewide land-use planning program — originated in 1973 under Senate Bill 100 — provides protection of farm and forest lands, conservation of natural resources, orderly and efficient development, coordination among local governments, and citizen involvement.

The program affords all Oregonians predictability and sustainability to the development process by allocating land for industrial, commercial, housing development, transportation, and agriculture.

Department of Land Conservation and Development administers the program. A seven-member volunteer citizen board known as Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) guides DLCD.

Under the program, cities and counties have adopted comprehensive plans that meet mandatory state standards. The standards are 19 Statewide Planning Goals dealing with land use, development, housing, transportation, and natural resources conservation. Periodic review of plans, and technical assistance in the form of grants to local jurisdictions, are crucial elements of the program.

Department of Land Conservation and Development is organized in the following manner:

Director's Office:
The Director's Office is comprised of the senior management of the department, including the Director, Deputy Director, their support staff, Policy Analysts, Communications Manager, Legislative Coordinator, the Information Resources team, and the Human Resources Manager. The Human Resources Manager

is responsible for administering the department's Affirmative Action program. In addition to the Director's office, DLCD is organized into four divisions:

Community Services Division:
Community Services Division comprises regional representatives who help local governments implement the statewide land use-planning program by providing technical and educational assistance to local government planners and officials, the general public, and interest groups. This division includes planning specialists dealing with urban and rural development, farm and forest land protection, economic development, and natural resource management. The division also provides financial assistance to urban and rural communities.

Planning Services Division:
Planning Services Division provides program support and technical assistance to local governments and includes policy and subject matter expertise to DLCD's regional representatives serving local governments and citizens. The division consists of specialists dealing with transportation, natural hazards planning, and floodplain management. It also includes staff for the Transportation and Growth Management Program.

Ocean and Coastal Services Division:
Ocean and Coastal Services Division works with coastal cities, counties, and state and federal agencies to administer Oregon's federally-approved Coastal Management Program, emphasizing conservation of estuaries, shorelands, beaches and dunes, and ocean resources. The division provides financial and planning assistance to local governments, implements coastal hazards and assessment programs, supports Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council, and maintains an online Oregon Coastal Atlas. The division also works with local governments to ensure that federal permits and projects are consistent with standards in the coastal city and county land-use plans or ordinances and state laws and programs.

Administrative Services Division:
Administrative Services Division provides services in the following areas: budget, accounting, purchasing, safety/risk, space and facility management, and inventory and property control. The manager administers the department's Landowner Notification program and oversees payroll via shared services arrangement with the Department of Agriculture.

B. Agency Director

Jim Rue, Director
503-934-0002

C. Governor's Policy Advisor

Amira Streeter, Natural Resource Policy Advisor
503-373-1680

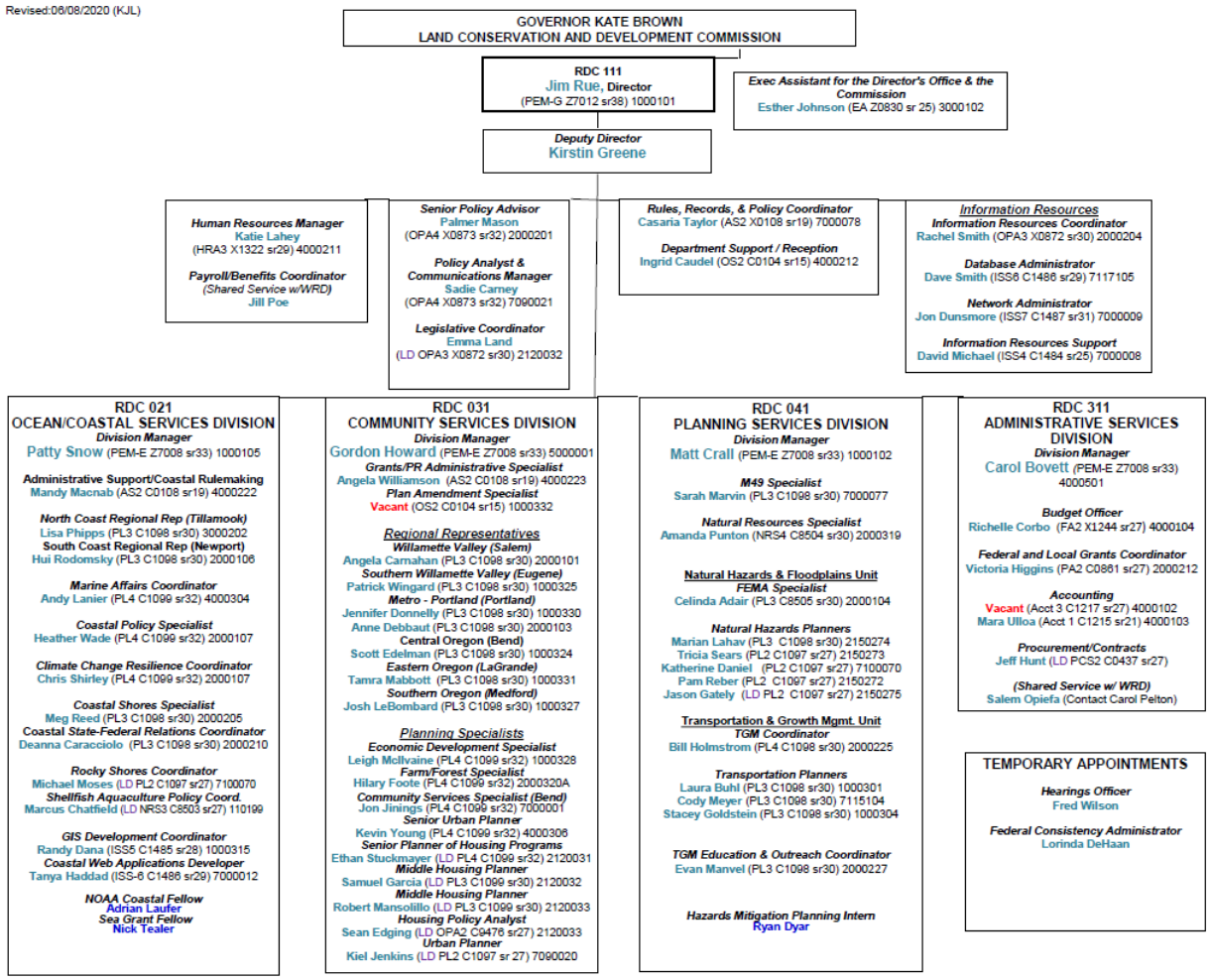
D. Affirmative Action Representative

Katie Lahey, Human Resources Manager
971-718-6489

E. Information for designated FTE with diversity/inclusion/access or equity in their working title

DLCD does not have a position with this working title. DLCD's Human Resources Manager has this responsibility as part of their job duties.

F. Organizational Chart



Affirmative Action Plan

A. DLCD Affirmative Action Policy Statement

The purpose of DLCD's Affirmative Action Plan is to establish the department's policies of nondiscrimination and equal employment opportunity.

DLCD commits to establishing and maintaining a diverse workforce reflective of the diverse population within Oregon. DLCD has an affirmative action program that provides equal opportunities for all persons regardless of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, age, or disability. We believe in all persons' equal rights to work and advance based on merit, ability, and potential.

We support the initiatives of DLCD's staff Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion committee and work within our program areas of planning, community services, ocean and coastal management, and administrative services to:

1. Identify data sources that could be used to measure equity.

2. Work with community-serving organizations, including local governments, to develop strategies to reduce substantial disparities.
3. Update our grant criteria with a requirement for equity analysis for submission.
4. Develop dashboard information to measure outcomes and evolve strategies over time.

We operationalize these definitions in the Governor's 2020 Framework document:

Diversity is the appreciation and prioritization of different backgrounds, identities, and experiences collectively and as individuals. Diversity emphasizes the need for representation of communities that are systematically underrepresented and under-resourced.

Equity acknowledges that not all people, or all communities, are starting from the same place due to historical and current oppression systems. Equity is the effort to provide different support levels based on an individual's or group's needs to achieve fairness. Equity actionably empowers communities most impacted by systemic oppression and requires redistributing resources, power, and opportunity to those communities.

Inclusion is a state of belonging when persons of different backgrounds, experiences, and identities are valued, integrated, and welcomed equitably as decision-makers, collaborators, and colleagues. Ultimately, inclusion is the environment that organizations create to allow these differences to thrive.

Our outreach and policy strategies center historically marginalized community members by ensuring the lived experience of being a Black, Indigenous, or Person of Color, having Limited English Proficiency, people living with disabilities, and homelessness' is represented in policy-making discussions. We honor our Government to Government relation status and obligations with members of Oregon Tribal Nations.

We provide an environment for each applicant and employee free from sexual harassment and harassment and intimidation based on race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, age, or disability. Discrimination or harassment—in any form— not be tolerated in this department. Managers and employees actively work to create and promote a work environment free of discriminatory behavior.

- DLCD's commitment toward affirmative action and diversity in the workplace is realized through various programs and measures.

- DLCD is an equal opportunity employer committed to a pro-active role in the recruitment and selection process. DLCD uses diverse recruitment strategies to identify and attract candidates and establish interview panels representing protected-class groups.

- DLCD is committed to providing broad and culturally enriched training, career growth, and developmental opportunities to all employees on an equal basis, enabling them to advance further and promote their knowledge, skills, abilities.

DLCD does not discriminate or tolerate discrimination against any applicant or employee because of physical or mental disability regarding any position for which the known applicant for employment is qualified. DLCD takes affirmative action to employ, advance in a career, and otherwise treat known qualified individuals with disabilities without regard to their physical or mental disabilities in all human resources selection and decision practices, such as advertising, benefits, compensation, discipline, employee facilities, performance evaluation, recruitment, social/recreational programs, and training. Employees needing assistance in the workplace have the opportunity to participate in an interactive process with their manager to identify accommodations that enable them to perform their job correctly and safely. DLCD also administers these practices without regard to race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, age, or disability.

DLCD does not discriminate or tolerate discrimination against any employee because they are a member of, apply to be a member of, perform, perform, perform, perform, or have an obligation to perform service in a uniformed service.

Each employee takes responsibility to ensure the workplace is welcoming and harassment-free. Each senior manager shall maintain a copy of the department's Affirmative Action Plan to read and review and make available to staff. A copy of the policy is given to all employees upon hiring, and employees are encouraged to access the Plan and Policy Statement located on the department's internal computer network. DLCD's Affirmative Action Policy Statement is posted on each floor's employee bulletin board in the Salem office and each field office.

Managers are directly responsible and accountable for meeting affirmative action goals and supporting and complying with equal employment opportunity programs and concepts. Managers are held accountable for substantiated reports of harassment and discrimination.

Anyone subject to or aware of what they believe to be discrimination, workplace harassment, or sexual harassment should report that behavior to the immediate supervisor, another manager, Director, or Human Resources Manager. They provide employees with information regarding the procedures to follow. Complaint procedures are outlined in DAS Statewide Policy 50.010.01 Discrimination and Harassment-Free Workplace. All complaints are taken seriously, and an investigation is initiated as quickly as possible. All applicants and employees are protected from coercion, intimidation, interference, or discrimination to file complaints or assist in an investigation under this policy.

Working together, the employees of DLCD create an atmosphere of respect, fairness, and cooperation that demonstrate our commitment to these principles, which represents the highest aspirations of our multi-cultural society.

B. DLCD Diversity & Inclusion Statement

In our workplace, people respect, embrace, and value our coworkers' unique contributions and diverse perspectives, knowledge, experiences, and those seeking to join the organization. We recognize diversity includes age, culture, disability, ethnicity, gender, national origin, race, color, religion, sexual orientation, diversity of through, ideas, life experiences, and more. We strive to build an inclusive and performance-oriented workplace as we recognize it maximizes our true potential for creativity, innovation, and outstanding service. All individuals are welcomed and appreciated, leading to increasingly higher levels of fulfillment and success.

DLCD recognizes the many aspects of diversity in our interactions with the people and organizations of Oregon. Our differences lead to a better understanding of our work, the people we work with, and our impact. Our commitment to diversity in Oregon's government enhances our dedication to public service. We are dedicated to upholding the rule of law for all our state's people through our Divisions' different missions.

The Diversity Policy and the Diversity & Inclusion Statement is available to all employees on the internal webpage known as DLCD Inside. DLCD Inside is open to all employees and is the internet homepage set for all DLCD employees. The agency publishes the Affirmative Action Plan on both the internal and external DLCD websites.

In addition to posting the Diversity Policy and the Diversity & Inclusion Statement online, the contact information and process to follow when employees believe they have experienced discrimination are listed on the internal webpage. All DLCD employees, with a higher emphasis on responsibility placed on management employees, are responsible for the implementation of the Diversity Policy and Diversity & Inclusion in the workplace. Managers ensure that they are aware of the Diversity Policy and the Diversity & Inclusion Statement and follow the policy and statement guidelines in their work, especially during the hiring process.

C. Employment

Hiring
We evaluate all open position job descriptions to ensure accurate detailing of the position, job duties, and competencies and required minimum qualifications. Job openings are sent electronically to all employees. Advancement is encouraged for all employees, and management makes an effort to hire internally when possible. Diversity and retention are critical aspects of this effort.

The Human Resources Manager works with management to discuss our current placement goals outlined by our Affirmative Action Plan, discuss our everyday demographic makeup, and the current availability in the labor market based on census information to strategize on increasing outreach. We closely monitor the diversity of our applicant pool. If we find that it is lacking, we increase outreach efforts to protected classes.

Our recruitment and hiring process utilizes a multi-step process. Steps include advertising our open positions to attract a diverse candidate pool, including:

- Professional Organizations
- Publications
- Associations representing diversity groups
- Social Media
- Job Fairs
- Utilizing our professional networks

Promotion
DLCD encourages transfers and promotions to further employee growth and development. Whenever a regular vacancy occurs, including promotion and transfer opportunities, the Human Resources Manager notifies all staff members by the most effective means. We post every opportunity through Workday, the Human Resources applicant tracking system for internal and external recruitment.

Retention
DLCD supports activities that develop a work environment that is attractive to a diverse pool of applicants, retains employees, and accepts and respects employees' differences. In many ways, we keep a welcoming environment by sharing email activity notices from the Governor's Affirmative Action Office, posting posters and flyers in the office common area, encouraging employees to share their thoughts and ideas, and responding to issues quickly and efficiently, etc. Respectful workplace behaviors are expected and enforced. Expectations are presented using formal training, written policies and procedures, and one-on-one counseling. DLCD also utilizes employee retention ideas that include offering flexible schedules, having open-door policies, listening respectfully, and responding quickly to problems.

Succession Plan
DLCD is creating a succession plan; however, the department takes every opportunity to provide internal developmental opportunities for staff, such as job rotations or work-out-of-class assignments. These opportunities allow employees to acquire new skills or use their existing skills in a different setting. The Human Resources Manager works with senior management to further develop and formalize a comprehensive, systematic, and successful program. We are monitoring current employees and determining candidate eligibility for promotion opportunities. In addition to on-going informal performance feedback, managers also provide employees with an annual formal performance evaluation. Training needs are reviewed. Employees are encouraged to look for educational or continuing education opportunities. DLCD also looks for opportunities to provide cultural diversity and preventive training.

D. Training, Education, and Development Plan (TEDP)

Employees

DLCD requires that all staff participate in at least one training activity per biennium focused on diversity, inclusion, cultural competency, or related topic area.

Due to the small size of the department and limited budget, training opportunities are somewhat limited. The department has adopted a policy to support conformance to the Department of Administrative Services Policy 50.045.01 (Employee Development and Implementation of Oregon Benchmarks for Workforce Development) and strives to meet the Oregon benchmarks related to employee training. DLCD provides initial training to all employees upon hire. This training includes reviewing department policies related to affirmative action, harassment, discrimination, and maintaining a professional workplace. This training also includes instructions on complaint procedures and the practical application of workplace policies.

All employees have access to iLearn Oregon, the state's online learning management system. Employees can explore a large variety of training topics and register for training through this system. Topics include Public Management Association, Statewide Diversity Conference, DOJ Continuing Legal Education, and Management Development Series training. These learning opportunities included diversity topics such as Social Networking Legal and Policy Workshops, FMLA/OFLA Law Changes, Preparing for Diversity in Human Resource Leadership in the 21st Century, Generational Issues in the Workplace, and Welcoming Home Veterans.

Depending upon available resources, DLCD funds tuition and registration fees for conferences, workshops, and other special training events that address issues specifically related to workforce diversity. Such training offers the opportunity to establish professional relationships to enhance recruitment efforts and its employees' development. Managers are encouraged to provide informal training to staff through coaching, mentoring, and leadership. Training offered by other state agencies is shared with employees. The department also looks for opportunities to partner with other state agencies to provide training and share costs.

Volunteers
DLCD does not have any volunteers.

Contractors and Vendors
DLCD does not currently provide Affirmative Action training to vendors; however, contracts include standard Federal and State statutes and Affirmative Action and Discrimination policies.

E. Leadership Development/Training Program(s)

EEO Data of Trainees as of June 30, 2020

EEO Category	Total Employees	Men	Women	Person of Color
Principal Executive/Manager E	4	2	1	0%
Principal Executive/Manager F	1	0	1	0%
Principal Executive/Manager G	1	1	0	0%
Totals	6	3	2	0%

Attending Diversity Training, classroom or Conferences
DLCD requires that all managers participate in at least one training activity per biennium focused on diversity, inclusion, cultural competency, or related topic area. In addition to leading by example, in attending the training activities, the managers actively encourage their employees to participate in these training and events.

Maintaining a Harassment-Free and Professional Workplace
DLCD continues to offer Maintaining a Harassment-Free and Professional Workplace training to managers. In this training, managers learn the definition of harassment, discrimination, and professional workplace behavior, understand what conversations and actions need to be avoided in the workplace,

and become aware of and reference the statewide policies on harassment, discrimination, and professional workplace behavior.

F. Programs

Internship, Mentorship, and Outreach Programs
Currently, DLCD has two fellows working in the agency. The department works with local colleges and universities to recruit fellows. Fellows are assigned projects that coordinate with their area of study. The purpose of DLCD's informal intern program is to build a pipeline of diverse talent. The department has focused efforts to reach students of color and women to increase our applicant pools in these areas for future job openings.

DLCD works with universities to promote internship opportunities with affinity groups to encourage students to apply. DLCD has many goals to enhance recruitment efforts in the upcoming biennium both for our employees and interns. Managers mentor and coach the interns to ensure valuable work experience.

Community Engagement "Student Planning Day"
Although DLCD does not have a formalized outreach program, we remain proactive in providing opportunities to students. We work collaboratively with various local colleges to provide students with hands-on work experience in land use planning. Also, DLCD conducts an annual "Student Planning Day" to engage students from the local universities. Agency managers and staff present DLCD's mission and goals and discuss current planning issues and projects.

The department does not have the funds for job fairs; however, all job posting is available on the DLCD website, state of Oregon website, professional planning organization website, and distributed through the Governor's Affirmative Action Office.

Information on community ethnic, cultural, and social events is distributed to employees. Because of the agency mission and the work we do, the agency has a strong partnership with Oregon tribes and participates in government-to-government meetings.

Diversity Awareness Programs
DLCD encourages diversity in several ways. Diversity supported initiatives include, but are not limited to:

- Culturally competent managers to coach and mentor employees to maintain a friendly work atmosphere that values diversity.
- All employees are given an understanding of their roles in creating a welcoming work environment.
- Applicants and new hires are treated fairly and respectfully.
- New employees are trained in the department's policies during orientation.
- Career advancement and job opportunities are equally available to all employees.
- Communication and leadership training is provided to all managers for the proper supervision of employees.
- Managers ensure that a safe and positive work environment is created to monitor language and behavior.
- Managers appropriately deal with behaviors that contribute to creating an unwelcoming environment.
- Open communication between all levels of employees and management is encouraged.

H. Executive Order 17-11 Updates

1. **Respectful Leadership Training (Diversity, Equity & Inclusion)**
   DLCD requires managers to complete the Maintaining a Harassment-Free and Professional Workplace training. In this training, managers learn the definition of harassment, discrimination,

and professional workplace behavior, understand what conversations and actions need to be avoided in the workplace, and become aware of and reference the statewide policies on harassment, discrimination, and professional workplace behavior.

2. **Statewide Exit Interview Survey**
   The Exit Interview Survey is offered to all separating employees, and results are reviewed regularly. We use any feedback gained from the survey to enhance our opportunities for diversity and inclusion.

3. **Performance Evaluations of all Management Personnel**
   DLCD remains committed to compliance with the Governor's executive orders requiring the inclusion of diversity and affirmative action requirements in position descriptions and performance evaluations.

   DLCD executive and management service employees receive performance evaluations and are rated on these Affirmative Action/Diversity objectives:

   - Taking a proactive role in achieving diversity, equity, and inclusion objectives
   - Fostering and promoting a diverse workforce, discrimination/harassment-free workplace, and supportive work environment.
   - DLCD is currently reviewing and strengthening the diversity and affirmative action responsibilities listed in executive and management service position descriptions and performance evaluations.

I. Status of Contracts to Minority Businesses

DLCD posts all competitive contracts on the state's Business Oregon's Certification Office of Business Inclusion and Diversity (COBID) system to ensure that the responders' pool is as varied as possible. Women and minority-owned businesses are selected when available and appropriate.

For the 2021-2023 Affirmative Action Plans, the Governor's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Office have indicated it has other means to capture spending contract and procurement data for minority-owned COBID firms. Therefore, the requirement to include any information on contracts or procurements in this report has been removed.

III. Roles for Implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan

Responsibilities and Accountabilities

Director
The Director and Deputy Director have overall responsibility for compliance with policy and achievement of the Affirmative Action goals to which the Department of Land Conservation and Development is committed. They provide leadership to managers, monitor progress toward meeting the Affirmative Action Plan's goals and objectives and ensure compliance with applicable federal and state laws, rules, regulations, and executive orders. In evaluating agency managers' performance, the Director and deputy director shall ensure that their work performance reviews include an assessment of their affirmative action efforts and accomplishments.

The Director's Office is committed to ensuring the agency plan, targets, and goals are followed, implemented, and achieved.

Managers/Supervisors
Department managers and supervisors have responsibility for the following:

- Foster and promote to employees the importance of a diverse workforce free of discrimination, harassment, and hostility to staff;
- Apply the precepts of affirmative action in their day-to-day work and their relations with fellow employees, job applicants, and the general public;
- Attend equal opportunity, affirmative action, and diversity-related training in order to be informed of current Affirmative Action laws and issues and develop knowledge and skill for working with a diverse workforce;
- Report barriers to affirmative action and harassment incidents in compliance with DLCD's complaint procedures to the Affirmative Action Representative.

Affirmative Action Representative:
The Human Resources Manager is assigned the duties of the Affirmative Action Officer. They are responsible for:

- Assuring that agency recruitments comply with AA and EEO goals and free from artificial barriers to employment and advancement of minority, women, disabled, and older applicants;
- Disseminating affirmative action information through orientation, training, and management consultation;
- Ensuring new employees receive an orientation on the agency's Affirmative Action goals and responsibilities to understand their responsibility for promoting diversity and a harassment-free environment.
- Developing the department's Affirmative Action Plan with direction from the Director and input from senior managers. Have electronic copies of the department's Affirmative Action Policy Statement and Plan available for review by all managers and employees.
- Coordinating activities to implement the Affirmative Action Plan and monitor progress toward the goals;
- Contacting recruiting sources such as minority websites and media and community agencies to recruit people of color, people with disabilities, and women.
- Developing and communicating agency-wide policies and procedures related to AA/EEO;
- Encouraging managers to provide career development opportunities through job rotation and developmental assignments;
- Informing all employees of department recruiting announcements and assure employees know about career development opportunities and how to meet qualifications for promotional or career opportunities through experience and education;
- Training managers on the non-discriminatory selection and hiring procedures; ensure interview panels represent a diverse workforce;
- Conducting training for staff on AA/EEO issues, workplace harassment, and cultural competence; and
- Receiving and investigate discrimination complaints by the DLCD's complaint procedures and make recommendations to the Director or Deputy Director for appropriate action;
- Conducting exit interviews. Conduct an investigation and take appropriate action if it appears discrimination or harassment was a factor in employee separation.

IV. July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2020 (Statistics are as of 6/30/20)

A. Accomplishments

DLCD has made progress in recognizing that diversity goes beyond gender, racial or ethnic differences. Diversity allows for different viewpoints and perceptions, different ways of thinking and processing information, other interaction methods, and different approaches to problem-solving.

During recent recruitments, DLCD has made an additional effort into our recruitment pools but has difficulty finding a diverse applicant pool for its highly specialized (professional) positions. We are actively working to build our networks and incorporate additional methods to address this.

Due to the specialization needed for many DLCD positions, the department makes a strong effort to retain all employees. The department works to eliminate employee issues through coaching and mentoring, fostering all employees' better retention.

We have made some encouraging progress in upper management people of color, women professionals, and disabled administrative support from the last biennium to the current biennium.

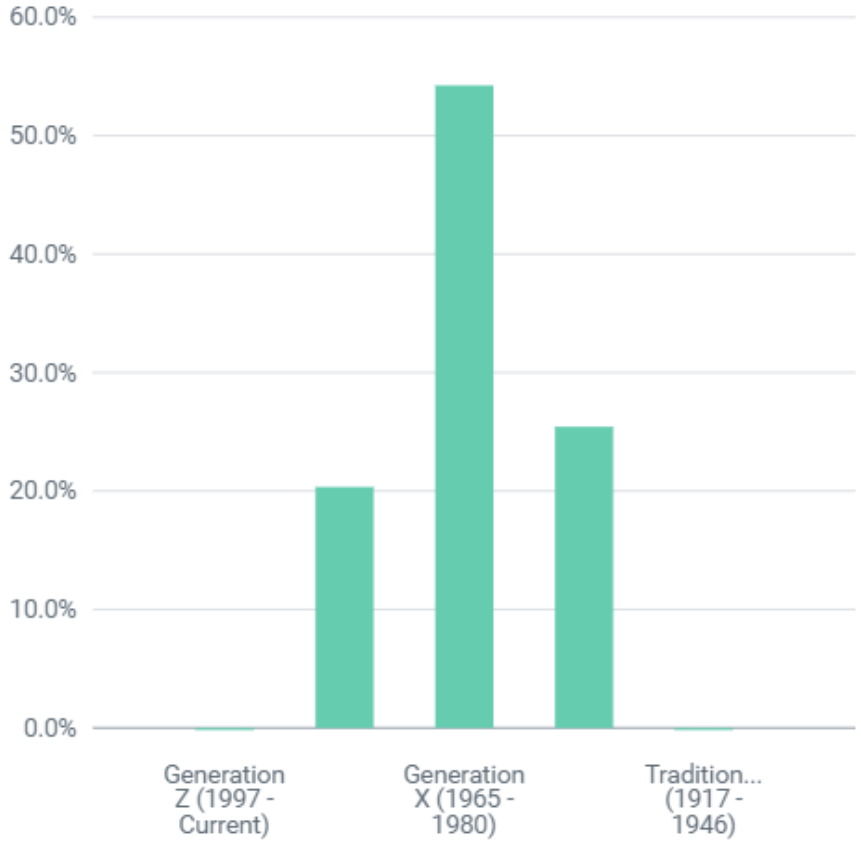
DLCD employee demographic data as of 6/30/2020:



Percent 100.0%

Gender (Binary Options)	Total	
	Percent	Number
Female	59.3%	35
Male	39.0%	23
(Blank)	1.7%	1
Total	100.0%	59

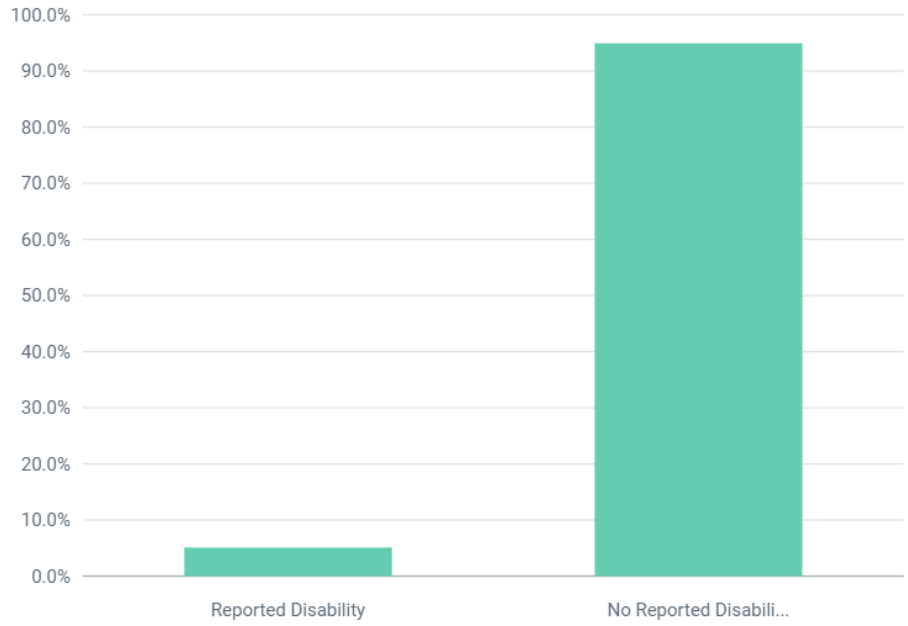
Current Workers by Generation



Percent 100.0%

Generation	Total	
	Percent	Number
Generation Z (1997 - Current)	0.0%	0
Millennials (1981 - 1996)	20.3%	12
Generation X (1965 - 1980)	54.2%	32
Baby Boomers (1947 - 1964)	25.4%	15
Traditionalists (1917 - 1946)	0.0%	0
Total	100.0%	59

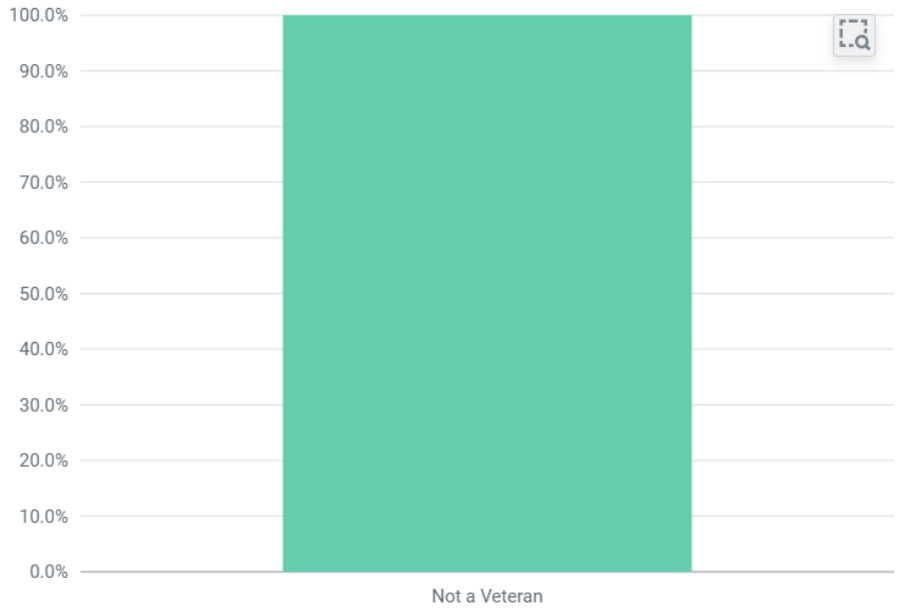
Current Workers by Disability Status



Percent 100.0%

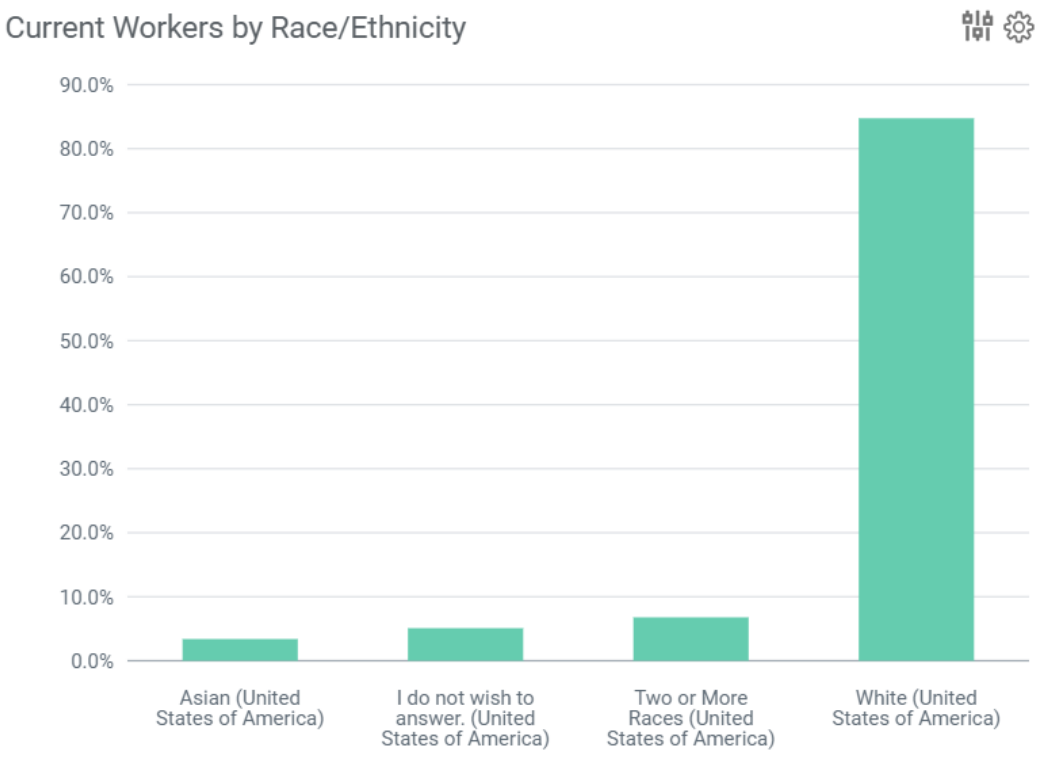
Disability Reporting	Total	
	Percent	Number
Reported Disability	5.1%	3
No Reported Disability	94.9%	56
Total	100.0%	59

Current Workers by Veteran Status



Percent 100.0%

Veteran Status	Total	
	Percent	Number
Not a Veteran	100.0%	59
Total	100.0%	59



Percent 100.0%

Race/Ethnicity	Total	
	Percent	Number
Asian (United States of America)	3.4%	2
I do not wish to answer. (United States of America)	5.1%	3
Two or More Races (United States of America)	6.8%	4
White (United States of America)	84.7%	50
Total	100.0%	59

V. July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2023

A. Goals for DLCD's Affirmative Action Plan

DLCD continues to monitor its progress regularly through Affirmative Action statistical reports. The agency looks for innovative methods of recruitment to achieve a diverse applicant pool.

The department is committed to fulfilling its affirmative action requirements. It aggressively recruits from protected class applicants to increase disabled and people of color in management and professional classes for all position openings.

Department of Land Conservation and Development is committed to a broad representation of Oregon's diverse communities in our workforce. The department stays aggressive and creative to improve the model in job groups in which people of color and people with disabilities are underutilized. The department also needs to keep focused on retaining the gains made in recent years to achieve a diverse workforce.

B. Strategies and Timelines for Achieving Goals

The agency continues to monitor its progress regularly through Affirmative Action statistical reports. The agency looks for innovative methods of recruitment to achieve a diverse applicant pool.

For the 2021-2023 biennium, the Department of Land Conservation and Development is pursuing the following strategies:

1. Continue to support the newly founded Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee to integrate best practices for diversity, equity, and inclusion into agency policies and programs.
2. Continue to require that all staff participate in at least one training activity per biennium focused on diversity, inclusion, cultural competency, or related topic area.
3. Continue to sponsor and participate in the State of Oregon Diversity Conference
4. Sponsor or participate in the 2022 Northwest Public Employees Diversity Conference
5. Bring in a training program from Resolutions Northwest or a similar consultant to an All Staff Meeting (held quarterly)

In accomplishing these strategies, DLCD aims to:

Support and Sponsor the DEI Committee:
With the Management Team's support, the DEI Committee creates an annual work plan that addresses the below objectives;

1. Develop recommendations for training, policies, and practices that foster a more diverse, equitable, and inclusive culture for employees, the public, and the local governments we serve.

2. Regularly review our agency tools, policies, and practices to pro-actively make recommendations for changes that implement nondiscrimination toward all prospective, current, and future employees, particularly for practices related to the recruitment, retention, and promotion of employees protected by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations and Oregon statutes.

3. Develop a scope of work that identifies priorities for defining and removing bias from and expanding access to land use planning in Oregon that: 1) includes a set of equity priorities for Oregon's land use planning system; 2) identifies opportunities to highlight discrimination, bias, and inequities in the history of and current application of Oregon's land-use system; 3) engages local communities; and 4) supports the promotion of diversity, equity, and inclusion across Oregon.

Build Relationships: We strive to increase applicant pools by working with advocates for under-represented groups. Strategies include individual requests for referrals of potential applicants for vacancies through targeted correspondence and personal contact. Managers are expected to help build a network to recruit a diverse applicant pool as vacancies occur.

Create a Welcoming Work Environment – Engage in activities to actively promote an environment that accepts diversity by disseminating equal employment and affirmative action policies and progress reports and training and celebration of events necessary to specific cultures and groups. Managers help in fostering a welcoming environment and practicing Equal Opportunity employment when hiring and promoting.

Improve Recruitment Sources – DLCD needs to position itself better to attract a more diverse applicant pool. We continue to seek creative methods for dealing with today's applicants and the challenges in attracting suitable candidates for State positions. We have already begun this work by securing membership in the Partners in Diversity program and have become a sponsor to the State of Oregon Diversity Conference. Also, DLCD is researching other potential recruitment and networking sources, such as LinkedIn.



Prepare Employees for Advancement – Prepare employees for advancement through training and career development opportunities. The next biennium's possible actions could be offering job rotation and developmental opportunities and encouraging employees to take supervisory and skills enhancement training. Employees who participate in job rotation have their permanent position secured if reassignment is not possible. All efforts are made to help employees advance at the pace they desire. Managers provide continual training and development on an individual basis for all employees, including protected class employees, to meet the statewide benchmark of 20 training hours for each employee.

Increase Awareness – Increase awareness of the Governor's and the department's commitment to equal employment opportunity, affirmative action, and workforce diversity by bringing information to all employees' attention and inviting participation in activities that carry out the strategies. The Affirmative Action Plan has been placed in a public location, and all employees are encouraged to review it. The managers have reviewed their responsibilities and goals. Employees acknowledge their responsibilities for discrimination and harassment-free workplace by reading the department's policies and signing an Acknowledgement Form.

Performance Measures to attain affirmative action goals:

- Identify resources for use in recruiting to increase the number of diverse applicants;
- Provide training on hiring a diverse workforce to management and agency interview panel members;
- Conduct one agency-wide event to inform employees of the importance of understanding cultural diversity;
- Continue to review recruitment and hiring processes to identify unnecessary barriers to the creation of a culturally diverse workforce;
- Utilize student and intern programs to create diverse applicant pools for future job opportunities;
- Continue to place diversity and disability accommodation statements on DLCD recruitment documents;
- Conduct specific recruitment outreach activities via email and the Internet; and
- Advertise diversity training and events for all staff to increase understanding and ensure a welcoming environment.

Our long-term goal is to develop an agency that reflects Oregon's diversity and is competent to carry out our mission by providing leadership and services that support inclusion and culturally competent service delivery for all of the state's diverse employees and Oregon citizens.

Appendix A - State Policy Documentation

https://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Documents/State_Affirmative_Action.pdf

A. ADA and Reasonable Accommodation Policy *(Statewide Policy 50.020.10)*
B. Discrimination and Harassment-Free Workplace - *(Statewide Policy No. 50.010.01)*
C. Employee Development and Implementation of Oregon Benchmarks for Workforce Development *(Statewide Policy 50.045.01)*
D. Veterans Preference in Employment (*105-040-0015*)
E. Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action Rule *(105-040-0001)*
F. Executive Order 17-11

Appendix B - Federal Documentation

http://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Documents/Federal_Affirmative_Action_TitleVII.pdf

A. Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA)
B. Disability Discrimination Title I of the Americans with Disability Act of 1990
C. Equal Pay and Compensation Discrimination Equal Pay Act of 1963, and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
D. Genetic Information Discrimination Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA)
E. National Origin Discrimination Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
F. Pregnancy Discrimination Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
G. Race/Color Discrimination Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
H. Religious Discrimination Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
I. Retaliation Title VII of the Civil Agency Affirmative Action Policy
J. Sex-Based Discrimination Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
K. Sexual Harassment Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

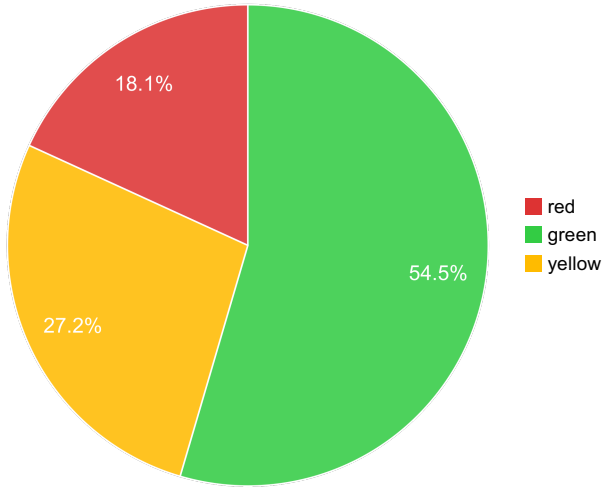
Land Conservation and Development Department

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2021

Published: 9/29/2021 4:54:56 PM

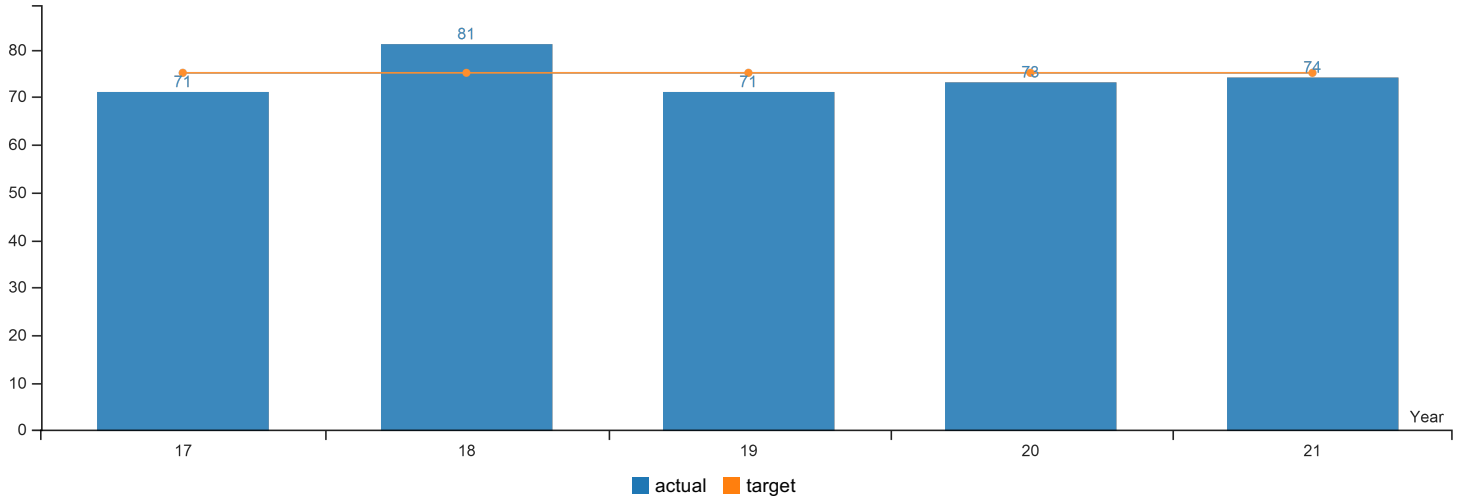
KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.
2	HOUSING LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs.
3	PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS - Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems.
5	TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE - Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.
6	TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.
9	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.
10	GRANT AWARDS - Percent of local grants awarded to local governments within two months after receiving application.
11	CUSTOMER SERVICE - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
12	BEST PRACTICES - Percent of total best practices met by the Board.
13	FARM LAND - Percent of farm land zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning. Accounts for the conversion of EFU lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.
14	FOREST LAND - Percent of forest land zoned for forest or mixed farm/forest use in 1987 that remains zoned for those uses. Accounts for the conversion of forest lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -5% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	54.55%	27.27%	18.18%

KPM #1	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY					
Actual	71%	81%	71%	73%	74%
Target	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%

How Are We Doing

This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 10,000 that have updated their land use plans in the past ten years in order to provide a 20-year supply of land for employment-related uses. Planning and zoning a sufficient amount of commercial and industrial land, based on up-to-date Economic Opportunities Analyses (EOAs), helps ensure enough land of the right type and amounts are available for the development of new employment uses in a community. Department staff and regional representatives provide regular technical and financial assistance to local governments for evaluations of the supply of industrial and other employment lands.

For 2021, we report 74% of cities have updated land use plans within the previous 10 years. This represents a slight increase over 2020, during which we reported 73%. A significant cohort of nine cities out of 49 adopted EOAs in 2018, representing a cyclical bulge in KPM 1. During the past year, EOA adoptions by Ashland, Klamath Falls, Silverton, and The Dalles fell below the compliance schedule. On the other hand, we are pleased to report that Albany, Dallas, Newberg, and Redmond updated and adopted EOAs during this reporting period. Newberg's EOA was funded through a technical assistance grant by DLCD. In addition, Baker City recently passed the 10,000 population threshold. It adopted an EOA funded through the Eastern Oregon Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOEOA) Project in early 2020.

While several other EOAs are in progress, they are not yet adopted, including Portland, Warrenton, and Canby. One notable success is the City of Newberg. Surrounded by high value agricultural soils, the City of Newberg's efforts to balance land conservation and growth accommodation has been both challenging and worth of commendation. For the past several years, the city has worked with the support of DLCD staff to conduct key analyses that will inform updates to its comprehensive land use plan with planned urbanization of some surrounding farmland. Newberg completed work on its EOA with assistance from DLCD's Economic Development Specialist in 2020. The EOA was adopted in April 2021. This analysis identified that that Newberg will have a deficit of 152 acres of industrial land during the next 20 year planning period, requiring the city to expand its UGB. This project was particularly successful in the context of prior efforts to update its employment land supply,

which resulted in a challenge to the city's methodology in quantifying employment land supply. The EOA adopted this April is the result of a thoughtful and successful community engagement process that closely involved advocates for land conservation and as well as business stakeholders.

The COVID-19 pandemic has prevented or delayed many cities from engaging in the robust community-driven process required to conduct an Economic Opportunities Analysis. Uncertainty about timelines and capacity has prevented many cities from making progress on their EOAs. Cities also face limitations on staff capacity for long range planning updates such as these. The housing affordability crisis continues to negatively affect cities throughout Oregon. To comply with recent statutory changes, many cities have needed to priorities their planning efforts on urgent housing needs and compliance with state law.

Factors Affecting Results

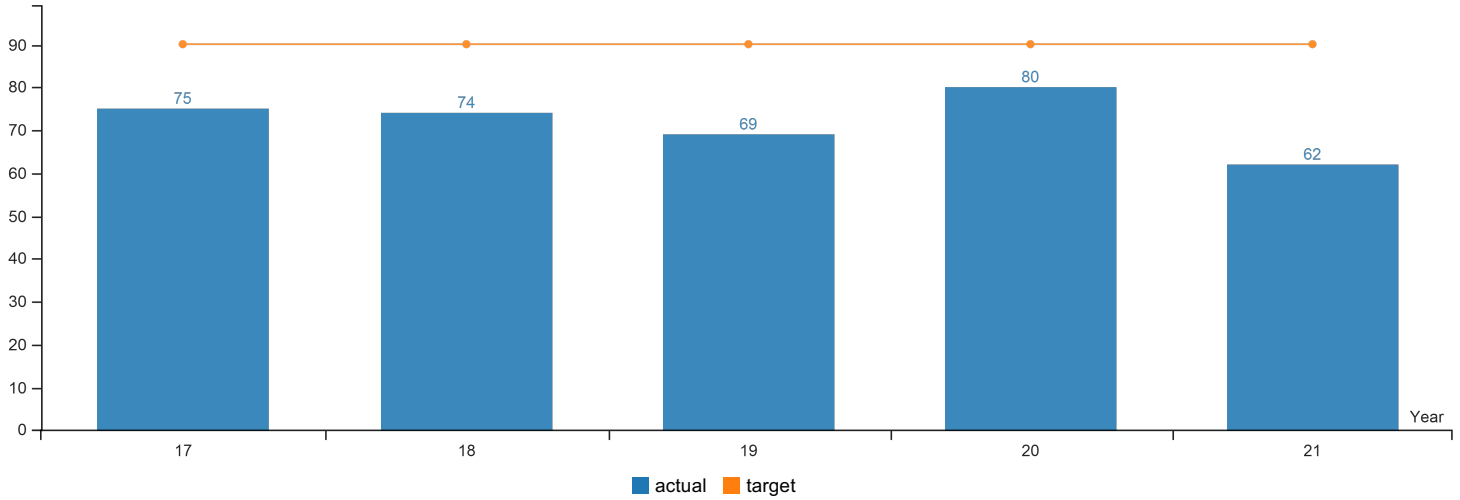
Legislatively-appropriated technical assistance funding clearly facilitates cities completing an EOA. The department provided funding for EOAs by Newberg, Canby, and Warrenton in the 2019-2021 biennium. Many cities lack staff capacity and consulting resources to prioritize EOA projects among other planning demands.

Funding for the Eastern Oregon EOAs from the 2018 legislature, along with the 2019 legislature's Senate Bill 2, has facilitated DLCD's success in helping communities in Eastern Oregon plan for economic opportunity and growth. This funding is critical to economically distressed rural communities. However, because most of these communities have fewer than 10,000 residents, their work is not reflected in this KPM.

Several factors act as barriers to success in this KPM. Cities with populations below 10,000 outside metropolitan planning areas are not required to periodically review and update their comprehensive plans. Combined with underfunded municipal budgets, this reduces the likelihood that cities are conducting economic opportunities analyses on a regular basis.

KPM #2	HOUSING LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HOUSING LAND SUPPLY					
Actual	75%	74%	69%	80%	62%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

How Are We Doing

This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 10,000 that have completed a major update of their local land use plans in order to provide a 20-year supply of buildable residential land within the city's urban growth boundary (UGB). Planning and zoning a sufficient amount of land, based on up-to-date housing needs analysis (HNA, but sometimes referred to as a "housing capacity analysis," or HCA), helps ensure that enough land is available for construction of new housing at various price ranges and rent levels in these communities. An increasing percentage of lower- and middle-income households pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing costs. This emphasizes the importance of the department's work with local governments to help ensure an adequate supply of residential land in UGBs. Residential land supply is one factor that directly affects a city's ability to provide for affordable housing needs. The department provides technical and financial assistance to local governments for evaluation of the supply of residential lands.

The department has established a target for 90% of the subject cities to meet the standard. Unfortunately, progress towards the target has fallen significantly since last year. In 2020, 80% of the subject local governments had updated their local land use plans related to housing. This year, only 62% of the subject cities meet the standard. There are a few reasons that may account for this change. Although the passage of HB 2003 in 2019 establishes a requirement for regular HNA updates for all cities with a population above 10,000, the first update deadlines will not take effect until 2022. Although funding from HB 2003 supported work on twelve HNA updates for the biennium ending on June 30, 2021, the funding supported completion of "hearings-ready draft" documents, and many of these cities have either adopted updates after the review period ending on June 30, 2021, or are still in the process of adopting an update.

Another consideration is that Metro has recently completed an expansion of the shared urban growth boundary in the Portland metropolitan region, which was informed by their 2018 Urban Growth Report. In order to provide accurate data for the Growth Report, local governments in the region completed updates to their buildable land inventories and housing needs analysis prior to the preparation of the report in 2018. ORS 197.299 requires Metro to complete a housing needs analysis for the region every six years. Because the current reporting period occurs in the midpoint

following the 2018 analysis, but prior to the next analysis, local governments in the region are less likely to have updated their housing plans within the past year. It should also be noted that local governments within the Metro region must have adopted a BLI or HNA within the prior five year period in order to meet the target, as opposed to the ten year period for local governments outside the Metro region. This is borne out by analysis showing that only 47% of the cities in the Metro region have updated their housing plans within the past five years. Many of the prior updates were completed in 2015, which is just beyond the five year threshold. In contrast, 70% of the cities outside the Metro region have updated their housing plans within the past ten years.

Housing affordability has been a key concern of the Oregon Legislature in recent years, and the passage of a series of housing-related bills has reinforced the importance of housing planning. The passage of HB 2003 in 2019 establishes a requirement for regular HNA updates for all cities with a population above 10,000. Because the HNA update requirements from the bill will begin to take effect in 2022, we expect significant improvement in performance on KPM #2 in upcoming years.

Factors Affecting Results

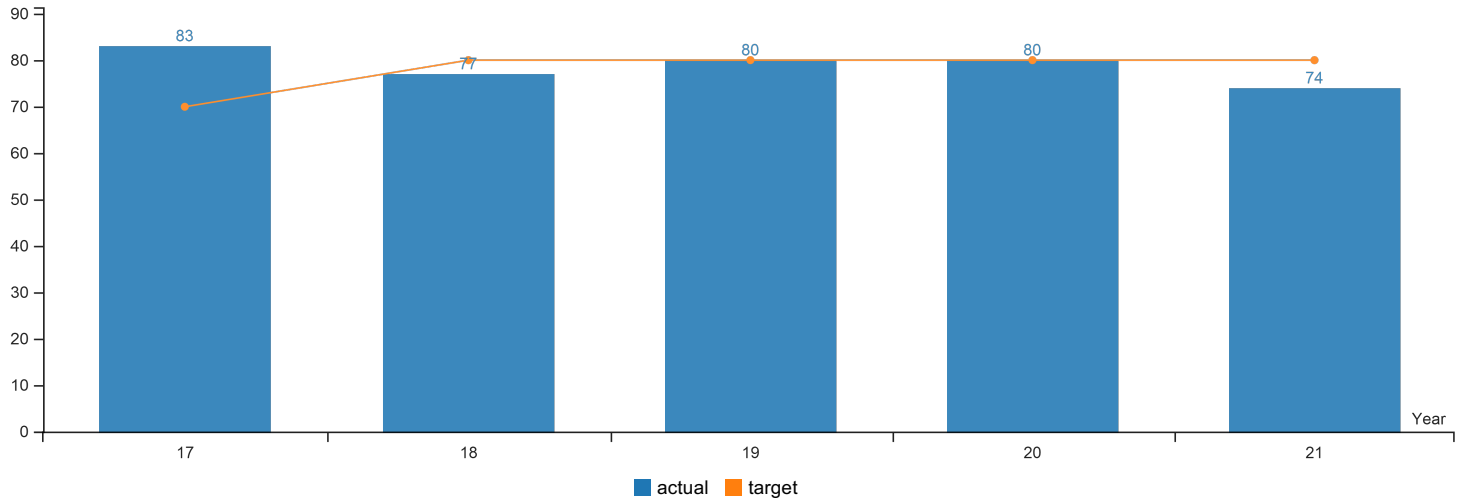
There are a number of factors that affect performance on this measure. Perhaps one of the most significant barriers to more frequent Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) updates is the lack of staff capacity and financial resources for the work. HNAs are highly technical documents, which are typically prepared with assistance from consultant experts. A typical HNA can cost $50,000 or more. It should be noted that HB 2003 funding for HNA updates and other work only extended to cities with a population over 10,000, because they are subject to the new HNA update requirement. A higher percentage of HNAs for smaller cities are likely out of date.

Another factor that affects performance on KPM #2 is the requirement for a city to address any identified deficit of land necessary to accommodate needed housing concurrent with adoption of the HNA. One example is the City of Salem, where a 2015 HNA identified a deficit of 207 acres of land for multifamily housing. The City is currently working through a process to identify and rezone land to meet this need, but the issue has delayed adoption of the HNA for several years.

Regardless of these circumstances, the new requirement in HB 2003 for cities with a population above 10,000 to update their HNAs every six years if within Metro, and every eight years if outside Metro, will improve performance on KPM #2. Performance will be improved even more significantly if state funding is continued to support this local government work in the future.

KPM #3	PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS - Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS					
Actual	83%	77%	80%	80%	74%
Target	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%

How Are We Doing

Planning for the timely provision of public facilities is a prerequisite for urban development, allowing for the development of affordable housing and market-ready industrial sites, among other uses. This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 10,000 that have completed an update of their local plan for water, stormwater, or sewer system facilities needed to serve future land development within the urban growth boundary (UGB), including cost estimates and funding plans.

The passage of House Bill 2001 in 2019 may lead to a slight increase in frequency of updates to public facility plans due to the additional infrastructure demand created by middle housing development enabled by the bill for cities with a population over 10,000. HB 2001 also included provision for the Infrastructure-Based Time Extension Request (IBTER) process, which allows local governments to delay enactment of middle housing provisions in areas with significant infrastructure deficiencies. Because the IBTER process requires local governments to develop plans to ultimately address the identified deficiencies, there may be a slight increase in facility master plan updates in future years to address this requirement.

The number of jurisdictions meeting the standard was 39, or 80% of the 49 jurisdictions within the dataset. Performance meets the target of 80%, up from 70% in 2018. Performance last year was the same (80%), and has remained relatively constant between 2015 and 2020, fluctuating between 75% and 83% within that time span. Many cities have independent revenue sources from rates derived from their water, stormwater, and sewer utilities to complete and update facility master plans, enabling cities to grow as capacity expands.

Factors Affecting Results

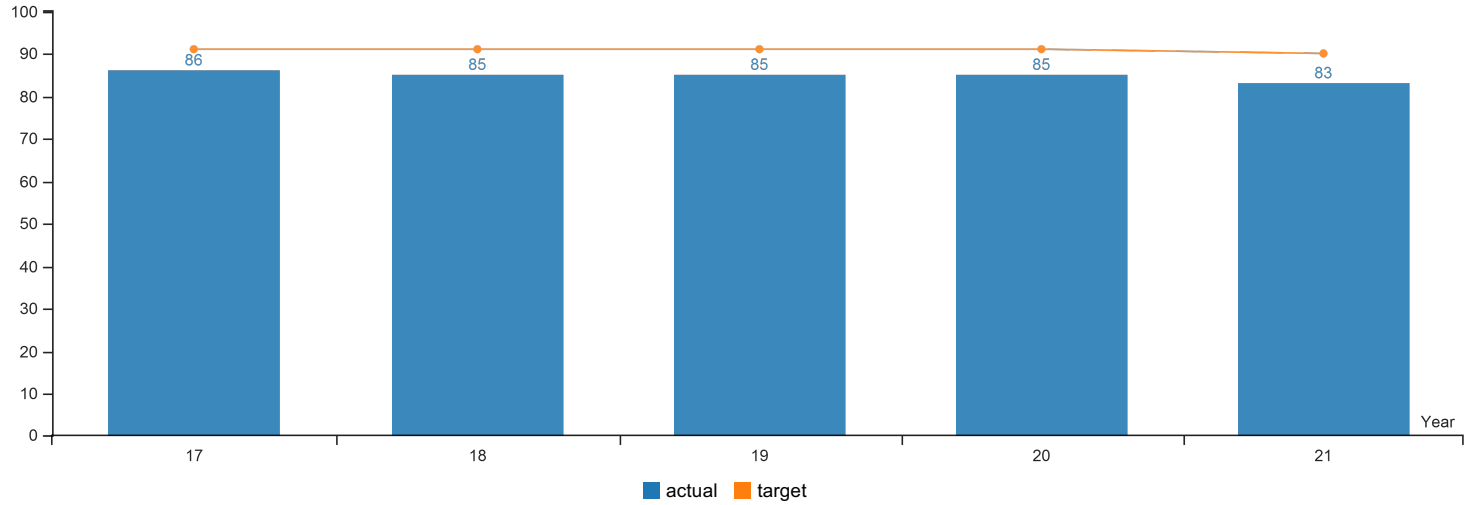
Factors leading to a positive outcome include: (1) a city is in periodic review, and its periodic review work program includes a task to do or update a public facilities plan; (2) state grant funds are available for public facilities plans, either during periodic review or otherwise; and (3) evolving federal regulations and legal opinions regarding water quality standards have compelled some recent

master plan updates to address new requirements. Additional factors include: (1) water and sewer master plans often have independent funding sources derived from utility rates that allow for preparation and adoption of these plans; (2) stormwater master plans are mandated in order to meet federal clean water standards, and thus cities have strong incentives to prepare and adopt such plans; and (3) cities experiencing significant growth must plan for infrastructure expansions to serve growth in underserved or new areas. Additionally, it is possible that the passage of House Bill 2001 in the 2019 legislative session will increase the frequency of updates to public facility plans by cities with a population above 10,000 in order to accommodate additional and more intensive development that may result from the required adoption of “middle housing” provisions.

Barriers to a positive outcome include: (1) historically, state grant funds have not covered all qualified and needed local projects, and the department's ability to provide financial assistance to cities decreases each biennium; (2) cities that are not experiencing significant growth would not collect significant systems development charges that could support necessary infrastructure plans and improvements, placing the local funding burden on existing rate-payers (who have limited financial capacity); (3) public facilities master plans are sometimes adopted by resolution by local governments, which does not require going through a comprehensive plan amendment process and subjecting the adopted plan to legal challenge as a land use decision (Such decisions are not captured in this database); and (4) some cities receive utility services from special districts, private service providers, or regional service providers, and thus have less incentive to complete public facilities plans for the area within the city boundaries.

KPM #5	TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE - Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE					
Actual	86%	85%	85%	85%	83%
Target	91%	91%	91%	91%	90%

How Are We Doing

This performance measure demonstrates whether local governments in metropolitan areas or other larger cities have adopted transit-supportive development regulations (i.e., assure that land use and public transit systems are integrated and mutually supportive). Transit-supportive regulations are necessary to allow development at densities adequate to support transit service and to ensure that pedestrian and transit facilities are provided as part of new developments.

The department assists local governments in adopting land development regulations intended to improve transportation options and enhance the efficiency of public transportation systems. Government partners include local governments, transit districts, and the Oregon Department of Transportation through the joint Transportation and Growth Management Program. Other partners include property owners, developers, and realtors who participate in planning and outreach efforts to promote transportation-efficient land use patterns.

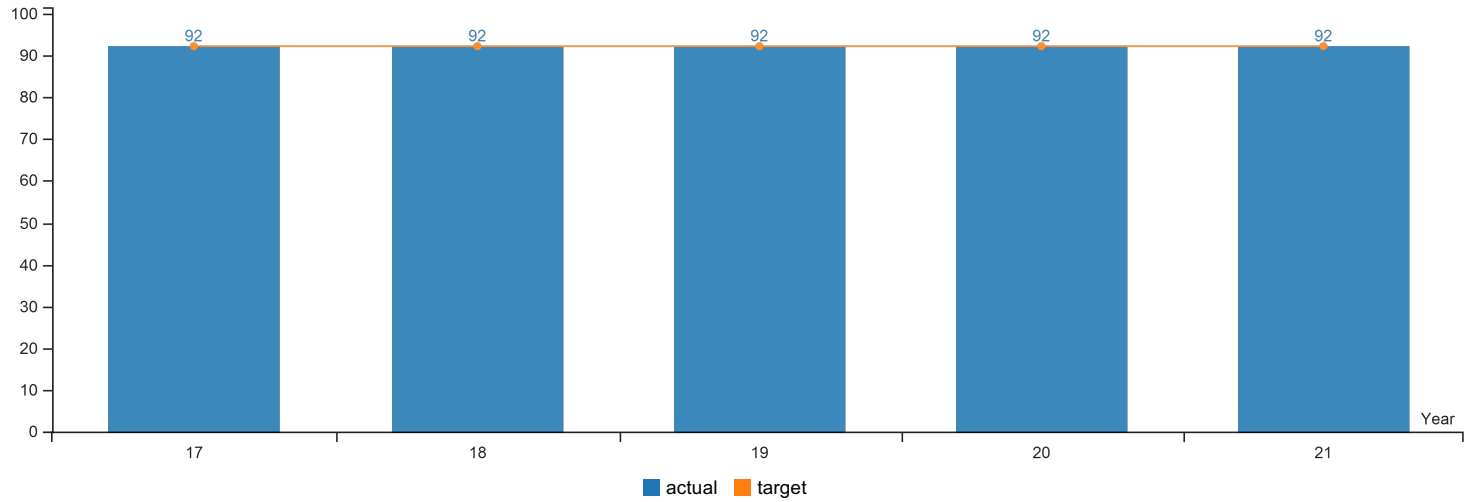
The department is currently working on amendments to the Transportation Planning Rules (Oregon Administrative Rules, chapter 660, division 12) that will require cities in metropolitan areas to “climate-friendly areas” that are appropriate for higher levels of development because transit is available. The new rules will require cities to amend development regulations to allow higher densities to reduce driving, and thus reduce the pollution that causes global climate disruption. Therefore, we expect performance on this indicator to improve in future years.

Factors Affecting Results

Many smaller jurisdictions do not have funding or planning staff to make significant changes in the applicable development standards from year to year. Previously the department provided grants for periodic review of comprehensive plans and development standards. Those grants funds are significantly reduced and no longer support periodic review. The level of compliance has flattened accordingly in the past few years. Funds provided to local governments appropriated by the Legislature in 2021 will help some jurisdictions to chart a path to better compliance.

KPM #6	TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES					
Actual	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%

How Are We Doing

This measure indicates the percentage of cities with a population over 2,500 that have an acknowledged Transportation System Plan (TSP), as required by LCDC's Transportation Planning Rules (OAR chapter 660, division 12) and Statewide Planning Goal 12. These TSPs address transportation facilities and services, including pedestrian, bicycle, public transportation, and roads, streets and highways. TSPs are intended to guide local and state efforts to improve transportation facilities and services.

These plans are coordinated at the city, county, and state level. They contain lists of major transportation projects which are needed to support compact, urban development for the next 20 years. The department assists local governments in adopting TSPs and related land development regulations. Government partners include local governments, transit districts, and the Oregon Department of Transportation through the joint Transportation and Growth Management Program. Other partners include property owners, developers, and realtors who participate in planning and outreach efforts to promote efficient transportation systems and supportive land use patterns.

The department is currently working on amendments to the Transportation Planning Rules (Oregon Administrative Rules, chapter 660, division 12) that will require cities in metropolitan areas to put more emphasis on reducing driving when updating transportation system plans, thus reducing the pollution that causes global climate disruption.

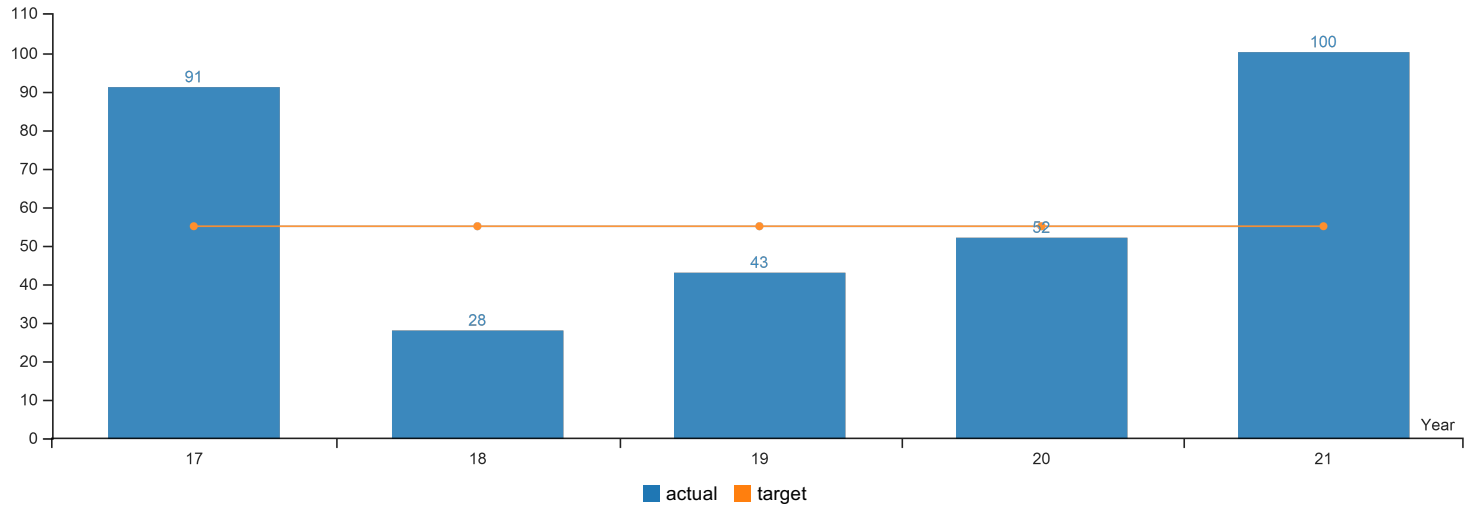
Most cities that are counted under this measure have adopted Transportation System Plans. There has not been a lot of change in the past few years. For the 2021 report, there are 98 cities with a population above 2,500 that have acknowledged TSPs and nine cities with a population above 2,500 that do not have acknowledged TSPs.

Factors Affecting Results

The slow rate of completion in recent years is not surprising because there are very few cities that have not already adopted a TSP. Most of the remaining cities are small, with less than 4,000 in population. For these cities, the barriers are a lack of funding and a lack of staff for transportation planning. We expect funds associated with the Climate Friendlly and Equitable Communities grant program to help with some further compliance.

KPM #9	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION					
Actual	91%	28%	43%	52%	100%
Target	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%

How Are We Doing

Statewide Planning Goal 14: Urbanization requires establishment of an urban growth boundary around each urban area to separate urban land from rural farm and forest land, and to assure that urban areas have sufficient land for long-term growth while providing for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. Land included in an Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) must be selected consistent with priorities set forth in ORS 197A.320 (ORS 197.298 for Metro) and Goal 14 intended to conserve farm and forest land as much as possible. Those priorities require that farm or forest lands are the last priority for inclusion in UGB expansions.

This Key Performance Measure documents the percentage of land added to UGBs annually that was previously zoned exclusive farm use (EFU), forest, or mixed farm-forest.

In 2020, 236.5 acres were added to UGBs statewide. All 236.5 acres (100 percent) added to UGBs in 2020 were previously zoned for resource use (EFU, Forest & Mixed Farm-Forest). No lands added to UGBs were from rural zones not subject to Statewide Planning Goals 3 and 4. The 55 percent target was not met in 2020.

Performance on this measure has varied widely from year to year over the past decade reaching a low of 8% converted resource lands in 2015 and reaching a high of 100% of converted resource

lands this year. The 10-year average, however, has been at target. Since 2011, 55% of lands added to UGBs have been converted from resource lands.

In the past biennium there have been several UGBs expansions involving exchanges that have resulted in net positive additions to resource lands or a neutral impact. In 2020 all but one of the UGB expansions involved such 'swaps' that involved removing an amount of land from the UGB to be re-designated as resource land equivalent to the amount of resource land being added to the UGB and converted to urban uses. Due to the use of this tool, in 2020 236.5 acres of resource land were added to UGBs and 231.2 acres were removed from UGBs and designated as resource lands. These types of exchanges encourage preservation of agricultural and forest lands for resource uses while also ensuring the most appropriate areas have been urbanized for residential and industrial uses.

As noted above, performance under this target can vary widely from year to year and is heavily influenced by larger UGB expansions. For example, in 2016, the City of Bend accounted for 91 percent of the land added to UGB's statewide and did not contain any land subject to Goals 3 or 4. In 2017, the City of Eugene's UGB expansion accounted for 52 percent of the land added to UGB's statewide and was 97 percent composed of land previously zoned EFU. As a result, the target was met in 2016 but not in 2017. The 10-year average, however, has been at target. Since 2011, 55% of lands added to UGBs have been converted from resource lands. Adopting a KPM based on average performance over a 10-year period may provide a more accurate assessment of statewide performance in this area.

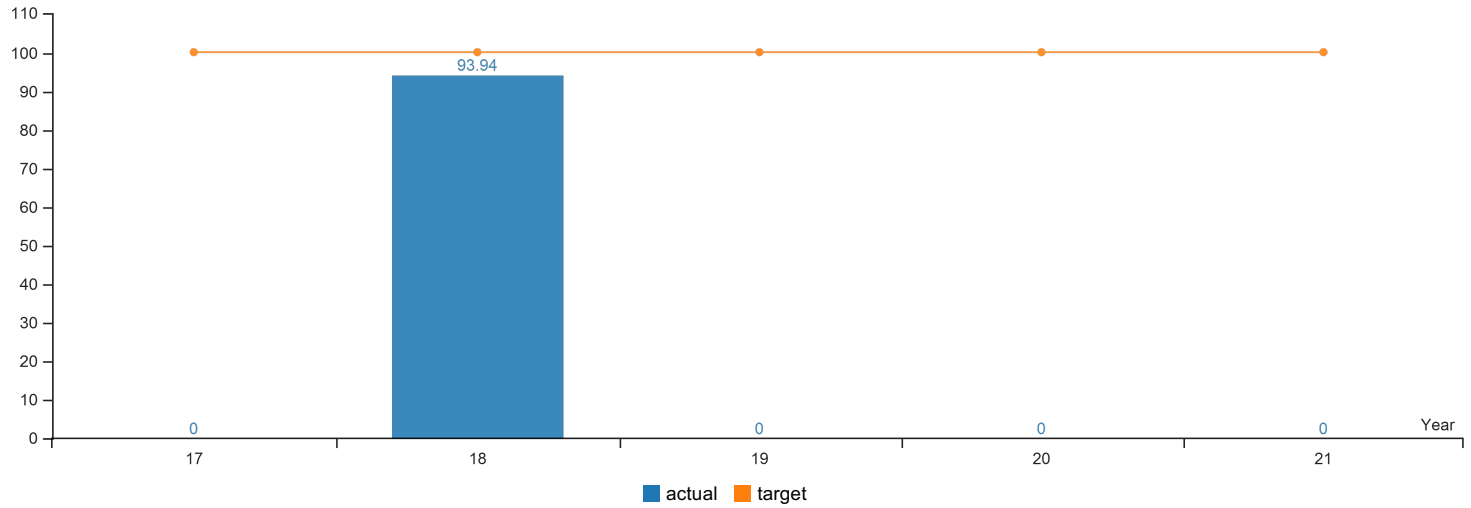
Factors Affecting Results

Land use decisions are subject to state statutes, planning goals, and rules design to limit the conversion of agricultural and forest lands to urban use. Decisions to include Exclusive Farm Use (EFU), forest, or mixed farm/forest zoned land in a UGB expansion are made by local elected officials. Such decisions are subject to appeal, which helps ensure that land use decisions comply with applicable statutes and rules. Oregon's Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) has some authority to remand UGB amendments that do not follow statutory priorities regarding agricultural and forest land back to local governments for reconsideration.

The number of UGB expansions and the previous zoning of lands included in the expansion have potential to vary considerably from year to year. Many UGB amendments occur in areas surrounded by lands zoned EFU, forest or mixed farm-forest. In some areas, rural lands not subject to Statewide Planning Goals 3 and 4 are unavailable adjacent to existing UGBs, so cities have no choice but to include lands zoned EFU, forest or mixed farm-forest as the urban area expands. In these situations, DLCD may wish to consider how we can incentivize the use of the types of 'swaps' previously mentioned that reduce the net acreage of converted resource land.

KPM #10	GRANT AWARDS - Percent of local grants awarded to local governments within two months after receiving application.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GRANT AWARDS					
Actual		93.94%		0%	0%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

This measure reflects technical assistance and periodic review grant awards. The grant program operates on a biennial basis, with the planning grants are awarded at the start of each biennium. This report therefore includes the grant awards made by the department during the fiscal year July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.

DLCD failed to meet the KPM target during this reporting period, 0 of the 48 applications getting a response within 60 days. The most recent KPM measures for this matter were: 94% of the applications got a response within 60 days for the 2017-2019 biennium, and 78% of the applications got a response within 60 days for the 2015-2017 biennium.

As a mitigating factor, in 2019 DLCD actually notified all but two of the 48 applicants of our funding decision prior to December 11, 2019, which was the date the department informed all applicants in 2017. The department foresaw the complications in coordinating among the three grant funds and moved the application deadline up from 2017 (October 1, 2019 vs. October 13, 2017) to plan for this contingency.

Factors Affecting Results

Explanation for DLCD's failure to satisfy this Key Performance Measure: The Legislature funded separate technical assistance grant programs for cities to comply with two new housing-related laws passed during the 2019 Legislative Session, HB 2001 and HB 2003. Several of the applications for this TA grant program were also potentially eligible for grants in the housing technical assistance grant programs, so department staff had to complete extra coordination to make sure which grants were qualified for which programs, make funding decisions accordingly, and then also develop a "contingency list" of applications that might be eligible for funding depending upon legal interpretation of the legislature's adopted statutory language and potential legislative action in the February, 2020 session to modify that language.

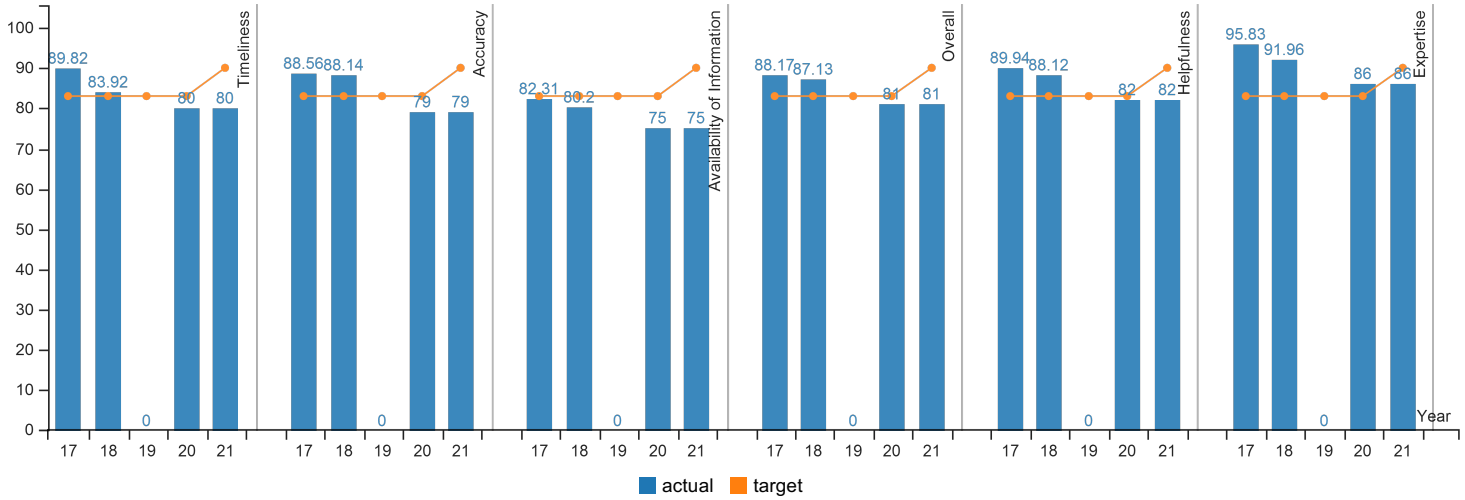
The department expects that this needed coordination between three different technical assistance grant programs is a unique situation, and will not recur in future biennia.

Facilitators: The department has a streamlined system for review of applications based upon criteria set by the department with advice from our Grants Advisory Committee. The review involves the community services division manager and the department's regional representatives. The department grades and ranks projects in a streamlined manner, and then makes decisions based upon the amount of funding appropriated by the legislature for the biennium.

Barriers: As discussed above, the unusual situation this year that required coordination between three different technical assistance grant funding sources resulted in enough delay so that the department was unable to satisfy the 60-day deadline for any of the grants. However, the department was able to respond from between 62 and 68 days to 44 of the 48 grant applications received. The department would have been able to meet the 60-day requirement, but for the unique situation involving the three different technical assistance grant funding sources.

Only one of the applications, from McMinnville, greatly exceeded the 60-day target. McMinnville's application, which pertained to its very controversial urban growth boundary policies, was the subject of extensive negotiations between the city and the department, which greatly exceeded the 60-day standard.

KPM #11	CUSTOMER SERVICE - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Timeliness					
Actual	89.82%	83.92%		80%	80%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	90%
Accuracy					
Actual	88.56%	88.14%		79%	79%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	90%
Availability of Information					
Actual	82.31%	80.20%		75%	75%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	90%
Overall					
Actual	88.17%	87.13%		81%	81%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	90%
Helpfulness					
Actual	89.94%	88.12%		82%	82%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	90%
Expertise					
Actual	95.83%	91.96%		86%	86%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	90%

The 2005 Legislature approved Statewide Customer Service Performance Measures and required all state agencies to survey and report on customer satisfaction. The survey is conducted biennially. The department conducted its seventh survey in 2018. Previous surveys were conducted by the Oregon Progress Board in 2006 and 2008. The 2020 survey was the sixth department biennial survey conducted online, rather than by telephone. The last survey was done in August 2018. As the survey is biennial, a survey did not occur in 2019.

The Customer Service performance measure assesses “customer” satisfaction with DLCD services. To conduct this survey, DLCD uses a strategy of direct outreach to and feedback from key audiences. Due to COVID-related workload impacts, we changed our methodology to surveying our subscriber groups in GovDelivery. This was a distinct change in methodology. In past years, we used a very specific list of local government, state agency partners, rules advisory committee members and others who were more directly involved as “customers” of the department’s statutory mission and associated services.

This year, using an online survey, the customer service questions are posed to those who have signed up on the Gov Delivery email list as opposed to necessarily having direct interaction with agency services, either through its website, over the phone, on an advisory committee, in a public hearing, or otherwise over the last two years. In contrast, the past two surveys have been conducted through direct email messages sent from the office of the Director to lists of known users. No legislative changes affected the strategy.

Factors Affecting Results

Using the Gov Delivery survey methodology, we sent the survey to 6,561 recipients. In 2018, the sample size was 1,172 – an 82% increase in sample size.

Survey response increased this biennium, from 324 respondents in 2018 to 441 respondents in 2020. Response rate for 2020 was 6%. This is a significant decrease from the 28% response rate when DLCD used a more customized approach. With COVID-related staff impacts and associated pressures, such customization was not possible this year.

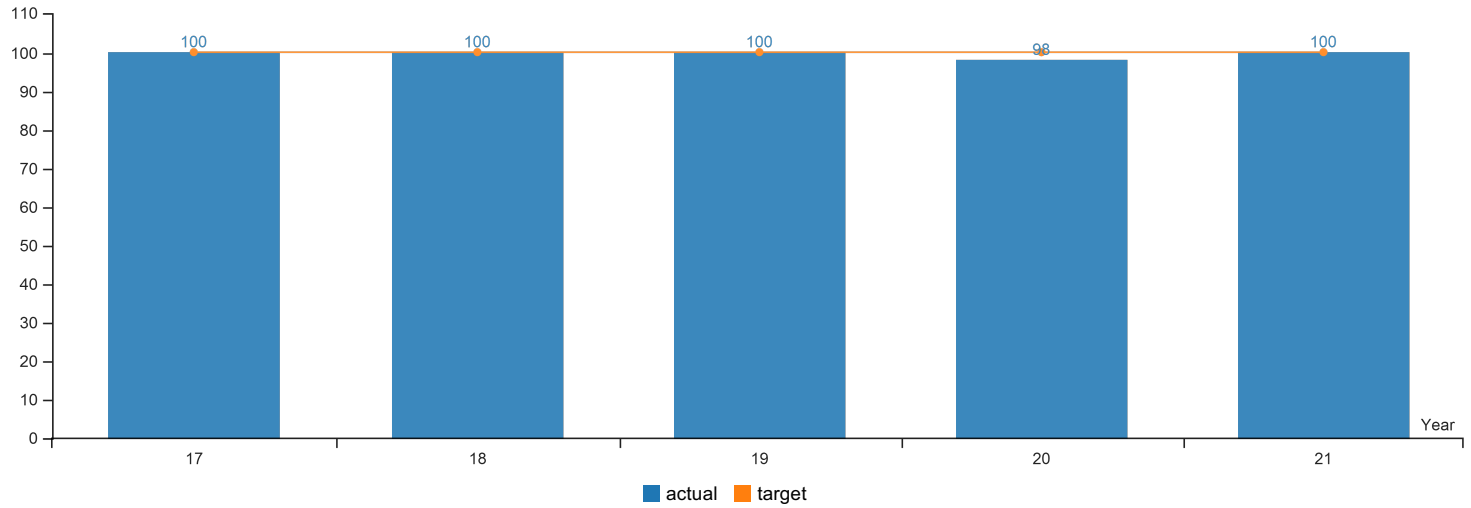
Regardless, the overall trend is that those who responded – as a universe – were on the whole less satisfied than in 2018. In objective terms as context, the global pandemic, associated unemployment and budget pressures may also be a factor.

According to the customer service targets set by DAS, DLCD met and exceeded the Knowledge goal. We did not meet our targets in the other areas.

Finally, as the Oregon Legislature, to help solve the $4B budget deficit in August, 2020, reduced DLCD’s previously adopted budget by 34%. This resulted in laying off of four critical staff in an agency of 6. This decreased staff capacity, including in communications and legislative services will certainly have an impact on DLCD’s ability to deliver services as well to our local government and associated customers as they have grown accustomed to in the past.

KPM #12	BEST PRACTICES - Percent of total best practices met by the Board.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BEST PRACTICES					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

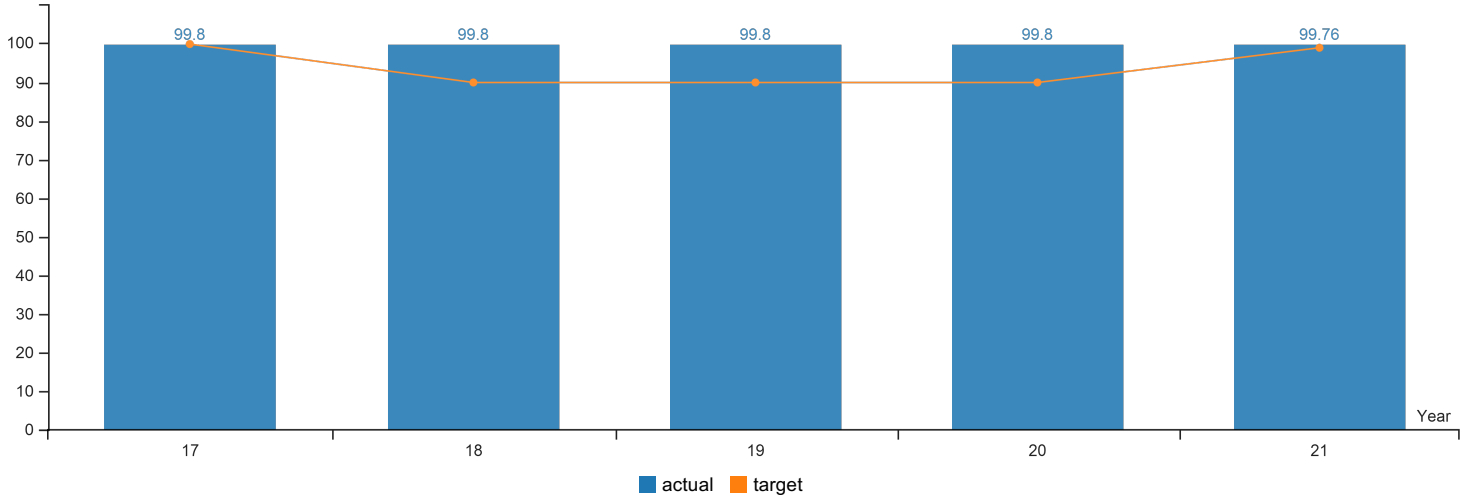
The 2007 Legislature approved a Statewide Best Practices Measure and required certain boards and commissions to report on their ability to meet established criteria. Implementation of this performance measure for affected boards and commissions includes an annual commission self-assessment of the state best practices criteria. To meet this requirement, the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) defined how it will meet the established criteria. Each member of LCDC rates the commission against 15 best practices criteria established by the Department of Administrative Services and the Legislative Fiscal Office. In September 2021, the commission completed its best practices scorecard for fiscal year 2021. One of the seven commissioners did not complete the scorecard as they are out on medical leave.

Factors Affecting Results

Department policies and workflows ensure appropriate commission review and/or oversight of department mission, communication, policymaking, budget development, financial reporting, etc. The commission has proven to operate efficiently for some time. The success of this measure is largely due to the commission itself, although staff resources and support also play a role.

KPM #13	FARM LAND - Percent of farm land zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning. Accounts for the conversion of EFU lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Farm Land					
Actual	99.80%	99.80%	99.80%	99.80%	99.76%
Target	99.95%	90%	90%	90%	99%

How Are We Doing

The state's Agricultural Land Use Policy in ORS 215.243 and Statewide Planning Goal 3: Agricultural Lands call for the preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land. Exclusive farm use (EFU) zoning limits the conversion of agricultural land to non-farm uses. KPM #13 documents how much land has been removed from protective EFU zoning or added to urban growth boundaries (UGBs) during the previous year and since 1987.

In 2020, 941.11 acres of exclusive farm use land were rezoned or added to urban growth boundaries as summarized in the table below. The majority of conversion was to other natural resource uses with 265 acres redesignated as forest land and 315 acres protected under Goal 5 for mineral and aggregate use. 131 acres were converted to rural residential or industrial use and the remainder were involved in UGB expansions.

From a base of 16.1 million acres of EFU-zoned land in 1987, a total of 38,609 net acres have been rezoned from EFU to other urban and rural uses through 2019. This means that 99.76 percent of land zoned EFU in 1987 was still zoned EFU in 2020. The 2019 KPM target also was met.

All of the EFU land added to UGBs (231 acres) in 2020 were part of 'UGB swaps' and were replaced by a commensurate amount of land removed from UGBs and rezone to EFU. Similarly, a 2020

zone change in Umatilla ‘swapped’ 91 acres of industrial land for 91 acres of EFU land resulting in a net zero loss of farmland. These types of exchanges encourage preservation of agricultural and forest lands for resource uses while also ensuring the most appropriate areas have been urbanized for residential and industrial uses. DLCD may wish to consider how we can further encourage the use of zoning exchanges rather than conversion in the DLCD Oregon Administrative Rules in Division 4 rules for goal exceptions.

Factors Affecting Results

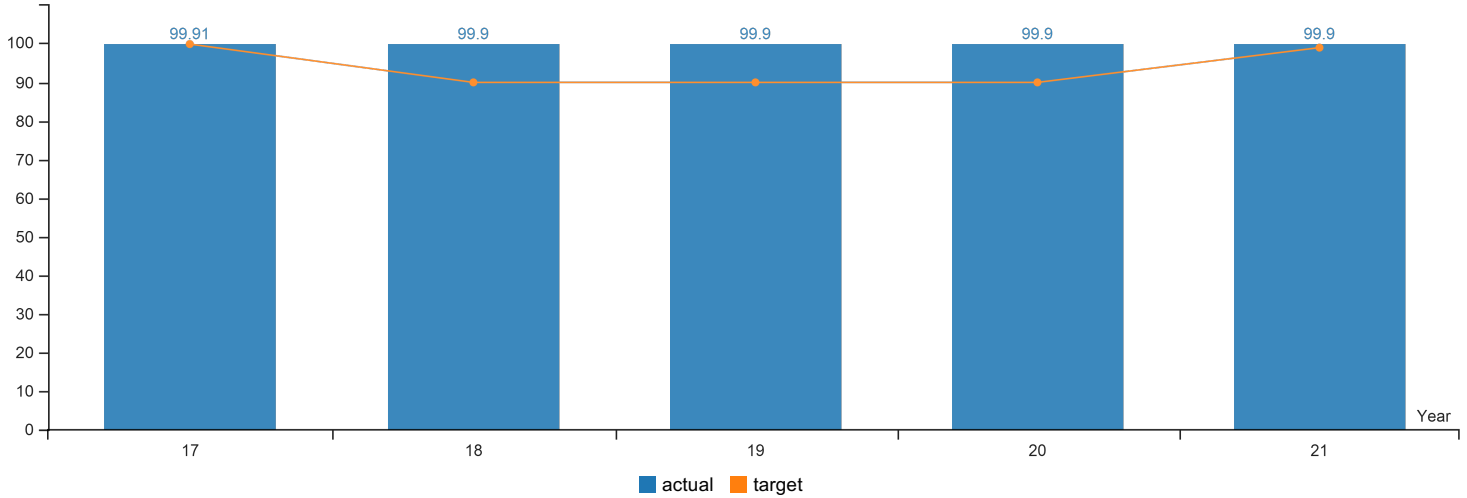
Land use decisions are subject to state statutes, planning goals, and rules which reflect the goal of preserving the maximum amount of agricultural land as set forth in the Agricultural Land Use Policy in ORS 215.243. Decisions to include EFU zoned land in a zone change or UGB expansion are made by local elected officials at the request of landowners. Such decisions are subject to appeal, which helps ensure that land use decisions comply with applicable statutes and rules.

In addition to zone changes and UGB expansions, land zoned EFU is also converted to nonfarm uses that are allowed by statute within an EFU zone or through development rights established by Measures 37 and 49. Those conversions are not documented by this KPM.

While this performance measure provides insight into the longevity of EFU zoning over time, the modest amount of land rezoned or added to UGBs from EFU over the past 40 years is relatively minimal compared to the large amount of agricultural land in Oregon. The state’s agricultural land use policy as stated at ORS 215.243 includes the preservation of agricultural land in large blocks through the application of exclusive farm use zoning and also the goal of maintaining the agricultural economy of the state for the assurance of adequate, healthful and nutritious food for the people of the state and nation. KPM 13 offers only a partial insight into our progess under this policy. It is estimated that several times as much acreage is converted to nonfarm use within EFU zones as is rezoned out of EFU zones each year. Insight into the type and level of development and land division activity that may occur on lands zoned for exclusive farm use is provided in the biennial Farm and Forest report prepared in accordance with ORS 197.

KPM #14	FOREST LAND - Percent of forest land zoned for forest or mixed farm/forest use in 1987 that remains zoned for those uses. Accounts for the conversion of forest lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01

** Upward Trend = positive result*



Report Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FOREST LAND					
Actual	99.91%	99.90%	99.90%	99.90%	99.90%
Target	99.92%	90%	90%	90%	99%

How Are We Doing

Statewide Planning Goal 4 (Forest Lands) calls for maintaining the forest land base and protecting the forest economy by assuring that the continuous growing and harvesting of trees is the leading use of forest land. Forest and mixed farm-forest zoning provides limits on the conversion of forest and agricultural land to nonresource uses. KPM #14 documents how much land has been removed from forest and mixed farm-forest zoning and/or added to urban growth boundaries (UGBs) during the previous year and since 1987.

Since 1987, a total of 10,548 net acres of forest land have been rezoned to other urban and rural uses through 2020. 99.9% of the nearly 11.8 million acres of forest lands in Oregon have been maintained under the protective forest zoning designation for over 30 years. In 2020 a net total of 265 acres were *converted to* forestland in 2020 representing a positive gain in designated forestland over 2019. This is the result of land being coverted from EFU to Forest and Mixed Farm-Forest in 2020. The most likely reason for this conversion is to qualify the properties for uses or dwelling types that are allowed in the Forest zone but not allowed in the Exclusive Farm Use zone. The 2020 KPM target of maintaining 90% of the 1987 forest land base under protective zoning designation was met.

There was only one application in 2020 involving the redesignation of forestland. It was a UGB 'swap' for the City of Newport involving the exchange of land inside the UGB for forestland and resulted in a zero net conversion of forestland. These types of exchanges encourage preservation of agricultural and forest lands for resource uses while also ensuring the most appropriate areas have been urbanized for residential and industrial uses. DLCD may wish to consider how we can further encourage the use of zoning exchanges rather than conversion in the Oregon Administrative Rules

Division 4 rules regarding the goal exception process.

Factors Affecting Results

Land use decisions are subject to state statutes, planning goals, and rules. Statewide Planning Goal 4: Forest Lands calls for protecting forest land for the contiuous growing and harvesting of trees. Decisions to include forest or mixed farm-forest zoned land in a zone change or urban growth boundary (UGB) expansion are made by local elected officials. Such decisions are subject to appeal, which helps ensure that land use decisions comply with applicable statutes and rules.

In addition to zone changes and UGB expansions, land zoned forest or mixed farm-forest is also converted to nonforest uses that are allowed by statute or rule within a forest or mixed farm-forest zone or through development rights established by Measures 37 and 49. Those conversions are not documented by this KPM.

While this performance measure provides an assessment of the longevity of forest and mixed farm-forest zoning over time, the modest amount of land rezoned or added to UGBs compared to the very large base of current forest and mixed farm-forest zoning is relatively minimal. This measure offers only a partial assessment of the type or level of development and land division activity that may occur on lands zoned forest or mixed farm-forest. DLCD staff estimate that several times as much acreage is converted to other statutorily allowed uses within forest and mixed farm-forest zones as is rezoned each year.

OREGON FARM & FOREST LAND USE REPORT

2018 –2019



November 15, 2020:

OREGON
Department of
Land Conservation
& Development

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APPENDIX

- 2018-2019 Data Tables
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Introduction



For nearly half a century, Oregon has maintained strong policies to protect our farm and forest lands. The state legislature adopted governance in the early 70's calling for the preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land in order to sustain the agricultural economy and ensuring forest resources remain available for timber harvest, wildlife habitat, natural resource values and recreation.

The main tool for carrying out these policies is the statewide land use planning program. Oregon's Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) sets standards and criteria for protecting these resource lands. Counties then apply these state requirements through local comprehensive plans and land-use ordinances. Under this system, all 36 counties in Oregon have adopted planning and zoning measures to protect agricultural and forest lands.

Vibrant farm and timber economies require critical masses of resource land be maintained. When residential development or other non-resource uses encroach into these areas, a downward cycle of conversion leads to increased conflicts between farm and forest practices and rural residents, as well as increased risk for wildfire and pressures on diverse wildlife.

Oregon provides persuasive evidence that zoning has been able to protect large areas of land from conversion to other uses, particularly sprawling residential subdivisions. The comparison to other parts of the country is stark, especially at the edges of urban areas, where in most states low-density residential development continues to leap-frog across the landscape, forcing the premature conversion of farms and forestlands to other uses and encroaching into the wildland-urban interface.

In the past, conversations around working lands preservation have primarily focused on constraining urban sprawl. There is a growing concern within working lands preservation communities about trends in increasing low-density rural residential development. A report published this summer by the American Farmland Trust (AFT) recognizes that increased low-density residential development in agricultural areas results in actual conversion of farmland to other uses. AFT estimates that roughly half of the farmland conversion in Oregon between 2001 and 2016 was due to low-density residential development. This happens even while land remains under exclusive farm use zoning. This report contains detailed data on those non-farm and non-forest uses that have been permitted on lands designated as working resource lands.

This report provides information on the background and structure of the Goal 3 (Agricultural Lands), and Goal 4 (Forest Lands), components of the land use program; reports data on applications approved and denied for certain land uses in exclusive farm use (EFU) and forest zones; and highlights challenges and emerging issues pertaining to the protection of agricultural or forest land. Careful consideration of this information can provide insight into:

- How well our program is working relative to the original goals established for it,
- How new data and information could be used to enhance the program,
- How we can respond to challenges facing the program, and
- How the program might be adapted to respond to emerging issues like climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Reporting of County Land Use Decisions

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 197.065 requires the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) to submit a report every two years to the Legislature "analyzing applications approved and denied" for certain land uses in exclusive farm use (EFU) and forest zones and "such other matters pertaining to protection of agricultural or forest land as the commission deems appropriate."

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD or department) receives county land use decisions in EFU, forest and mixed farm-forest zones. This report summarizes the information provided by the counties for the two-year period from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2019. For each of the two years, tables and graphs include information on dwelling and land division approvals as well as other approved uses on farm and forest land. Detailed, county-level data tables are included here in the appendix and statewide summaries are included in the body of the report. In addition, the report provides information on the acreage rezoned out of farm and forest zones to urban and rural zones in this same time period. Additional graphs, tables, and maps provide historic data on development trends and land conversion of farm and forest land to other uses. Finally, this report also includes data on county land use decisions in farm and forest zones that are based on waivers to state and local land use regulations under Ballot Measures 37 and 49.

Use of this Report

The department uses the collected information to evaluate the extent and location of development, partitions, and zone changes on farm and forest lands. This information is used to continually assess the effectiveness of farm and forest programs in implementing Statewide Planning Goal 3 (Agricultural Lands) and Goal 4 (Forest Lands). The data may also be used by LCDC and the Legislature to shape statutory and rule changes to enhance or clarify protections for farm and forest lands.

I. Oregon's Agricultural Land Protection Program: Planning for the agricultural economy

As expressed in the statutory Agricultural Land Use Policy, the preservation of agricultural land is one of the primary objectives of Oregon's statewide planning program. Oregon has determined that it is in the state's interest to protect the finite land resource that is the foundation of one of its leading industries – agriculture. Agriculture is the second largest sector of Oregon's economy contributing directly and indirectly $12.12 billion in taxes, $29.71 billion in wages and over 680,000 jobs (ODA 2020).

2017 USDA NASS Highlights for Oregon

- 37,616 Farms in Oregon
- 1,664,921 acres of irrigated land
- $5 billion market value of products sold

Oregon's agricultural lands protection program is based on statute and administrative rules as interpreted by the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) and the courts. Statewide Planning Goal 3 (Agricultural Lands) requires counties to identify and inventory agricultural land, apply statutory EFU zones (ORS Chapter 215) to those lands, and review applications for farm and non-farm uses according to statute and administrative rule (OAR chapter 660, division 33). These provisions also incorporate statutory minimum lot sizes and standards for all land divisions.

Oregon's Agricultural Land Use Policy

ORS 215.243 Agricultural Land Use Policy

(1) Open land used for agricultural use is an efficient means of conserving natural resources that constitute an important physical, social, aesthetic and economic asset to all of the people of this state, whether living in rural, urban or metropolitan areas of the state.

(2) The preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land is necessary to the conservation of the state's economic resources and the preservation of such land in large blocks is necessary in maintaining the agricultural economy of the state and for the assurance of adequate, healthful and nutritious food for the people of this state and nation.

(3) Expansion of urban development into rural areas is a matter of public concern because of the unnecessary increases in costs of community services, conflicts between farm and urban activities and the loss of open space and natural beauty around urban centers occurring as the result of such expansion.

(4) Exclusive farm use zoning as provided by law, substantially limits alternatives to the use of rural land and, with the importance of rural lands to the public, justifies incentives and privileges offered to encourage owners of rural lands to hold such lands in exclusive farm use zones.

Oregon's Agricultural Land Use Policy was first established by the Oregon Legislature in 1973 with the enactment of SB 101, the partner bill to the Land Conservation and Development Act (SB 100), and is codified at ORS 215.243. It pre-dates the adoption of Goal 3 and is included therein by reference.

There are four basic elements to the policy. This first two parts of the policy recognize the benefit of farmland preservation to the agricultural economy and also its physical, social and aesthetic contributions to all people of the state in both urban and rural communities. It acknowledges agricultural land as a limited natural resource and as an asset to the public. In other words, the policy acknowledges that ***private farm land has significant public value beyond the economic contribution of the agricultural sector and the security of food supply.***

Some of those public values are less tangible, such as the imaginal contribution of the farm-scape to our sense of landscape identity - or the 'open air' and 'room to breathe' that attract recreationists to our countryside. Other public values are more concrete and have been the subject of growing public discourse such as the potential for carbon sequestration - particularly on managed rangeland.

While the first two policy statements clearly set forth the state's interest in the preservation of agricultural lands, the later statements establish that:

- Imposing limitations on uses allowed on agricultural lands are justified in order to prevent the conflicts and negative outcomes which are the typical topics of many of our land use reviews, and
- Certain incentives and privileges (i.e. special tax assessment) are justified because of those limitations placed upon the use of the land.

Farmland Taxation in Oregon



In Oregon, all land zoned EFU automatically receives special tax assessment at its farm use value rather than at its true cash or "highest and best use" value, unless it is explicitly disqualified. The tax laws enabling this special assessment, laws establishing areas of eligibility and the criteria for eligibility pre-date the Land Conservation and Development Act by over a decade. Between 1961 and 1973 the special farm assessment program evolved from a voluntary, incentive-based program available in a few areas of the state to a consistent, statewide program that requires the protection of agricultural land through zoning restrictions with reciprocal tax benefits. EFU landowners receive financial compensation in the form of reduced property tax in exchange for the restrictive land use limitations imposed by the EFU zone. The structure that has been in place since 1973 is a compensatory tax program linked to the land use program.

Over the years there have been efforts to quantify the tax benefit owners of EFU land have received. A 2015 report by the American Land Institute estimates the program has resulted in a total $5.75 billion of compensation in the form of reduced property taxes in the forty-year period from 1974 to 2014. As discussed further below, when the program was established, only six nonfarm uses were allowed in the EFU zone. Since the inception of the program, the legislature has added additional allowed uses on farmland almost every legislative session. There are now over 60 nonfarm uses allowed in the exclusive farm zone. As we consider how the program has evolved over the past 47 years and how successful we have been in achieving the farm land policy goals set by the legislature, it is also important to keep in mind the incentives and privileges the state has afforded owners of rural lands to hold such lands in restrictive exclusive farm use zones.

What and where are our Agricultural Lands?

Oregon boasts a diverse landscape supporting a variety of agricultural activities. As reported in the 2017 Census of Agriculture, over 220 high-quality agricultural products are produced in the state. The top commodities produced reflect that diversity ranging from cattle and calves, hay, grass seed, milk, wheat, wine grapes, blueberries, hazelnuts, nursery products and Christmas trees. Important agri-clusters are located in all areas of our state.

Agricultural Lands Definition

1) Lands classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) as predominantly Class I-IV soils in Western Oregon and I-VI soils in Eastern Oregon;

2) Land in other soil classes that is suitable for farm use as defined in ORS 215.203(2)(a), taking into consideration soil fertility; suitability for grazing; climatic conditions; existing and future availability of water for farm irrigation purposes; existing land use patterns; technological and energy inputs required; and accepted farming practices; and

3) Land that is necessary to permit farm practices to be undertaken on adjacent or nearby agricultural lands.

Land in capability classes other than I-IV/I-VI that is adjacent to or intermingled with lands in capability classes I-IV/I-VI within a farm unit, shall be inventoried as agricultural lands even though this land may not be cropped or grazed.

For land use purposes, the definition of "Agricultural Lands" subject to statewide planning Goal 3 is primarily based on Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil capability ratings. Our program relies on objective, scientific field data in determining what is inventoried as agricultural lands rather than subjective and changeable trends in the agricultural economy or metrics of profitability which are dependent on the particular skills of individual operators and market conditions. Basing our definition of agricultural lands on soils classifications acknowledges that long term resource decisions should not be based on short-term conditions, or to put it other words, individual circumstances such as profitability should not be the basis for long-term resource preservation decisions.

In recognition of the difference in our regional landscapes and unique needs of the variety of farm industries, the definition also encompasses other soil classes as needed based on fertility, climatic conditions, availability of water, land use patterns and farming practices. This allows for a broader definition of agricultural lands subject to Goal 3 in keeping with the individual characteristics, vision and needs of local communities.

Lastly, consistent with the Agricultural Land Use Policy's focus on preserving fully functioning agricultural landscapes, the definition of Agricultural Lands is also meant to include lower capability lands that are interspersed within a cohesive working landscape.

By 1985, all 36 counties had completed their agricultural land inventories based on this definition and the procedures set forth in rule. Counties applied Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoning to all inventoried agricultural lands. At that time approximately 16.1 million acres were protected under the EFU zoning designation. Today, 99% of that land remains under the EFU zoning designation. The section on land conversion below addresses other metrics that might be used to evaluate trends in farmland conversion in the state.

> "Man – despite his artistic pretensions, his sophistication, and his many accomplishments – owes his existence to a six inch layer of topsoil and the fact that it rains."
>
> — Paul Harvey

Classification of Agricultural Lands: Over the life of the land use program, the State Legislature has added several definitions to statute and rule influencing how agricultural lands are prioritized relative to other development opportunities. Newer definitions for priority – or "high-value" farmland are more inclusive and rely on more current data. As noted above, the foundation for farm land inventories was based on scientific data. Our evolving understanding of the importance of agricultural soils should be informed by technical experts and current data.

Further classification of designated agricultural lands is required to address criteria under certain land use reviews. Certain land use reviews may require evaluation of the land relative to one of several different definitions for high-value farmland[1], or to definitions for arable land, land suitable for the production of farm crops and livestock, or non-arable land. Land categorized under certain definitions may not be eligible for certain uses or may require additional standards be met. All of these exercises depend fundamentally on soil capability classifications published by NRCS, though the definition may refer to the dataset as it existed at a certain date in time.

The Oregon Legislature originally created the definition of high-value farmland at ORS 195.300(10) for use in review of Measure 49 claims and it was later referenced in a few other review types. The definition at 195.300(10) goes beyond the more basic soils capability definition in rule to include things like suitability for viticulture use; evaluation of access to irrigation water or drainage infrastructure and other metrics in determining if the land should be considered particularly important for agriculture. This is an example of how the Goal 3 program has been updated, albeit in a limited way, to account for advances in data availability; external or environmental constraints on irrigation potential; and evolving social perceptions

[1] ORS 215.710, ORS 195.300, OAR 660-033-0020(8)

of value. ***The way in which we prioritize our agricultural lands for better protection is a topic that merits regular consideration*.**

Exclusive Farm Use Zones



Agricultural lands in Oregon are meant to be protected from conversion to rural or urban uses and other conflicting non-farm uses through the application of EFU zoning. At present, about 16 million acres in Oregon are protected under EFU zoning. The Legislature first developed the EFU zone in 1961 and the statutory zoning provisions are codified in ORS Chapter 215 as interpreted and refined by LCDC rulemaking. State law protects and encourages farm use within the EFU zone. In addition to farm use, the statutes allow for a variety of accessory farm uses and nonfarm uses provided they are compatible with agriculture. Large minimum lot sizes and dwelling approval standards limit the outright conversion of farmland to other uses.

Local jurisdictions do have some discretion in how state statute and rule are reflected in local zoning ordinance provisions and local jurisdictions craft many of the standards and criteria associated with specific uses to recognize regional differences.

- Counties may not impose more restrictive standards on those uses allowed outright in statute, like farming itself or farm stands, and they cannot regulate farm or forest practices[2], such as herbicide application, on resource lands. However, for discretionary uses like campgrounds that require a demonstration of compatibility with surrounding farm and forest practices, counties may adopt more restrictive standards than those in statute,
- Some uses and standards are mandatory and some are optional, meaning that a county wanting to implement those optional use provisions must adopt them into its local ordinance,
- Certain uses, like guest ranches, are allowed in some areas of the state and not in others,
- Other uses (e.g. nonfarm dwellings) apply different standards and criteria depending on where in the state they will be located.

This flexibility recognizes that municipal and county governments are in the best position to assess local conditions and needs within the regulatory framework established by the state. As a result, county farm use zoning ordinances vary widely across the state.

[2] *ORS 215.253, "Restrictive local ordinances affecting farm use zones prohibited; exception. (1) No state agency, city, county or political subdivision of this state may exercise any of its powers to enact local laws or ordinances or impose restrictions or regulations affecting any farm use land situated within an exclusive farm use zone established under ORS 215.203 or within an area designated as marginal land under ORS 197.247 (1991 Edition) in a manner that would restrict or regulate farm structures or that would restrict or regulate farming practices if conditions from such practices do not extend into an adopted urban growth boundary in such manner as to interfere with the lands within the urban growth boundary. "Farming practice" as used in this subsection shall have the meaning set out in ORS 30.930."*

Farm Ownership and Operations

Although the land use program does not directly bear on certain factors which influence the agricultural economy and who owns and manages agricultural lands (succession planning, economic viability, access to capital), the topic of ownership is important as owners decide whether to maintain land in commercial farm use or press to develop the property for non-farm uses. As ownership of farmland evolves over generations, we can anticipate that pressures on the land use program will also evolve.

White only	93.99%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin	2.88%
More than one race reported	1.12%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.91%
Asian	0.90%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.13%
Black or African American	0.07%
USDA NASS. Selected Farm Characteristics by Race of Principal Producers: 2017	

Approximately 84 percent of Oregon's farms are family owned and operated (USDA, 2017). This may be changing. A Portland State University study found that less than half of all buyers of farmland between 2010 and 2016 had a clear connection to agriculture with many buyers focused on estate/property development, investment (such as national and international investors), or manufacturing (requiring eventual conversion away from working farmland) (Horst, 2018). Farmland is particularly vulnerable to conversion to other uses when an experienced operator retires and may be looking for ways to realize the equity he or she has accrued in the land. The average age of Oregon farmers is 57.9 years old and has been increasing over the past decade Sixty-four percent of Oregon's farm operators are over the age of 55 (USDA, 2017). This presents challenges in conveying land to the next generation of farmers and highlights the need for farm succession planning Retirements over the next several decades will require the conveyance of over 10 million acres (64 percent) of Oregon's agricultural land (Brekken et al, 2016). Given the trend towards buyers without a connection to agriculture, this changing of hands presents a challenge for continuity of operations.

Average Age of Oregon Farm Producers 2007 -2017 (USDA 2017)	
2007	55.3
2012	57.4
2017	57.9

Climate impacts, adaptation and carbon sequestration

Oregon's farms and ranches will experience significant adverse impacts from climate change.			
Increased average temperature	Shifting growing season & climatic zones	Drought	New pests and invasive pressure
Changes in precipitation and snowpack (amount and timing)	Increased CO2 concentrations (fertilization effect)	Changes in irrigation needs and water supplies	New pathogens
Decrease in chilling days	Wildfire	Increased heat stress	Flooding
(Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2010)			

Climate-related changes in temperatures and precipitation patterns compound and alter pest pressures, crop maturation, and livestock productivity. Oregon's agriculturalists are already experiencing increased disturbances from pest-related losses, prolonged drought, and changing growing seasons (Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2010). Of particular concern are the projected impacts to availability of irrigation water. Oregon's limited water supplies are already being stressed by climate and population

changes (Mucken, 2017). Reduced availability of water will affect irrigators without first priority water rights, change water supply planning in many basins, and proposals for surface water storage may increase (Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2010). Irrigated agriculture is a primary economic driver in Oregon, so without careful planning strategies to mitigate water-related impacts, the economy may suffer.



Productive agricultural lands can also serve as a sink for the absorption and sequestration of greenhouse gasses back into both plants and soils in the form of carbon. Practices contributing to the maintenance of soil health are key to this aspect of agriculture's contribution to climate solutions. However, adoption of land use regulations limiting farm practices are prohibited by statutes (ORS 215.253). The responsibility for regulation of farm practices falls to other state agencies. Oregon State University is currently engaged in collaborations to develop a set of nationally adopted soil health metrics, process samples, and develop a database that can establish a baseline of soil health for the state[3]. The Oregon Department of Agriculture, NRCS and Oregon State University all engage in efforts to provide support and resources for soil health including voluntary incentives for practices related to climate mitigation. As mentioned above, Oregon's land use program relies heavily on NRCS soil capability classifications in defining agricultural lands and high-value farmlands. DLCD remains interested in evolutions in soil health metrics as they relate to definitions and valuations of farmland for the state.

One also cannot overlook the role other aspects of our land use planning program play in ensuring sufficient lands are designated for rural commercial and rural industrial uses and are available for critical food infrastructure like co-packing plants and livestock processing facilities which will help reduce transportation miles, create jobs through localized economic networks in our rural communities, and help keep agricultural land in agricultural production – all of which contribute positively to the climate mitigation strategies.

[3] Oregon State University College of Agricultural Sciences Central Analytical Laboratory Soil Heath Initiative.

II. Land Use Approvals on Agricultural Land

Dwellings

ORS 215.243 Resource Land Dwelling Policy

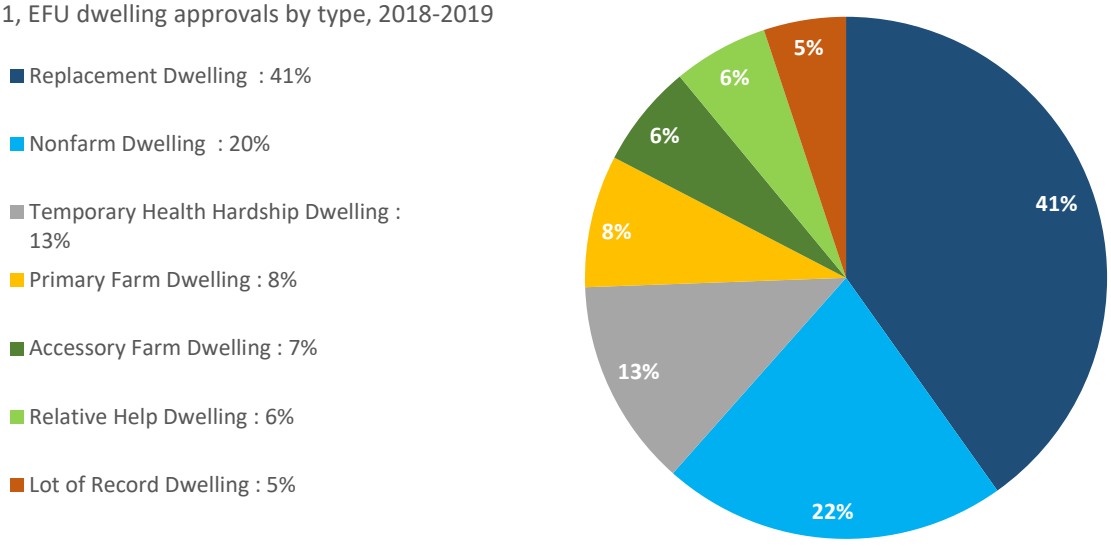
The Legislative Assembly declares that land use regulations limit residential development on some less productive resource land acquired before the owners could reasonably be expected to know of the regulations. In order to assist these owners while protecting the state's more productive resource land from the detrimental effects of uses not related to agriculture and forestry, it is necessary to:

(1) Provide certain owners of less productive land an opportunity to build a dwelling on their land; and

(2) Limit the future division of and the siting of dwellings upon the state's more productive resource land.

The EFU zone allows for the development of a variety of dwelling types on agricultural land. These dwelling types generally fall into two broad categories – those permitted for farm owners (and relatives helping in farming) and farm workers (including relatives assisting in the farm operation), and those that are not associated with an active farm use on the property. The statutory policies related to housing on resource land included in ORS 215.262, 215.277 and 215.700 indicate that it was the intention of the legislature that a limited number of dwellings be permitted on less productive resource land and that farmworker housing be allowed as long as it is consistent with the State's agricultural land use policy discussed above.

Fig. 1, EFU dwelling approvals by type, 2018-2019



Primary Farm Dwellings

Primary farm dwellings are dwellings that are permitted in conjunction with a working farm operation. There are several ways in which a farm operator may apply to place a primary farm dwelling on agricultural land. All of these tests require that the dwelling only be occupied by the farm operator and the operator's immediate family, and all of these tests require documentation that a commercial farm use is being conducted on the property. Farming of marijuana cannot be considered as a qualifying farm use for the purpose of establishing primary or accessory farm dwellings. The income standards applicable to most of the farm dwelling tests were established in 1992 as clear and objective standards that would be easy for citizens to understand and for local jurisdictions to apply. These gross income requirements were not tied to any inflationary index and have not been revised since.

Table 1, Primary farm dwelling approvals, statewide summary, 2018 - 2019

Primary Farm Dwelling Tests	Summary of Test*	2018	2019
Large Tract Dwelling	On parcel 160-320 acres in size	25	10
Farm Income (High Value)	At least $80,000 in gross annual income from the sale of farm products in each of the last two years or three of the last five years, or in an average of three of the last five years.	13	18
Farm Income (Non-High Value)	At least $40,000 in gross annual income from the sale of farm products in each of the last two years or three of the last five years, or in an average of three of the last five years or the median amount of gross income earned by commercial farm operations in the 1992 census.	7	6
Farm Capability	At least as large as the median size of commercial farm tracts capable of generating at least $10,000 in annual gross sales that are located within a study area. Must be reviewed by DLCD.	2	1
Commercial Dairy**	Owns a sufficient number of producing dairy animals capable of earning the gross annual income required from the high value or non-high value income test - whichever is applicable, from the sale of fluid milk.		
Relocated Farm Operations**	An experienced farm operator who ran a qualifying operation at a different location may relocate to a parcel or tract that previously met the applicable requirements for the farm income test.		

**The basic essence of the test is described here. All referenced tests have additional, nuanced criteria.*
*** Reported under the high-value or non-high value tests above.*

Although not required by rule or statute, some counties require covenants be recorded on the property limiting occupancy of the primary farm dwelling to a primary farm operator and the operator's immediate family in order to increase the likelihood of continued compliance with that requirement.

The total number of primary farm dwelling approvals statewide have declined since 1995 though over the past decade the annual number of approvals have remained fairly consistent between 35 – 50 dwelling approvals a year. Table 1 above shows what option was used to approve primary farm dwellings during the 2018-2019 biennium. Forty-two percent of approvals in 2018-2019 were based on the large parcel size test and were approved in southern or eastern Oregon. Thirty-eight percent of approvals in 2018-2019 were based on the high-value income test and over 75% of those approvals occurred in the Willamette Valley. Appendix Tables 2 and 3 contain detailed information on primary farm dwelling approvals.

Accessory farm dwellings

ORS 215.277 Farmworker housing; compliance with agricultural land use policy required

It is the intent of the Legislative Assembly that the provision of farmworker housing, as defined in ORS 215.278, not allow other types of dwellings not otherwise permitted in exclusive farm use zones and that farmworker housing be consistent with the intent and purposes set forth in the agricultural land use policy.

Accessory farm dwellings must be sited on a farm operation that earns the same gross income required for a primary farm dwelling ($80,000 or $40,000). These approvals occasionally involve more than one dwelling unit. In order to increase the likelihood of continued compliance with the occupancy requirement, some counties require covenants be recorded on the property limiting occupancy of the dwelling to a person who is principally engaged in farm use and whose assistance is required by the farm operator and their immediate family.

Table 2, Accessory farm dwelling approvals, statewide summary, 2018 - 2019

Accessory Farm Dwelling Tests	Summary of Test*	2018	2019
Accessory Farm Dwelling	Occupied by a person employed as a farm worker on the operation. Sited on a farm operation that earns the same gross income required for a primary farm dwelling ($80,000 or $40,000)	30	34
Relative Help	Occupied by a relative of the farm operator who whose assistance is required in the management of farm operations.	31	28

**The basic essence of the test is described here. All referenced tests have additional, more specific criteria.*

Relative Farm Help Dwellings

The number of dwellings approved for relatives whose assistance is needed on the farm has been fairly consistent over the past six years averaging 30 dwelling approvals a year. A concern with this dwelling type is that, once built, there is no requirement that it continue to be occupied by a relative or even that it will continue to be used in conjunction with farm use. Although not required by rule or statute, some

counties require covenants be recorded on the property limiting occupancy of the dwelling to a relative of the primary farm operator whose assistance is needed in the day-to-day operation of the farm in order to increase the likelihood of continued compliance with that requirement.

Dwellings Not in Conjunction with Farm Use

Table 3, Dwellings not in conjunction with farm use, statewide summary, 2018-2019

Dwellings Not in Conjunction with Farm Use	Summary of Opportunity*	2018	2019
Nonfarm Dwelling	Located on a parcel or portion of a parcel not suitable for resource use and when the dwelling will not materially alter the surrounding land use pattern or negatively impact surrounding farm and forest practices.	115	92
Lot of Record Dwelling	Located on a parcel owned continuously since 1985 or inherited from someone who owned the parcel continuously since 1985.	29	22
Temporary Health Hardship Dwelling	Located on a parcel with an existing dwelling for a caregiver or person suffering a medical hardship.	65	64
Replacement Dwelling	Allows the replacement of a legally established dwelling.	213	189
**The basic essence of the test is described here. All referenced tests have additional, more specific criteria.*			

Nonfarm Dwellings

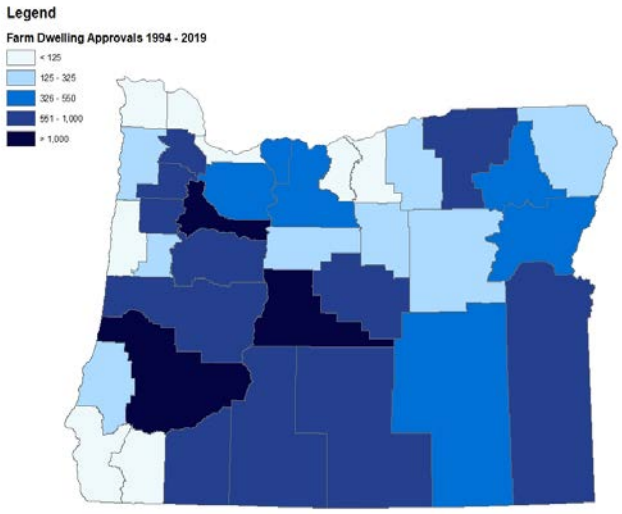
Nonfarm dwellings may be approved on parcels or portions of parcels that are determined to be unsuitable for farm use. They have engendered much debate due to the subjectivity and complexity of the test. The Oregon Court of Appeals observed in *Cherry Lane v. Jackson County*[4] that these types of nonfarm dwelling approvals should "be the exception and that approval for them be difficult to obtain."

Except in the two "marginal lands" counties (Washington and Lane),[5] nonfarm dwelling reviews are quite involved, requiring a county to consider resource practices, prior development approvals, development and parcelization trends, and the cumulative impact of all possible new nonfarm dwellings and parcels in a 1,000 to 2,000-acre study area in order to determine if the proposed nonfarm dwelling may alter the stability of the prevailing land use pattern. A county must deny an application if the county determines that the potential dwellings will make it more difficult for the types of farms in the area to continue

[4] 84 Or. App. 196, 733 P.2d 488 (1987).
[5] "Marginal lands" are lands that Oregon Law authorized under previous versions of Oregon Revised Statutes as an optional regulatory method. The Legislature repealed the statutes authorizing marginal lands in 1993, but allowed two counties that had chosen this regulatory method, Lane and Washington, to continue with its use.

operation due to diminished opportunities to expand, purchase or lease farmland, acquire water rights or diminish the number of tracts or acreage in farm use in a manner that will destabilize the overall character of the study area. A particular challenge with this review is determining when the jurisdiction has encountered the proverbial "tipping point" for a given area – particularly when evaluating something as dynamic as the agricultural landscape.

Fig. 2, Dwelling approvals on EFU, all types, by county, 1994-2019



As shown in Figure 4, the number of nonfarm dwelling approvals declined following 2008 and began to increase in 2011. Over the past five years the number of nonfarm dwelling approvals has been fairly consistent – averaging 105 dwelling approvals a year. That is roughly equivalent to the combined average of primary farm dwelling and accessory farm dwelling approvals over the same five-year period (45 primary farm dwelling approvals/year and 65 accessory farm dwelling approvals/year). Appendix tables 4, 11 and 12 contain additional detailed information on nonfarm dwelling approvals over the past biennium and historically.

In 2010, the Legislature passed House Bill 3647, which required DLCD review of soil assessments, or soils challenges, prepared by a private soil consultant. Soil assessments prepared by private consultants may be used to provide more detailed information than is shown on the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's soil mapping and are often used to support a nonfarm dwelling approval by re-classifying a portion of a property to a lower soils capability class. On average, DLCD receives 14 soils reports for review in a given year. One third of the requests received have been for properties in Douglas County, which is consistent with the higher number of nonfarm dwelling reviews in that county.

Lot of record dwellings

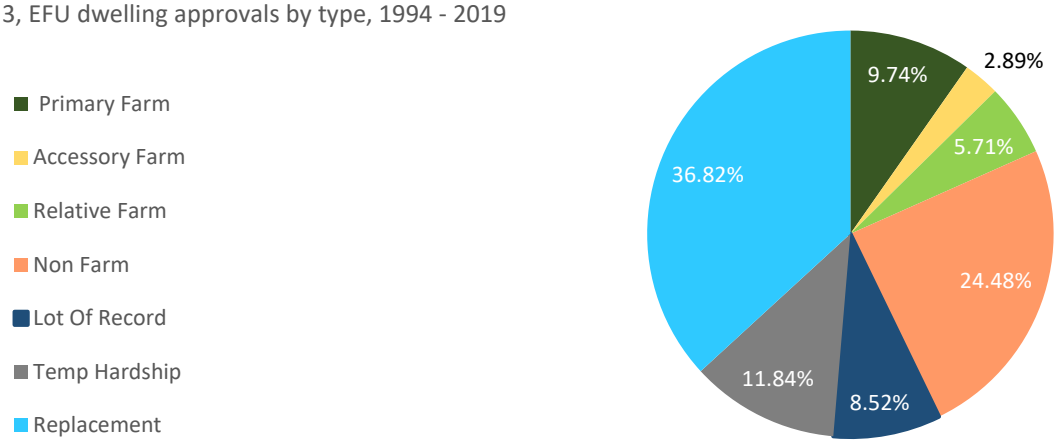
Counties may approve lot of record dwellings on parcels that have been in the same ownership since 1985 and, with some exceptions, are not on high-value farmland. It is anticipated that lot of record approvals will decline over time as existing parcels are built out or conveyed to separate ownership. In 2018-2019, 51 lot of record dwellings were approved. This is consistent with the 10-year average of 25 dwelling approvals per year. Appendix tables 1, 11 and 12 contain additional detailed information on lot of record dwelling approvals over the past biennium and historically.

Health hardship dwellings

These are temporary dwelling approvals for relatives with a medical hardship and must be removed at the end of the hardship. A health hardship dwelling must be sited in conjunction with an existing dwelling and tied into an existing sanitation system. DLCD does not track the removal of these dwellings when they are no longer needed.

During the two-year 2018-2019 reporting period, 129 health hardship dwellings were approved which is consistent with the 5-year average of 67 health hardship dwelling permits/year. Appendix tables 1, 11 and 12 contain additional detailed information on health hardship dwelling approvals over the past biennium and historically.

Fig. 3, EFU dwelling approvals by type, 1994 - 2019

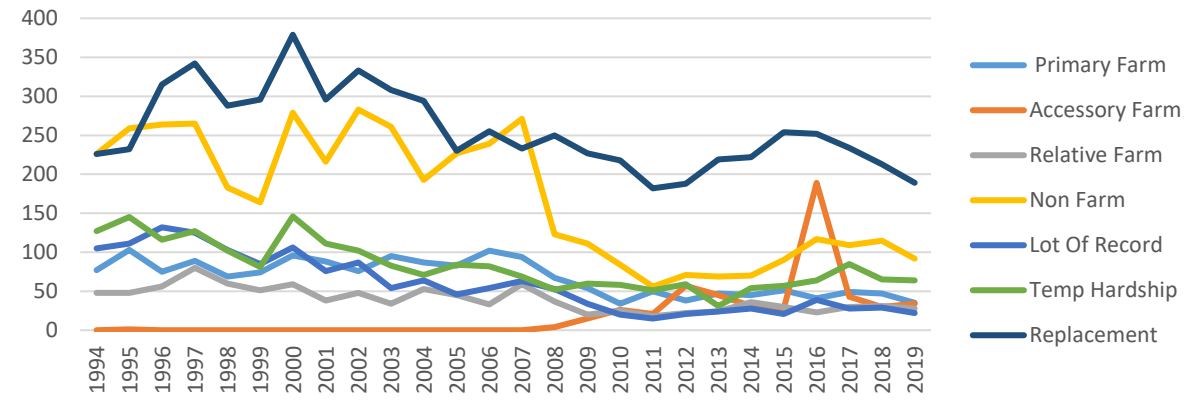


Replacement dwellings

A replacement dwelling is a new home that replaces any older, legally established dwelling on a parcel. These dwellings do not need to be associated with a farm operation. The legislature added new provisions to statute in 2013 and in 2019 which allow owners to obtain a replacement dwelling when the original dwelling no longer exists or is no longer assessed as a dwelling. This category accounts by far for the most number of dwelling approvals in the farm zone. The historical average for replacement dwelling approvals has remained fairly consistent over time at roughly 220 – 250 replacement dwelling approvals per year. Thirty-eight percent of dwellings approved for replacement were removed, 42 percent were demolished, and 10 percent were converted to non-residential use with 11 percent not specified. Appendix tables 11 and 12 contain detailed information on the number of replacement dwelling approvals over time.

Cumulative Dwelling Approvals

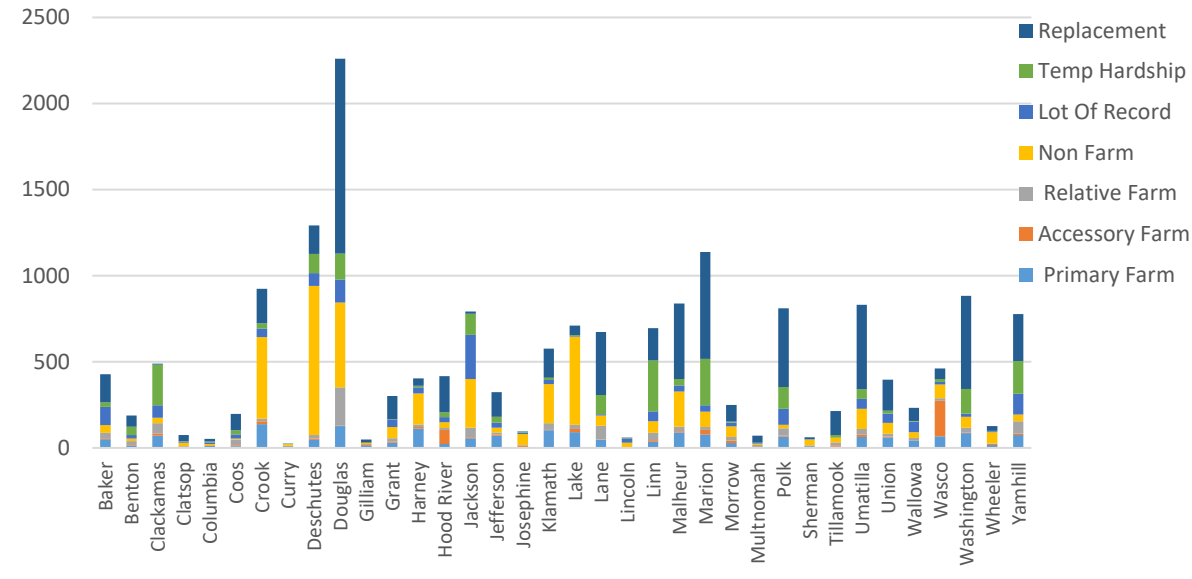
Fig. 4, Dwelling approvals on Farmland by type, 1994-2019



Between 1994 and 2019, over 18,000 dwellings of all types were approved on farmland across the state.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the number of dwelling approvals each year since 1994 for the different dwelling types. Detailed information on EFU dwelling approvals over this timeframe are provided in Appendix tables 11 and 12. Since 1994, only 18 percent of dwelling approvals on land zoned EFU have been approved in conjunction with farm use. Thirty-three percent have been nonfarm or Lot of Record dwelling approvals, 37 percent have been replacement dwellings - which may or may not be associated with a farm - and 12 percent have been temporary health hardship dwellings. **Since 1994, fewer dwellings associated with an operating farm have been approved on agricultural lands than other types of dwellings.**

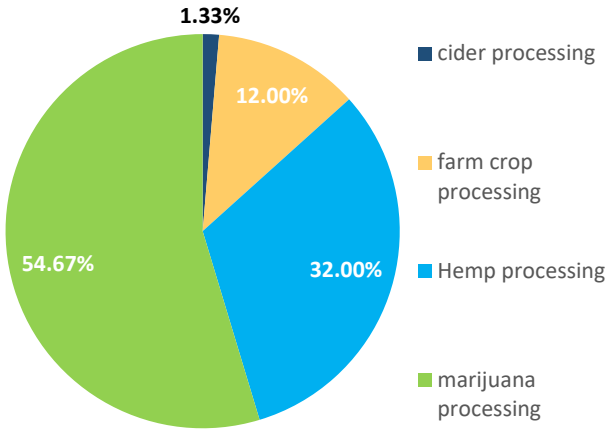
Fig. 5, Total dwelling approvals on Farmland, all counties, 1994-2019



Nonresidential uses

The Legislature has recognized that some farm-related and non-farm uses are appropriate in EFU and mixed farm-forest zones. The legislature has added additional uses almost every session since the inception of the program. In 1963, the first statutory EFU zone included just six nonfarm uses. Today over 60 uses other than farm use are allowed in an EFU zone. Nonfarm uses are subject to local land use approval and must demonstrate that they will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farm or forest practices on surrounding lands devoted to farm or forest uses (ORS 215.296). Allowing some nonfarm uses and dwellings assumes that farm zones can accommodate a certain number of nonfarm uses or dwellings without affecting the overall agricultural stability of an area.

Fig. 6, Farm processing facility approval by crop type, 2018-2019



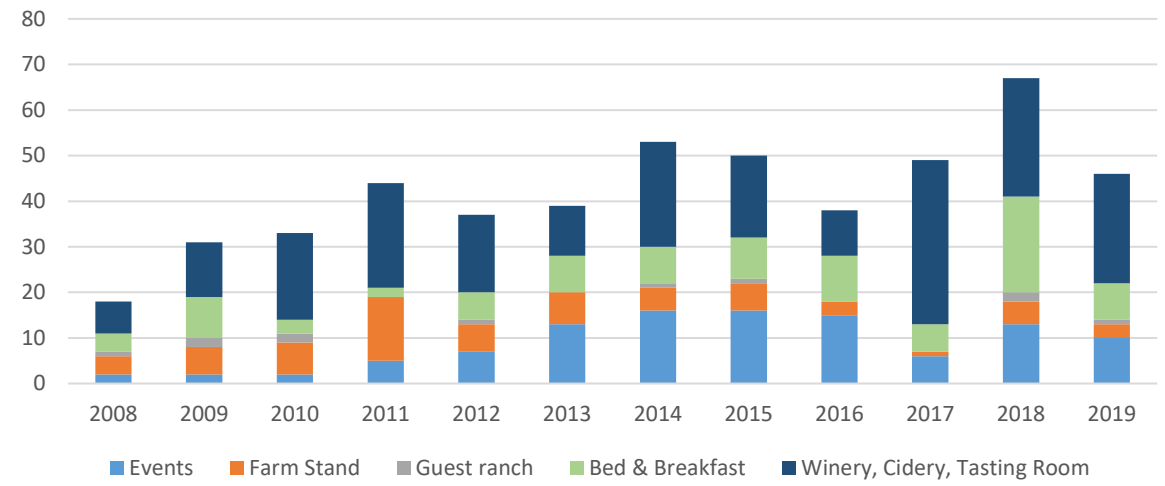
1,000 Friends of Oregon released a report over the summer of 2020, "Death by 1000 Cuts: A 10-Point Plan to Protect Oregon's Farmland," that contains a detailed analysis of conflicts and impacts to agriculture from the accumulation of nonfarm uses within working agricultural areas. Potential impacts to the agricultural economy can occur in a variety of ways: from lost time resolving conflicts with residential neighbors due to issues like noise, odors, spraying and trespass and traffic, to more landscape-level impacts that occur when the number of farms decline beyond a certain point. A certain critical mass of farm operations is required in a given area to maintain social networks that provide mentorship, provide opportunities for knowledge sharing, and maintain an informal economy (borrowing equipment or veterinary supplies). That critical mass of farmers is also required to support critical local service providers like diesel mechanics, feed stores and nearby facilities such as co-packing plants and meat processors.

As shown in Appendix table 5, the most commonly approved nonresidential uses in 2018-2019 were solar power generation facilities (59 approvals), home occupations (77 approvals), commercial activity in conjunction w farm use (51 approvals) and farm processing facilities (72 approvals). Renewable energy and agri-tourism related uses are discussed further below.

In 2014-2015, only nine farm processing facilities were approved statewide. The increase from 2016 through 2019 is largely related to marijuana and hemp processing facilities. In 2018-2019, thirty-one percent of commercial activities in conjunction with farm use and eighty percent of processing facility permits were reported as associated with marijuana or hemp processing.

Agri-tourism

Fig. 7, Agri-tourism related approvals, by year, 2008-2019



Agri-tourism allows visitors to experience and learn about Oregon agriculture while providing additional income for farmers, and has been growing in popularity over the past decade. USDA reports $16M in 2017 revenue earned from Oregon agri-tourism and recreational services (hunting, fishing, farm or wine tours, hay rides, etc.) (USDA NASS 2017). This represents an increase of 51% over 2012 revenues ($10.6M). However the burgeoning industry has its share of controversy as operators and neighboring farmers negotiate a series of challenging conflicts, such as noise, litter, trespass, traffic, parking and spraying.

In addition to the potential for conflict with neighboring agricultural operations, there have been some concerns about the effect of events and the cumulative impact of multiple agri-tourism operations on farm practices. Many agri-tourism uses, like farm stands and farm-to-table dinner events, are allowed outright and are not required to address changes to farm practices or cost increases as part of the land use approval process.

There is no definition for agri-tourism in statute or rule and applications can encompass a wide variety of potential options including: u-picks, farm stands, wineries, cideries, breweries, guest ranches, farm-to-table dinners, corn mazes, commercial activities in conjunction with farm use, home occupations, bed and breakfasts, camping, classes, tastings, tours, concerts, festivals, etc. Many of the provisions related to agri-tourism opportunities are optional for counties to adopt into their ordinances, resulting in uneven application across the state.

Agri-tourism can provide an alternate stream of income that helps farmers and can promote awareness of locally produced food. However siting should occur under defined circumstances that address impacts to the neighboring agricultural area and ensure that the primary use of the property remains farm use rather than entertainment and tourism.

Figure 7 shows approvals of agri-tourism related uses from 2008 to 2019. Each of the categories summarized below might be permitted in a variety of ways. Approvals of "commercial activities in conjunction with farm use" can vary from agricultural trucking and processing operations to wine tasting rooms. Figure 7 only includes "commercial activities in conjunction with farm use" that are tourism oriented, such as tasting rooms. Agri-tourism events were added to the list of uses allowed on farmland following the passage of Senate Bill 960 in 2011. Event venues are also sometimes permitted as outdoor mass gatherings, at farm stands, wineries and cider businesses and occasionally as home occupations.

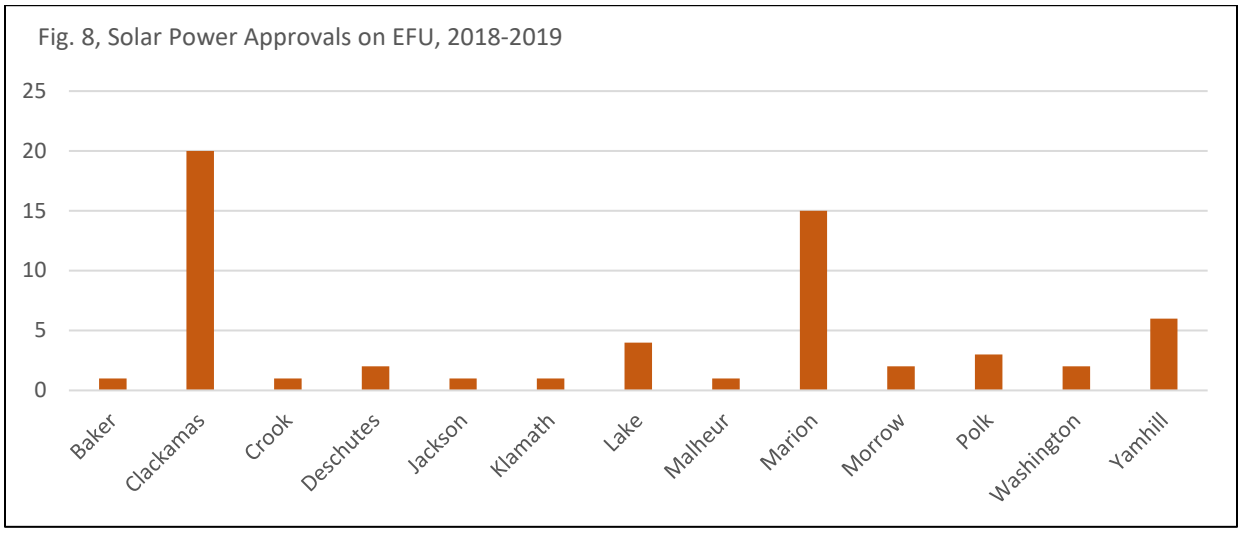
Overnight accommodation options on farmland can be permitted as room and board arrangements, home occupations and bed and breakfasts at wineries, breweries and cider businesses. Activities like product tastings can be permitted as agri-tourism events, home occupations, commercial activities in conjunction with farm use, and at farm stands, wineries, cider businesses and breweries.

Of the 77 home occupation approvals issued in 2018-2019, 44 percent were related to lodging or events venues. Thirty-three percent of approvals for commercial activities in conjunction with farm use in 2018-2019 were for alcohol production and tasting facilities. That is in addition to the thirty-one approvals issued in 2018-2019 for wineries with tasting rooms under ORS 215.452 and 215.453. **The use permits for agri-tourism related activities captured in Figure 7 above represent a quarter of the total non-residential use permits issued on agricultural lands in 2018-2019.**

Renewable Energy

Oregon has more than 3,400 megawatts (MW) of wind energy generation capacity, ranking tenth in the nation in installed wind energy capability (American Wind Energy Association, 2019). Many wind energy installations are located on farmland and are clustered along Columbia Gorge. The attraction of wind energy to the state is partly due to the large open farm landscapes free from conflicting uses that are made possible by EFU zoning.

Solar energy development is rapidly growing in Oregon. In 2020, Oregon's installed solar capacity was 881 MW - almost double the installed capacity in 2017 (Solar Energy Industries Association, 2020). Many utility scale solar facilities are opting to locate on land zoned EFU due to proximity to high voltage powerlines and substations with interconnection opportunities, lower land acquisition or lease costs, availability of unobstructed sunlight, and ease of development due to flatter slopes.

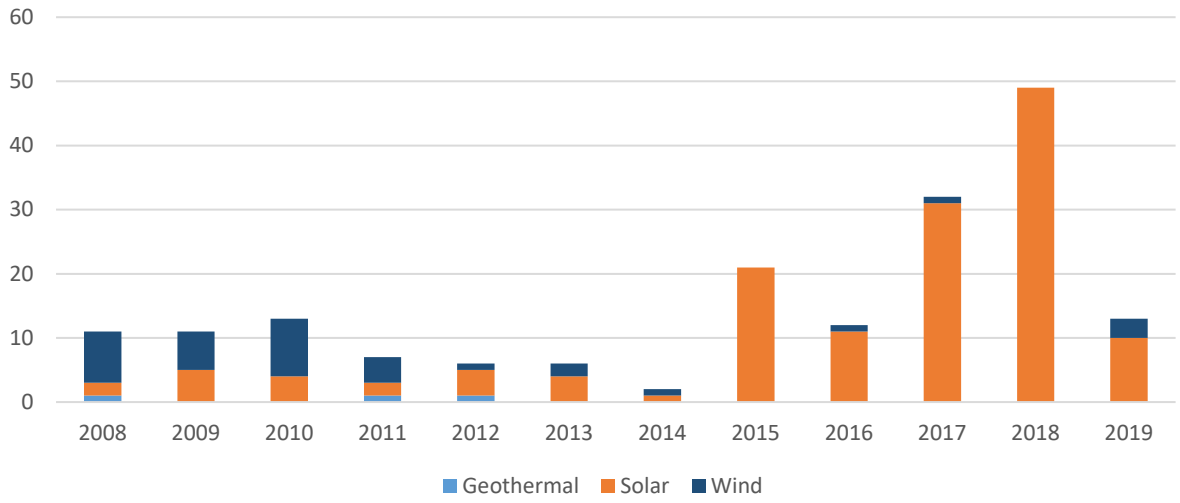


LCDC has limited the size of solar facilities on EFU with the goal of encouraging solar development on land that is the lowest capability for agricultural use rather than high-value farmland. Solar development in eastern Oregon tends to occur on larger parcels with less potential for agricultural use. In 2018-2019, 59 solar power project approvals were issued by local jurisdictions. There has been a sharp increase in the number of solar projects approved in the Willamette Valley on high-value farmland, specifically in Clackamas, Marion, and Yamhill counties. This is a continuation of a trend noted in the 2016-2017 Farm and Forest Report. In 2018-2019, 34 percent of the solar project approvals were issued by Clackamas County, 25 percent were issued by Marion County and 10 percent were issued in Yamhill County. Thirty percent of the approvals issued were for solar facilities exceeding 12-acres in size with the average project size reported as 70 acres. As shown in Figure 8, commercial solar approvals have been rising quickly compared to wind power approvals.

Renewable energy developers may also seek permit approval through the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) under their standards for review. While facilities over a certain size are required to obtain site certificate approval from EFSC, other developers may choose to do so voluntarily. EFSC review criteria is somewhat different than review criteria in DLCD's rules – particularly for Goal 3 exceptions. Since 2008, EFSC has issued nine Site Certificate approvals for solar and wind power projects involving Goal 3 exceptions under the Department of Energy's Goal 3 exception process. As of November 1, 2020, EFSC currently has an additional seven solar projects under review requiring Goal 3 exceptions.

The rise in renewable energy production on farmland, together with new major transmission line corridors to bring that energy to market, has raised questions and concerns about potential impacts to farm operations, wildlife habitat, scenic viewsheds, and tourism. Other concerns have been raised about the need for a state energy policy and more proactive state and regional roles in the siting of major transmission line corridors and energy facilities that may have regional impacts. At the same time Oregon is committed to the important role renewable energy development will play in addressing climate change and a balance is needed that affords renewable energy developers a degree of security in pursuing certain development sites over others while protecting our limited supply of working farmland for food production.

Fig. 9, County Renewable Energy Approvals on EFU, by year, 2008-2019



Land Divisions and Property Line Adjustments

Local governments approved 181 new parcels on farmland in 2018-2019. These numbers are consistent with the average over the past 5 years. New parcels created in each county are shown in Table 7.

Land divisions on farmland must meet the statutory minimum parcel size of 80 acres (160 acres for rangeland) or be in counties that have approved "go-below" parcel minimums below these sizes. A "go-below" is a parcel size below 80 or 160 acres that has been approved by LCDC as adequate to protect existing commercial agriculture in an area.

State statute also provides several options for creating new parcels smaller than the required minimum parcel size. A county may authorize creation of up to two new nonfarm parcels (each containing a dwelling) if the new parcels are predominantly comprised of non-agricultural soils. In addition, counties may approve nonfarm land divisions for approved conditional uses on farmland. Counties may also approve substandard divisions along urban growth boundaries (UGBs).

In 2018-2019, 38 percent of land division approvals were for conditional uses or nonfarm dwellings. Forty-five percent of new parcels created on farmland were under 10 acres in size and 38 percent were over 80

acres in size. Some of these parcels were created for farm use in counties with reduced "go-below" minimum parcel sizes. The most common reported reason for partitions in 2018-2019 was to create a new parcel for a nonfarm dwelling. Appendix table 6 contains more detailed information on land division approvals in 2018-2019.

Property line adjustments

Property line adjustments are commonly employed for a variety of reasons. However, property owners may not use them to allow the approval of dwellings that would not otherwise be allowed. Many of the reported property line adjustments involve more than two tax lots. In 2018, 277 property line adjustments were approved and 284 were approved in 2019 for total of 561 property line adjustments. During 2016-2017 and 2014-2015, 632 and 593 property line adjustments were approved respectively.

III. Oregon's Forestland Protection Program

Statewide Planning Goal 4

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

The conservation of forest land is one of the primary objectives of Oregon's statewide planning program. Oregon has determined that it is in the state's interest to protect the land resource foundation of one of its largest industries – forestry. Forestry products and services employ over 61,000 people directly in Oregon and are critical to Oregon's rural communities (OFRI, 2019). Oregon is the top producer of softwood lumber and plywood in the United States (OFRI, 2019).

Statewide Planning Goal 4 seeks to maintain Oregon's forests for tree harvesting in balance with the sound management of soil, air, water, fish, and wildlife resources. Healthy forests provide vital ecosystem functions and environmental, social, and economic benefits that people value: air, healthy soils capable of carbon storage, clean water, riparian areas, streams, wetlands and estuaries that enhance habitat for fish and wildlife. Investments in healthy ecosystems also provide recreational opportunities for those who live in and visit Oregon. Recreational opportunities and agriculture are also encouraged on forest land. Other uses allowed on forest land (e.g. dwellings) are limited and subject to standards that make them more compatible with forestry, agriculture, and the preservation of habitat and natural resources. Large minimum lot sizes are prescribed to help ensure land is used in accordance with the purposes of Goal 4.

Plans providing for the preservation of forest lands for forest uses must consider the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

Forestlands

Oregon's forested landscape consists of a mosaic of land uses including working forests, conservation reserves, and those associated with human-dominated uses. Oregon is home to some of the world's most productive forests, ranging from dense Douglas-fir forests of the Willamette Valley and Coast Range to the high desert Ponderosa Pine stands in the Cascades and Blue Mountains. Forests cover over 30.5

> "Forest lands" as defined in Goal 4 are those lands acknowledged as forest lands, or, in the case of a plan amendment, forest lands include:
>
> (a) Lands that are suitable for commercial forest uses, including adjacent or nearby lands which are necessary to permit forest operations or practices; and
>
> (b) Other forested lands that maintain soil, air, water and fish and wildlife resources.

million acres of Oregon, almost half of the state. Sixty percent of the forest land base, approximately 16 million acres, is owned and managed by the federal government under management plans for different benefits. The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) estimates that there are approximately 10.4 million acres of nonfederal wildland forests and approximately 853,000 acres of mixed forest/agriculture. 11.8 million acres of the forest land base have been inventoried by counties as forest and mixed forest/agricultural lands and protected under zoning designations. These are the subset of lands subject to Goal 4.

Subsequent to original county designations, there are now provisions in administrative rules for the identification of forest lands which must be contemplated as part of an amendment to a county's comprehensive plan. Like the requirements for identifying agricultural lands, OAR 660-006-0010(2) requires forest land determinations be based on scientific data for vegetative capability classes published by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) or other specific technical resources if such data is not available.

There is also a definition for high-value forest land at ORS 195.300(11) which is tied to the published vegetative capability classes for soils. However, while certain nonfarm uses and rules for UGB and URA expansions rely on the definition of high-value farmland at ORS 195.300(10), the definition for high-value forest land at 195.300(11) is not currently applied to land use reviews outside of procedures related to Measure 49 claims.

Forest and Mixed Farm-Forest Zones

Forest zoning has been instrumental in maintaining working forests in Oregon. ODF reports that Washington's loss of wildland forest between 1974 and 2014 was nearly three times the amount of wildland forest lost in Oregon (Gray et al, 2018).

Lands inventoried as forest land are required to be zoned forest or mixed farm-forest by counties. Approximately 11.8 million acres in Oregon are included in forest or mixed farm-forest zones. Mixed farm-forest zones must comply with both Goal 3 and Goal 4 requirements. A variety of uses are allowed in forest and mixed farm-forest zones. Some activities allowed under the Forest Practices Act (e.g. logging, reforestation) do not require county land use approval. Dwellings may be allowed under certain circumstances. Counties may also permit nonresidential uses that are compatible with farm and forest practices.

The required minimum parcel sizes of 80 acres is intended to support opportunities for economically efficient forest operations, the continuous growing and harvesting of trees, and conservation of natural resource and recreation values consistent with the Forest Practices Act Policy (ORS 527.630).

Minimizing fire risk is a major concern in forest zones and is reflected in siting and fire standards applied to all structural development in designated forest zones. New dwellings and structures are required to have defensible fuel-free space around them. Dwellings must be in a fire protection district or have other sufficient means of suppressing fire such as an onsite lake and sprinklers. Fire retardant roofs and spark arrestors are required for dwellings. County road design requirements for firefighting equipment also need to be met.

Wildfire

Climate change, population growth, and record levels of forest fuel volumes all contribute to the growing wildfire risk in Oregon. Population growth adds increasing pressure for development of housing stock within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Climate change is anticipated to result in higher rates of tree mortality from droughts, insects and disease, warmer temperatures and changes to hydrologic cycles. All of these factors contribute to increased risk and severity of wildland fires.

Over the past 30 years:

84% of wildfires in Oregon's 31-million-acre wildland - urban interface were human caused

73% of all wildfires on lands protected by ODF were human caused.

In 2018, a total of 2,019 wildland fires burned approximately 892,707 acres of forested and non-forested lands during Oregon's 2018 fire season (Northwest Interagency Coordination Center, 2018). The total cost to fight fires across the state was estimated at over $500 million for 2018. The 2019 wildfire season was relatively short and mild, a breath of fresh air following two back-to-back challenging fire seasons in 2017 and 2018. That said, 79,732 acres were consumed by 2,293 wildland fires in 2019 (Northwest Interagency Coordination Center, 2019). Over the 2018-2019 biennium, fire danger forced thousands of Oregonians to evacuate their homes. With large blazes consuming hundreds of thousands of acres, destroying structures, damaging recreation sites and pouring hazardous smoke into communities, much of the state also experienced significant economic loss, natural resource damage and threats to watersheds. At the time of drafting this report, the 2020 fire season is ongoing with several active clusters of fires and over a million acres burnt. 2020 has been one of the most destructive years on record in the state of Oregon, significantly exceeding the impact of the 2018 fire season.

Studies suggest that impacts from wildland fires far exceed the direct cost of suppression by over 11x including economic losses, lost taxes, damages to ecosystem services, destruction of infrastructure, depreciated property values, etc. (Headwaters Economics. 2018). As noted above, firefighting costs have exceeded $500 million during high-fire seasons - meaning that the comprehensive costs to Oregonians from fire-related causes can total several billion dollars in a single year.

Approximately 9,550 km^2 (3,687 sq. mi.) or 3.8% of Oregon's land base is considered to be Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) (Martinuzzi, 2010). These are areas where conditions are conducive to a large scale

wildland fire disturbance event, thereby posing a significant threat to human life or property. Thirty-six percent of the homes built in Oregon in 2010 were built within the wildland urban interface (WUI) and 80.4% of the vacation homes in Oregon were built in the WUI (Martinuzzi, 2010).

In addition to the increased risk for causing wildfires, the presence of dwellings can significantly alter fire control strategies and can increase the cost of wildfire protection by 50 to 95 percent (Gorte, 2013). In order to protect dwellings, firefighters must devote manpower and resources to activities like establishing fire perimeters, conducting burnouts around structures and addressing combustible materials commonly found around residential structures – like gas, propane and electrical lines. Isolated rural dwellings particularly increase suppression costs. The incremental cost of protecting two homes instead of one within six miles of a wildfire is estimated to be over $31,000 (Gude et al, 2012). For comparison, the incremental cost of protecting 100 homes instead of 99 homes within six miles of wildfire is estimated at $319 (Gude et al, 2012).

Oregon's statewide land use planning program significantly limits this kind of residential development on resource lands which helps to minimize wildfire risk, reduces firefighting costs, and protects human lives. The program further discourages conversion of resource lands to more intensively developed uses with an increased risk of fire danger. Oregon requires residential and other developed uses in forest zones and mixed farm-forest zones to incorporate fire safety measures, such as fuel-free breaks around buildings. As illustrated in Figure 10, the land use planning program has helped reduce the number of dwellings built in our WUI since the mid-1980s when compared to other states by limiting development on rural resource lands and requiring development standards intended to mitigate fire risk.

Figure 10: Number of houses in the WUI by state, 2010 (Radeloff 2017)



Climate adaptation and carbon sequestration

Oregon's forest ecosystems will be significantly affected by anticipated changes to climate in the coming decades. Our forest landscapes are already experiencing altered distributions of plant species, longer fire seasons, and higher numbers of wildfires. Warmer temperatures and changes to hydrologic systems are anticipated to result in increased invasive species and pests, changes in wildlife distribution, and increases in both drought and landslides seasons (Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework 2010). All of these factors have the potential to negatively impact our forest lands. At the same time, our forest lands are a critical tool in mitigating climate change.

Forested ecosystems are a basic component of the carbon, oxygen and water cycles. Oregon's forests make an enormous contribution to carbon sequestration. ODF has recently released a report with

estimates for the status and trends of carbon in Oregon's forest ecosystems and ownerships and concludes Oregon's forests have been functioning as a net sink of carbon even after accounting for forest land use conversions and non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions from wildfire (Glenn 2019). The report also notes that 58% of the net CO2 sequestered annually from tree growth occurs in the forests of the Western Cascades and the Oregon Coast Range. ODF concludes that these two regions are the most important in the state for annual carbon flux due to their high rate of annual tree growth, output of wood products and relatively less area impacted by tree mortality. The report also notes that Lane County leads the state in this regard and is responsible for nearly a quarter of all the CO2e sequestered each year by Oregon's forests.

State statute specifically prohibits land use regulations limiting forest practices on designated forest lands (ORS 527.722). The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) is the agency charged with regulation of forest management practices. Oregon's coordinated land use program was founded to preserve the state's working forest lands for resource use and the value they provide for soil, air and habitat. That includes keeping these lands in production, rather than converting them to other developed uses that release sequestered carbon as well as protecting them for their tremendous potential to store carbon in biomass and in soils. DLCD is currently collaborating with other state agencies to identify opportunities for aligning our various programs and regulatory frameworks to expand on that capacity in ways that can mitigate climate related impacts to our natural working lands.

Recreation and tourism



Both public and private forest lands have long provided a variety of recreational opportunities. Interest in outdoor activities continues to grow across the state. Recreation and tourism in and around forest areas provides personal and societal benefits and generates significant economic activity. Many locations within Oregon, including those near forests, serve as appealing day and overnight destinations for both Oregon residents and out-of-state visitors who participate in outdoor activities. Forest zones allow a variety of recreation and tourism pursuits appropriate to a forest environment. Recreation and tourism opportunities in and near forest areas can be expected to continue to grow in the future.

IV. Land Use Decisions on Forestland

Dwellings

Table 4, Forest dwelling approvals, statewide summary, 2018-2019

Dwellings in Forest Zones	Summary of Opportunity*	2018	2019
Large Tract Dwelling	Located on a tract of 160-240 acres depending on the location.	16	20
Lot of Record Dwelling	Located on a parcel owned continuously since 1985 or inherited from someone who owned the parcel continuously since 1985.	11	9
Alternative/Template Test Dwelling	Parcel is located in an area of residential development and parcelization as of 1993.	117	137
Temporary Health Hardship Dwelling	Located on a parcel with an existing dwelling for a caregiver or person suffering a medical hardship.	16	19
Replacement Dwelling	Allows the replacement of a legally established dwelling.	50	56
Family Forestry Dwelling**	Allows a second dwelling to be established on a parcel with an existing dwelling that is in commercial forest use subject to a forestry management plan.		
**The basic essence of the test is described here. All referenced tests have additional, more specific criteria.* ***This dwelling type became effective in 2020*			

In 2018-2019, 451 dwellings were approved on forestlands which is consistent with the trend over the past several years. In 2016-2017 and 2014-2015, 457 and 447 dwellings were approved respectively. Appendix tables 7, 13 and 14 have detailed information on forest dwelling approvals in 2018-2019 and historically. As shown in Figure 11, the bulk of approvals in 2018-2019 were for template test and replacement dwelling which is consistent with historical trends. Since 1994, 56 percent of approvals for dwellings on forestlands have been for template test dwellings and 23 percent have been for replacement dwellings.

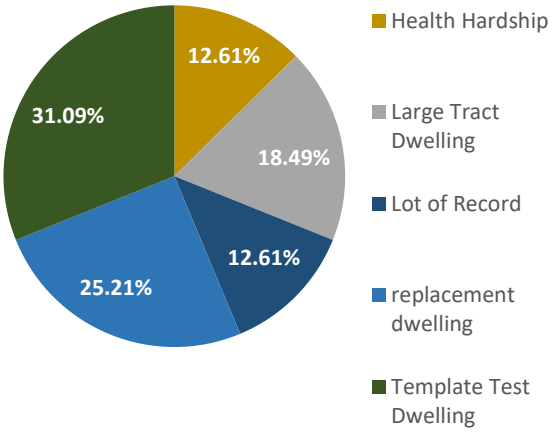
In 2019 the legislature authorized a new type of dwelling approval in the forest zone – a family forestry dwelling. This opportunity is for a second dwelling to be established on a parcel that is in commercial forest use with an existing dwelling. Review of a forestry management plan is a condition of this dwelling type. This opportunity became effective January 1, 2020.

Template Dwellings

"Template dwellings" are allowed on forestland in areas that were subject to certain patterns of development and parcelization up to 1993 when this development option was adopted into statute. Counties may approve template dwellings where a certain amount of pre-1993 dwellings and parcels were

established within a 160 acre "template" centered on the parcel. Locating multiple dwellings in the same area provides greater opportunity for fire protection and services than more remote forest dwellings. Conversely, the statute does not allow "template dwellings" in areas with no or very few existing dwellings, where establishment of new dwellings would introduce greater fire protection issues and create new conflicts with forest practices.

Fig. 11, Forest dwelling approvals by type, 2018-2019



In 2018-2019, 254 template dwellings were approved which is consistent with historical average approvals of 125-180 template test dwellings per year. In 2016-2017 and 2014-2015, 255 and 278 template test dwellings were approved respectively. Template Dwellings account for 56 percent of all dwelling approvals on forestlands since 1994. Additional information on 2018-2109 and historic forest template dwelling approvals are contained in Appendix tables 8, 13 and 14.

The legislature enacted HB 2225 in 2019 to address some "loopholes" in the Forest Template Dwelling Test that have contributed to the high number of approvals. The bill precluded the use of property line adjustments to 'move' a parcel into an area where it would qualify for a dwelling, and eliminated an opportunity for a property owner to secure additional template dwelling approvals on contiguous properties following the sale or transfer of a developed property. The new provisions are currently effective in five counties. HB 2225 staggers implementation of the provisions over a four year period in order to reduce mailing costs to the agency related to notices we are required to send to all landowners who may be impacted by legislative changes ("Measure 56 Notices").

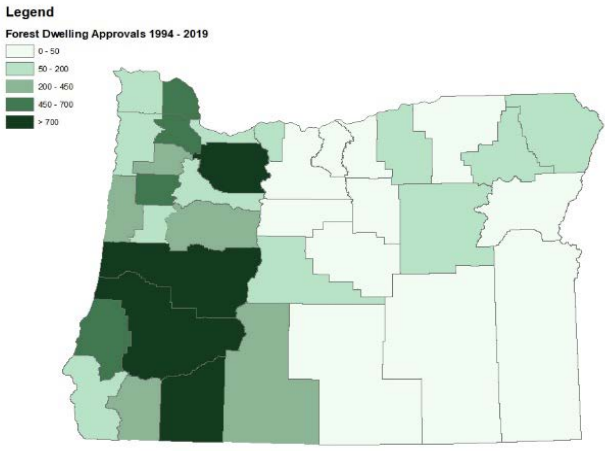
Large Tract Dwellings

Landowners with large amounts of forest land may construct a dwelling in a forest zone based on the acreage owned. In western Oregon, large tract dwellings must be on ownerships of at least 160 contiguous acres or 200 noncontiguous acres. In eastern Oregon, they must be on ownerships of 240 or more contiguous or 320 or more noncontiguous acres. In 2018-2019, 36 large tract dwellings were approved statewide. This is consistent with the 5- and 10-year averages of 15 large tract dwelling approvals a year. Additional information on 2018-2109 and historic forest dwelling approvals are contained in Appendix tables 7, 13 and 14.

Lot of Record Dwellings

Forest landowners and families who have owned the same property since 1985 may be eligible for a lot of record dwelling. The property must have a low capability for growing merchantable tree species and be located near a public road. Counties approved 20 lot of record dwellings in 2018-2019. This is consistent with the 10-year averages of 11 large tract dwelling approvals a year. Lot of record dwelling approvals are spread fairly evenly across the state and are on a variety of parcel sizes. Additional information on 2018-2109 and historic forest dwelling approvals are contained in Appendix tables 7, 13 and 14.

Fig. 13, Dwellings approved on forestland 1994-2019, all counties



Temporary Health Hardship Dwellings

Temporary hardship dwellings are approved for relatives with a medical hardship and must be removed at the end of the hardship. A temporary health hardship dwelling must be sited in conjunction with an existing dwelling and tied into an existing sanitation system. DLCD does not currently track the removal of these dwellings when they are no longer needed.

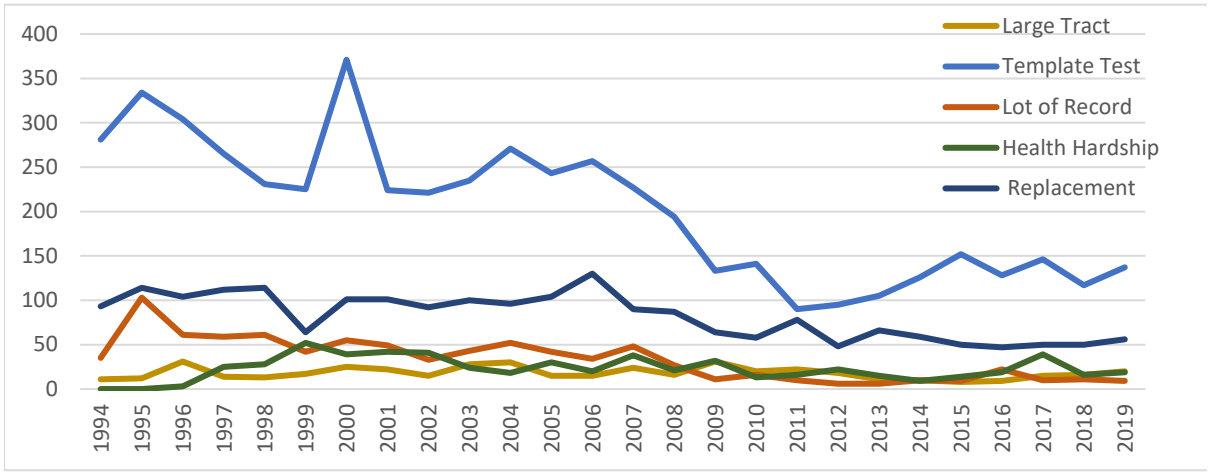
Counties approved 35 temporary health hardship dwellings in 2018-2019 which is consistent with the 10-year average of 18 temporary health hardship dwelling approvals per year. Additional information on 2018-2109 and historic forest dwelling approvals are contained in Appendix tables 7, 13 and 14.

Replacement Dwellings

A replacement dwelling is a new home that replaces an older dwelling on a parcel. Counties approved a total of 106 replacement dwellings in 2018-2019 which is consistent with the 10-year average of 56 dwelling approvals per year. The dwellings that were designated to be replaced must be removed, demolished or converted to another allowed use within three months of completion of the replacement dwelling.

Forty-seven percent of dwellings approved for replacement were removed, 34 percent were demolished, and 13 percent were converted to non-residential use with 5 percent not specified. Additional information on 2018-2109 and historic forest dwelling approvals are contained in Appendix tables 7, 13 and 14.

Fig. 12, Total dwelling approvals on forest land by year, all counties, 1994–2019

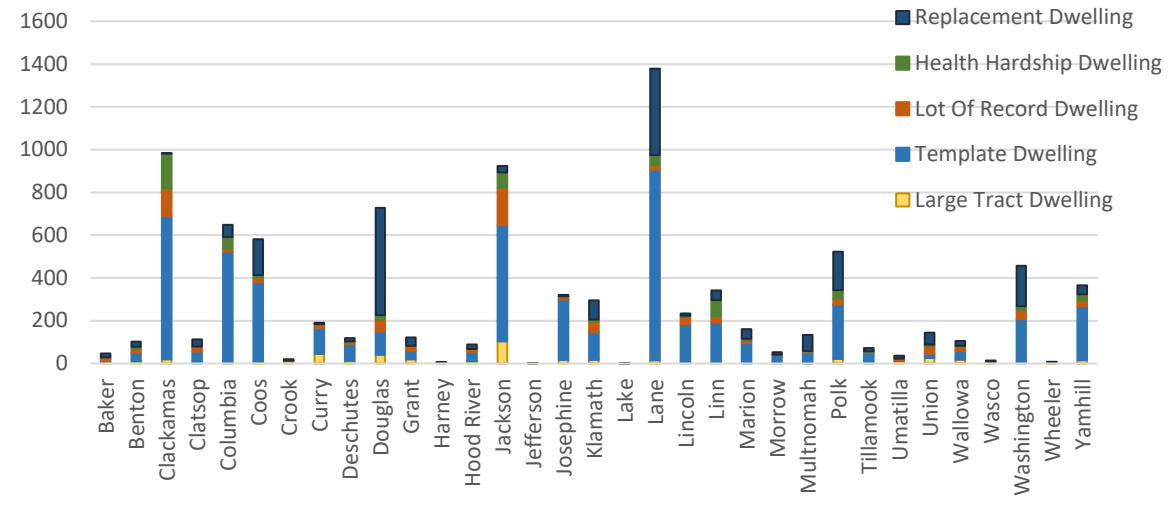


Cumulative dwelling approvals

Between 1994 and 2019, over 9,000 dwellings of all types were approved on forest land across the state. Figures 12 and 14 show the number of dwelling unit approvals since 1994 for the different dwelling types. A total of 9,308 dwellings were approved over this timeframe. Additional details are provided in Appendix tables 13 and 14.

Fifty-six percent of all dwelling approvals from 1994-2019 were template dwellings, 23 percent were replacement dwellings, nine percent were lot of record, six percent temporary hardship, and five percent large tract dwellings. Fifteen percent of all forest dwelling approvals during this timeframe occurred in

Fig. 14, Total dwelling approvals on forest land, by county, 1994–2019



Lane County with 1,378 dwellings approvals, 890 of which were template dwellings. The map in Figures 12 and 14 shows dwellings approvals on forest land from 1994- 2019.

Nonresidential uses

In addition to a range of traditional forest-related uses, the commission has recognized that some non-forest uses are acceptable in forest and mixed farm-forest zones. These uses are set forth in OAR 660-006-0025 for forest zones and OAR 660-006-0050 for mixed farm-forest zones. Mixed farm-forest zones provide opportunities for all those nonresidential uses permitted in EFU zones and those uses permitted in forest zones. Non-forest uses are subject to local land use approval and must demonstrate that they will not force a significant change in or significantly increase the cost of accepted farm or forest practices on farm or forest land and that they will not significantly increase fire hazard risk, fire suppression costs or the risk to fire suppression personnel. Appendix table 9 provides detailed data on nonresidential uses approved on forest and mixed farm-forest land in 2018-2019. The most commonly approved uses in 2018-2019 were agricultural buildings, marijuana production, residential accessory structures, home occupations and telecommunication facilities. Approvals in Jackson County accounted for 14 percent of all nonresidential permits issued in forest and mixed farm-forest zones in 2018-2019. Nearly half of the approvals in Jackson County were for marijuana production.

Land divisions

Counties authorized creation of 57 new parcels on forestland in 2018-2019. These numbers represent a slight decrease from the 2016-2017 and 2014-2015 biennium.

In 2018-2019, 13 parcels, or 23 percent of divisions, met the minimum parcel size of 80 acres. Non-forest land divisions are allowed in only a few circumstances, including the creation of a parcel or parcels to separate one or more existing dwellings on a property and for certain approved conditional uses. Counties may also approve a substandard division along an urban growth boundary (UGB). The most common reported reason for creating smaller parcels in 2018-2019 was to divide a parcel that has multiple dwellings (8 approvals).

Property line adjustments

Property line adjustments on forest land may occur for a variety of reasons. Occasionally they are used to adjust parcels to areas where they can be approved for dwellings. Many of the reported property line adjustments involve more than two tax lots. In 2018, counties approved 115 property line adjustments and approved 74 in 2019, for total of 189 adjustments on forest land.

V. Conversion: Zone changes, UGB Expansions and Other Metrics for Consideration

A primary goal of Oregon's land use program is the preservation of working agricultural and forest lands. Thus, the less agricultural and forest land that is converted to urban and rural development relative to the total amount zoned for exclusive farm use or forest use, the greater the indication that the land use program is working.

DLCD has traditionally measured conversion by tracking the amount of land that has been re-zoned from EFU and forest to other zones and by the amount of EFU and forest land added to Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs). By 1986, LCDC had acknowledged the majority of local comprehensive plans and ordinances to be in compliance with statewide planning goals, thus making 1987 an appropriate base year from which to measure the success of the land use program. At that time approximately 16.1 million acres of land in Oregon were zoned EFU and 11.7 million acres were zoned forest. For comparison, information from three other sources that take different approaches to measuring resource land conversion has been included below as well.

Zone Changes

Table 5, Zone changes involving agricultural lands, statewide summary, 2018-2019

Year	From EFU to Rural (Acres)	From EFU to Urban (Acres)	From EFU to Forest (Acres)	From EFU to Aggregate (Acres)	To EFU from Other Zone (Acres)	Total Rezone (Acres)	Net Rezone (Acres)
2018	400	194	112	160	269	1,059	790
2019	364	1,294	83	124	143	1,865	1,722
Total	2,781	1,321	278	408	4,789	555	2,512

Local governments rezoned 2,512 acres of EFU land to other uses in the 2018-2019 biennium. From a base of 16.1 million acres of EFU-zoned land in 1987, a total of 37,983 net acres have been rezoned from EFU to other urban and rural uses through 2019. **This means that 99.8 percent of land zoned EFU in 1987 was still zoned EFU in 2019.**

Table 6, Zone changes involving forestlands, statewide summary, 2018-2019

Year	From Forest to Rural (Acres)	From Forest to Urban (Acres)	From Forest to EFU (Acres)	From Forest to Aggregate (Acres)	Total Rezone (Acres)	To Forest from Other Zone (Acres)	Net Rezone (Acres)
2018	111	43	262	147	565	228	337
2019	163	0	0	58	221	83	138
total	274	44	263	205	786	311	475

475 acres of forest land were rezoned in the 2018-2019 biennium. From a base of 11,766,543 acres in 1987, a total of 10,813 net acres have been rezoned from Forest to other urban and rural uses through 2019. **This means that 99.9 percent of land zoned forest in 1987 was still zoned forest in 2019.**

Counties usually approve rural zone changes in order to allow land uses that otherwise would not permitted in an EFU or forest zone. Examples include clustered rural residential parcels, mineral and aggregate quarries, and institutional uses such as schools serving an urban population. **The majority of zone changes for both classes of resource lands have been to rural residential use accounting for more than half of the re-designations in both cases.**

A zone change typically includes an exception to Statewide Planning Goals 3 or 4 based on existing development, development patterns on surrounding lands, or other reasons unique to the properties involved. A goal exception is not required if it can be demonstrated that a parcel does not qualify as agricultural or forest land and is therefore 'nonresource' land. Appendix tables 11, 17 and 18 contain detailed information on zone changes involving resource lands from 1989-2019.

Nonresource Land Designations

In 2009, the Legislature adopted provisions that allow counties to designate land for nonresource use (see ORS 215.788 – 794). This process requires coordination with state agencies to ensure such lands are truly nonresource and that future development would not conflict with wildlife, water quality, or increase the costs of public facilities and services. Counties and landowners have not used this process but rather continue to designate rural resource lands on a case by case basis through comprehensive plan amendments. Ten counties have designated rural resource lands as shown in the table below. Several counties have recently expressed interest conducting countywide evaluations of land that could be rezoned for nonresource use.

Table 7, Acres of nonresource designations, by county

County	Acres Designated Prior to 2018	Acres designated in 2018-2019
Clatsop	2,351	
Crook	23,261	
Deschutes	452	
Douglas	3,341	
Jackson	545	
Josephine	15,573	
Klamath	34,797	80
Linn	122	109
Lane	559	54
Wasco	7,047	
Total	88,048	243

Rural resource lands (commonly referred to as nonresource lands) are rural lands that do not meet the state's definition of agricultural or forest lands. Rural resource lands are not subject to Statewide Planning Goals 3 and 4 and may be zoned by counties for other uses. These lands are commonly rezoned for rural residential development with minimum parcel sizes of 10 acres or less.

Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) Expansions

Table 8, Urban growth boundary expansions involving agricultural lands, statewide summary, 2018-2019

Year	Acres to be added to UGB	Acres Removed from UGB	Net Acres Added to UGB	EFU Acres Removed from County	EFU Added to County**	Net EFU Loss*	% of Land Added to UGB from EFU	Net EFU % of Net Land Added*
2018	415	208	99	194	0	194	47%	86%
2019	2,497	142	2,355	1,294	138	1,156	52%	49%
* "Zone swaps" include acreage added to EFU as well as acreage removed from EFU and added to an UGB. **Reflects only acreage designated EFU reviewed as part of a UGB expansion proposal.								

Table 9, Urban growth boundary expansions involving forest lands, statewide summary, 2018-2019

Year	Acres to be added to UGB	Acres Removed from UGB	Net Acres Added to UGB	Forest Acres Removed from County	Forest Added to County**	Net Forest Gain*	% of Land Added to UGB from Forest	Net Forest % of Net Land Added*
2018	415	208	99	44	108	64	11%	-15%
2019	2,497	142	2,355	0	0	0	0%	0%
* "Zone swaps" include acreage added to EFU as well as acreage removed from Forest and added to an UGB. **Reflects only acreage designated Forest reviewed as part of a UGB expansion proposal.								

Urban growth boundaries (UGBs) help prevent conversion of irreplaceable farm and forest lands, while limiting the cost of services associated with expansion of urban infrastructure into rural areas. Cities must have a 20 year supply of land within UGBs to meet their residential, commercial, and industrial needs. Periodically cities and counties must expand UGBs onto rural lands to meet those needs. Lands zoned EFU, forest, and mixed farm-forest are given lower priority for inclusion in UGBs than lands already zoned for rural development or nonresource lands.

DLCD tracks and reports on the amount of land zoned EFU that is added to UGBs. Performance on this measure has varied widely from year to year over the past decade, reaching a low of 8% converted resource lands in 2015 and reaching a high of 86% of converted resource lands in 2014. **In the past biennium, 1,487 acres of land previously zoned EFU and 44 acres of forest land were added to UGBs accounting for 53% of lands added.** Given the inter-annual variability in acreage added to UGBs, a longer look at trends in this area is merited. Between 1987 and 2019, local governments added just over 62,000 acres to UGBs statewide. Of this amount, 44 percent of land added was zoned EFU, forest or mixed farm-forest and 56 percent was in other rural zones. Appendix tables 11 and 16 contain additional information on UGB expansions involving resource lands for 2018-2019 and from 1989 to 2019.

A recent trend in UGB expansions has been 'zone swaps' where some amount of land meeting the definition of agricultural land is designated as EFU while some amount of land is moved into the urban growth boundary and re-designated for urban uses. These 'zone 'swaps' occurring with UGB amendments account for the majority of the acreage added to EFU zone in the past biennium. **In the past biennium, 1,285 net acres of EFU and forest land were lost to UGB expansions which accounts for 52% of net acres added to UGBs.**

Other Metrics for Evaluating Conversion

While the state's policy recognizes the significant role resource zoning plays in limiting alternative uses of farm and forest lands, many nonfarm and nonforest uses are allowed in statute and have the potential to contribute to de facto conversion of working lands even while the protective EFU and forest zoning remains in place. Zone changes may not capture actual conversion of agricultural and forest lands developed for permitted nonfarm or nonforest uses or pursuant to Measure 37 or Measure 49 orders (neither of which require actual rezoning of the land from EFU or forest to another zoning designation).

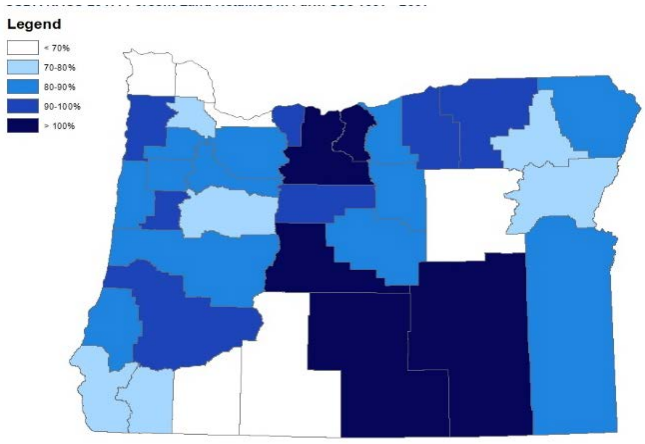
There are three additional data sources for considering farmland conversion in Oregon noted here: the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Census of Agriculture, the ODF "Forests, Farms and People" report, and the "Farms Under Threat: State of the States" report released in 2020 by the American Farmland Trust (AFT).

Resource Zoning: As highlighted above, 99.8 percent of land zoned EFU in 1987 was still zoned EFU in 2019. 2,512 acres of EFU land were rezoned in the 2018-2019 biennium. From a base of 16.1 million acres of EFU-zoned land in 1987, a total of 37,983 net acres have been rezoned from EFU to other urban and rural uses through 2019.

99.9 percent of land zoned forest in 1987 was still zoned forest in 2019. 475 acres of forest land were rezoned in the 2018-2019 biennium. From a base of 11,766,543 acres in 1987, a total of 10,813 net acres have been rezoned from Forest to other urban and rural uses through 2019.

USDA NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture: USDA reports the current amount of land in farm use in Oregon at 15.9 million acres which is only 90% of the 17.7 million acres reported in farm use in 1997. The results represent a more significant decline in acres reported in farm use when compared to a measurement of whether land is maintained in EFU zoning.

Fig. 15, Percent land retained in farm use, by county, 1997-2017 (USDA 2017)



The Census of Agriculture has been conducted on five-year intervals since 1982. The responsibility for the census was transferred from the Bureau of Census to USDA in 1997. Over the twenty-year period, increases in working farm acreage were reported in five counties: Deschutes, Lake, Sherman, Harney and Wasco, while losses exceeding 30% were reported in six counties: Columbia, Grant, Clatsop, Jackson, Klamath and Multnomah. Appendix table 19 contains additional information from the 2017 Census of Agriculture on farmland conversion in Oregon from 1997 to 2017.

Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) "Forest, Farms & People: Land Use Change on Non-Federal Land in Oregon 1974 – 2014"[6]: ODF performed land use cover review based on interpretation of aerial imagery for seven different years between 1974 and 2014. Based on that review, they categorized non-federal land into one of five resource land categories or into urban or low-density residential lands. ODF found that from a base of 15.4 million acres categorized as cropland, rangeland or mixed farm-rangeland land in 1984, 98.8% (15.4 million acres) was retained in 2014. However, the report also identifies less acreage in these land cover categories than is protected under resource zoning. As discussed above, Oregon's policies for agricultural lands and forest lands both acknowledge the need to preserve lands that are part of a cohesive working landscape in order to limit fragmentation and conflicting development, even when those lands may not be as productive as surrounding working lands. This may contribute to the difference in base acreage under resource zoning as tracked by DLCD and acreage in resource landscape cover as reported by ODF.

Table 10, Area of non-federal land in Oregon by land use class and year (ODF 2016)

	1984	1994	2000	2005	2009	2014	Land Retained
forest	10,570,000	10,512,000	10,497,000	10,468,000	10,455,000	10,446,000	98.83%
mixed farm forest	901,000	877,000	876,000	864,000	855,000	853,000	94.67%
SubTotal Forest/Mixed Forest	11,471,000	11,389,000	11,373,000	11,332,000	11,310,000	11,299,000	98.50%

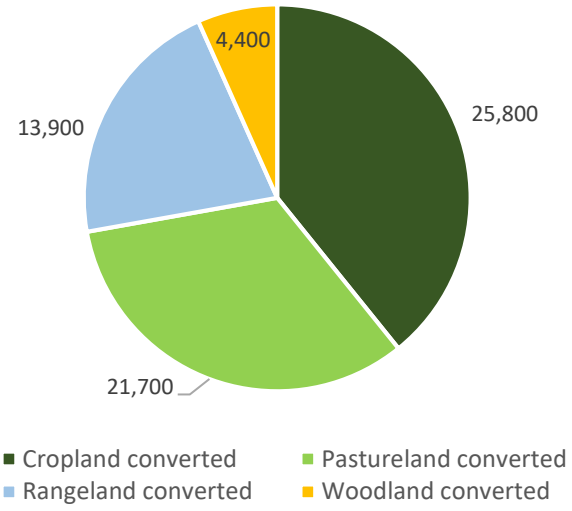
[6] ODF will be publishing data through 2018 shortly. This section of the report will be updated with most current numbers prior to submission to the legislature. Updates will include ~18,000 acres converted to residential use and a net loss of ~16,000 acres of resource land over the 2014-2018 period.

range	9,164,000	9,116,000	9,087,000	9,045,000	9,034,000	9,013,000	98.35%
mixed range forest	664,000	666,000	678,000	690,000	690,000	699,000	105.27%
cropland	5,806,000	5,786,000	5,757,000	5,747,000	5,733,000	5,740,000	98.86%
SubTotal Ag Land	15,634,000	15,568,000	15,522,000	15,482,000	15,457,000	15,452,000	98.84%

American Farmland Trust 'Farms Under Threat: State of the States ': The report documents a multi-year effort to document the extent of agricultural land in four categories across the continental U.S. and assess the conversion of those lands to urban and rural residential use in the period from 2001 and 2016. The American Farmland Trust (AFT) also assigned scores to each state based on a suite of policy and incentive tools related to farmland preservation. Oregon ranked ninth in the nation, primarily based on the strength of our land use planning and farm tax assessment programs.

AFT estimates 65,800 acres of agricultural lands were converted during the 2001-2016 period – which is more than double the amount of land re-zoned from EFU to other designations during the same period (24,256 acres). Of those 65,800 acres, the report identifies 32,800 acres as converted to urban and highly developed uses while 33,000 acres were converted to low-density residential uses.

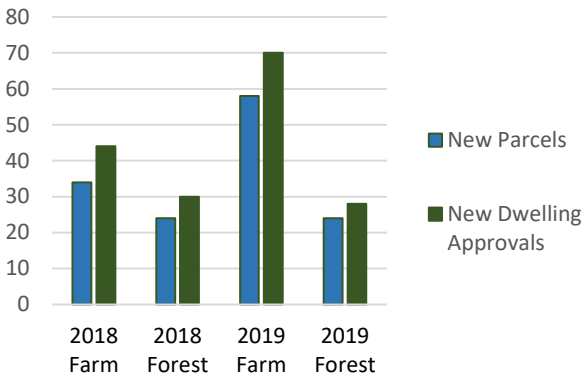
Fig. 16, Acres of farmland converted by use type, 2001-2016 (AFT 2020)



In the past, conversations around farmland preservation have focused on constraining urban sprawl. There is a growing concern within farmland preservation communities about recent trends in increasing low-density rural development. This happens even while land remains under exclusive farm use zoning. The report by AFT found that agricultural land in areas with patterns of scattered large-lot residential development were 95 times more likely to be converted to urban and high-density development over the five-year period than agricultural lands in large, cohesive blocks of working land. This is a concern to keep in mind as Oregon considers the number of nonfarm and non-forest land use approvals and development on working lands - historically and over the 2018-2019 biennium.

VI. Ballot Measures 37 and 49

Fig. 17, Approvals pursuant to M49, 2018-2019



If a state or local government enacts a land use regulation that restricts a residential use or a farm or forest practice, and thus has the potential to reduce the fair market value of a property, then the landowner may qualify for compensation under Ballot Measure 49. Oregon voters initially passed Ballot Measure 37 in 2004, which was later modified by the Oregon legislature and approved by the voters in 2007 as Ballot Measure 49. Enactment of Measure 49 retroactively voided some Measure 37 claims. Measure 49 relief for former Measure 37 claims ended in 2011. DLCD received 4,960 Measure 49 claims and authorized 3,542 claims for residential development. The difference between claims received and authorizations issued is partly due to multiple claims being filed for contiguous properties. Under Measure 49, contiguous properties were combined into single claims.

The vast majority of claims were resolved by granting reversionary development rights rather than providing compensation for lost property value. Due to the variability in receiving notice of Measure 49 development from counties, DLCD periodically estimates the total numbers of Measure 49 dwellings built and parcels created since 2009, when the first authorizations were issued. This is accomplished by analyzing county tax assessor's data for counties that share this data. DLCD estimated that by 2016, 12 percent of new dwellings and 28 percent of new parcels authorized by Measure 49 had been completed.

Appendix table 15 shows the number of new dwellings and new parcels authorized under Measure 49 for each county. A total of 6,417 new dwellings and 4,096 new parcels were authorized. Approximately 90 percent of Measure 49 approvals have been on land in farm and forest zones.

Measure 49 authorizations are tied to a specific property and may be conveyed to a new owner when the property is sold. Unless the new owner is a spouse or revocable trust, all authorized Measure 49 development must be completed within ten years of the property conveyance. DLCD anticipates that Measure 49 development will increase in the coming years as properties conveyed in 2009 and 2010 near the ten year deadline.

Many claimants who had completed development or who were vested in their Measure 37 projects on the date Measure 49 was enacted did not file a Measure 49 election. County approvals of Measure 37 developments are not included in this report. DLCD is working on tracking these developments and intends to provide that information in future reports.

VII. 2018 - 2019 Statutory and Rule Changes for Farm and Forest Lands Statutory amendments

Statutory Amendments, 2018-2019

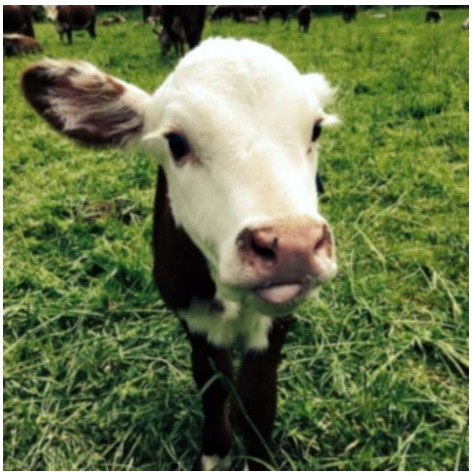
2018	SB 1533 A	Allows equine therapy (nonclinical) as a new use in exclusive farm use zones and mixed farm-forest zones.
2019	HB 2106	Allows dog training classes to be conducted in farm buildings existing on January 1, 2019 within counties that adopted marginal lands provisions. Allows counties to approve up to five additional one-year extensions of land use permits for residential development.
2019	HB 2222	Requires ODF to report annually on the development, implementation and administration of a Forestland-Urban Interface Protection Act.
2019	HB 2225	Clarifies the method used for determining "center of tract" when establishing a forest template dwelling. Prohibits the use of property line adjustments to qualify a parcel for a template dwelling. Prohibits the use of deed transfer to qualify parcels for template dwellings. Allows exceptions until November 1, 2023. Establishes effective dates by county.
2019	HB 2435	Repeals sunset on law allowing guest ranches to be established on lands zoned for exclusive farm use in eastern Oregon. Requires new guest ranches to report on operations to county.
2019	HB 2469	Allows a second dwelling on forestlands within the rural fire protection district near an existing dwelling for the owner or relative who supports the owner's forestry practices.
2019	HB 2573	Reduces the income test for adding a dwelling on a cranberry farm for three years provided the farm owner or operator agrees to a deed restriction preventing the use of the dwelling for rentals.
2019	HB 2844	Allows facilities for processing farm products under 2,500 sq. feet on lands zoned for exclusive farm use without regard to siting standards.
2019	HB 3024	Prohibits county from considering property tax classification of dwellings that were previously removed, destroyed, demolished or converted to nonresidential uses when reviewing application for replacement dwelling on lands zoned for exclusive farm use.
2019	HB 3384	Allows for expansion of non-conforming secondary schools if the school was established on or before January 1, 2009 and the additional property is contiguous and on the same tax lot on which the school was established.
2019	SB 287	Allow a farm brewery on lands zoned for exclusive farm use or mixed farm and forest use provided the brewery produces less than 150,000 barrels annually, less than 15,000 barrels on the farm brewery site and either owns an on-site hop farm of 15 acres or obtains hops from contiguous properties.
2019	SB 408	Allows a county to approve certain divisions of land zoned for exclusive farm use for the purpose of siting utility facilities.
2019	HB 2790	Allows counties to require mass outdoor gathering of more than 3,000 people, except for agri-tourism events, to obtain land use permit. Allows counties to charge larger fee for approval of larger mass outdoor gatherings.

2019	HB 2329	Revises the jurisdiction of the Energy Facility Siting Council for solar energy facilities and provides for county land use approval subject to certain conditions.

Rule amendments, 2018-2019

2019	Solar Rule Revisions	OAR 660-033-0130(38) was revised to modify requirements for siting solar power facilities on high-value farmland.

VIII. Conclusion



Oregon's farm and forest land protection program has provided a significant level of protection to the state's working landscapes over the last several decades. As shown in Figure 16, the total acres of farm and forest lands converted to low density residential and urban uses in Oregon has slowed considerably since the adoption of county comprehensive plans in 1984.

Over the years, the Legislature and LCDC have continued to refine the state's agricultural and forest land protections to accommodate changing needs and regional variation. As Oregon continues to change, it is important to remember the valuable role that agricultural and forest lands provide to the food and economic needs and health of all Oregonians. Agricultural and forest lands are also critical for the various industries that depend on Oregon produced farm and forest products and businesses that thrive on recreation and tourism opportunities. Maintaining the land base necessary to support agricultural and forestry operations is a critical component of a prosperous Oregon.

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APPENDIX

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Table 1, All Dwelling approvals on Farmland, type and county, 2018–2019

County	Primary Farm			Accessory Farm			Relative Help			NonFarm Dwelling			Lot of Record			Replacement			Health Hardship		
	2018	2019	Total	2018	2019	Total	2018	2019	Total	2018	2019	Total	2018	2019	Total	2018	2019	Total	2018	2019	Total
Baker			0		1	1		1	1			0		1	1	7	3	10	2		2
Benton		2	2			0			0			0			0	4		4	1	2	3
Clackamas	1	1	2			0	4	1	5		1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	6	9	15
Clatsop			0			0			0		1	1			0		1	1			0
Columbia		2	2	1	1	2			0			0			0	2		2			0
Coos			0			0	1	1	2			0			0	2	2	4			0
Crook	3	2	5	2	2	4	2		2	9	1	10	3	3	6	4		4		1	1
Curry			0			0			0			0			0			0			0
Deschutes		1	1	1		1	1		1	23	21	44	3	1	4	15	14	29	7	11	18
Douglas	3	3	6			0	6	8	14	9	5	14		1	1	14	20	34	4	1	5
Gilliam			0		1	1	1		1	1	1	2			0			0			0
Grant	3	1	4			0	1	1	2	1	4	5	3	1	4	5	4	9			0
Harney	1	1	2		1	1	2	1	3		4	4	1		1		3	3			0
Hood River	1		1	9	10	19			0	1		1	2	1	3	13	9	22	1	1	2
Jackson	1		1			0	1	2	3	5	6	11		1	1	1	2	3	3	3	6
Jefferson	1	2	3	1		1			0		2	2	1		1	5	4	9	1		1
Josephine			0	1		1			0	1	1	2			0		1	1			0
Klamath	1	1	2			0			0	1	1	2			0			0			0
Lake	6	2	8	3		3	1		1	24	15	39			0	6	6	12			0
Lane			0			0	1	2	3	1	4	5			0	7	13	20	2	3	5
Lincoln			0			0			0			0			0			0			0
Linn	2	1	3	2	3	5	1	2	3	5	3	8	1	1	2	30	25	55	9	8	17
Malheur			0		4	4			0	10	4	14			0	6	9	15	1	1	2
Marion	1	3	4	4	4	8			0	3	2	5	1	1	2	9	7	16	11	11	22
Morrow			0	1		1	1	1	2	4	5	9	1		1		2	2			0
Multnomah			0			0			0			0			0		2	2			0
Polk	1	1	2		3	3	1	3	4			0		1	1	18	15	33	4	5	9
Sherman		1	1			0			0	3	2	5			0	1	1	2			0
Tillamook	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4			0	8	2	10			0
Umatilla		1	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	4	1		1	21	15	36	1		1
Union	1	2	3		1	1	1		1	3	2	5	2	1	3	12	5	17		1	1
Wallowa	8		8			0	1		1		1	1	5	2	7	3	4	7			0
Wasco	3		3			0			0	4		4	1		1	6	4	10	1		1
Washington	3		3		1	1	1		1	2		2	3	6	9	9	10	19		1	1
Wheeler	2		2	1		1			0		1	1			0	2	1	3			0
Yamhill	4	6	10			0	2	3	5	1	1	2			0	1	2	3	11	6	17
Grand Total	47	35	82	30	34	64	31	28	59	115	92	207	29	22	51	213	189	402	65	64	129

Table 2, Primary farm dwelling approvals, option and county, 2018-2019

	Total			HV Income		Non-HV Income		Large Lot		HV Capability	
County	2018	2019	Grand Total	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Baker	0	0	0								
Benton	0	2	2		2						
Clackamas	1	1	2	1	1						
Clatsop	0	0	0								
Columbia	0	2	2		1		1				
Coos	0	0	0								
Crook	3	2	5			2		1	2		
Curry	0	0	0								
Deschutes	0	1	1				1				
Douglas	3	3	6				1	2	1	1	1
Gilliam	0	0	0								
Grant	3	1	4					3	1		
Harney	1	1	2					1	1		
Hood River	1	0	1	1							
Jackson	1	0	1							1	
Jefferson	1	2	3			1			2		
Josephine	0	0	0								
Klamath	1	1	2					1	1		
Lake	6	2	8	1			2	5			
Lane	0	0	0								
Lincoln	0	0	0								
Linn	2	1	3	2	1						
Malheur	0	0	0								
Marion	1	3	4	1	3						
Morrow	0	0	0								
Multnomah	0	0	0								
Polk	1	1	2		1	1					
Sherman	0	1	1						1		
Tillamook	1	2	3		1	1	1				
Umatilla	0	1	1						1		
Union	1	2	3		2			1			
Wallowa	8	0	8					8			
Wasco	3	0	3	1				2			
Washington	3	0	3	2		1					
Wheeler	2	0	2			1		1			
Yamhill	4	6	10	4	6						
Grand Total	**47**	**35**	**82**	**13**	**18**	**7**	**6**	**25**	**10**	**2**	**1**

Table 3, Primary farm dwelling approvals on Farmland, parcel size and county, 2018-2019

County	Total			0 to 10 Acres		11 to 20 Acres		21 to 40 Acres		41 to 79 Acres		80 to 160 Acres		> 160 Acres		Acreage Not Reported	
	2018	2019	Grand Total	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Baker	0	0	0														
Benton	0	2	2		1		1										
Clackamas	1	1	2				1			1							
Clatsop	0	0	0														
Columbia	0	2	2		1				1								
Coos	0	0	0														
Crook	3	2	5									1		1	2	1	
Curry	0	0	0														
Deschutes	0	1	1										1				
Douglas	3	3	6							1			2	2	1		
Gilliam	0	0	0														
Grant	3	1	4											3	1		
Harney	1	1	2											1	1		
Hood River	1	0	1	1													
Jackson	1	0	1					1									
Jefferson	1	2	3										1	1	1		
Josephine	0	0	0														
Klamath	1	1	2											1	1		
Lake	6	2	8	1										4	2	1	
Lane	0	0	0														
Lincoln	0	0	0														
Linn	2	1	3			1						1	1				
Malheur	0	0	0														
Marion	1	3	4		1				1	1					1		
Morrow	0	0	0														
Multnomah	0	0	0														
Polk	1	1	2							1	1						
Sherman	0	1	1												1		
Tillamook	1	2	3						1	1	1						
Umatilla	0	1	1												1		
Union	1	2	3											1	2		
Wallowa	8	0	8	3								2		2		1	
Wasco	3	0	3											3			
Washington	3	0	3	1		1						1					
Wheeler	2	0	2											2			
Yamhill	4	6	10	1	2				1		1	1		2	1		1
Grand Total	**47**	**35**	**82**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**6**	**5**	**23**	**15**	**3**	**1**

Table 4, Nonfarm dwelling approvals on Farmland, parcel size and county, 2018-2019

County	Total			0 to 5 Acres		6 to 10 Acres		11 to 20 Acres		21 to 40 Acres		41 to 80 Acres		> 80 Acres	
	2018	2019	Grand Total	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Baker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clackamas	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Clatsop	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crook	9	1	10	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	0
Curry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deschutes	23	21	44	6	9	3	1	8	7	5	0	1	1	0	3
Douglas	9	5	14	5	3	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gilliam	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Grant	1	4	5	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harney	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Hood River	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	5	6	11	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Jefferson	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Josephine	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klamath	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lake	24	15	39	10	6	3	2	7	5	3	2	0	0	1	0
Lane	1	4	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linn	5	3	8	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Malheur	10	4	14	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Marion	3	2	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Morrow	4	5	9	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Multnomah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherman	3	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	2	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Umatilla	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Union	3	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Wallowa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wasco	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wheeler	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yamhill	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	**115**	**92**	**207**	**40**	**30**	**24**	**14**	**22**	**22**	**14**	**14**	**9**	**6**	**6**	**6**

Table 5, Nonresidential use approvals on Farmland, 2018-2019

	TOTAL	Baker	Benton	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn	Malheur	Marion	Morrow	Multnomah	Polk	Sherman	Tillamook	Umatilla	Union	Wallowa	Wasco	Washington	Wheeler	Yamhill
Home occupation	**77**	1	2					1		2	2		1		13	12				1	1				13	1		4				5	4		1		13
Processing of farm crops/biofuel/poultry	**72**		3	15				2		6					1	14		3			10	1	3					4						1	1		8
Solar power generating facility	**59**	1		20				1		2						1			1	4				1	15	2		3						2		6
Commercial activities with farm use	**51**		2	2			2			1	3					4	1	1			3		8		14			2			2					6
Marijuana Production	**40**			4						15	1															4		1			1			1	6		7
Other	**39**				2			2		2	1				1	6									1	6					2	3	1	7	1		4
Utility facility	**36**	4		1				6		3	1		1	1		1	1							1		2	1	1			5			2		4	1
Winery	**31**		1												3	2									4								1	3		17
Accessory use	**20**						1	2		5					2											1							4	5			
Agricultural building	**19**						1									2																	5	3		8	
Agri-tourism & other commercial events	**13**			2						2							1								1												7
Farm stand	**8**		1	4											1													1									1
Landscape contracting business	**8**			1						1						1							1		4												
Aggregate processing into asphalt/cement	**7**																		1					3		1							1	1			
Processing Marijuana	**6**			1				1		2																										1	1
Utility facility service lines	**6**		1					1		1																1	1			1							
Mining/crushing of aggregate/other minerals	**5**																			1						3					1						
Outdoor mass gathering	**5**			1						3																							1				
transmission line	**5**							2												1						2											
Private park/campground	**4**				1															2											1						
Cider business	**3**																																1	1		1
destination resort	**3**									3																											
Fire service facility	**3**																								1			1			1						
Guest ranch	**3**									1																1					1						
Personal-use airport	**3**							1		1																										1	
Public/private school	**3**																											2		1							
Wetland creation/restoration	**3**															2																					1
Wind power generating facility, com.	**3**																									2								1			
Church/cemetery with church	**2**									1																	1										
Commercial dog boarding kennel	**2**									1																											1
Communication facilities	**2**																														1				1		
natural resources	**2**																	1							1												
Residential home	**2**												1								1																
Road improvements, conditional	**2**															1																					1
Road improvements, outright	**2**									1						1																					
Commercial power generating facility	**1**																												1								
Firearms training facility	**1**																			1																	
Irrigation reservoir/canals	**1**															1																					
Land application of reclaimed water	**1**																														1						
Living history museum	**1**															1																					
Model aircraft landing site	**1**			1																																	
Public park	**1**									1																											

Table 6, New parcel approvals on Farmland, parcel size and county, 2018-2019

County	Total		0 to 10 Acres		11 to 20 Acres		21 to 40 Acres		41 to 80 Acres		81 to 160 Acres		> 160 Acres		Division in conjunction with a Nonfarm Dwelling		Division in conjunction with a conditional use	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Baker	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1				3
Benton	0	0																
Clackamas	0	3		0		0		1		1		1		0				
Clatsop	0	6		6		0		0		0		0		0				
Columbia	0	0																
Coos	0	0																
Crook	4	5	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	1		
Curry	0	0																
Deschutes	2	7	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5		2
Douglas	9	10	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1	4	6	1		
Gilliam	4	0	1		0		0		0		0		3					
Grant	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1			
Harney	0	0																
Hood River	0	0																
Jackson	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2				
Jefferson	1	0	0		0		0		0		0		1					
Josephine	3	0	2		1		0		0		0		0					
Klamath	7	0	2		1		0		0		1		3					
Lake	16	5	4	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	6	1	3		1	
Lane	1	6	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		2		1
Lincoln	0	0																
Linn	3	5	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		1	1	3
Malheur	1	0	1		0		0		0		0		0		1			
Marion	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1	1
Morrow	11	5	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	4	2	1	
Multnomah	0	0																
Polk	0	2		1		0		0		0		1		0				1
Sherman	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1		
Tillamook	0	0																
Umatilla	12	9	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	7	0	2	3		
Union	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2			
Wallowa	0	0																
Wasco	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1		
Washington	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5		
Wheeler	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1		
Yamhill	5	4	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0				
Grand Total	94	87	41	41	11	4	3	6	4	3	9	16	26	17	30	23	4	11

Table 7, Dwelling approvals on Forestland by type and county, 2018–2019

County	Total			Health Hardship		Large Tract Dwelling		Lot of Record		Replacement dwelling		Template Test Dwelling	
	2018	2019	Grand Total	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Baker	1	1	2						1	1			
Benton	6	1	7	2		1				1		2	1
Clackamas	21	20	41	6	2		2	1			1	14	15
Columbia	10	6	16						2			10	4
Coos	22	15	37							8	6	14	9
Crook	1	1	2				1			1			
Curry	2	1	3									2	1
Deschutes	4	8	12			1	2	1	2		3	2	1
Douglas	10	7	17	1	1	2		1		3	5	3	1
Grant	2	5	7			1	1	1	1		3		
Hood River	3	4	7							3	1		3
Jackson	18	25	43	1	3		5	2		1	1	14	16
Josephine	1	4	5			1	2						2
Klamath	7	6	13			4			1			3	5
Lane	25	58	83		2	1				8	14	16	42
Lincoln	1	0	1									1	
Linn	10	12	22	1	2					4	3	5	7
Marion	3	6	9							2	1	1	5
Morrow	0	1	1										1
Multnomah	1	7	8							1	4		3
Polk	18	12	30	1	1		1		1	9	3	8	6
Tillamook	1	0	1							1			
Umatilla	3	3	6			3	2						1
Union	1	5	6			1	1				4		
Wallowa	2	4	6			1		1	1		1		2
Wasco	1	0	1							1			
Washington	22	13	35		1		1	3		6	6	13	5
Wheeler	0	1	1				1						
Yamhill	14	15	29	4	7		1	1				9	7
Grand Total	**210**	**241**	**451**	**16**	**19**	**16**	**20**	**11**	**9**	**50**	**56**	**117**	**137**

Table 8, Template dwelling approvals on Forestland, parcel size and county, 2018–2019

County	Total			Not Reported		VC Class 1		VC Class 2		VC Class 3		0 to 5 Acres		6 to 10 Acres		11 to 20 Acres		21 to 40 Acres		41 to 79 Acres		> 80 Acres	
	2018	2019	Grand Total	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Baker	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Benton	**2**	**1**	**3**							2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Clackamas	**14**	**15**	**29**						2	14	13	7	2	1	2	3	5	0	4	3	1	0	1
Clatsop	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Columbia	**10**	**4**	**14**							10	4	2	1	1	0	3	1	3	2	1	0	0	0
Coos	**14**	**9**	**23**	1						13	9	4	3	3	2	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
Crook	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Curry	**2**	**1**	**3**			1		1			1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Deschutes	**2**	**1**	**3**					2	1			0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	**3**	**1**	**4**							3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gilliam	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Grant	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Harney	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Hood River	**0**	**3**	**3**								3		2		0		1		0		0		0
Jackson	**14**	**16**	**30**			1	1	1	2	12	13	5	2	2	5	3	3	2	4	1	0	1	2
Jefferson	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Josephine	**0**	**2**	**2**								2		0		0		0		1		0		1
Klamath	**3**	**5**	**8**			1		2			5	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
Lake	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Lane	**16**	**42**	**58**			10	12			6	30	2	10	1	16	8	9	4	7	0	0	1	0
Lincoln	**1**	**0**	**1**							1		1		0		0		0		0		0	
Linn	**5**	**7**	**12**			1				4	7	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
Malheur	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Marion	**1**	**5**	**6**						3	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Morrow	**0**	**1**	**1**						1				1		0		0		0		0		0
Multnomah	**0**	**3**	**3**								3		2		0		1		0		0		0
Polk	**8**	**6**	**14**						4	8	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sherman	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Tillamook	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Umatilla	**0**	**1**	**1**				1						0		0		0		0		1		0
Union	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Wallowa	**0**	**2**	**2**				2						0		1		0		1		0		0
Wasco	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Washington	**13**	**5**	**18**				3			13	2	5	1	2	1	0	0	3	3	2	0	1	0
Wheeler	**0**	**0**	**0**																				
Yamhill	**9**	**7**	**16**			1	1		2	8	4	1	4	5	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	**117**	**137**	**254**	**1**	**0**	**15**	**20**	**6**	**15**	**95**	**102**	**32**	**35**	**20**	**32**	**31**	**29**	**19**	**25**	**10**	**7**	**5**	**9**

Table 9, Nonresidential use approvals on Forestland, 2018-2019

	TOTAL	Baker	Benton	Clackamas	Clatsop	Columbia	Coos	Crook	Curry	Deschutes	Douglas	Gilliam	Grant	Harney	Hood River	Jackson	Jefferson	Josephine	Klamath	Lake	Lane	Lincoln	Linn	Malheur	Marion	Morrow	Multnomah	Polk	Sherman	Tillamook	Umatilla	Union	Wallowa	Wasco	Washington	Wheeler	Yamhill
Accessory use	**43**						4			4			1			15					3						3						3			10		
Agricultural building	**26**						4									17																			5		
Home occupation	**20**								2						3	5		1			1							2				1	2		1		2
Other	**20**						3		2	1	2				1	5																1	1	1	1		2
Communication facilities	**14**						3									1		1			6						1			1			1				
Private park/campground	**5**	2		1	1																1																
Commercial power generating facility	**4**			2																								2									
Road improvements, conditional	**4**		1								1					1					1																
Mining/processing of aggregate	**3**				1						1																									1	
Winery	**3**																																				3
Public park	**2**																				1	1															
Reservoirs/water impoundment	**2**																											2									
Utility facility	**2**																														2						
Cemetery	**1**															1																					
Church/cemetery with church	**1**			1																																	
Cider business	**1**																											1									
Commercial activities with farm use	**1**																											1									
Commercial dog boarding kennel	**1**																																				1
Exploration for minerals/aggregate	**1**						1																														
Exploration/production of geothermal/gas/oil	**1**																				1																
Fire station	**1**																																			1	
Forest management research	**1**															1																					
Logging equipment repair/storage	**1**																						1														
Outdoor other gathering	**1**															1																					
Private hunting/fishing without lodging	**1**			1																																	
Processing	**1**							1																													
Road improvements, outright	**1**																											1									
Solar power generating facility	**1**			1																																	
Transmission lines with ROW of up to 100 feet	**1**																													1							
Uses to conserve soil/air/water quality	**1**																										1										
Water intake facilities/canals for irrigation	**1**																										1										
Youth Camp	**1**																															1					

Table 10, New parcel approvals on Forestland, parcel size and county, 2018-2019

County	Total New Parcels			0 to 10 Acres		11 to 20 Acres		21 to 40 Acres		41 to 79 Acres		80 to 160 Acres		> 160 Acres		Division associated with Dwelling		Division associated with Conditional Use	
	2018	2019	Grand Total	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Baker	0	0	**0**																
Benton	0	1	**1**		1		0		0		0		0		0				
Clackamas	4	3	**7**	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0				
Clatsop	3	0	**3**	0		1		0		0		2		0					
Columbia	0	2	**2**		0		0		1		0		1		0				
Coos	5	1	**6**	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Crook	0	3	**3**		2		0		0		1		0		0				
Curry	0	0	**0**																
Deschutes	2	0	**2**	0		0		0		0		0		2					
Douglas	0	6	**6**		4		0		0		0		0		2				
Gilliam	0	0	**0**																
Grant	0	1	**1**		0		0		0		0		0		1				
Harney	0	0	**0**																
Hood River	0	0	**0**																
Jackson	1	1	**2**	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Jefferson	0	0	**0**																
Josephine	0	0	**0**																
Klamath	8	0	**8**	2		0		0		2		0		4		8			
Lake	0	0	**0**																
Lane	1	4	**5**	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Lincoln	0	0	**0**																
Linn	0	2	**2**		1		0		1		0		0		0				1
Malheur	0	0	**0**																
Marion	0	0	**0**																
Morrow	0	0	**0**																
Multnomah	0	0	**0**																
Polk	0	1	**1**		1		0		0		0		0		0				
Sherman	0	0	**0**																
Tillamook	1	0	**1**	0		0		0		1		0		0					
Umatilla	0	0	**0**																
Union	0	0	**0**																
Wallowa	0	0	**0**																
Wasco	0	0	**0**																
Washington	2	1	**3**	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				1
Wheeler	0	0	**0**																
Yamhill	0	4	**4**		4		0		0		0		0		0				
Grand Total	**27**	**30**	**57**	**13**	**22**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Table 11, Dwelling approvals on Farmland, by county, 1994-2019

County	Total EFU Dwelling Approvals 1994-2019	% Approved by County	Primary Farm	Accessory Farm	Relative Farm	Non Farm	Lot Of Record	Temp Hardship	Replacement
Baker	**428**	**2.36%**	51	5	31	45	107	26	163
Benton	**188**	**1.04%**	14	3	22	15	21	49	64
Clackamas	**489**	**2.70%**	71	13	59	33	72	236	5
Clatsop	**75**	**0.41%**	4	0	5	22	7	2	35
Columbia	**52**	**0.29%**	12	4	0	7	9	6	14
Coos	**198**	**1.09%**	10	5	33	6	25	23	96
Crook	**924**	**5.10%**	138	17	14	475	50	29	201
Curry	**25**	**0.14%**	5	0	8	10	1	1	0
Deschutes	**1,293**	**7.13%**	47	7	21	865	75	111	167
Douglas	**2,260**	**12.47%**	126	2	224	492	134	151	1,131
Gilliam	**48**	**0.26%**	11	6	5	8	1	1	16
Grant	**301**	**1.66%**	30	7	20	65	43	2	134
Harney	**404**	**2.23%**	112	9	15	180	36	9	43
Hood River	**417**	**2.30%**	22	83	10	35	29	28	210
Jackson	**793**	**4.37%**	57	4	56	283	256	123	14
Jefferson	**324**	**1.79%**	71	8	10	29	30	32	144
Josephine	**98**	**0.54%**	7	6	5	63	9	6	2
Klamath	**577**	**3.18%**	102	3	38	227	25	13	169
Lake	**711**	**3.92%**	91	19	25	511	3	6	56
Lane	**674**	**3.72%**	47	2	80	60	6	112	367
Lincoln	**60**	**0.33%**	3	0	0	28	21	5	3
Linn	**696**	**3.84%**	36	9	42	68	57	296	188
Malheur	**839**	**4.63%**	89	9	26	203	36	38	438
Marion	**1,138**	**6.28%**	78	26	18	89	37	269	621
Morrow	**249**	**1.37%**	29	15	19	62	23	5	96
Multnomah	**72**	**0.40%**	6	1	11	6	4	3	41
Polk	**811**	**4.47%**	65	6	43	21	93	125	458
Sherman	**62**	**0.34%**	10	1	4	33	3	0	11
Tillamook	**215**	**1.19%**	8	7	17	29	1	12	141
Umatilla	**831**	**4.58%**	64	13	33	118	56	56	491
Union	**396**	**2.18%**	60	6	17	63	53	18	179
Wallowa	**232**	**1.28%**	44	2	12	34	61	3	76
Wasco	**462**	**2.55%**	68	205	15	81	15	16	62
Washington	**883**	**4.87%**	86	4	27	64	19	143	540
Wheeler	**126**	**0.70%**	17	6	2	67	6	1	27
Yamhill	**777**	**4.29%**	75	10	69	40	121	190	272
Grand Total	**18,128**		**1,766**	**523**	**1,036**	**4,437**	**1,545**	**2,146**	**6,675**

Table 12, Dwelling approvals on Farmland, by year, 1994-2019

Year	Total	Primary Farm	Accessory Farm	Relative Farm	Non Farm	Lot Of Record	Temp Hardship	Replacement
1994	**809**	77	0	48	226	105	127	226
1995	**899**	103	1	48	259	111	145	232
1996	**958**	75	0	56	264	132	116	315
1997	**1,028**	89	0	80	265	125	127	342
1998	**805**	69	0	60	183	103	102	288
1999	**751**	74	0	51	164	85	81	296
2000	**1,065**	96	0	59	279	106	146	379
2001	**825**	88	0	38	216	76	111	296
2002	**929**	76	0	48	283	87	102	333
2003	**835**	95	0	34	261	54	83	308
2004	**762**	87	0	53	193	64	71	294
2005	**715**	83	0	45	227	46	84	230
2006	**765**	102	0	33	239	54	82	255
2007	**789**	94	0	59	271	63	69	233
2008	**586**	67	4	37	123	53	52	250
2009	**521**	54	15	20	111	34	60	227
2010	**465**	34	26	25	84	20	58	218
2011	**393**	50	21	18	56	15	51	182
2012	**456**	38	57	22	71	21	59	188
2013	**459**	47	45	24	69	24	31	219
2014	**486**	45	31	36	70	28	54	222
2015	**530**	51	27	30	90	21	57	254
2016	**725**	41	189	23	117	39	64	252
2017	**578**	49	43	30	109	28	85	234
2018	**530**	47	30	31	115	29	65	213
2019	**464**	35	34	28	92	22	64	189
Grand Total	**18,128**	**1,766**	**523**	**1,036**	**4,437**	**1,545**	**2,146**	**6,675**
5-Year Average	**565**	45	65	28	105	28	67	228
10-Year Average	**509**	44	50	27	87	25	59	217
20-Year Average	**644**	64	26	35	154	44	72	249

Table 13, Dwellings approvals on Forestland, by county, 1994-2019

County	Total Forest Dwelling Approvals 1994-2019	% Approved by County	Template Test	Large Tract	Lot of Record	Replacement	Health Hardship
Baker	**46**	**0.49%**	2	8	18	18	0
Benton	**102**	**1.10%**	40	9	19	24	10
Clackamas	**983**	**10.56%**	670	20	131	1	161
Clatsop	**112**	**1.20%**	54	2	20	32	4
Columbia	**648**	**6.96%**	520	2	16	56	54
Coos	**581**	**6.24%**	370	9	22	167	13
Crook	**20**	**0.21%**	0	12	1	6	1
Curry	**191**	**2.05%**	121	45	17	7	1
Deschutes	**118**	**1.27%**	76	13	11	14	4
Douglas	**727**	**7.81%**	109	41	55	501	21
Gilliam	**0**	**0.00%**	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	**121**	**1.30%**	40	20	23	38	0
Harney	**6**	**0.06%**	0	0	5	1	0
Hood River	**88**	**0.95%**	45	9	13	21	0
Jackson	**923**	**9.92%**	544	103	175	30	71
Jefferson	**2**	**0.02%**	0	1	0	1	0
Josephine	**320**	**3.44%**	283	17	12	5	3
Klamath	**295**	**3.17%**	128	17	51	90	9
Lake	**2**	**0.02%**	1	0	0	1	0
Lane	**1,378**	**14.80%**	890	16	21	404	47
Lincoln	**234**	**2.51%**	177	7	34	11	5
Linn	**341**	**3.66%**	186	4	32	44	75
Malheur	**0**	**0.00%**	0	0	0	0	0
Marion	**161**	**1.73%**	96	0	12	46	7
Morrow	**53**	**0.57%**	33	6	2	12	0
Multnomah	**133**	**1.43%**	49	1	6	74	3
Polk	**522**	**5.61%**	254	21	27	179	41
Sherman	**0**	**0.00%**	0	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	**72**	**0.77%**	47	2	4	15	4
Umatilla	**36**	**0.39%**	3	13	6	13	1
Union	**144**	**1.55%**	19	26	38	56	5
Wallowa	**105**	**1.13%**	40	19	20	22	4
Wasco	**14**	**0.15%**	1	2	4	5	2
Washington	**457**	**4.91%**	202	5	43	189	18
Wheeler	**8**	**0.09%**	1	2	0	3	2
Yamhill	**365**	**3.92%**	252	16	26	42	29
Grand Total	**9,308**		**5,253**	**468**	**864**	**2,128**	**595**

Table 14, Dwellings approvals on Forestland, by year, 1994-2019

Year	Total	Large Tract	Replacement	Template Test	Lot of Record	Health Hardship
1994	**420**	11	93	281	35	0
1995	**563**	12	114	334	103	0
1996	**503**	31	104	304	61	3
1997	**475**	14	112	265	59	25
1998	**447**	13	114	231	61	28
1999	**400**	17	64	225	42	52
2000	**591**	25	101	371	55	39
2001	**438**	22	101	224	49	42
2002	**402**	15	92	221	33	41
2003	**430**	28	100	235	43	24
2004	**467**	30	96	271	52	18
2005	**434**	15	104	243	42	30
2006	**456**	15	130	257	34	20
2007	**427**	24	90	227	48	38
2008	**345**	16	87	194	27	21
2009	**271**	31	64	133	11	32
2010	**248**	20	58	141	16	13
2011	**216**	22	78	90	10	16
2012	**189**	18	48	95	6	22
2013	**203**	11	66	105	6	15
2014	**214**	10	59	126	10	9
2015	**233**	8	50	152	9	14
2016	**225**	9	47	128	22	19
2017	**260**	15	50	146	10	39
2018	**210**	16	50	117	11	16
2019	**241**	20	56	137	9	19
Grand Total	**9,308**	**468**	**2,128**	**5,253**	**864**	**595**
5-Year Avg	**234**	14	51	136	12	21
10-Year Avg	**224**	15	56	124	11	18
20-Year Avg	**325**	19	76	181	25	24

Table 15, Total approvals pursuant to M49, by county, 2010-2019

County	Claims	Claims Authorized	Authorized New Dwellings	Authorized New Parcels
Total	4,960	3,542	6,417	4,096
Baker	97	66	116	58
Benton	80	57	93	53
Clackamas	863	673	1,204	855
Clatsop	52	29	46	31
Columbia	79	50	92	64
Coos	135	96	182	104
Crook	33	21	44	27
Curry	75	48	102	50
Deschutes	116	83	133	97
Douglas	168	124	208	148
Gilliam	1	0	0	0
Grant	5	3	5	5
Harney	0	0	2	2
Hood River	160	117	180	121
Jackson	349	265	450	308
Jefferson	142	86	192	119
Josephine	124	82	142	106
Klamath	139	92	195	78
Lake	1	1	2	2
Lane	327	237	473	297
Lincoln	78	62	112	51
Linn	270	182	331	222
Malheur	19	11	33	21
Marion	322	211	361	223
Morrow	0	0	9	6
Multnomah	72	50	85	40
Polk	247	168	302	184
Sherman	0	0	0	0
Tillamook	67	40	78	46
Umatilla	34	25	72	45
Union	31	19	28	20
Wallowa	38	29	63	37
Wasco	31	26	45	21
Washington	485	360	607	390
Wheeler	2	0	29	15
Yamhill	318	229	401	250

Table 15a, Total Measure 49 authorizations, by county, 2018-2019

County	New Dwellings		New Parcels		Total New Dwelling Approvals	Total New Parcels
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
TOTAL	**74**	**98**	**58**	**82**	**179**	**143**
Baker	4		4		4	4
Benton		2		0	2	0
Clackamas	18	28	16	29	46	45
Clatsop	0	1	2	2	1	4
Columbia	2		2		2	2
Coos		3		2	3	2
Deschutes	2	1	2	2	3	4
Douglas	2		2		2	2
Hood River	1	11	1	7	12	8
Jackson	2	1	2	0	5	2
Jefferson	2	5	2	4	7	6
Josephine	1		1		1	1
Lane	2	5	1	4	7	5
Lincoln		2		2	2	2
Linn	10	5	6	4	17	11
Marion	6		4		9	6
Multnomah	1		1		1	1
Polk	4	13	4	11	17	15
Union	1		0		1	0
Washington	11	18	3	12	29	15
Yamhill	5	3	5	3	8	8

Table 16, Farm and Forest Land included in UGBs by Year, 1989 – 2019

Year	Number of UGB Expansion Approvals	Acres added to UGBs	Acres from EFU Zones	Acres from Forest Zones
1989	25	1,445	259	100
1990	9	2,737	1,734	17
1991	21	1,480	177	70
1992	15	970	297	120
1993	22	2,277	1,390	448
1994	20	1,747	201	20
1995	15	624	219	143
1996	19	3,816	2,466	16
1997	12	668	508	40
1998	21	2,726	493	2
1999	10	927	587	72
2000	8	624	0	0
2001	4	140	11	0
2002	55	17,962	3,281	1,659
2003	10	385	124	85
2004	7	3,391	2,090	176
2005	10	739	70	8
2006	15	3,231	670	27
2007	19	292	105	65
2008	6	972	949	0
2009	7	782	686	4
2010	5	58	37	2
2011	6	2,738	1,662	699
2012	6	4,941	757	1,272
2013	7	894	559	0
2014	8	4,188	3,262	350
2015	7	1,028	79	1
2016	5	2,605	225	0
2017	10	1,845	1,192	135
2018	4	415	194	44
2019	7	2,497	1,294	0
TOTAL	**395**	**69,144**	**25,578**	**5,575**

Table 17, Farmland zone changes not involving urban lands, 1989–2019

	To Commercial*	To Industrial **	To Residential	Subtotal	To Forest or Natural Resource	To EFU from Other Zone	Net Zone Change
1989-2000	614	1,370	5,986	**7,970**	2,410	944,670	**934,290**
2001	11	31	283	**325**	67	148	**-244**
2002	18	69	147	**234**	202	10	**-426**
2003	21	2	283	**306**	90	77	**-319**
2004	25	1,681	220	**1,925**	269	52	**-2,142**
2005	479	772	414	**1,665**	988	21	**-2,632**
2006	31	539	1,468	**2,038**	311	777	**-1,572**
2007	2	342	1,704	**2,048**	1,115	2,020	**-1,143**
2008	79	10	1,011	**1,100**	73	0	**-1,173**
2009	6	375	396	**777**	459	53	**-1,183**
2010	30	439	402	**871**	546	41	**-1,376**
2011	0	288	270	**558**	199	0	**-757**
2012	57	1,075	42	**1,174**	517	0	**-1,691**
2013	0	0	380	**380**	1,316	0	**-1,696**
2014	22	55	2,987	**3,064**	6	916	**-2,154**
2015	640	569	10	**1,219**	204	8	**-1,415**
2016	103	167	206	**476**	0	93	**-383**
2017	8	157	184	**349**	432	54	**-727**
2018	106	505	674	**1,285**	498	263	**-1,521**
2019	0	248	728	**976**	166	0	**-1,142**
TOTAL	**2,252**	**8,694**	**17,795**	**28,741**	**9,868**	**949,203**	**910,594**

*Public zones are counted as commercial; ** Mineral and aggregate zones are counted as industrial.

Table 18, Forest and mixed farm-forest zone changes not involving urban lands, 1989–2019

	To Commercial*	To Industrial **	To Residential	Subtotal	To EFU or Natural Resource	To Forest from Other Zone	Net Zone Change
1989-2000	16	275	3,692	**3,983**	8,517	36,854	**24,354**
2001	0	0	232	**232**	0	0	**-232**
2002	0	0	113	**113**	109	0	**-222**
2003	0	0	520	**520**	113	0	**-633**
2004	0	82	95	**177**	50	0	**-227**
2005	0	31	101	**132**	44	50	**-126**
2006	0	3	292	**295**	0	163	**-132**
2007	2	5	1,269	**1,276**	0	90	**-1,186**
2008	3	212	5	**220**	131	509	**158**
2009	0	56	2,451	**2,507**	0	27	**-2,480**
2010	215	185	489	**889**	10	378	**-521**
2011	2	0	53	**55**	162	0	**-217**
2012	0	5	74	**79**	0	80	**1**
2013	18	129	0	**147**	288	0	**-435**
2014	4	0	159	**163**	0	11	**-152**
2015	0	197	164	**361**	0	204	**-157**
2016	0	32	120	**152**	35	0	**-187**
2017	16	136	32	**184**	41	432	**207**
2018	0	151	107	**258**	263	120	**-401**
2019	0	165	0	**165**	0	83	**-82**
TOTAL	**276**	**1,664**	**9,968**	**11,908**	**9,763**	**39,001**	**17,330**

** Mineral and aggregate zones are counted as industrial.

Table 19, USDA NASS Acres in Farm Use by County 1997 – 2017

Table: USDA NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture: Oregon Land In Farms by County 1997-2017

County	2017	2012	2007	2002	1997	2017 to 2012	2017 to 1997	Acreage
COLUMBIA	43,379	56,668	57,758	62,398	72,700	77%	60%	-29,321
GRANT	628,895	656,410	761,541	892,400	1,041,463	96%	60%	-412,568
CLATSOP	15,070	16,382	21,198	22,234	24,341	92%	62%	-9,271
JACKSON	170,298	214,079	244,055	252,185	254,607	80%	67%	-84,309
KLAMATH	482,999	650,416	675,127	702,951	713,255	74%	68%	-230,256
MULTNOMAH	25,435	29,983	28,506	34,329	36,503	85%	70%	-11,068
UNION	385,152	411,671	487,584	478,411	544,720	94%	71%	-159,568
WASHINGTON	104,715	135,733	127,984	130,683	140,884	77%	74%	-36,169
JOSEPHINE	27,866	28,256	37,706	32,370	37,170	99%	75%	-9,304
LINN	314,947	331,316	376,483	385,589	416,737	95%	76%	-101,790
CURRY	70,338	63,342	74,336	70,459	90,090	111%	78%	-19,752
BAKER	754,585	710,789	711,809	869,523	953,771	106%	79%	-199,186
WHEELER	556,967	649,086	757,780	738,207	694,696	86%	80%	-137,729
CLACKAMAS	157,426	162,667	182,743	215,210	195,602	97%	80%	-38,176
POLK	148,905	144,748	166,663	168,881	184,323	103%	81%	-35,418
LINCOLN	29,017	30,225	31,179	32,791	35,780	96%	81%	-6,763
GILLIAM	611,920	723,405	733,387	642,996	752,067	85%	81%	-140,147
YAMHILL	169,357	177,365	180,846	196,298	204,739	95%	83%	-35,382
COOS	138,171	157,496	145,675	144,077	166,082	88%	83%	-27,911
LANE	203,148	219,625	245,531	234,807	238,014	92%	85%	-34,866
WALLOWA	520,213	452,559	527,957	518,110	606,259	115%	86%	-86,046
MALHEUR	1,093,362	1,076,768	1,170,664	1,175,280	1,252,746	102%	87%	-159,384
CROOK	799,845	822,676	761,548	937,628	904,794	97%	88%	-104,949
MARION	288,671	286,194	307,647	341,051	325,048	101%	89%	-36,377
TILLAMOOK	32,936	36,551	37,780	39,526	36,551	90%	90%	-3,615
HOOD RIVER	28,451	25,817	26,952	29,064	30,834	110%	92%	-2,383
BENTON	127,626	123,975	114,558	130,203	137,465	103%	93%	-9,839
DOUGLAS	400,179	382,386	396,984	390,140	422,605	105%	95%	-22,426
UMATILLA	1,352,241	1,308,312	1,447,321	1,330,932	1,403,598	103%	96%	-51,357
MORROW	1,126,101	1,165,126	1,104,250	1,124,593	1,165,678	97%	97%	-39,577
JEFFERSON	792,920	817,051	708,974	701,440	793,525	97%	100%	-605
DESCHUTES	134,600	131,036	129,369	138,226	131,734	103%	102%	2,866
LAKE	755,639	657,055	692,778	747,888	737,531	115%	102%	18,108
SHERMAN	524,857	513,649	514,004	507,705	451,769	102%	116%	73,088
HARNEY	1,557,103	1,505,437	1,461,508	1,575,020	1,319,828	103%	118%	237,275
WASCO	1,388,988	1,427,324	949,462	1,086,817	1,140,704	97%	122%	248,284
						Percent Change	Percent Change	Change
STATE LEVEL	**15,962,322**	**16,301,578**	**16,399,647**	**17,080,422**	**17,658,213**	**98%**	**90%**	**-1,695,891**

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

Biennial Report 2019-2021



DLCD

Planning for thriving communities and protecting our natural resources legacy.

*This document is currently a **draft**. Information contained herein is subect to future revision.*

About this report



With all the challenges of the 2020 calendar year, this 2019-21 Biennial Report shares the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) accomplishments, themes in our work, and our response to direction from the legislature, the Governor, and the Land Conservation and Development Commission. It also features work inspired by the ideas and contributions of our staff and regional representatives, many of whom are experts in their field. Agency initiatives come from listening to the needs of Oregon communities, partner state agencies, and cities and counties.

With COVID-19, this biennium included a major shift to telework, then reduced services to support the state budget rebalancing needs. In September, many staff turned their focus to wildfire response as DLCD leads the state's Community Resilience and Capacity Building efforts.

This report illustrates the ways our department continues to evolve to meet the changing conditions in our state, our environment, economic development opportunities, and the political will of the State. Our 2014-22 Strategic Plan creates the roadmap that guides our actions and also creates the framework for the content and flow of this report. In the pages that follow, you will find numerous examples of the ways the department has responded to the legislature and communities throughout Oregon.

We are proud to support Governor Brown's focus on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion. While we are making progress on these fronts in our rulemaking initiatives, there is more to be done. We are committed every day to making Oregon the best place it can be.

We welcome your review and feedback on this material. We hope that it reflects the dynamic relationship the department has with Oregon's communities and our partners.

Thank you,

Director Jim Rue



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Agency Mission

Mission Statement

To help communities and citizens plan for, protect and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high quality of life. In partnership with citizens and local governments, we foster sustainable and vibrant communities and protect our natural resources legacy.

Guiding Principles

- Provide a healthy environment;
- Sustain a prosperous economy;
- Ensure a desirable quality of life; and
- Provide fairness and equity to all Oregonians

Strategic Goals

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources

- Conserve productive farm and forest lands.
- Protect and conserve coastal and marine resources.
- Protect and conserve wildlife habitat, wetlands and riparian areas for their ecosystem values.
- Protect scenic, historic, cultural, and recreational values on rural lands.

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

- Support local governments to have complete and current comprehensive plans with sufficient development capacity (land supply and infrastructure) to accommodate expected growth and economic development.
- Support community efforts to expand transportation choices for well-functioning, well-designed, and healthy communities.
- Enhance local efforts to revitalize communities, seek public infrastructure solutions, and build community participation.
- Support local planning efforts to develop resilience to natural hazards, including those exacerbated by climate change.

Goal 3: Engage the Public and Stakeholders in Oregon's Land Use Planning Program

- Improve communication with and education of citizens and stakeholders.
- Develop strong, collaborative partnerships with people and communities through citizen involvement, outreach, and collaboration.

Goal 4: Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership to Support Local and Regional Problem Solving

- Ensure short- and long-range policy development for the commission and department are delivered.
- Improve capacity of local governments to carry out their land use responsibilities.
- Develop and coordinate strategic initiatives with other state agencies, tribal and local governments.
- Seek solutions that address immediate and long-range challenges, in collaboration with key stakeholders and others.
- Manage and improve information services within the department and for use by a wide array of stakeholders.

Goal 5: Deliver Services that are Efficient, Outcome-Based and Professional

- Operate a professional organization that is efficient, operates according to best practices, and seeks to continually improve operations.
- Manage and provide services to local governments to support department and local objectives.

Agency Service Priorities

The Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) works in partnership with local governments, and state and federal agencies, to address the land use needs of the public, communities, regions, and the state. The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) provides policy direction for the land use planning program and oversees DLCD operations. We provide government to government collaboration and consultation with Oregon's nine federally recognized Tribes on issues of interest.

The department is organized into interrelated divisions, all of which work collaboratively to accomplish the work of the agency.

Ocean and Coastal Services: Oversees Oregon's federally approved coastal management program, provides planning grants, delivers data and technical assistance to coastal communities relating to: coastal hazards and resilience, climate change adaptation, estuary program updates, public access, and territorial sea plan implementation.

Planning Services: Provides technical expertise and services relating to transportation and growth management, natural hazards, climate change mitigation and property rights.

Community Services: Delivers broad technical assistance to local governments and state agencies regarding urban issues including but not limited to housing and economic development, reviews local plan amendments for consistency with the statewide planning goals, provides planning grants and represents DLCD on Regional Solutions Teams.

Administrative Services: Manages the executive functions of the agency through the Director's Office, provides external communications, maintains the department's computer infrastructure, administers human resource functions, manages the agency's budget, oversees facilities and maintenance, manages policy direction and Tribal liaison responsibilities, and provides business-related support to agency programs and customers.

DLCD's Approach to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

As a state agency, DLCD takes inspiration from Governor Brown's June, 2020 State of Oregon Equity Framework in COVID 19 Response and Recovery wherein she writes "...our state is at a juncture that demands our state government take proactive and anti-racist measures to build a more equitable Oregon while reflecting the state's values of accountability, equity, excellence, and integrity." DLCD responds with enthusiasm to this call. For too long has the very foundation of land use planning in Oregon been rooted in dislocation and disparity.

DLCD staff honor our Government to Government relation status and obligations with members of Oregon Tribal Nations. A staff-led Diversity, Equity and Inclusion committee has developed a draft agency work plan to guide our work over the next year. Our outreach and policy strategies center historically marginalized community members by ensuring the lived experience of being a Black, Indigenous or Person of Color, having Limited English Proficiency, living with disabilities, being extremely low income and / or homeless are represented in policy-making discussions. Agency staff are incorporating an equity lens in the work we do every day including but not limited to the Climate Change Adaptation Framework and its associated Equity Blueprint, the Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities rulemaking initiative and the recently completed rules for Housing Choice and Supply in accordance with the Oregon Legislature's 2019 House Bill 2001 and 2003.

What We Do

We help carry out the vision and legacy of Senate Bill 100, which for 40 years has contributed to the quality and character of the natural and built environment of the state. The program has been charged by the Legislature with managing urban growth; protecting farm and forest lands, coastal areas, and natural resource lands; and providing for safe, livable communities in concert with the vision of the local communities.

Under the statewide land use planning program, each city and county is called upon to adopt and maintain a comprehensive plan and an implementing zoning code consistent with 19 statewide planning goals. Recognizing that each city and county has unique values and aspirations, our job is to provide planning guidance and technical assistance to help communities plan for their future while considering the needs of the region and the state.

Helping cities and counties address these functions in the context of a wide range of state and local interests requires that we be problem solvers. The department's mission reflects this active role.



Newport, Oregon. Photo credit: Ken Gagne



Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC)

Oregon's Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), assisted by the department, 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 seven 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, requires the members be representative of certain regions of the state. At least one member must be or have been an elected city official in Oregon and at least one member must be an elected county official at the time of appointment.

Current commission members:

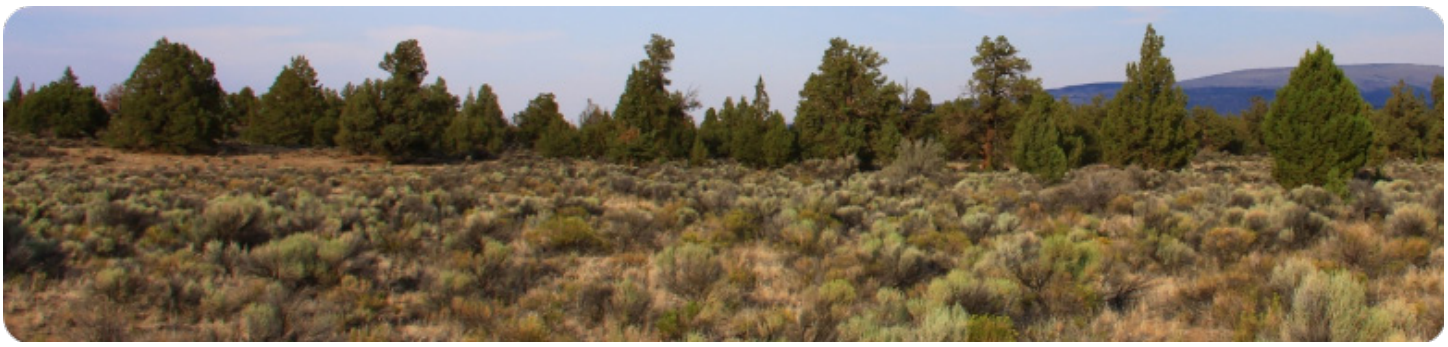
Robin McArthur – Commission Chair
Katie Pearmine – Vice-Chair
Anyeley Hallová
Gerardo Sandoval
Stuart Warren
Nick Lelack
Kaety Jacobson











Badlands Landscape, Oregon

The commission meets approximately every two months to conduct its business and direct the work of the department. Before COVID-related travel restrictions, LCDC held meetings in Condon, Tigard, and Reedsport. When the commission has a traveling meeting, it usually tours the local area, hosts a roundtable meeting for local, state, and tribal officials, and has an opportunity to hear from the Regional Solutions Team for that area.

The commission approves the department's biennial Policy Agenda, which together with the department's Strategic Plan, guides the policy creation and much of the programmatic agenda for the agency.

Government-to Government Relations

The department's working relationship with Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes is guided by statute and executive orders. The department has an active relationship with the Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS) that includes serving on several regularly scheduled cluster and working groups comprised of state agency staff and tribal representatives. A report to the LCIS documenting the department's Government-to-Government activity is issued annually and can be accessed through the department's web page. A brief summary of those activities follow.

At the guidance of the then Legislative Commission on Indian Services Executive Director Mitch Sparks, agency staff invited consultation on the following rulemaking and major policy initiatives:

- Housing HB 2001 (Housing Choice) and HB 2003 (Housing Supply)
- Regional Housing Needs Analysis (HB 2003)
- Climate Change Adaptation Framework
- Climate Change Mitigation – Reducing Greenhouse Gas Pollution
- State Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan Update
- Coos County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan development
- Umatilla County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan development

Ocean Coastal Management

In the 2019-21 biennium, the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) has also been working closely with the tribes through the West Coast Regional Planning Body and now the West Coast Ocean Alliance. The Oregon coastal tribes have been participating in these processes and the Ocean Data Portal. The department was pleased to have a fully participating tribal representative on the Ocean Policy Advisory Council.

In other coastal work, the Rocky Shores Management Strategy (TSP Part 3) update process has welcomed the guidance and participation of Tribal Nations. OCMP staff held tribal work sessions with members of the five coastal nations in advance of the formal designation process.



Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indian Chair and Vice-Chair meet with Land Conservation and Development Commission in Reedsport, Oregon, November, 2019

Government-to Government Relations



"Umatilla National Forest, Umatilla Breaks.jpg" by Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region is licensed under CC PDM 1.0.

Natural Hazards

DLCD Natural Hazards Team planners are working to engage Tribal Nations in Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan projects including those for the Burns Paiute Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians, the Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe of Indians. Staff also invited consultation on development of the update of the State's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

DLCD's Floodplain Manager has been supporting local communities that are processing floodplain development permits where members or representatives of Tribal Nations are the applicants. These are primarily for stream restoration projects and associated technical questions regarding the requirements. Nations include the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon and the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians.

Other Initiatives

Tribal Cultural Items. In November 2018 the Cultural Resources Task Force recommended, "agencies perform an initial survey of tribal cultural items within six months of orientation training of agency liaisons." DLCD submitted this report to the Governor's office, LCIS and the nine federally recognized Tribes on Wednesday, November 13, 2019. Agency staff provided a follow-up response regarding Goal 5 inventories on November 29, 2020.

Land Acknowledgement, Government to Government Relations. LCDC welcomes tribal participation at their meetings and makes an effort to coordinate with potentially interested Tribes well in advance. Developed with LCIS guidance, commissioners read a land acknowledgement statement at the beginning of commission meetings. Additionally, staff have developed a draft Land Acknowledgement Guidance document of which staff will request LCIS review in early 2021.

Regional Housing Needs Analysis. To implement House Bill 2003 on Housing supply and a Regional Housing Needs Analysis study required by the Oregon Legislature, Housing Policy Analyst Sean Edging has been reaching out to housing staff for each Tribal Nation.

Support for Local Governments

Oregon's land use program serves all Oregonians through the work of 242 cities, 36 counties and one metropolitan service district, each of which is responsible for carrying out land use planning. It does this by ensuring that each local government engages its residents in planning for their future, and addresses issues that matter to the economic and environmental sustainability, resiliency, and vibrancy of the community. The department's regional representatives and program specialists provide technical and financial assistance to support local planning efforts.

Grants for Local Governments

DLCD offers grants to empower local and tribal governments to improve planning. The grants can be used to update comprehensive plans, modernize land use ordinances, or augment other planning activities. The department has a variety of grant options for communities to consider. However, these grant programs are often tied to state (general fund) or federal budget allocations and may be periodically unavailable.

General Fund Grant Program

Managed by the Community Services Division, DLCD's General Fund grants are used primarily for Oregon communities' comprehensive planning and plan updates. The fund is divided into functional categories and made available for specific types of projects. The Grants Allocation Plan provides guidance on the grant application categories and the available funds for each category. The plan is developed by the Grants Advisory Committee with assistance from DLCD staff. The Land Conservation and Development Commission then approves the plan at the beginning of each biennium. The general fund grants must be awarded and spent within the biennium the plan is approved.

In 2020, with reduced state revenues due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the department was required to reduce technical assistance grant funding for the 2019-2021 biennium by $289,000, an 18 percent reduction. As a result, the department reduced the Population Forecasting grant from $505,000 to $430,000, the Columbia Gorge grants from $240,000 to $206,000, and the Technical Assistance Grants from $736,850 to $571,814.The remaining monies were taken from reserve funds.

General Fund Grants	Allotted Money
Population Forecasting – Portland State University Population Research Center	$505,000
Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area Counties	$240,000
Grant Young Memorial Planning Assistance Grants	$123,000
Dispute Resolution Grants	$20,000
Technical Assistance Grants	$736,850
Total	$1,624,850

Technical Assistance Grants

On a biannual basis, the Oregon Legislature appropriates funds to assist cities with needed updates to various provisions of their comprehensive plans that they might not otherwise be able to afford. DLCD consistently receives three times the requests for funding as resources area available. Grant priorities are determined by members of the Land Conservation and Development Commission Grants Advisory Committee.

Example of Maupin, Oregon

Among the recommendations in the 2019 Economic Opportunities Analysis (EOA) was the rezoning of certain employment lands for residential uses as well as identifying potential residential lands that would more appropriately be used for commercial and industrial purposes. This, along with the realized and anticipated residential needs, made it important to follow up with a Housing Needs Analysis (HNA) in order to address the full picture of growth being experienced by Maupin. This project is currently underway with a great deal of public interest and a target completion date of May 30, 2021.



Small Group Discussion at a Community Economic Opportunities Analysis Advisory Committee Meeting, Maupin, Oregon. 2019.

Grants for Local Governments



Hood River Valley, Oregon.

2019 Awards

- **Baker City,** housing needs analysis
- **Canby,** economic opportunities analysis
- **Coos Bay,** buildable lands inventory and housing needs analysis
- **Coquille Indian Tribe,** Coquille Wharf master plan
- **Cornelius,** housing needs analysis
- **Deschutes County,** comprehensive plan update with focus on wildlife habitat and wildfire issues
- **Elkton,** land development and division ordinance audit and update
- **Gladstone,** housing needs analysis and development code amendments
- **Harney County,** an employment lands inventory and evaluation, and an economic visioning/opportunities analysis report - implementation of SB 2 (2019)
- **Maupin,** housing needs analysis
- **McMinnville,** urban growth boundary

'In spite of the pandemic, with a DLCD Technical Assistance Grant, Oregon City was able to form a broad and diverse 35-member Project Advisory Team to guide and assist with updating their Comprehensive Plan. The Project Advisory Team meets virtually."

Pete Walter, AICP, Senior Planner

"This [continued grant] funding is crucial for Hood River County to continue its role in protecting the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area within its boundaries."

Eric Walker, Hood River County Community Development Director

analysis

- **Newberg,** economic opportunities analysis
- **Oregon City,** comprehensive plan update
- **Pendleton,** local wetland inventory
- **Philomath,** buildable lands inventory, economic opportunities analysis, housing needs analysis, and downtown main street plan
- **Portland,** marine industrial lands analysis
- **St. Helens,** an industrial lands study
- **Shady Cove,** a buildable lands inventory and housing needs analysis;
- **Sisters,** comprehensive plan updates to Goal 9 - Economic Development, Goal 10 - Housing and Goal 14 - Urbanization
- **Springfield,** local wetland and riparian inventories & assessments for urban growth boundary (UGB) expansion areas
- **St. Helens,** industrial business park master plan
- **Wallowa County,** employment lands inventory and evaluation - implementation of SB 2 (2019)
- **Warrenton,** economic opportunities analysis
- **Woodburn,** development planning project for the city's Southwest Industrial Reserve

"Having access to a Technical Assistance Grant was very important for a City the size of Sisters. Our community has experienced a high rate of growth lately and our Comprehensive Plan hasn't been updated since 2005. The TA grant allowed us to do a full update."

Scott Woodford, Community Development Director

Grants for Local Governments

Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) - Coastal Grants

The OCMP typically assists coastal governments in their land use activities by providing federal money for comprehensive plan maintenance, plan amendments, and other land use activities. All coastal jurisdictions that have acknowledged comprehensive plans, that are also approved by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), are eligible for a coastal planning assistance grant. However, these grants are only available if funds are provided by the federal government (NOAA).

At this time, any anticipated awards of new coastal planning assistance grants are suspended indefinitely. This is due to a funding penalty imposed by the January 30, 2015 EPA and NOAA disapproval of the State of Oregon's coastal nonpoint pollution control program. During the 19-21 biennium, the OCMP was able to award $48,000 in technical assistance grant awards to seven local governments from federal funds. Cities and one county were awarded these funds to conduct special projects related to tsunami resilience land use planning and tsunami risk reduction as well as other hazard reduction.

Coastal Grant Awards	Amount
City of North Bend	$5,000
City of Waldport	$5,000
Tillamook County	$7,000
City of Bandon	$6,000
City of Yachats	$8,000
City of Astoria	$10,000
Tillamook County	$7,000

Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) Planning Grants

Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) is a joint program between DLCD and the Oregon Department of Transportation. TGM Planning Grants help local communities plan for transportation and land use needs that will increase transportation choices.

TGM awards grants on an annual basis. In the 2019-2021 biennium, the following grants were awarded:

TGM Grant Awards	Amount
2019 Grant Awards	
City of Albany	*
City of Cannon Beach	*
Clatsop County	$118,300
Oregon's coastline is managed through a networked partnerships of state and federal agencies	
City of Jefferson	*
City of Oregon City	*
City of Portland (Lower Southeast)	*
City of Portland (Parkrose)	$140,000
TriMet	*
Umpqua Public Transportation District	*
Wasco County	*

Grants for Local Governments

TGM Grant Awards	Amount

* Award negotiations in process

2020 Grant Awards

Bend MPO	*
Clackamas County	*
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	*
City of Cottage Grove	*
Curry County Deschutes County	*
City of Estacada	*
City of Fairview	*
City of Florence	*
Lane Council of Governments	*
City of North Plains	*
City of Roseburg	*
City of Sweet Home	*
City of Tigard	*

* Award negotiations in process

Code Assistance Projects

City of Banks	$59,660
City of Bay City	$32,010
City of Lowell	$57,460
City of Monmouth	$33,700
City of Madras	$142,800

Education and Outreach Projects

City of the Dalles	$25,900

Quick Response Projects

Clackamas County	$68,350
City of Fairview	*
City of Milwaukie	$63,650
City of North Plains	*

* Award negotiations in process



Economically vibrant downtowns – such as Oregon City's, pictured – are a key part of TGM work. TGM sponsors the Oregon Main Street Conference, helping cities learn from each other. TGM has also provided grants for downtown visioning, streetscape, housing, and economic development plans.

Photo: Oregon City Main Street

Major Policy Initiatives 2019-2021

While the 2019-2021 biennium was full of challenges, including a worldwide pandemic and devastating wildfires in the summer of 2020, DLCD also focused on two long-term challenges to our state — housing shortages and climate change. The department's major policy initiatives are in addition to our core work and were centered on addressing these complex issues.

On the issue of housing, DLCD primarily focused on the implementation of HBs 2001 and 2003 (2019), LCDC adopted four new sets of implementing rules in the fall of 2020. To accomplish these rule-writing processes, staff worked with a charge from LCDC and a diverse group of advisors to address housing choice and supply, equity, housing production and regional housing needs.

On the issue of climate change, DLCD undertook to implement Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04, reducing greenhouse gas pollution from the land use and transportation sectors and to continue on-going work to update the 2010 Climate Change Adaptation Framework. Substantial progress was made on each of these issues but particularly on housing with the adoption of the first-in-the nation statewide rules on middle housing.

Housing Choice and Supply for Oregonians - House Bills 2001 and 2003

In 2019, the Oregon Legislature passed, and Governor Brown signed into law, House Bill 2001 (HB 2001) and House Bill 2003 (HB 2003). These bills address housing choice and supply issues facing the state and its population.

HB 2001 aims to create more housing choices. The requires middle housing to be allowed in all areas zoned for single-family residential development for cities with population above 10,000 and, within the Portland Metro Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), all cities with population greater than 1,000 and urbanized portions of counties. Non-Metro cities ("medium cities") between 10,000 and 25,000 population must allow a duplex on all lots or parcels where single-family detached residences are currently allowed by city zoning. Cities greater than 25,000 population and the affected Portland Metro Area jurisdictions ("large cities") must, in addition to the duplex requirement noted above, allow triplexes, quadplexes, townhomes, and cottage clusters in areas zoned for single-family residential development. Medium cities must allow duplexes by June 30, 2021. Large Cities must allow all middle housing types by June 30, 2022.

The bill has several other provisions that advance or are peripherally related to these basic requirements including directing the department to establish a process through which a city may request a deadline extension to enact middle housing provisions in areas with a significant infrastructure deficiency.

HB 2003 aims to increase housing supply. This bill has three key components, and several other provisions that are peripherally related to or refine these components. First, the bill directs Oregon Housing Community Services (OHCS) to develop a methodology and conduct a regional housing needs analysis (RHNA) for different regions of the state. DLCD is called to evaluate and report to the Oregon Legislature on the results, with an assessment of how to implement this new methodology if continued by the Legislature in its 2021 legislative session. Legislature (see discussion under Agenda Item #8). Second, the bill requires a city with a population of 10,000 or greater to update its housing needs analysis (HNA) once every eight years for cities outside of the Portland Metropolitan Area or once every six years for cities inside the Portland Metropolitan Area. Third, the bill requires these same cities to approve housing productions strategies (HPS) after completion of the housing needs analysis, proposing and implementing measures to ensure that needed and affordable housing gets built in the city.

In September 2019, department staff initiated a joint HB 2001/HB 2003 rulemaking process. With commission guidance, staff convened a



Commission Liaisons Former Chair Jerry Lidz and Commissioner Anyeley Hallova opened the first Rules Advisory Committee meeting in October, 2019

rulemaking advisory committee (RAC) and a series of technical advisory committees (TACs) to assist in the development of rules in three key ways, 1) develop middle housing model codes and compliance requirements for medium and large cities; 2) create the process and criteria to be used for consideration of infrastructure-based time extension requests (IBTERs); and 3) formulate the review process, criteria, and required elements of Housing Production Strategies (HPSs). The advisory committees consist of a wide variety of housing, planning, and advocacy stakeholders and are co-chaired by two LCDC liaisons – Commissioner Anyeley Hallova and former Chair Jerry Lidz. The RAC and TACs met a total of 40 times between September 2019 and November 2020 to discuss, review, and refine the rules.

To inform the rule and committee guidance, staff conducted extensive community outreach via webinars and in-person meetings throughout various locations in Oregon. This outreach effort included a series of six community conversations on housing held in McMinnville, Medford, Beaverton, Milwaukie, Hermiston, and Redmond. Department staff also sought guidance from communities representing those

"They have worked hard to develop a set of rules that are solution-oriented, not a set of compromises."

Jerry Lidz, Former LCDC Chair

that have been historically impacted by housing policies or not able to or asked to participate in a major rulemaking process. These outreach efforts included focus groups with community organizations across the state, ensuring and supporting space for community members on the advisory committee roster. The department staff allocated funds for several groups to participate in focus groups or rulemaking advisory committee meetings. These organizations included the:

- Native American Youth and Family Center (NAYA)
- Portland African American Leadership Forum (PAALF)/ Imagine Black
- Community Alliance of Tenants (CAT)
- Lane Independent Living Alliance (LILA)
- Portland State Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative (HRAC)

Department staff also established a separate email address – housing.dlcd@state.or.us – to collect written comments. At each meeting, the

rulemaking advisory committee and technical advisory committee considered comments the department received through this email address.

Oregon Administrative Rules implementing HB 2001 were adopted by LCDC in the second half of 2020 – Medium Cities Middle Housing Rules were adopted on July 23, 2020. Rules establishing the IBTER process were adopted at a special LCDC meeting on August 6, 2020. Large Cities Middle Housing Rules were adopted at a special LCDC meeting on December 9, 2020.

Oregon Administrative Rules implementing HB 2003 for Housing Production Strategies were adopted by LCDC on November 12, 2020.

Regional Housing Needs Analysis

HB 2003 directed Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) to develop a methodology to estimate the number of households in each region and housing need for each income level now and over the next 20 years. The RHNA methodology allocates those housing units from the regional level to the city level. The result is an estimate of the number of homes needed by household income level for each of Oregon's 241 cities. The bill also directed OHCS to conduct a pilot RHNA project to calculate housing needs on a regional level. OHCS developed a methodology to conduct a RHNA for all regions in the State of Oregon adapted from the existing RHNA model utilized in the State of California. DLCD staff have been working in conjunction with OHCS to complete this effort mostly in a technical support capacity.

The bill also directs DLCD to develop a report to the Legislature that provides an assessment of the RHNA conducted by OHCS, a comparison of a RHNA to the existing statewide housing capacity analyses, and recommendations for how a RHNA could best be incorporated into the existing statewide housing planning framework. There are various elements required in the report outlined by the bill, but fundamentally, the report will address three questions:

1. How the OHCS-recommended RHNA methodology compares to the existing statewide housing planning framework.
2. How a RHNA could be best implemented to support the legislative intent of better



House Bill 2001 and 2003 Community Conversation in McMinnville, Oregon

achieving affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

3. If a RHNA is not implemented, what alternatives to a RHNA could be implemented that support the legislative intent of better achieving affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.

Developing a comprehensive legislative report will require extensive dialogue with local governments, housing providers, advocates and other community members throughout the state. To reach these priority populations, staff has been engaging in various meetings to discuss implementation, equity, and regional considerations to incorporate into the report for Commission review in January, 2021. Meetings are organized into two broad categories: 1) meetings with local governments and entities to discuss broader, more regional considerations and 2), specific meetings with advocates and experts to discuss narrow implementation topics.

The report to the Legislature is due in March 1, 2021.

As part of this landmark bill ending exclusive single-family residential zoning in most of Oregon, the Oregon Legislature also allocated $3.5 million in technical assistance for local governments to implement provisions of the bill in their comprehensive plans and development and zoning codes. In 2020 the Legislature cut this technical assistance fund to $2.1 million in response to revenue losses resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the department was still able to fund all 33 proposed grant applications from 29 local governments required to implement the “middle housing” provisions of HB 2001. The department has obligated $2,128,247 toward “middle housing” implementation.

Consistent with a budget note requiring consultation with the League of Oregon Cities and the Association of Oregon Counties, DLCD offered local governments two options for how to manage these contracts. The department offered direct services from state-approved code experts to local governments, or allowed local governments to choose and contract with their own chosen experts, with the department reimbursing their costs.



Infill middle housing in NE Portland. Photo credit: Gordon Howard

Major Policy Initiatives 2019-2021

House Bill 2001

Grant assistance by category follow.

City	Type	Amount
Small Cities (10,000 - 25,000 Population)		
Coos Bay	Local Contract	$80,000
Hermiston	State Contract	$47,885
Newberg	Local Contract	$60,000
Ontario	Local Contract	$50,000
Pendleton	State Contract	$51,918
Roseburg	State Contract	$67,976
Silverton	State Contract	$71,973
The Dalles	Local Contract	$67,008
Large Cities (>25,000 Population + Portland Metro Counties & Cities > 1,000 Population)		
Albany	Local Contract	$100,000
Bend	Local Contract	$14,105
Clackamas Co.	Local Contract	$114,500
Corvallis	State Contract	$65,732
Eugene	Local Contract	$145,000
Grants Pass	State Contract	$52,795
Gresham	State Contract	$85,000
Hillsboro	State Contract	$84,760
King City	Local Contract	$29,500
Lake Oswego	Local Contract	$42,500
McMinnville	Local Contract	$20,000
Milwaukie	Local Contract	$92,500
Portland	State Contract	$50,000
Sherwood	Local Contract	$100,000
Tualatin	State Contract	$79,095
Washington Co.	Local Contract	$80,000
West Linn	State Contract	$80,000
Wilsonville	Local Contract	$95,000
Woodburn	Local Contract	$45,000

City	Type	Amount
Infrastructure-Based Time Extension Request Analysis		
Forest Grove	Local Contract	$56,000
McMinnville	Local Contract	$75,000
Newberg	Local Contract	$25,000
Portland	Local Contract	$65,000
Woodburn	Local Contract	$35,000

House Bill 2003

The Legislature included in this bill a technical assistance grant fund of $1 million to assist local governments to complete housing needs analyses, complete more specialized housing studies called for in existing housing needs analyses, and work on prototype housing production strategies. Between the contracts listed below and some additional qualifying contributions to technical assistance grants, the department has obligated $829,895 toward these projects. In 2020 the Legislature also reduced this grant fund amount due to COVID-19-related revenue shortfalls.

City	Type	Amount
Housing Needs Analysis		
Ashland	State Contract	$35,000
Coos Bay	Local Contract	$28,000
Cornelius	Local Contract	$40,000
Gladstone	Local Contract	$26,160
Grants Pass	State Contract	$45,173
Gresham	State Contract	$40,000
Hermiston	State Contract	$44,318
Happy Valley	Local Contract	$70,000
Keizer	State Contract	$18,000
Medford	State Contract	$40,000
Newberg	Local Contract	$10,000

Major Policy Initiatives 2019-2021

City	Type	Amount
Portland	Local Contract	$80,000
Tigard	Local Contract	$42,000
West Linn	State Contract	$42,042

Housing Strategy Implementation Plan

Coos Bay	State Contract	$29,987
Tigard	Local Contract	$18,000

Housing Production Strategy

La Grande	State Contract	$49,960
Medford	State Contract	$45,000
Tualatin	State Contract	$50,005

In addition, the department is negotiating a contract for $30,000 with Portland State University Urban and Regional Planning faculty to prepare a guide for local governments to measure gentrification and displacement of historically marginalized communities as a result of housing development. The recommendations will include measures appropriate to mitigate and even reverse such displacement. Funds come from the HB 2003 technical assistance fund to benefit local government compliance.

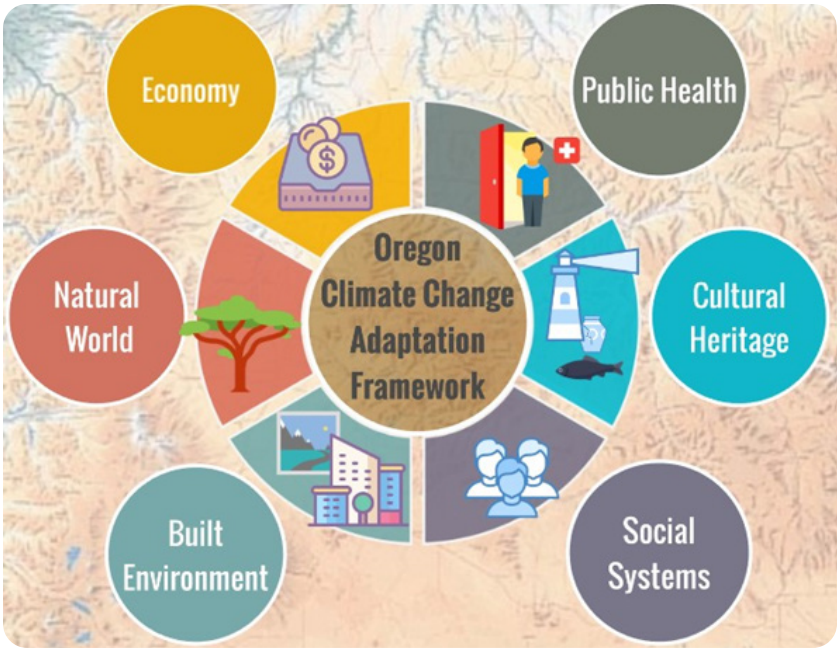
"The City of Milwaukie is using a DLCD grant award to help fund a code amendment project that will result in code language that will begin to implement the city's new comprehensive plan. "This grant is matched with City funds when enabled us to include a much more robust public engagement strategy and include residential parking and urban forestry into the code amendment package – both of which must be part of the discussion when looking at middle housing particularly as the city has a goal of 40% tree canopy. Housing is a key goal of the City Council, which is why this set of code amendments was the first priority after adoption of the comp plan."

Vera Kolias, Senior Planner, City of Milwaukie

Major Policy Initiatives 2019-2021

Executive Order 20-04

Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04 directed DLCD to identify current and potential actions within its authority that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigate climate change impacts (Section 3D). Based on our 2019-21 Policy Agenda and input from policy and technical staff, DLCD has focused on the following actions during the 2019-2021 biennium:



1. DLCD expected to launch a project in the fall of 2020 to scope whether and how the Statewide Planning Goals and other implementing rules can be revised to incorporate climate mitigation, adaptation and sequestration. DLCD had planned to invite consultation with Oregon's nine Tribal nations and host several meetings with stakeholders to discuss whether the Statewide Planning Goals should be revised to reflect climate issues, what public process is appropriate for revising goals, what types of data or research would be useful, and how to fund potential future work. However, due to budget cuts enacted during the August 2020 Special Session, DLCD has forced to defer this project.

2. DLCD worked with 25 state agencies to update the 2010 Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework and, more importantly, recommend how best to implement programmatic and policy changes that will prepare our environment, economy, local governments, and people for the effects of climate change. Expected in December of 2020, the update will address how to collect information on current adaptation efforts, identify gaps in resources and efforts, address impacts to marginalized communities, and renew state government's focus on climate change adaptation. A diversity, equity, and inclusion toolkit were developed as part of this effort.

3. DLCD worked with the Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Department of Energy, and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to implement the Statewide Transportation Strategy. The four agencies developed an initial Statewide Transportation Strategy Multi-Agency Implementation Work Plan that covers a two year period, from June 2020-June 2022 and, as part of this work plan, DLCD has initiated the Climate Friendly & Equitable Communities rulemaking that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector by requiring plans in metropolitan areas to meet greenhouse gas reduction goals.

In conjunction with the Oregon Global Warming Commission (OGWC), DLCD involved with the effort to implement Section 12 of Executive Order 20-04. This section directs the OGWC to submit a proposal to the Governor no later than June 30, 2021 that considers the "adoption of state goals for carbon sequestration and storage by Oregon's natural and working landscapes, including forest, wetland, and agricultural lands …" By protecting the state's farm and forests through urban growth boundaries, Oregon's planning program already incorporates a fundamental policy of carbon

sequestration. Also, knowing that Oregon's coastal resources sequester large amounts of carbon, DLCD intends to work with OGWC on how the proposal might account for the state's estuaries and other coastal resources.

As a member of the Governor's Interagency Workgroup on Climate Impacts to Impacted Communities, created by EO 20-04, DLCD helped develop policies to ensure that historically marginalized and rural communities, especially those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, are included in state decisions, programs and grant criteria, such as those described in this memo.

Citizen Involvement and Land Use Program Outreach Improvements

The commission's Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC) updated the agency's Public Participation Guidelines to follow current best practices. Committee members presented best practices on this work at the LCDC meeting in Tigard Oregon in September, 2019 and at the 2020 Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association conference.

Rocky Habitat Rulemaking

The Oregon Territorial Sea Plan (TSP) was adopted in 1994 and provides detailed guidance to state and federal agencies to manage uses within the state's territorial sea. State ocean resources are governed by multiple authorities at different government scales, and the TSP acts as a coordinating framework from which individual agencies establish regulations and management activities. The current Rocky Habitat Management Strategy was included as a chapter of the initial TSP. The Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC) has the responsibility to steward and periodically amend the plan as needs and conditions change, and as new information becomes available. Much has changed since the plan was adopted. The OPAC has determined it is time to assess and amend the Rocky Habitat Management Strategy to reflect these changes and proactively manage Oregon's rocky shores. DLCD is assisting the OPAC in the policy process of amending the TSP. This rulemaking is in progress.



CIAC members present to LCDC at Tigard in September, 2019.

Major Policy Initiatives 2019-2021

Wildfire Response

DLCD responded to the catastrophic 2020 fires in two ways. The first is temporary rules drafted by DLCD staff and adopted by LCDC to make it easier for local governments to approve transitional housing for those who lost their homes in the fires. The second in leading State Recovery Function (SRF) 1 "Community Planning and Capacity Building."

To support the recovery of local capacity for community planning, DLCD regional representatives have been in regular contact with cities and counties impacted by the fires. DLCD is watching for gaps in local capacity, and then looking for ways to fill any gaps.

In some cases DLCD staff have provided direct technical assistance to local governments to respond to the specific needs of that city or county. For example, Jackson County asked the DLCD regional representative to be the coordinator for housing planning for all of the burned areas, especially in the Cities of Talent and Phoenix. DLCD staff are training and supporting local staff to address the overlapping challenges of fire recovery in flood hazard areas. When a fire destroys or substantially damages a building in a flood hazard area, the local government must ensure that rebuilding complies with federal flood hazard regulations, and carefully document compliance. Several cities asked DLCD staff to review local development regulations to identify changes that could be made to increase the amount of transitional housing that would be available. Regional representatives are participating with their Wildfire Economic Recovery Teams.

When cities and counties need help that goes beyond what can be provided directly by DLCD staff, DLCD has found outside assistance. For examples, DLCD staff are identifying recovery planning projects that would also address transportation planning, and thus would be eligible for funding from the Oregon Transportation and Growth Management Program. DLCD staff is also coordinating with the Oregon Office of Emergency Management, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), non-profit organizations, and philanthropic funding sources to close gaps in local capacity for community recovering planning.

Also in wildfire response, Community Services Specialist Jon Jinings led a team of planners and



Aftermath of the 2019 Alameda Fire. Photo credit: Josh LeBombard

"Josh LeBombard and the DLCD has literally been the conduit in Jackson County for planning and setting emergency policy for the recovery of the long term housing within Talent city limits. But perhaps more importantly, for interim housing plans very specifically designed to bring our families back home, so we recover together. Talent owes our future to this great work."

Mayor Darby Ayers-Flood, Talent, Oregon

hazards specialists to develop the new temporary rule for shelter and interim housing, passed by LCDC 6-0 on October 22, 2020. Next steps will be to consider aspects for permanent rulemaking in 2021.

Planning for Rural Community Economic Development

Following up on the work of Eastern Oregon Economic Opportunities Analysis in 2017-2019, DLCD made an additional $100,000 of technical assistance funds available to advance rural economic development planning.

In October 2019, DLCD engaged with ten Eastern Oregon counties on implementation of Senate Bill 2, which allows those jurisdictions to undertake countywide economic opportunities analyses to identify and designate up to 50 acres outside of urban growth boundaries for industrial and other employment uses. Funding designated to this project was sufficient to provide two counties with grants to support the analysis required by the legislation. The ten eligible counties were convened in early 2020 for an orientation to the initiative, during which it was mutually agreed that Harney and Wallowa Counties would pilot work under this legislation.

Both counties engaged PARC Resources, a planning consulting firm with deep experience working with rural communities in Oregon. Wallowa and Harney Counties have each completed several phases of the process including identifying and convening technical advisory committees (TACs) with local stakeholders, conducting economic trend analyses, creating county-wide inventories of vacant and available employment land, and identifying shared community economic visions. Beginning in November, both projects progressed to a public outreach phase to vet and ground truth the work of their TACs. Public meetings



Moro, Oregon. Photo credit: Kirstin Greene

and other outreach methods are unfortunately impeded by ongoing COVID-19 restrictions, but work on this project has been reasonably progressing toward identifying opportunities for expansion of employment lands in both counties.

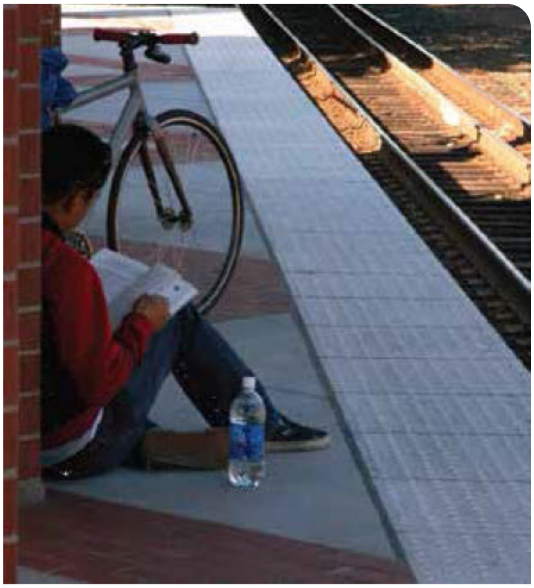
DLCD continues to provide technical assistance to rural communities pursuing economic and community development throughout the state. The Eastern Oregon Economic Opportunities Analysis project, initiated in 2018, receives continuing support (despite a vacancy in the Eastern Oregon Regional Representative position) from DLCD's Economic Development Specialist, who joined the agency this year. DLCD continues to provide support for EOA adoption in these communities, including providing technical assistance and other planning support.

Program Achievements by Strategic Plan Goal

The department has five strategic goals as expressed in the 2017-2022 Strategic Plan adopted by LCDC. The remaining activities and outcomes in this report are arranged according to those goals. Subheadings within a goal indicate objectives that have been identified in DLCD's Strategic Plan.

1. Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources
2. Promote Sustainable Vibrant Communities
3. Engage the Public and Stakeholders in Oregon's Land Use Planning Program
4. Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership to Support Local and Regional Problem Solving
5. Deliver Services that are Efficient, Outcome-based, and Professional









Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources

Farm and Forest Lands, and Coastal, Scenic, Unique, and Other Natural Resources Lands are Planned and Managed to Provide a Healthy Environment, and Sustain Oregon's Communities and Economy

The protection of natural resources lies at the heart of Oregon's land use planning program. Oregon's agricultural lands, forest lands, rangelands, beaches, waters and other natural resources are important economic, environmental and social assets for local communities and for the state. The quality of life made possible by a healthy environment, open spaces, and access to recreation continues to attract new people and business to Oregon. Core department work and strategies identified in this first strategic goal apply primarily to rural areas outside urban growth boundaries.

"Working lands support many different kinds of fish and wildlife habitats. Sagebrush habitat on large ranches is critical for sage grouse. Flood-irrigated hay meadows in southeast Oregon sustain seasonal wetlands for migratory birds. Oak woodlands and savannas support almost 200 species of wildlife. And streams and rivers crisscross most working lands, providing fish habitat and wildlife corridors. Keeping farmers and ranchers who are good stewards of these lands in business through generational changes will help maintain these important habitats for years to come."

"How - and why - to save the family farm," Capital Press by Doug Krahmer and Bruce Taylor. November 14, 2018.









A variety of Oregon's working landscapes.

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources

Conserve productive farm and forest lands

For more than four decades, Oregon has maintained a strong policy of protecting farm and forestland. The state legislature adopted an agricultural land use policy in 1973. It calls for the "preservation of a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land." The purpose of this legislation was to retain agricultural land for food production and support the agricultural industries that are a critical component of Oregon's economy. The Statewide Planning Goals similarly seek to ensure that forest resources remain available for timber harvest, wildlife habitat, natural resource values and recreation. The main tool for carrying out these policies is the statewide planning program.

Counties are required to inventory and designate farm and forest lands in their comprehensive plans, to zone these lands for exclusive farm use (EFU) or forest use, and adopt provisions to protect these lands from incompatible development through limitations on allowed uses, restrictions on land divisions and special assessment tax incentives.

Land use laws allow a variety of uses that support farm and forest operations, and other uses not related to farming or forestry. These uses range from farm-related dwellings, farm worker dwellings, farm stands, and farm and forest product processing facilities to parks, schools, and solar generation, to events, destination resorts, and golf courses.

Oregon provides persuasive evidence that zoning has been able to protect large areas of land from conversion to other uses, particularly sprawling residential subdivisions. The comparison to other parts of the country is stark, especially at the edges of urban areas, where in most states low-density residential development continues to leap-frog across the landscape, forcing the premature conversion of farms and forestlands to other uses and encroaching into the wildland-urban interface.

Oregon's Agriculture Industry

Agriculture is the second largest sector of Oregon's economy contributing directly and indirectly $12.12 billion in taxes, $29.71 billion in wages and over 680,000 jobs[1] Oregon boasts a diverse landscape supporting a variety of agricultural activities. As reported in the 2017 Census of Agriculture, over 220 high-quality agricultural products are produced in the state. The top commodities produced reflect that diversity ranging from cattle and calves, hay, grass seed, milk, wheat, wine grapes, blueberries, hazelnuts, nursery products and Christmas trees. Important agri-clusters are located in all areas of our state.

Roughly 26 percent of Oregon's land base – 15.9 million acres – is in nonfederal farm use, according to the 2017 USDA Census of Agriculture.[2] This includes all places from which $1,000 or more is earned annually from the sale of agricultural products.

Emerging Issues on Agricultural Lands

Viticulture: Oregon has experienced substantial growth in its wine grape industry over the last 50 years. Oregon now contains 1,297 vineyards and 908 wineries. Total planted acreage in 2019 was 37,399 acres, an increase of 4% from 2018 with a commensurate increase in production of 5.4%.[3] Sales growth >9% across all channels reflects the increasing demand for Oregon wines.[4]

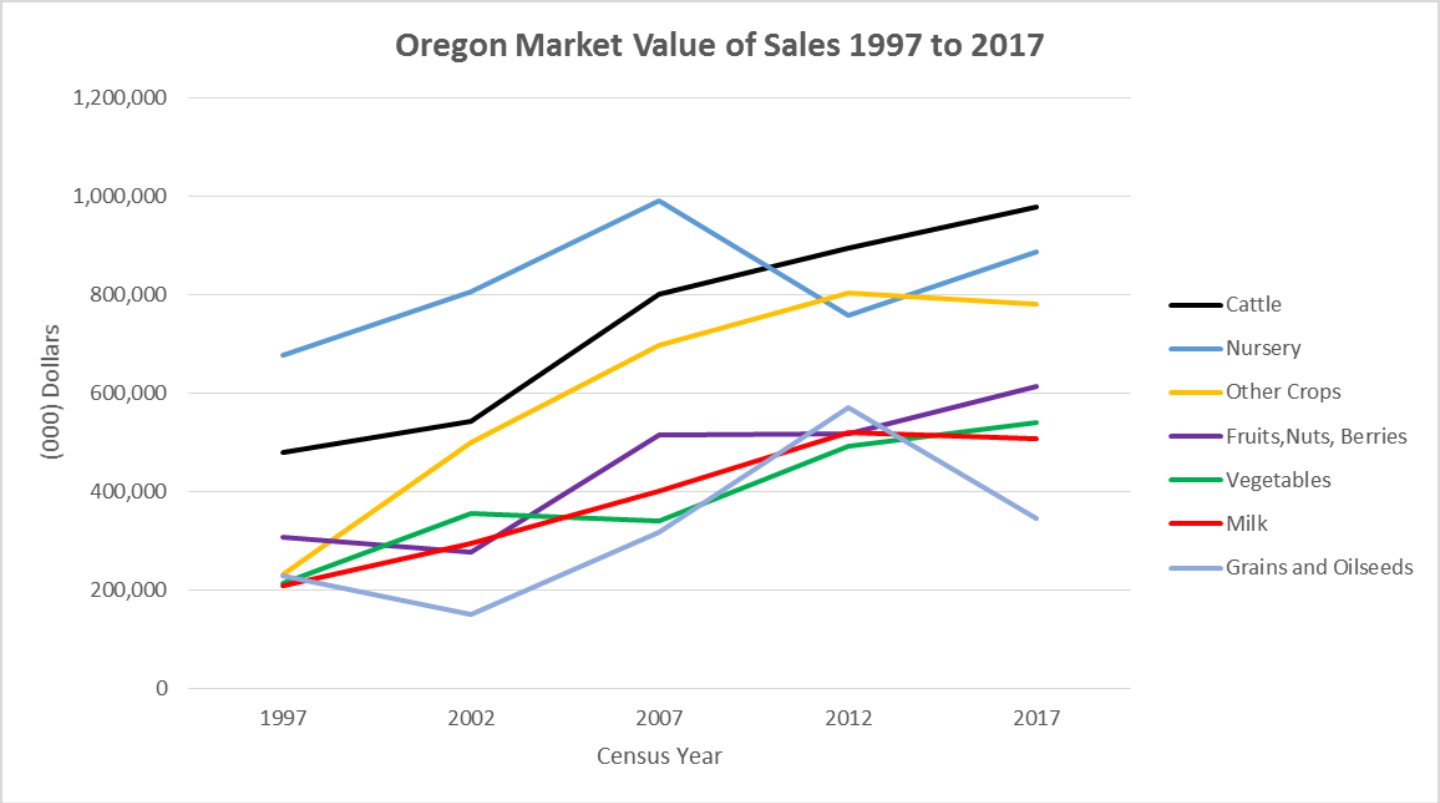
Agritourism: There has been a growing trend and interest in recent years in a wide variety of types of agritourism and non-farm related events on farmland. Agri-tourism allows visitors

1 Oregon Agricultural Statistics & Directory 2020.

2 USDA NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture.

3 Oregon Wine Board, 2019 Oregon Vineyard and Winery Report

4 Oregon Wine Board, 2019 Oregon Vineyard and Winery Report



USDA NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture presentation to the Oregon House Committee on Ag. And Land Use September 16, 2019.

to experience and learn about Oregon agriculture while providing additional income for farmers, and has been growing in popularity over the past decade. USDA reports $16M in 2017 revenue earned from Oregon agri-tourism and recreational services (hunting, fishing, farm or wine tours, hay rides, etc.).[5] This represents an increase of 51% over 2012 revenues ($10.6M).

However, the burgeoning industry has its share of controversy as operators and neighboring farmers negotiate a series of challenging conflicts, such as noise, litter, trespass, traffic, parking and spraying. Questions also remain about the degree to which such activities should be in conjunction with or subordinate to farm use and how to achieve consensus on the scope of activities that should be included in a definition of 'Agritourism'.

Local Food Systems: There is growing interest nationwide in the development of local and regional food systems that help ensure resiliency and access to healthy, local, sustainable food sources. Oregon's urban growth boundaries facilitate ready access to u-picks, community supported agriculture, and farm stands near cities, while Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoning has kept arable land in diverse working farm use. Our land use planning program also plays a significant role in ensuring sufficient lands are designated for rural commercial and rural industrial uses and are available for critical food infrastructure like co-packing plants and livestock processing facilities. Appropriately sited food infrastructure reduces transportation miles, create jobs through localized economic networks in our rural communities, and keeps agricultural land in agricultural production – all of which also contribute positively to climate mitigation strategies.

5 USDA NASS 2017 Census of Agriculture

Renewable Energy: Oregon has more than 3,400 megawatts (MW) of wind energy generation capacity, ranking tenth in the nation in installed wind energy capability.[6] Many wind energy installations are located on farmland and are clustered along Columbia Gorge. Solar energy development is also rapidly growing in Oregon. In 2020, Oregon's installed solar capacity was 881 MW - almost double the installed capacity in 2017.[7] Many utility scale solar facilities are opting to locate on land zoned EFU due to proximity to high voltage powerlines and substations with interconnection opportunities, lower land acquisition or lease costs, availability of unobstructed sunlight, and ease of development due to flatter slopes.

The rise in renewable energy production on farmland, together with new major transmission line corridors to bring that energy to market, has raised questions and concerns about potential impacts to farm operations, wildlife habitat, scenic viewsheds, and tourism. Other concerns have been raised about the need for a state energy policy and more proactive state and regional roles in the siting of major transmission line corridors and energy facilities that may have regional impacts. At the same time Oregon is committed to the important role renewable energy development will play in addressing climate change and a balance is needed that affords renewable energy developers a degree of security in pursuing certain development sites over others while protecting our limited supply of working farmland for food production.

Marijuana: House Bill 3400 (2015) designated marijuana as a crop for the purposes of "farm use," effectively granting marijuana production the same protections provided to other crops grown in an EFU zone. Although marijuana production is allowed in the EFU zone, commercial activities such as distribution of marijuana at a farm stand are prohibited. New dwellings in conjunction with a marijuana crop are not allowed in an EFU zone. In 2018-2019, thirty-one percent of commercial activities in conjunction with farm use and eighty percent of processing facility permits were reported as associated with marijuana or hemp processing.[8]

Climate Impacts, Adaptation and Carbon Sequestration: Climate-related changes in temperatures and precipitation patterns compound and alter pest pressures, crop maturation, and livestock productivity. Oregon's agriculturalists are already experiencing increased disturbances from pest-related losses, prolonged drought, and changing growing seasons.[9] Of particular concern is the projected impacts to availability of irrigation water. Oregon's limited water supplies are already being stressed by climate and population changes.[10] Reduced availability of water will affect junior irrigators, change water supply planning in many basins, and proposals for surface water storage may increase.[11] Irrigated agriculture is a primary economic driver in Oregon, so without careful planning strategies to mitigate water-related impacts from climate and from permitted development, the economy may suffer.

Productive agricultural lands can also serve as a sink for the absorption and sequestration of greenhouse gasses back into both plants and soils in the form of carbon. Practices contributing to the maintenance of soil health are key to this aspect of agriculture's contribution to climate solutions. DLCD remains engaged conversations addressing soil health metrics as they relate to definitions and valuations of farmland for the state.

6 American Wind Energy Association (2019). Wind Energy in Oregon.

7 Solar Energy Industries Association (2020). State Solar Spotlight – Oregon.

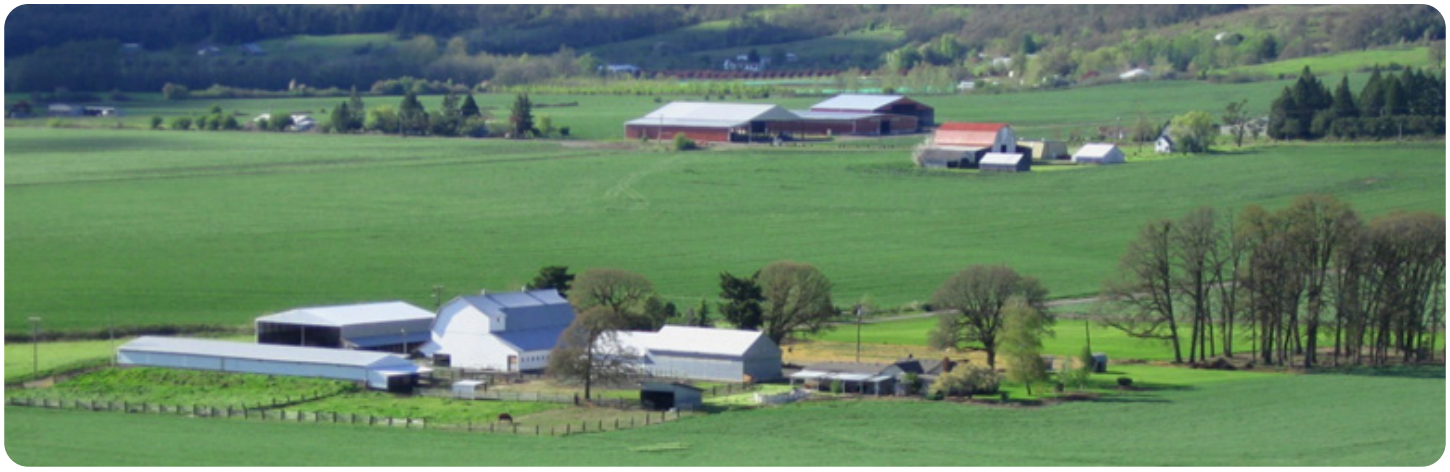
8 DLCD (2020) Oregon Farm & Forest Land Use Report: 2018-2019.

9 Oregon Climate Adaptation Framework (2010).

10 Mucken, A., & Bateman, B. (Eds.) (2017). Oregon's 2017 Integrated Water Resources Strategy. Oregon Water Resources Department. Salem, OR.

11 Oregon Climate Adaptation Framework (2010).

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources



"Without Oregon's land use program, Aspen Valley Ranch probably wouldn't be here…we would have been driven out by vacation homes and hunting lodges"

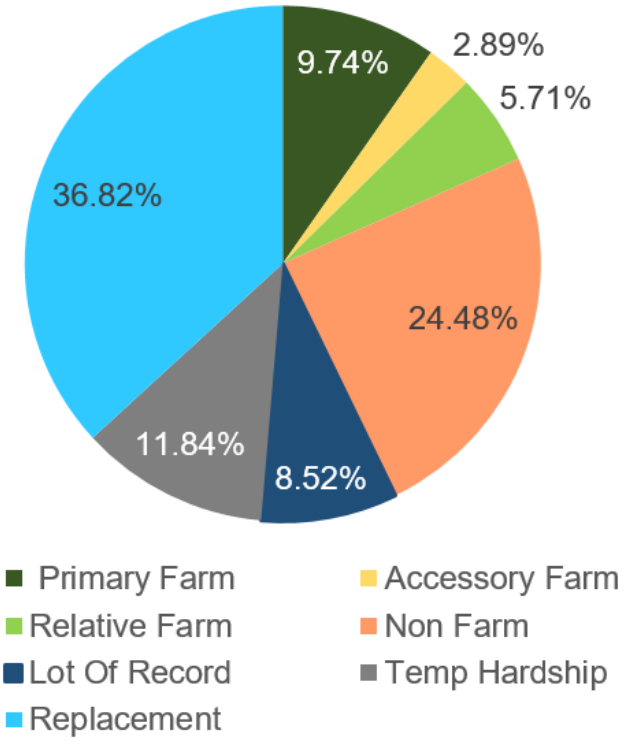
Jim Wood, Aspen Valley Ranch *as quoted in 'Too Many Homes on the Range, the Impact of Rural Sprawl on Ranching and Habitat'*

Dwellings on Agricultural Land

One way the department seeks to prevent conflicts with agricultural operations and prevent conversion of working land protected under Exclusive Farm Use zoning to other uses is to limit the number and type of new dwellings. Since 1994, only 18 percent of dwelling approvals on land zoned EFU have been approved in conjunction with farm use. Thirty-three percent have been nonfarm or Lot of Record dwelling approvals, 37 percent have been replacement dwellings - which may or may not be associated with a farm - and 12 percent have been temporary health hardship dwellings.

Zoning Changes from Agricultural Land

One of the metrics by which DLCD is evaluated in the legislatively directed Key Performance Measures for the agency is the percent of land outside UGBs zoned for EFU in 1987 that retain that zoning. From a base of 16.1 million acres of EFU-zoned land in 1987, in 2019, the percentage retained was 99.80%. In the 30-year measurement period from 1987- 2019, a total of 37,983 net acres have been rezoned to other urban and rural uses.



EFU dwellings by type, 1994-2019

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources

Oregon's Forest Lands

The conservation of forest land is one of the primary objectives of Oregon's statewide planning program. Oregon has determined that it is in the state's interest to protect the land resource foundation of one of its largest industries – forestry – as well as to protect other forest values, including soil, air, water and fish and wildlife resources.

Oregon's forested landscape consists of a mosaic of land uses including working forests, conservation reserves, and those associated with human-dominated uses. Oregon is home to some of the world's most productive forests, ranging from dense Douglas-fir forests of the Willamette Valley and Coast Range to the high desert Ponderosa Pine stands in the Cascades and Blue Mountains.

Forests cover over 30.5 million acres of Oregon, almost half of the state. Sixty percent of the forest land base, approximately 16 million acres, is owned and managed by the federal government under management plans for different benefits. The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) estimates that there are approximately 10.4 million acres of nonfederal wildland forests and approximately 853,000 acres of mixed forest/agriculture. 11.8 million acres of the forest land base have been inventoried by counties as forest and mixed forest/agricultural lands and protected under zoning designations.

Oregon's Forest Industry

Forestry products and services employ nearly 61,000 people directly in Oregon and are critical to Oregon's rural communities.[12] Global competition, environmental controls and rising forest management costs have created challenges to the continued economic viability of Oregon's working forests. Large areas of industrial forestland have changed hands in recent years and there is growing pressure to divide and convert forestland to residential and other developed land uses. Many mills across the state have closed.

Oregon is the nation's top producer of softwood lumber and plywood. Development of advanced wood products, such as cross-laminated timber, are opening new market opportunities for use of wood in large commercial and multifamily residential buildings.

Emerging Issues on Forest Lands

Wildfire: Climate change, population growth, and record levels of forest fuel volumes all contribute to the growing wildfire risk in Oregon. Population growth adds increasing pressure for development of housing stock within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). Climate change is anticipated to result in higher rates of tree mortality from droughts, insects and disease, warmer temperatures and changes to hydrologic cycles. All of these factors contribute to increased risk and severity of wildland fires.

Oregon requires residential and other developed uses in forest zones to incorporate fire safety measures, such as fuel-free breaks around buildings. Development in forest zones is still prone to wildfire damage and increases the cost of emergency wildfire protection. In addition to the increased risk for causing wildfires, the presence of dwellings can significantly alter fire control strategies and can increase the cost of wildfire protection by 50 to 95 percent.[13] In order to protect dwellings, firefighters must devote manpower and resources to activities like establishing fire perimeters, conducting burnouts around structures and addressing combustible materials commonly found around residential structures – like gas, propane and electrical lines. Isolated rural dwellings particularly increase suppression costs. The incremental cost of protecting two homes instead of one within six miles of a wildfire is estimated to be over $31,000. For comparison, the incremental cost of

12 Oregon Forest Resources Institute (2020). Oregon Forest Facts 2019 Edition.

13 Gorte, Ross (2013). The Rising Cost of Wildfire Protection. Headwaters Economics.

protecting 100 homes instead of 99 homes within six miles of wildfire is estimated at $319.[14]

Approximately 9,550 km2 (3,687 sq. mi.) or 3.8% of Oregon's land base is considered to be Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). These are areas where conditions are conducive to a large scale wildland fire disturbance event, thereby posing a significant threat to human life or property. Thirty-six percent of the homes built in Oregon today are built within the WUI and 80.4% of the vacation homes in Oregon are built in the WUI.[15] Oregon's statewide land use planning program significantly limits this kind of residential development on resource lands which helps to minimize wildfire risk, reduces firefighting costs, and protects human lives.

Recreation and Tourism: Both public and private forest lands have long provided a variety of recreational opportunities. Interest in outdoor activities continues to grow across the state. Recreation and tourism in and around forest areas provides personal and societal benefits and generates significant economic activity. Many locations within Oregon, including those near forests, serve as appealing day and overnight destinations for both Oregon residents and out-of-state visitors who participate in outdoor activities. Forest zones allow a variety of recreation and tourism pursuits appropriate to a forest environment. Recreation and tourism opportunities in and near forest areas can be expected to continue to grow in the future.

Carbon Sequestration and Ecosystem Markets: Forested ecosystems are a basic component of the carbon, oxygen and water cycles. Oregon's forests make an enormous contribution to carbon sequestration. Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) has recently released a report with estimates for the status and trends of carbon in Oregon's forest



ecosystems and ownerships and concludes that Oregon's forests have been functioning as a net sink of carbon even after accounting for forest land use conversions and non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions from wildfire.[16] The report also notes that 58% of the net CO2 sequestered annually from tree growth occurs in the forests of the Western Cascades and the Oregon Coast Range. ODF concludes that these two regions are the most important in the state for annual carbon flux due to their high rate of annual tree growth, output of wood products and relatively less area impacted by tree mortality making them the most important regions to the state for annual carbon flux.

14 Gude, P.H., Jones, K., Rasker, R., and Greenwood, M.C. (2012). How much do homes contribute to wildfire suppression cost? Evidence from Oregon and California. Headwaters Economics.

15 Radeloff et. al. The 1990-2010 wildland-urban interface of the conterminous United States - geospatial data. 2nd Edition. Forest Service Research Data Archive.

16 Christensen et al. 2019, Region Forest Ecosystem Carbon Inventory: 2001-2016.

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources



Oregon's coordinated land use program was founded to preserve the state's working forest lands for resource use and the value they provide for soil, air and habitat. That includes keeping these lands in production, rather than converting them to other developed uses that release sequestered carbon as well as protecting them for their tremendous potential to store carbon in biomass and in soils. DLCD is currently collaborating with other state agencies to identify opportunities for aligning our various programs and regulatory frameworks to expand on that capacity in ways that can mitigate climate related impacts to our natural working lands.

Land Use Changes in Oregon Forest Lands

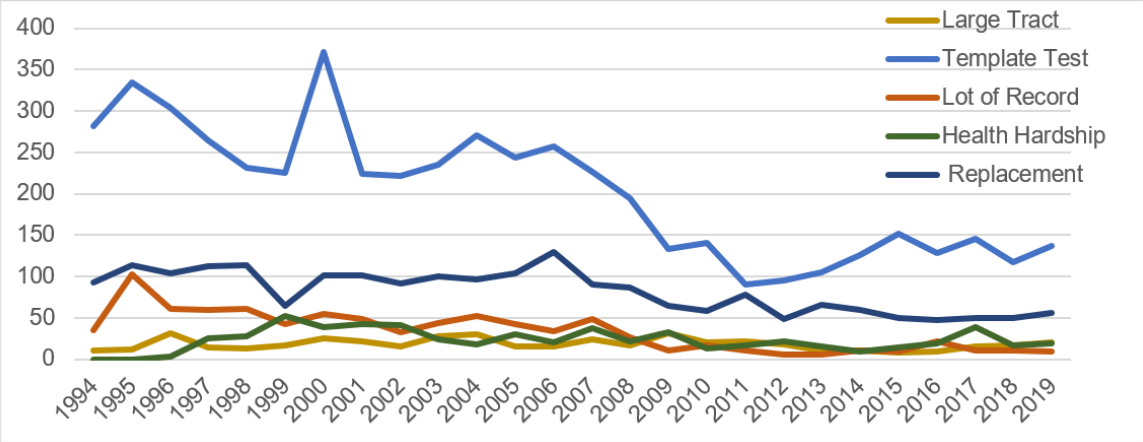
Statewide Planning Goal 4 (Forest Lands) calls for maintaining the forest land base for protecting the forest economy by assuring that tree growth and harvesting is the leading use of forest land. One of the Key Performance Measures designated by the legislature to assess the success of the land use program is the retention of land zoned for this use. In 2018-2019, 475 acres of forest and mixed farm/forest land were rezoned or added to urban growth boundaries (UGBs From a base of nearly 11.8 million acres of land zoned forest and mixed farm/forest in 1987, a total of 10,813 net acres have been rezoned to urban and other rural uses through 2019. This means that 99.9 percent of land zoned forest and mixed farm/forest in 1987 was in the same zoning in 2019.

Dwelling Approvals on Forest Lands

Between 1994 and 2019, over 9,000 dwellings of all types were approved on forest land across the state. In 2019 HB 2225 introduced statutory changes intended to tighten the criteria for permitting template dwellings, the most commonly approved dwelling, in the Forest zone. The new provisions are currently in effect in five counties and will become effective in the remaining 31 counties by 2023.

Monitoring Development on Farm and Forest Lands

Oregon's farm and forest land protection program

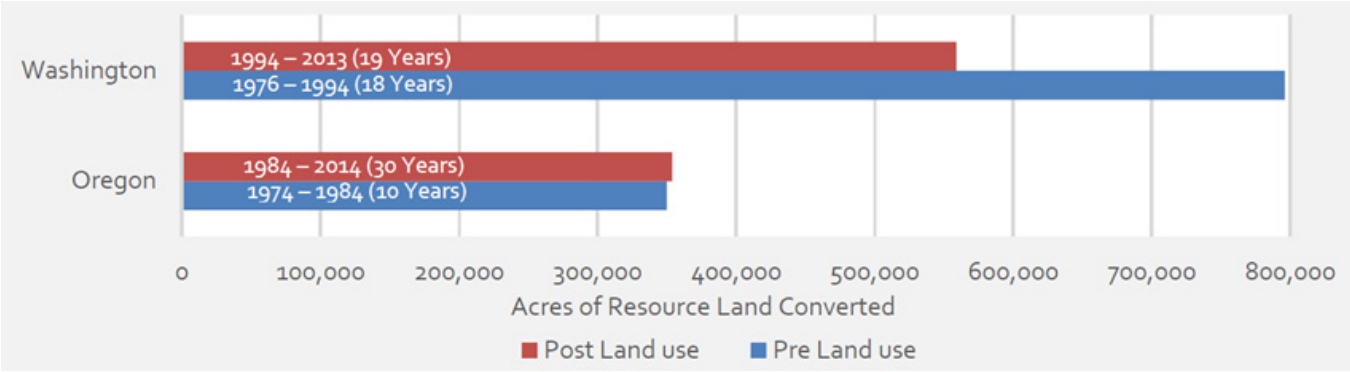


Total dwelling approvals on forest land by year, all counties, 1994-2019

has provided a significant level of protection to the state's working landscapes over the last several decades. As shown in Figure 26 below, the total acres of farm and forest lands converted to low density residential and urban uses in Oregon has slowed considerably since the adoption of county comprehensive plans in 1984.

As Oregon continues to change, it is important to remember the valuable role that agricultural and forest lands provide to the food and economic needs and health of all Oregonians. Agricultural and forest lands are also critical for the various industries that depend on Oregon produced farm and forest products and businesses that thrive on recreation and tourism opportunities.

Over the years, the Legislature and LCDC have continued to refine the state's agricultural and forest land protections to accommodate changing needs and regional variation. County planning departments have been required since the 1980s to provide DLCD with decisions on dwellings, nonresidential uses and land divisions occurring in farm and forest zones. The reporting system, along with plan amendment data, provide the information needed to regularly review and evaluate existing policy and regulations and to make appropriate adjustments in the program. In 2014, the department instituted an online reporting system for improved efficiency and accuracy and as a convenience to counties. All historic data have been migrated into the new system, enabling more detailed research capabilities. Expanding department GIS capabilities have enabled the production of mapping of development locations as part of the reports. For complete information, please refer to the online 2018-2019 Farm and Forest Report.



Land use based on aerial photo interpolation. Oregon Department of Forestry, 2017.

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources

Protect and conserve coastal and marine resources

The department is home to the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP). OCMP was approved by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in 1977. The OCMP is the state of Oregon's implementation of the national Coastal Zone Management Program, with a local mission. The program operates in partnership with coastal local governments, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure that the resources in the Oregon coastal zone are protected.

Estuaries, coastal shorelands, beaches and dunes and ocean resources are a primary focus of the OCMP. The department's Ocean and Coastal Services Division staff work closely with coastal cities and counties to plan for economic and community development, to stay safe from coastal hazards, including landslides and tsunamis, and to plan for sustainable management of coastal and ocean resources and uses.

The City of Warrenton was awarded a $58,000 grant through the 2019-2021 Technical Assistance Grant Program to support the City's Economic Opportunities Analysis "Charting a New Economic Development Future"

The federal approval of our OCMP is important because:

- Oregon, through the OCMP, has the authority to review federal agency actions and permit/license approvals that affect Oregon's coastal zone to make sure that they are "consistent" with Oregon's coastal policies including portions of state laws, statewide planning goals and local government comprehensive plans and ordinances.
- The department receives federal funds from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to support coastal management. During the 2019-21 biennium, the department received four million dollars to implement the OCMP.

2021-2025 Assessment and Strategy

The Oregon Coastal Services Division (OCMP) has completed its NOAA-mandated 5-year assessment of the OCMP, identifying priorities for program improvement. This strategic planning process included a robust public engagement component and the department received an incredible amount of feedback through an online survey, two stakeholder engagement workshops, and a formal public comment opportunity. Priorities for program improvements over the next five years are Resilience Planning, Estuary Management Planning, Ocean Resources Planning and Public Access Planning.

Assisting Coastal Communities

Oregon's coastal communities face challenges found nowhere else in the state. In addition to land use and economic development issues common statewide, coastal local governments must also protect estuarine resources, ocean shores, dunes and other coastal resources. Many coastal communities are on the front line for coastal erosion, ocean flooding, severe storms, tsunamis and the effects of climate change. A highly seasonal economy, rugged geography, limited transportation options and reduced funding for local planning add to these challenges. During 2019-21, the OCMP assisted local governments through:

On-Site Advice and Assistance: During 2019-21, three OCMP staff members worked from a coastal services center in Newport and the Tillamook Regional Solution Center to assist cities and counties on a daily basis with overall planning advice and coastal hazards and shore lands issues. The staff were also involved in a number of Oregon Solutions projects that help resolve land use issues at the local level.

Financial Assistance: During the 2019-21 biennium the OCMP awarded $480,000 in technical assistance grant awards to 7 local governments from federal funds for tsunami



Warrenton, Oregon. Photo credit: Joni Kabana and Astoria Warrenton Chamber of Commerce

resilience, natural hazard risk reduction, and general land use planning.

Education and Information: The OCMP provided information and training for local planning staff, including:

- Local planner conferences: Five local planner conferences provided information on coastal planning, coastal hazard assessments, alternative energy development, findings, plan amendments, and other topics.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) technical assistance: OCMP's GIS specialist provided GIS assistance to local governments. This assistance helped local staff to avoid the costs of implementing a GIS, acquiring specialized tools, or hiring a contractor.
- Oregon Coastal Information: The OCMP is home to a NOAA-funded server that hosts a wide array of coastal and ocean web sites, data archives and planning related tools. The webserver hosts seven major web sites and associated web services, including a large collection of data and information for different coastal systems, a large collection of photos and video of the Oregon coast, training materials related to land use planning in the state of Oregon, a directory of online geospatial analysis tools, interactive map applications, and an archive of planning and natural resource geospatial data sets.

Federal grant money awarded to the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) supported the efforts of three coastal communities in preparing for a local Cascadia tsunami this biennium; North Bend, Tillamook County, and Waldport. The project, which began in August 2017, has resulted in new tsunami evacuation maps, comprehensive evacuation facility improvement plans, and innovative land use strategies for over ten coastal communities.

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources

Emerging Coastal Issues

Tsunami Planning: The greatest hazard facing the Oregon coast is a Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) earthquake and tsunami that could occur at any time. OCMP is coordinating with coastal communities to help them prepare for a local tsunami through land use planning. This work uses tsunami inundation and evacuation maps produced by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI). The maps allow communities to understand their risk and vulnerability to a tsunami event. With this understanding, they can look for ways to improve evacuation, and implement land use strategies to improve community resilience. 'Resilience' is the ability of a community to "bounce back" after a disaster. This type of land use planning can influence the development of the landscape over time, improving both the short- and long-term resilience of a community.

"The adoption of the Tsunami Evacuation Facility Improvement Plan and tsunami hazard overlay zone is an important first step towards creating a more resilient Rockaway Beach. As we spoke with members of the public during the planning process, we found that there is very strong support for the City to increase tsunami preparedness and resilience in our community. These adopted documents will help guide the City as we move forward with evacuation route improvements, new wayfinding signage, education and training programs, and relocating our critical facilities."

Terri Michel, [former] City Manager for Rockaway Beach.





Tsunami evacuation planning meeting in Rockaway Beach (left) in July 2019 and results of evacuation improvement planning depicted in the City's adopted map (right).

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources

Hazard Mitigation: Oregon's dramatic and beautiful coastline is the result of dynamic, powerful, natural forces of weather, climate, ocean waves and currents, and plate tectonics. These forces continually shape the coast, creating an environment that is beautiful but dangerous. Most development on the Oregon coast has taken place in less hazardous areas. New development is increasingly proposed for hazardous areas, such as steep slopes, ocean bluffs, landslide-prone sites, and low-lying areas subject to ocean flooding, coastal erosion, and tsunami inundation. People may purchase or occupy developments in hazard prone areas with no knowledge of the risk. The department assisted four local governments (Coos County, Bandon, Yachats, and Astoria) to adopt updated natural hazard data and regulations to inform land use planning in these hazardous areas.

King Tides: Every year in early winter, high tides in Oregon are higher than usual. These extreme high tides, commonly called "King Tides," occur at a few specific times during the year when the moon is closest to the Earth, and the Earth is closest to the sun. These tides are being documented all over the world to help visualize and understand the impacts of sea level rise (like flooding and erosion) in the coming decades. These tides are especially important to document in the winter when storm surge and high winds and waves are more frequent, creating even higher water levels. Through the King Tides Project, citizen scientists all over the world are contributing to the study of sea level rise and the changing climate.

Link to King Tides Photo Gallery: https://www.flickr.com/photos/orkingtide/albums.

This is the 11th year that Oregon has participated in this international citizen science effort.

The King Tides project is sponsored by the CoastWatch Program of the Oregon Shores Conservation Coalition, the Oregon Coastal Management Program of the Department of Land Conservation and Development, and local



Paddle Park in Toledo, during an average high tide (top) and king tide (bottom).

partners such as watershed councils, South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, and others. During the summer of 2020, coastal division staff worked hard to completely revamp the King Tides Project website and photo submission form to be more mobile-device friendly, easy to navigate, and photo centric. The website has been a tremendous new asset to the project: www.oregonkingtides.net.

Goal 18: Pre-1977 Development Focus Group: From January through September 2019, the department convened a Policy Focus Group to discuss concepts related to the application of the shoreline armoring "eligibility" provision of Statewide Planning Goal 18: Beaches and Dunes, which produced a final report. Based on the information in that report and observations of the goal's implementation over time, the department recognizes that the efficacy of the goal and its original intention, especially in regards to critical public infrastructure, should be evaluated. With that in mind, the department will initiate the research necessary to move forward some of the action items discussed and

prioritized by the Focus Group related to allowing beachfront protective structure protection of critical public (pre-1977) infrastructure such as Highway 101. These next steps will include rulemaking in the fall of 2021. The department does not intend to pursue a goal amendment process for Goal 18 at this time.

Planning for Offshore Wind: OCMP staff are coordinating with the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management on the Oregon Offshore Energy Task Force to look at and plan for the possibility of offshore wind development. The southern Oregon coast has some of the best offshore wind resources off the continental United States. OCMP staff have helped develop the Data Development and Engagement Plan for the Task Force. OCMP staff are also heavily engaged in the Oregon Renewable Energy Siting Assessment project which is a statewide comprehensive study of renewable energy.

Climate Change Adaptation: With additional federal dollars, the OCMP was able to hire a Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator who worked with the Governor's Office, other agencies and interested parties to update Oregon's 2010 Climate Change Adaptation Framework. The 2021 Oregon State Agency Climate Change Adaptation Framework will be published in January 2021.

Conserving and Managing Coastal Resources

The OCMP carried out several program activities that help conserve and manage the unique and valuable resources of the Oregon coast.

Estuary Updates

DLCD is working with local government and other stakeholders to update the estuary resource inventory information available for understanding some of the most important natural resources on the coast. DLCD staff published a comprehensive update of estuarine habitats in Oregon using the Coastal and Marine Ecological Classification Standard (CMECS). The information which will be used to update estuary management plans, is available to local governments, partner agencies, and NGO's to use in a variety of ways, including through on online estuary planning atlas tool, a catalog of GIS data and services, and through training workshops. DLCD continues to participate and offer support to the Partnership for Coastal Watersheds in the Coos Bay Estuary Management Plan update process.

Federal Grants Awarded

NOAA 2020 Projects of Special Merit

The Oregon Coastal Services Division received a $220,000 project of special merit grant award to further DLCD's efforts to modernize severely outdated Estuary Management Plans (estuary plans). The title of the project is "Updating Oregon's Estuary Management Plans: Facilitating a Multi-Jurisdictional Plan Update Process and Developing a Plan Update Guide for Local Jurisdictions". Oregon's estuary plans were first adopted in the 1980s and act to guide development and conservation within these important locations. Although estuary plans are extremely important to the comprehensive management of estuarine resources, none of them have been successfully updated since their original adoption. The main barrier to updating these plans come from the cost, complexity of the environment, and the technical need. The project will serve to create a process and guidance document for updating Oregon's estuary plans which can be implemented by local jurisdictions.

To accomplish this work, DLCD will work with a contractor and local jurisdiction steering committee to update the Yaquina Bay estuary plan and utilize the process as a pilot to develop guidance that can be used by other jurisdictions during their respective estuary plan update processes. This will be accomplished through extensive coordination, hazards and resources data assessment, plan drafting, outreach and engagement, adoption of plans and associated ordinances, and the development of planning guidance.



Whiskey Creek Shellfish Hatchery. Photo credit: DLCD Staff

NFWF/NOAA Coastal Resilience Fund

DLCD received a grant award of $250,000 from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Coastal Resilience Fund (funded through a partnership between NFWF and NOAA). The title of this project is "Planning for Community and Ecosystem Resilience on the Oregon Coast". The project aims to engage coastal communities in a formal process to identify specific resilience needs and develop a planning framework to push projects forward to advanced stages of coastal resilience activities in Oregon's estuarine areas. This will empower coastal communities to plan and implement coastal resilience activities and leverage existing planning frameworks to accomplish broader resiliency goals and restoration priorities in highly vulnerable estuaries. This project takes a comprehensive planning approach that will enable successful local resilience action and avoids piece-meal restoration in favor of landscape scale resilience strategies. OCMP will work with Coos and Tillamook counties to draft Estuarine Resilience Action Plans in a three phase process: (1) conducting coastal resilience needs assessments, (2) site planning cost-benefit analyses, and (3) coastal resilience goals and priorities setting. Project activities include education and engagement, plan process facilitation, and project evaluation. Outcomes will be that local communities are empowered to implement coastal resilience activities, understand estuarine resilience threats and needs, costs and benefits to coastal resilience projects and prioritize them based on a variety of planning contingencies. Project evaluation will inform needs for improvements and adjustments and then apply coast wide.

Beach and dune updates

The department was able to contract with the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to complete new lidar based mapping along the Tillamook County coast. This mapping provides updated spatial extents of beaches and dunes that may be subject to existing and future storm-induced wave erosion, runup, overtopping, and coastal flooding. Side-by-side maps of the spatial extent of beaches and dunes in 1975 and now (2020) show changes that have taken place.

Goal 1: Conserve Oregon's Natural Resources



Newport Jetty Mouth. Photo credit: Ken Gagne

These data will help communities implement Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 18: Beaches and Dunes. Learn more and download this report here: https://www.oregongeology.org/pubs/ofr/p-O-20-04.htm.

Rocky Shores Updates

Managing Oregon's rocky coastline is a shared responsibility. In fall 2017, DLCD and the Ocean Policy Advisory Council initiated an amendment to Part Three of the Oregon Territorial Sea Plan: The Rocky Shores Management Strategy. The Territorial Sea Plan acts as a coordinated vision for Oregon coastal resources and guides the actions of state and federal agencies responsible for managing coastal and ocean resources in the public trust. The amended strategy incorporates the best available science and consider the needs, concerns, and values of Oregonians balanced with the state's goals for a resilient coastal ecosystem that can provide enduring opportunities for its users. The updated strategy also outlines a new adaptive management process by which members of the public can propose changes to site-specific rocky habitat resource management which may be considered by the Land Conservation & Development Commission for potential adoption. Rulemaking for this update is currently in progress.

Rocky Habitat Web Mapping Tool

The department launched a Rocky Habitat Web Mapping Tool intended to help users visualize Oregon's marine rocky habitat data, create data reports for specific rocky habitat areas, and facilitate site management designation proposals.

Site designation proposals collected by this tool will be reviewed for potential incorporation into Oregon's Territorial Sea Plan: Part Three - The Rocky Habitat Management Strategy.

Shellfish Aquaculture Database Initiative

In 2019, the Oregon legislature passed HB 2574, which tasked DLCD to aggregate public records related to shellfish aquaculture and develop a tool to provide that information to the public in an effort to improve the process of aquaculture siting. Since spring of 2020 DLCD has been working in cooperation with ODA, ODFW, other State and Federal agencies, and Oregon State University's Institute for Natural Resources (INR) to develop an aquaculture siting tool to fulfill the mandate from HB 2574. DLCD has contracted with INR for the tool development. Pertinent data layers have been gathered from various agencies and delivered to INR for initial development of the siting tool. Two new aquaculture pre-application meetings have occurred since this work began, and in one meeting the data layers were used in real time to help inform the applicant and other meeting participants of proposed site suitability. A beta model of the siting tool should be ready for testing in spring of 2021, with the project completed by the end of June 2021.

Public Access

DLCD has significantly expanded their focus on public access to coastal shorelines through field work, inter-agency coordination, and tool development this biennium. DLCD staff are currently conducting field work to collect information about over 1,200 public access sites. This data will be shared with other state agencies and with the general public. The department leads a Shoreline Access Work Group, which regularly convenes the primary agencies involved in managing public access (Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon State Marine Board, and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality) to share updates, develop data sharing agreements, and coordinate management planning. Public access data will be publicly available through a newly developed tool, the Oregon Shore Explorer. This tool was designed with support from the Oregon Coast Visitor's Association and is shared on their website.

Protect and conserve wildlife habitat, wetlands and riparian areas for their ecosystem values. Protect scenic, historic, cultural and recreational values on rural lands.

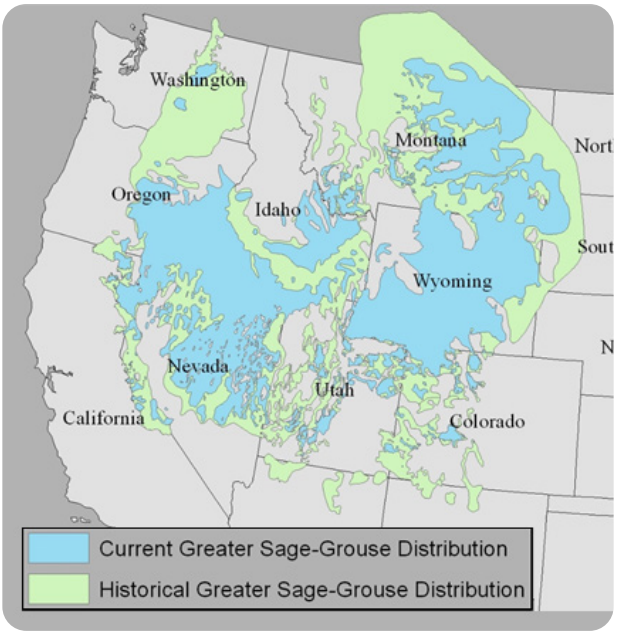
Conservation of natural resources is a priority for Oregon and an important element of the land use program. The quality of life made possible by a healthy environment and open spaces continues to attract new people and business to the state. Statewide planning goals and administrative rules require local governments to address a variety of resources such as wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, renewable energy sources, and water quality when making land use decisions.

Department staff routinely provide assistance to cities and counties that pursue natural resource protection objectives and other Goal 5 updates to their comprehensive plans.

Due to COVID-related budget cuts, DLCD's Natural Resource Specialist is on rotation part time to ODOT to improve aggregate development processes, and is working quarter time for the Ocean and Coastal Management Program on coastal non-point source pollution issues.

Supporting Native Species

The Sage Grouse conservation efforts to which the department contributed, and that successfully prevented listing of the Sage Grouse as an endangered species by the US Department of Fish and Wildlife in 2015, authored its first two annual reports and presented them to commissioners in September 2017, and January 2019 (for 2018). The report for 2020 will be delivered to LCDC in January, 2021. The department created a central registry, also called



Greater Sage-Grouse Range, Nevada Fish and Wildlife Service

the Sage-Grouse Development Registry, in a collaborative process involving counties, state agencies, federal agencies, and key stakeholder groups. The registry is an online, geo-spatial tool for recording development in key habitat areas. In 2017-18, the annual Sage-Grouse report to the commission reported that four of the six affected counties reported no new development in the Priority Area for Conservation. The remaining two counties reported a total of nine acres of new development approved in 2018. The year-over-year data trends suggest that efforts to preserve this critical habitat are largely successful.

Floodplain and Habitat Protection

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides flood insurance for homeowners and property owners generally. In Oregon, 261 cities, counties, and tribes participate in the NFIP.

For several years, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have been discussing potential changes that would reduce negative impacts from the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on salmon, steelhead and other species listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). As the coordinating agency for Oregon's participation in the NFIP, DLCD continues to participate in these conversations.

In 2019, FEMA initiated an implementation planning project to move forward with development of new guidance for Oregon's NFIP participating communities to address the 2016 NMFS Biological Opinion (BiOp) and meet the overarching intent of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives developed by NFMS. FEMA hired contractors and established a core team for guidance development and initiated new community and stakeholder engagement activities. FEMA requested that DLCD participate in the core team to provide information on potential conflicts between any proposed guidance and state and local planning statutes, rules, and policies. Draft guidance is anticipated to be released in 2020 and plans are underway



"GREATER SAGE-GROUSE" by Aquila-chrysaetos is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0

for another round of community and stakeholder engagement to accompany that guidance. The latest information on the FEMA BiOp and the FEMA Region X implementation planning projects available online: https://oregonnfip.org/nfip-resources/

2020 Floods and Ongoing Wildfire Response

In February of 2020, a flood disaster impacted Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties and many of their incorporated communities. DLCD's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) staff responded to requests for assistance from Umatilla and Union Counties and their incorporated communities during this flood event. The State NFIP Coordinator travelled to the area and provided communities immediate training and assistance with: assessing flood damage to structures, conducting outreach to flood impacted residents, and developing a plan and procedures to expedite recovery and rebuilding activities. DLCD NFIP staff continues to assist the impacted communities with flood recovery and consideration of flood risk mitigation opportunities. The NFIP Coordinator is sharing information with the DLCD Natural Hazards Planner who is leading the update of the Umatilla County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) so that work is integrated.

The Labor Day fires impacted over 500 properties within flood hazard areas. DLCD NFIP staff assisted communities with meeting their NFIP requirements to assess and determine the damage to all structures impacted by the fires within floodplains. Staff also conducted outreach to local communities regarding the increased risk of flooding, debris flow, and mud flow damage that exists after a wildfire, and the benefits of purchasing flood insurance since flood season was approaching. The State NFIP Coordinator worked with FEMA and the local communities to support the FEMA direct housing mission efforts to find safe sites to place emergency housing. Staff is working to assist communities and residents with rebuilding safely within flood hazard areas and considering options to mitigate flood risk when rebuilding.



Alameda Fire Destruction, Jackson County, Oregon. Photo credit: Josh LeBombard

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

How communities are built and developed touched nearly every aspect of our lives: where we live, work, and play; how we get there; and whether we have livable communities and a clean environment. Planning for the full range of what makes a community livable – providing transportation and housing choices, strengthening economies, preserving open spaces and parkland, investing in improvements to public infrastructure, and protecting the environment – improves our quality of life.

The department's contributions to development of sustainable communities recognize the diversity, richness and aspirations of each community.

Successful local comprehensive plans address the unique character of that community: the diversity of the populations, landscape, culture, and situation within a region.

Oregon continues to successfully absorb population growth while consuming less land per capita than other states. This success reduces costs for public facilities, transportation, and infrastructure and protects productive farm and forest lands that contribute to regional economies. Community resilience, enabling communities to reduce exposure to natural hazards and respond to climate change is part of the department's core work.

"Hui is available, dependable, responsive, resourceful, knowledgeable, respectful and empathetic. Hui has been instrumental to Curry County in providing advice, research, technical assistance, guidance, education and direction on multiple land use issues to assist the County in navigating through these sometimes difficult situations."

Becky Crockett, Curry County Planning Director



Regional Roundtable in Reedsport, Oregon November, 2019

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

Increasing Oregon's Housing Supply

An adequate housing supply is a fundamental building block of a healthy community, and planning to fulfill the housing needs of all Oregonians is more crucial than ever. Provision of housing for a community is one of the primary elements in a comprehensive plan for cities in Oregon. DLCD encourages cities to provide adequate housing for Oregonians at every level of income. Goal 10 provides planning guidelines for addressing the housing needs of local communities. The guidelines, tools, and resources provided by the department are employed at a local level to assist planners in the implementation of Goal 10 at a community level.

In addition to the new rules associated with House Bill 2001 and House Bill 2003 for housing choice and supply described earlier in this report, staff continue to implement the requirements of House Bill 4006 from 2018. This legislation required cities with population 10,000 or more experiencing severe rent burden to report annually to the department with a survey and to hold a public meeting on housing issues. HB 2003 amended this requirement, tying the reporting to the city's requirement to complete a housing production strategy every six or eight years (see ORS 197.290).

House Bill 4006 Permitted and Produced Data: DLCD creates an annual report of the total number of building permits and certificates of occupancy issued in a calendar year, including single-family, middle housing, and multi-family dwelling types. For the 2019 calendar year, the department received the required report from 49 cities, up from 46 in 2018.

DLCD staff have developed an online platform to allow jurisdictions to complete required annual housing reporting. In 2021, we will be using this platform to allow jurisdictions to complete Housing Production Strategy surveys and reporting required by House Bill 2003.



HB 4006 Production Data - 2018 and 2019

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

DLCD staff have also developed guidance, model code, and tool kits for local governments to promote healthy, inclusive housing markets. These publications have been inspired by the urgent local government need for information about housing alternatives, code barriers, and the need to present these ideas in a fresh and appealing way. Please find these and other examples on TGM's website.

- February 2020: "Strategic Guide to Implementing Parking Reform" is published by the TGM program (a joint program of DLCD and ODOT). The guide helps cities reduce costly parking mandates, often a hurdle for housing development.
- February 2020: "Eight Quick Ways Cities Can Improve Parking Codes" is published by the TGM program. The guide provides examples of best-practices in parking policy, cities that use them, and code language, allowing cities to ease the burden of parking mandates on businesses and home builders.
- September 2018: "Housing Choices Guide Book" is published by the TGM program. A pictorial guide for local government use in creating community will for housing choices, more walkable housing forms, and traditional "missing-middle" housing like duplexes.
- March 2018: "Guidance on Implementing the Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) Requirement" is published by the department. It includes model code and guidance related to Accessory Dwelling Units, in response to SB 1051. In the 2017-19 biennium, in many cases inspired by the passage of this legislation, at least 48 cities and counties have adopted up to date local code related to ADUs.
- February 2017: "Measures to Encourage Affordable Housing" is published by the department. A one-page guidance and reference tool and summarizes possible local code provisions to encourage more affordable and needed housing.
- May of 2016: "Character-Compatible, Space-Efficient Housing Options for Single-Dwelling Neighborhoods" is published by the TGM program to help local governments encourage more space-efficient housing options in Oregon's cities.
- November 2015: "Model Code for Small Cities" is published by the TGM program to give cities guidance and technical expertise in zoning, development standards, review procedures, and implementation of state planning rules and statutes.

A Housing Needs Analysis is an important step in the development readiness of Oregon communities. It allows a community to assess current housing stock, identify gaps in supply or demand, determine local needs, and prepare for the future by rezoning, incentivizing development of a certain type, or redefining areas needed for housing. Our regional representatives, urban planners, and economic development specialist offer technical assistance to communities going through a Housing Needs Analysis (HNA).

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities



"How the city is **advocating for and enabling the provision of housing options for residents experiencing homelessness** and how the city is **partnering with other organizations to promote services** that are needed to create **permanent supportive housing and other housing options** for residents experiencing homelessness; "

4. Housing Options for Residents Experiencing Homelessness

Dr. Marisa Zapata, Director of the Homelessness Research & Action Collaborative at Portland State University served on the Housing Production Strategy Advisory Committee and helped ensure community members experiencing homelessness were included in the rules and recommendations.

DLCD was pleased to collaborate with the staff and leadership at the Homelessness Action and Research Collaborative, Portland State University, Oregon Housing and Community Services. The needs of homeless community members will now be an integral part of cities Housing Production Strategies.

Policy Option Package #110 continues funding for six positions to implement HBs 2001 and 2003 at the local level and provides technical assistance funding of $2.5 million ($1 M for HB 2001 and $1.5 M for HB 2003). Staff also would support the Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities rulemaking to help ensure historically marginalized community members are engaged and receive benefit from Oregon's compliance with greenhouse gas reduction strategies.

The positions would convert from limited to permanent duration. To expand the state's housing, cities of less than 10,000 would be eligible for grants to develop Housing Needs Analyses and Housing Production Strategies.

Urban growth around the state

All cities amending their UGBs must submit information about the proposed UGB expansion, both before and after adoption, to the department as a Post Acknowledgment Plan Amendment (PAPA). In 2016, a process for online submission of PAPAs was created as part of the department's Information Modernization and Management Initiative. At present, 95% of local jurisdictions (cities, counties, and Metro) are registered users of the online system. Most submit PAPAs via the online system instead of submitting hard copies, creating an efficiency for local jurisdictions and the department. Using these records, during the past biennium 18 cities have submitted PAPAs for a UGB adjustment. Among those: 12 expanded their UGBs to provide land for housing or employment, 5 expanded for park or public facility needs, and 2 expanded to correct mapping errors. Two of the proposals are the result of legislative action, including a 1,100 acre UGB expansion for lands surrounding the Madras Airport to provide employment opportunities and a 40 acre expansion to the Redmond UGB to accommodate affordable housing. Of the 18 submittals, eight are final and ten are still in process.

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities



The City of Salem, Oregon is in the process of updating the city's Comprehensive Plan

There were some notable UGB-related actions by local governments around the state this biennium:

- Metro completed its Urban Growth Update process with findings that 196,900 new dwelling units would be needed to serve anticipated residential growth within the region by the end of the planning period in 2038. Metro also found that all but three percent of the additional residential units could be accommodated within the current UGB. However, the Portland Metro Area needs an additional 2,181 gross acres within the Metro UGB to accommodate the remaining needed dwelling units. LCDC reviewed and approved the UGB expansion decision in July 2019. The Department issued the final order in January, 2020. One party (Housing Land Advocates) appealed the Commission's decision to the Oregon Court of Appeals, which still has the matter under consideration.
- Metro initiated another amendment to the Portland Metropolitan Area UGB at the behest of the City of Lake Oswego to accommodate parks and recreation activities on the 83.3 acre Luscher Farm property. No decision has yet been made on this proposal.
- The City of McMinnville recently approved an 862.4 acre expansion of their UGB which has been in process since 2003. The department and commission will complete review of the decision in early 2020.
- The City of Pendleton recently completed a UGB adjustment that removed 69.2 acres from one portion of the UGB and added 69.2 acres to the UGB in the vicinity of the City's airport, in order to support the growth of aviation-related employment opportunities. In recent years a number of businesses have begun utilizing the Pendleton Airport for the development and testing of unmanned aircraft. This employment sector is expected to grow in Pendleton, as the airport is very favorably situated for this type of work.
- The City of Umatilla is seeking a 150-acre UGB expansion to accommodate a growing need for large-lot industrial employment lands in the city.

HB 3450 - Certainty for a Mix of Land Uses

In 2019 the Oregon Legislature passed HB 3450, which authorized the City of Bend to use a special process to allow more residential development on selected commercially-zoned parcels within the city totaling up to 40 acres. The Legislation directed LCDC to review and approve the City's decision. Bend submitted its decision to the Department in October, 2020, and the Commission is scheduled to make a decision on the proposal at its January, 2021 meeting. The City of Bend has seen high levels of population growth and housing need in recent years, and the city wishes to make more efficient and productive use of existing commercially zoned lands for new residential development.

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

Land use and transportation planning are linked to provide for the development of well-functioning, well designed and healthy communities.

The integration of land use and transportation decisions is critical to urban development in Oregon: land use decisions are supported by investments in transportation infrastructure, and transportation projects support revitalization and other goals that communities set for themselves in their local comprehensive plans.

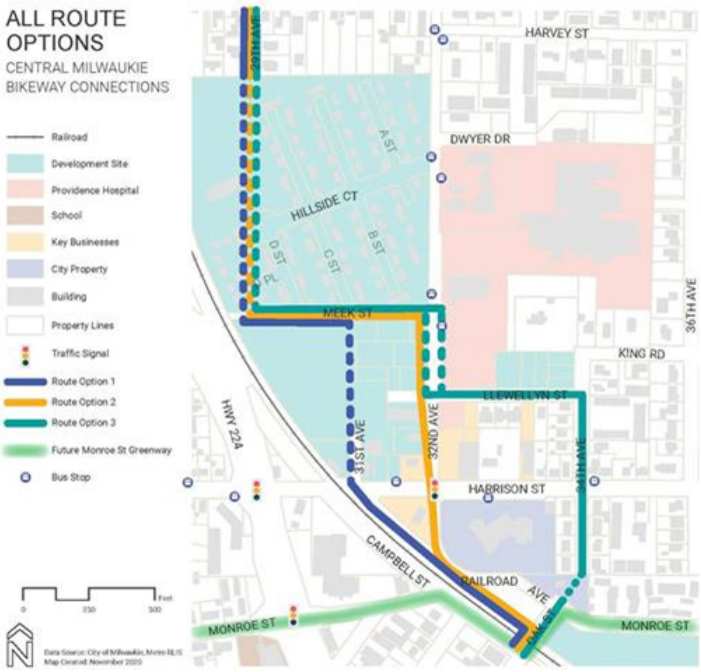
Transportation planning at DLCD includes three related programs: Transportation and Growth Management, the Oregon Sustainable Transportation Initiative and Land Use and Land Use and Transportation Policy.

Transportation and Growth Management

Through the Transportation and Growth Management Program (TGM), DLCD and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) work with local governments to expand transportation choices and promote compact urban development. The program promotes community efforts to expand transportation choices. By linking land use and transportation planning, TGM works in partnership with governments to create vibrant, livable places in which people can walk, bike, take transit, or drive where they want to go.

TGM Planning Grants help local jurisdictions plan for streets and land to lead to more livable, sustainable, and economically vital communities. This planning increases opportunities for transit, walking and bicycling. From the beginning of the program in 1993 through the end of 2020, TGM had funded over 800 grant projects across Oregon. In addition to grants, DLCD manages four community assistance services within TGM:

- Quick Response
- Code Assistance
- Education and Outreach
- Transportation System Plan Assessments



Central Milwaukie Bikeway Connection Map. Image credit: ALTA Planning

TGM Quick Response Program

The Quick Response (QR) program helps cities find ways to implement transportation and land use plans and assists with multi-modal problem solving. QR projects are typically site specific, small scale, and short term. They facilitate future development that can occur within three years. These projects meet local goals, as well as TGM goals. Using consultants, the program provides direct assistance to communities. Notable Quick Response projects include:

- Clackamas County in partnership with Mt. Hood Holdings, LLC and the Rhododendron Community Planning Organization, requested a TGM Quick Response project to prepare a site design plan to guide redevelopment of two underused parcels for ski resort workforce housing, overnight lodging, and retail uses. This project is anticipated to provide a template for highway frontage improvements associated with future development of community areas in

the Villages of Mt. Hood. Project components include active transportation connections and streetscape improvements, along with locating safe and equitable access to transit stops.

- TGM helped the City of Milwaukie plan for a safe, low-stress, family friendly multimodal connections between two neighborhood greenways and linking three key development sites. The project refines the design of an important bikeway and pedestrian connection to Downtown Milwaukie and neighborhoods to the east. Project objectives include planning level cost estimates with drawings illustrating the preferred concept.

TGM Code Assistance

TGM Code Assistance helps local governments identify and remove barriers to smart growth in their zoning and development codes. Code Assistance projects enhance opportunities for people to walk, bike, and use transit; provide alternatives to, or delay the need for, major road expansions; and provide alternatives to, or delay the need for, the expansion of an urban growth boundary.

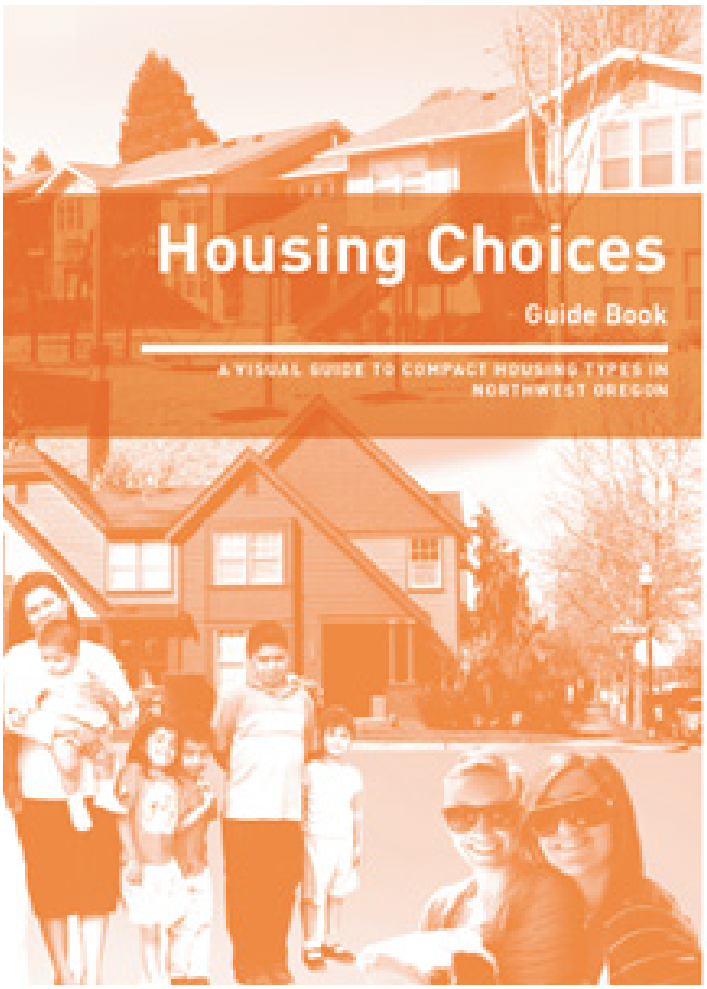
The Code Assistance projects carried out during the 2019-21 biennium are:

- City of Banks: various amendments including removing barriers to space-efficient housing, use and design standards to improve downtown walkability, and lower parking mandates
- City of Bay City: code evaluation
- City of Lowell: implementation of Downtown Master Plan
- City of Madras: housing and downtown parking code
- City of Monmouth: code evaluation

The Education and Outreach Program

Education and Outreach services include workshops, lectures, conferences and public forums for local governments at no charge. The program also provides publications, references, and guidance documents to support local transportation and land use planning. Some of the notable publications in the 2019-21 biennium are:

- To help communities address local housing needs, TGM distributed hundreds of copies of its Housing Choices Guide Book, which provides 43 concrete examples of housing options in Northwest Oregon. Each example is more compact than detached single dwellings; most are more affordable. This publication supported a housing choices community presentation in North Plains, Oregon.



Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

- February 2020: "Strategic Guide to Implementing Parking Reform" is published by the TGM program (a joint program of DLCD and ODOT). The guide helps cities reduce costly parking mandates, often a hurdle for housing development.
- February 2020: "Eight Quick Ways Cities Can Improve Parking Codes" is published by the TGM program. The guide provides examples of best-practices in parking policy, cities that use them, and code language, allowing cities to ease the burden of parking mandates on businesses and home builders.
- April 2020: "Managing On-Street Parking in Residential Areas" provided information on how Oregon cities from Beaverton to La Grande manage parking in residential areas.
- The Guide to Funding Walking and Biking Improvements was refreshed and updated in February 2020. This guide reviews over 40 ways to fund improvements to walking and biking. It covers local options, state funds, federal funding, and private options.



8 Quick Ways Cities Can Improve Parking Codes

Is your community concerned about housing costs, the cost of doing business, walkability, climate pollution, historic preservation or age-friendly development? Have you seen wasted land, turned away restaurant proposals in downtowns, or wished housing was cheaper to build?

There's something easy you can do – improve your parking code. Parking requirements affect all of these issues. While a thorough updating of parking codes is in order for most cities, these improvements can be made quickly.

Eight things cities can do today:

1. Allow required parking to be off-site, within walking distance

There's no reason for most required parking to be located on the same site as the use. Yet in too many local ordinances, builders are required to provide parking on the *exact site* of the development, instead of just providing residents and visitors who drive with space to park.

This can mean central buildings in downtowns never get redeveloped, as they were initially built before parking requirements. Or it can mean builders have to buy and raze adjacent buildings – an expensive proposition that also decreases a city's walkability.

Cities should allow any required parking to be provided within a reasonable walking distance. The Transportation and Growth Management program (TGM) recommends one-half mile – a distance often used to gauge transit accessibility. If it's reasonable to walk that far to access transit, it's reasonable to walk that far to access other modes. This creates efficiencies, allows for more shared parking, and removes barriers to the redevelopment of vacant or underused properties.

Parking and walking has multiple benefits for people and cities.

Cities that do some version of this:

Albany (for some uses such as theaters, up to 1000 feet), Ashland, Baker City (500 feet), Cascade Locks (required parking may be located anywhere downtown), Corvallis (in the downtown zone, 750 feet), Klamath Falls (500 feet for some uses), Lafayette, Lake Oswego, Roseburg, Salem (for employees and residents downtown, up to 2000 feet), Stayton (500 feet), TGM Model Code.

Sample code language:

Vehicle parking spaces required by this Chapter may be located on another parcel of land within *[one-quarter mile/2000 feet/one-half mile]* of the use it serves. The distance from the parking area to the use shall be measured from the nearest parking space to a building entrance, following a sidewalk or other pedestrian route.

[Additional option for on-street] On-street parking in non-residential zones within one-quarter mile of the building may be used toward fulfilling the minimum parking requirements. [An on-street parking space may be counted only once to fulfill an off-street parking requirement, except as provided in [shared parking reference – see #6, below.] The City shall maintain a record of on-street spaces that are

Transportation System Plan Assessment

TGM helps communities evaluate their Transportation System Plans (TSPs) for potential issues and solutions at no charge. A TSP is a long-range document local governments use to plan for future transportation investments. The TSP assessment is the first step in finding out next steps to update an old transportation system plan. In the 2019-20 biennium, TGM provided TSP Assessments to the cities of Albany, Florence, La Grande, and Myrtle Creek.

Enhance the department's community development activities to support local efforts to revitalize communities, seek public infrastructure solutions, and build community participation

There are several land use planning goals that have a direct impact on the economic development and success of our cities. The one that resonates most with cities, counties, and Oregon residents who are struggling right now is Goal 10: Housing.

Housing and employment opportunities are critically important to every city in the state. However, many cities are unprepared for development opportunities due to outdated city comprehensive plans and development codes. Local capacity to address these planning needs has decreased over time. Without assistance, many cities are unable to address the barriers to development of new housing that exist within their own communities.

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

Support local planning efforts to develop resilience to natural hazards, including those exacerbated by climate change

The mission and vision of Oregon's natural hazards program are: to create a disaster-resilient state of Oregon such that natural hazard events result in no loss of life; events cause minimal property damage; and the long-term impacts to the economy are reduced. In 2020 fire unfortunately took center stage, but other hazards continue to present significant risks in the future. This includes drought, rising sea levels and higher tides, large storms that lead to landslides and flooding, and the ever present threat of a Cascadia Subduction Earthquake. The DLCD Natural Hazards Program includes four elements:

- Coastal Hazards (specific coastal hazards and related climate change initiatives can be seen in "Protect and Conserve Coastal and Marine Resources."
- Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning
- National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
- Planning for Climate Change

Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning

A Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) identifies and examines the hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks facing local, state, and tribal governments. DLCD maintains the Oregon NHMP and assists local governments and tribes with developing, updating, and maintaining their NHMPs. These plans are most effective when implemented with comprehensive, long-term planning such as plans, programs, and policies.

Oregon's NHMP provides statewide and regional information on the natural hazards most likely to occur in the state. The NHMP also reports on the potential impacts of natural hazards on people, property, and the environment, and establishes a mitigation strategy to reduce those impacts. The first Oregon NHMP was completed in 1992.

Each five-year update to Oregon's NHMP must be approved by FEMA so that the state can receive federal funds to carry out mitigation planning and projects. In 2018, DLCD applied for and was awarded funding from FEMA to update






Figure 43. Oregon has a variety of hazards that affect the lives and property of residents. DLCD helps communities plan effectively for resilience to these risks.

the 2015 Oregon NHMP. The FEMA grant from the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program covers 75% of the cost, and DLCD provides 25% from the General Fund. DLCD staff worked with subject matter experts in many state agencies to gather data about hazards and mitigation actions. DLCD staff assembled and integrated the information to create a multi-hazard state plan that met all of the FEMA requirements. The updated NHMP, called the 2020 Oregon NHMP, was approved by FEMA on September 21, 2020, and will be valid through 2025.

DLCD staff also led updates on many local NHMPs and one Tribal NHMP during this 2019-2021 biennium. This work is described below. It was also partially funded by grants from FEMA. Local governments provided some of the match, and DLCD provided the remaining match from the General Fund.

The work that DLCD's natural hazards planners do is largely focused on updating Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans (NHMPs) at the local, state, and Tribal level. NHMPs are required to be updated by the jurisdiction and approved by FEMA every five years. Current NHMPs maintain the eligibility of the jurisdiction for FEMA's pre- and post-mitigation funds. Without a current NHMP, communities are not eligible for certain FEMA funds.

DLCD's work with communities to update their NHMPs is conducted with FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants. HMA grants include the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant which, with the 2020 grant cycle, is now the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant; the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP); and the Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA). Most DLCD's NHMP work has been funded Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grants. Currently, DLCD has one NHMP update funded by HMGP; with several proposals for NHMP updates in the application process for HMGP funding. When DLCD collaborates with jurisdictions on NHMPs, we make an IGA/SOW with the involved jurisdictions.

The work with jurisdictions that occurred during the 2019-2021 biennium is described below , by funding type and year.

PDM 16

Burns Paiute Tribe: The Burns Paiute Tribe was not originally part of the two PDM 16 grant awards that DLCD obtained for eight counties (Harney, Wasco, Hood River, Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler, Lake, and Malheur). The Burns Paiute Tribe's Emergency Manager was invited to and attended the first meeting of the Harney County NHMP Steering Committee in December 2017. Harney County and the Burns Paiute Tribe work together on many things and additional collaboration was being fostered. The Burns Paiute Tribe's NHMP had expired in 2014. It was agreed that DLCD would take on the update of the Burns Paiute Tribe NHMP and the PDM grant was updated to reflect that, which took approval of OEM and FEMA.

This is the first Tribal NHMP that DLCD has updated. The Tribe's NHMP is a national NHMP and has slightly different requirements than state and local NHMPs. The Tribe's NHMP was prepared primarily through the interaction of DLCD staff with the Tribe's Emergency Manager. Harney County's Emergency Manager was also very engaged in the Tribe's NHMP. The Tribe added air quality to the existing identified natural hazards that impact the community. A lot of discussion occurred on integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions. Some of the most noted plans for integration were the Emergency Operations Plan and the Strategic Plan.

DLCD submitted the draft NHMP to OEM and FEMA on 8/26/20. The Tribe requested both OEM and FEMA review it so the Tribe maintains eligibility on grants as a sub-recipient. OEM has reviewed the draft NHMP and sent it to FEMA on 11/24/20 for their review. DLCD requested an extension on the grant for this work; the grant closed 8/30/20.

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities

Harney County: Harney County was the first jurisdiction under the two PDM 16 grants to have a NHMP Steering Committee meeting; that occurred in December 2017. There were three in person NHMP Steering Committee meetings. The NHMP includes Harney County, City of Burns, and City of Hines. During the update process, Harney County added air quality to the existing identified natural hazards that impact the community. A lot of discussion occurred on integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions. Some of the most noted related plans were the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan, the Comprehensive Plan, and the Strategic Plan. Harney County's Emergency Manager was the main point person with DLCD staff. Harney County GIS provided maps for the NHMP.

DLCD submitted the draft NHMP to OEM on 12/17/19. FEMA issued the APA letter on 3/11/20. The local jurisdictions have approved the NHMP: Hines on 3/24/20, Harney County on 3/25/20, and Burns on 4/8/20. DLCD staff sent the local approval resolutions to FEMA and OEM on 4/9/20. The FEMA Approval letter is dated 4/14/20. DLCD requested an extension on the grant for this work; the grant closed 8/30/20.

Wasco County: Wasco County had an Emergency Manager and a staff planner assigned to work with DLCD staff. The staff planner worked closely with the DLCD staff. There were six in person NHMP Steering Committee meetings. A lot of discussion occurred on integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions. Some of the most noted related plans were the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan, the Comprehensive Plan, and the Zoning Code. Wasco County applied for and received a national grant for wildfire planning work during the NHMP update.

Wasco County's NHMP received the Approval Pending Adoption (APA) letter dated 3/20/19 from FEMA for the NHMP which includes Wasco County and The Dalles. The Wasco County Board of County Commissioners voted and approved the NHMP on 4/17/19. The Dalles City Council voted and approved it on 5/13/19.The FEMA Approval letter was dated 6/4/19 and is valid through 5/16/24.

Hood River County: Hood River County's Emergency Manager worked on the NHMP with DLCD staff. For this NHMP update, DLCD obtained agreement with the University of Oregon's RARE program to have a master's student embedded with the Emergency Manager to collaborate with DLCD staff.

The Hood River County NHMP was approved by FEMA on 11/13/18 for Hood River County, City of Hood River, and City of Cascade Locks. The Port of Hood River and the Port of Cascade Locks participated and FEMA approved the addendums on 3/21/19.

Malheur County: Malheur County's Emergency Manager was the main point of contact for this collaboration. A large and engaged NHMP Steering Committee participated in the NHMP update. The NHMP Steering Committee decided to consider adding air quality as a natural hazard in the next update of the NHMP. There were three in person NHMP Steering Committee meetings. In addition, Malheur County's Emergency Management Team met every month and DLCD staff attended those via Zoom so that additional information could be gathered, shared, and discussed.

Overall, a lot of discussion occurred on integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions. Some of the most noted related plans were the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan, the Comprehensive Plan, and the Zoning Code. The existing identified natural hazards that impact the community were retained.

The NHMP includes Malheur County, Ontario, Nyssa, and Vale. The Malheur County Board of County Commissioners approved the NHMP

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities



Ontario, Oregon Fire Station. Apr 2018. Photo credit: Tricia Sears

on 6/26/19. Ontario's City Council approved the NHMP on 7/3/19. Both Nyssa's City Council and Vale's City Council approved the NHMP on 7/9/19. The resolutions were sent to OEM and FEMA on 7/10/19. The FEMA Approval letter was dated 7/24/19 and is valid through 7/23/24.

Sherman County: The Sherman County Emergency Manager was the main point of contact for this collaboration. The NHMP Steering Committee gathered for multiple in person meetings. A lot of discussion occurred on the value of the NHMP and integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions. Some of the most noted related plans were the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan, the Comprehensive Plan, and the Zoning Code.

FEMA's APA letter was dated 6/25/19. Over the next few weeks, the Sherman County Emergency Manager was successful in coordinating with the participating jurisdictions – Sherman County, Grass Valley, Moro, Wasco, and Rufus - to complete the local adoption process. The resolutions were then sent on to FEMA. The FEMA Approval letter is dated 8/6/19.

Gilliam County: Gilliam County's Emergency Manager worked on the NHMP with DLCD staff. For this NHMP update, DLCD obtained agreement with the University of Oregon's RARE program to have a master's student embedded with the Emergency Manager to collaborate with DLCD staff. There were several in person NHMP Steering Committee meetings. A lot of discussion occurred on integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions.

The NHMP was approved by FEMA on 1/17/19. The NHMP includes Gilliam County, Cities of Arlington, Condon, and Lonerock.

Lake County: A lot of discussion occurred on integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions. Some of the most noted related plans were the Community Wildfire Protection Plan, the Emergency Operations Plan, the Comprehensive Plan, and the Zoning Code. Lake County's identified natural hazards that impact the community did not change; air quality was already on the list.

Goal 2: Promote Sustainable, Vibrant Communities



Lakeview, Oregon City Hall. Oct 2018. Photo credit: Tricia Sears

This NHMP update involved Lake County, the City of Paisley, and the Town of Lakeview. There were five in person Steering Committee meetings. DLCD submitted the NHMP to OEM for review on 3/19/20. Since OEM was quite busy with the COVID-19 pandemic, FEMA began the NHMP review process. FEMA's Approval Pending Adoption letter is dated 5/20/20. Lakeview approved the NHMP on 6/11/20, Paisley approved the NHMP on 6/16/20, and Lake County approved the NHMP on 6/17/20. DLCD staff sent the three local approval resolutions to FEMA and OEM on 6/18/20. FEMA's Approval letter is dated 7/8/20 and was emailed to DLCD on 7/13/20. DLCD requested an extension on the grant for this work; the grant closed on 8/30/20.

Wheeler County: Wheeler County's Emergency Manager was the point person with DLCD. A lot of discussion occurred on the value of the NHMP and integrating NHMP information and mitigation actions into other plans, policies, and provisions. Wheeler County noted their very limited resources as a substantial challenge to their ability to do this NHMP and implement it.

Wheeler County and the Cities of Fossil, Mitchell, and Spray were involved in this NHMP update. The NHMP was submitted to OEM on 7/30/19. FEMA's APA letter is dated 11/22/19. After receiving the APA letter, Wheeler County approved the NHMP on 12/4/19. On 12/13/19, FEMA approved the NHMP. The cities of Fossil, Mitchell, and Spray had not yet provided approval resolutions. Those cities then approved the NHMP. The Wheeler County Emergency Manager sent the resolutions from Spray (sent 1/27/20), Fossil (sent 1/9/20), and Mitchell (sent 1/8/20) to OEM. FEMA then revised the approval after receiving all the resolutions; the revised FEMA Approval letter is dated 1/27/20 with all four jurisdictions included.

PDM 17

Clatsop County: The final version of the NHMP is being prepared for submittal and review with OEM and FEMA.

Baker County: FEMA provided their APA letter in December 2020 and the jurisdictions are in the process of adopting the NHMP.

Grant County: All jurisdictions have adopted the 2020 Grant County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan update and the finalized document including the approval letters, review tool, and the adoption instruments has been provided to FEMA, OEM and all the jurisdictions in Grant County.

Lincoln County: The Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR) at the University of Oregon continues to update the NHMP in collaboration with DLCD.

PDM 18

DLCD submitted an application to FEMA proposing to update the NHMPs of the City of Sweet Home, Coos County, Curry County, and Wallowa County. Pre-award work has been in process with these jurisdictions. Planners were alerted on 10/8/20 that the paperwork errors had been corrected on the award documents; therefore it was okay to move forward since FEMA obligated the funds for PDM 18. The post-award phase began 9/2/20.

Sweet Home: DLCD and Sweet Home had a pre-award NHMP Steering Committee meeting on 12/3/19. Dialogue continued while waiting to move into post-award work. With the funds obligated, DLCD and Sweet Home can have

post-award NHMP Steering Committee meetings. One meeting was held on 12/4/20 and additional meetings will be held each month in 2021.

Coos County: Coos County has eleven jurisdictions participating in the NHMP update, seven of which have approved the DLCD IGA. Coos County Sheriff Captain Gabriel Fabrizio is the acting EM through July 2021. A second pre-award meeting occurred 3/03/20 solidified public engagement plans and Steering Committee operating norms. A short Steering Committee meeting occurred on 5/05/20 to affirm a joint consultation letter to the Tribal Nations with interest in the planning area. All three Tribal Nations have confirmed interest in the planning process.

Curry County: Curry County is planning on seven jurisdictions participating, three of which have executed IGAs. A second pre-award meeting occurred 04/16/20 to re-invigorate interest in the project and ensure that IGA adoption is moving forward.

Wallowa County: IGAs with Wallowa County, the Cities of Wallowa and Enterprise, the Soil and Water Conservation District, the Wallowa Lake County Service District and Wallowa School District were signed. Other IGAs are anticipated from the Cities of Lostine and Joseph along with the Joseph School District, Enterprise School District and the Wallowa Lake Irrigation District for a total of 11 entities to join this multi-jurisdictional plan. Post award work has begun including preparations for the hazard vulnerability analysis to be conducted at the next Steering Committee meeting in February 2021.

PDM 19

DLCD applied for PDM 19 funds to do NHMP updates with Albany, Cottage Grove, Tillamook County, and Marian County.

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

Umatilla County: The project is to update the expired Umatilla County Multi-Jurisdictional NHMP so that it is FEMA-approved and provides eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) funds. As of 10/12/20, Umatilla County, the twelve incorporated cities, and four special districts within Umatilla County have signed IGAs with DLCD and will participate to update the NHMP. The twelve cities are: Adams, Athena, Echo, Helix, Hermiston, Milton-Freewater, Pendleton, Pilot Rock, Stanfield, Ukiah, Umatilla, and Weston. The four special districts are: Walla Walla River Irrigation District, Stanfield Irrigation District, Hermiston Irrigation District, and the Umatilla County Soil and Water Conservation District.

FEMA sent a letter dated 8/31/20 that says they approved the project and obligated the funds on 8/24/20. Thus far, the post-award Umatilla County NHMP Steering Committee meetings have been held on 9/29/20, 10/27/20, 11/17/20, and 12/15/20. The next meetings are on 1/26/21 and 2/23/21. The plan is for the entire update of the Umatilla County NHMP to occur within nine months of the HMGP funds for DR-4432 being obligated.

Sample Presentations during the timeframe July 1, 2019 – December 17, 2020

The following are related to *Preparing for Landslide Hazards: A Land Use Guide for Oregon Communities:*

- Oregon City, joint meeting of the Planning Commission and City Council 10/8/19
- Coastal Planners Meeting 10/14/19
- Webinar 11/7/19
- Cooperating Technical Partners Region 10 Quarterly Meeting 8/21/20
- Oregon City Geologic Hazards Community Forum 9/23/20
- The Seminar Group's Landslides Conference 10/9/20
- AEG (the Oregon Chapter of the Environmental and Engineering Geologists) Monthly Meeting 11/17/20

Other Presentations during the timeframe July 1, 2019 – December 17, 2020

- Eastern Oregon Regional Solutions Team, Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning in Oregon 8/11/20
- Oregon APA and APA Washington joint conference, Planning for Hazard Mitigation and Economic Resilience in Oregon 10/14/20
- Hazard Happenings, Integrating Hazards Planning for Economic Resilience 10/29/20

COVID-19 Recovery Resources for Communities

https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/UP/Pages/Economic-Development.aspx#Recovery

#1. Tips for Planners

#2. Public Right-of-Way

#3. Development Code Reform

The National Flood Insurance Program

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) aims to protect lives and property by reducing the impact of flooding on private and public structures. It does so by requiring communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations, and the state to ensure its laws, rules, and policies comply with the provisions of the NFIP. In exchange, federally backed flood insurance is made available to property owners and renters, and disaster assistance is provided to Oregon communities when major flood disasters occur. These efforts help protect lives and property from flooding and help Oregon residents rebuild after a flood event

Through an agreement with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), two hundred sixty-one Oregon cities, counties and tribes participate in the NFIP, making flood insurance available to nearly all residents and businesses in the state of Oregon. Flood insurance is essential to off-setting the costs of repairing flood damage and rebuilding for residents, local communities, the state, and FEMA associated with a flood disaster. Flood insurance is also required for any homes within a FEMA mapped floodplain that are purchased with a federally backed mortgage loan. As the coordinating agency for Oregon's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, DLCD helps local communities understand, implement, and adhere to the program's requirements. The department offers assistance and training to local floodplain managers, property owners, surveyors, building officials, real estate agents, state agency staff, and others.

In the last -biennium, 50 Oregon cities or counties have updated their flood map information to continue to qualify for NFIP. The department maintains a database of Floodplain Managers and communicates critical information about the NFIP on a regular basis.

The NFIP has three basic components: 1) flood hazard mapping; 2) flood insurance; and 3) regulation of special flood hazard areas (the 100 yr. floodplain). Each local community adopts local floodplain management regulations that comply with the minimum standards of the NFIP, and has a Floodplain Administrator. DLCD floodplain management staff assist the 260+ local floodplain managers, community residents, and other parties when they have questions or issues regarding implementation of local floodplain management programs and NFIP requirements. Currently this is handled by one staff member the state NFIP Coordinator. The Coordinator also assists communities with updating their local flood hazard regulations and conducting outreach regarding flood risks and the importance of purchasing flood insurance to protect properties within high risk flood hazard areas.

In addition after any disaster that impacts floodplain areas, the NFIP coordinator provides assistance to local communities with assessing the damage, conducting outreach to residents, navigating local floodplain requirements when rebuilding, and identifying opportunities to build back safer. The NFIP requires local communities to document the damages to structures and

issue permits for all rebuilding activities within regulatory floodplains (the 100 year floodplain). The community requests for assistance after the multiple flood disasters and the large Labor Day wildfire disaster that has impacted numerous communities has created a substantial additional workload for the one dedicated DLCD floodplain staff person, and caused the community assistance workload to significantly surpass staff capacity.

Planning for Climate Change

Climate change is a consideration for land use, transportation, natural hazards, and coastal management planning. It involves a two-pronged approach: mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation consists of actions taken to slow or stop climate change – to keep the problem from occurring. Reduction of greenhouse gases is an obvious example. Adaptation refers to actions that deal with the effects of climate change, such as revising floodplain ordinances to address higher water levels. In general, there are planning strategies that can be applied to address both the causes and effects of climate change.

There are three main policy areas for mitigating, or reducing, carbon emissions from the transportation sector: improving fuel efficiency, lowering the carbon content in fuels, and reducing Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). Building walkable, bikeable neighborhoods that allow residents to access schools, grocery stores, jobs, and the other goods and services needed for day to day life is a good way to meet these goals. By reducing the number of trips that require us to get into our car, we make walking, biking, and transit trips feasible.

Climate change has the potential to make Oregon's natural hazards more frequent and severe, and to bring new natural hazards that we haven't typically experienced. The Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan identifies eleven natural hazards in Oregon. The natural hazards that will continue to disrupt the lives of Oregonians include: coastal erosion, drought, dust storms, earthquakes, wildfire, floods, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, windstorms, and winter storms. While it is impossible to predict when an event will occur or the extent to which it will affect a community, we know there will be an interaction between natural systems, the built environment, and social systems. With careful planning and collaboration we hope to reduce the loss that occurs and build resilient communities.

On the Oregon coast, sea level rise means waves will break closer to the coastline and reach bluff bases more frequently, increasing the rate of erosion and cliff retreat. Dunes are also predicted to retreat under rising sea levels and larger waves. Dunes provide a natural buffer against erosion and flooding. Their retreat will jeopardize their natural buffering function as well as any development located behind the dunes. With higher sea levels, especially in areas with hardened shorelines (e.g. riprap), beach accessibility is likely to decline as the width of the beach decreases. This is problematic not only for people who wish to access the beach, but also for marine animals who utilize the beach, such as seals for haul-out sites, and other tidally-dependent organisms. Hardened shorelines can also prevent habitat (like dunes or wetlands) from migrating upland with sea level rise. With increased levels of erosion and flooding, the threat to oceanfront development will increase, including to private property, and public facilities and infrastructure.

DLCD has a Policy Option Package (POP 111) proposed which will add a position for Climate Change Adaptation. The first goal of this position will be to assist the Governor's Office and other agencies and interested parties implement the 2021 Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework. The second goal of the position will be to assist local governments with addressing climate change adaptation in their planning and projects. Finally, the position will oversee production of a statewide climate change vulnerability assessment.

Goal 3: Engage the Public and Stakeholders in Oregon's Land Use Planning Program

A 2013 statewide survey[19] found that Oregonians value the state's natural beauty, outdoor recreation opportunities, and relatively clean air and water. The survey reported that economic development is seen by Oregon residents as something that needs to take place while simultaneously recognizing the importance of our state's natural environment on the quality of life here. Protection of clean air and water was judged important by 74% of respondents, and 58% say growth should be directed to take place inside existing cities and towns. 57% favor protection of the environment even at the risk of slowing economic growth.

DLCD typically employs 9 Regional Representatives that actively work with local governments within a region to assist with land use decisions and processes, build relationships, and actively collaborate with other members of the state's Regional Solutions Teams in creating good outcomes for their coordinated efforts. Regional representatives receive frequent recognition and praise for the role they serve in local planning processes from the planning community and beyond. Due to COVID-related budget rebalancing, seven are currently employed.

This strategic goal contains two related, but distinct aspects: 1) communicating with and informing the public; and 2) engaging and collaborating with other entities throughout the state.

Develop strong, collaborative partnerships with people and communities in all regions with diverse populations throughout the state through community engagement, outreach and collaboration.

Community engagement is a hallmark of Oregon's planning program. Each city and county plan describes how the public can participate in each phase of the planning process. Local governments must periodically evaluate their efforts to involve the public in decision making, and if necessary, update their program. These requirements are established by Statewide Planning Goal 1: Citizen Involvement.

Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC)

Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 197 established the Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC) to advise LCDC and local governments on matters pertaining to citizen involvement in land use planning. CIAC is an advisory body only; it has no authority over local governments or state agencies. The committee does not set policy or review local land use plans (except for Citizen Involvement Programs). The CIAC can have up to eight members, one from each of Oregon's five congressional districts and three chosen at-large. CIAC members are unpaid volunteers, appointed to four-year terms by LCDC. The committee meets quarterly. In non-COVID years, the committee meets with LCDC to review themes in citizen involvement, large scale issues, and to make recommendations for improving citizen involvement throughout the state. During the 2019-21 biennium, the CIAC:

- Awarded an Achievement in Community Engagement (ACE) Award to recognize the public engagement efforts in Estacada Oregon;
- Finalized the "Putting the People in Planning" guidebook, originally published in 1986;
- Offered feedback on the outreach plan for development of the Policy Agenda and climate rulemaking
- Provided a panel overview on best practices for community engagement to LCDC in July, 2019

19 http://oregonvaluesproject.org/findings/top-findings/

Goal 3: Engage the Public and Stakeholders



Presenting the Achievement in Community Engagement (ACE) Award to recognize public engagement efforts in Estacada, Oregon.

- Presented on engaging community in COVID as part of the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association conference

Current committee membership:

- Steve Faust (Chair), District 3
- Leah Rausch, At-Large
- Zechariah Heck, (Vice Chair), At-Large
- Katie Pearmine, Vice-Chair, LCDC

Recruitment efforts to rebuild full membership will resume in 2021.

Local Officials Advisory Committee (LOAC)

Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 197 established the Local Officials Advisory Committee (LOAC) to advise LCDC and the department on matters involving local governments.

The LOAC is made up of seven members representing cities, counties and Metro. They are appointed by LCDC in consultation with the League of Oregon Cities and the Association of Oregon Counties.

LOAC is specifically charged by statute with the responsibility to review and advise LCDC on proposed goal amendments.

Current committee membership:

- Mark Davidson, County Commissioner (Union County)
- George Endicott, Mayor (City of Redmond)
- Larry Givens, County Commissioner (Umatilla County)
- Dick Gordon, City Councilor (City of Medford)
- Bob Stacey, Metro Councilor
- Jerry Lidz, LCDC Commissioner
- Ken Kestner, County Commissioner (Lake County)
- Peter Truax, Mayor (City of Forest Grove)
- Stan Primozich, County Commissioner (Yamhill County)

New members will include Mayor Cathy Clark, City of Keizer Oregon and Judge Melissa Lindsay, Morrow County.

Government to Government: Working with Oregon's Tribes

The department's working relationship with Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes is guided by statute and executive orders. The department has an active relationship with the Legislative Commission on Indian Services

Goal 3: Engage the Public and Stakeholders

(LCIS) that includes serving on several regularly scheduled cluster and working groups comprised of state agency staff and Tribal representatives. A report to the LCIS reporting on the department's Government-to-Government activity is issued annually and can be accessed through the department's web page.

Activity for the 2019-21 biennium is discussed in detail on the DLCD Biennial Report Government to Government section earlier in this report.. The 2020 Annual Government to Government Report is also available to view on DLCD's website.

Improve communication with and education of citizens and stakeholders in all regions of the state.

DLCD staff consistently receives high marks in our evaluation of employee helpfulness, knowledge and expertise, and timely provision of services. The results of our 2020 Customer Satisfaction Survey indicate that over 75% of our survey audience interacts with the agency at least a few times annually.

The primary public communication tool for the agency is the department website, which was migrated to the new state platform in 2018. Robust community, customer, and internal feedback was considered as the agency built out a new version of the website that answered not only to department needs, but also the DAS standards for accessibility and readability.

In 2019 the department launched a new GovDelivery email subscription service that allows users to receive emails on a variety of land use planning topics, as well as, administrative information like DLCD jobs, budget information, and publications. This new tool allows the agency to better communicate with the public, stakeholders, and other interested parties based on their specific interests. This service has an employee team to manage the content and frequency of information dissemination to ensure agency communications are broad and encompassing of all pertinent agency activities.

Other public education and communication accomplishments in the 2019-21 biennium include the following. Many more events were held by zoom.

- The department held seven Planners Network Meetings around the state, to engage with and educate local planning staff and train new planning commissioners
- The department held 6 Planning Commissioner Trainings, in conjunction with Planners Network Meetings, focused on newly appointed commissioners, staff to planning commissions, and commissioners wanting to freshen up their understanding of the role and responsibility of a Planning Commission member.
- The department held additional, one-on-one Planning Commissioner trainings on an as-needed basis, typically using Regional Representatives as trainers.
- The Farm/Forest specialist organized a panel for the Association of Oregon County Planning Directors as well as at legal issues seminars

"The regional reps are critical in keep in touch with communities. Specifically Patrick Wingard represents his region very well and is a huge asset."

"Our regional rep, Scott Edelman, is awesome. Super responsive, supportive, if he doesn't know the answer helps us get in touch with the right person."

"Hui Rodomsky and Celinda Adair have been very helpful - and provided links; I would welcome specific training."

Testimonials received in the 2020 Customer Satisfaction Survey

Goal 3: Engage the Public and Stakeholders

Case Study: Forest Grove

An important feature of the project was an analysis that identified regulatory barriers to achieving the mixed-use and residential development the City desired. The main regulatory strategy used was to allow greater densities, which has been successful because it has allowed projects to pencil out that could not before. One regulatory barrier that has remained is off-street parking requirements, which have prevented some development proposals from achieving maximum densities. A simple change in regulation can make the difference between development happening or not. Since the development code amendments, Forest Grove has approved (and seen built) several housing and mixed-use projects, including:

The Jesse Quinn Apartments (Town Center)



Cedar Manor (commercial corridor)



- The TGM program hosted education and outreach events in The Dalles, presented at the Oregon Public Health Association Conference and the Oregon Main Street Conference, held two webinars on parking management, and presented at the Build Large, Live Small conference.
- DLCD Coastal staff held one in-person Coastal Planner Network meeting in 2019 and three Coastal Planner Network meetings via webinar in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-related travel restrictions. Coastal staff also held a webinar on findings for coastal local governments in 2020.

Ongoing education and communication efforts include:

- The department continues to perform extensive outreach efforts in development of the biennial Policy Agenda, reaching out to a list of hundreds to solicit input on drafts and inviting public comment at multiple public hearings
- LCDC meeting materials are available to the public in a timely and organized manner
- Within limits imposed by travel restrictions, the commission held travelling meetings as frequently as they were able, engaging with different communities and areas of the state
- The DLCD Coastal Program continued their partnership in the King Tides Project, a citizen science effort to better document the effects of rising ocean levels by encouraging members of the public to photograph and share their photos through an online, collaborative platform
- The department continues to host an annual Student Planning Day with students pursuing a master's degree in Planning at Portland State University and University of Oregon

Goal 4: Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership to Support Local and Regional Problem Solving

The department is a small agency with a big mission. We help carry out the vision and legacy of Senate Bill 100, which for 40 years has contributed to the quality and character of the natural and built environment of the state. The program has been charged by the Legislature with managing urban growth; protecting farm and forest lands, coastal areas, and natural resource lands; and providing for safe, livable communities in concert with the vision of the local communities.

Our mission includes not only stewardship of the land use program and the 19 statewide land use planning goals that direct our work, but support and assistance for the 278 local jurisdictions – city governments, county governments, and regional governments – that implement the program on the ground. Many land use issues intersect with the interests of multiple state agencies, impact regions of the state differently; or implicate conflicting state and local policies. "Leadership," as it is being used here, means selectively and strategically choosing which of these intersecting issues the department will invest time and energy in addressing and resolving.

Ensure short and long-range policy development for the commission and the department

Each biennium a Policy Agenda is developed to assist in identifying and prioritizing the policy items the department will pursue over the coming two years. When the policy agenda is created, it is done so with an approach that considers a variety of inputs:

- Legislatively directed work
- The authority of the department and commission
- Staff capacity
- The need for change to help local governments to carry out their land use planning activities

Approved LCDC Policy Agenda for 2019-2021

In November 2020, the LCDC approved an update to the biennial Policy Agenda. The projects included were chosen because they improve statewide land use policies, clarify the intention of existing rules, and implement legislation. A summary description of the included policy items and an update on progress follows.

Completed 2019-2021 Policy Projects

The policy projects below were initially adopted in the 2019-21 Final Policy Agenda in September 2020 and were included in the Revised 2019-21 Revised Policy Agenda.

1. **Conforming Rulemakings Required by 2019 Legislation**

    a. **HB 2106 – Permit Expiration and Dog Training**

DLCD rules conform legislation allowing dog training classes to be conducted in farm buildings existing on January 1, 2019 within counties that adopted marginal lands provisions (Lane and Washington counties).

    b. **HB 2225 – Forest Template Dwellings**

DLCD rules conform legislation clarifying the method used for determining "center of tract" when establishing a forest template dwelling, prohibiting the use of property line adjustments to qualify a parcel for a template dwelling and prohibiting the use of deed transfer to qualify parcels for template dwellings.

c. HB 2435 – Removing Sunset on Guest Ranches

DLCD rules conform legislation that repeals the sunset on law allowing guest ranches to be established on lands zoned for exclusive farm use in eastern Oregon.

d. HB 2469 – Forest Relative Dwellings

DLCD rules conform legislation allowing a second dwelling on forestlands within the rural fire protection district near an existing dwelling for the owner or relative who supports the owner's forestry practices.

e. HB 2573 – Cranberry Farms

DLCD rules conform legislation reducing the income test for adding a dwelling on a cranberry farm provided the farm owner or operator agrees to a deed restriction preventing the use of the dwelling for rentals.

f. HB 2790 – Outdoor Mass Gatherings

DLCD rules conform legislation allowing counties to require mass outdoor gatherings of more than 3,000 people, except for agri-tourism events, to obtain a land use permit.

g. HB 3024 – Farm Replacement Dwelling

DLCD rules conform legislation that prohibits a county from considering property tax classification of dwellings that were previously removed, destroyed, demolished or converted to nonresidential uses when reviewing application for replacement dwelling on lands zoned for exclusive farm use.

h. HB 2844 – On-site Farm Processing

DLCD rules conform to legislation allowing facilities for processing farm products under 2,500 sq. feet on lands zoned for exclusive farm use without regard to siting standards.

i. HB 3384 – Non-Conforming Schools

DLCD rules conform to legislation allowing for property expansion of non-conforming secondary schools as long as the school was established on or before January 1, 2009 and the additional property is contiguous and on the same tax lot on which the school was established.

j. SB 287 – Farm Breweries

DLCD rules conform to legislation allowing a farm brewery on lands zoned for exclusive farm use or mixed farm and forest use provided the brewery produces less than 150,000 barrels annually, less than 15,000 barrels on the farm brewery site and either owns an on-site hop farm of 15 acres or obtains hops from contiguous properties.

k. SB 408 – Minimum Lot Size for Utilities on EFU Lands

DLCD rules conform to legislation allowing partitions smaller than the minimum parcel size in EFU lands for utility facilities necessary for public service.

2. Goal 18: Pre-1977 Development Focus Group

The Department of Land Conservation & Development led a focus group to review the usage of Statewide Planning Goal 18: Beaches and Dunes, Implementation Requirement #5. This Goal relates specifically to what type of development is eligible to apply for beachfront protective structure (e.g. riprap) permits. The Focus Group reviewed the provisions of Goal 18, Implementation Requirement #5, relating to shoreline armoring rather than other provisions of the Goal. The principal issues are the protection of Highway 101 and other public assets developed prior to 1977, private property not currently eligible for shoreline armoring, impacts of armoring on public beach access and the management of oceanfront development. A final report was published in October 2019 recommending that the department consider a limited exception to Goal 18 for public facilities.

Goal 4: Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership



Jon Jinings leads an advisory committee discussion for the Green Energy Corridor Rule, Boardman, Oregon, November 2019.

3. **Governor's Council on Wildfire Response**

The Governor's Council on Wildfire Response delivered its final report in November 2019. Since that time, the 2020 Legislature considered but did not enact legislation related to the Council's wildfire risk mapping and land use recommendations. Similar legislation is expected for the 2021 Session.

4. **Green Energy Corridor Pilot (NE Oregon)**

This rulemaking authorized Morrow and Umatilla counties to designate corridors for siting electrical transmission lines on lands designated for exclusive farm use. The proposed revisions do not have statewide application and do not, in of themselves, designate the location of any corridor. LCDC approved this rule in January, 2020.

5. **Measure 49 Processing Fee**

Landowners may file claims for compensation based on an administrative rule or a state statute under the commission's jurisdiction that is adopted after January 2007. Valid claims are those that would restrict residential, farm or forest uses and reduce the fair market value of the property. While the department must review the claims for completeness and legal sufficiency, at present, the department has no source of project-related funding to pay for staff review, retain property appraisers or cover legal fees. To date, this cost and analysis has relied upon sufficient general fund resources.

Based on HB 2225 relating to forest template dwellings in the 2019 Session, DLCD is expecting a potentially significant number of Measure 49 claims as of January 2021. As result, the commission approved initiation of a rulemaking to establish a processing fee at the July 2020 meeting and, later at the November 2020 LCDC meeting, this rule was adopted.

Ongoing 2019-2021 Policy Projects

The policy projects below were included in the 2019-21 Final Policy Agenda but still on-going at the time of the 2019-21 Revised Policy Agenda:

1. **Mariculture Geospatial Database – HB 2574**

HB 2574 required the department to develop an online, electronic, geospatial information system to collect, consolidate, and organize public record information about shellfish mariculture in Oregon waters. The bill appropriated $200,000 for the biennium to support the work. DLCD hired one limited-duration position to undertake this work and, at the present time, the information system is planned to be operational by the spring of 2021.

2. HB 2329 – Energy Facility Siting Council Changes

Passed in the 2019 session, HB 2329 raised acreage thresholds for the review and approval of solar energy facilities by the Energy Facility Siting Council resulting in more review and approval of these facilities by local governments. However, contrary to legislative intent, the legislation was inadvertently drafted to require new local siting standards for mid-tier renewable energy facilities, including solar, wind, geothermal and biomass operations. Under the Measure 56 statute, DLCD is required to notify counties of new statutory restrictions and then reimburse counties for the notices mailed to affected property owners.

Because no funding was appropriated for this purpose, DLCD staff had hoped to work with the Governor's Office and key legislators to amend the statute during a special session or, should that prove unsuccessful, request the needed funding from the legislative Emergency Board. As time passes, due to the legislative focus on the overwhelming issues of the COVID-19 pandemic and wildfires, the issues will be addressed in the 2021 Session.

3. Climate Change Adaptation Framework Update

In 2018, by virtue of federal funds, DLCD Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) staff started a project to update the Climate Change Adaptation Framework originally published in December 2010. The framework will identify the major climate risks in Oregon and suggest key objectives and actions to address these risks along with an appropriate governance structure to ensure renewed focus and leadership from state agencies on climate change adaptation. Staff lead Christine Shirley coordinates a 25-agency work group comprised of state agency staff who provide specific content. The work group draws on the expertise of a multi-agency technical advisory team to ensure that best available data are used to develop climate change adaptation actions.

The draft report on the Framework Update and key recommendations should be published by December 2020.

4. Every Mile Counts and Climate Friendly & Equitable Communities Rulemaking

As directed by Governor Brown's September 2019 letter and pursuant to Section 9 of Executive Order 20-04, DLCD continues to work with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to implement the Statewide Transportation Strategy (STS). Additional interested and affected agencies include the Oregon Health Authority, Oregon Housing and Community Services and Business Oregon.

The Statewide Transportation Strategy: A 2050 Vision for Greenhouse Gas Reduction was completed in 2013, following legislative direction to identify ways to reduce transportation related greenhouse gas emissions. The four agencies have completed a draft STS Multi-Agency Implementation Work Plan that covers a two year period from June 2020-June 2022. This multiagency effort is known as the Every Mile Counts initiative. Within the initial work plan, DLCD has initiated the Climate Friendly & Equitable Communities rulemaking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector by requiring plans in metropolitan areas to meet regional reduction goals. Policy Option Package 112 would continue this work with resources for local government community engagement.

5. Missing Middle Housing – HB 2001

HB 2001 is intended to address the statewide deficit of housing by adjusting allowable development standards in areas zoned for single family residential development. This legislation directed DLCD to develop a model ordinance, establish a grant program, and secondary rulemaking related to the review and approval of extensions based on infrastructure deficiencies.

The legislation also directed the department to adopt model ordinances for medium cities (populations between 10,000 and 25,000) and larger cities (populations greater than 25,000) and cities in the Metro region with a population greater than 1000. HB 2001 requires final action by LCDC on the model ordinances no later than December 31, 2020.

After months of work and many meetings, major pieces necessary to implement HB 2001 have been adopted. Technical assistance grants are ready for distribution to aid local governments in adopting local middle housing ordinances or addressing infrastructure constraints. The model code and minimum criteria rules for allowing duplexes on every lot or parcel have been formally adopted. Finally, in December 2020, LCDC adopted final rules for a model code and minimum criteria to address triplexes and other dense types of middle housing in larger and Metro cities.

6. Regional Housing Methodology/Housing Production Strategies – HB 2003

HB 2003 directs Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS), in consultation with DLCD and the Department of Administrative Services (DAS), to develop a regional housing needs methodology and then apply the methodology to defined regions of the state on or before July 1, 2020. It also directs OHCS and DLCD to report to an interim legislative committee on this analysis by September 1, 2020 and to provide final legislative reports by March 31, 2021. Specifically, DLCD is directed in consultation with OHCS and DAS to evaluate the regional housing needs methodology.

OHCS has finished its sample regional housing needs analysis required under HB 2003. DLCD will prepare a report to the 2021 Legislature on how we propose to integrate the regional housing needs analysis into Oregon's statewide planning program. Over the next few months, staff will host a series of meetings with stakeholders and public, including meetings targeted to the different regions of Oregon, to gather input on whether and how this regional methodology should be incorporated into local analyses of needed housing. Ultimately, during the 2021 Session, the Legislature will decide whether to require a regional housing needs methodology.

In addition, HB 2003 required cities with populations over 10,000 to develop and adopt a housing production strategy (HPS) based on a schedule for housing needs analyses (HNAs) to be adopted by LCDC. Delegating authority to the Director, the HNAs schedule was adopted as statutorily required by December 31, 2019. The HPS rules were adopted in November 2020.

Future work on Housing Production Strategies will center on finalizing minimum compliance and guidance requirements for the Housing Production Strategy report, finalizing annual and mid-reporting requirements for cities, and defining a methodology for a progression of enforcement measures. Adoption was done at the November LCDC meeting.

7. City of Bend Pilot / Housing in Areas Zoned for Employment – HB 3450

HB 3450 authorizes a city with a population over 75,000 not located within a metropolitan service district (i.e. City of Bend) to adopt land use regulations authorizing mixed-use housing within areas zoned for employment uses under certain conditions. The bill also allows the city to use "alternate means" to comply with several statewide land use planning goals (i.e., Goal 9 – Economy, Goal 10 – Housing, Goal 11 – Public Facilities & Services, and Goal 12 – Transportation). Both the land use regulations and "alternate means" of compliance, as well as any related comprehensive plan amendments, are subject to LCDC review and approval.

Commission review and possible action on the comprehensive plan amendment and land development regulations is expected in January, 2021.

8. **Affordable Housing Pilot Project – HB 2336**

In 2016, the Legislative Assembly enacted House Bill 4079, creating an affordable housing pilot program to be implemented by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). The measure specified that two projects would be selected from sites nominated by local governments: a city with a population less than 25,000, and a city with a population more than 25,000. Bend and Redmond were the only two applicants and both have populations over 25,000, so they were in competition with one another, and Bend was selected. Bend's population is over 90,000 and Redmond is just under 30,000. House Bill 2336 allows Redmond to participate in the pilot program since no cities with populations less than 25,000 were nominated.

There are no DLCD deliverables for this policy project and the department is wanting for applications from the cities of Bend and Redmond.

9. **Rocky Habitat Update to Territorial Sea Plan Part III**

The update to the Territorial Sea Plan Part Three was organized into a phased approach to manage the diverse needs of the plan. The development of updated language for Part Three follows a Community Based Proposal Process. The intent of this process is to create a transparent update mechanism and a user friendly final product for managing Oregon's rocky habitat resources. The final product of this process is an updated Territorial Sea Plan Part Three for incorporation by reference into a single administrative rule. After a new rule has been adopted, enforceable policies will be extracted and submitted to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for federal consistency purposes. This work is anticipated to continue through the fall of 2021.

New Policy Projects for 2019-21

This list includes newly defined policy projects for the 2019-2021 biennium:

1. **Undersea Cable Policy**

Ocean Policy Advisory Committee and LCDC will generate rule amendments to update Subsea Cables chapter IV of the Territorial Sea Plan. The OPAC recommendation on appropriate rule language occurred May 6, 2020. OCMP staff would begin an amendment process in 2021, concluding by late 2021 to mid-2022.

2. **Goal 18 Limited Exception for Public Facilities**

This proposed rulemaking stems from the research and policy discussions conducted under the Goal 18: Pre-1977 Development Focus policy project. An update to the rule would refine the existing exception process to allow shoreline armoring for limited public facilities. Initial work would commence in the summer or fall of 2021, led by DLCD OCMP staff.

3. **Carbon Storage & Sequestration Goals (Exec. Order 20-04)**

At the direction of the Oregon Global Warming Commission (OGWC), DLCD is working to support implementation of Section 12 of Executive Order 20-04. This section directs the OGWC to submit a proposal that considers the "adoption of state goals for carbon sequestration and storage by Oregon's natural and working landscapes, including forest, wetland, and agricultural lands …" By protecting the state's farm and forests through urban growth boundaries, Oregon's planning program already incorporates a fundamental policy of carbon sequestration. Also, knowing that Oregon's coastal resources sequester large amounts of carbon, DLCD intends to work with OGWC on how the proposal might account for the state's estuaries and other coastal resources.

4. **Wildfire & Natural Hazards Recovery Rulemaking**

On October 22, 2020, LCDC adopted a temporary rule valid for 6 months that relaxes or removes existing limitations to housing and related infrastructure in rural lands outside of urban growth boundaries for declared wildfires emergencies. In first quarter of 2021, DLCD expects to undertake permanent rulemaking to codify these same policies.

5. **Rural-Resource Lands**

There are currently no standards to guide counties in identifying and zoning non-resource lands. As approved by LCDC at the November 2020 meeting, DLCD staff will develop guidance on these issues.

Deferred Policy Projects

Due to recent budgetary cuts and other priorities, DLCD had to defer the policy projects below beyond the 2019-21 biennium:

1. **Farmland Protection Improvements**

Originally proposed in the 2015-2017 biennium, this project was structured to research, define and potentially develop review criteria for commercial activities in conjunction with farm use and private parks, to consider potential new agri-tourism related uses, to perform revisions and specify intent of some definitions, and to seek to create a firm understanding and quantifiable measures for the cumulative impacts of non-farm uses on long term preservation of exclusive farm use land in Oregon. Some progress was realized in the 2015-2017 and 2017-2019 biennia on this project. Specifically, DLCD's research was focused on analyzing available agricultural data at the state and county level and conducting GIS analyses to determine correlations between land use decisions and impacts to agriculture.

2. **Review of Statewide Planning Goals & Climate Change**

Starting in September 2020, DLCD planned to host a series of meetings with stakeholders to ask whether and how the Statewide Planning Goals and other implementing rules can be revised to incorporate climate mitigation, adaptation, and sequestration. Staff intended to seek to consult a broad group of citizen, local government, business and environmental stakeholders, including members of the Environmental Justice Task Force as well as community serving organizations that represent Black, Indigenous, Communities of Color, and other historically disadvantaged groups. The policy discussions are intended to collect comments and suggestions on key questions such as:

- Whether any or all of Oregon's planning goals should be revised to reflect climate issues?
- Whether a new planning goal specifically addressing climate change should be adopted?
- What public process would be appropriate for revising goals to address climate change issues?
- What types of data or research would be useful?
- How to fund potential work on goal revisions?

3. **Statewide Planning Goal 10 & Federal Fair Housing Act**

Given the current housing shortage, including the effects of pricing and displacement of disadvantaged communities, DLCD staff recognizes the 1997 Planning for Housing Guidebook should be updated to reflect best current practices and information relating to the federal Fair Housing Act. While fair housing issues will be considered within the scope of the HB 2003 rulemaking, particularly under the rules related to Housing Production Strategies, this project will be deferred in the 2019-21

biennium as a part of subsequent outreach and implementation.

4. Metropolitan Transportation Rulemaking

In 2018, DLCD staff began to identify potential ways to amend the Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) to "integrate" the GHG emissions reduction targets into regional and local planning. The goal was to clarify that state TPR requirements apply directly to cities and counties, not MPOs. Local governments are required to increase "transportation choices" with broad latitude for how to measure local compliance. Local actions to increase "transportation choices" would have included infrastructure investments, development strategies and transportation policies such as the following:

- Providing more infrastructure for transit, biking and walking;
- Increasing development densities, particularly residential, near transit corridors;
- Reducing parking requirements



Downtown Burns, Oregon. Photo credit: Gary Halvorson

- Establishing pricing strategies for parking and driving; and
- Increasing transportation demand management (e.g., policies that encourage a shift from driving to other transportation options).

While this rulemaking was initially deferred in 2019, work on these changes will proceed under the Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities rulemaking.

Improving capacity of local governments to carry out their land use responsibilities

The department, particularly through the regional staff, provides technical assistance and limited grant assistance to local governments.

Model Codes

DLCD uses staff experts and consultants to develop model code that can be used by cities and counties. Model code is typically created to help a local government follow best practices, or adhere to new state standards, rules, or statutes. Model codes are often tailored to suit the needs of a community. During the 2019-21 biennium DLCD created or updated the following model codes for local planning departments in Oregon.

- Middle Housing for Medium-Sized Cities (2020)
- Middle Housing for Large-Sized Cities (2020)
- Oregon Model Flood Hazard Ordinance (2019)
- Guidance on Implementing the Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) Requirements (2019)
- Guide to Funding Walking & Biking Improvements (2020)

DLCD also provides the following publications, manuals and toolkits to assist local planning efforts.

- EFU and Forest Zones Model Code, Forms, and User Guide
- Model Development Code for Small Cities
- Preparing for a Cascadia Subduction Zone Tsunami: A Land Use Guide for Oregon Coastal Communities
- Coastal Erosion Overlay Zone Model Code
- Smart Development Code Handbook
- Transportation Demand Management Module
- Space Efficient Housing

- The Housing Choices Guidebook
- Measures to Encourage Affordable Housing
- The Housing Development Toolkit

Staff Resources

The 2019-21 base budget includes nine Regional Representatives located around the state and serving specific regions. Each Regional Representative participates in the area Regional Solutions Team, and offers critical planning assistance to local governments in that area. Currently, due to COVID-related budget reductions, eight professionals are covering these nine regions through the end of the biennium.

When at continuing service level, DLCD provides a number of topic specialists on staff to answer questions for communities and local governments. Areas that the department routinely provides technical assistance to local planners and the public include:

- Hazards Planning
- Transportation Planning
- Public Engagement
- Wetlands
- Habitat Protection
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Climate Adaptation
- Riparian Areas
- Farm and Forest Development and Protection
- Coastal Development and Protection

Training Resources

In our ongoing efforts to build relationships, educate, and convene planning staff from local governments to discuss planning related topics in a timely fashion, DLCD convenes several Planners Network Meetings each year. Hosted in partnership with the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association, these meeting are held in different areas of the state. In addition,



the Ocean and Coastal Services Division hosts one coastal planners network meeting each year. Many areas of training included in these meeting are the result of recent legislation that leaves local planners with questions about impacts and interpretation. Some of the training areas and/or discussions over the last biennium at Planners Network Meeting include:

- Planning Commissioner Training
- Addressing Housing Needs in Urban Areas
- Writing Legally Defensible Findings
- Resources for Community Planning
- Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Management Plan
- Wildfire and Natural Hazards Planning in Rural Areas
- Small City Urban Issues
- Agri-tourism Best Practices
- Wetlands: Pathways to Success
- Doing an Economic Opportunities Analysis
- An Anatomy of Housing Costs
- Parking Matters: Mandates and Management
- Multi-Cultural Outreach
- How to Research LUBA and Court of Appeals Cases

Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic required the department to curtail the Planners Network meeting schedule for 2019-2021. The department hosted two meetings in October, 2019 and January, 2020, and then held a virtual meeting in coordination with the City of Cornelius in September, 2020. The department looks forward to renewing the Planners Network program in the next biennium with four yearly meetings

in conjunction with the Oregon Chapter of the American Planning Association.

In addition to training and resource development following a legislative session, DLCD prepares and presents information during the legislative session to keep stakeholder organizations and local governments abreast of legislation that may affect the work they do and the places they live and work. In addition to other presentations, DLCD staff provide legislative updates for the Association of County Planning Directors, and AOC Land Use Committee, Planners Network Meeting, and the Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee.

Webinars are a tool recently added to DLCD's outreach tools. In the 2019-21 biennium staff hosted a number of public webinars to address the needs of local governments and interested parties. Several webinars were provided to address the implementation of House Bills 2001 and 2003 for housing choice and supply, and others were on Governor Brown's Executive Order 20-04 and DLCD's policy agenda.

Online Resources

There is enterprise wide acknowledgment that most people are seeking information about state government online. Recognizing this, DLCD has taken steps to make reporting tools, agency reports, and natural resources information available online.

- Our PAPA Online Tool allows local governments to submit a Post Acknowledgment Plan Amendment online.
- Our PAPA Reporting Service allows any user to search for a proposed or adopted PAPA that has been submitted to DLCD.
- The Simplified UGB Calculator was developed to support the Simplified UGB option.
- A searchable list of adopted rules.
- A searchable list of LCDC agenda items.
- The ability to submit a public records request online.
- Expanded data sets available through the Oregon Explorer map viewer.

COVID-19 Recovery Resources for Communities

https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/UP/Pages/Economic-Development.aspx#Recovery

#1. Tips for Planners

#2. Public Right-of-Way

#3. Development Code Reform



Marian Lahav presents on Natural Hazards Planning to graduate students in planning, 2019.

Goal 4: Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership



"Panoramic View of Forest Fire Aftermath in Winter east of Fall Creek Reservoir, Oregon" by mharrsch is licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.

Develop and coordinate strategic initiatives with other state agencies, tribal and local governments.

DLCD develops big-picture initiatives in collaboration with key interest groups, including state agencies, local and tribal governments and a wide range of advocacy organizations (such as those oriented toward environmental protection, housing and community development, commercial natural resource interests, energy development, and parks and recreation interests).

Some the avenues pursued for this kind of coordination include participation in the Natural Resources Cabinet, staff participation on the Governor's Regional Solutions Teams, co-development of policy options packages that straddle the work of more than one state agency (e.g. Housing work with the Oregon Housing and Community Services Department.)

Climate Change Adaptation Framework: Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) staff updated the Climate Change Adaptation Framework, last published December 2010. The framework identifies climate risk drivers, management objectives for climate change adaptation, and strategies that state agencies might employ meet those objectives. OCMP coordinated a work group comprised of state agency staff who provided specific content. The work group drew on the expertise of a technical advisory team to ensure that best available data were used to develop climate change adaptation strategies. OCMP anticipates a final report to be published in January 2021.

Sage Grouse Protection: DLCD is part of a coordination program, called the Sage-Grouse Conservation (SageCon) Partnership. SageCon



Oregon Solar Farm, Willamette Valley



"036014-IMG_6709 Greater Sage-grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus)" by ajmatthehiddenhouse is licensed under CC BY-NC 2.0.

is comprised of local, state, and federal partners who work to preserve sage-grouse habitat and increase the sage-grouse populations in Oregon. To prevent the bird from being listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), SageCon created an action plan, data, and tools to support the implementation of the Oregon Sage-Grouse Action Plan.

Tsunami Resilience Planning: The Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) is coordinating with coastal communities to help them prepare for a local Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) tsunami through land use planning. This work uses tsunami inundation and evacuation maps produced by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI). The maps allow communities and planners to understand their risk and vulnerability to a local tsunami event. When they understand the vulnerabilities, they can look for ways to improve evacuation, and implement land use strategies to improve community resilience.

Transportation and Growth Management: The TGM program is a partnership of the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development and Oregon Department of Transportation. The program helps governments across Oregon with skills and resources to





Agritourism gives visitors an opportunity to experience farm activities in person.

Goal 4: Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership

plan long-term, sustainable growth in their transportation systems in line with other planning for changing demographics and land uses. TGM encourages governments to take advantage of assets they have, such as existing urban infrastructure, and walkable downtowns and main streets.

TGM is primarily funded by federal transportation funds, with additional staff support and funding provided by the State of Oregon. Since 1993, TGM has provided funds and services to over 270 cities, counties, tribes, and transit districts.



Sage Grouse planning efforts required coordination between local government, multiple state and federal agencies.

State Agency Coordination (SAC): ORS 197.040 requires that state agencies carry out programs affecting land use consistent with statewide goals and in a manner compatible with acknowledged local comprehensive plans. The result has been for each agency to submit a State Agency Coordination Program to the department. LCDC last updated state agency coordination administrative rules in 1989. Most existing SAC programs were approved by the commission around 1990 and have not been updated. Legislation that passed in 2009 modified related statutes recommending that DLCD update the SAC process and revise related rules (OAR 660, divisions 30, 31). To date, the department's budget has not provided sufficient funding for this project.

Seek solutions that address immediate and long-range challenges, in collaboration with key stakeholders and others.

The department cooperates with organizations such as colleges, universities and research institutions to provide research and analysis for identified projects.

The Population Research Center (PRC) is an interdisciplinary public service, research and training unit for population-related data and research for the State of Oregon. The mission of the PRC is to provide population data, information, research, and analysis for Oregon and its communities. Oregon's land use and growth management system relies on population forecasts as the primary tool for determining Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) expansions.

Oregon law now requires that counties prepare coordinated population forecasts according to "generally accepted" demographic methods. The prohibitive cost of forecasting meant that not all communities could update their forecasts on a regular basis. Recognizing the need to be more responsive to accounting for current population trends by preparing population forecasts on a more regular basis, DLCD worked with the Oregon House of Representatives and Senate in 2013 to begin permanently diverting grant funding from DLCD to PSU. This funding supports the coordinated population forecasting through the Oregon Population Forecast Program.

Goal 4: Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership



"Rural Oregon" by eric surfdude is licensed under CC BY 2.0

Manage and improve information services within the department and for use by a wide range of stakeholders.

During the 2019-21 biennium, the department focused its information resources on three primary areas: supporting our stakeholders, effective management of resources through cost-efficient implementation of information and Infrastructure Technology (IT) solutions, and enhancing the security of agency information and IT infrastructure. These areas highlight how information resources are vital to the daily operation of the department and the delivery of services to its stakeholders.

Born from 2019 legislation, the department created a new Housing Program to advance middle housing choices and supply in Oregon. To support this program and legislation, a new Housing Portal was created to streamline the collection of information from local governments and to provide the agency the ability to analyze these data for housing trends occurring at the local level.

In addition to creating new information resources like the Housing Portal, the department continues to support its applications and databases that were created and updated through the Information Management and Modernization Initiative which concluded in 2015. These resources require ongoing maintenance and support as they are heavily used by local jurisdictions to fulfill their statutorily required reporting and DLCD's review processes. These tools include PAPA Online, the Farm and Forest Decisions Application, and the Sage Grouse Development Registry.

The department also partnered with Oregon's Chief Data Officer to aid in the creation of the new Open Data Strategy including an enterprise data inventory standard and data publishing guidelines. Oregon's Data Strategy will be a catalyst to future data sharing of spatial and non-spatial data in formats intended to increase

Goal 4: Provide Timely and Dynamic Leadership



The Land Conservation and Development Commission at the City of Tigard. 2019.

public availability and consumption of data. DLCD continues to partner with the Office of Data Governance and Transparency to advance data sharing among government bodies in Oregon.

During the 2019-21 biennium, the department completed a project to plan, design and implement a new GIS architecture to support agency GIS needs. This modernization of the GIS system is designed to support better integration of GIS in agency operations, reduced licensing costs, improved infrastructure performance, and an overall increase in data governance and stewardship of spatial data for internal and external needs. The department also supported its technical workforce through specialized training specifically targeted at components of the new GIS system.

Information resources were also pivotal to the department's COVID-19 response. As DLCD moved to a 100% telework environment, several IT policies and procedures were reviewed and adjusted as needed. The information resources team revisited the department asset tracking policy, maintenance schedules, acceptable use of equipment policies, and statewide information security policies as they relate to the new working environment. The department provided extensive staff training for online meeting platforms and transitioned all staff to laptops and state-issued cell phones for cost savings and IT support efficiencies.

Finally, the department transitioned all Land Conservation and Development meetings, rulemaking advisory committee meetings, and other public meetings to a virtual platform. This transition was a significant, but successful lift of agency operations. This work has enabled the department to continue to engage the public, interested parties, and stakeholders in key programmatic policy projects.

Goal 5: Deliver Resources that are Efficient, Outcome-based, and Professional

The department works to continually deliver pertinent, timely information to partners, and to provide staff with the tools and training they need to provide excellent customer service. Both external and internal processes are monitored in relationship to this goal. Adjustments are made to consistently improve, and as outcomes improve, our goal expands. This goal is primarily a function of administrative and human resources within the department.

Operate a professional organization that is efficient, operates according to best practices and seeks to continually improve operations.

The department, through the Administrative Services Division and the Director's Office, provides budget development and execution; personnel management, development, and evaluation; and grant and contract administration. With the assistance of our Human Resources manager, the Director's Office also oversees recruitments and hiring, makes promotions for capable employees, reassigns job duties as necessary and appropriate, and finds the best candidates available for each role within the department.

Continuous Process Improvement

Department management and staff routinely engage in activities that update, streamline, and improve department and program policies, rules and procedures. In the 2019-21 biennium the department has continued to capitalize on the investments made in the Information Management and Modernization Initiative. Examples of efficiencies gained are: staff time savings in verifying data and compiling reports. The real outcomes for the department in these efforts however, are in ways that we service communities. The department continues to develop new and better ways of creating, storing, analyzing, and distributing key data for local and state land use policy development, eliminating redundancies in programs, minimizing waste, and increasing transparency to local, state, and federal partners. A secondary result is the significant cost savings to the department and state.

Improvement of the department communications platform, along with website governance that builds on the 2018 website update, is another area of significant time and energy investment. Using a robust tool for proactive external communications, coupled with a continuous refresh of website content, has translated into better information dissemination and streamlined workflows for external communications. This effort allows the department to better reach targeted audiences with relevant land use and important department operations information.

The 2014-22 Strategic Plan for the department continues to serve as a foundational guidance document. The explicit strategies identified therein are tied to development of the biennial Policy Agenda, to agency public communications, and serve as an explicit touchstone for budget development, and department presentations and documents.

Goal 5: Deliver Resources

Manage and provide services to local governments to support department and local objectives.

Oregon's statewide planning program is most effective when communities, regions and state agencies work cooperatively to plan and invest in successful, sustainable futures. Oregon's continued vitality, climate resilience, and economic success rests, in large part, on the successful implementation of thoughtful local planning. In order to help Oregon communities make the best possible decisions about their futures, DLCD works to make real-time information and state-of-the-art planning practices available in the regions of the state and from its Salem office.

Communications and Technical Assistance

DLCD staff provides technical assistance to local governments through formal and informal communication. We learned a lesson in our Customer Satisfaction survey this past year. By relying on Gov Delivery to reach subscribers, rather than more active participants in agency programs, our results shifted. Through the universe was greater, satisfaction was uncharacteristically lower. We believe this is due to subscribers having a much less engaged interaction with agency services. In 2020, we will revert to earlier methodologies to survey rules advisory committee members, local government staff and other primary consumers of agency services.

During the past biennium, the department conducted seven Planners Network Meetings update around the state: in Eugene, Central Point, Umatilla, Fairview, Corvallis, Grants Pass, and Madras. Four Coastal Planner Network Meetings were held, focused specifically on topics unique to the coast. One Coastal Planner Network Meeting was held in Florence, and three were held as webinars due to COVID travel restrictions. . The Coastal Program also held a webinar on findings for coastal local governments. As discussed above, planners network meetings serve as a forum for local governments to exchange information and develop stronger working relationships. The department will continue to host network meetings during the 2021-23 biennium and provide additional opportunities around the state.

Grants and Direct Assistance for Local Governments

DLCD offers several grant programs to provide targeted grants to local governments. In addition to DLCD's general grant program, and small assistance program (that allocates up to $1000 to any small city that applies), the Transportation and Growth Management program has grant money available that is dedicated to improving the integration of land use and transportation planning across the state. The Oregon Coastal Management Program offers a small amount of grant resources to coastal communities, though much of the previously available federal grant money is being withheld as a result of a lawsuit related to forestry practices.

In addition to our general fund grants, DLCD is able to offer assistance to local governments in the form of direct assistance. This approach pairs a consultant with eligible and interested cities for the purpose of addressing Oregon's housing crisis and to build economic development capacity In choosing consultants, DLCD solicits recommendations from the Association of Oregon Counties and the League of Oregon Cities to formulate the qualifications and assessment criteria required of contracted planning firms.

The general fund grant program provides resources to help local governments with comprehensive planning updates and other planning activities, and with regional planning analysis. During this biennium:

- Oregon communities have utilized about $580,780 (not including funds dedicated to the multi-county code project) for the

biennium in technical assistance grant funds on comprehensive plan update projects ranging from regional wetlands identification to planning for new employment opportunities;

- An additional $152,000 was awarded to cities under 2,500 population and to counties under 15,000 population and coastal counties. Those funds are typically used to support general planning and permitting activities in Oregon's smaller communities. DLCD provided assistance to 110 small communities this biennium.

Keeping Plans Up-to-Date

In order for the statewide planning program to function effectively, local comprehensive plans must be updated in keeping with changing markets and developing landscapes. Local governments typically identify needed updates and amend their plans through the Post-Acknowledgment Plan Amendment (PAPA) process.

Periodic Review

Urban development, population growth, economic and market forces and other changes in the landscape can render comprehensive plans obsolete over time. As community visions are realized, local governments must update plans to continue to meet the needs of the local government, its citizens, and its property owners. Oregon statutes require many cities to periodically review their plans to ensure they continue to accommodate needed land and infrastructure for economic development and housing. Certain statutory and rule provisions are implemented through Periodic Review as well.

However, since reductions in the 2009-2011 biennium as a result of the Great Recession, the technical assistance grant fund has been inadequate to supply local governments with sufficient financial support to complete new Periodic Review. Prior to the 2009-2011 the department provided approximately $300,000 in technical assistance each biennium to local governments required to enter Periodic Review.

Since 2009-2011 there have been no new periodic review grants. Technical assistance grants typically address one portion of a comprehensive plan or needed revisions to a zoning ordinance.

Without funding to assist local governments, and with local governments lacking financial resources to pay for new Periodic Review, LCDC has not required any new jurisdictions to begin Periodic Review since 2009. As a result, the only Periodic Review that the Department assisted with during the 2017-2019 biennium was a voluntary effort by Wasco County not supported by any state technical assistance grants. The department is currently reviewing the final product.

Plan Amendment Review

A local government can amend its comprehensive plan to address local needs outside the Periodic Review process through the Post-Acknowledgment Plan Amendment (PAPA) process. These typically smaller amendments may be initiated by a city or county, or by a property owner who wishes to change the allowed use(s) of land. In the 2019-21 biennium DLCD created an application that allows local governments to submit their PAPAs online. At the time of writing, 95% of local governments were registered users of the new online tool.

DLCD's role in the PAPA process includes reviewing and advising local governments on proposals and providing notice of the proposal to the public. Department staff is frequently asked to provide technical assistance as well. During the first 18 months of the biennium, DLCD received over 900 PAPA notices with staff acknowledging 73% of them with internal database journal entries or through jurisdictional contact. In many cases, staff experts or regional staff provide direct assistance and feedback to the communities making changes.

Appeals of Land Use Decisions and Enforcement Orders

The department works closely with local communities throughout the planning and ordinance adoption process. Staff provides guidance on local land use proposals and, in the overwhelming majority of cases, the local government and the department work together to address any legal and technical challenges. In cases where the local government makes a decision the department believes violates a statewide planning goal, the department, with LCDC approval, may choose to appeal that local decision to the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) for clarification of the decision or to confirm state policy.

ORS 197.320 provides a list of local government land use actions for which either the Commission can issue an enforcement order or a citizen can petition the Commission to issue an enforcement order. During the past two years the Commission was petitioned to issue five enforcement orders. The Commission declined to issue an order in response to four of the petitions, but did issue one enforcement order.

In May 2020, the Commission found that Washington County's zoning code provisions to protect significant riparian and wildlife habitat areas no longer complied with environmental protection requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 5. The Oregon Court of Appeals determined that these standards when applied to applications for housing, were not clear and objective, which is required by ORS 197.307. Thus, the County could not enforce them on development applications. Neighbors of a project that the County was compelled to approve without protection measures for riparian and wildlife habitat areas petitioned the Commission to issue an enforcement order. After deliberating, the Commission issued an enforcement order directing the County to amend its riparian and wildlife habitat protection provisions, making them clear and objective. The Commission also directed the County to not approve any development applications on lands with significant riparian or wildlife habitat areas until it had amended its zoning and development code. The County adopted amended code provisions in December, 2020, so the Commission lifted the enforcement order.

The Washington County enforcement order is important to the rest of the state because the County lost its compliance with the environmental protection provisions of Statewide Planning Goal 5 as a result of a statutory amendment to ORS 197.307 made by the Legislature in 2017. Formerly a local government needed to apply clear and objective review standards to urban residential development applications only on "buildable" lands, which do not include lands in riparian or significant wildlife habitat areas. However after the statute was amended a local government must now apply such clear and objective standards to all residential development, including on environmentally sensitive lands, as well as lands within hazard areas such as floodplains and landslide-prone areas. The department expects additional jurisdictions to find that they no longer are in compliance with Statewide Planning Goal 5 for environmental protection, or Statewide Planning Goal 7 for natural hazards, as a result of this 2017 Legislative change.

Key Performance Measures

The department's key performance measures for 2020 are submitted to the legislature with the Annual Performance Progress Report (APPR). The measures are legislatively approved, and reflect a wide range of activity performed by the department and local governments. KPMs are one method of capturing the direction, energy and outcomes of the land use program. Seen in the context of this Biennial Report and the full APPR report these numbers take on a richer meaning.

KPM #	Performance Measure	Target	Results
1	**Employment Land Supply** - Percent of cities with a population over 10,000 that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.	75%	73%
2	**Housing Land Supply** - Percent of cities that have updated their local plan to assure an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs	90%	80%
3	**Public Facilities Plan** - Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems	80%	80%
5	**Transit Supportive Land Use** - Percent of urban areas with a population of greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations	91%	85%
6	**Transportation Facilities** - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities	92%	92%
9	**UGB Expansion** - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land	55%	52%
10	**Grant Awards** - Percent of local grants awarded to local governments within two months of receiving an application	100%	0%
11	**Customer Service** - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's services as good or excellent	83%	80.5%
12	**Best Practices** - percent of Best Practices met by the board (LCDC)	100%	98%
13	**Farm Land** - Percent of farm land outside UGBs zoned for EFU in 1987 that retain that zoning	90%	99.8%
14	**Forest Land** - Percent of forest land outside UGBs zoned in 1987 for forest use that remains zoned for those uses	90%	99.9%

DLCD Divisions and Offices

The Community Services Division, Gordon Howard, Manager – is composed of regional representatives who assist local governments in the implementation of the statewide land use planning program by providing technical and educational assistance to local government planners and officials, the general public and interest groups. It is also home to a number of staff Planning Specialists in the areas of Economic Development, Farms and Forests, Community Services, and Urban Planning. There is currently a Hatfield Fellow conducting a study on a specialized topic for the agency working in coordination with Community Services staff.

This division also provides grants, technical, and direct service assistance to urban and rural communities.

The Planning Services Division, Matt Crall, Manager – provides specialized technical assistance and policy consultation to DLCD's regional representatives serving local governments and citizens. The division includes the Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) Program, natural resources protection, and natural hazards. This division is also home to the department specialist on Measure 49.

The Ocean and Coastal Services Division, Patty Snow, Manager – works with coastal cities, counties and state and federal agencies to administer Oregon's federally approved Coastal Management Program, which emphasizes conservation of estuaries, shorelands, beaches and dunes, and ocean resources. The division provides financial and planning assistance to local governments, implements a costal hazards and assessment program, supports the Oregon Ocean Policy Advisory Council (OPAC), maintains an online Oregon Coastal Atlas and has authority under federal law to review federal permits and activities for consistency with Oregon's federally approved coastal program standards. This division includes a limited duration General Fund position for creating an aquaculture siting tool for estuaries and a limited duration position for updating the rocky habitat portion of the Territorial Sea Plan.

The Administrative Services Division, Carol Bovett, Manager – provides services in the following areas: budget, accounting, purchasing, safety, space and facility management, mail distribution, and agency policy and procedure development. The Director's Office, Jim Rue, Director and Kirstin Greene, Deputy Director, provide support for the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC), overall direction for the department, human resources, information resources, landowner notification, and budget and policy development. The Director and Deputy Director directly oversee a small legislative team (1.5FTE), and communications team (.5FTE). Both the legislative coordinator (.5 FTE) and the communications staff (.5 FTE) are on rotation due to COVID-related budget reductions.

DLCD Divisions and Offices

The department is based in Salem but has field staff in other areas

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Eastern Oregon Regional Solutions Center
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La Grande, OR 97850

Currently vacant

A Summary of Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals

1. **CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT** Goal 1 calls for "the opportunity for citizens to be involve in all phases of the planning process." It requires each city and county to have a citizen involvement program containing six components specified in the goal. It also require local government to have a committee for citizen involvement (CCI) to monitor and encourage public participation in planning.

2. **LAND USE PLANNING** Goal 2 outlines the basic procedures of Oregon's statewide planning program. It says that land use decisions are to be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan, and that suitable "implementation ordinances" to put the plan's policies into effect must be adopted. It requires that plans be based on "factual information"; that local plans and ordinances be coordinated with those of other jurisdictions and agencies; and that plans be reviewed periodically and amended as needed. Goal 2 also contains standards for taking exceptions to statewide goals. An exception may be taken when a statewide goal cannot or should be applied to a particular area or situation.

3. **AGRICULTURAL LANDS** Goal 3 defines "agricultural lands." It then requires counties to inventory such lands and to "preserve and maintain" them through farm zoning. Details on the uses allowed in farm zones are found in ORS Chapter 215 and in Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 660, Division 33.

4. **FOREST LANDS** This goal defines forest lands and requires counties to inventory them and adopt policies and ordinances that will "conserve forest lands for forest uses."

5. **OPEN SPACES, SCENIC AND HISTORIC AREAS AND NATURAL RESOURCES** Goal 5 covers more than a dozen natural and cultural resources such as wildlife habitats and wetlands. It establishes a process for each resource to be inventories and evaluated. If a resource or site is found to be significant, a local government has three policy choices: preserve the resource, allow proposed uses that conflict with it, or strike some sort of a balance between the resources and the uses that would conflict with it.

6. **AIR, WATER AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY** This goal requires local comprehensive plans and implementing measure to be consistent with state and federal regulations on matters such as groundwater pollution.

7. **AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL DISASTERS AND HAZARDS** Goal 7 deals with development in places subject to natural hazards such as floods or landslides. It requires that jurisdictions apply "appropriate safeguards" (floodplain zoning, for example) when planning for development there.

8. **RECREATION NEEDS** This goal calls for each community to evaluate its areas and facilities for recreation and develop plans to deal with the projected demand for them. It also sets forth detailed standards for expedited siting for destination resorts.

9. **ECONOMY OF THE STATE** Goal 9 calls for diversification and improvement of the economy. It askes communities to inventory commercial and industrial lands, project future needs for such lands, and plan and zone enough land to meet those needs.

A Summary of Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals

10. **HOUSING** This goal specifies that each city must plan for and accommodate needed housing types, such as multifamily and manufactured housing. It requires each city to inventory its buildable residential lands, project future needs for such lands, and plan and zone enough buildable land to meet those needs. It also prohibits local plans from discriminating against needed housing types.

11. **PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES** Goal 11 calls for efficient planning of public services such as sewers, water, law enforcement, and fire protection. The goal's central concept is that public services should be planned in accordance with a community's needs and capacities rather than be forced to respond to development as it occurs.

12. **TRANSPORTATION** This goal aims to provide "a safe, convenient and economic transportation system." It asks for communities to address the needs of the "transportation disadvantaged."

13. **ENERGY** Goal 13 declares that "land and uses developed on the land shall be managed and controlled so as to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy, based upon sound economic principles."

14. **URBANIZATION** This goal requires cities to estimate future growth and needs for land and then plan and zone enough land to meet those needs. It calls for each city to establish an "urban growth boundary: (UGB) to "identify and separate urbanizable land from rural land." It specifies seven factors that must be considered in drawing up a UGB. It also lists four criteria to be applied when undeveloped land within a UGB is converted to urban uses.

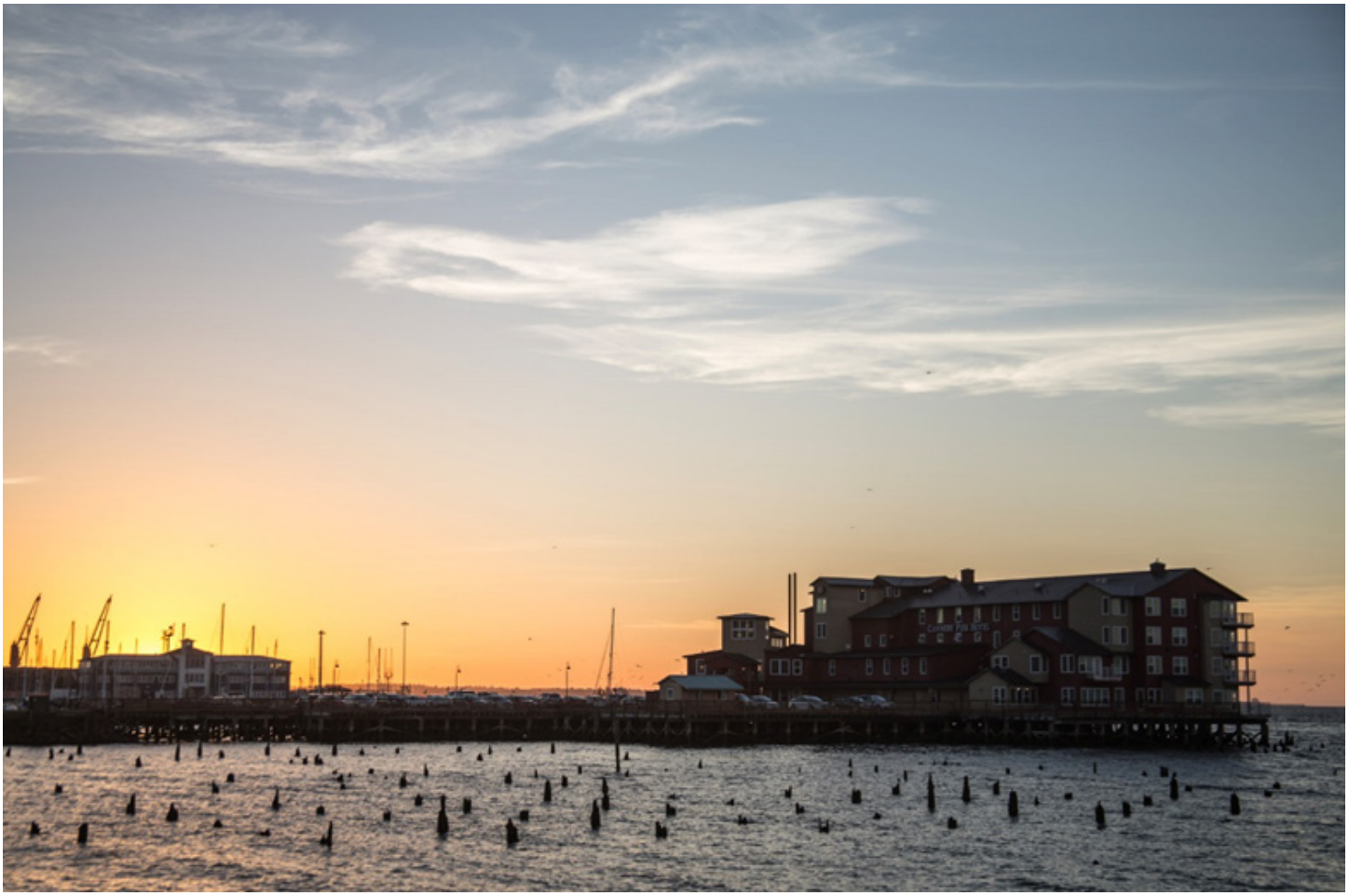
15. **WILLAMETTE GREENWAY** Goal 15 sets forth procedures for administering the 300 miles of greenway that protects the Willamette River.

16. **ESTUARINE RESOURCES** This goal requires local governments to classify Oregon's 22 major estuaries in four categories: natural conservation, shallow-draft development, and deep-draft development. It then describes types of land uses and activities that are permissible in those "management units."

17. **COASTAL SHORELANDS** The goal defines a planning area bounded by the ocean beaches on the west and the coast highway (State Route 101) on the east. It specifies how certain types of land and resources there are to be managed: major marshes, for example, are to be protected. Sites best suited for unique coastal land uses (port facilities, for example) are reserved for "water-dependent" or "water related" uses.

18. **BEACHES AND DUNES** Goal 18 sets planning standards for development on various types of dunes. It prohibits residential development on beaches and active foredunes, but allows some other types of development if they meet key criteria. The goal also deals with dune grading, groundwater drawdown in dunal aquifers, and the breaching of foredunes.

19. **OCEAN RESOURCES** Goal 19 aims "to conserve the long-term values, benefits, and natural resources of the nearshore ocean and the continental shelf." It deals with matters such as dumpling of dredge spoils and discharging of waste products into the open sea. Goal 19's main requirements are for state agencies rather than cities and counties.



Cannery Pier Hotel on the Columbia River, Astoria Oregon. Photo credit: Andy Lanier

Land Conservation & Development, Dept of

Policy Package List by Priority

2023-25 Biennium

Agency Number: 66000

BAM Analyst: Klein, Renee

Budget Coordinator: Corbo, Richelle - (503)934-0022

Priority	*Policy Pkg Number*	*Policy Pkg Description*	*Summary Cross Reference Number*	*Cross Reference Description*
0	070	Revenue Shortfalls	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	081	June 2022 Emergency Board	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	201	Equitable Community Engagement	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	202	Wildfire Adapted Communities	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	203	Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	204	Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assist	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	205	Rural Transportation Equity	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	206	Habitat Projects Coordinator	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
	207	Industrial Lands Readiness	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
			003-00-00-00000	Grant
	208	Offshore Wind	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
	209	Floodplain and Recovery Planner	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
	210	CIO Position Request	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
	211	Technical Corrections	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program
	212	Climate Adaptation Coordinator	001-00-00-00000	Planning Program

DESCRIPTION	*2019-21 Actuals*	*2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget*	*2021-23 Emergency Boards*	*2021-23 Leg Approved Budget*	*2023-25 Base Budget*	*2023-25 Current Service Level*
BEGINNING BALANCE						
0025 Beginning Balance						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	289,842	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	148,893	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	438,735	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	17,919,643	25,446,798	667,660	26,114,458	25,487,997	17,781,999
LICENSES AND FEES						
0205 Business Lic and Fees						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	47,010	-	-	-	-	-
CHARGES FOR SERVICES						
0410 Charges for Services						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	4,029	50,625	-	50,625	50,625	50,625
INTEREST EARNINGS						
0605 Interest Income						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,424	1,808	-	1,808	1,808	1,808
DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS						
0910 Grants (Non-Fed)						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	6,261	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
OTHER						
0975 Other Revenues						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	35,932	366,308	138,552	504,860	522,796	540,732
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,477,272	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347
TRANSFERS IN						
1010 Transfer In - Intrafund						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	32,110	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	177,337	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	209,447	-	-	-	-	-
1060 Transfer from General Fund						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
1107 Tsfr From Administrative Svcs						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	85,559	-	-	-	-	-
1248 Tsfr From Military Dept, Or						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	626,288	1,083,668	(758,568)	325,100	325,100	325,100
1258 Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dep						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	-	758,568	758,568	758,568	758,568
1330 Tsfr From Energy, Dept of						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	90,605	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
1730 Tsfr From Transportation, Dept						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	593,615	567,475	-	567,475	567,475	567,475
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,428,177	1,651,143	-	1,651,143	1,651,143	1,651,143
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	198,276	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN	**$1,626,453**	**$1,651,143**	**-**	**$1,651,143**	**$1,651,143**	**$1,651,143**
REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	17,919,643	25,446,798	667,660	26,114,458	25,487,997	17,781,999
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,524,833	2,069,884	138,552	2,208,436	2,226,372	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,675,548	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347
TOTAL REVENUES	**$24,120,024**	**$34,134,292**	**$936,608**	**$35,070,900**	**$34,604,914**	**$27,472,654**
TRANSFERS OUT						
2010 Transfer Out - Intrafund						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(32,110)	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	(209,447)	-	-	-	-	-
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	17,919,643	25,446,798	667,660	26,114,458	25,487,997	17,781,999
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,782,565	2,069,884	138,552	2,208,436	2,226,372	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,647,104	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$24,349,312**	**$34,134,292**	**$936,608**	**$35,070,900**	**$34,604,914**	**$27,472,654**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	6,743,565	8,791,722	517,660	9,309,382	8,690,006	8,456,198
3400 Other Funds Ltd	855,045	919,386	138,552	1,057,938	970,718	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,626,186	2,418,431	130,396	2,548,827	2,597,354	2,831,162
All Funds	10,224,796	12,129,539	786,608	12,916,147	12,258,078	12,258,078
3160 Temporary Appointments						
8000 General Fund	10,577	1,655	-	1,655	1,655	1,725
3400 Other Funds Ltd	16,360	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	28,108	-	28,108	28,108	29,289
All Funds	26,937	29,763	-	29,763	29,763	31,014
3170 Overtime Payments						
8000 General Fund	3,713	29,956	-	29,956	29,956	31,214
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,489	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,881	17,274	-	17,274	17,274	18,000
All Funds	11,083	47,230	-	47,230	47,230	49,214
3190 All Other Differential						

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
8000 General Fund	32,336	10,895	-	10,895	10,895	11,353
3400 Other Funds Ltd	579	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	53	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	32,968	10,895	-	10,895	10,895	11,353
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES						
8000 General Fund	6,790,191	8,834,228	517,660	9,351,888	8,732,512	8,500,490
3400 Other Funds Ltd	875,473	919,386	138,552	1,057,938	970,718	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,630,120	2,463,813	130,396	2,594,209	2,642,736	2,878,451
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	**$10,295,784**	**$12,217,427**	**$786,608**	**$13,004,035**	**$12,345,966**	**$12,349,659**
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	2,062	2,774	-	2,774	2,325	2,272
3400 Other Funds Ltd	298	288	-	288	264	264
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	638	786	-	786	728	781
All Funds	2,998	3,848	-	3,848	3,317	3,317
3220 Public Employees' Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	1,161,970	1,506,114	-	1,506,114	1,557,341	1,515,750
3400 Other Funds Ltd	125,987	157,490	-	157,490	173,951	173,951
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	373,427	417,233	-	417,233	468,542	510,570
All Funds	1,661,384	2,080,837	-	2,080,837	2,199,834	2,200,271

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
3221 Pension Obligation Bond						
8000 General Fund	390,443	404,179	-	404,179	404,179	461,443
3400 Other Funds Ltd	43,760	53,255	-	53,255	53,255	51,304
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	125,179	153,861	-	153,861	153,861	138,188
All Funds	559,382	611,295	-	611,295	611,295	650,935
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	542,586	672,394	-	672,394	663,535	645,785
3400 Other Funds Ltd	63,320	70,333	-	70,333	74,260	74,260
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	170,208	188,481	-	188,481	202,167	220,199
All Funds	776,114	931,208	-	931,208	939,962	940,244
3240 Unemployment Assessments						
8000 General Fund	9,304	51,582	-	51,582	51,582	52,997
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	34,295	33,366
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	3,882	3,882
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	10,460	11,398
All Funds	-	-	-	-	48,637	48,646
3250 Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	1,675	2,202	-	2,202	2,030	1,984
3400 Other Funds Ltd	209	228	-	228	228	228
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	537	622	-	622	622	668

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
All Funds	2,421	3,052	-	3,052	2,880	2,880
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	43,585	52,941	-	52,941	52,941	52,406
3400 Other Funds Ltd	2,413	5,516	-	5,516	5,516	5,824
All Funds	45,998	58,457	-	58,457	58,457	58,230
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	1,493,339	1,827,017	-	1,827,017	1,743,890	1,704,290
3400 Other Funds Ltd	164,163	190,395	-	190,395	197,208	197,208
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	548,758	520,237	-	520,237	538,852	578,452
All Funds	2,206,260	2,537,649	-	2,537,649	2,479,950	2,479,950
3280 Other OPE						
8000 General Fund	49	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	3,645,013	4,519,203	-	4,519,203	4,512,118	4,470,293
3400 Other Funds Ltd	400,150	477,505	-	477,505	508,564	506,921
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,218,747	1,281,220	-	1,281,220	1,375,232	1,460,256
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$5,263,910**	**$6,277,928**	**-**	**$6,277,928**	**$6,395,914**	**$6,437,470**
P.S. BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS						
3455 Vacancy Savings						
8000 General Fund	-	(146,854)	-	(146,854)	(146,854)	(318,763)

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	(18,982)	-	(18,982)	(18,982)	(33,067)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	(61,096)	-	(61,096)	(61,096)	(89,060)
All Funds	-	(226,932)	-	(226,932)	(226,932)	(440,890)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	10,435,204	13,206,577	517,660	13,724,237	13,097,776	12,652,020
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,275,623	1,377,909	138,552	1,516,461	1,460,300	1,444,572
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,848,867	3,683,937	130,396	3,814,333	3,956,872	4,249,647
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$15,559,694**	**$18,268,423**	**$786,608**	**$19,055,031**	**$18,514,948**	**$18,346,239**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	76,411	211,319	-	211,319	211,319	111,197
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,074	10,840	-	10,840	10,840	11,295
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	51,864	99,273	-	99,273	99,273	108,061
All Funds	131,349	321,432	-	321,432	321,432	230,553
4125 Out of State Travel						
8000 General Fund	4,305	15,119	-	15,119	15,119	15,754
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	9,657	12,265	-	12,265	12,265	12,780
All Funds	13,962	27,384	-	27,384	27,384	28,534
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	51,051	107,716	-	107,716	107,716	47,298

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	5,857	-	5,857	5,857	6,103
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	5,916	19,927	-	19,927	19,927	21,389
All Funds	56,967	133,500	-	133,500	133,500	74,790
4175 Office Expenses						
8000 General Fund	40,582	60,827	-	60,827	60,827	60,268
3400 Other Funds Ltd	89	3,433	-	3,433	3,433	3,577
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	12,272	95,807	-	95,807	95,807	100,915
All Funds	52,943	160,067	-	160,067	160,067	164,760
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	98,710	111,844	-	111,844	111,844	109,943
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	7,675	-	7,675	7,675	7,997
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	37,887	54,980	-	54,980	54,980	59,128
All Funds	136,597	174,499	-	174,499	174,499	177,068
4225 State Gov. Service Charges						
8000 General Fund	352,570	403,744	-	403,744	403,744	533,996
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	79,015	95,939	-	95,939	95,939	126,890
All Funds	431,585	499,683	-	499,683	499,683	660,886
4250 Data Processing						
8000 General Fund	19,473	15,237	-	15,237	15,237	15,878
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	291	-	291	291	303
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,959	10,012	-	10,012	10,012	10,432

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
All Funds	23,432	25,540	-	25,540	25,540	26,613
4275 Publicity and Publications						
8000 General Fund	3,922	13,823	-	13,823	13,823	14,403
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	220	-	220	220	229
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	629	2,596	-	2,596	2,596	2,706
All Funds	4,551	16,639	-	16,639	16,639	17,338
4300 Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	1,785,276	1,870,481	150,000	2,020,481	2,020,481	277,776
3400 Other Funds Ltd	210,845	113,079	-	113,079	113,079	123,030
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	257,156	602,381	-	602,381	602,381	655,391
All Funds	2,253,277	2,585,941	150,000	2,735,941	2,735,941	1,056,197
4315 IT Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	74,320	6,955	-	6,955	6,955	7,567
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,990	317,062	-	317,062	317,062	344,963
All Funds	78,310	324,017	-	324,017	324,017	352,530
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	567,399	830,079	-	830,079	830,079	976,754
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	44,757	-	44,757	44,757	52,666
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	64,876	108,733	-	108,733	108,733	127,946
All Funds	632,275	983,569	-	983,569	983,569	1,157,366
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
8000 General Fund	150	17,309	-	17,309	17,309	18,036
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	310	-	310	310	323
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	50	3,803	-	3,803	3,803	3,962
All Funds	200	21,422	-	21,422	21,422	22,321
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	27,097	49,113	-	49,113	49,113	19,927
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	250	-	250	250	261
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	9,081	343	-	343	343	357
All Funds	36,178	49,706	-	49,706	49,706	20,545
4425 Facilities Rental and Taxes						
8000 General Fund	574,516	823,358	-	823,358	823,358	976,008
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	75,352	-	75,352	75,352	89,322
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	165,357	300,658	-	300,658	300,658	356,400
All Funds	739,873	1,199,368	-	1,199,368	1,199,368	1,421,730
4475 Facilities Maintenance						
8000 General Fund	174	2,419	-	2,419	2,419	2,521
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	15	3,577	-	3,577	3,577	3,727
All Funds	189	5,996	-	5,996	5,996	6,248
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	7,127	19,865	-	19,865	19,865	16,028
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	1,101	-	1,101	1,101	1,147

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,281	734	-	734	734	764
All Funds	10,408	21,700	-	21,700	21,700	17,939
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	40,106	41,426	-	41,426	41,426	20,274
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(3)	3,040	-	3,040	3,040	3,168
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,878	1,625	-	1,625	1,625	6,366
All Funds	42,981	46,091	-	46,091	46,091	29,808
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	5,140	22,286	-	22,286	22,286	15,370
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	388	-	388	388	404
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,547	2,464	-	2,464	2,464	2,567
All Funds	7,687	25,138	-	25,138	25,138	18,341
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	52,495	103,045	-	103,045	103,045	98,371
3400 Other Funds Ltd	45,943	10,291	-	10,291	10,291	10,723
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	25,492	45,581	-	45,581	45,581	47,495
All Funds	123,930	158,917	-	158,917	158,917	156,589
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	3,780,824	4,725,965	150,000	4,875,965	4,875,965	3,337,369
3400 Other Funds Ltd	259,948	276,884	-	276,884	276,884	310,548
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	735,922	1,777,760	-	1,777,760	1,777,760	1,992,239

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$4,776,694**	**$6,780,609**	**$150,000**	**$6,930,609**	**$6,930,609**	**$5,640,156**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	1,898,641	3,331,406	-	3,331,406	3,331,406	685,021
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	35,038	457,276	-	457,276	457,276	476,482
All Funds	1,933,679	3,788,682	-	3,788,682	3,788,682	1,161,503
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	607,672	3,304,100	-	3,304,100	3,304,100	204,857
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	26,777	494,877	-	494,877	494,877	515,662
All Funds	634,449	3,798,977	-	3,798,977	3,798,977	720,519
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit						
8000 General Fund	-	702,480	-	702,480	702,480	731,984
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	190,725	-	190,725	190,725	198,735
All Funds	-	893,205	-	893,205	893,205	930,719
6035 Dist to Individuals						
8000 General Fund	-	12,404	-	12,404	12,404	-
6048 Spc Pmt to Public Universities						
8000 General Fund	451,959	-	-	-	-	-
6060 Intra-Agency Gen Fund Transfer						
8000 General Fund	20,939	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
6085 Other Special Payments						
8000 General Fund	42,935	163,866	-	163,866	163,866	170,748
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	500	13,035	-	13,035	13,035	13,582
All Funds	43,435	176,901	-	176,901	176,901	184,330
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	3,022,146	7,514,256	-	7,514,256	7,514,256	1,792,610
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	62,315	1,155,913	-	1,155,913	1,155,913	1,204,461
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$3,084,461**	**$8,670,169**	**-**	**$8,670,169**	**$8,670,169**	**$2,997,071**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	17,238,174	25,446,798	667,660	26,114,458	25,487,997	17,781,999
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,535,571	1,654,793	138,552	1,793,345	1,737,184	1,755,120
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,647,104	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$23,420,849**	**$33,719,201**	**$936,608**	**$34,655,809**	**$34,115,726**	**$26,983,466**
REVERSIONS						
9900 Reversions						
8000 General Fund	(681,469)	-	-	-	-	-
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	246,994	415,091	-	415,091	489,188	489,188
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION	*2019-21 Actuals*	*2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget*	*2021-23 Emergency Boards*	*2021-23 Leg Approved Budget*	*2023-25 Base Budget*	*2023-25 Current Service Level*
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**$246,994**	**$415,091**	**-**	**$415,091**	**$489,188**	**$489,188**
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS						
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	63	68	-	68	64	64
AUTHORIZED FTE POSITIONS						
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	59.98	66.35	-	66.35	62.59	62.59

DESCRIPTION	*2019-21 Actuals*	*2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget*	*2021-23 Emergency Boards*	*2021-23 Leg Approved Budget*	*2023-25 Base Budget*	*2023-25 Current Service Level*
BEGINNING BALANCE						
0025 Beginning Balance						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	289,842	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	148,893	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	438,735	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	13,526,009	17,943,599	667,660	18,611,259	17,984,798	16,000,910
LICENSES AND FEES						
0205 Business Lic and Fees						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	47,010	-	-	-	-	-
CHARGES FOR SERVICES						
0410 Charges for Services						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	4,029	50,625	-	50,625	50,625	50,625
INTEREST EARNINGS						
0605 Interest Income						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,424	1,808	-	1,808	1,808	1,808
DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS						
0910 Grants (Non-Fed)						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	6,261	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
OTHER						
0975 Other Revenues						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	35,932	366,308	138,552	504,860	522,796	540,732
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,477,272	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347
TRANSFERS IN						
1010 Transfer In - Intrafund						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	32,110	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	177,337	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	209,447	-	-	-	-	-
1060 Transfer from General Fund						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
1107 Tsfr From Administrative Svcs						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	85,559	-	-	-	-	-
1248 Tsfr From Military Dept, Or						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	626,288	1,083,668	(758,568)	325,100	325,100	325,100
1258 Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dep						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	-	758,568	758,568	758,568	758,568
1330 Tsfr From Energy, Dept of						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	90,605	-	-	-	-	-

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
1730 Tsfr From Transportation, Dept						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	593,615	567,475	-	567,475	567,475	567,475
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,428,177	1,651,143	-	1,651,143	1,651,143	1,651,143
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	198,276	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN	**$1,626,453**	**$1,651,143**	**-**	**$1,651,143**	**$1,651,143**	**$1,651,143**
REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	13,526,009	17,943,599	667,660	18,611,259	17,984,798	16,000,910
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,524,833	2,069,884	138,552	2,208,436	2,226,372	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,675,548	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347
TOTAL REVENUES	**$19,726,390**	**$26,631,093**	**$936,608**	**$27,567,701**	**$27,101,715**	**$25,691,565**
TRANSFERS OUT						
2010 Transfer Out - Intrafund						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(32,110)	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(177,337)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	(209,447)	-	-	-	-	-
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	13,526,009	17,943,599	667,660	18,611,259	17,984,798	16,000,910
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,782,565	2,069,884	138,552	2,208,436	2,226,372	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,647,104	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$19,955,678**	**$26,631,093**	**$936,608**	**$27,567,701**	**$27,101,715**	**$25,691,565**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	6,743,565	8,791,722	517,660	9,309,382	8,690,006	8,456,198
3400 Other Funds Ltd	855,045	919,386	138,552	1,057,938	970,718	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,626,186	2,418,431	130,396	2,548,827	2,597,354	2,831,162
All Funds	10,224,796	12,129,539	786,608	12,916,147	12,258,078	12,258,078
3160 Temporary Appointments						
8000 General Fund	10,577	1,655	-	1,655	1,655	1,725
3400 Other Funds Ltd	16,360	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	28,108	-	28,108	28,108	29,289
All Funds	26,937	29,763	-	29,763	29,763	31,014
3170 Overtime Payments						
8000 General Fund	3,713	29,956	-	29,956	29,956	31,214
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,489	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,881	17,274	-	17,274	17,274	18,000
All Funds	11,083	47,230	-	47,230	47,230	49,214
3190 All Other Differential						

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
8000 General Fund	32,336	10,895	-	10,895	10,895	11,353
3400 Other Funds Ltd	579	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	53	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	32,968	10,895	-	10,895	10,895	11,353
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES						
8000 General Fund	6,790,191	8,834,228	517,660	9,351,888	8,732,512	8,500,490
3400 Other Funds Ltd	875,473	919,386	138,552	1,057,938	970,718	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,630,120	2,463,813	130,396	2,594,209	2,642,736	2,878,451
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	**$10,295,784**	**$12,217,427**	**$786,608**	**$13,004,035**	**$12,345,966**	**$12,349,659**
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	2,062	2,774	-	2,774	2,325	2,272
3400 Other Funds Ltd	298	288	-	288	264	264
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	638	786	-	786	728	781
All Funds	2,998	3,848	-	3,848	3,317	3,317
3220 Public Employees' Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	1,161,970	1,506,114	-	1,506,114	1,557,341	1,515,750
3400 Other Funds Ltd	125,987	157,490	-	157,490	173,951	173,951
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	373,427	417,233	-	417,233	468,542	510,570
All Funds	1,661,384	2,080,837	-	2,080,837	2,199,834	2,200,271

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
3221 Pension Obligation Bond						
8000 General Fund	390,443	404,179	-	404,179	404,179	461,443
3400 Other Funds Ltd	43,760	53,255	-	53,255	53,255	51,304
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	125,179	153,861	-	153,861	153,861	138,188
All Funds	559,382	611,295	-	611,295	611,295	650,935
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	542,586	672,394	-	672,394	663,535	645,785
3400 Other Funds Ltd	63,320	70,333	-	70,333	74,260	74,260
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	170,208	188,481	-	188,481	202,167	220,199
All Funds	776,114	931,208	-	931,208	939,962	940,244
3240 Unemployment Assessments						
8000 General Fund	9,304	51,582	-	51,582	51,582	52,997
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	34,295	33,366
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	3,882	3,882
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	10,460	11,398
All Funds	-	-	-	-	48,637	48,646
3250 Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	1,675	2,202	-	2,202	2,030	1,984
3400 Other Funds Ltd	209	228	-	228	228	228
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	537	622	-	622	622	668

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
All Funds	2,421	3,052	-	3,052	2,880	2,880
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	43,585	52,941	-	52,941	52,941	52,406
3400 Other Funds Ltd	2,413	5,516	-	5,516	5,516	5,824
All Funds	45,998	58,457	-	58,457	58,457	58,230
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	1,493,339	1,827,017	-	1,827,017	1,743,890	1,704,290
3400 Other Funds Ltd	164,163	190,395	-	190,395	197,208	197,208
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	548,758	520,237	-	520,237	538,852	578,452
All Funds	2,206,260	2,537,649	-	2,537,649	2,479,950	2,479,950
3280 Other OPE						
8000 General Fund	49	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	3,645,013	4,519,203	-	4,519,203	4,512,118	4,470,293
3400 Other Funds Ltd	400,150	477,505	-	477,505	508,564	506,921
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,218,747	1,281,220	-	1,281,220	1,375,232	1,460,256
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$5,263,910**	**$6,277,928**	**-**	**$6,277,928**	**$6,395,914**	**$6,437,470**
P.S. BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS						
3455 Vacancy Savings						
8000 General Fund	-	(146,854)	-	(146,854)	(146,854)	(318,763)

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	(18,982)	-	(18,982)	(18,982)	(33,067)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	(61,096)	-	(61,096)	(61,096)	(89,060)
All Funds	-	(226,932)	-	(226,932)	(226,932)	(440,890)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	10,435,204	13,206,577	517,660	13,724,237	13,097,776	12,652,020
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,275,623	1,377,909	138,552	1,516,461	1,460,300	1,444,572
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,848,867	3,683,937	130,396	3,814,333	3,956,872	4,249,647
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$15,559,694**	**$18,268,423**	**$786,608**	**$19,055,031**	**$18,514,948**	**$18,346,239**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	76,411	211,319	-	211,319	211,319	111,197
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,074	10,840	-	10,840	10,840	11,295
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	51,864	99,273	-	99,273	99,273	108,061
All Funds	131,349	321,432	-	321,432	321,432	230,553
4125 Out of State Travel						
8000 General Fund	4,305	15,119	-	15,119	15,119	15,754
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	9,657	12,265	-	12,265	12,265	12,780
All Funds	13,962	27,384	-	27,384	27,384	28,534
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	51,051	107,716	-	107,716	107,716	47,298

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	5,857	-	5,857	5,857	6,103
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	5,916	19,927	-	19,927	19,927	21,389
All Funds	56,967	133,500	-	133,500	133,500	74,790
4175 Office Expenses						
8000 General Fund	40,582	60,827	-	60,827	60,827	60,268
3400 Other Funds Ltd	89	3,433	-	3,433	3,433	3,577
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	12,272	95,807	-	95,807	95,807	100,915
All Funds	52,943	160,067	-	160,067	160,067	164,760
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	98,710	111,844	-	111,844	111,844	109,943
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	7,675	-	7,675	7,675	7,997
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	37,887	54,980	-	54,980	54,980	59,128
All Funds	136,597	174,499	-	174,499	174,499	177,068
4225 State Gov. Service Charges						
8000 General Fund	352,570	403,744	-	403,744	403,744	533,996
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	79,015	95,939	-	95,939	95,939	126,890
All Funds	431,585	499,683	-	499,683	499,683	660,886
4250 Data Processing						
8000 General Fund	19,473	15,237	-	15,237	15,237	15,878
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	291	-	291	291	303
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,959	10,012	-	10,012	10,012	10,432

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
All Funds	23,432	25,540	-	25,540	25,540	26,613
4275 Publicity and Publications						
8000 General Fund	3,922	13,823	-	13,823	13,823	14,403
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	220	-	220	220	229
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	629	2,596	-	2,596	2,596	2,706
All Funds	4,551	16,639	-	16,639	16,639	17,338
4300 Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	567,052	1,870,481	150,000	2,020,481	2,020,481	277,776
3400 Other Funds Ltd	210,845	113,079	-	113,079	113,079	123,030
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	257,156	602,381	-	602,381	602,381	655,391
All Funds	1,035,053	2,585,941	150,000	2,735,941	2,735,941	1,056,197
4315 IT Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	74,320	6,955	-	6,955	6,955	7,567
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,990	317,062	-	317,062	317,062	344,963
All Funds	78,310	324,017	-	324,017	324,017	352,530
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	567,399	830,079	-	830,079	830,079	976,754
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	44,757	-	44,757	44,757	52,666
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	64,876	108,733	-	108,733	108,733	127,946
All Funds	632,275	983,569	-	983,569	983,569	1,157,366
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
8000 General Fund	150	17,309	-	17,309	17,309	18,036
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	310	-	310	310	323
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	50	3,803	-	3,803	3,803	3,962
All Funds	200	21,422	-	21,422	21,422	22,321
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	27,097	49,113	-	49,113	49,113	19,927
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	250	-	250	250	261
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	9,081	343	-	343	343	357
All Funds	36,178	49,706	-	49,706	49,706	20,545
4425 Facilities Rental and Taxes						
8000 General Fund	574,516	823,358	-	823,358	823,358	976,008
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	75,352	-	75,352	75,352	89,322
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	165,357	300,658	-	300,658	300,658	356,400
All Funds	739,873	1,199,368	-	1,199,368	1,199,368	1,421,730
4475 Facilities Maintenance						
8000 General Fund	174	2,419	-	2,419	2,419	2,521
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	15	3,577	-	3,577	3,577	3,727
All Funds	189	5,996	-	5,996	5,996	6,248
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	7,127	19,865	-	19,865	19,865	16,028
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	1,101	-	1,101	1,101	1,147

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,281	734	-	734	734	764
All Funds	10,408	21,700	-	21,700	21,700	17,939
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	40,106	41,426	-	41,426	41,426	20,274
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(3)	3,040	-	3,040	3,040	3,168
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,878	1,625	-	1,625	1,625	6,366
All Funds	42,981	46,091	-	46,091	46,091	29,808
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	5,140	22,286	-	22,286	22,286	15,370
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	388	-	388	388	404
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,547	2,464	-	2,464	2,464	2,567
All Funds	7,687	25,138	-	25,138	25,138	18,341
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	52,495	103,045	-	103,045	103,045	98,371
3400 Other Funds Ltd	45,943	10,291	-	10,291	10,291	10,723
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	25,492	45,581	-	45,581	45,581	47,495
All Funds	123,930	158,917	-	158,917	158,917	156,589
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	2,562,600	4,725,965	150,000	4,875,965	4,875,965	3,337,369
3400 Other Funds Ltd	259,948	276,884	-	276,884	276,884	310,548
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	735,922	1,777,760	-	1,777,760	1,777,760	1,992,239

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$3,558,470**	**$6,780,609**	**$150,000**	**$6,930,609**	**$6,930,609**	**$5,640,156**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	12,000	313	-	313	313	326
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	35,038	457,276	-	457,276	457,276	476,482
All Funds	47,038	457,589	-	457,589	457,589	476,808
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	13,036	10,744	-	10,744	10,744	11,195
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	26,777	494,877	-	494,877	494,877	515,662
All Funds	39,813	505,621	-	505,621	505,621	526,857
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	190,725	-	190,725	190,725	198,735
6048 Spc Pmt to Public Universities						
8000 General Fund	39,371	-	-	-	-	-
6060 Intra-Agency Gen Fund Transfer						
8000 General Fund	20,939	-	-	-	-	-
6085 Other Special Payments						
8000 General Fund	2,995	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	500	13,035	-	13,035	13,035	13,582
All Funds	3,495	13,035	-	13,035	13,035	13,582

DESCRIPTION	*2019-21 Actuals*	*2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget*	*2021-23 Emergency Boards*	*2021-23 Leg Approved Budget*	*2023-25 Base Budget*	*2023-25 Current Service Level*
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	88,341	11,057	-	11,057	11,057	11,521
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	62,315	1,155,913	-	1,155,913	1,155,913	1,204,461
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$150,656**	**$1,166,970**	**-**	**$1,166,970**	**$1,166,970**	**$1,215,982**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	13,086,145	17,943,599	667,660	18,611,259	17,984,798	16,000,910
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,535,571	1,654,793	138,552	1,793,345	1,737,184	1,755,120
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,647,104	6,617,610	130,396	6,748,006	6,890,545	7,446,347
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$19,268,820**	**$26,216,002**	**$936,608**	**$27,152,610**	**$26,612,527**	**$25,202,377**
REVERSIONS						
9900 Reversions						
8000 General Fund	(439,864)	-	-	-	-	-
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	246,994	415,091	-	415,091	489,188	489,188
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**$246,994**	**$415,091**	**-**	**$415,091**	**$489,188**	**$489,188**
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS						
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	63	68	-	68	64	64
AUTHORIZED FTE POSITIONS						

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	59.98	66.35	-	66.35	62.59	62.59

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	4,393,634	7,503,199	-	7,503,199	7,503,199	1,781,089
REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	4,393,634	7,503,199	-	7,503,199	7,503,199	1,781,089
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	4,393,634	7,503,199	-	7,503,199	7,503,199	1,781,089
EXPENDITURES						
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4300 Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	1,218,224	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	1,886,641	3,331,093	-	3,331,093	3,331,093	684,695
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	594,636	3,293,356	-	3,293,356	3,293,356	193,662
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit						
8000 General Fund	-	702,480	-	702,480	702,480	731,984
6035 Dist to Individuals						
8000 General Fund	-	12,404	-	12,404	12,404	-

DESCRIPTION	2019-21 Actuals	2021-23 Leg Adopted Budget	2021-23 Emergency Boards	2021-23 Leg Approved Budget	2023-25 Base Budget	2023-25 Current Service Level
6048 Spc Pmt to Public Universities						
8000 General Fund	412,588	-	-	-	-	-
6085 Other Special Payments						
8000 General Fund	39,940	163,866	-	163,866	163,866	170,748
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	2,933,805	7,503,199	-	7,503,199	7,503,199	1,781,089
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$2,933,805**	**$7,503,199**	**-**	**$7,503,199**	**$7,503,199**	**$1,781,089**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	4,152,029	7,503,199	-	7,503,199	7,503,199	1,781,089
REVERSIONS						
9900 Reversions						
8000 General Fund	(241,605)	-	-	-	-	-
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
REVENUE CATEGORIES					
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION					
0050 General Fund Appropriation					
8000 General Fund	25,487,997	(7,705,998)	17,781,999	19,756,953	37,538,952
CHARGES FOR SERVICES					
0410 Charges for Services					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	50,625	-	50,625	-	50,625
INTEREST EARNINGS					
0605 Interest Income					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,808	-	1,808	-	1,808
OTHER					
0975 Other Revenues					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	522,796	17,936	540,732	-	540,732
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE					
0995 Federal Funds					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TRANSFERS IN					
1248 Tsfr From Military Dept, Or					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	325,100	-	325,100	-	325,100
1258 Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dept of					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	758,568	-	758,568	-	758,568
1730 Tsfr From Transportation, Dept					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	567,475	-	567,475	-	567,475

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,651,143	-	1,651,143	-	1,651,143
TOTAL REVENUES					
8000 General Fund	25,487,997	(7,705,998)	17,781,999	19,756,953	37,538,952
3400 Other Funds Ltd	2,226,372	17,936	2,244,308	-	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TOTAL REVENUES	**$34,604,914**	**($7,132,260)**	**$27,472,654**	**$19,804,896**	**$47,277,550**
AVAILABLE REVENUES					
8000 General Fund	25,487,997	(7,705,998)	17,781,999	19,756,953	37,538,952
3400 Other Funds Ltd	2,226,372	17,936	2,244,308	-	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$34,604,914**	**($7,132,260)**	**$27,472,654**	**$19,804,896**	**$47,277,550**
EXPENDITURES					
PERSONAL SERVICES					
SALARIES & WAGES					
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem					
8000 General Fund	8,690,006	(233,808)	8,456,198	2,877,975	11,334,173
3400 Other Funds Ltd	970,718	-	970,718	-	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,597,354	233,808	2,831,162	(14,957)	2,816,205
All Funds	12,258,078	-	12,258,078	2,863,018	15,121,096
3160 Temporary Appointments					
8000 General Fund	1,655	70	1,725	-	1,725
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	28,108	1,181	29,289	-	29,289

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
All Funds	29,763	1,251	31,014	-	31,014
3170 Overtime Payments					
8000 General Fund	29,956	1,258	31,214	-	31,214
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	17,274	726	18,000	-	18,000
All Funds	47,230	1,984	49,214	-	49,214
3190 All Other Differential					
8000 General Fund	10,895	458	11,353	-	11,353
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES					
8000 General Fund	8,732,512	(232,022)	8,500,490	2,877,975	11,378,465
3400 Other Funds Ltd	970,718	-	970,718	-	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,642,736	235,715	2,878,451	(14,957)	2,863,494
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	**$12,345,966**	**$3,693**	**$12,349,659**	**$2,863,018**	**$15,212,677**
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES					
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments					
8000 General Fund	2,325	(53)	2,272	953	3,225
3400 Other Funds Ltd	264	-	264	-	264
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	728	53	781	31	812
All Funds	3,317	-	3,317	984	4,301
3220 Public Employees' Retire Cont					
8000 General Fund	1,557,341	(41,591)	1,515,750	515,734	2,031,484
3400 Other Funds Ltd	173,951	-	173,951	-	173,951
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	468,542	42,028	510,570	(2,680)	507,890
All Funds	2,199,834	437	2,200,271	513,054	2,713,325

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
3221 Pension Obligation Bond					
8000 General Fund	404,179	57,264	461,443	-	461,443
3400 Other Funds Ltd	53,255	(1,951)	51,304	-	51,304
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	153,861	(15,673)	138,188	-	138,188
All Funds	611,295	39,640	650,935	-	650,935
3230 Social Security Taxes					
8000 General Fund	663,535	(17,750)	645,785	220,165	865,950
3400 Other Funds Ltd	74,260	-	74,260	-	74,260
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	202,167	18,032	220,199	(1,145)	219,054
All Funds	939,962	282	940,244	219,020	1,159,264
3240 Unemployment Assessments					
8000 General Fund	51,582	1,415	52,997	-	52,997
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance					
8000 General Fund	34,295	(929)	33,366	11,522	44,888
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,882	-	3,882	-	3,882
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	10,460	938	11,398	(61)	11,337
All Funds	48,637	9	48,646	11,461	60,107
3250 Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)					
8000 General Fund	2,030	(46)	1,984	828	2,812
3400 Other Funds Ltd	228	-	228	-	228
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	622	46	668	27	695
All Funds	2,880	-	2,880	855	3,735
3260 Mass Transit Tax					

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
8000 General Fund	52,941	(535)	52,406	16,930	69,336
3400 Other Funds Ltd	5,516	308	5,824	-	5,824
All Funds	58,457	(227)	58,230	16,930	75,160
3270 Flexible Benefits					
8000 General Fund	1,743,890	(39,600)	1,704,290	717,426	2,421,716
3400 Other Funds Ltd	197,208	-	197,208	-	197,208
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	538,852	39,600	578,452	23,424	601,876
All Funds	2,479,950	-	2,479,950	740,850	3,220,800
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES					
8000 General Fund	4,512,118	(41,825)	4,470,293	1,483,558	5,953,851
3400 Other Funds Ltd	508,564	(1,643)	506,921	-	506,921
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,375,232	85,024	1,460,256	19,596	1,479,852
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$6,395,914**	**$41,556**	**$6,437,470**	**$1,503,154**	**$7,940,624**
P.S. BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS					
3455 Vacancy Savings					
8000 General Fund	(146,854)	(171,909)	(318,763)	-	(318,763)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(18,982)	(14,085)	(33,067)	-	(33,067)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(61,096)	(27,964)	(89,060)	-	(89,060)
All Funds	(226,932)	(213,958)	(440,890)	-	(440,890)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES					
8000 General Fund	13,097,776	(445,756)	12,652,020	4,361,533	17,013,553
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,460,300	(15,728)	1,444,572	-	1,444,572
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,956,872	292,775	4,249,647	4,639	4,254,286

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$18,514,948**	**($168,709)**	**$18,346,239**	**$4,366,172**	**$22,712,411**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES					
4100 Instate Travel					
8000 General Fund	211,319	(100,122)	111,197	94,629	205,826
3400 Other Funds Ltd	10,840	455	11,295	-	11,295
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	99,273	8,788	108,061	8,467	116,528
All Funds	321,432	(90,879)	230,553	103,096	333,649
4125 Out of State Travel					
8000 General Fund	15,119	635	15,754	-	15,754
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	12,265	515	12,780	-	12,780
All Funds	27,384	1,150	28,534	-	28,534
4150 Employee Training					
8000 General Fund	107,716	(60,418)	47,298	37,098	84,396
3400 Other Funds Ltd	5,857	246	6,103	-	6,103
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,927	1,462	21,389	1,199	22,588
All Funds	133,500	(58,710)	74,790	38,297	113,087
4175 Office Expenses					
8000 General Fund	60,827	(559)	60,268	3,683	63,951
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,433	144	3,577	-	3,577
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	95,807	5,108	100,915	(2,523)	98,392
All Funds	160,067	4,693	164,760	1,160	165,920
4200 Telecommunications					
8000 General Fund	111,844	(1,901)	109,943	12,485	122,428

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
3400 Other Funds Ltd	7,675	322	7,997	-	7,997
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	54,980	4,148	59,128	1,792	60,920
All Funds	174,499	2,569	177,068	14,277	191,345
4225 State Gov. Service Charges					
8000 General Fund	403,744	130,252	533,996	-	533,996
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	95,939	30,951	126,890	-	126,890
All Funds	499,683	161,203	660,886	-	660,886
4250 Data Processing					
8000 General Fund	15,237	641	15,878	-	15,878
3400 Other Funds Ltd	291	12	303	-	303
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	10,012	420	10,432	-	10,432
All Funds	25,540	1,073	26,613	-	26,613
4275 Publicity and Publications					
8000 General Fund	13,823	580	14,403	-	14,403
3400 Other Funds Ltd	220	9	229	-	229
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,596	110	2,706	-	2,706
All Funds	16,639	699	17,338	-	17,338
4300 Professional Services					
8000 General Fund	2,020,481	(1,742,705)	277,776	1,550,000	1,827,776
3400 Other Funds Ltd	113,079	9,951	123,030	-	123,030
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	602,381	53,010	655,391	-	655,391
All Funds	2,735,941	(1,679,744)	1,056,197	1,550,000	2,606,197
4315 IT Professional Services					

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
8000 General Fund	6,955	612	7,567	-	7,567
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	317,062	27,901	344,963	-	344,963
All Funds	324,017	28,513	352,530	-	352,530
4325 Attorney General					
8000 General Fund	830,079	146,675	976,754	65,000	1,041,754
3400 Other Funds Ltd	44,757	7,909	52,666	-	52,666
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	108,733	19,213	127,946	20,000	147,946
All Funds	983,569	173,797	1,157,366	85,000	1,242,366
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop					
8000 General Fund	17,309	727	18,036	(10,000)	8,036
3400 Other Funds Ltd	310	13	323	-	323
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,803	159	3,962	-	3,962
All Funds	21,422	899	22,321	(10,000)	12,321
4400 Dues and Subscriptions					
8000 General Fund	49,113	(29,186)	19,927	12,628	32,555
3400 Other Funds Ltd	250	11	261	-	261
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	343	14	357	500	857
All Funds	49,706	(29,161)	20,545	13,128	33,673
4425 Facilities Rental and Taxes					
8000 General Fund	823,358	152,650	976,008	-	976,008
3400 Other Funds Ltd	75,352	13,970	89,322	-	89,322
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	300,658	55,742	356,400	-	356,400
All Funds	1,199,368	222,362	1,421,730	-	1,421,730

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
4475 Facilities Maintenance					
8000 General Fund	2,419	102	2,521	-	2,521
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,577	150	3,727	-	3,727
All Funds	5,996	252	6,248	-	6,248
4575 Agency Program Related S and S					
8000 General Fund	19,865	(3,837)	16,028	15,302	31,330
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,101	46	1,147	-	1,147
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	734	30	764	3,494	4,258
All Funds	21,700	(3,761)	17,939	18,796	36,735
4650 Other Services and Supplies					
8000 General Fund	41,426	(21,152)	20,274	32,736	53,010
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,040	128	3,168	-	3,168
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,625	4,741	6,366	2,676	9,042
All Funds	46,091	(16,283)	29,808	35,412	65,220
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000					
8000 General Fund	22,286	(6,916)	15,370	16,889	32,259
3400 Other Funds Ltd	388	16	404	-	404
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,464	103	2,567	1,768	4,335
All Funds	25,138	(6,797)	18,341	18,657	36,998
4715 IT Expendable Property					
8000 General Fund	103,045	(4,674)	98,371	39,970	138,341
3400 Other Funds Ltd	10,291	432	10,723	-	10,723
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	45,581	1,914	47,495	5,931	53,426

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
All Funds	158,917	(2,328)	156,589	45,901	202,490
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES					
8000 General Fund	4,875,965	(1,538,596)	3,337,369	1,870,420	5,207,789
3400 Other Funds Ltd	276,884	33,664	310,548	-	310,548
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,777,760	214,479	1,992,239	43,304	2,035,543
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$6,930,609**	**($1,290,453)**	**$5,640,156**	**$1,913,724**	**$7,553,880**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS					
6015 Dist to Cities					
8000 General Fund	3,331,406	(2,646,385)	685,021	6,975,000	7,660,021
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	457,276	19,206	476,482	-	476,482
All Funds	3,788,682	(2,627,179)	1,161,503	6,975,000	8,136,503
6020 Dist to Counties					
8000 General Fund	3,304,100	(3,099,243)	204,857	6,550,000	6,754,857
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	494,877	20,785	515,662	-	515,662
All Funds	3,798,977	(3,078,458)	720,519	6,550,000	7,270,519
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit					
8000 General Fund	702,480	29,504	731,984	-	731,984
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	190,725	8,010	198,735	-	198,735
All Funds	893,205	37,514	930,719	-	930,719
6035 Dist to Individuals					
8000 General Fund	12,404	(12,404)	-	-	-
6085 Other Special Payments					
8000 General Fund	163,866	6,882	170,748	-	170,748

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	13,035	547	13,582	-	13,582
All Funds	176,901	7,429	184,330	-	184,330
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS					
8000 General Fund	7,514,256	(5,721,646)	1,792,610	13,525,000	15,317,610
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,155,913	48,548	1,204,461	-	1,204,461
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$8,670,169**	**($5,673,098)**	**$2,997,071**	**$13,525,000**	**$16,522,071**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
8000 General Fund	25,487,997	(7,705,998)	17,781,999	19,756,953	37,538,952
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,737,184	17,936	1,755,120	-	1,755,120
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$34,115,726**	**($7,132,260)**	**$26,983,466**	**$19,804,896**	**$46,788,362**
ENDING BALANCE					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	489,188	-	489,188	-	489,188
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS					
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	64	-	64	21	85
AUTHORIZED FTE					
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	62.59	-	62.59	18.79	81.38

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
REVENUE CATEGORIES					
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION					
0050 General Fund Appropriation					
8000 General Fund	17,984,798	(1,983,888)	16,000,910	6,231,953	22,232,863
CHARGES FOR SERVICES					
0410 Charges for Services					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	50,625	-	50,625	-	50,625
INTEREST EARNINGS					
0605 Interest Income					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,808	-	1,808	-	1,808
OTHER					
0975 Other Revenues					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	522,796	17,936	540,732	-	540,732
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE					
0995 Federal Funds					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TRANSFERS IN					
1248 Tsfr From Military Dept, Or					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	325,100	-	325,100	-	325,100
1258 Tsfr From Emergency Management, Dept of					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	758,568	-	758,568	-	758,568
1730 Tsfr From Transportation, Dept					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	567,475	-	567,475	-	567,475

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,651,143	-	1,651,143	-	1,651,143
TOTAL REVENUES					
8000 General Fund	17,984,798	(1,983,888)	16,000,910	6,231,953	22,232,863
3400 Other Funds Ltd	2,226,372	17,936	2,244,308	-	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TOTAL REVENUES	**$27,101,715**	**($1,410,150)**	**$25,691,565**	**$6,279,896**	**$31,971,461**
AVAILABLE REVENUES					
8000 General Fund	17,984,798	(1,983,888)	16,000,910	6,231,953	22,232,863
3400 Other Funds Ltd	2,226,372	17,936	2,244,308	-	2,244,308
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$27,101,715**	**($1,410,150)**	**$25,691,565**	**$6,279,896**	**$31,971,461**
EXPENDITURES					
PERSONAL SERVICES					
SALARIES & WAGES					
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem					
8000 General Fund	8,690,006	(233,808)	8,456,198	2,877,975	11,334,173
3400 Other Funds Ltd	970,718	-	970,718	-	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,597,354	233,808	2,831,162	(14,957)	2,816,205
All Funds	12,258,078	-	12,258,078	2,863,018	15,121,096
3160 Temporary Appointments					
8000 General Fund	1,655	70	1,725	-	1,725
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	28,108	1,181	29,289	-	29,289

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
All Funds	29,763	1,251	31,014	-	31,014
3170 Overtime Payments					
8000 General Fund	29,956	1,258	31,214	-	31,214
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	17,274	726	18,000	-	18,000
All Funds	47,230	1,984	49,214	-	49,214
3190 All Other Differential					
8000 General Fund	10,895	458	11,353	-	11,353
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES					
8000 General Fund	8,732,512	(232,022)	8,500,490	2,877,975	11,378,465
3400 Other Funds Ltd	970,718	-	970,718	-	970,718
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,642,736	235,715	2,878,451	(14,957)	2,863,494
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	**$12,345,966**	**$3,693**	**$12,349,659**	**$2,863,018**	**$15,212,677**
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES					
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments					
8000 General Fund	2,325	(53)	2,272	953	3,225
3400 Other Funds Ltd	264	-	264	-	264
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	728	53	781	31	812
All Funds	3,317	-	3,317	984	4,301
3220 Public Employees' Retire Cont					
8000 General Fund	1,557,341	(41,591)	1,515,750	515,734	2,031,484
3400 Other Funds Ltd	173,951	-	173,951	-	173,951
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	468,542	42,028	510,570	(2,680)	507,890
All Funds	2,199,834	437	2,200,271	513,054	2,713,325

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
3221 Pension Obligation Bond					
8000 General Fund	404,179	57,264	461,443	-	461,443
3400 Other Funds Ltd	53,255	(1,951)	51,304	-	51,304
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	153,861	(15,673)	138,188	-	138,188
All Funds	611,295	39,640	650,935	-	650,935
3230 Social Security Taxes					
8000 General Fund	663,535	(17,750)	645,785	220,165	865,950
3400 Other Funds Ltd	74,260	-	74,260	-	74,260
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	202,167	18,032	220,199	(1,145)	219,054
All Funds	939,962	282	940,244	219,020	1,159,264
3240 Unemployment Assessments					
8000 General Fund	51,582	1,415	52,997	-	52,997
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance					
8000 General Fund	34,295	(929)	33,366	11,522	44,888
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,882	-	3,882	-	3,882
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	10,460	938	11,398	(61)	11,337
All Funds	48,637	9	48,646	11,461	60,107
3250 Worker's Comp. Assess. (WCD)					
8000 General Fund	2,030	(46)	1,984	828	2,812
3400 Other Funds Ltd	228	-	228	-	228
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	622	46	668	27	695
All Funds	2,880	-	2,880	855	3,735
3260 Mass Transit Tax					

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
8000 General Fund	52,941	(535)	52,406	16,930	69,336
3400 Other Funds Ltd	5,516	308	5,824	-	5,824
All Funds	58,457	(227)	58,230	16,930	75,160
3270 Flexible Benefits					
8000 General Fund	1,743,890	(39,600)	1,704,290	717,426	2,421,716
3400 Other Funds Ltd	197,208	-	197,208	-	197,208
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	538,852	39,600	578,452	23,424	601,876
All Funds	2,479,950	-	2,479,950	740,850	3,220,800
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES					
8000 General Fund	4,512,118	(41,825)	4,470,293	1,483,558	5,953,851
3400 Other Funds Ltd	508,564	(1,643)	506,921	-	506,921
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,375,232	85,024	1,460,256	19,596	1,479,852
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$6,395,914**	**$41,556**	**$6,437,470**	**$1,503,154**	**$7,940,624**
P.S. BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS					
3455 Vacancy Savings					
8000 General Fund	(146,854)	(171,909)	(318,763)	-	(318,763)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(18,982)	(14,085)	(33,067)	-	(33,067)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(61,096)	(27,964)	(89,060)	-	(89,060)
All Funds	(226,932)	(213,958)	(440,890)	-	(440,890)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES					
8000 General Fund	13,097,776	(445,756)	12,652,020	4,361,533	17,013,553
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,460,300	(15,728)	1,444,572	-	1,444,572
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,956,872	292,775	4,249,647	4,639	4,254,286

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$18,514,948**	**($168,709)**	**$18,346,239**	**$4,366,172**	**$22,712,411**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES					
4100 Instate Travel					
8000 General Fund	211,319	(100,122)	111,197	94,629	205,826
3400 Other Funds Ltd	10,840	455	11,295	-	11,295
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	99,273	8,788	108,061	8,467	116,528
All Funds	321,432	(90,879)	230,553	103,096	333,649
4125 Out of State Travel					
8000 General Fund	15,119	635	15,754	-	15,754
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	12,265	515	12,780	-	12,780
All Funds	27,384	1,150	28,534	-	28,534
4150 Employee Training					
8000 General Fund	107,716	(60,418)	47,298	37,098	84,396
3400 Other Funds Ltd	5,857	246	6,103	-	6,103
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,927	1,462	21,389	1,199	22,588
All Funds	133,500	(58,710)	74,790	38,297	113,087
4175 Office Expenses					
8000 General Fund	60,827	(559)	60,268	3,683	63,951
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,433	144	3,577	-	3,577
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	95,807	5,108	100,915	(2,523)	98,392
All Funds	160,067	4,693	164,760	1,160	165,920
4200 Telecommunications					
8000 General Fund	111,844	(1,901)	109,943	12,485	122,428

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
3400 Other Funds Ltd	7,675	322	7,997	-	7,997
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	54,980	4,148	59,128	1,792	60,920
All Funds	174,499	2,569	177,068	14,277	191,345
4225 State Gov. Service Charges					
8000 General Fund	403,744	130,252	533,996	-	533,996
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	95,939	30,951	126,890	-	126,890
All Funds	499,683	161,203	660,886	-	660,886
4250 Data Processing					
8000 General Fund	15,237	641	15,878	-	15,878
3400 Other Funds Ltd	291	12	303	-	303
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	10,012	420	10,432	-	10,432
All Funds	25,540	1,073	26,613	-	26,613
4275 Publicity and Publications					
8000 General Fund	13,823	580	14,403	-	14,403
3400 Other Funds Ltd	220	9	229	-	229
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,596	110	2,706	-	2,706
All Funds	16,639	699	17,338	-	17,338
4300 Professional Services					
8000 General Fund	2,020,481	(1,742,705)	277,776	1,550,000	1,827,776
3400 Other Funds Ltd	113,079	9,951	123,030	-	123,030
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	602,381	53,010	655,391	-	655,391
All Funds	2,735,941	(1,679,744)	1,056,197	1,550,000	2,606,197
4315 IT Professional Services					

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
8000 General Fund	6,955	612	7,567	-	7,567
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	317,062	27,901	344,963	-	344,963
All Funds	324,017	28,513	352,530	-	352,530
4325 Attorney General					
8000 General Fund	830,079	146,675	976,754	65,000	1,041,754
3400 Other Funds Ltd	44,757	7,909	52,666	-	52,666
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	108,733	19,213	127,946	20,000	147,946
All Funds	983,569	173,797	1,157,366	85,000	1,242,366
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop					
8000 General Fund	17,309	727	18,036	(10,000)	8,036
3400 Other Funds Ltd	310	13	323	-	323
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,803	159	3,962	-	3,962
All Funds	21,422	899	22,321	(10,000)	12,321
4400 Dues and Subscriptions					
8000 General Fund	49,113	(29,186)	19,927	12,628	32,555
3400 Other Funds Ltd	250	11	261	-	261
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	343	14	357	500	857
All Funds	49,706	(29,161)	20,545	13,128	33,673
4425 Facilities Rental and Taxes					
8000 General Fund	823,358	152,650	976,008	-	976,008
3400 Other Funds Ltd	75,352	13,970	89,322	-	89,322
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	300,658	55,742	356,400	-	356,400
All Funds	1,199,368	222,362	1,421,730	-	1,421,730

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
4475 Facilities Maintenance					
8000 General Fund	2,419	102	2,521	-	2,521
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,577	150	3,727	-	3,727
All Funds	5,996	252	6,248	-	6,248
4575 Agency Program Related S and S					
8000 General Fund	19,865	(3,837)	16,028	15,302	31,330
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,101	46	1,147	-	1,147
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	734	30	764	3,494	4,258
All Funds	21,700	(3,761)	17,939	18,796	36,735
4650 Other Services and Supplies					
8000 General Fund	41,426	(21,152)	20,274	32,736	53,010
3400 Other Funds Ltd	3,040	128	3,168	-	3,168
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,625	4,741	6,366	2,676	9,042
All Funds	46,091	(16,283)	29,808	35,412	65,220
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000					
8000 General Fund	22,286	(6,916)	15,370	16,889	32,259
3400 Other Funds Ltd	388	16	404	-	404
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,464	103	2,567	1,768	4,335
All Funds	25,138	(6,797)	18,341	18,657	36,998
4715 IT Expendable Property					
8000 General Fund	103,045	(4,674)	98,371	39,970	138,341
3400 Other Funds Ltd	10,291	432	10,723	-	10,723
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	45,581	1,914	47,495	5,931	53,426

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
All Funds	158,917	(2,328)	156,589	45,901	202,490
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES					
8000 General Fund	4,875,965	(1,538,596)	3,337,369	1,870,420	5,207,789
3400 Other Funds Ltd	276,884	33,664	310,548	-	310,548
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,777,760	214,479	1,992,239	43,304	2,035,543
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$6,930,609**	**($1,290,453)**	**$5,640,156**	**$1,913,724**	**$7,553,880**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS					
6015 Dist to Cities					
8000 General Fund	313	13	326	-	326
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	457,276	19,206	476,482	-	476,482
All Funds	457,589	19,219	476,808	-	476,808
6020 Dist to Counties					
8000 General Fund	10,744	451	11,195	-	11,195
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	494,877	20,785	515,662	-	515,662
All Funds	505,621	21,236	526,857	-	526,857
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	190,725	8,010	198,735	-	198,735
6085 Other Special Payments					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	13,035	547	13,582	-	13,582
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS					
8000 General Fund	11,057	464	11,521	-	11,521
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,155,913	48,548	1,204,461	-	1,204,461
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$1,166,970**	**$49,012**	**$1,215,982**	**-**	**$1,215,982**

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					
8000 General Fund	17,984,798	(1,983,888)	16,000,910	6,231,953	22,232,863
3400 Other Funds Ltd	1,737,184	17,936	1,755,120	-	1,755,120
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	6,890,545	555,802	7,446,347	47,943	7,494,290
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$26,612,527**	**($1,410,150)**	**$25,202,377**	**$6,279,896**	**$31,482,273**
ENDING BALANCE					
3400 Other Funds Ltd	489,188	-	489,188	-	489,188
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS					
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	64	-	64	21	85
AUTHORIZED FTE					
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	62.59	-	62.59	18.79	81.38

Description	2023-25 Base Budget	Essential Packages	2023-25 Current Service Level	Policy Packages	2023-25 Agency Request Budget
REVENUE CATEGORIES					
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION					
0050 General Fund Appropriation					
8000 General Fund	7,503,199	(5,722,110)	1,781,089	13,525,000	15,306,089
AVAILABLE REVENUES					
8000 General Fund	7,503,199	(5,722,110)	1,781,089	13,525,000	15,306,089
EXPENDITURES					
SPECIAL PAYMENTS					
6015 Dist to Cities					
8000 General Fund	3,331,093	(2,646,398)	684,695	6,975,000	7,659,695
6020 Dist to Counties					
8000 General Fund	3,293,356	(3,099,694)	193,662	6,550,000	6,743,662
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit					
8000 General Fund	702,480	29,504	731,984	-	731,984
6035 Dist to Individuals					
8000 General Fund	12,404	(12,404)	-	-	-
6085 Other Special Payments					
8000 General Fund	163,866	6,882	170,748	-	170,748
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS					
8000 General Fund	7,503,199	(5,722,110)	1,781,089	13,525,000	15,306,089

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	19,756,953	1,135,251	611,084	11,973,517	3,574,423	810,887
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	19,756,953	1,135,251	611,084	11,973,517	3,574,423	810,887
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**$19,804,896**	**$1,135,251**	**$611,084**	**$11,973,517**	**$3,574,423**	**$810,887**
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	19,756,953	1,135,251	611,084	11,973,517	3,574,423	810,887
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$19,804,896**	**$1,135,251**	**$611,084**	**$11,973,517**	**$3,574,423**	**$810,887**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	2,877,975	263,991	362,964	893,106	413,007	184,152
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(14,957)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	2,863,018	263,991	362,964	893,106	413,007	184,152

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	953	92	138	315	138	53
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	31	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	984	92	138	315	138	53
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	515,734	47,307	65,044	160,043	74,012	33,000
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(2,680)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	513,054	47,307	65,044	160,043	74,012	33,000
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	220,165	20,196	27,767	68,323	31,595	14,088
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,145)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	219,020	20,196	27,767	68,323	31,595	14,088
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	11,522	1,056	1,452	3,572	1,652	737
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(61)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	11,461	1,056	1,452	3,572	1,652	737
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	828	80	120	274	120	46
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	27	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	855	80	120	274	120	46
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	16,930	1,585	2,177	5,359	2,478	1,105

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	717,426	69,300	103,950	237,600	103,950	39,600
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	23,424	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	740,850	69,300	103,950	237,600	103,950	39,600
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	1,483,558	139,616	200,648	475,486	213,945	88,629
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,596	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$1,503,154**	**$139,616**	**$200,648**	**$475,486**	**$213,945**	**$88,629**
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	4,361,533	403,607	563,612	1,368,592	626,952	272,781
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,639	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$4,366,172**	**$403,607**	**$563,612**	**$1,368,592**	**$626,952**	**$272,781**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	94,629	28,245	12,369	28,271	12,368	4,712
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	8,467	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	103,096	28,245	12,369	28,271	12,368	4,712
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	37,098	3,647	5,471	12,504	5,471	2,084
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,199	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	38,297	3,647	5,471	12,504	5,471	2,084
4175 Office Expenses						

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
8000 General Fund	3,683	2,820	4,230	9,669	4,230	1,611
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(2,523)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	1,160	2,820	4,230	9,669	4,230	1,611
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	12,485	2,407	3,611	8,253	3,611	1,375
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,792	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	14,277	2,407	3,611	8,253	3,611	1,375
4300 Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	1,550,000	650,000	-	500,000	400,000	-
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	65,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	85,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						
8000 General Fund	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	12,628	1,250	1,876	4,376	1,876	625
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	500	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	13,128	1,250	1,876	4,376	1,876	625
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	15,302	1,504	2,257	5,158	2,257	860
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,494	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	18,796	1,504	2,257	5,158	2,257	860

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	32,736	3,218	4,828	11,035	4,828	1,839
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,676	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	35,412	3,218	4,828	11,035	4,828	1,839
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	16,889	1,964	2,946	5,891	2,946	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,768	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	18,657	1,964	2,946	5,891	2,946	-
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	39,970	6,589	9,884	19,768	9,884	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	5,931	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	45,901	6,589	9,884	19,768	9,884	-
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	1,870,420	731,644	47,472	604,925	447,471	13,106
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	43,304	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$1,913,724**	**$731,644**	**$47,472**	**$604,925**	**$447,471**	**$13,106**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	6,975,000	-	-	5,000,000	1,500,000	225,000
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	6,550,000	-	-	5,000,000	1,000,000	300,000
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	13,525,000	-	-	10,000,000	2,500,000	525,000

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$13,525,000**	**-**	**-**	**$10,000,000**	**$2,500,000**	**$525,000**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	19,756,953	1,135,251	611,084	11,973,517	3,574,423	810,887
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$19,804,896**	**$1,135,251**	**$611,084**	**$11,973,517**	**$3,574,423**	**$810,887**
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS						
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	21	2	3	7	3	1
AUTHORIZED FTE						
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	18.79	1.76	2.64	6.02	2.64	1.00

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	-	719,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	-	719,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**$238,409**	**$719,208**	**$254,208**	**$196,220**	**$290,286**	**-**
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	-	719,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$238,409**	**$719,208**	**$254,208**	**$196,220**	**$290,286**	**-**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	-	133,245	133,245	23,104	185,451	51,902
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	133,245	-	-	92,417	-	(6,811)
All Funds	133,245	133,245	133,245	115,521	185,451	45,091

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	-	46	46	9	46	17
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	46	-	-	37	-	1
All Funds	46	46	46	46	46	18
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	-	23,878	23,878	4,140	33,233	9,301
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	23,878	-	-	16,561	-	(1,221)
All Funds	23,878	23,878	23,878	20,701	33,233	8,080
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	-	10,193	10,193	1,767	14,187	3,970
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	10,193	-	-	7,070	-	(522)
All Funds	10,193	10,193	10,193	8,837	14,187	3,448
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	-	533	533	92	742	218
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	533	-	-	370	-	(29)
All Funds	533	533	533	462	742	189
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	-	40	40	8	40	14
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	40	-	-	32	-	1
All Funds	40	40	40	40	40	15
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	-	799	799	139	1,113	(27)

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	-	34,650	34,650	6,930	34,650	12,546
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	34,650	-	-	27,720	-	654
All Funds	34,650	34,650	34,650	34,650	34,650	13,200
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	-	70,139	70,139	13,085	84,011	26,039
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	69,340	-	-	51,790	-	(1,116)
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$69,340**	**$70,139**	**$70,139**	**$64,875**	**$84,011**	**$24,923**
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	-	203,384	203,384	36,189	269,462	77,941
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	202,585	-	-	144,207	-	(7,927)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$202,585**	**$203,384**	**$203,384**	**$180,396**	**$269,462**	**$70,014**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	-	4,123	4,123	825	4,123	(9,242)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,123	-	-	3,298	-	5,758
All Funds	4,123	4,123	4,123	4,123	4,123	(3,484)
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	-	1,824	1,824	365	1,824	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,824	-	-	1,459	-	-
All Funds	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	-
4175 Office Expenses						

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
8000 General Fund	-	1,410	1,410	282	1,410	(25,000)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,410	-	-	1,128	-	(3,450)
All Funds	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	(28,450)
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	-	1,204	1,204	241	1,204	(12,000)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,204	-	-	963	-	1,000
All Funds	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	(11,000)
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	-	-	35,000	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	20,000	-	35,000	-	-	-
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	5,000	(15,000)
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	-	625	625	125	625	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	625	-	-	500	-	-
All Funds	625	625	625	625	625	-
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	-	752	752	150	752	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	752	-	-	602	-	3,000
All Funds	752	752	752	752	752	3,000
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	-	1,609	1,609	322	1,609	-

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,609	-	-	1,287	-	1,619
All Funds	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,619
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	-	982	982	196	982	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	982	-	-	786	-	-
All Funds	982	982	982	982	982	-
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	-	3,295	3,295	659	3,295	(16,699)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,295	-	-	2,636	-	-
All Funds	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	(16,699)
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	-	15,824	50,824	3,165	20,824	(77,941)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	35,824	-	-	12,659	-	7,927
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$35,824**	**$15,824**	**$50,824**	**$15,824**	**$20,824**	**($70,014)**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	-	250,000	-	-	-	-
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	-	250,000	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	-	500,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**-**	**$500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	-	719,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$238,409**	**$719,208**	**$254,208**	**$196,220**	**$290,286**	**-**
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS						
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	1	1	1	1	1	-
AUTHORIZED FTE						
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.33

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**$1,403**					
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$1,403**					
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	233,808					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(233,808)					
All Funds	-					

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	53					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(53)					
All Funds	-					
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	41,898					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(41,898)					
All Funds	-					
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	17,886					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(17,886)					
All Funds	-					
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	935					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(935)					
All Funds	-					
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	46					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(46)					
All Funds	-					
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	1,403					

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	39,600					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(39,600)					
All Funds	-					
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	101,821					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(100,418)					
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$1,403**					
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	335,629					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(334,226)					
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$1,403**					
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	4,712					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(4,712)					
All Funds	-					
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	2,084					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(2,084)					
All Funds	-					
4175 Office Expenses						

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
8000 General Fund	1,611					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,611)					
All Funds	-					
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	1,375					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,375)					
All Funds	-					
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	625					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(625)					
All Funds	-					
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	860					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(860)					
All Funds	-					
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	1,839					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,839)					
All Funds	-					
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	13,106					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(13,106)					
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**-**					

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$1,403**					
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-					
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**					

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	6,231,953	1,135,251	611,084	1,973,517	1,074,423	285,887
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	6,231,953	1,135,251	611,084	1,973,517	1,074,423	285,887
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**$6,279,896**	**$1,135,251**	**$611,084**	**$1,973,517**	**$1,074,423**	**$285,887**
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	6,231,953	1,135,251	611,084	1,973,517	1,074,423	285,887
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$6,279,896**	**$1,135,251**	**$611,084**	**$1,973,517**	**$1,074,423**	**$285,887**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	2,877,975	263,991	362,964	893,106	413,007	184,152
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(14,957)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	2,863,018	263,991	362,964	893,106	413,007	184,152

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	953	92	138	315	138	53
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	31	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	984	92	138	315	138	53
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	515,734	47,307	65,044	160,043	74,012	33,000
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(2,680)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	513,054	47,307	65,044	160,043	74,012	33,000
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	220,165	20,196	27,767	68,323	31,595	14,088
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,145)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	219,020	20,196	27,767	68,323	31,595	14,088
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	11,522	1,056	1,452	3,572	1,652	737
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(61)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	11,461	1,056	1,452	3,572	1,652	737
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	828	80	120	274	120	46
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	27	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	855	80	120	274	120	46
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	16,930	1,585	2,177	5,359	2,478	1,105

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	717,426	69,300	103,950	237,600	103,950	39,600
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	23,424	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	740,850	69,300	103,950	237,600	103,950	39,600
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	1,483,558	139,616	200,648	475,486	213,945	88,629
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,596	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$1,503,154**	**$139,616**	**$200,648**	**$475,486**	**$213,945**	**$88,629**
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	4,361,533	403,607	563,612	1,368,592	626,952	272,781
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,639	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$4,366,172**	**$403,607**	**$563,612**	**$1,368,592**	**$626,952**	**$272,781**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	94,629	28,245	12,369	28,271	12,368	4,712
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	8,467	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	103,096	28,245	12,369	28,271	12,368	4,712
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	37,098	3,647	5,471	12,504	5,471	2,084
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,199	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	38,297	3,647	5,471	12,504	5,471	2,084
4175 Office Expenses						

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
8000 General Fund	3,683	2,820	4,230	9,669	4,230	1,611
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(2,523)	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	1,160	2,820	4,230	9,669	4,230	1,611
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	12,485	2,407	3,611	8,253	3,611	1,375
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,792	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	14,277	2,407	3,611	8,253	3,611	1,375
4300 Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	1,550,000	650,000	-	500,000	400,000	-
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	65,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	85,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						
8000 General Fund	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	12,628	1,250	1,876	4,376	1,876	625
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	500	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	13,128	1,250	1,876	4,376	1,876	625
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	15,302	1,504	2,257	5,158	2,257	860
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,494	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	18,796	1,504	2,257	5,158	2,257	860

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	32,736	3,218	4,828	11,035	4,828	1,839
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	2,676	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	35,412	3,218	4,828	11,035	4,828	1,839
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	16,889	1,964	2,946	5,891	2,946	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,768	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	18,657	1,964	2,946	5,891	2,946	-
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	39,970	6,589	9,884	19,768	9,884	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	5,931	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	45,901	6,589	9,884	19,768	9,884	-
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	1,870,420	731,644	47,472	604,925	447,471	13,106
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	43,304	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$1,913,724**	**$731,644**	**$47,472**	**$604,925**	**$447,471**	**$13,106**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	6,231,953	1,135,251	611,084	1,973,517	1,074,423	285,887
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	47,943	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$6,279,896**	**$1,135,251**	**$611,084**	**$1,973,517**	**$1,074,423**	**$285,887**
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 201 Equitable Community Engagement Priority: 00	Pkg: 202 Wildfire Adapted Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS						
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	21	2	3	7	3	1
AUTHORIZED FTE						
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	18.79	1.76	2.64	6.02	2.64	1.00

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	-	219,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	-	219,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**$238,409**	**$219,208**	**$254,208**	**$196,220**	**$290,286**	**-**
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	-	219,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$238,409**	**$219,208**	**$254,208**	**$196,220**	**$290,286**	**-**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	-	133,245	133,245	23,104	185,451	51,902
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	133,245	-	-	92,417	-	(6,811)
All Funds	133,245	133,245	133,245	115,521	185,451	45,091

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	-	46	46	9	46	17
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	46	-	-	37	-	1
All Funds	46	46	46	46	46	18
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	-	23,878	23,878	4,140	33,233	9,301
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	23,878	-	-	16,561	-	(1,221)
All Funds	23,878	23,878	23,878	20,701	33,233	8,080
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	-	10,193	10,193	1,767	14,187	3,970
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	10,193	-	-	7,070	-	(522)
All Funds	10,193	10,193	10,193	8,837	14,187	3,448
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	-	533	533	92	742	218
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	533	-	-	370	-	(29)
All Funds	533	533	533	462	742	189
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	-	40	40	8	40	14
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	40	-	-	32	-	1
All Funds	40	40	40	40	40	15
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	-	799	799	139	1,113	(27)

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	-	34,650	34,650	6,930	34,650	12,546
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	34,650	-	-	27,720	-	654
All Funds	34,650	34,650	34,650	34,650	34,650	13,200
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	-	70,139	70,139	13,085	84,011	26,039
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	69,340	-	-	51,790	-	(1,116)
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$69,340**	**$70,139**	**$70,139**	**$64,875**	**$84,011**	**$24,923**
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	-	203,384	203,384	36,189	269,462	77,941
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	202,585	-	-	144,207	-	(7,927)
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$202,585**	**$203,384**	**$203,384**	**$180,396**	**$269,462**	**$70,014**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	-	4,123	4,123	825	4,123	(9,242)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,123	-	-	3,298	-	5,758
All Funds	4,123	4,123	4,123	4,123	4,123	(3,484)
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	-	1,824	1,824	365	1,824	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,824	-	-	1,459	-	-
All Funds	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	1,824	-
4175 Office Expenses						

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
8000 General Fund	-	1,410	1,410	282	1,410	(25,000)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,410	-	-	1,128	-	(3,450)
All Funds	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	1,410	(28,450)
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	-	1,204	1,204	241	1,204	(12,000)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,204	-	-	963	-	1,000
All Funds	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	1,204	(11,000)
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	-	-	35,000	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
All Funds	20,000	-	35,000	-	-	-
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	5,000	(15,000)
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	-	625	625	125	625	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	625	-	-	500	-	-
All Funds	625	625	625	625	625	-
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	-	752	752	150	752	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	752	-	-	602	-	3,000
All Funds	752	752	752	752	752	3,000
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	-	1,609	1,609	322	1,609	-

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,609	-	-	1,287	-	1,619
All Funds	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,609	1,619
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	-	982	982	196	982	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	982	-	-	786	-	-
All Funds	982	982	982	982	982	-
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	-	3,295	3,295	659	3,295	(16,699)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	3,295	-	-	2,636	-	-
All Funds	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	(16,699)
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	-	15,824	50,824	3,165	20,824	(77,941)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	35,824	-	-	12,659	-	7,927
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**$35,824**	**$15,824**	**$50,824**	**$15,824**	**$20,824**	**($70,014)**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	-	219,208	254,208	39,354	290,286	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	238,409	-	-	156,866	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$238,409**	**$219,208**	**$254,208**	**$196,220**	**$290,286**	**-**
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Description	Pkg: 206 Habitat Projects Coordinator Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	Pkg: 208 Offshore Wind Priority: 00	Pkg: 209 Floodplain and Recovery Planner Priority: 00	Pkg: 210 CIO Position Request Priority: 00	Pkg: 211 Technical Corrections Priority: 00
AUTHORIZED POSITIONS						
8150 Class/Unclass Positions	1	1	1	1	1	-
AUTHORIZED FTE						
8250 Class/Unclass FTE Positions	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.33

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**$1,403**					
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$1,403**					
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	233,808					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(233,808)					
All Funds	-					

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	53					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(53)					
All Funds	-					
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	41,898					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(41,898)					
All Funds	-					
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	17,886					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(17,886)					
All Funds	-					
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	935					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(935)					
All Funds	-					
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	46					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(46)					
All Funds	-					
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	1,403					

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	39,600					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(39,600)					
All Funds	-					
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	101,821					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(100,418)					
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$1,403**					
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	335,629					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(334,226)					
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**$1,403**					
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	4,712					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(4,712)					
All Funds	-					
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	2,084					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(2,084)					
All Funds	-					
4175 Office Expenses						

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
8000 General Fund	1,611					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,611)					
All Funds	-					
4200 Telecommunications						
8000 General Fund	1,375					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,375)					
All Funds	-					
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	625					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(625)					
All Funds	-					
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	860					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(860)					
All Funds	-					
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	1,839					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(1,839)					
All Funds	-					
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	13,106					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(13,106)					
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**-**					

Description	Pkg: 212 Climate Adaptation Coordinator Priority: 00					
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	348,735					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(347,332)					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**$1,403**					
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-					
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-					
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**					

Description	Total Policy Packages	Pkg: 203 Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Priority: 00	Pkg: 204 Regional Housing Needs and Technical Assistance Priority: 00	Pkg: 205 Rural Transportation Equity Priority: 00	Pkg: 207 Industrial Lands Readiness Priority: 00	
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	13,525,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	525,000	500,000	
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	13,525,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	525,000	500,000	
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**$13,525,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$2,500,000**	**$525,000**	**$500,000**	
EXPENDITURES						
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	6,975,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	225,000	250,000	
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	6,550,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	250,000	
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	13,525,000	10,000,000	2,500,000	525,000	500,000	
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$13,525,000**	**$10,000,000**	**$2,500,000**	**$525,000**	**$500,000**	
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	(7,705,998)	(111,530)	36,405	(7,830,135)	545,811	(346,549)
OTHER						
0975 Other Revenues						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	(7,705,998)	(111,530)	36,405	(7,830,135)	545,811	(346,549)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**($7,132,260)**	**($168,709)**	**$36,405**	**($7,830,135)**	**$830,179**	**-**
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	(7,705,998)	(111,530)	36,405	(7,830,135)	545,811	(346,549)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**($7,132,260)**	**($168,709)**	**$36,405**	**($7,830,135)**	**$830,179**	**-**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	(233,808)	-	-	-	-	(233,808)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	233,808	-	-	-	-	233,808
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
3160 Temporary Appointments						
8000 General Fund	70	70	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,181	1,181	-	-	-	-
All Funds	1,251	1,251	-	-	-	-
3170 Overtime Payments						
8000 General Fund	1,258	1,258	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	726	726	-	-	-	-
All Funds	1,984	1,984	-	-	-	-
3190 All Other Differential						
8000 General Fund	458	458	-	-	-	-
SALARIES & WAGES						
8000 General Fund	(232,022)	1,786	-	-	-	(233,808)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	235,715	1,907	-	-	-	233,808
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	**$3,693**	**$3,693**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	(53)	-	-	-	-	(53)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	53	-	-	-	-	53

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	(41,591)	307	-	-	-	(41,898)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	42,028	130	-	-	-	41,898
All Funds	437	437	-	-	-	-
3221 Pension Obligation Bond						
8000 General Fund	57,264	57,264	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(1,951)	(1,951)	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(15,673)	(15,673)	-	-	-	-
All Funds	39,640	39,640	-	-	-	-
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	(17,750)	136	-	-	-	(17,886)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	18,032	146	-	-	-	17,886
All Funds	282	282	-	-	-	-
3240 Unemployment Assessments						
8000 General Fund	1,415	1,415	-	-	-	-
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	(929)	6	-	-	-	(935)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	938	3	-	-	-	935
All Funds	9	9	-	-	-	-
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	(46)	-	-	-	-	(46)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	46	-	-	-	-	46

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	(535)	(535)	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	308	308	-	-	-	-
All Funds	(227)	(227)	-	-	-	-
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	(39,600)	-	-	-	-	(39,600)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	39,600	-	-	-	-	39,600
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	(41,825)	58,593	-	-	-	(100,418)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(1,643)	(1,643)	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	85,024	(15,394)	-	-	-	100,418
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$41,556**	**$41,556**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
P.S. BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS						
3455 Vacancy Savings						
8000 General Fund	(171,909)	(171,909)	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(14,085)	(14,085)	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(27,964)	(27,964)	-	-	-	-
All Funds	(213,958)	(213,958)	-	-	-	-
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	(445,756)	(111,530)	-	-	-	(334,226)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(15,728)	(15,728)	-	-	-	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	292,775	(41,451)	-	-	-	334,226
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**($168,709)**	**($168,709)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	(100,122)	-	2,664	(102,728)	4,375	(4,433)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	455	-	-	-	455	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	8,788	-	-	-	4,355	4,433
All Funds	(90,879)	-	2,664	(102,728)	9,185	-
4125 Out of State Travel						
8000 General Fund	635	-	-	-	635	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	515	-	-	-	515	-
All Funds	1,150	-	-	-	1,150	-
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	(60,418)	-	626	(62,325)	1,881	(600)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	246	-	-	-	246	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,462	-	-	-	862	600
All Funds	(58,710)	-	626	(62,325)	2,989	-
4175 Office Expenses						
8000 General Fund	(559)	-	522	(2,450)	2,409	(1,040)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	144	-	-	-	144	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	5,108	-	-	-	4,068	1,040
All Funds	4,693	-	522	(2,450)	6,621	-
4200 Telecommunications						

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
8000 General Fund	(1,901)	-	1,314	(5,829)	4,379	(1,765)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	322	-	-	-	322	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,148	-	-	-	2,383	1,765
All Funds	2,569	-	1,314	(5,829)	7,084	-
4225 State Gov. Service Charges						
8000 General Fund	130,252	-	-	-	130,252	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	30,951	-	-	-	30,951	-
All Funds	161,203	-	-	-	161,203	-
4250 Data Processing						
8000 General Fund	641	-	-	-	641	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	12	-	-	-	12	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	420	-	-	-	420	-
All Funds	1,073	-	-	-	1,073	-
4275 Publicity and Publications						
8000 General Fund	580	-	-	-	580	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	9	-	-	-	9	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	110	-	-	-	110	-
All Funds	699	-	-	-	699	-
4300 Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	(1,742,705)	-	17,408	(1,781,172)	21,059	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	9,951	-	-	-	9,951	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	53,010	-	-	-	53,010	-
All Funds	(1,679,744)	-	17,408	(1,781,172)	84,020	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
4315 IT Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	612	-	-	-	612	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	27,901	-	-	-	27,901	-
All Funds	28,513	-	-	-	28,513	-
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	146,675	-	-	-	146,675	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	7,909	-	-	-	7,909	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,213	-	-	-	19,213	-
All Funds	173,797	-	-	-	173,797	-
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						
8000 General Fund	727	-	-	-	727	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	13	-	-	-	13	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	159	-	-	-	159	-
All Funds	899	-	-	-	899	-
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	(29,186)	-	10,430	(40,000)	384	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	11	-	-	-	11	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	14	-	-	-	14	-
All Funds	(29,161)	-	10,430	(40,000)	409	-
4425 Facilities Rental and Taxes						
8000 General Fund	152,650	-	-	-	152,650	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	13,970	-	-	-	13,970	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	55,742	-	-	-	55,742	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
All Funds	222,362	-	-	-	222,362	-
4475 Facilities Maintenance						
8000 General Fund	102	-	-	-	102	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	150	-	-	-	150	-
All Funds	252	-	-	-	252	-
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	(3,837)	-	-	(4,485)	648	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	46	-	-	-	46	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	30	-	-	-	30	-
All Funds	(3,761)	-	-	(4,485)	724	-
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	(21,152)	-	313	(17,915)	935	(4,485)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	128	-	-	-	128	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,741	-	-	-	256	4,485
All Funds	(16,283)	-	313	(17,915)	1,319	-
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	(6,916)	-	1,042	(8,536)	578	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	16	-	-	-	16	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	103	-	-	-	103	-
All Funds	(6,797)	-	1,042	(8,536)	697	-
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	(4,674)	-	2,086	(10,795)	4,035	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	432	-	-	-	432	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,914	-	-	-	1,914	-
All Funds	(2,328)	-	2,086	(10,795)	6,381	-
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	(1,538,596)	-	36,405	(2,036,235)	473,557	(12,323)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	33,664	-	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	214,479	-	-	-	202,156	12,323
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**($1,290,453)**	**-**	**$36,405**	**($2,036,235)**	**$709,377**	**-**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	(2,646,385)	-	-	(2,686,400)	27,090	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,206	-	-	-	19,206	-
All Funds	(2,627,179)	-	-	(2,686,400)	46,296	-
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	(3,099,243)	-	-	(3,107,500)	8,257	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,785	-	-	-	20,785	-
All Funds	(3,078,458)	-	-	(3,107,500)	29,042	-
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit						
8000 General Fund	29,504	-	-	-	29,504	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	8,010	-	-	-	8,010	-
All Funds	37,514	-	-	-	37,514	-
6035 Dist to Individuals						
8000 General Fund	(12,404)	-	-	-	521	-
6085 Other Special Payments						

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
8000 General Fund	6,882	-	-	-	6,882	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	547	-	-	-	547	-
All Funds	7,429	-	-	-	7,429	-
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	(5,721,646)	-	-	(5,793,900)	72,254	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	48,548	-	-	-	48,548	-
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**($5,673,098)**	**-**	**-**	**($5,793,900)**	**$120,802**	**-**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	(7,705,998)	(111,530)	36,405	(7,830,135)	545,811	(346,549)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**($7,132,260)**	**($168,709)**	**$36,405**	**($7,830,135)**	**$830,179**	**-**
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Description	Pkg: 060 Technical Adjustments Priority: 00					
EXPENDITURES						
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	12,925					
6035 Dist to Individuals						
8000 General Fund	(12,925)					
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	-					
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**-**					
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-					
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**					

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	(1,983,888)	(111,530)	36,405	(2,036,235)	474,021	(346,549)
OTHER						
0975 Other Revenues						
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
FEDERAL FUNDS REVENUE						
0995 Federal Funds						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
8000 General Fund	(1,983,888)	(111,530)	36,405	(2,036,235)	474,021	(346,549)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
TOTAL REVENUE CATEGORIES	**($1,410,150)**	**($168,709)**	**$36,405**	**($2,036,235)**	**$758,389**	**-**
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	(1,983,888)	(111,530)	36,405	(2,036,235)	474,021	(346,549)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**($1,410,150)**	**($168,709)**	**$36,405**	**($2,036,235)**	**$758,389**	**-**
EXPENDITURES						
PERSONAL SERVICES						

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
SALARIES & WAGES						
3110 Class/Unclass Sal. and Per Diem						
8000 General Fund	(233,808)	-	-	-	-	(233,808)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	233,808	-	-	-	-	233,808
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
3160 Temporary Appointments						
8000 General Fund	70	70	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,181	1,181	-	-	-	-
All Funds	1,251	1,251	-	-	-	-
3170 Overtime Payments						
8000 General Fund	1,258	1,258	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	726	726	-	-	-	-
All Funds	1,984	1,984	-	-	-	-
3190 All Other Differential						
8000 General Fund	458	458	-	-	-	-
SALARIES & WAGES						
8000 General Fund	(232,022)	1,786	-	-	-	(233,808)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	235,715	1,907	-	-	-	233,808
TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	**$3,693**	**$3,693**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
3210 Empl. Rel. Bd. Assessments						
8000 General Fund	(53)	-	-	-	-	(53)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	53	-	-	-	-	53

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
3220 Public Employees Retire Cont						
8000 General Fund	(41,591)	307	-	-	-	(41,898)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	42,028	130	-	-	-	41,898
All Funds	437	437	-	-	-	-
3221 Pension Obligation Bond						
8000 General Fund	57,264	57,264	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(1,951)	(1,951)	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(15,673)	(15,673)	-	-	-	-
All Funds	39,640	39,640	-	-	-	-
3230 Social Security Taxes						
8000 General Fund	(17,750)	136	-	-	-	(17,886)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	18,032	146	-	-	-	17,886
All Funds	282	282	-	-	-	-
3240 Unemployment Assessments						
8000 General Fund	1,415	1,415	-	-	-	-
3241 Paid Family Medical Leave Insurance						
8000 General Fund	(929)	6	-	-	-	(935)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	938	3	-	-	-	935
All Funds	9	9	-	-	-	-
3250 Workers Comp. Assess. (WCD)						
8000 General Fund	(46)	-	-	-	-	(46)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	46	-	-	-	-	46

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
3260 Mass Transit Tax						
8000 General Fund	(535)	(535)	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	308	308	-	-	-	-
All Funds	(227)	(227)	-	-	-	-
3270 Flexible Benefits						
8000 General Fund	(39,600)	-	-	-	-	(39,600)
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	39,600	-	-	-	-	39,600
All Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES						
8000 General Fund	(41,825)	58,593	-	-	-	(100,418)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(1,643)	(1,643)	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	85,024	(15,394)	-	-	-	100,418
TOTAL OTHER PAYROLL EXPENSES	**$41,556**	**$41,556**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
P.S. BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS						
3455 Vacancy Savings						
8000 General Fund	(171,909)	(171,909)	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(14,085)	(14,085)	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	(27,964)	(27,964)	-	-	-	-
All Funds	(213,958)	(213,958)	-	-	-	-
PERSONAL SERVICES						
8000 General Fund	(445,756)	(111,530)	-	-	-	(334,226)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	(15,728)	(15,728)	-	-	-	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	292,775	(41,451)	-	-	-	334,226
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	**($168,709)**	**($168,709)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
4100 Instate Travel						
8000 General Fund	(100,122)	-	2,664	(102,728)	4,375	(4,433)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	455	-	-	-	455	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	8,788	-	-	-	4,355	4,433
All Funds	(90,879)	-	2,664	(102,728)	9,185	-
4125 Out of State Travel						
8000 General Fund	635	-	-	-	635	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	515	-	-	-	515	-
All Funds	1,150	-	-	-	1,150	-
4150 Employee Training						
8000 General Fund	(60,418)	-	626	(62,325)	1,881	(600)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	246	-	-	-	246	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,462	-	-	-	862	600
All Funds	(58,710)	-	626	(62,325)	2,989	-
4175 Office Expenses						
8000 General Fund	(559)	-	522	(2,450)	2,409	(1,040)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	144	-	-	-	144	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	5,108	-	-	-	4,068	1,040
All Funds	4,693	-	522	(2,450)	6,621	-
4200 Telecommunications						

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
8000 General Fund	(1,901)	-	1,314	(5,829)	4,379	(1,765)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	322	-	-	-	322	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,148	-	-	-	2,383	1,765
All Funds	2,569	-	1,314	(5,829)	7,084	-
4225 State Gov. Service Charges						
8000 General Fund	130,252	-	-	-	130,252	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	30,951	-	-	-	30,951	-
All Funds	161,203	-	-	-	161,203	-
4250 Data Processing						
8000 General Fund	641	-	-	-	641	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	12	-	-	-	12	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	420	-	-	-	420	-
All Funds	1,073	-	-	-	1,073	-
4275 Publicity and Publications						
8000 General Fund	580	-	-	-	580	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	9	-	-	-	9	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	110	-	-	-	110	-
All Funds	699	-	-	-	699	-
4300 Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	(1,742,705)	-	17,408	(1,781,172)	21,059	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	9,951	-	-	-	9,951	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	53,010	-	-	-	53,010	-
All Funds	(1,679,744)	-	17,408	(1,781,172)	84,020	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
4315 IT Professional Services						
8000 General Fund	612	-	-	-	612	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	27,901	-	-	-	27,901	-
All Funds	28,513	-	-	-	28,513	-
4325 Attorney General						
8000 General Fund	146,675	-	-	-	146,675	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	7,909	-	-	-	7,909	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,213	-	-	-	19,213	-
All Funds	173,797	-	-	-	173,797	-
4375 Employee Recruitment and Develop						
8000 General Fund	727	-	-	-	727	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	13	-	-	-	13	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	159	-	-	-	159	-
All Funds	899	-	-	-	899	-
4400 Dues and Subscriptions						
8000 General Fund	(29,186)	-	10,430	(40,000)	384	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	11	-	-	-	11	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	14	-	-	-	14	-
All Funds	(29,161)	-	10,430	(40,000)	409	-
4425 Facilities Rental and Taxes						
8000 General Fund	152,650	-	-	-	152,650	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	13,970	-	-	-	13,970	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	55,742	-	-	-	55,742	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
All Funds	222,362	-	-	-	222,362	-
4475 Facilities Maintenance						
8000 General Fund	102	-	-	-	102	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	150	-	-	-	150	-
All Funds	252	-	-	-	252	-
4575 Agency Program Related S and S						
8000 General Fund	(3,837)	-	-	(4,485)	648	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	46	-	-	-	46	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	30	-	-	-	30	-
All Funds	(3,761)	-	-	(4,485)	724	-
4650 Other Services and Supplies						
8000 General Fund	(21,152)	-	313	(17,915)	935	(4,485)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	128	-	-	-	128	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	4,741	-	-	-	256	4,485
All Funds	(16,283)	-	313	(17,915)	1,319	-
4700 Expendable Prop 250 - 5000						
8000 General Fund	(6,916)	-	1,042	(8,536)	578	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	16	-	-	-	16	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	103	-	-	-	103	-
All Funds	(6,797)	-	1,042	(8,536)	697	-
4715 IT Expendable Property						
8000 General Fund	(4,674)	-	2,086	(10,795)	4,035	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	432	-	-	-	432	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	1,914	-	-	-	1,914	-
All Funds	(2,328)	-	2,086	(10,795)	6,381	-
SERVICES & SUPPLIES						
8000 General Fund	(1,538,596)	-	36,405	(2,036,235)	473,557	(12,323)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	33,664	-	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	214,479	-	-	-	202,156	12,323
TOTAL SERVICES & SUPPLIES	**($1,290,453)**	**-**	**$36,405**	**($2,036,235)**	**$709,377**	**-**
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	13	-	-	-	13	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	19,206	-	-	-	19,206	-
All Funds	19,219	-	-	-	19,219	-
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	451	-	-	-	451	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	20,785	-	-	-	20,785	-
All Funds	21,236	-	-	-	21,236	-
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	8,010	-	-	-	8,010	-
6085 Other Special Payments						
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	547	-	-	-	547	-
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	464	-	-	-	464	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	48,548	-	-	-	48,548	-

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 010 Vacancy Factor and Non-ORPICS Personal Services Priority: 00	Pkg: 021 Phase-in Priority: 00	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 050 Fundshifts Priority: 00
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**$49,012**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**$49,012**	**-**
EXPENDITURES						
8000 General Fund	(1,983,888)	(111,530)	36,405	(2,036,235)	474,021	(346,549)
3400 Other Funds Ltd	17,936	(15,728)	-	-	33,664	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	555,802	(41,451)	-	-	250,704	346,549
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**($1,410,150)**	**($168,709)**	**$36,405**	**($2,036,235)**	**$758,389**	**-**
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
3400 Other Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
6400 Federal Funds Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 060 Technical Adjustments Priority: 00		
REVENUE CATEGORIES						
GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION						
0050 General Fund Appropriation						
8000 General Fund	(5,722,110)	(5,793,900)	71,790	-		
AVAILABLE REVENUES						
8000 General Fund	(5,722,110)	(5,793,900)	71,790	-		
TOTAL AVAILABLE REVENUES	**($5,722,110)**	**($5,793,900)**	**$71,790**	**-**		
EXPENDITURES						
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
6015 Dist to Cities						
8000 General Fund	(2,646,398)	(2,686,400)	27,077	12,925		
6020 Dist to Counties						
8000 General Fund	(3,099,694)	(3,107,500)	7,806	-		
6025 Dist to Other Gov Unit						
8000 General Fund	29,504	-	29,504	-		
6035 Dist to Individuals						
8000 General Fund	(12,404)	-	521	(12,925)		
6085 Other Special Payments						
8000 General Fund	6,882	-	6,882	-		
SPECIAL PAYMENTS						
8000 General Fund	(5,722,110)	(5,793,900)	71,790	-		
TOTAL SPECIAL PAYMENTS	**($5,722,110)**	**($5,793,900)**	**$71,790**	**-**		

Description	Total Essential Packages	Pkg: 022 Phase-out Pgm & One-time Costs Priority: 00	Pkg: 031 Standard Inflation Priority: 00	Pkg: 060 Technical Adjustments Priority: 00		
ENDING BALANCE						
8000 General Fund	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL ENDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		