

Department of Land Conservation and Development

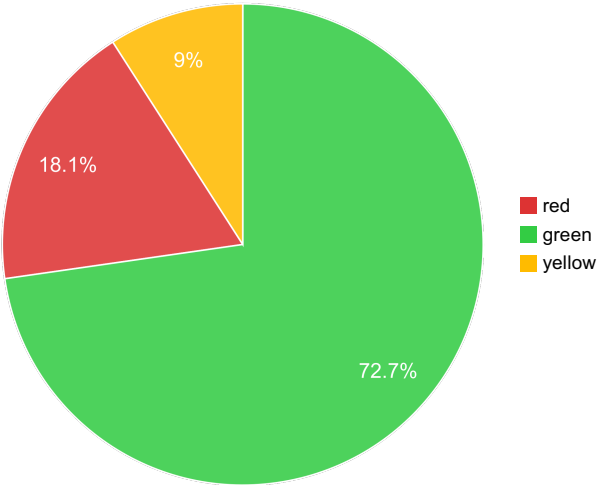
Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2026

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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.
4	TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE - Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.
5	TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.
6	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.
7	GRANT AWARDS - Percent of local grants awarded to local governments within two months after receiving application.
8	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.
9	BEST PRACTICES - Percent of total best practices met by the Board.
10	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.
11	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.

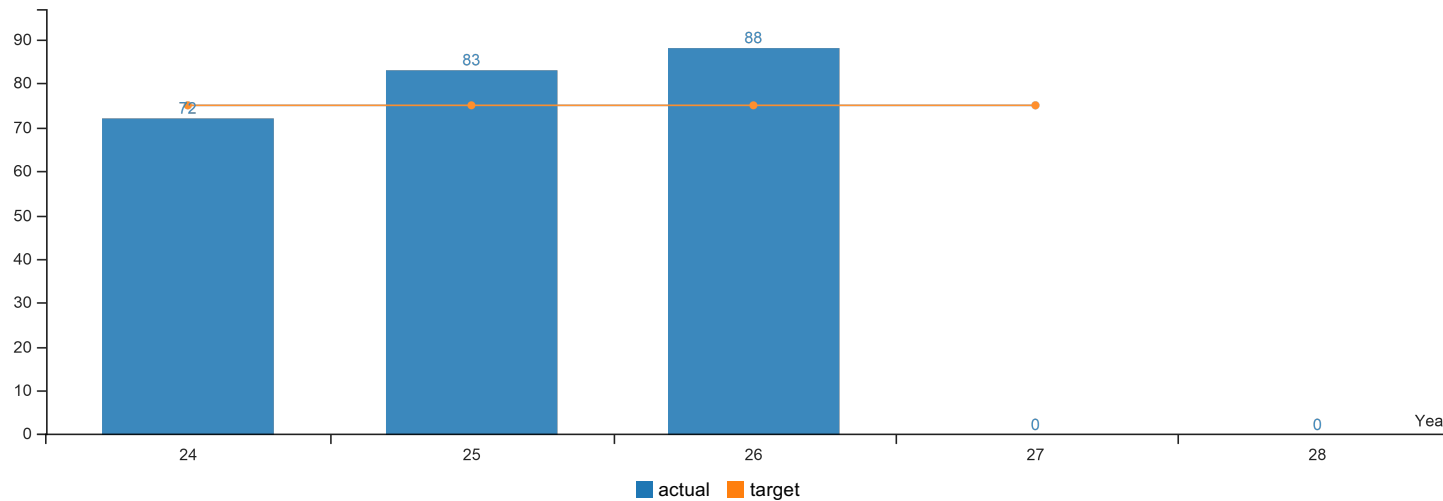
Proposal	Proposed Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
Delete	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.
New	PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH - Percent of cities, with population above 10,000, that have completed an economic opportunities analysis within the past ten years.
Delete	HOUSING LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs.
New	HOUSING CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION - Percent of jurisdictions meeting the requirement to have a housing capacity analysis (HCA) and housing production strategy (HPS) under the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA); i.e., OAR 660-008-0045 Attachment A.
Delete	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.
New	PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANNING - Percent of cities meeting the requirement to have a development-ready land inventory under the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA); i.e., OAR 660-008-0045 Attachment A.
Delete	TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE - Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.
New	UPDATED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM PLANS - Percent of cities meeting the requirement, under OAR 660-012-0100, in metropolitan areas to have updated transportation system plans.
Delete	TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.
New	FARM LAND - The amount of land removed from exclusive farm use zoning, due to a zone change or urban growth boundary expansion, during the reporting period is no more than five percent over the 15-year historical average (baseline 2009-2023). 15-year historical average (2009-2023) = 1,812 acres.
Delete	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.
New	FOREST LAND - The amount of land removed from forest zoning, due to a zone change or urban growth boundary expansion, during the reporting period is no more than five percent over the 15-year historical average (baseline 2009-2023). 15-year historical average = 223 acres.
Delete	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.
Delete	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:	72.73%	9.09%	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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY					
Actual	72%	83%	88%		
Target	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 10 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 that enough land of the right type and amount is available for local economic development.

For the 2026 report year, 88 percent of subject cities have updated land use plans within the previous 10 years. Compliance with KPM #1 has increased for two years in a row. In 2025 the department reported 83 percent of cities with recently adopted EOAs. This two-year trend represents a significant increase from the 2024 report, in which the department reported that 72 percent of cities had updated plans within 10 years. Compliance is above the 75 percent target.

Cities in the Metro region are considered compliant based on the Metro regional economic forecast and Urban Growth Boundary expansion process. Of cities outside of the Metro urban growth boundary, only one city fell out of compliance during the past year. Nine cities previously out of compliance adopted updated EOAs during the reporting period. While no new cities passed the population threshold of 10,000 during this fiscal year, several are expected to pass the ten-year mark in coming years. To address this deficiency, department staff have prioritized funding for EOAs that are out of compliance during the current grant cycle.

Factors Affecting Results

Compliance for 2026 is above the 75 percent target as a result two factors. First, the department has increased allocation of existing Planning Technical Assistance (TA) grant funds toward local EOAs. This is possible because the department has received an increase in funding for housing planning technical assistance. Local governments applying to the Planning TA grant funding program

for economic development planning projects are no longer in direct competition with applicants seeking funding for housing planning work and the department can prioritize awards to jurisdictions proposing EOAs through its general technical assistance fund.

The second factor that affected results for this Key Performance Metric is the department's successful effort to improve outreach to cities that had fallen out of compliance in previous years. Cities with populations over 10,000 and non-current EOAs were encouraged to apply for Planning TA grant funds during the 2023-25 funding cycle. Local comprehensive plan updates can take two or more years to complete. Cities that were awarded Planning TA funds during this period continue to adopt updated EOAs that increase their local employment land supply. The department prioritized outreach and funding for these local governments out of concern that a rapidly growing number of Oregon cities have or will soon surpass the 10,000 resident population reporting threshold. Smaller cities have fewer resources and less capacity to take on long-range planning projects. Without support, the first time they are included in this metric, they may be out of compliance.

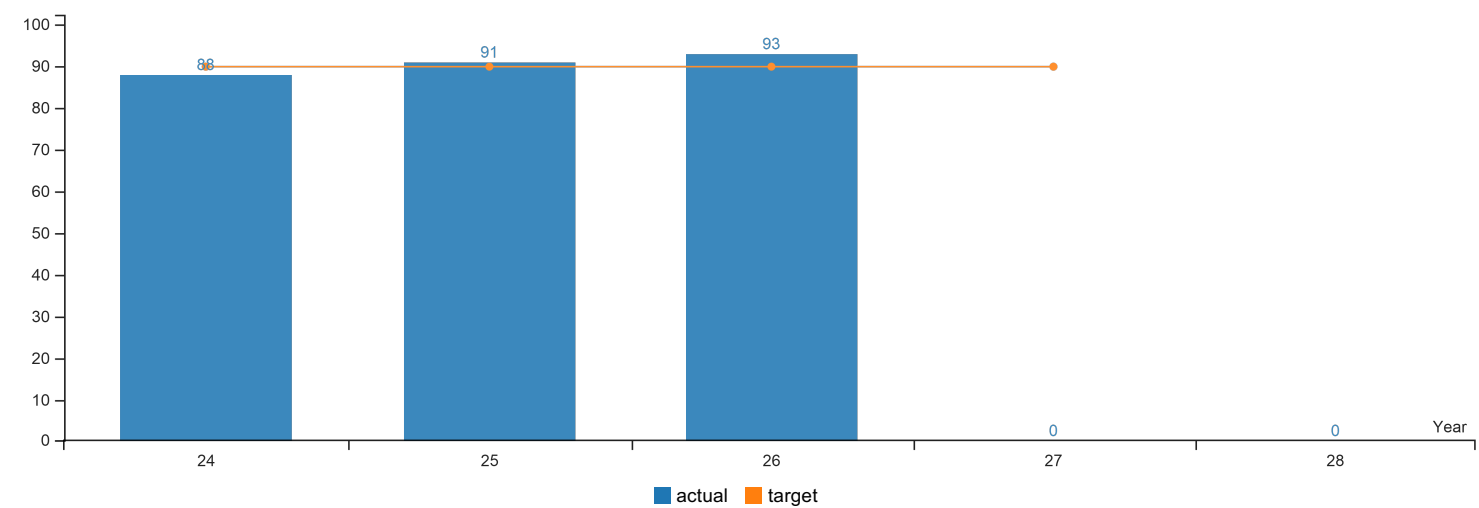
Without continued Planning TA grant funding support for EOAs, the department anticipates that a general lack of capacity at the local level will continue to challenge jurisdictions wishing to engage in long range employment lands planning. Many cities lack staff capacity and consulting resources to prioritize EOA projects among other planning demands, especially given the current emphasis on planning for residential lands to meet housing need.

Although funding this local work is critical to economic growth among jurisdictions below 10,000 population, it is not included in this measure. The department has resumed prioritizing smaller cities for economic development Planning TA grant funding during the current grant cycle.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to modify this measure to: Planning for Economic Growth, which will report on the percent of cities, with population above 10,000, that have completed an economic opportunities analysis within the past 10 years.

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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
HOUSING LAND SUPPLY					
Actual	88%	91%	93%		
Target	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 to continue 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 capacity analysis (HCA, but sometimes referred to as a “housing needs analysis,” or HNA), helps ensure that enough land is available for construction of new housing at various price ranges and rent levels in these communities. Residential land supply is one factor that directly affects a city’s ability to provide for affordable housing needs.

For the 2026 report year, 93 percent of subject cities meet the standard, which is an increase from the 2025 report, with 91 percent of subject cities in compliance. Compliance is above the 90 percent target.

Factors Affecting Results

Cities within the Portland Metro UGB are in compliance with this target (100%) due to the work of the Metro regional government. Metro adopts an urban growth report as required every six years. Metro relies on updated land inventory and development information from the local governments within the shared urban growth boundary and expands its UGB accordingly. Metro adopted the latest urban growth report in 2024.

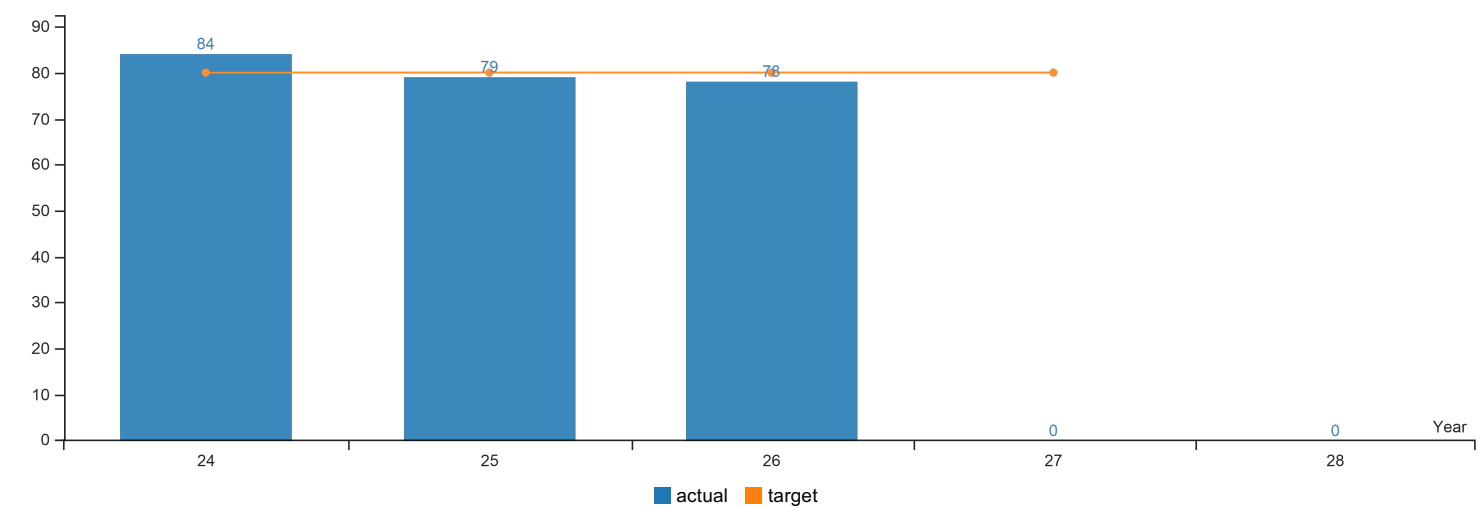
HB 2003 (2019) established a requirement for cities with a population over 10,000 to update their housing capacity analyses on a regular schedule (every six years within Metro, every eight years elsewhere). Additionally, HB 2003, and subsequent legislation has included funding for housing planning by local governments. One of the most significant barriers to more frequent HCA updates is the lack of staff capacity and financial resources for the work at the local level. HCAs are highly technical documents, which are typically prepared with assistance from consultant experts. A typical

HCA can cost \$50,000 - \$100,000. Much of the improved performance on this measure can be attributed to the additional funding provided by the legislature in recent years.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to modify this measure to: Housing Capacity and Production, which will report on the percent of jurisdictions that meet the requirement under the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA) to have a housing capacity analysis and a housing production strategy. This shift reflects the policy changes in the land use system that look at not just land but also the steps needed to see needed housing developed.

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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS					
Actual	84%	79%	78%		
Target	80%	80%	80%	80%	

How Are We Doing

This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 10,000 that have completed an update within the last ten years of their local plans for water, stormwater, or sewer system facilities needed to serve future land development within the urban growth boundary (UGB). These updated public facility plans provide a near- and long-term “roadmap” to support urban development within UGBs while addressing state and federal requirements for water quality and other standards. When complete, these plans include cost estimates and funding plans. 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.

For the 2026 report year, 78 percent of subject cities met the standard, which marks a small decline from the 79 percent of cities that met the standard in the 2025 report year. The results fall just short of the 80 percent target.

Factors Affecting Results

Evolving federal regulations and legal opinions regarding water quality standards have compelled some recent master plan updates to address new requirements. 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. Additionally, cities experiencing significant growth must plan for infrastructure expansions to serve growth in underserved or new areas. State grant funds, while limited, are available for public facilities plans; additionally, water and sewer master plans often have independent funding sources derived from utility rates and systems development charges that allow for preparation and adoption of these plans.

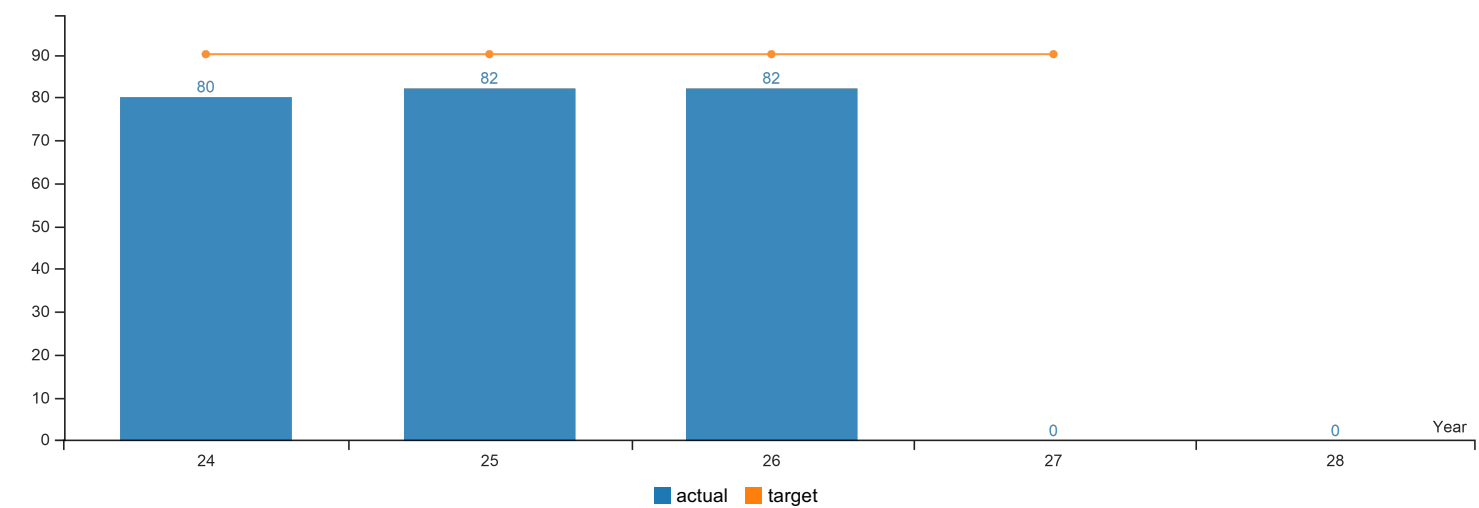
Cities face a number of barriers in meeting the standard of this measure. Some cities receive utility services from special districts, private service providers, or regional service providers, and thus have less incentive to complete public facilities plans for the area within the city boundaries. Additionally, cities that are not experiencing significant growth can expect limited collection of systems

development charges that could support necessary infrastructure plans and improvements. To fund this work would place the funding burden on existing ratepayers with limited financial capacity. In recent years, the desire to reduce housing costs has put pressure on cities to reduce systems development charges that are required with new housing development. Some of the smaller, slow-growing communities have not prioritized infrastructure plan updates because existing plans are adequate and resources are scarce. One public works director from a city just over 10,000 noted that the budgeted cost of an upcoming wastewater facilities plan update is \$225,000. However, the city has a 1987 facilities plan in place that still adequately reflects its population size and needs. Lastly, some communities that are in the process of expanding their UGBs are waiting until the UGB process is complete so that the facilities plans can include the new areas.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to modify this measure to: Public Facilities Planning, which will report on the percent of cities meeting the requirement under the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA) to have a development-ready land inventory. Like KPM #2, this proposed change reflects the updated focus of the land use system on development readiness and infrastructure on the ground, rather than just a plan for infrastructure.

KPM #4	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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE					
Actual	80%	82%	82%		
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	

How Are We Doing

This performance measure documents whether cities and counties in metropolitan areas and other larger cities have adopted transit-supportive development regulations where land use and public transit systems are integrated and mutually supportive. Transit-supportive development regulations allow higher levels of residential development so that there are enough people living along transit routes to support transit service. The regulations also require that new development include pedestrian and transit facilities so that residents can easily access the transit.

For the 2026 report year, 82 percent of cities and counties met the standard, steady from the 2025 report. This falls below the target of 90 percent. Motivated cities and counties with sufficient staff capacity have already adopted transit-supportive development regulations. Moving forward, the targets are increasingly difficult to meet on a voluntary basis.

Factors Affecting Results

Factors that continue to make progress difficult include limited funding to update plans, complexity of planning for transit supportive land uses, controversy over higher densities, and limited public understanding of how development regulations affect transit. In 2022, the Land Conservation and Development Commission amended the Transportation Planning Rules (Oregon Administrative Rules, chapter 660, division 12) to increase the requirements for local transportation planning in metropolitan areas. The amendments require many cities and counties in metropolitan areas to update their transportation system plans and development regulations over the next four years to meet this metric.

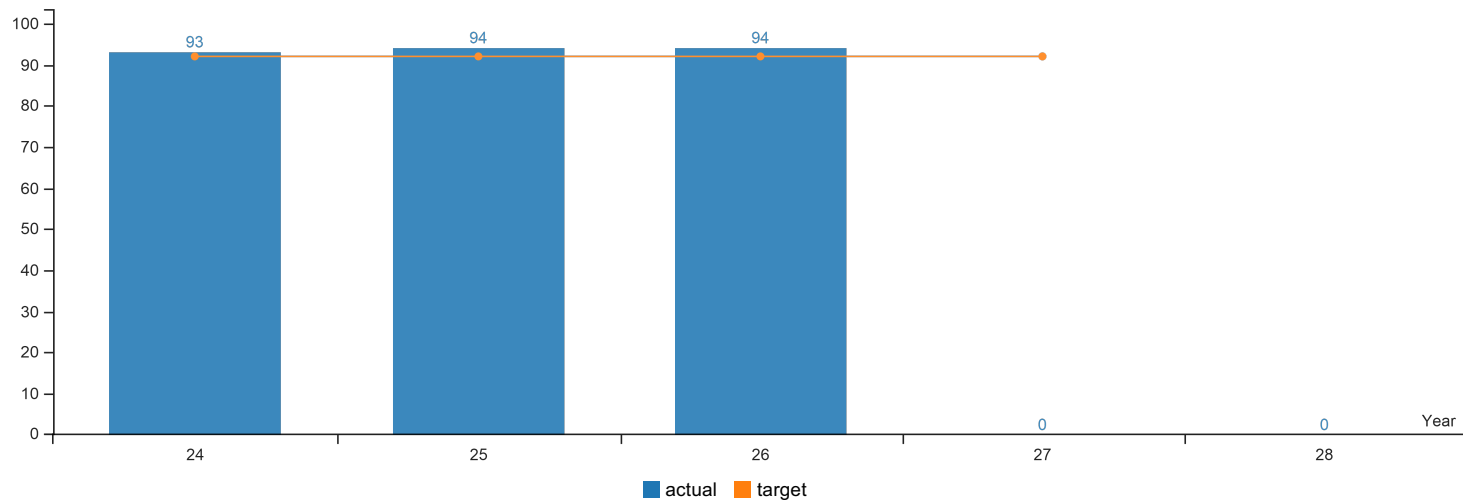
Most cities and counties do not have funding or planning staff to make significant changes in their development regulations. Previously, DLCD provided grants for periodic review of comprehensive plans and development regulations. Those grant funds are stretched across competing priorities and no longer support periodic review. Performance on this measure has flattened accordingly. The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) is planning to provide funding to many cities and counties within metropolitan areas to update their transportation system plans to comply with the

Transportation Planning Rules adopted in 2022. This funding will help many of the remaining cities and counties adopt development regulations that support transit.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to modify this measure to: Updated Transportation System Plans, which will report on the percent of cities in metropolitan areas meeting the requirement in OAR 660-012-0100 to have updated transportation system plans.

KPM #5	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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES					
Actual	93%	94%	94%		
Target	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 Transportation Planning Rules (OAR chapter 660, division 12) and Statewide Planning Goal 12. These TSPs address transportation modes, facilities, and services, including pedestrian, bicycle, public transportation, city streets, county roads, and state highways. TSPs guide local and state efforts to improve transportation facilities and services.

Most subject cities have adopted a TSP; no additional cities adopted a TSP during the past year. For the 2026 report year, there are 108 cities in Oregon with a population above 2,500. Of those, 101 cities (94 percent) have an acknowledged TSP, and seven cities do not. The 2026 results are unchanged from the 2025 report and exceed the target of 92 percent.

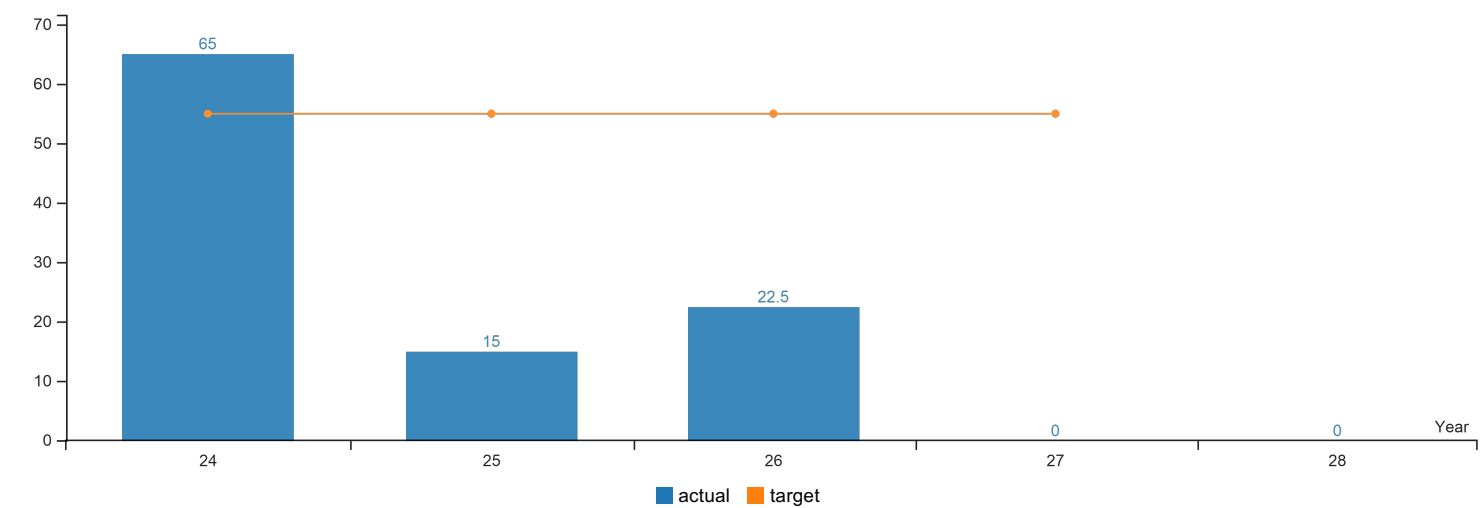
Factors Affecting Results

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 to adopting a TSP are a lack of funding and a lack of staff for transportation planning.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to delete this measure because it does not meaningfully track action or policies within the department's control.

KPM #6	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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION					
Actual	65%	15%	22.50%		
Target	55%	55%	55%	55%	

How Are We Doing

The use of Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs), and the review process for UGB expansion, helps to preserve Oregon’s agriculture, forest, and open space, and control urban sprawl. This measure documents the percentage of land added to UGBs annually that was **not** previously zoned exclusive farm, forest, or mixed farm-forest. In this measure, higher percentages are better, representing land that is zoned as rural residential, rural commercial, rural industrial, or non-resource land brought into UGBs. By contrast, bringing land into UGBs that is zoned as farm or forest land represents the loss of working lands that are contributing to the state’s agricultural economy or ecological health.

For the 2026 report year, the target was not met, with only 22.5% percent of lands added to UGBs were lands not previously zoned as farm or forest land. The target is 55 percent.

This measure is reported on a calendar year basis, to align the data collection period with the Farm Land and Forest Land measures. The same staff person reports on these three measures, so having similar data collection periods is more efficient for workflow.

Factors Affecting Results

Performance on this measure can vary widely from year to year and is heavily influenced by larger UGB expansions. The number of UGB expansions, the quantity of resource land designated as urban reserve, and the previous zoning of lands included in the expansion have potential to vary considerably from year to year.

In 2025 Aumsville, Grants Pass, Hermiston, Silverton and Roseburg had UGB expansions acknowledged. The majority of acreage added to UGBs in 2025 resulted from the addition of 810 acres of industrial land to the Hermiston UGB to accommodate a hyperscale data center industrial zone. 2025 also included the legislatively mandated expansion of Roseburg’s UGB (2025 HB 3921) that

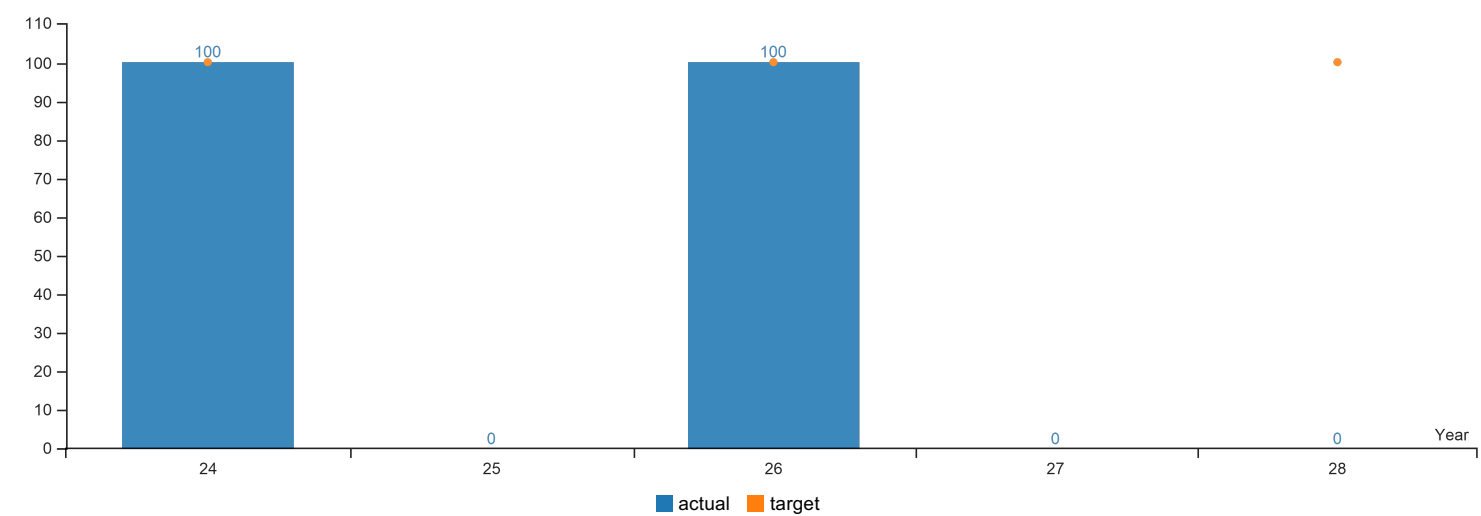
involved an exchange of lands which ultimately resulted in more land being added to county rural residential zones and to the UGB.

The 10-year average for this measure has been at target. Since 2016, 57 percent of lands added to UGBs have come from lands that are not zoned farm, forest, or mixed farm/forest. Adopting a measure based on average performance over a 10-year period would provide a more accurate assessment of statewide performance in this area.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to delete this measure because it is confusing and results are out of the control of the department. Proposed updates for the Farm Land and Forest Land measures are more reflective of DLCD's mission and of actions and policies within the department's control.

KPM #7	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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
GRANT AWARDS					
Actual	100%		100%		
Target	100%		100%		100%

How Are We Doing

This measure historically has tracked the Planning Technical Assistance (TA) grant awards made by DLCD from the department’s General Fund grant programs budget. These competitive grant applications are awarded once every two years, near the beginning of a new biennium budget period. With this report year, DLCD is able to expand this measure to also include Housing Planning Assistance grant awards. The Housing Planning Assistance grants, were also awarded near the beginning of the current biennium, funded from the department’s General Fund grant programs budget and from the Housing Accountability and Production Office dedicated fund. The strategy for both grant programs is to ensure that grantees are awarded the funds early enough in the biennium so that they have adequate time to complete the project, including any delays.

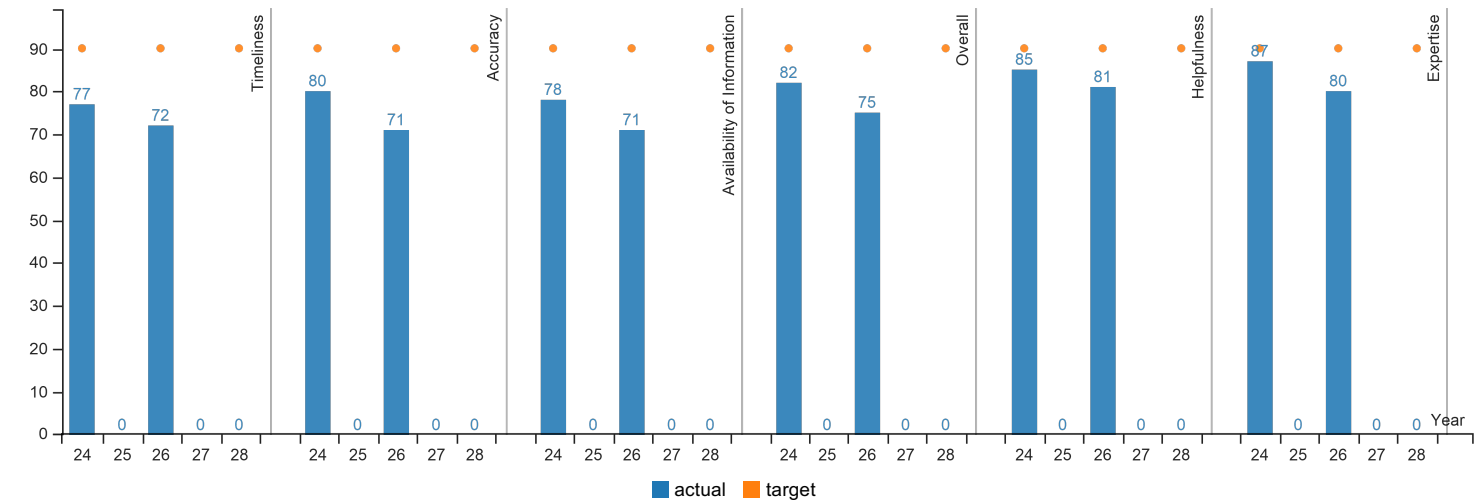
This measure is reported on every other year, to align with DLCD’s grant award offerings at the beginning of each biennium. For the 2026 report year, this measure is evaluating the time period of July 1, 2025 – June 30, 2026.; both Planning TA and Housing Planning Assistance grant award cycles occurred during this timeframe. For the 2025-27 biennium Planning TA grants, applications were due October 10, 2025. Award letters were sent December 9, 2025, which means applicants received response within 60 days. For the 2025-27 biennium Housing Planning Assistance grants, applications were due August 4, 2025. Award letters were sent October 2, 2025, which means applicants received response within 60 days. For the 2026 report year, DLCD again met the target for this measure.

Factors Affecting Results

The department must review all applications once received in an efficient process, which requires coordination with the department’s nine regional representatives and program area specialists. The department has a system for review of applications based upon criteria set by the department with advice from the Grants Advisory Committee specifically related to Planning TA grants.

For 2027 DLCD is not proposing changes to this measure.

KPM #8	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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Timeliness					
Actual	77%		72%		
Target	90%		90%		90%
Accuracy					
Actual	80%		71%		
Target	90%		90%		90%
Availability of Information					
Actual	78%		71%		
Target	90%		90%		90%
Overall					
Actual	82%		75%		
Target	90%		90%		90%
Helpfulness					
Actual	85%		81%		
Target	90%		90%		90%
Expertise					
Actual	87%		80%		
Target	90%		90%		90%

How Are We Doing

DLCD sent the customer service survey to 1,230 recipients directly involved with DLCD's programmatic and policy development work in 2025-26, including rules advisory committee members, grantees, partners, and more. The department received 123 responses with a 10 percent response rate. Ninety-five percent of survey respondents reported interacting with the department in the past two years. Almost 90 percent of survey respondents interact with the department a few times a year or more frequently. There were 191 survey responses in 2022 and 157 in 2024, with a consistent 15 percent response rate for both surveys. Please note: DLCD conducts its customer service survey once every two years, and this measure is reported on every two years.

Survey respondents were less satisfied with DLCD customer service in 2026 than in 2024. Survey results showed decreases in all categories. While DLCD did not meet the 90 percent targets for any of the surveyed metrics, "Helpfulness of Employees" is the closest metric to meeting the target at 81 percent.

Factors Affecting Results

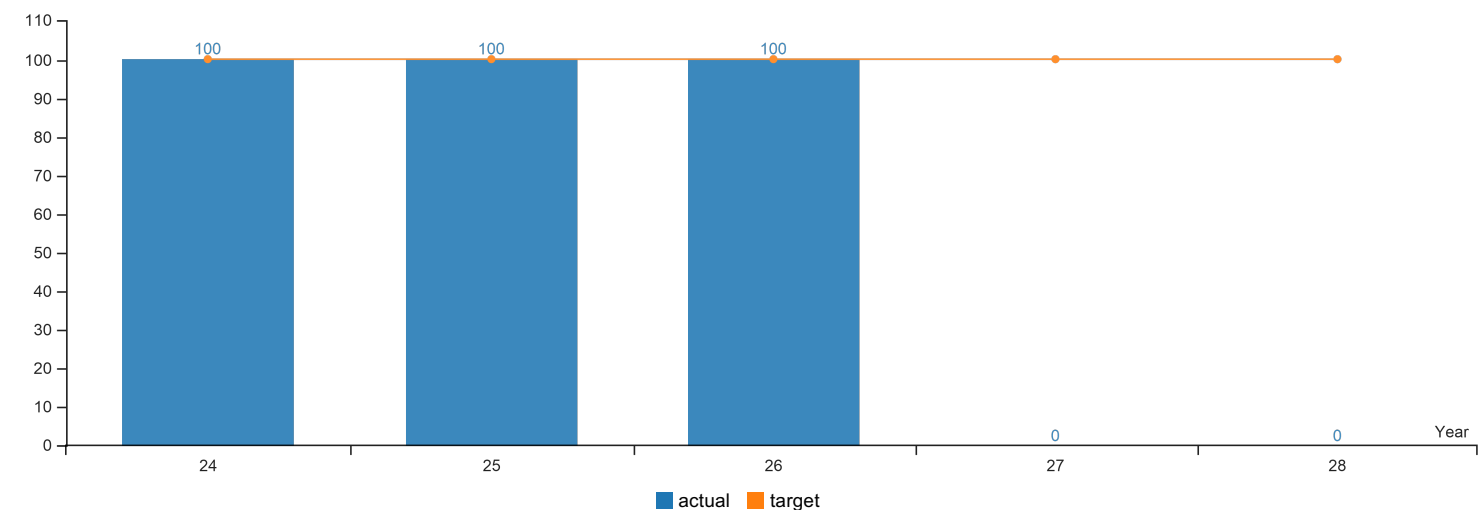
The statutory mission of the department is broad and challenging to support at times. Local governments are also in a resource constrained environment and consistently seek support through technical assistance and grant funding from DLCD. Recent legislation has created a host of new requirements of both state and local governments. Given the significant changes in state policy and work needed to implement that policy at the local level, staff strain to keep up with demand. Limited staff communications capacity, increased legislative rulemaking assignments, insufficient regional staffing, and minimal staff redundancy have led to slower information sharing and frustration among local planning staff and other interested parties.

Despite these challenges, DLCD is proud of its work and remains committed to continually improving our service to Oregon. Customer responses reflect the volatility of changing regulations and a lean DLCD staff, but also frequently recognize the value of DLCD staff and their advocacy and service in the long form answer opportunities available throughout the survey.

For 2027 DLCD is not proposing changes to this measure.

KPM #9	BEST PRACTICES - Percent of total best practices met by the Board.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
BEST PRACTICES					
Actual	100%	100%	100%		
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

The Annual Performance Progress Report includes a statewide best practices measure for state boards and commissions to annually self-evaluate and report on their ability to meet established criteria. Each member of the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) rates the commission against 15 best practices criteria established by the Department of Administrative Services and the Legislative Fiscal Office. The best practices measured are:

1. Executive Director's performance expectations are current.
2. Executive Director receives annual performance feedback.
3. The agency's mission and high-level goals are current and applicable.
4. The board reviews the Annual Performance Progress Report.
5. The board is appropriately involved in review of agency's key communications.
6. The board is appropriately involved in policy-making activities.
7. The agency's policy option packages are aligned with their mission and goals.
8. The board reviews all proposed budgets (likely occurs every other year).
9. The board periodically reviews key financial information and audit findings.
10. The board is appropriately accounting for resources.
11. The agency adheres to accounting rules and other relevant financial controls.
12. Board members act in accordance with their roles as public representatives.
13. The board coordinates with others where responsibilities and interests overlap.
14. The board members identify and attend appropriate training sessions.
15. The board reviews its management practices to ensure best practices are utilized

For the 2026 report year, members of LCDC self-assessed that all best practices were met. The best practices survey was administered in August 2026. Four LCDC members, who had served during 2025 and continue serving in 2026, were given the survey and all four responded. Three commissioners were newly appointed during 2026; they were not sent this survey, since they had just begun their time with LCDC. These commissioners' perspectives will be captured with next year's assessment.

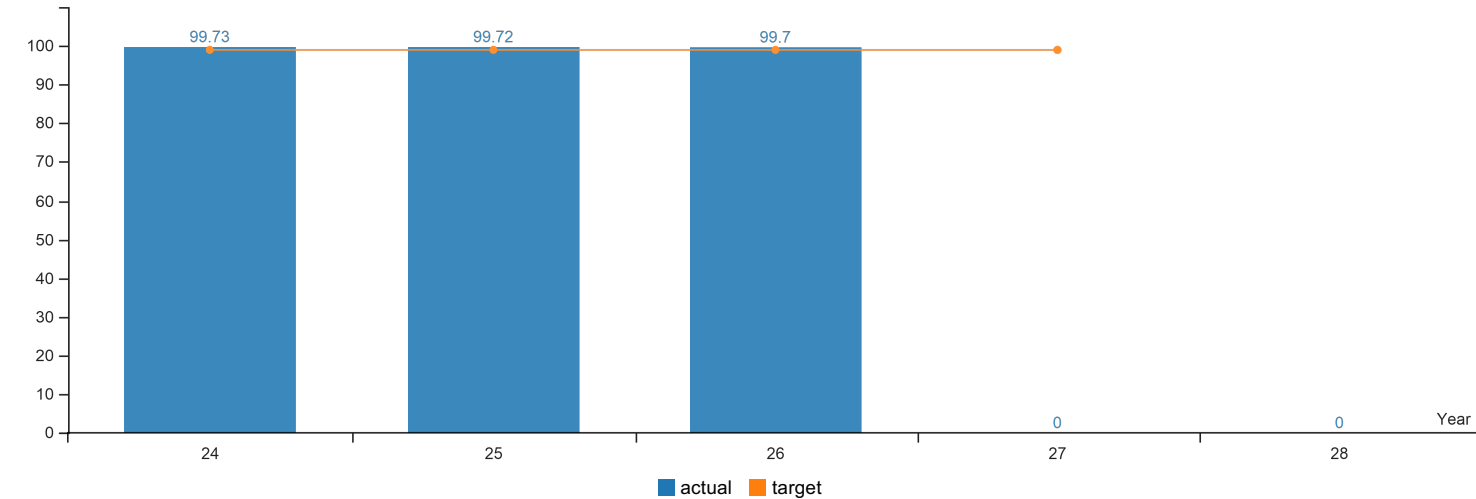
Factors Affecting Results

Department policies and workflows ensure appropriate commission review and/or oversight of department mission, communication, policymaking, budget development and financial reporting.

For 2027 DLCD is not proposing changes to this measure.

KPM #10	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 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Farm Land					
Actual	99.73%	99.72%	99.70%		
Target	99%	99%	99%	99%	

How Are We Doing

This measure documents how much land has been removed from protective exclusive farm use (EFU) zoning or added to urban growth boundaries (UGBs) during the previous year and since 1987. EFU zoning is supposed to limit the conversion of agricultural land to non-farm uses, which helps preserve a maximum amount of the limited supply of agricultural land.

For the 2026 reporting year, 3,041 acres were removed from EFU zoning due to UGB expansions and changes in zoning. This means that 99.70 percent of land zoned EFU in 1987 was still officially zoned EFU. This measure accounts for removal of land from protective EFU zoning only and does not include conversion to other nonfarm uses legislatively permitted under EFU zoning, such as the conversion of agricultural lands to photovoltaic power generation facilities or other types of development. Detailed information on the type and level of development and land division activity that may occur on lands zoned for exclusive farm use is provided in DLCD's biennial Farm and Forest report prepared in accordance with ORS 197.065 and available on DLCD's website.

Data for this measure is based on submittals from local governments, which are due at the end of each calendar year and encompasses data for that calendar year.

Factors Affecting Results

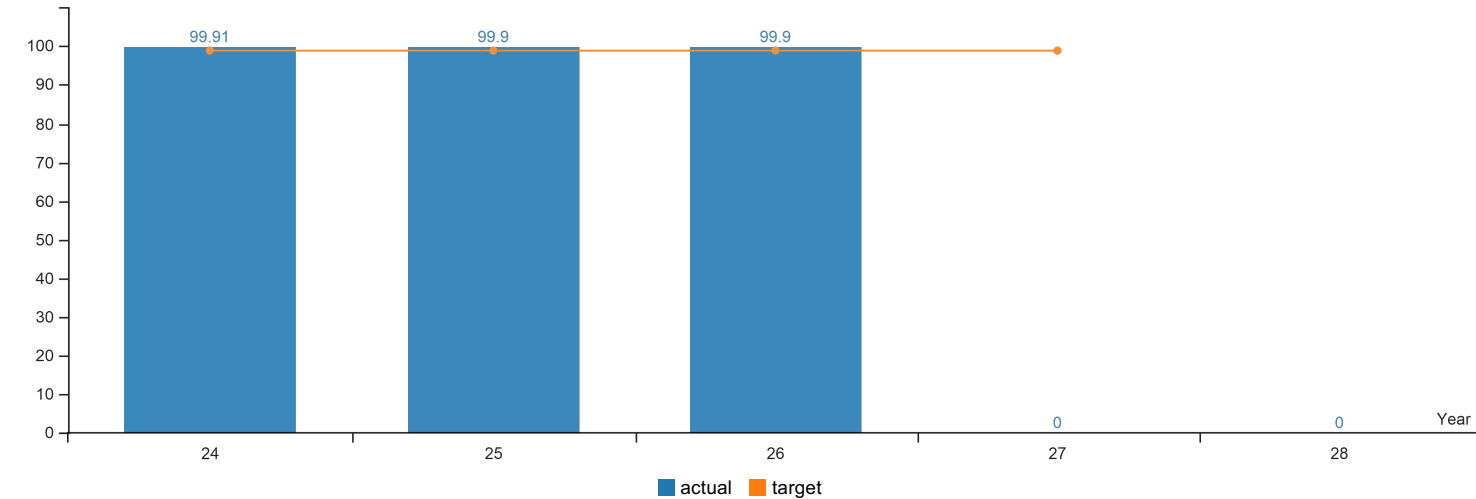
The state's agricultural land use policy as stated at ORS 215.243 includes the preservation of agricultural land in large blocks through the application of exclusive farm use zoning and also the goal of maintaining the agricultural economy of the state for the assurance of adequate and nutritious food for the people of the state and nation. Large, intact blocks of land are important to maintain the critical mass of operations, equipment, supplies, and labor required to keep agriculture viable. This measure offers only a partial insight into DLCD's progress under this policy. Staff estimate that several times as much acreage is converted to nonfarm use within EFU zones as is rezoned out of EFU zones each year. The measure does not adequately describe the rate at which Oregon's

farmland is being carved up or legislatively converted to other uses such as solar power, utilities, mineral aggregate, dog training facilities, and more. Additional detail is available in DLCD's biennial Farm Forest Report.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to modify this measure to: Farm Land, which will compare the amount of land removed from exclusive farm use zoning due to a zone change or urban growth boundary expansion, during the report year, to the 15-year rolling historical average (baseline 2009-2023). The target is that the amount of land removed during the report year is no more than five percent over the 15-year rolling historical average.

KPM #11	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	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
FOREST LAND					
Actual	99.91%	99.90%	99.90%		
Target	99%	99%	99%	99%	

How Are We Doing

This measure documents how much land has been removed from forest and mixed farm-forest zoning and rezoned to non-resource rural zoning districts or added to urban growth boundaries (UGBs) during the previous years since 1987. Forest and mixed farm-forest zoning provides limits on the conversion of forest and agricultural land to non-resource uses. This helps maintain the forest land base and protect the forest economy by ensuring that the continuous growing and harvesting of trees is the leading use of forest land.

The 2026 report year shows that the state's land use program continues to work well to maintain forest lands for commercial forest and other forest uses. During the report year, 132 acres were removed from forest zoning because of changes in zoning. The target of maintaining 99 percent of the 1987 forest land base under protective zoning designation continues to be met.

Data for this measure is based on submittals from local governments, which are due at the end of each calendar year and encompasses data for that calendar year.

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 continuous growing and harvesting of trees. Local officials make decisions to include forest or mixed farm-forest zoned land in a zone change or urban growth boundary (UGB) expansion. 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 non-forest 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. While this measure does not document those conversions, the department addresses these conversions in the biennial report

to the legislature prepared pursuant to ORS 197.065. 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. More acreage is lost through methods that do not require rezoning.

For 2027, DLCD proposes to modify this measure to: Forest Land, which will compare the amount of land removed from forest zoning due to a zone change or urban growth boundary expansion, during the report year, to the 15-year rolling historical average (baseline 2009-2023). The target is that the amount of land removed during the report year is no more than five percent over the 15-year rolling historical average.