RULE LANGUAGE (1) Introduction and Intent. This rule is designed to assist local governments in eastern Oregon to identify opportunities and reduce conflicts for the development of photovoltaic solar power energy generation facilities. This division provides regulatory relief for projects proposed to be sited in significant photovoltaic solar resource areas and sites, subject to the standards and requirements of this rule. Photovoltaic solar resource areas and sites are presumed to comply with Goal 3 when in compliance with this division. This division is intended to help achieve the successful development of photovoltaic solar energy generation in eastern Oregon that: (a) Makes meaningful contributions to the state's clean energy goals: (b) Is supported by strong coordination across all levels of interested parties, including but not limited to; local, state, federal, and tribal government; (c) Increases potential for local governments, Tribes and local residents to share the benefits of solar development; and (d) Suitably account for potential conflicts with the values and resources identified under Section 35(2) of HB 3409 (2023) and this rule.

COMMENTARY

Added after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Added after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and SHPO.

No Changes to Section (2)

- (2) **Definitions.** For purposes of this rule the definitions in ORS 197.015, OAR 660-006-0005, OAR 660-023-0010, OAR 660-033-0020, and OAR 660-033-0130(38) apply. In addition, the following definitions apply:
- (a) "Annual solar utility scale capacity factor" means the amount of energy produced in a typical year, as a fraction of maximum possible energy for 100% of the hours of the year.
- (b) "Archaeological Resources" is a term that is synonymous with and has the same meaning as "archaeological site" as defined in OAR 660-023-0210(1)(a), which means a geographic locality in Oregon, including but not limited to submerged and submersible lands but not the bed of the sea within the state's jurisdiction, that contains archaeological objects as defined in ORS 358.905(1)(a) and the contextual associations of the objects with:
- (A) Each other; or
- (B) Biotic or geological remains or deposits. Examples of archaeological sites include but are not limited to shipwrecks, lithic quarries, house pit villages, camps, burials, lithic scatters, homesteads and townsites.
- (c) "Cultural Resources" is a term that is synonymous with and has the same meaning as "cultural areas" defined in OAR 660-023-0210(1)(b). which means archaeological sites, culturally significant landscape features, and sites where both are present. Also referred to as "cultural resource site."

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- (d) "Eastern Oregon" means that portion of the State of Oregon lying east of a line beginning at the intersection of the northern boundary of the state and the western boundary of Wasco County, thence southerly along the western boundaries of the counties of Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes and Klamath to the southern boundary of the state.
- (e) "Historic Resources" are those buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that potentially have a significant relationship to events or conditions of the human past.
- (f) "Microgrid" means a local electric grid with discrete electrical boundaries, acting as a single and controllable entity and able to operate in grid-connected or island mode.
- (g) "Military Special Use Airspace" is airspace of defined dimensions identified by an area on the surface of the earth wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities Limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of the airspace activities. Military special use airspace includes any associated underlying surface and subsurface training areas.
- (h) "Military Training Route" means airspace of defined vertical and lateral dimensions established for the conduct of military flight training at indicated airspeeds in excess of 250 knots.
- (i) "Oregon Renewable Energy Siting Assessment (ORESA)" is a renewable energy mapping tool housed on Oregon Explorer.
- (j) "Photovoltaic solar power generation facility" includes, but is not limited to, an assembly of equipment that converts sunlight into electricity and then stores, transfers, or both, that electricity. This includes photovoltaic modules, mounting and solar tracking equipment, foundations, inverters, wiring, storage devices and other components. Photovoltaic solar power generation facilities also include electrical cable collection systems connecting the photovoltaic solar generation facility to a transmission line, all necessary grid integration equipment, new or expanded private roads constructed to serve the photovoltaic solar power generation facility, office, operation and maintenance buildings, staging areas and all other necessary appurtenances, including but not limited to on-site and off-site facilities for temporary workforce housing for workers constructing a photovoltaic solar power generation facility. For purposes of applying the acreage standards of this section, a photovoltaic solar power generation facility includes all existing and proposed facilities on a single tract, as well as any existing and proposed facilities determined to be under common ownership on lands with fewer than 1320 feet of separation from the tract on which the new facility is proposed to be sited. Projects connected to the same parent company or individuals shall be considered to be in common ownership, regardless of the operating business structure. A photovoltaic solar power generation facility does not include a net metering project established consistent with ORS 757.300 and OAR chapter 860, division 39 or a Feed-in-Tariff project established consistent with ORS 757.365 and OAR chapter 860, division 84.

- (k) "Significant Photovoltaic solar resource area" is an area consisting of lands that are particularly well suited for the siting of photovoltaic solar power generation facilities because they have been determined to be significant pursuant to section (4) of this rule. Multiple photovoltaic solar power generation facilities may be located within a photovoltaic solar resource area.
- (I) "Transmission Line" is a linear utility facility by which a utility provider transmits or transfers electricity from a point of origin or generation or between transfer stations.
- (m) "Tribe" as defined in ORS 182.162(2), means a federally recognized Indian tribe in Oregon, except where the definition in ORS 97.740 applies by statute.
- **(3) Standard Process.** Counties may amend their acknowledged comprehensive plans to address photovoltaic solar resources using the standards and procedures in OAR 660-023-0030 through 660-023-0050.
- (4) Significant Photovoltaic Solar Resource Areas. Rather than using the standard process described at subsection (3) above, counties in eastern Oregon may instead choose the following process to establish significant photovoltaic solar resource areas.
- (a) Counties may establish significant photovoltaic solar resource areas through the adoption of a local program that includes a map, comprehensive plan policies and inventory, and implementing land use regulations found to be consistent with the provisions of this rule.
- (b) To implement this rule for the purpose of establishing significant photovoltaic solar resource areas a county shall follow the post-acknowledgment plan amendment process pursuant to OAR chapter 660, division18.
- (c) Prior to conducting a hearing to consider establishing a significant photovoltaic solar resource area or areas a county will hold one or more public meetings to solicit input from county residents.
- (A) The public meeting(s) must occur in areas of the county that include lands likely to be determined significant photovoltaic solar resources.
- (B) The county must provide mailed notice of the meeting(s) to Tribes and property owners of lands likely to be determined significant photovoltaic solar resources and within a two-mile radius of such areas. The county must also provide mailed notice to any physical address assigned to property located within the lands requiring notice as shown in county assessor records that are not the same as the property owner's address.
- (C) Public meetings conducted pursuant to this section should use best practices for community engagement identified in documents such as "Putting the People in Planning A guide for local governmental agencies in Oregon June 30, 2019."

No Changes to Section (3)

Changed after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Added after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

- (D) The county should carefully take note of possible local benefits and local concerns regarding photovoltaic solar power generation facility development raised in the public meeting(s), as well as consideration of areas the county may particularly wish to include or exclude, if any.
- (E) Local program elements prepared for an eventual public hearing should be drafted in accordance with input received at the public meeting(s) and consistent with the provisions of this rule.
- (d) In addition to submitting the notice of the proposed amendment to the Director of the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) required by ORS 197.610(1), the county shall provide notice of the Post-Acknowledgement Plan Amendment to:

Added for clarification

- (A) The State Department of Fish and Wildlife;
- (B) The State Department of Energy;
- (C) The State Historic Preservation Officer;
- (D) The Oregon Department of Agriculture.
- (E) The Oregon Department of Aviation;
- (F) The United States Department of Defense;
- (G) The Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Services (LCIS); and
- (H) Federally recognized Indian tribes that may be affected by the application. Each county shall obtain a list of tribes with an ancestral connection to land within their jurisdiction from the Oregon Legislative Commission on Indian Affairs and shall send notice to all tribes in the commission's response.
- (e) When designating a significant photovoltaic solar resource area, a county may choose not to identify conflicting uses as would otherwise be required by OAR 660-023-0030 through 660-023-0050. In the alternative, a county may choose to conduct a more detailed analysis that may lead to the identification of conflicting uses.
- (f) If a county chooses to identify conflicting uses under subsection (4)(e) of this rule, a county may choose not to limit or prohibit conflicting uses on nearby or surrounding lands. In the alternative, a county may choose to conduct a more detailed analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy (ESEE) consequences that could lead to a decision to limit or prohibit conflicting uses within a significant photovoltaic solar resource area.
- (g) If a county chooses to conduct an additional analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy (ESEE) consequences as described in subsection (4)(f) of this rule, it must follow the provisions of OAR 660-023-0040.

- (h)(A) Unless otherwise indicated, to qualify as a significant photovoltaic solar resource area, an area must be comprised of lands which have the following characteristics:
- (i) Topography with a slope that is predominantly 15% or less;
- (ii) An estimated Annual Solar Utility-Scale Capacity Factor of 19 percent or greater; and.
- (iii) Location within 10 miles of a transmission line with a rating of 69 KV or above.
- (B) A county may determine, based on facts and evidence in the record, that additional lands lacking one or more of the characteristics identified by subsection (4)(h)(A) of this rule, are suitable for designation as significant photovoltaic solar resource areas;
- (C) A county may determine that lands t including the characteristics identified by subsection (4)(h)(A) of this rule are not necessary to designate as significant photovoltaic solar resource areas.
- (D) It is not necessary for a county to consider resources or features beyond those described in subsections (5)(h)(A)-(C) when adopting significant photovoltaic solar resource areas. Instead, final project eligibility, including the determination of any necessary mitigation requirements, shall be based on information provided by an applicant pursuing approval of a photovoltaic solar energy generation facility and considered in conjunction with subsections (5)(I), (j) and (k) below.
- (I)No mitigation is required for the following features photovoltaic solar power generation facility within an acknowledged significant photovoltaic solar resource area when located on:
- (A) Agricultural lands protected under Goal 3 that are:
- (i) comprised of soils as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) with an agricultural capability class VII and VIII; or
- (ii) comprised of soils as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS with an agricultural capability class VI and do not have the ability to produce 300 pounds of herbaceous biomass per acre per year. The ability to produce herbaceous biomass is determined from data available on the Rangeland Analysis Platform and is calculated by averaging the amounts of per acre herbaceous biomass attributed to each year for all of the years for which data is provided.
- (B) Lands characterized by ODFW as Category 5 or 6, or other areas of poor to no value as wildlife habitat or with little or no restoration potential based on field data provided by the applicant and developed in consultation with ODFW. The exact location or categorization of wildlife habitat may be refined during consideration of a photovoltaic solar power generation facility but must be done in consultation with ODFW.

- (C) Lands where the construction and operation of the photovoltaic solar power generation facility will not result in significant adverse impacts to Historic, Cultural or Archaeological Resources because no such resources are present, or if resources are present, they will be avoided through project design to the extent that no additional mitigation is necessary, as provided in section (5) of this rule.
- (D) Notwithstanding subsections (4)(i)(A) through (C) of this rule, a county may find that lands within solar photovoltaic resource areas described in subsections (4)(i)(a) through (4)(c) of this rule require additional mitigation measures as specified by the county;
- (j) Mitigation is required for a photovoltaic solar power generation facility within an acknowledged significant photovoltaic solar resource area when located on lands that include one or more of the following features:
- (A) Agricultural lands protected under Goal 3 that are:
- (i) comprised of soils with an agricultural capability class VI as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and have the ability to produce greater than 300 pounds of herbaceous biomass per acre per year if the subject property consists of at least 640 acres. The ability to produce herbaceous biomass is determined from data available on the Rangeland Analysis Platform and is calculated by averaging the amounts of herbaceous biomass per acre attributed to each year for all of the years for which data is provided; or
- (ii) comprised of soils with an agricultural capability class III, IV, or V as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), without an appurtenant water right on January 1, 2024.
- (iii) Mitigation for agricultural lands described in this subsection must be consistent with the requirements of section (5) of this rule.
- (B) Wildlife habitat characterized by ODFW as Category 2 that is not otherwise limited by section (4)(k) and wildlife habitat characterized by ODFW as Category 3 or 4 based on field data provided by the applicant and developed in consultation with ODFW. The exact location or categorization of Category 2, 3, or 4 wildlife habitat may be refined during consideration of a photovoltaic solar power generation facility but must be done in consultation with ODFW. Mitigation for wildlife habitat described in this paragraph shall be consistent with the requirements of ORS 215.446(3)(a).
- (C) Wildlife Habitat: Eastern Oregon Deer Winter Range, Eastern Oregon Elk Winter Range, Big Horn Sheep Habitat, and Pronghorn Essential and Limited Habitat as identified by Oregon Renewable Energy Siting Assessment (ORESA). The exact location of wildlife habitat identified by this subsection may be refined during consideration of a photovoltaic solar power generation facility but in consultation with ODFW. Mitigation for wildlife habitat described in this paragraph shall be consistent with the requirements of ORS 215.446(3)(a).

- (D) Priority Wildlife Connectivity Areas where the ODFW makes a finding, based on site specific conditions, that mitigation for wildlife habitat consistent with the requirements of ORS 215.446(3)(a) reduces impacts from the photovoltaic solar power generation facility to a level acceptable to ODFW.
- (E) Lands where the construction and operation of the photovoltaic solar power generation facility may result in significant adverse impacts to Historic, Cultural or Archaeological Resources as defined in Section (2) but the project incorporates necessary mitigation measures pursuant to section (5 of this rule.
- (F) Notwithstanding subsections (4)(j)(A) through (E) of this rule, a county may find that individual locations within solar photovoltaic resource areas described in subsections (4)(j)(A) through (E) of this rule have impacts that are too significant to be mitigated and thus are not eligible for approval under the provisions of this section.
- (k) Lands with any of the following features are not eligible for photovoltaic solar power generation facility development under the provisions of this rule:
- (A) Significant Sage-Grouse Habitat described at OAR 660-023-0115(6)(a) and (b). The exact location of Significant Sage-Grouse Habitat may be refined during consideration of a specific project but must be done in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW).
- (B) Priority Wildlife Connectivity Areas (PWCA's) as designated by the ODFW that do not qualify under subsection (4)(j)(D) of this rule. (C) High Use and Very High Use Wildlife Migration Corridors designated by ODFW. The exact location of high use and very high use wildlife mitigation corridors may be refined during consideration of a photovoltaic solar energy facility but must be done in consultation with ODFW.
- (D) Wildlife habitat characterized by ODFW as Category 1 based on field data provided by the applicant and developed in consultation with ODFW. The exact location and characterization of Category 1 wildlife habitat may be refined during consideration of a photovoltaic solar energy facility but must be done in consultation with ODFW.
- (E) Soils that are irrigated or not irrigated and classified prime, unique, Class I or Class II as classified by the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), unless such soils make up no more than five percent of a proposed Photovoltaic Solar Site and are present in an irregular configuration or configurations that prevent them from being independently managed for farm use.
- (F) High-Value Farmland as defined at ORS 195.300(10)(c) through (f) that does not qualify for an exemption pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4)(k)(G) and that is not otherwise limited by the provisions of subsection (4)(k)(E).
- (G) Agricultural lands protected under Goal 3 with an appurtenant water right on January 1, 2024. This subsection does not apply if the

ability to use the appurtenant water right to irrigate subject property becomes limited or prohibited due to a situation that is beyond the control of the water right holder including but not limited to: prolonged drought, critical groundwater designations or other state regulatory action, reduced federal contract allocations, and other similar regulatory circumstances. If retained, the appurtenant water right has been transferred to another portion of the subject property, tract or another property and maintained for agricultural purposes.

- (H) Lands where the construction and operation of the photovoltaic solar power generation facility will result in significant adverse impacts to Historic, Cultural or Archaeological Resources that cannot be mitigated pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of this rule.
- (I) Lands included within Urban Reserve Areas acknowledged pursuant to OAR chapter 660, division 21.

(5) Agricultural Mitigation:

- (a) For the purposes of this subsection, "compensatory mitigation" means the replacement or enhancement of the impacted resource in equal or greater amounts than predicted to be impacted by a development.
- (b) Compensatory mitigation for agricultural land may be accomplished in one of the following ways:
- (A) A county may approve a method, or methods proposed by the applicant when substantial evidence in the record demonstrates that the proposed compensatory mitigation will:
- (i) Be suitably durable to last until the impact has been removed or no longer exists;
- (ii) Proximate by being located in the same county or an adjacent county or counties as the proposed impact; and either
- (iii) Result in no net loss of the agricultural productivity of the local agricultural community; or
- (iv) Provide an uplift to the relevant agricultural economy.
- (B) As an alternative to mitigation provided under subsection (5)(a)(A) necessary compensatory mitigation for agricultural lands protected under Goal 3 may be accomplished by use of a one-time compensatory mitigation payment made for the purpose of replacing economic value that is lost by the local community when agricultural land is used for photovoltaic solar development. The compensatory mitigation payment is to be established pursuant to the methodology included as Attachment A. An applicant providing the established compensatory mitigation payment will be considered in all instances to comply with the requirements of this section.
- (C) The compensatory mitigation payment established under subsection (5)(a)(B) may be received by the county, a unit of county

No Changes to Section (5)

RULE LANGUAGE

COMMENTARY

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government, a 501-c-3 not for profit organization operating in the county, a local Soil and Water Conservation District, or similar entity capable of utilizing the funds to provide uplift opportunities for the applicable agricultural sector.

- (6) Historic, Cultural, and Archaeological Resources: The proposed photovoltaic solar power generation facility shall avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential significant adverse impacts to historic, cultural, and archeological resources pursuant to the requirements of ORS 215.446(3)(b), OAR 660-023-0200, and OAR 660-023-0210, and this section.
- (a) Prior to the submittal of an application for development of a photovoltaic solar power generation facility within a renewable photovoltaic solar energy area, an applicant shall compile information on the subject location that includes, among other things a records review, field survey, site inventory and cultural resources survey completed by a professional archaeologist as defined in ORS 97.740 and is eligible to receive an archaeological permit based on the most current SHPO archaeological guidelines.
- (b) The applicant shall transmit the information compiled pursuant to subsection (6)(a) to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and any Tribe that may be affected by the application and applicable county at least 60 days prior to submitting the application to the county.
- (c) The applicant shall provide written notice that does not transmit the information compiled pursuant to subsection (6)(a) to the applicable county, DLCD, and ODFW at least 60 days prior to submitting the application to the county.
- (c) The information compiled, including the location of any cultural resources shall be kept confidential and not included in the local record.
- (d) When provided information on known or suspected archaeological site, local government will use the information to inform land use decisions, recommendations to applicants, and permit conditions in a manner that preserves confidentiality and is consistent with state law. ORS 192.345(11) exempts most information concerning the location of archaeological sites and objects from public records disclosure, except when information on an Indian tribe's cultural or religious activities is requested by the governing body of a tribe. Requirements in this rule are intended to be consistent with ORS 192.345(11).
 - (A) A professional archaeologist representing either a local government or an applicant may access data relevant to a proposed land use action or permit application, consistent with privileges assigned by state statute and administrative rule.
 - (B) In the acquisition and publishing of data exempt from disclosure, local governments may:

Added for clarity and to include language directly from HB 3409.

Added after meeting with SHPO.

Added after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs and SHPO.

Removed in favor of new (d)

Borrowed from Cultural Resources Rule to offer additional clarity, as well as consistency between rules. Also provides the benefit of having been reviewed by that Rules Advisory Committee and adopted by LCDC.

- (i) (ii) (iii) application:
 - (i) Acquire and publish aggregated data in a spatial format to indicate relative likelihood of inadvertent discovery within all or a portion of a local jurisdiction.
 - (ii) Acquire and publish data on a known archaeological site if the location of the site is approximated so that the precise location of the site is obscured.
 - (iii) Acquire and keep confidential information on a specific site that is used to inform permit conditions or other strategies for avoiding impacts to a significant site or support compliance with state statutes and rules governing excavation of a significant archaeological site.
 - (e) Based upon any the information compiled and submitted historic cultural, and archaeological resources inventoried in the local comprehensive plan, comments received including a letter of concurrence if any from SHPO, and comments received from any Tribe that may be affected by the application regarding the information compiled and submitted pursuant to subsection (6)(a), a county shall make one of the following determinations in its decision regarding the application:
 - (A) No historical, archaeological, or cultural resources are known to be present;
 - (B) Historical, archaeological, or cultural resources are known to be present, and will be avoided through project design to the extent that no additional mitigation is necessary;
 - (C) Historical, archaeological, or cultural resources are known to be present, and mitigation measures will reduce impacts so that there are no significant adverse impacts to historical, archaeological, or cultural resources;
 - (D) Historical, archaeological, or cultural resources are known to be present, and development will result in significant adverse impacts which cannot be mitigated and an archaeological permit from SHPO may not cannot be obtained.
 - (f) The county shall include any mitigation measures including but not limited to those required by any SHPO archeological permit needed, as conditions of approval in the final decision.
 - (g) An Archaeological and Human Remains Inadvertent Discovery Plan (IDP) shall be required in all instances.
 - (7) Community Benefits: All applications for a photovoltaic solar power generation facility within a photovoltaic solar resource area shall identify how the project will contribute to addressing community needs and benefits. Identified contributions, financial or otherwise, will be in addition to property tax revenues or payments in lieu of taxes.
 - (a) A county may approve a proposal submitted by the applicant when substantial evidence in the record demonstrates that the proposed contribution or contributions are:

Added after meeting with SHPO.

Added after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Added after meeting with SHPO.

- (A) Meaningful and reasonable;
- (B) Will serve to help improve a community's social health, well-being, and functioning:
- (C) Informed through one or more public meetings conducted for the purpose of encouraging community members and any Tribe that may be affected by the application to express needs and interests. Public meetings conducted pursuant to this subsection should use best practices for community engagement identified in documents such as "Putting the People in Planning A guide for local governmental agencies in Oregon June 30, 2019".
- (D) If a monetary payment, the contribution(s) is received by an organization identified by the county decision makers that may include the county or a unit of county government, tribal government, a 501-c-3 not for profit organization operating in the county, a local Soil and Water Conservation District, or similar entity capable of utilizing the funds to provide uplift opportunities for the community or communities that stand to have the most direct relationship with the subject project.
- (b) Rather than the standards provided in subsection (6)(a), a county may require one of the following options to address community needs and benefits, which demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this section:
- (A) The applicant has conducted detailed public outreach activities in advance of submitting an application that include providing written notice to any Tribe that may be affected by the application, property owners within 750 feet of the exterior boundaries of the subject property, as well as any physical address assigned to lands within 750 feet of the exterior boundaries of the subject property as shown in county assessor records that are not the same as the property owner's address. Detailed public outreach activities shall also include at least one public open-house meeting conducted in person, or at least two public open-house meetings conducted from a virtual platform.
- (B) The applicant commits to contributing a one-time payment in an amount representing \$1,000 per nameplate MW prior to construction to be received by an organization identified by the county decision makes that may include the county or a unit of county government, tribal government, a 501-c-3 not for profit organization operating in the county, a local Soil and Water Conservation District, or similar entity capable of utilizing the funds to provide uplift opportunities for the community or communities that stand to have the most direct relationship with the subject project; or
- (C) The applicant commits to ensuring that emergency service providers are guaranteed a source of electricity during a power outage event through providing battery storage or some other method; or
- (D) The applicant creates a Microgrid addressing identified community needs.

Added after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Added after consultation with the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

COMMENTARY

(8) Maximum Size of Photovoltaic Solar Power Generation Facilities

- (a) On high-value farmland that qualifies for an exemption pursuant to the provisions of subsection (4)(k)(G) of this section and that is not otherwise limited by the provisions of subsection (4)(k)(E) of this section, the facility may not use, occupy, or cover more than 240 acres, not including lands devoted to temporary workforce housing.
- (b) On arable land, the facility may not use, occupy or cover more than 2,560 acres, not including lands devoted to temporary workforce housing.
- (c) On non-arable land, the size of the facility is not limited by this rule. Instead, the maximum size of a photovoltaic solar power generation facility shall by the provisions of ORS 215.446.
- **(9) Additional Review Standards and Criteria**. A county may approve a photovoltaic solar power generation facility within a significant photovoltaic solar resource area by determining that the following items have been satisfied:
- (a) An application shall identify whether the proposed photovoltaic solar power generation facility is within a Military Special Use Airspace or a Military Training Route, as may be shown by the ORESA mapping tool or equivalent map. Any application located beneath or within a Military Special Use Airspace or a Military Training Route with a proposed floor elevation of 500 feet above ground level (AGL) or less shall include a glint and glare analysis for the applicable utilized military airspace. Any measures necessary to avoid possible conflicts with low flying aircraft as identified in the glint and glare analysis will be developed in coordination with the United States Department of Defense or Oregon Military Department as applicable, described in the application materials, and attached as conditions of approval to the county decision.
- (b) The applicant has satisfied the information transmittal and notice requirements identified in subsections (6)(b) and (c).
- (c) The applicant has contacted and sought comments from the entityies listed in subsections (4)(d)(A) and (F) of this rule at least 30 days prior to submitting a land use application. The requirements of this subsection do not apply when the county code requires a preapplication conference prior to submitting an application that includes at a minimum, those entities listed in subsections (4)(d)(A), (F), and (H) of this rule.
- (d) For a proposed photovoltaic solar power generation facility on high-value farmland or arable land, a study area consisting of lands zoned for exclusive farm use located within two miles measured from the exterior boundary of the subject property shall be established and:
 (A) If fewer than 320 acres of photovoltaic solar power generation facilities have been constructed or received land use approvals and obtained building permits wholly or partially within the study area, no further action is necessary.

No Changes to Section (8)

Added based on revisions to Subsection (6)(b): transmit information to SHPO and Tribes 60 days prior to filing application.

And (6)(c) notice to county, DLCD and ODFW 60 days prior to filing application,

Revised for consistency with Section (6)

END OF CHANGES

- (B) When at least 320 acres of photovoltaic solar power generation facilities have been constructed or received land use approvals and obtained building permits, either as a single project or as multiple facilities wholly of partially within the study area, the county must find that the photovoltaic solar power generation facility will not materially alter the stability of the overall land use pattern of the area. The stability of the land use pattern will be materially altered if the overall effect of existing and potential photovoltaic solar power generation facilities will make it more difficult for the existing farms and ranches in the area to continue operation due to diminished opportunities to expand, purchase or lease farmland, acquire water rights, or diminish the number of tracts or acreage in farm use in a manner that will destabilize the overall character of the study area
- (e)(A) The application will ensure that considerations for the amount, type, and location of temporary workforce housing have been made. This provision may be satisfied by the submittal and county approval of a workforce housing plan prepared by an individual with qualifications determined to be acceptable by the county demonstrating that such temporary housing is reasonably likely to occur. The plan need not obligate the applicant to financially secure the temporary housing. The approved plan shall be attached to the decision as a condition of approval.
- (B) On-site and off-site facilities for temporary workforce housing for workers constructing a photovoltaic solar power generation facility must be removed or converted to an allowed use under OAR 660-033-0130(19) or other statute or rule when project construction is complete.
- (C) Temporary workforce housing facilities not included in the initial approval may be considered through a minor amendment request filed after a decision to approve a photovoltaic solar power generation facility. A minor amendment request shall be subject to OAR 660-033-0130(5) and shall not have no effect on the original approval of the project.
- (f) The requirements of OAR 660-033-0130(38)(h)(A) through (D) have been satisfied for proposed photovoltaic solar power generation facilities on high-value farmland and arable land, and the requirements of OAR 660-033-0130(38)(h)(D) have been satisfied for proposed photovoltaic solar power generation facilities on nonarable land.
- (g) A county may condition approval of a proposed photovoltaic solar power generation facility to address other issues, including but not limited to assuring that the design and operation of the facility will promote the prevention and mitigate the risk of wildfire
- (h) For a photovoltaic solar power generation facility located on arable or nonarable lands, the project is not located on arable soils unless it can be demonstrated that:
- (A) Siting the project on nonarable soils present on the subject tract would significantly reduce the project's ability to operate successfully; or

- (B) The proposed site is better suited to allow continuation of an existing commercial farm or ranching operation on the subject tract as compared to other possible sites also located on the subject tract, including sites that are comprised of nonarable soils;
- (i) For a photovoltaic solar power generation facility located on nonarable lands no more than 2,560 acres of the project will be located on arable soils.
- (j) Notwithstanding any other rule in Division 33, a county may determine that ORS 215.296 and OAR 660-033-0130(5) for a proposed photovoltaic solar power generation facility on agricultural land are met when the applicable provisions of this section are found to be satisfied
- (k) The county has identified and attached as conditions of approval all mitigation required pursuant to this rule.
- (I) The county shall require as a condition of approval for a photovoltaic solar power generation facility, that the project owner sign and record in the deed records for the county a document binding the project owner and the project owner's successors in interest, prohibiting them from pursuing a claim for relief or cause of action alleging injury from farming or forest practices as defined in ORS 30.930(2) and (4).
- (m) Nothing in this rule shall prevent a county from requiring a bond or other security from a developer or otherwise imposing on a developer the responsibility for retiring the photovoltaic solar power generation facility.
- (n) Any applicable local provisions have been satisfied.
- (10) Duration of Permit. A permit approved for a photovoltaic solar power generation facility shall be valid until commencement of construction or for six years, whichever is less. A county may grant up to two extensions for a period of up to 24 months each when an applicant makes a written request for an extension of the development approval period that is submitted to the county prior to the expiration of the approval period. Additional extensions may be considered in the manner identified at OAR 660-033-0130(45)(i).
- (11)) Use of ORESA: In addition to other sources, a county may rely on data from online mapping tools, such as that data included in the Oregon Renewable Energy Siting Assessment (ORESA), to inform determinations made under this rule.
- (12) REVIEW OF RULE EFFECTIVENESS: On or before July 1, 2027, the department will provide a report to the Land Conservation and Development Commission that:
- (a) Is informed by coordination with parties consistent with those interests represented on the Rules Advisory Committee established pursuant to Section 37 of HB 3409 (2023).

RULE LANGUAGE

COMMENTARY

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(b) Identifies those counties who have chosen to establish significant photovoltaic solar resource areas pursuant to section (4) of this rule and have not opted out of the provisions of OAR 660-033-0130(45)(a)(B).

- (c) Identifies the number of counties that have chosen not to implement this rule for purposes of considering photovoltaic solar power generation facilities pursuant to section (4)(b) of this rule.
- (d) Describes how well the intent of this rule as stated in section (1) is being accomplished.
- (e) Includes recommended updates, if any, the department identifies as being necessary to better accomplish the intent of this rule as stated in section (1).
- (f) Subsequent reports reviewing the effectiveness of this rule will be provided at four-year intervals beginning on or before September 30, 2031 and will follow the provisions of section (11)(a)-(e) as described above.