

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

Biennial Report
2023-2025



DLCD



Table of Contents

Report Requirements & Budget in Brief	2
From the Director	3
Advisory Committees	5
Diversity, Equity & Inclusion	6
Working with State Agencies	8
2023-2025 Rulemaking	13
Significant Rulemakings	17
Grants Received	23
Grant Assistance for Local Governments	27
Post Acknowledgment Plan Amendments (PAPAs) and Periodic Review	35
UGB Adjustments and Expansions	36

Agency Description

Oregon’s statewide land use planning program — originated in 1973 under Senate Bill 100 — protects farm and forest lands, conserves natural resources, promotes livable communities, facilitates orderly and efficient development, helps coordination among local governments, and enables community engagement.

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) administers the program in partnership with local jurisdictions. A seven-member volunteer board known as the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) guides DLCD.

The land use planning program affords Oregonians predictability in the development process and the ability to plan and invest in the long-range by allocating land for industrial, commercial, and housing development, as well as transportation and farm and forest lands.

Under the program, all cities and counties have adopted comprehensive plans that meet mandatory state standards. The standards are based on the 19 Statewide Planning Goals that deal with land use, development, housing, transportation, and conservation of natural resources. Technical assistance in the form of expertise and grants for local jurisdictions are key elements of the program.

DLCD has experienced recent, sizable growth in funding and staffing levels. The 2023 and 2024 legislative sessions provided the department with additional staff to meet requirements of the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA) and to establish the Housing Accountability and Production Office (HAPO). The legislature also provided funds to local governments through DLCD to support local housing efforts required by OHNA.

DLCD’s Governor’s Budget for the 2025-27 biennium includes eight policy option packages requesting investments to expand support for local comprehensive land-use planning efforts and meeting OHNA’s housing production requirements. Our budget request continues and strengthens the department’s capacity to achieve its core functions and responsibly manage Oregon’s land use planning program.

Report Requirements & Budget in Brief

According to Oregon Revised Statute 197.060, DLCD must submit a report to the legislative assembly prior to the end of each even-numbered year, describing activities and accomplishments of the department, Land Conservation and Development Commission, state agencies, local governments, and special districts in carrying out ORS chapters 195, 196, 197 and 197A.

Technical Assistance Grant Funding History

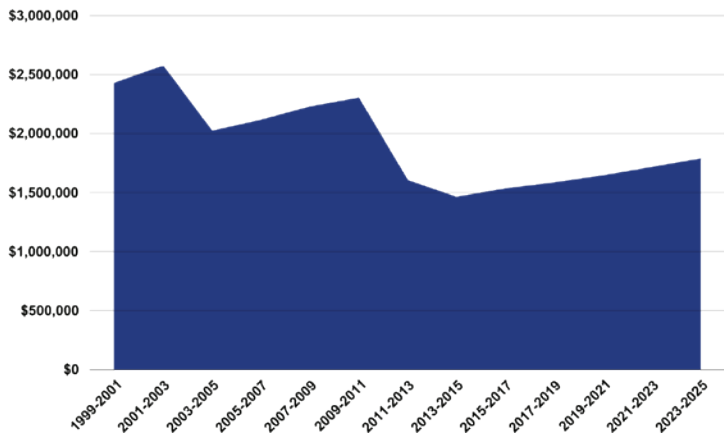
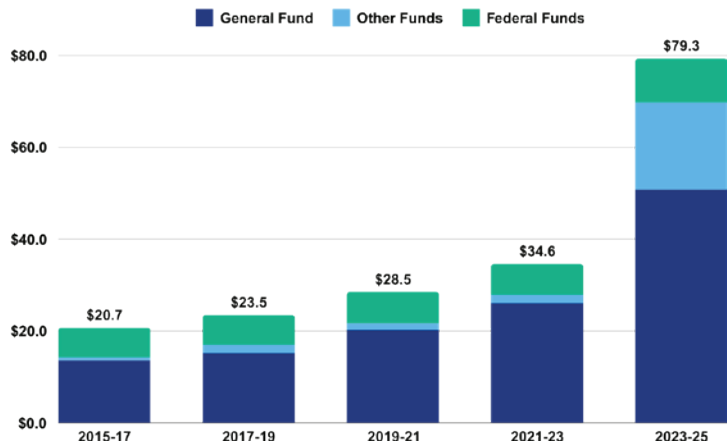


Chart reflects Planning Technical Assistance Grants only, and does not show funds focused on housing or other one-time funds.

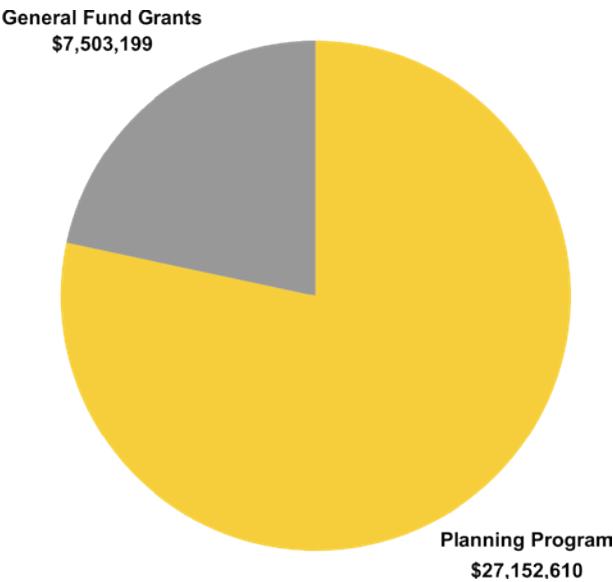
DLCD 10-Year Budget History



Dollars (\$) are in millions.

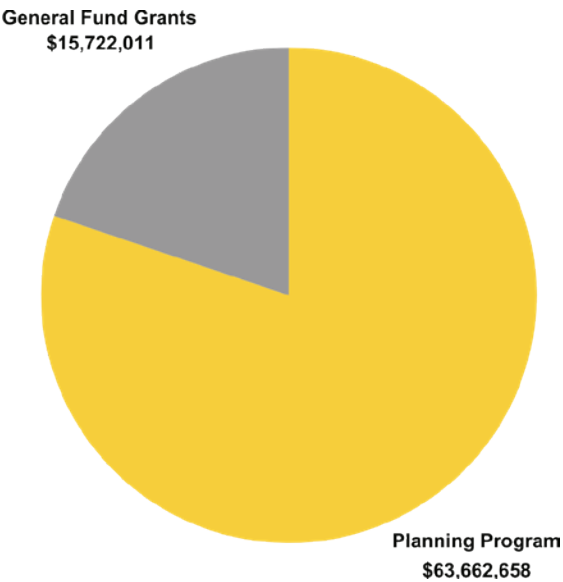
DLCD 2021-23 Legislatively Approved Budget by Program Area

Total Funds: \$34,655,809 | 68 Positions



DLCD 2023-25 Legislatively Approved Budget by Program Area

Total Funds: \$79,384,669 | 108 Positions



Foreword from the Director - Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Ph.D.



Almost two years ago, Oregon celebrated the 50th anniversary of its land use planning program. At that time, we reflected on half a century of achievements. Now, we are looking ahead and asking how we can improve this program, making it better, more clear, and more fair.

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) and the seven-member Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) continue to play a stewardship role in the state's land use planning program. We do this by digitizing our records with the goal of making them easier for the public to access. We are modernizing our farm and forest program by codifying case law and supplying methodology. We are making progress on housing, economic development, climate, and equity initiatives.

But the program only works with the participation of Oregon's 241 cities and 36 counties, their planning commissions, public and private sector partners, and the many volunteers who invest their time, energy, and expertise. During 2023-24, partners and volunteers contributed more than 9,000 hours to DLCD grant-making decisions, technical and rule-making advisory committees, work groups, and interview panels.

What an honor it has been to roll up our sleeves and work alongside each of you in this living, breathing effort.

Below is a sampling of the progress we've made together, along with a key partner or two for each initiative:

- Developing and implementing the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (Goal 10) in collaboration with Oregon Housing and Community Services and the Department of Administrative Services.
- Launching a new Housing Accountability and Production Office (Goal 10) with partners at the Department of Consumer and Business Services – Building Codes Division.
- Modernizing Farm and Forest rules (Goals 3 and 4) with input from the Department of Agriculture.
- Acknowledging tribal and cultural resources in the language of Goal 5 with substantial guidance from all nine Federally Recognized Tribes in Oregon and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.
- Refining the methodology in economic development rules (Goal 9) with participation from Business Oregon.
- Adding criteria for low-conflict land to Goal 5 to accommodate solar facility siting in Eastern Oregon, drawing upon expertise from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Energy, and Association of Oregon Counties.
- Reporting on the challenges — and recommending solutions — to childcare facility siting in partnership with the brand-new Department of Early Learning and Care.
- Recruiting commissioners, managers, staff and volunteers with help from the League of Oregon Cities, Association of Oregon Counties, and other partners.
- Conducting a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (Goal 1) in conjunction with the University of Oregon and multiple state agency partners including the Oregon Health Authority.

- Celebrating the community engagement initiatives of the City of Bend and Morrow County, with guidance from the Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee — now operating as the Community Involvement Advisory Committee.
- Establishing the Community Green Infrastructure program and inviting a first round of grant applications in partnership with the Oregon Department of Forestry.
- Reviewing new policies and funding requests with the Local Officials Advisory Committee.
- Awarding pass-through grants to coastal communities with funding from the Federal Bi-Partisan Infrastructure Law.
- Establishing six new marine reserves on the Oregon Coast, with leadership from the Ocean Policy Advisory Committee.

The 9,000 hours mentioned above — equivalent to almost 4½ years' worth of work for a full-time staff position — only reflect our efforts at the state level. Work at the local level represents even more detail, outreach, and input. With the support of our regional representatives, the League of Oregon Cities, the Association of Oregon Counties, Special Districts, and the local governments themselves Oregon land use fosters a partnership and culture to preserve what we love and build what we need.

Thank you to the communities, partners, and public officials across Oregon who draw upon data, community engagement, and diverse perspectives every day when making land-related decisions.

Indeed, “The Oregon Way” remains alive and well,

Brenda B.

Brenda Ortigoza Bateman, Ph.D.
Director



Oregon bridge
Photo by Kirk Thornton

The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC)



Commission Members (left to right): Barbara Boyer; Allan Lazo, Vice-Chair; Stuart Warren; Mark Bennett; Lianne Thompson; Ellen Porter; Anyeley Hallová, Chair

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 oversees the coastal zone management 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.

LCDC Meetings

2023

January 25-27
March 6
April 19-21
July 26-28
November 1-3
December 18

2024

January 24-26
April 24-26
June 26-28
September 26-27
October 25
December 5-6

Advisory Committees

LCDC receives guidance from two statutorily required advisory committees: the Community Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC) and the Local Officials Advisory Committee (LOAC). Members of both committees reflect the geographic, demographic and socio-economic diversity of the state. These volunteers bring diverse perspectives, experiences, and a passion for community engagement to the department's work.

Community Involvement Advisory Committee (CIAC)

Community engagement is a fundamental and unique part of Oregon's land use planning system. The CIAC promotes widespread community engagement in all phases of the land use planning process. At LCDC's direction, DLCD staff collaborate with them at the outset of projects or programs to gather feedback on how best to engage community members, identify populations that might be difficult to reach, and receive suggestions for improving engagement outcomes. The CIAC holds a joint meeting with the commission once a year.

Local Officials Advisory Committee (LOAC)

Oregon's land use planning system affects every local government, from smallest to largest. LOAC helps ensure that local governments have an advisory role for the commission on its policies and programs. LOAC members also offer valuable insight to DLCD staff by sharing a local government perspective on rulemaking and other areas of policy development, feedback on DLCD budget requests, and comments on the DLCD Policy Agenda.

Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion

LCDC endorsed a Racial Equity Framework for Decision Making in April 2023. It directed staff to use this tool not only for rulemaking, but to guide the department's work on policy and major programs.

With racial equity as a foundation, the commission integrates social justice at all levels into the decision making, fostering intentional changes and anticipating adverse consequences.

The Racial Equity Framework operates as an important step in DLCD's project management processes to reveal how current issues stem from historic policies, practices, and power dynamics, disproportionately affecting historically marginalized Oregonians.



Painted Hills

Photo by [Matt Busse](#)

Success!

New Equitable Engagement Toolkit Helps Local Governments Connect with Underserved Community Members

The Equitable Engagement Toolkit is designed to empower Oregon planners with cutting-edge strategies for equitable community engagement. It provides a clear framework to plan, execute, and evaluate engagement processes for a wide range of projects, programs, and policies.

Designed to fit the needs of local governments who have encountered challenges such as limited staff capacity or funding, the toolkit offers adaptable approaches for engaging diverse community members. It also includes a dynamic mapping tool that helps planners identify priority populations that have experienced inequitable outcomes, using data related to demographics, social and economic attributes, health, segregation and displacement.

Led by Housing Growth and Management Analyst Jena Hughes, DLCD staff collaborated with consultants at MultiCultural Collaborative and Knot Studio to create this toolkit of best practices to assist planners working to meet state community engagement requirements, particularly related to Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities and Housing Production Strategies.

The Equitable Engagement Toolkit will be published on the DLCD website in early 2025.

Oregon's Statewide Land Use Planning Goals

Goal 1 Citizen Involvement

Goal 2 Land Use Planning

Goal 3 Agricultural Lands

Goal 4 Forest Lands

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

Goal 6 Air, Water and Land Resources Quality

Goal 7 Areas Subject to Natural Hazards

Goal 8 Recreational Needs

Goal 9 Economic Development

Goal 10 Housing

Goal 11 Public Facilities and Services

Goal 12 Transportation

Goal 13 Energy Conservation

Goal 14 Urbanization

Goal 15 Willamette River Greenway

Goal 16 Estuarine Resources

Goal 17 Coastal Shorelands

Goal 18 Beaches and Dunes

Goal 19 Ocean Resources



Trillium Lake

Photo by [Clay Banks](#)

Working with State Agencies

State Agency Coordination Program

In Oregon, every state agency must create a State Agency Coordination (SAC) program to ensure their “rules and programs affecting land use” align with the state’s planning goals and are compatible with city and county comprehensive plans and land use regulations.

Recognizing that many SAC programs haven’t been updated since the 1990s, DLCD is aware of the need to modernize. Modernizing SAC would help state agencies support local governments in a more coordinated way and align the programs with emerging issues such as climate change and changing technologies. DLCD drafted a white paper analyzing the current state of these agreements, outlining a path forward. We also developed a template to guide agencies in updating SAC programs.

DLCD hopes to pilot this new approach with a partner agency in the next biennium. A real-world test will allow DLCD to refine the process and demonstrate the value of modernized SACs.

Modernizing SAC programs aims to:

- Better coordinate state agency work across the state.
- Foster more efficient, effective, and collaborative land use outcomes.
- Make better use of available resources.
- Improve community engagement outcomes.
- Advance equity and inclusion statewide.

Working with State Agencies



OCMP

Oregon Coastal
Management Program

DLCD is the host and convener of the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP). The OCMP unites 11 state agencies along with all coastal counties and cities, forming an expansive network dedicated to protecting coastal and ocean resources while enhancing the livability and resilience of Oregon’s coastal communities. State agencies are integral coastal program partners: they coordinate with each other to assist local governments, enforce state regulations, and implement programs and state laws to protect coastal resources.

The OCMP provides additional resources and tools to navigate the unique suite of opportunities and challenges that affect coastal communities.

The OCMP offers a variety of services to network partners including:

- Coastal community planning and technical assistance
- Ocean planning and management coordination
- Coastal natural resource planning
- Coastal hazard planning and mitigation resources
- Coastal data, tools and publications
- Coastal grants

The OCMP also completes federal consistency determinations requiring any federal action be consistent with approved enforceable policies of the state and local coastal governments. This powerful tool, authorized under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, can only be used in states with approved coastal management programs and only applies to activities in the coastal zone.



Oregon Coast

Photo by Cam Ferland

Working with State Agencies

Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Update

DLCD is in the process of leading Oregon's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (NHMP) update in close collaboration with the Oregon Department of Emergency Management and with collaboration, support, and contributions from many state agencies. The NHMP's primary functions are to assess the potential impacts of natural hazard events, establish mitigation goals, and identify risk-reduction actions the state is capable of accomplishing within the next five years.

The plan also discusses ways the state can support local and tribal governments with natural hazards mitigation planning, such as providing data and analytical tools, sharing mitigation actions, applying for planning grants, and assisting with local and tribal NHMP update processes.

Every five years, the state must update the NHMP and submit it to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for re-approval. The NHMP maintains state and local eligibility for certain federal funds. The deadline for this update is September 23, 2025.

Risk Assessment Upgrade

Reassessing risk is the first step in updating an NHMP. For the current Oregon NHMP Update, DLCD is developing a more rigorous method of identifying the areas most vulnerable to each natural hazard statewide and the most vulnerable people and assets in those areas. The final step in developing this tool will be adding a user interface for local and tribal governments.

Approximately 230 individuals — including experts in hazards, vulnerable populations, and underserved communities; representatives from the nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon; and professionals from related fields and sectors — are contributing to the Risk Assessment upgrade.

Working with State Agencies

Natural Hazards Collaboration

The State Interagency Hazards Mitigation Team (IHMT) is a group of more than 20 state agencies and university experts who meet quarterly to share information and advance natural hazards mitigation.

DLCD regularly shares information on mitigation planning including the Oregon NHMP Update and Risk Assessment Upgrade, local mitigation planning, climate change adaptation, and flood mitigation, including activities of the National Flood Insurance and Oregon Silver Jackets Programs.

The Oregon Silver Jackets Team is led by DLCD and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It brings together multiple state and federal agency experts to facilitate collaborative solutions to state flood risk priorities. State IHMT members are key participants in the Risk Assessment Upgrade and Oregon NHMP Update.

DLCD also collaborates on a range of projects with the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute, the University of Oregon's University of Oregon's Institute for Policy, Research, and Engagement, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.



Redwood trees in Oregon

Photo by [Brandon Burridge](#)

Working with State Agencies

Eastern Oregon Solar Energy Siting

As part of its Eastern Oregon solar energy siting rulemaking, DLCD staff assembled a large and diverse rules advisory committee (RAC).

The meetings convened committee members and ex-officio staff from several other state and federal agencies including the Department of Fish and Wildlife, The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Energy, the Public Utility Commission, Bonneville Power Administration, Oregon State University, the Oregon Military Department and Federal Department of Defense, the Water Resources Department, the Legislative Commission on Indian Services, and the Department of State Lands to inform, educate, and collaborate with RAC members on drafting the rules.

This process occurred over seven RAC meetings, dozens of technical advisory committee meetings, and numerous meetings on special topics.

Working with State Agencies

Housing

Oregon's housing crisis impacts everyone and all communities. Addressing this crisis demands close coordination between state, regional, and local governments who share the responsibility of overcoming barriers to housing production, affordability, and choice. As part of that shared responsibility, DLCD works closely with several other state agencies.

DLCD is working with Oregon Housing and Community Services and the Office of Economic Analysis to manage the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis program.

DLCD's Housing Division and Housing Accountability and Production Office (HAPO) codifies state agency coordination to help address Oregon's housing crisis. It is a joint office between DLCD and the Building Codes Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services. Together, both agencies will help builders and local governments effectively implement state housing laws.

Key HAPO Positions

- **Housing accountability planners** review cases of noncompliance with state housing laws and provide assistance to local governments to overcome barriers to housing production, affordability, and choice.
- **Housing coordinators** support builders and local governments in navigating the housing production space.
- **An Interagency policy coordinator** brings together leaders in all state agencies that intersect with housing planning in hopes of better aligning programs, policies, and investments.



Near Baker City

Photo by [Eric Muhr](#)

Working with State Agencies

Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan Update

DLCD works closely with local governments and partner state agencies to implement our Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program in Oregon's eight metropolitan regions. The program will increase transportation and housing options for Oregonians, reduce transportation-related climate pollution, and promote equitable outcomes.

The Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program:

- Promotes walkable, mixed-use development.
- Encourages more affordable and diverse housing development in urban areas.
- Reforms costly parking mandates.
- Supports electric vehicle charging and improved planning for pedestrian, bicycle, and transit facilities.

With funding and technical support from DLCD and the Oregon Department of Transportation, local governments are engaging their residents to improve local zoning and development codes and transportation plans.

The program is part of a larger multi-agency effort known as Every Mile Counts, a partnership between DLCD and the departments of Transportation, Energy, and Environmental Quality. DLCD provided \$3 million for local government work during the 2023-2025 biennium.

Working with State Agencies

Climate Change Adaptation Framework Implementation Team

DLCD hosts a weekly meeting for state agency staff interested in implementing strategies from the 2021 Climate Change Adaptation Framework, which explores the impacts of climate change in Oregon and identifies how state agencies can effectively respond. A dozen state agencies participate regularly.

Recent activities include compiling a directory of state agency staff engaged in climate change adaptation activities, assessing progress toward implementing Framework strategies, and updating the Framework for inclusion in the 2025 Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

The most important outcomes of the weekly meetings have been building communication and information sharing. Future activities include designing a tool for agencies to use when developing programs or projects, ensuring that climate change drivers and impacts are proactively considered.

Community Wildfire Risk Reduction

DLCD helped establish the Oregon Community Wildfire Risk Reduction Program, a framework that brings together five state agencies and Oregon State University to collaborate on reducing wildfire risk. These organizations are working together to implement a cohesive, community-focused strategy with the goal of reducing wildfire risk and aligning funding mechanisms to enhance community resilience against wildfires.



**Alvord Desert hot springs,
remote southeast Oregon**
Photo by [Dan Meyers](#)

Success!



The base of a manufactured house built out of mass timber at Freres Lumber in Lyons, Oregon

Photo by Julia Weinand

Code-Up Project Gives Wildfire-Damaged Communities more Options to Rebuild

The City of Gates faced extreme devastation in the Beachie Creek Fire along with the Santiam River in 2020. Most of the city was burned to the ground, so it began exploring the most efficient ways to rebuild.

In May 2024, the Gates City Council approved zoning code updates to make it easier to build prefabricated and manufactured homes. Small cities like Gates have few city officials and typically very little capacity to update zoning codes required to permit this type of housing. However, Gates received technical assistance through DLCD's Mass Timber Code-UP Project.

The Code-UP project helps cities update local codes to encourage and meet the latest state standards for factory-built housing, including prefabricated, modular, and manufactured housing construction. These types of housing units are largely built in factories and efficiently placed on site. In collaboration with expert consultants, DLCD drafted code updates for Gates to remove local regulatory barriers to these forms of housing in communities with limited capacity to support new housing development.

Gates and Lincoln City were the first cities to adopt Code-UP zoning amendments. DLCD staff are providing similar assistance to eight other local governments including Rufus, Chiloquin, and Creswell, which will all adopt amendments soon.

2023-2025 Rulemaking

Completed

- July 27, 2023 – Employment tables rulemaking (LCDD8-2023) 660-038
- August 1, 2023 – “Statutory Minor Correction” – Statute reference correction (LCDD6-2023) 660-040-0005
- November 2, 2023 – Clarification and correction to Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities rules (LCDD9-2023) 660-012
- November 3, 2023 – Amendment to identify photovoltaic solar energy generation as “rural industrial development” (LCDD10-2023) 660-004-0022
- January 25, 2024 – Reasons exception to Goal 2 related to navigational improvements in Coos Bay (LCDD1-2024) 660-004-0022
- January 25, 2024 – Updated Housing Capacity Analysis Schedule (LCDD2-2024) 660-008-0045
- June 27, 2024 – Employment Tables Update (LCDD3-2024) 660-038
- July 15, 2024 – “Statutory Minor Correction” – Update to division 21 statutes (LCDD4-2024) 660-021-0000
- July 15, 2024 – “Statutory Minor Correction” – Update statutory references:
 - (LCDD5-2024) 660-021-0010
 - (LCDD6-2024) 660-021-0020
 - (LCDD7-2024) 660-021-0030
 - (LCDD8-2024) 660-021-0040
 - (LCDD9-2024) 660-021-0050
 - (LCDD10-2024) 660-021-0060
 - (LCDD11-2024) 660-021-0070
 - (LCDD12-2024) 660-021-0080
- December 5, 2024 – How local governments comply with Goal 5 for cultural areas. 660-023
- December 5, 2024 – Complying with legislation, codifying case law, defining terms, and standardized evidentiary standards for farm and forest lands 660-006; 660-012; 660-033
- December 5, 2024 – Amended division 8 to incorporate the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA) program. 660-008
- December 5, 2024 – Amend employment lands for Target Industries Approach Analysis. 660-009

Expected to be Completed (2025)

- January, 2025 – Sage-grouse significant habitat map amendment. 660-023
- March, 2025 – Eastern Oregon Solar Siting Possibilities. 660-033



Significant Rulemakings

Oregon Housing Needs Analysis

House Bill 2001 (2023) created the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA). The OHNA represents the most significant revision to the state's housing planning system since its inception more than 50 years ago.

The OHNA creates new responsibilities for state agencies and local governments to produce more housing and ensure equitable access to it by redefining the implementation of Statewide Land Use Planning Goals 10 (Housing) and 14 (Urbanization). Cities with populations of 10,000 or greater are now required to regularly plan and take action to address housing needs.

DLCD brought together an advisory committee for rulemaking and three technical advisory committees — the advice of these committees and feedback received during dozens of outreach events has been central to the process of drafting new rules. LCDC adopted the rules in December 2024.

“We know that every part of the state is in a housing crisis, and these rules in front of us today, this is the part of the solution this commission plays,” Allan Lazo, Vice-Chair of LCDC shared during the commission's OHNA rulemaking deliberation. “These rules address all three legs of the stool — production, affordability and choice. There are going to be pieces of this we don't agree with, that we won't get right, that we will need to come back to; but every benchmark we reach as a commission moves us leaps and bounds above our last step. There are capacity issues in cities and local governments, shifting regulations that they are being asked to comply to — which really emphasizes the ongoing support this program needs. This will take a long-term commitment from all involved agencies and the legislature for more than just production, for affordability and choice. I think there is something in this program for every community. And it sends the message that we are doing what we can do to move Oregon beyond a crisis.”

Goal 5 Cultural Areas

For nearly four years, DLCD has been working with tribal representatives and local governments to create new rules related to Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 5. For the past 30 years, “cultural areas” had not been defined although the department's rules required local governments to plan for these important assets.

The new rules aim to:

- **Define Cultural Areas:** Clearly explain what constitutes a Goal 5 cultural area.
- **Increase Awareness and Compliance:** Ensure property owners and developers are informed about state laws protecting archaeological sites.
- **Protect Significant Landscapes:** Guide the identification — and potential protection — of culturally significant landscapes through a public process. These landscapes include places vital to tribal history and traditions and may include traditional gathering areas, and trails, or sites that are important to other culturally identified groups.

These rules are intended to promote better understanding and safeguarding of Oregon's cultural heritage by enhancing communication between local governments and tribes. DLCD staff convened a workgroup of tribal representatives in 2023 to discuss the rulemaking scope. LCDC initiated rulemaking that fall, and held a public hearing in September 2024. LCDC adopted the rules in December 2024.

The effective date of the rule is January 1, 2026. This will give local governments time to develop procedures for providing notice to tribes. DLCD expects to support implementation of the rule by providing local governments and tribes with staff assistance and guidance in the coming biennium.



Middle Housing in Portland
Photo by Zachary Keimig

Success!

Goal 9 Economic Development Updates Prime Communities for Future Employment Opportunities

In 2024, DLCD initiated the first update to Statewide Planning Goal 9: Economic Development in nearly 20 years. These updates will help local governments pursue economic growth and job creation opportunities.

The amended rules are geared toward small, rural, and capacity-constrained communities that lack the resources to compete with more populous cities for jobs, so that cities with more modest expected employment growth can more easily provide and protect sites for aspirational opportunities like a new manufacturing business or other high-paying jobs. LCDC adopted the rules in December 2024.



Plywood panels being adhered together to form mass plywood panels at Freres Lumber
Photo by [Julia Weinand](#)

Significant Rulemakings

Farm and Forest Modernization Project

Oregon's farm and forest conservation program strives to balance the need for clear statewide standards with options for local discretion and flexibility, allowing adaptation to the unique circumstances of individual counties. However, ambiguity in definitions or rules have sometimes led to more frequent appeals of certain types of land use permits applications and repeated requests for DLCD guidance from local governments.

In January 2024, LCDC initiated a critical rulemaking for the Farm and Forest Modernization Project. This rulemaking aims to provide additional clarity to counties and potential land use permit applicants with the goal of reducing unnecessary appeals across the state. LCDC adopted the rules in December 2024.



Polk County Vineyard
Photo by [Dan Meyers](#)



Significant Rulemakings

Eastern Oregon Solar Energy Siting

House Bill 3409 (2023) represents a sweeping and significant effort to address energy use and climate change. Part of the bill directs LCDC to consider and adopt administrative rules for finding opportunities and reducing conflict while siting solar power generation facilities.

The bill focuses on Eastern Oregon, requires consideration of a variety of natural resources and community values, promotes coordination with Tribal, state, and local governments, and requires the appointment of a diverse rulemaking advisory committee.

The rulemaking is designed to help Eastern Oregon counties and solar developers identify sites that support the development of solar projects that do not unnecessarily encroach on resources treasured by Oregonians, like areas of cultural significance, farmland, and wildlife habitat.

Once the rule is adopted DLCD will offer technical assistance to counties implementing the rule and work on a report to the legislature about the process, identifying areas of opportunity for future revisions and rulemaking. DLCD presented the rules at the December 2024 LCDC meeting, took feedback from the commission, and will return in January 2025 for rule adoption.



Success!

Bend Wins DLCD ACE Award for Focus on Vulnerable Populations

DLCD's Community Involvement Advisory Committee awarded The City of Bend a 2024 Achievement in Community Engagement (ACE) Award for its community engagement efforts on a climate-friendly area designation. A climate-friendly area is a neighborhood where people can meet most of their daily needs without needing to drive.

This project was funded by DLCD's Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities Grant. The city team actively engaged vulnerable communities by hosting events with a focus on Spanish, translating materials, and offering stipends, childcare, and food at gatherings.

These vulnerable communities were engaged throughout the process, and their feedback was represented in changes the city made to naming conventions and in public presentations.

The City of Bend also invested significant time in coordinating with the local community college Latino Leadership program and with the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs.



Legislatively Directed Action: New Statutes, Rules, and Required Recommendations & Reports

2023 Legislation

- HB 2001 – Establishes the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis, which updates Goal 10: Housing to reorient housing planning toward current and future community needs. Appropriates \$3.5 million to DLCD for housing planning technical assistance grants.
- HB 2127 – Reforms timelines for City of Pendleton to participate in UGB expansion for affordable housing pilot.
- HB 2192 – Refines allowed replacement dwellings in forest zones.
- HB 2727 – Directs DLCD to convene a workgroup to produce a report on land use and building code barriers to childcare facilities.
- HB 2889 – Revises elements of the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (HB 2001) to ensure functionality.
- HB 2828 – Extends temporary allowance of residential vehicle to be sited on a manufactured housing or single-family housing lot after a wildfire.
- HB 2984 – Requires cities over 10,000 to allow conversion of a commercial building to residential without a conditional use permit.
- HB 3179 – Increases acreage of photovoltaic solar development projects within county jurisdiction.
- HB 3197 – Expands jurisdictions subject to clear and objective standard requirements for housing development.
- HB 3362 – Amends protocols around validation of illegally divided lot(s) purchased by innocent purchasers.
- HB 3382 – Allows local government to adopt land use exception to Goal 16 under certain conditions for applications for deep draft navigation channel improvements in Oregon International Port of Coos Bay.
- HB 3395 – Creates new state land use and building code provisions to support development of affordable housing, single-room occupancy housing, and multi-unit residences. Appropriates \$1.5 million to DLCD for local housing development code update grants.
- HB 3409 – Establishes the Community Green Infrastructure Grant program within DLCD and appropriates \$6.5m for grants.
- HB 3442 – Allows local governments to site affordable housing on lands meeting specified conditions within a tsunami or natural hazard zone along the Pacific Coast.
- HB 3458 – Limits appeals of a remanded issue raised under original appeal.
- SB 4 – Allows the Governor to bring lands into a UGB for semiconductor industry activities prior to December 31, 2024, and subject to certain conditions.
- SB 70 – Amends lands allowed to be rezoned to rural residential within the Border Region under SB 16.
- SB 80 – Updates requirements around statewide wildfire hazard map.
- SB 85 – Creates requirements for local governments around siting concentrated animal feeding operations.
- SB 644 – Allows counties to approve accessory dwelling units in rural residential zones subject to certain conditions.
- SB 1013 – Allows counties to site a recreational vehicle on a lot in rural residential zones subject to certain conditions.

Legislatively Directed Action: New Statutes, Rules, and Required Recommendations & Reports

2024 Legislation

- SB 1537 – Establishes the Housing Accountability and Production Office within DLCD and appropriates \$4 million for technical assistance. Makes other changes to land use and urban growth boundary amendment procedures to facilitate housing production.
- HB 4063 – Incorporates Metro urban unincorporated areas into the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis.
- SB 1564 – Directs DLCD to develop model ordinances for different housing types for cities.
- HB 4026 – Prohibits urban growth boundary expansion decisions from being referred to a ballot vote.
- HB 4015 – Defines battery energy storage system and amends permitting processes.
- HB 4080 – Directs DLCD to develop an offshore wind policy roadmap through a community engagement process and submit to the legislature.

Oregon Housing Needs Analysis

HB 2001 (2023) created the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA). The OHNA represents the most significant revision to the state's housing planning system since its inception over 50 years ago. Cities with populations of 10,000 or greater, Portland Metro Counties, and jurisdictions within Tillamook County are now required to regularly plan and take action to address community housing needs.

The OHNA creates new responsibilities for state agencies and local governments to redefine how Statewide Land Use Planning Goals 10 (Housing) and 14 (Urbanization) are used to produce more housing and ensure equitable access to it.

In summary, OHNA:

- Updates how Goals 10 and 14 work for today's Oregon, with an emphasis on thinking about more than just how much housing is needed now, but also future needs.
- Makes analyzing housing needs less cumbersome for communities and offers an incentive structure.
- Shifts some responsibilities from communities to the state, with multiple state agencies offering help.



Oregon suburb
Photo by Riley Edwards

Legislatively Directed Action: New Statutes, Rules, and Required Recommendations & Reports

Childcare Facilities

An Oregon State University report found that as of 2022, 89% of Oregon families with children under five years old live in a child care desert, and 97% of families with children under two live in a child care desert. The Oregon legislature passed House Bill 2727 in 2023 to help meet the critical need for child care access in the state. The bill required a study to examine strategies for reducing the regulatory barriers to expanding early learning and care facilities.

DLCD convened a diverse work group under direction of the bill to conduct a study and prepare a report examining regulatory barriers to developing and expanding child care facilities in Oregon, focusing on building codes, land use regulations, and permitting processes. The study found that child care providers face a maze of requirements from state, county, and city agencies, which makes it difficult for providers to navigate the process effectively, often leading to confusion, delays, and unexpected costs. The impacts are often felt more in rural areas and for providers of color or with language barriers.

The work group delivered the final report and recommendations to the legislature in December 2024. The report included numerous recommendations for state agencies and local governments, in addition to identifying eleven key policy recommendations, a few of which are already under consideration as legislative concepts for the 2025 legislative session.

Section 16 (Infrastructure Project Evaluation) Report

DLCD is developing key considerations and metrics that can be used by the legislature to evaluate and potentially prioritize funds for infrastructure investments related to housing with urban growth boundaries. Required under section 16 of SB 1537, this report was delivered to the legislature in December 2024.

Surplus Lands

The Oregon Legislature passed HB 2918 in 2021. It requires city and county governments to list their surplus real estate properties located inside an urban growth boundary or in rural residential zones. The bill directs DLCD to create an electronic system to collect and display a statewide inventory of these surplus lands. This process intends to:

- Increase local government transparency and data sharing.
- Establish a centralized and comprehensive inventory of public-owned surplus lands.
- Make it easier to form public-private partnerships that lower development costs, especially for acquiring land for publicly-supported housing.

DLCD must also submit a report to the legislative assembly summarizing the results of the inventory collection by February 1 of every even-numbered year.

Climate Change Social Vulnerability Assessment

Climate change is disrupting Oregon's natural and built environments, the health of its residents, their livelihoods, and senses of place. Effective climate adaptation actions are as diverse and complex as the communities they serve.

Funded by the legislature in 2021, the Climate Change Social Vulnerability Assessment team held workshops in Oregon's eight emergency management regions where residents shared their climate change concerns. Each community felt different impacts, but all regions were worried about rising living costs and the physical and mental health effects of climate change. Draft assessment recommendations focus on actions that would deliver coordinated, place-based climate change adaptation to Oregon communities.

[Click here to learn about the intersection of climate change and land use planning](#)

Legislatively Directed Action: New Statutes, Rules, and Required Recommendations & Reports

Government-to-Government Relations Report Due annually on or before December 1

Recognizing that each sovereign nation has unique values and aspirations, DLCD works to provide customized support and assistance to each of Oregon's federally recognized tribes. DLCD's annually required Government-to-Government Relations Report summarizes the department's relations with these sovereign nations. The report describes the agency's consultations and engagement activities.

[Read DLCD's 2024 Government-to-Government Relations Report](#)

Environmental Justice Council Report Due annually on or before January 16

DLCD and LCDC are committed to ensuring that the land use planning system is used for the good of every Oregonian and to right past wrongs. Environmental Justice and land use planning are intimately related and every land use action has an environmental justice-related outcome. DLCD participates in all meetings of the Environmental Justice Council (EJC) and the EJC Annual will report contains many of the successes celebrated in this document. The upcoming report will feature an emphasis on the community engagement aspects of DLCD's work.

Director Bateman notes "We live in a world where family wealth and health is closely tied to the land. Unfortunately, our national, state, and local policies have separated or excluded entire communities from the land they love," by breaking treaties, suppressing culture, excluding people, red-lining and relocating certain populations, and failing to plan for adequate housing. "Our commitment" she continues, "is to avoid inflicting, perpetuating, or allowing harm like this...and to take corrective action whenever and wherever possible. During my tenure as DLCD Director, doing better will mean working deliberately to be in partnership and communication with each other. It will mean ensuring that our processes are open and inclusive, welcoming all Oregonians."

[Read DLCD's 2023 EJC Annual Report](#)

Sage-Grouse Report Due annually



**Solar rulemaking advisory committee members
viewing sage-grouse Lek north of Drewsey, Oregon**
Photo by Jon Jinings

The sage-grouse is an iconic western bird with significant habitat present in seven Eastern Oregon Counties (Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Lake, Harney, Malheur, and Union). Each year, DLCD works with counties that are home to sage-grouse to identify any new direct impacts to their habitat that have received local land use approvals. Monitoring the amount of new direct impacts ensures that Oregon's habitat retention policies stay on track to protect wildlife.

The annual reporting requirement — established by LCDC — is a fundamental component of Oregon's Sage-Grouse Action Plan, which was submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in September of 2015 as evidence that listing the greater sage-grouse as an endangered species was not warranted. Specifically, LCDC's sage-grouse rule demonstrated that Oregon had an "adequate regulatory mechanism to arrest the decline of the species." It is widely believed that listing the Sage-Grouse would have negative social and economic consequences to the livestock industry in eastern and southeastern Oregon and the associated communities.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has updated its sage-grouse habitat maps and transmitted the updated maps to LCDC to adopt by rule as well. The adoption is scheduled for January 2025.

Legislatively Directed Action: New Statutes, Rules, and Required Recommendations & Reports

Farm and Forest Report Due each biennium

LCDC is required to submit a report to the legislature prior to the start of each long legislative session analyzing approvals for development of dwellings and uses in exclusive farm and forest zones, along with any other matters it considers relevant to protecting agricultural or forest land.

The report looks at historical development trends since the land use planning program was implemented, and an analysis of trends in converting agricultural and forest lands to developed uses.

[Click here to read the 2022-2023 Farm and Forest Report \(2024\)](#)



Community Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is infrastructure that mimics natural systems, such as trees and urban green space, among others. It offers a wide array of social, environmental, and economic benefits, including:

- Climate change mitigation and carbon sequestration
- Stormwater management
- Lower temperatures
- Air and noise pollution reduction
- Energy savings
- Economic development and creation of local jobs
- Public health improvements
- Water conservation and quality improvements
- Erosion and flood control
- Park and open space creation
- Enhanced community livability

House Bill 3409 (2023) created the Community Green Infrastructure (CGI) Program within DLCD, allocating an initial \$6.5 million for green infrastructure project grants. Community Green Infrastructure Grants will help fund:

- Creation and implementation of green infrastructure master plans.
- Community green infrastructure projects that provide direct social, environmental, and economic benefits to communities throughout Oregon.
- Production of native seeds and plants.

The CGI Program prioritizes projects that benefit environmental justice communities, which are historically underserved, disproportionately impacted by environmental challenges, and traditionally underrepresented in public processes.

DLCD and the Advisory Committee on Green Infrastructure Investment took great care to ensure the program's accessibility, especially for under-resourced applicants and those facing environmental and health hazards.



A New Vision for the Bear Creek Greenway

The Bear Creek Greenway is a multi-purpose pedestrian trail connecting a number of cities including Talent and Phoenix as well as some of unincorporated Jackson County in Southern Oregon. In 2020 the Alameda Fires burned the greenway to the ground. DLCD staff united these communities and together they qualified for a Transportation and Growth Management Grant through DLCD.

Shortly after the 2020 Alameda wildfire, DLCD staff engaged the three affected communities and developed a framework for a new Transportation and Growth Management grant. The basic concept was to reimagine and re-envision the Highway 99 and Bear Creek corridor since much of the corridor was destroyed.

The Bear Creek Greenway Revisioning Project focuses on revising local codes to allow each city to create more connected and cohesive community-focused places. Residents relocated after the wildfires often mentioned feeling disconnected from the community.

By encouraging new types of development close to the greenway, and rebuilding connections between homes, work and gathering places community members will have new opportunities to engage with their neighborhoods and downtowns.

In the current phase of the project, DLCD staff together with consultants are providing ongoing technical assistance collaborating with city planners to incorporate community ideas into code language. Upcoming meetings will allow for a wide range of input and to allow in-depth feedback on proposed code updates. The code updates will be ready for adoption by mid-2025.

Grants Received

FEMA Funding for Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning

DLCD consistently seeks grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to fund work on natural hazard mitigation plans for the state, Indian tribes, and communities around Oregon and to help proactively identify, prevent, and resolve floodplain management issues before flood events. In the 2023-2025 biennium, \$1,338,693 federal dollars were awarded to DLCD to leverage an investment of \$1,714,992 in natural hazards mitigation planning and floodplain management assistance.

DLCD also provided communities with natural hazards mitigation planning technical assistance in collaboration with the Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, funded by FEMA's Cooperating Technical Partners grant program.

NOAA Funding for Coastal Management

DLCD is in a unique position to bring federal funding to Oregon through the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP). In many instances, some funds are only accessible to a state through an approved coastal management program. Grants that may be sub-awarded to non-federal partners are managed by OCMP through DLCD. These funds further support meeting climate change resilience, increased capacity, and habitat restoration objectives

Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Grants

The OCMP — through DLCD — has received more than \$7.7 million from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal Zone Management Habitat Protection and Restoration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding since 2023. This funding is intended to increase coastal resilience through landscape-scale habitat restoration and conservation projects.

This money funds:

- Three years of the existing coastal habitat coordinator position.
- Capacity to partner with NOAA, state and local partners, tribes, and others on project development, developing applications, and managing projects and grant awards.
- Administration and management of the funding program and ongoing technical support to partners and projects.
- Continual work to secure additional funding for coastal habitat protection, restoration, and planning.
- Two acquisition projects for the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians to purchase land for conservation in the central coast of Oregon.

DLCD's habitat coordinator also assisted the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in applying for — and receiving — an additional \$2.1 million from this same funding source for an acquisition project along the south coast of Oregon.



Oregon coast
Photo by [Matt Drenth](#)



Success!



Cape Foulweather
Photo by Steve Smith Photography

Cape Foulweather Land Acquisition

In October 2024, in a historic land transaction, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians regained ownership of 27-acres of their ancestral homelands at Cape Foulweather on the central Oregon Coast. This land purchase was funded by NOAA's Coastal Zone Management Habitat Protection and Restoration Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding as a \$2.01 million grant awarded to DLCD, enabling DLCD to pass funding to and assist the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians in their effort to acquire Cape Foulweather. This significant land purchase capstones a multi-year collaboration to protect the land's ecological, cultural, and scenic values. This area has long been a conservation priority for the region. A coalition of partners — including the Tribe, Lincoln County, The Nature Conservancy, McKenzie River Trust, and DLCD — came together to secure the property, obtain funding, and return the land to Tribal ownership.

Cape Foulweather, a coastal headland featuring rocky shores, salt spray meadows, and spruce forests, holds both environmental and cultural value. The 27-acre parcel lies within the 1.1 million-acre Siletz Reservation, established by U.S. President Franklin Pierce on Nov. 9, 1855. Over the following decades, the Tribe lost most of their reservation lands through forced land cessions, leaving the Cape Foulweather parcel as one of the few undeveloped areas. The return of this land marks the first oceanfront property the Tribe has recovered since those historic losses.

Robert Kentta, a member of the Siletz Tribal Council, emphasized the significance of this project in reconnecting Siletz people with their heritage: “Before settlement, this land was home to our families, who fished from the rocks and canoed in the ocean, and gathered mussels from the rocky shore. Now, we will have the opportunity to reinvigorate our connections to traditional lifeways.”

Oregon Governor Tina Kotek echoed this sentiment, emphasizing the collective effort behind the land's return: “The return of Cape Foulweather to the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians is of monumental historic significance. I want to express my gratitude to the local government partners and community-based organizations that came together to protect a beautiful place and support the efforts to return ancestral land to the Tribe.”

This historic land return not only restores the Siletz Tribe's connection to their ancestral homelands but also strengthens a collaboration building coastal resilience for the state. It ensures that cultural, traditional, and ecological diversity will thrive for years to come.

Grants Received

Coastal Public Access

DLCD wrapped up a grant from NOAA in September 2024 to create a framework for improving public access to coastal shorelines for local governments within Oregon's coastal zone.

The process prioritized community perspectives to build a framework that provides more equitable, sustainable, and coordinated public access to Oregon's shorelines. The funding allowed DLCD to develop and publish [Oregon's Coastal Public Access Guide for Local Government Planners](#).

The guide includes:

- Federal and state policy analyses
- Public survey insights
- Planning guidance
- Strategies for meaningful tribal engagement
- Accessibility planning considerations
- Mapping tools
- Language for model coastal shoreland public access policies

NOAA Coastal Zone Management Inflation Reduction Act Capacity Grant

In May of 2024, DLCD received a grant of \$623,000 from NOAA to help at least two coastal counties along the Oregon coast develop — and begin to implement — comprehensive climate change resilience action plans by 2028. The action plans will include hazard reductions and green infrastructure elements to reduce the risks of climate change to public health, ecosystems, and coastal economies.

Coastal Community Support

OCMP has limited funding for grants that support local jurisdictions outside of specific projects. Prior to the 2015 NOAA CZARA reductions which resulted in a 30% decrease in annual capacity funding for the program, OCMP provided a capacity grant to all coastal jurisdictions. With the reduced funding, these grants are no longer possible.

However, through project-specific grants, OCMP has continued funding for communities to support activities such as:

- The Yaquina Bay Estuary Management plan update.
- Technical assistance in Clatsop County through a two-year NOAA fellowship on sea level rise.
- Rocky habitat site management implementation.
- Map and code amendments related to coastal hazards.
- Comprehensive plan updates related to coastal public access to Oregon's shorelines for the City of Bandon and Clatsop County.





Rocky Habitat Designation Areas

In April 2023, DLCD's Ocean Policy Advisory Council approved the designation of eight new protected rocky habitats on the Oregon Coast. Rocky habitat designations include Marine Gardens, Marine Conservation Areas, and Marine Research Areas.

The U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife has managed the headlands and the offshore islands at Coquille Point for decades, but there were no regulations in place protecting the tidepools in the intertidal habitats because it doesn't fall under Federal jurisdiction. After a community-led effort, Coquille Point was designated as a Marine Garden, which ties together the protections from the headlands to the tidepools and islands. Coquille Point is now closed to the take of shellfish and seaweed without a scientific research permit from OPRD, which protects the ecological integrity of the habitat while promoting education and viewing.

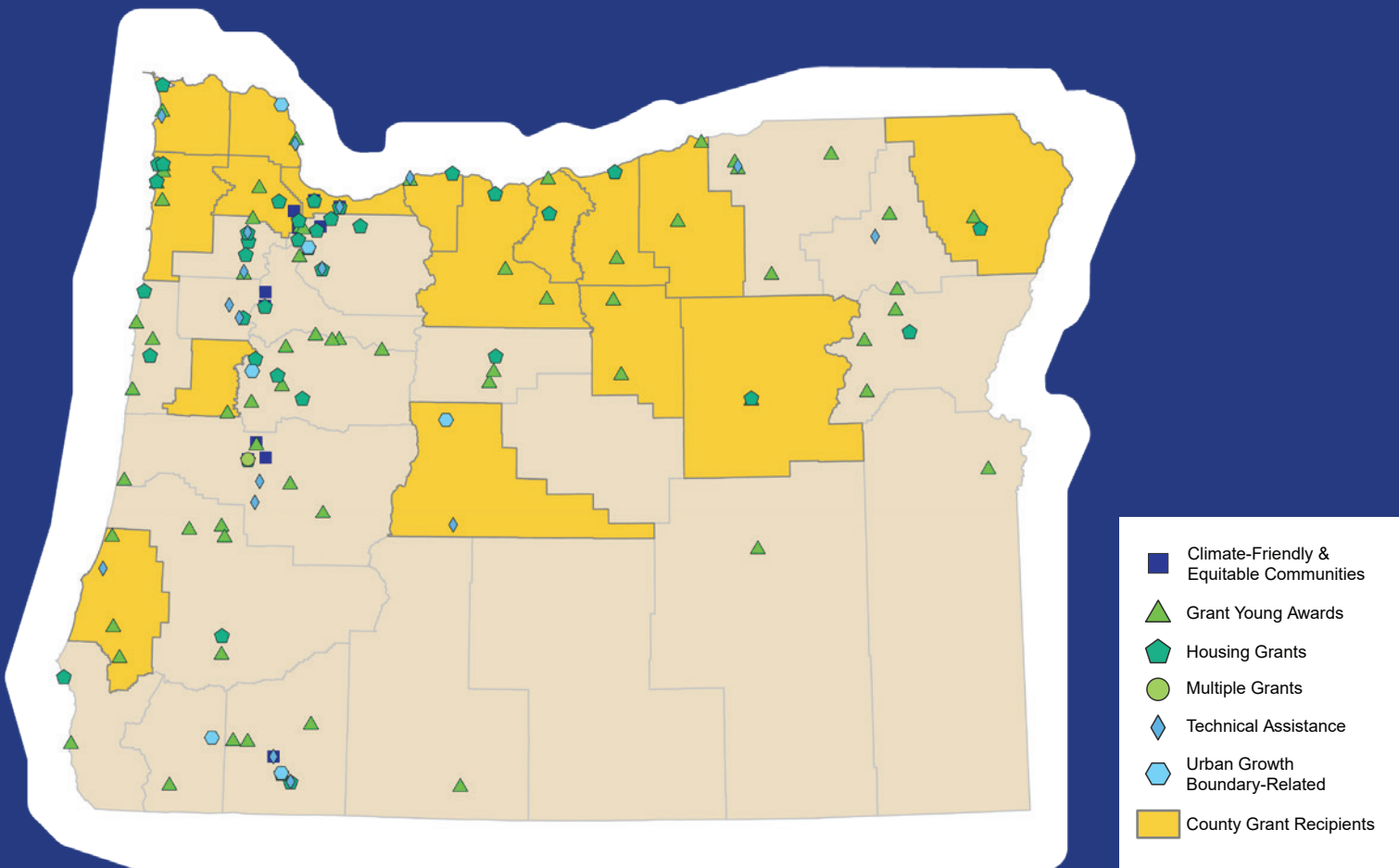
Many groups were involved in the Coquille Point proposal leading to the Marine Garden designation, including the Coquille Indian Tribe, City of Bandon, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Oregon Fish and Wildlife Department, United States Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Shoreline Education for Awareness Board.

The effort to protect Coquille Point and other rocky habitats began with grassroots action from the local community. The designation of these sites was a multi-year process stewarded by DLCD staff. Community members informed the entire process. The boundaries of the approved designation areas were determined based on an online mapping tool that allowed community members to suggest boundaries.

DLCD staff are currently facilitating the development of site management plans for the eight new sites, which will be completed in 2025. Site management plans include coordination of educational opportunities, research and community science efforts, tidepool etiquette guidelines, and site signage. Coquille Point Marine Garden was the first new rocky habitat designated area to share its new status with an educational sign. The community celebrated with a ribbon cutting on September 27, 2024.

Grant Assistance for Local Governments

Public partners that received DLCD assistance in the 2023-2025 biennium



Housing

In the 2023-2025 biennium, DLCD received three sources of funding to support housing planning activities for local governments.

- HB 2001 (2023) provided \$3.5 million for local government housing (Goal 10) and urbanization (Goal 14) planning projects. DLCD supported 33 projects in 27 communities with this funding.
- HB 3395 (2023) included \$1.25 million for cities with populations between 2,500 and 10,000 to update their development regulations to allow duplexes in residential zones. DLCD supported 28 projects in 26 communities with this funding.
- SB 1537 (2024) allocated \$4 million in funding for the Housing Accountability and Production Office (HAPO), which will help local governments amend development regulations that do not comply with state housing laws. To date, DLCD is funding 23 projects in 21 communities, totaling more than \$1.8 million.

Success!

CHECK
DOOR



Public transit in Portland
Photo by [Mike Ackerman](#)



Parking Reforms Clear the Way for More Housing

Parking and housing go hand in hand. Until recently, the two were linked too tightly for many Oregon communities. The burden of large numbers of mandated off-street parking spaces was causing multiple issues — higher costs, fewer units, less walkability, and expensive developments local builders could not afford to construct.

But on January 1, 2023, things changed. DLCD lifted parking mandates from local zoning requirements — in the state's eight metropolitan regions — as part of the Climate-Friendly and Equitable Communities program. These eight regions are home to more than two million Oregonians. Now, new developments have options for how many parking spots to build rather than following one-size-fits-all mandates. Without this restriction, there is more flexibility to build housing that is the type, size and price a community needs.

Although the rules have only been in place for a little over a year, communities have already used their newfound options to build housing that wasn't previously possible, from Beaverton to Wilsonville to Grants Pass.

For example, in Beaverton, a developer was not only able to make a downtown housing project happen, but they were able to build 40 percent more units than originally planned.

"There are some policy solutions that are so meaningful they cut across divides and build communities — removing parking minimums is one of those. Eliminating these burdensome regulations makes our cities more affordable, increases housing supply, and benefits the environment. I believe the removal of parking minimums is one of the very best policy decisions to support more vibrant and sustainable communities." - Kevin Teater, City Councilor for City of Beaverton

Public partners that received DLCD assistance in the 2023-2025 biennium

1. Manufactured Home Park Zone	Ashland	\$73,884
2. Development Code Update	Baker City	\$51,515
3. River Terrace 2.0 Community Plan (Development Code in Concept Plan)	Tigard	\$80,379
4. Partition and Subdivision Code	Toledo	\$21,500
5. Wasco County Housing Code Amendments	Wasco County	\$53,000
6. Promotional Program for Middle Housing and ADUs	Washington County	\$60,000
7. Middle Housing Code Project	Arlington	\$50,000
8. Middle Housing Code Project	Carlton	\$52,053
9. Dayton Comprehensive Plan Update	Dayton (MWVCOG)	\$76,861
10. Middle Housing Code Project	Gresham	\$103,620
11. Middle Housing Code Project	Hood River	\$58,493
12. Middle Housing Code Project	Lebanon	\$67,667
13. Middle Housing Code Project	Manzanita	\$50,000
14. Middle Housing Code Project	Moro	\$45,000
15. Middle Housing Code Project	Mt. Vernon	\$67,939
16. Middle Housing Code Project	Multiple Cities (MWVCOG)	\$50,000
17. Middle Housing Code Project	Myrtle Creek	\$9,000
18. Middle Housing Code Project	Nehalem	\$54,928
19. Middle Housing Code Project	Port Orford	\$16,779
20. Middle Housing Code Project	Rockaway Beach	\$66,633
21. River Terrace 2.0 Community Plan (HIP)	Tigard	\$77,000
22. River Terrace 2.0 Community Plan (Urban)	Tigard	\$50,000
23. Middle Housing Code Project	Tillamook County	\$155,748
24. Middle Housing Code Project	Toledo	\$10,000
25. Middle Housing Code Project	Warrenton	\$60,703
26. Middle Housing Code Project	Yamhill	\$47,000
27. Clear and Objective Standards Code Amendments (HB 3197 Compliance)	Deschutes CO	\$130,451
28. Housing Implementation Plan Policy Actions and Code Updates	Albany	\$100,162
29. Urban Growth Boundary Expansion	Canby	\$75,000
30. Regional Housing Land and Infrastructure Inventory	Clatsop Co	\$173,120
31. Columbia Co Housing Taskforce Implementation Project	Columbia Co	\$72,484
32. Combined CFEC/Housing Grant Agreement	Eugene	\$160,000
33. Housing Implementation Plan (CFEC)	Eugene	\$135,875
34. Grants Pass Urban Growth Land exchange Study	Grants Pass	\$75,555
35. Happy Valley Housing Production Strategy	Happy Valley	\$74,090
36. Hillsboro Housing Production Strategy	Hillsboro	\$75,000
37. Odell Urban Unincorporated Community Housing/Facilities Analysis	Hood River Co	\$177,050
38. Independence - Housing Production Strategy	Independence	\$91,001
39. REV Rural Planning Assistance	Joseph (EOU)	\$75,293
40. REV Rural Planning Assistance	Joseph (EOU)	\$76,612
41. Lincoln City Housing Implementation Strategy (tool kit)	Lincoln City	\$70,111
42. Madras Housing Implementation Strategy	Madras	\$80,000
43. McMinnville Housing Production Strategy	McMinnville	\$35,000
44. McMinnville 2021-2041 Urban Growth Boundary Amendment	McMinnville	\$150,000
45. HPS finalization and UGB Expansion	Molalla	\$145,910
46. 2045 Housing Production Strategy - BIPOC Outreach	Portland	\$60,000
47. Inner Eastside Infrastructure Assessment	Portland	\$210,000
48. Rainier Urban Growth Boundary Land Exchange	Rainier	\$53,000
49. Salem Housing Production Strategy	Salem	\$74,334
50. Housing Production Strategy	Sandy	\$55,630
51. Sisters Urban Growth Boundary Expansion	Sisters	\$100,000
52. Sweet Home Housing Production Strategy	Sweet Home	\$95,000
53. City of Talent Housing Implementation Plan Program,	Talent	\$77,070
54. Talent Buildable Lands Inventory	Talent	\$6,000
55. Tangent Urbanization Study - Sowing Seeds Phase 1 Housing	Tangent	\$70,000
56. The Dalles Housing Production Strategy	The Dalles	\$83,030
57. West Linn Housing Production Strategy	West Linn	\$84,765
58. Wilsonville HCA/HPS Housing Our Future Phase 3	Wilsonville	\$94,406
59. Wilsonville HCA/HPS Housing Our Future Phase 3	Wilsonville	\$40,000
60. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Beaverton	\$70,000
61. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Medford	\$25,000
62. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Beaverton	\$101,000
63. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Gladstone	\$88,500
64. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Coburg	\$70,000
65. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Portland	\$90,000
66. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Tualatin	\$25,000
67. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Gladstone	\$15,000
68. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	Rogue Valley Council Of Governments	\$8,500
69. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	Rogue Valley Council Of Governments	\$13,500
70. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Eugene	\$13,500
71. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Keizer	\$40,000
72. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Salem	\$40,000
73. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Springfield	\$13,500
74. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Gresham	\$10,000
75. Climate-Friendly & Equitable Communities	City Of Gladstone	\$60,000

Public partners that received DLCD assistance in the 2023-2025 biennium

76. Housing Assistance	City Of Eugene	\$295,875
77. Housing Assistance	City Of Canby	\$75,000
78. Housing Assistance	City Of Yamhill	\$47,000
79. Housing Assistance	City Of Hillsboro	\$75,000
80. Housing Assistance	City Of McMinnville	\$35,000
81. Housing Assistance	City Of McMinnville	\$150,000
82. Housing Assistance	City Of Portland	\$60,000
83. Housing Assistance	City Of Portland	\$210,000
84. Housing Assistance	City Of Talent	\$25,000
85. Housing Assistance	City Of Tigard	\$77,000
86. Housing Assistance	City Of Tigard	\$57,000
87. Housing Assistance	County Of Wasco	\$53,000
88. Housing Assistance	County Of Washington	\$75,000
89. Housing Assistance	City Of Joseph	\$150,000
90. Housing Assistance	City Of Wilsonville	\$125,000
91. Housing Assistance	City Of Arlington	\$50,000
92. Housing Assistance	City Of Carlton	\$52,053
93. Housing Assistance	City Of Manzanita	\$50,000
94. Housing Assistance	County Of Morrow	\$45,000
95. Housing Assistance	Port Of Port Orford	\$16,779
96. Housing Assistance	City Of Myrtle Creek	\$9,000
97. Housing Assistance	Mid Willamette Valley Cog	\$70,000
98. Housing Assistance	City Of Toledo	\$10,000
99. POP	Portland State University	\$846,080
100. Technical Assistance	City Of Amity	\$63,000
101. Technical Assistance	City Of Ashland	\$60,000
102. Technical Assistance	County Of Benton	\$50,000
103. Technical Assistance	City Of Cascade Locks	\$45,000
104. Technical Assistance	Central Oregon Intergovernment Council (\$25,000
105. Technical Assistance	City Of Coos Bay	\$75,000
106. Technical Assistance	City Of Cottage Grove	\$60,000
107. Technical Assistance	City Of Creswell	\$20,000
108. Technical Assistance	City Of Dallas	\$17,384
109. Technical Assistance	City Of Echo	\$60,000
110. Technical Assistance	City Of Gresham	\$30,000
111. Technical Assistance	City Of La Grande	\$47,500
112. Technical Assistance	City Of Medford	\$60,000
113. Technical Assistance	City Of Molalla	\$60,000
114. Technical Assistance	City Of Monmouth	\$51,525
115. Technical Assistance	City Of St Helens	\$60,000
116. Technical Assistance	City Of Seaside	\$20,000
117. Technical Assistance	City Of Yamhill	\$10,600
118. Technical Assistance	City Of Lapine	\$50,000
119. DR	Portland State University	\$20,000
120. GRGE	County Of Hood River	\$90,000
121. GRGE	County Of Multnomah	\$80,000
122. GRGE	County Of Wasco	\$100,000
123. Grant Young	City Of Amity	\$2,000
124. Grant Young	City Of Aurora	\$2,000
125. Grant Young	City Of Banks	\$2,000
126. Grant Young	City Of Bay City	\$2,000
127. Grant Young	City Of Bonanza	\$2,000
128. Grant Young	City Of Butte Falls	\$2,000
129. Grant Young	City Of Canyonville	\$2,000
130. Grant Young	City Of Cascade Locks	\$2,000
131. Grant Young	City Of Cave Junction	\$2,000
132. Grant Young	City Of Coburg	\$2,000
133. Grant Young	City Of Columbia City	\$2,000
134. Grant Young	City Of Condon	\$2,000
135. Grant Young	City Of Culver	\$2,000
136. Grant Young	City Of Depoe Bay	\$2,000
137. Grant Young	City Of Drain	\$2,000
138. Grant Young	City Of Dunes City	\$2,000
139. Grant Young	City Of Durham	\$2,000
140. Grant Young	City Of Echo	\$2,000
141. Grant Young	City Of Elkton	\$2,000
142. Grant Young	City Of Enterprise	\$2,000
143. Grant Young	City Of Fossil	\$2,000
144. Grant Young	City Of Gaston	\$2,000
145. Grant Young	City Of Gates	\$2,000
146. Grant Young	City Of Gearhart	\$2,000
147. Grant Young	City Of Gold Beach	\$2,000
148. Grant Young	City Of Gold Hill	\$2,000
149. Grant Young	City Of Haines	\$2,000
150. Grant Young	City Of Halsey	\$2,000

Public partners that received DLCD assistance in the 2023-2025 biennium

151. Grant Young	City Of Hines	\$2,000
152. Grant Young	City Of Idanha	\$2,000
153. Grant Young	City Of Imbler	\$2,000
154. Grant Young	City Of Irrigon	\$2,000
155. Grant Young	City Of Lakeside	\$2,000
156. Grant Young	City Of Lexington	\$2,000
157. Grant Young	City Of Lowell	\$2,000
158. Grant Young	City Of Lyons	\$2,000
159. Grant Young	City Of Maupin	\$2,000
160. Grant Young	City Of Metolius	\$2,000
161. Grant Young	City Of Mill City	\$2,000
162. Grant Young	City Of Mitchell	\$2,000
163. Grant Young	City Of Monroe	\$2,000
164. Grant Young	City Of Mt Vernon	\$2,000
165. Grant Young	City Of Myrtle Point	\$2,000
166. Grant Young	City Of Nehalem	\$2,000
167. Grant Young	City Of North Powder	\$2,000
168. Grant Young	City Of Powers	\$2,000
169. Grant Young	City Of Rivergrove	\$2,000
170. Grant Young	City Of Rockaway Beach	\$2,000
171. Grant Young	City Of Rogue River	\$2,000
172. Grant Young	City Of Rufus	\$2,000
173. Grant Young	City Of Scio	\$2,000
174. Grant Young	City Of Shaniko	\$2,500
175. Grant Young	City Of Siletz	\$2,000
176. Grant Young	City Of Sodaville	\$2,000
177. Grant Young	City Of Stanfield	\$2,000
178. Grant Young	City Of Sumpter	\$2,000
179. Grant Young	City Of Ukiah	\$2,000
180. Grant Young	City Of Unity	\$2,000
181. Grant Young	City Of Vale	\$2,000
182. Grant Young	City Of Waldport	\$2,000
183. Grant Young	City Of Westfir	\$2,000
184. Grant Young	City Of Weston	\$2,000
185. Grant Young	City Of Wheeler	\$2,000
186. Grant Young	City Of Yoncalla	\$2,000
187. Grant Young	Clatsop County	\$5,000
188. Grant Young	County Of Coos	\$5,000
189. Grant Young	County Of Gilliam	\$5,000
190. Grant Young	County Of Grant	\$5,000
191. Grant Young	Morrow County	\$5,000
192. Grant Young	County Of Sherman	\$5,000
193. Grant Young	County Of Wallowa	\$5,000
194. Grant Young	County Of Wheeler	\$5,000

Total: \$9,251,447

Grant Young Memorial Planning Assistance Grants

Grants of \$1,000 have been provided to cities under 2,500 population and grants of \$4,000 provided to counties smaller than 15,000 population. In addition, beginning with the 2017-2019 biennium, all coastal counties were provided with the \$4,000 grant to assist with implementation of the Coastal Zone Management Program.

These grants to smaller communities have been awarded since 1991. DLCD has few requirements for these grants, leaving the use of the funds as flexible as possible to support planning functions and contribute to the economic development in eligible communities.

This category was renamed in the 2017-2019 biennium from “Planning Assistance” to “Grant Young Memorial Planning Assistance” in honor of the department’s Eastern Oregon regional representative who passed away in 2017. Mr. Young was a strong advocate for smaller jurisdictions in the Eastern Oregon region and a proponent for creative use of these grants. He helped find productive uses of the grants by pooling or leveraging the funds or simply suggesting uses for the dollars in ways to advance the objectives of the jurisdiction. Mr. Young put a considerable amount of effort into helping small cities and counties in his region address local needs.

Grant Assistance for Local Governments

Local Planning Assistance

DLCD partners closely with 277 local governments (36 counties and 241 cities) to help communities across the state plan for their future.

Planning Assistance grants are offered to all cities smaller than 2,500 in population and counties smaller than 15,000 in population for general planning support. During the 2023-2025 biennium, DLCD provided local planning assistance to 72 communities.

The department offers several types of local planning assistance to empower local and tribal governments. Grants and planning assistance help communities update, identify, and improve their land use plans and ordinances to address local needs, meet statutory obligations, and comply with the 19 Statewide Land Use Planning Goals.

This assistance provides critical resources for a variety of planning activities like:

- Economic opportunities analyses
- Buildable lands inventories
- Housing and infrastructure needs analyses
- Transportation and hazards planning
- Community outreach support

Every biennium, DLCD funds Portland State University to develop population forecasts for all Oregon cities, easing the analytical burden on local governments as they plan for growth. For 2023-2025, DLCD awarded about \$846,000.

Technical Assistance

During the 2023-2025 biennium, DLCD awarded over \$845,000 in Technical Assistance Grants to 19 communities.

DLCD's Technical Assistance Grant Program prioritizes applications focused on planning for local economic development.

In 2023, the department awarded ten local governments funding to develop plans for downtown and business districts and conduct Economic Opportunities Analyses (EOAs).

An EOA provides the justification for an urban growth boundary expansion to provide new employment lands for growing cities. The cities of Ashland, Medford, St. Helens, Monmouth, Molalla, Creswell, and Cottage Grove are currently working on DLCD-funded EOAs.



Wasco, Oregon
Photo by [Dan Meyers](#)



Success!



An Oregon Road
Photo by [Daniel Herron](#)

DLCD Awards Morrow County ACE Award for Rural Transit Equity Efforts

DLCD's Community Involvement Advisory Committee awarded Morrow County its partners a 2024 Achievement in Community Engagement (ACE) Award for the "Rural Transit Equity in Morrow" report.

This work was made possible by a 2023 Rural Transit Equity Grant that Morrow County received from DLCD to study ways to engage traditionally underserved community members, with a goal of identifying opportunities to improve public transit access.

The county collaborated with Euvalcree, Eastern Oregon University's (EOU) Rural Engagement and Vitality Center (REV), and DLCD staff to develop, distribute, and analyze surveys on community transit use, which helped shape their report. In-person engagement met community members in their own spaces, taking place at laundromats, in restaurants, and in other locations that made in-person conversations safe and effective. Survey responses helped identify accessibility gaps in the county's transit options, including language barriers.

DLCD staff worked directly with EOU and REV staff to establish a technical advisory committee. This committee included the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, who provide free transit services throughout the region.

The project team will be implementing survey recommendations, including improving communication about transit options in both English and Spanish. The report also resulted in the creation of a new fixed-route bus system in Boardman to serve workers in and around the Port of Morrow. Also as a result of this pioneering work for Morrow County, the county will be updating its state-required community engagement plan to support future engagement efforts in a similar fashion.

Grant Assistance for Local Governments

Transportation and Growth Management

The Oregon Transportation and Growth Management (TGM) program is run by the Oregon Department of Transportation and DLCD. TGM is dedicated to linking land use and transportation planning to create vibrant, livable places.

TGM has served communities across the state since 1993 with planning grants and several targeted efforts providing direct assistance to communities.

TGM has multiple program areas:

- **Code Assistance** helps cities and counties update local development codes to advance TGM objectives, like providing alternatives to, or delaying urban growth boundary expansions.
- **Education & Outreach** services include workshops, lectures, conferences and public forums for local governments at no charge. TGM recently published the second edition of the Traditional Housing Choices guidebook. The guide makes it easier for communities to visualize how different types of housing may fit in their built environment.
- **Parking Assistance** helps tackle issues like limited parking in and around downtown areas while also providing more housing, helping businesses thrive, reducing climate pollution, and improving transportation safety.
- **Quick Response** projects are small scale and help bridge the gap between immediate community needs and long-range planning.

Community Green Infrastructure

DLCD's Community Green Infrastructure Program provides grants (\$6.5 million is available) in four categories:

1. **Community Green Infrastructure Projects** focus on environmental justice communities, such as low-income neighborhoods, and provide social, environmental, or economic benefits. Examples include tree planting to combat extreme urban heat and air pollution, replacing pavement with green spaces, and school-based projects that educate students on green infrastructure.
2. **Green Infrastructure Economic Development Projects** employ community members, providing both employment and skill development opportunities.
3. **Native Seed Banks and Plant Nurseries** help increase the availability of native plants, which are crucial for green infrastructure projects.
4. **Green Infrastructure Master Plans** support local governments in creating or implementing plans such as urban forestry, stormwater management, and public green space plans.

Post Acknowledgment Plan Amendments (PAPAs) and Periodic Review

Periodic review is the update of a city or county's comprehensive plan. Comprehensive plans must follow the requirements and rules of the 19 Statewide Land Use Planning Goals. DLCD reviews the plans, and any updates, to make sure they align with the goals. A plan is said to be "acknowledged" when LCDC approves it. The plan then serves as the guiding document for land use in the area it covers.

The plans have three main elements:

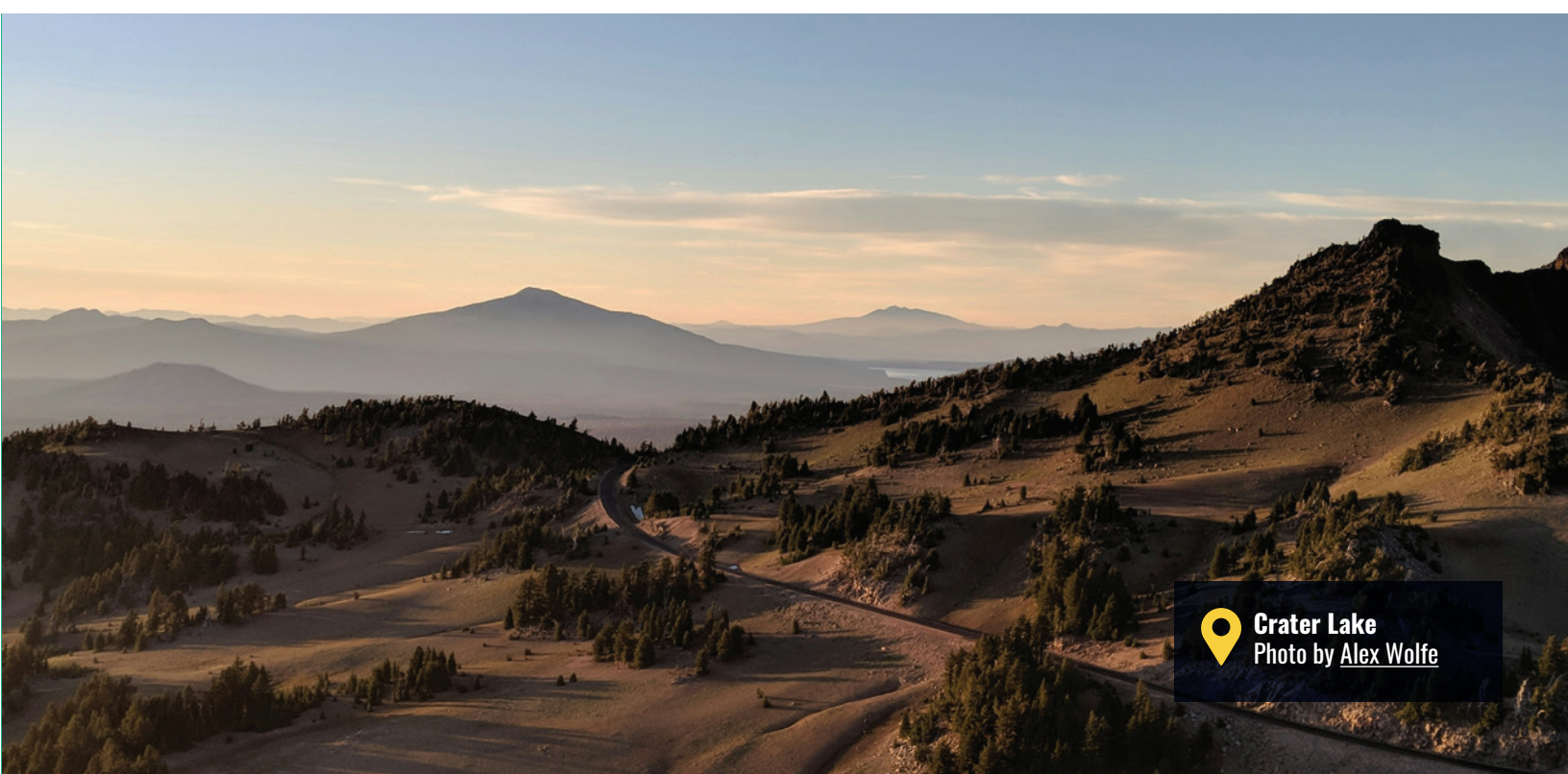
- An inventory of local resources and land uses in the area.
- A map detailing intended uses for each property across the entire area.
- Statements incorporating Land Use Planning Goals and policies that indicate local objectives and guidance on how to achieve them.

During periodic reviews, DLCD collaborates with communities to assess their planning and development needs and create a tailored work program. This program includes tasks, each typically leading to an amendment in the comprehensive plan or local land use rules. Once a city's work program is approved, the city submits completed tasks to DLCD for review and approval.

Amendments to comprehensive plans can also occur on an as-needed basis, known as Post Acknowledgment Plan Amendments (PAPAs). Local governments submit more 800 PAPAs annually, which DLCD staff review. Each amendment requires hours of work and review from multiple DLCD staff members.

In 2009, the Legislature reduced funding for the state's periodic review program. Current grants for periodic review available to local governments are now less than one-quarter of previous amounts. Small jurisdictions often lack the funding and planning staff to update comprehensive plans or make significant yearly changes to development standards.

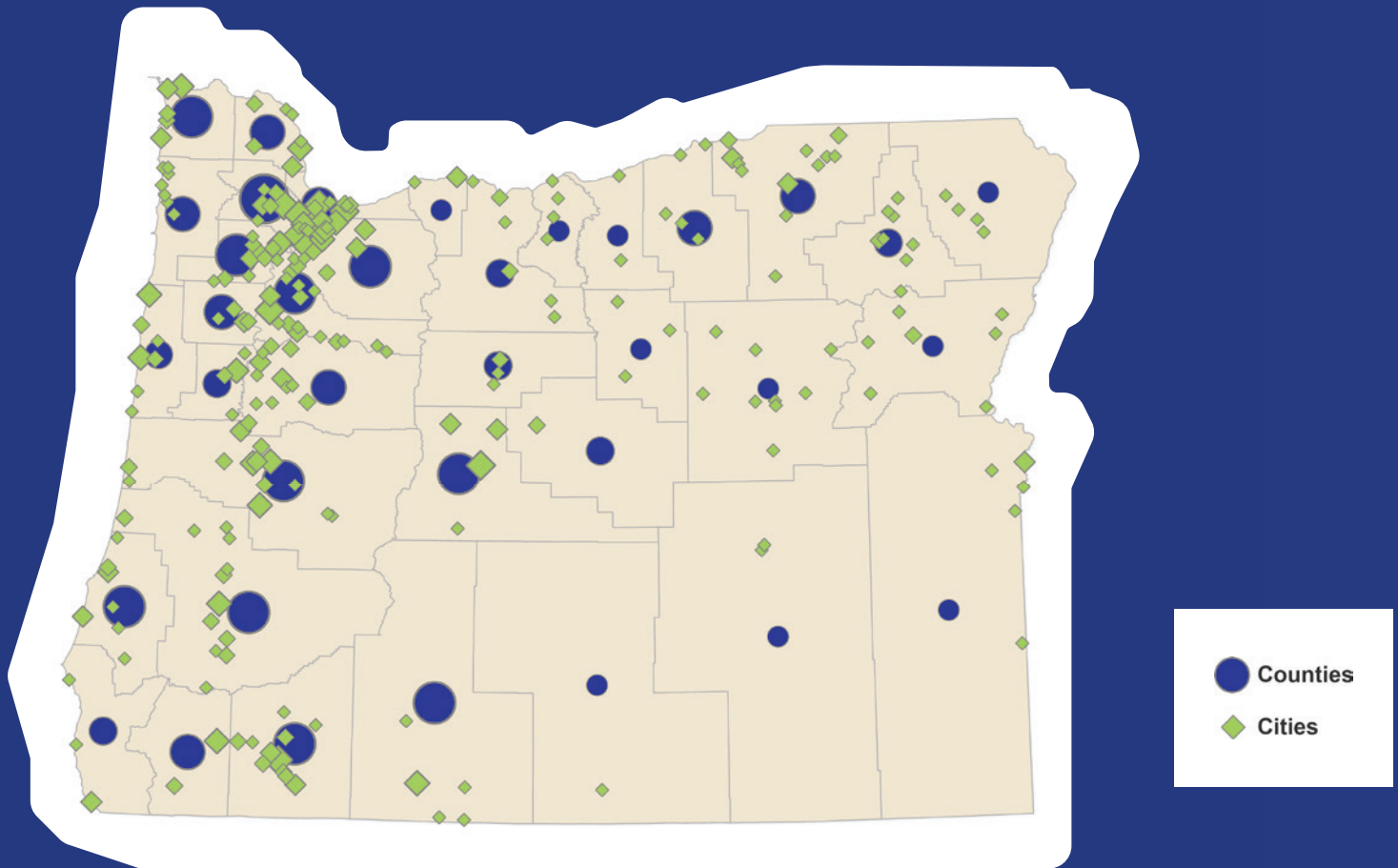
In recent years, under legislative direction, local comprehensive plans have been updated to address key issues like economic development, housing, public facilities, and transportation.



Crater Lake
Photo by [Alex Wolfe](#)

Post Acknowledgment Plan Amendments (PAPAs) and Periodic Review

Comprehensive Plan Amendments Adopted Since 1987 (Approximately 20,000)



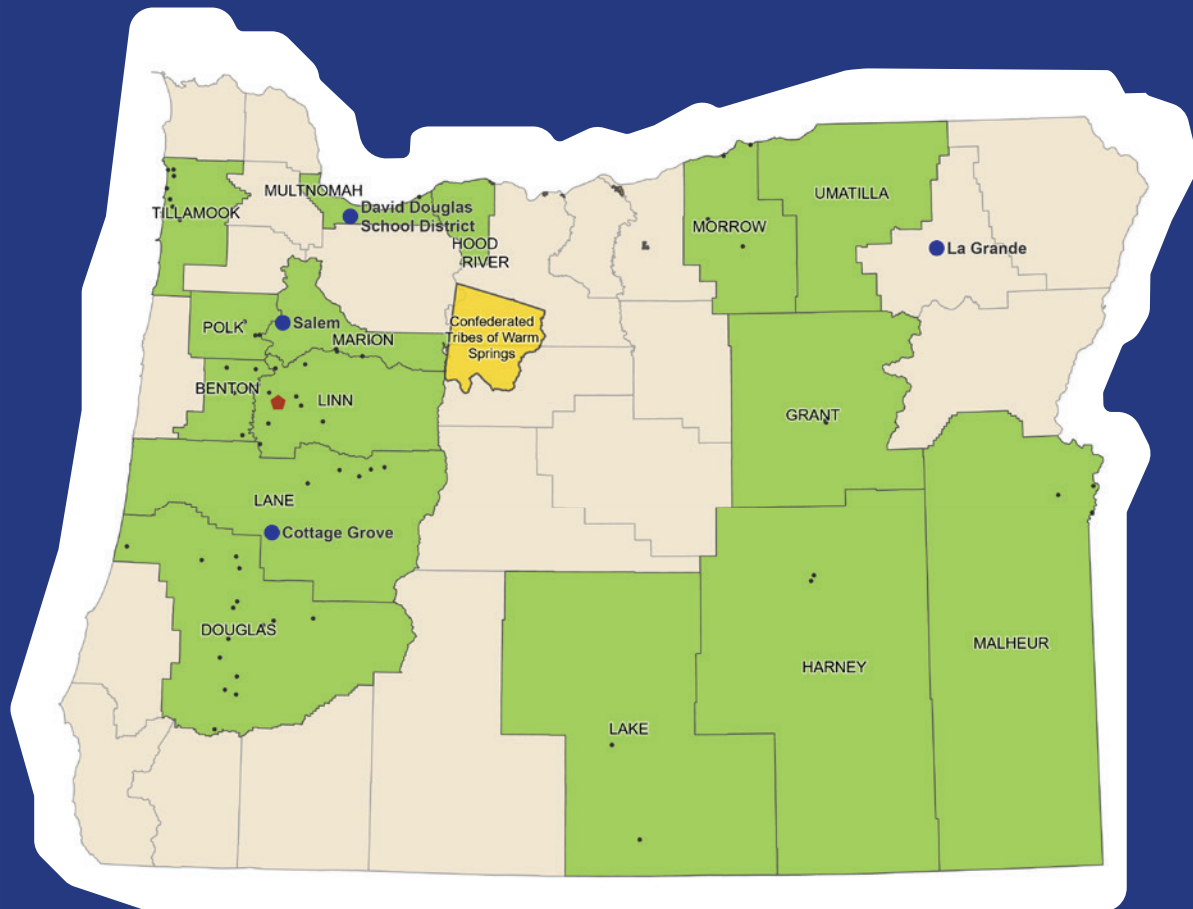
Adopted UGB Adjustments and Expansions

(January 2023-October 2024)

Five additional UGB amendments are currently in progress.

- Sublimity 001-23
- Warrenton 001-23
- Adair Village 001-23
- Talent 002-22
- Lyons 001-22
- Tangent 001-23
- Bend – Stevens Road Tract 003-23
- Vernonia 001-23
- Madras 002-23
- Spray 001-23

DLCD-Assisted Natural Hazards Mitigation Planning 2023-2025 Biennium map



- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Plan (1)
- Linn Benton Comm. College Special District Plan (1)
 - Communities & Special Districts Included in County Plans (56)
- Multi-Jurisdictional County Plans (15)
- Stand-Alone City & Special District Plans (4)