

CELEBRATING



OREGON
Department of
Land Conservation
& Development

DLCD partners with communities and other state and federal agencies to plan for thriving communities and protect Oregon's natural resources legacy.

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD or department) is the state agency entrusted with carrying out the vision and legacy of Senate Bill 100. For 50 years, this foundational legislation has contributed to the quality and character of the natural and built environment of Oregon. With regional representatives who offer direct community support in all parts of the state, the department supports local implementation of Oregon's statewide land use program.

The statewide land use program directs local governments to comprehensively plan for everything that creates prosperous, safe and healthy communities – housing, infrastructure, natural hazards mitigation, economic development natural resources and public participation in decision-making. The department is guided in policy development by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) whose seven volunteer members are appointed by the governor.

Oregon communities maintain comprehensive plans and zoning codes consistent with the 19 statewide land use planning goals. Local plans reflect the unique landscape and local values of each area of the state.

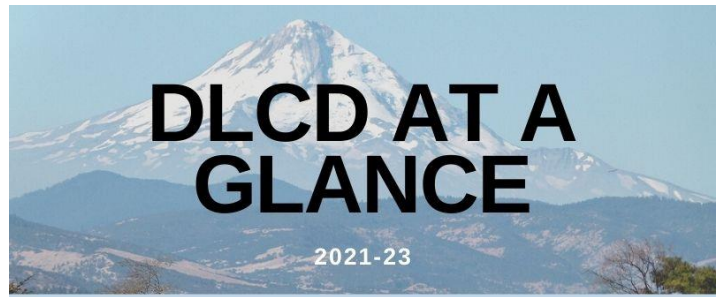
Agency Core Functions

- Managing urban growth
- Conserving natural resource lands
- Providing sufficient housing for the people of the state
- Creating opportunities for economic growth
- Helping steward the state's climate adaptation
- Creating more equitable communities

Strategic Areas of Focus

DLCD is developing a new Strategic Plan that will guide agency work for 2023-2031. The following draft elements serve as the foundation for the plan:

- Equitable Planning and Engagement
- Internal Support, GIS, and Data Equity
- Climate Adaptation and Resilience
- Create Great Communities and Increase Housing
- Natural Resource Conservation



DLCD AT A GLANCE

2021-23

STAFFING

68 full-time employees

BUDGET

\$35.1M

1 in every \$5 of DLCD's budget goes to grants.

258

allocations of
grants and local planning assistance

19 LAND USE PLANNING GOALS

Goal 3: **99.75%** of 1987 farmland zoned EFU remains in farm use.

Goal 4: **99.10%** of 1987 forest land remains in forest use.

Goal 10: **100%** of cities and counties required to adopt middle housing code (HB 2001) have updated local comprehensive plan.

Goal 12: **93%** of urban areas have up-to-date transportation plans.

LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION 2021-23

7 volunteer commissioners

15 commission meetings and work sessions

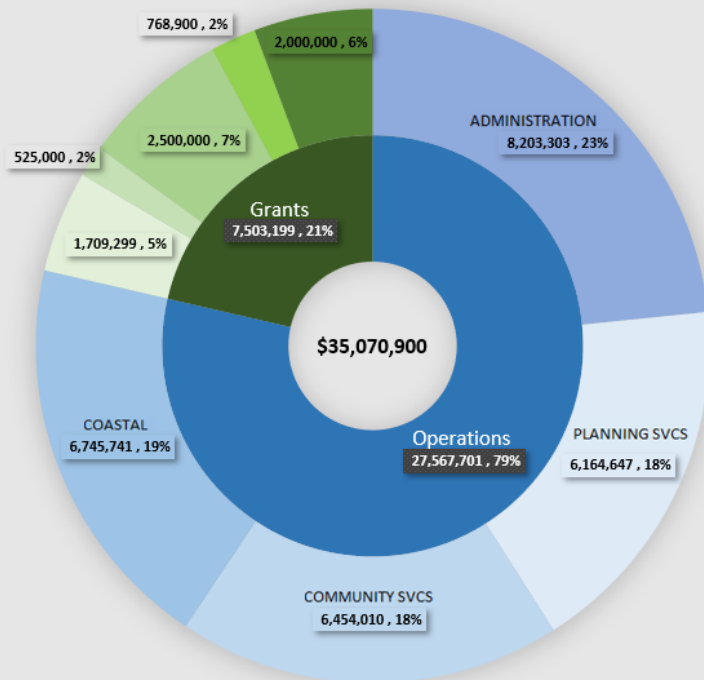
~400 hours of commission meetings

**DLCD AY 2021-23
Legislative Authorized Budget
Total Funds by Grants and Operations**

AY 2021 - 23 Fund Type Breakout	
General Fund	\$ 26,114,458
Other Funds	\$ 2,208,436
Federal Funds	\$ 6,748,006
Total Funds	\$ 35,070,900

AY 2021 - 23 Division Breakout	
Administration	\$ 8,203,303
Planning Svcs	\$ 6,164,647
Community Svcs	\$ 6,454,010
Coastal	\$ 6,745,741
Total Operations	\$ 27,567,701

General Fund Grants Breakout	
Tech Asst Grants	\$ 1,709,299
Equitable Rural Transportation	\$ 525,000
Housing	\$ 2,500,000
Climate Mitigation	\$ 768,900
Local Gov - Housing needs	\$ 2,000,000
Total Grants	\$ 7,503,199



Assisting Local Government Planning

Working in close partnership with 277 local governments (36 counties and 241 cities), DLCD helps communities across the state plan for their future. The department offers several types of local planning assistance to empower local and tribal governments to improve planning. This assistance provides critical resources to local and regional governments for a variety of planning activities, including economic opportunities analyses, buildable lands inventories, housing needs analyses, infrastructure needs analyses, transportation planning, hazards planning, community outreach support, and more. Grants and planning assistance help cities and counties update land use plans and ordinances to address local needs, meet statutory obligations, and comply with statewide planning goals. In the 2021-2023 biennium, DLCD offered grants or local planning assistance to more than 250 cities and counties.

Leveraging Federal Funds

DLCD plays a critical role in securing, distributing, and utilizing federal grant money to Oregon's benefit. From one-time competitive funding allocations like the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), and the Build Back Better Regional Challenge (BBRC), to more consistent sources like the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in 2021-2023 DLCD brought \$9.7M to Oregon for the benefit of our coast, our communities, our economy, and our state.

Our Mission

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

- 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 & 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

Contact: Alexis Biddle, Legislative & Policy Coordinator • alexis.biddle@dlcd.oregon.gov • 971-718-4505

Department of Land Conservation and Development

2023-25 Governor's Recommended Budget

	2021-23 Legislatively Approved Budget	2023-25 Governor's Budget
General Fund	\$26,114,458	\$21,924,348
Other Funds	\$2,208,436	\$3,906,877
Federal Funds	\$6,748,006	\$7,662,988
Total Funds	\$35,070,900	\$33,494,213
Positions / Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)	68 / 66.35	74 / 72.80

2023-25 Budget & Policy Option Packages

Package 91 Oregon Housing Needs Analysis / Housing Production and Accountability Office \$4,496,347 (GF) + \$2,154,190 (OF) = \$6,650,537 Total

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), in partnership with Oregon Housing and Community Services and other agencies, will address subsidized affordable and market-rate housing production through DLCD's Statewide Land Use Planning Goals 10: *Housing* and Goal 14: *Urbanization*. In December 2022, DLCD submitted the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis Legislative Recommendations Report, [Leading with Production](#).

The goals of this work are to:

- Advance fair housing and center housing outcomes for low-income households;
- Implement a consistent system of measuring housing need, including the needs of underrepresented groups and those experiencing homelessness;
- Develop organizational capacity at the state to implement technical aspects of the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis; and
- Create systems of shared responsibility and accountability for state, regional, and local governments.

The Governor's Recommended Budget includes the following housing-related investments in the proposed DLCD budget for the 2023-25 biennium:

- Three new housing positions to support implementation of the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA)
- \$3.5M in OHNA-related grants to local governments—Goal 10: *Housing* and Goal 14: *Urbanization*
- \$0.9M for OHNA-related rulemaking
- Six new positions to create a Housing Production and Accountability Office.

A newly created Housing Production Advisory Council, established through [executive order](#), includes DLCD staff and leadership involvement.



The Governor's goal stated in Executive Order 23-04 is to build 36,000 housing units per year for the next ten years. This is in stark contrast to the 20,000 units per year currently produced.

Policy Option Packages (POPs):

Habitat Coordinator (POP 206)

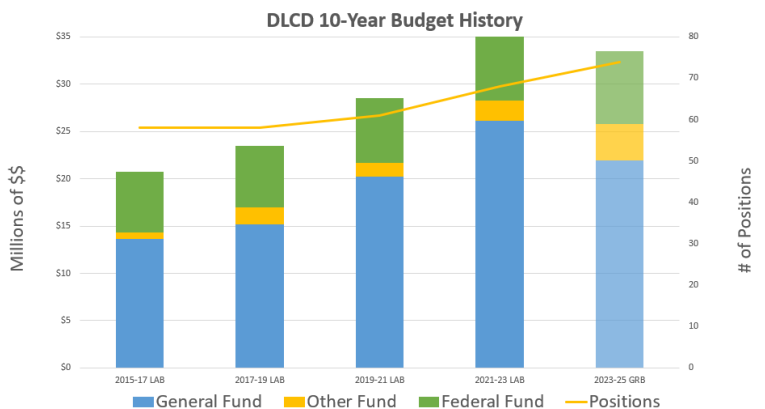
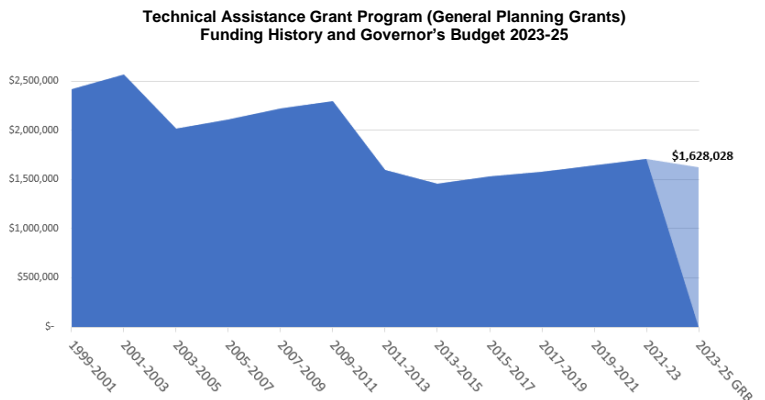
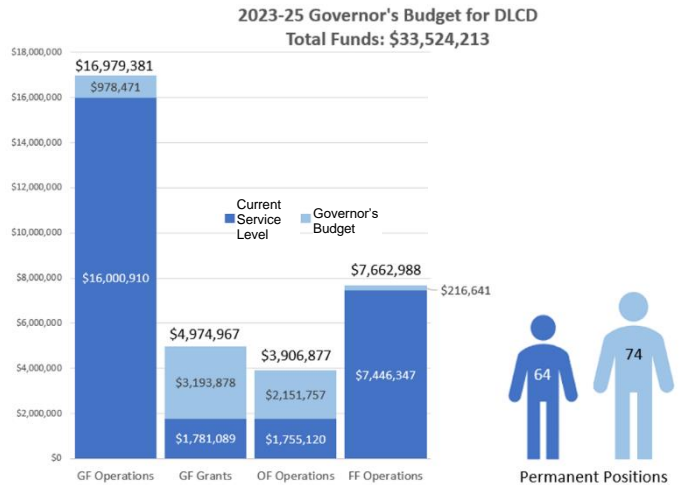
This Policy Option Package converts an existing limited duration position and requests no state funding. This federally funded position will work with partners to apply for and administer National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration infrastructure dollars for habitat acquisition and restoration projects. Each coastal state may apply for up to three projects, each up to five million dollars per year for five years.

Chief Information Officer (POP 210)

This Policy Option Package establishes the position authority for a new Chief Information Officer (CIO) to lead department Information Technology (IT) and amplified geographic information system (GIS) services. This position will be responsible for the agency-wide IT Strategic Plan, systems integration, IT department management, ongoing systems modernization initiatives, along with data security and governance. The position will also provide leadership in the agency-wide strategic planning process and offer critical guidance to the department in achieving the highest level of data transparency, data equity, security, and accountability possible. Funding will come primarily from a re-purposed, currently vacant, Information Technology Operations and Policy Analyst position (IT OPA3).

Technical Corrections (POP 211)

This Policy Option Package identifies funding and classification corrections for four positions currently staffed at the department. To cover the funding needed for these adjustments, DLCD is offering reductions to several categories of the department's Services and Supplies budget, which makes this budget neutral, with no request for additional General Funds.



Contact Information:

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DLCD helps communities of all sizes as they plan for, protect and improve the built and natural systems that provide a high quality of life. In partnership with local governments, the land use planning program fosters sustainable and vibrant communities in every region of Oregon.

The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD or department) stewards a land use program that meets local governments where they are and provides direct technical and financial assistance to local governments to modify and update their land use plans. Some land use tenets are universal:

- Land use planning must be accomplished with community involvement;
- Oregon's resource lands are limited and represent the second largest industry in the state;
- Homes and other critical facilities should not be placed in areas prone to natural hazards;
- Growth should be supported by transportation and housing choices, informed by ecological values and conditions; and
- We must recognize increased challenges due to a warming climate.

Recognizing local conditions, Oregon's land use planning system supports regional differences, unique local conditions, the increasing diversity of Oregon communities, natural and cultural resources and above all, community values.

Planning is Local

In Oregon, land use is implemented at the local level. Each city and county has adopted a unique comprehensive plan. These plans respond to, localize, and build upon statewide, shared planning goals. Planners evaluate existing conditions, built and natural conditions, and community values when crafting a local plan. With the legislature's support, DLCD provides staff support to communities in regions throughout the state. DLCD provides technical assistance grants to address specific local planning needs. In 2021-23, DLCD awarded 259 grants totaling \$8.1 million dollars.

Appointed by the Governor, and approved by the Senate, Oregon's land use policy making responsibility rests with the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). LCDC has directed staff to develop rules that allow multiple pathways to compliance. In addition, DLCD offers technical assistance and grants to local governments implementing new rules as they are developed over time.

OREGON'S LAND USE PLANNING PROGRAM

Planning with and for communities since 1974.

Goals

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES & PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY

3

AGRICULTURAL LANDS

- Minimum parcel size distinction for rangeland and other farm land
- Special protections for Oregon's highest value farmland
- Guest ranches and youth camps permitted on farmland only in Eastern Oregon
- Commercial solar development permitted at greater scale in Eastern Oregon

FOREST LANDS

- Specific dwelling opportunities for western and eastern Oregon
- Forest productivity based on cubic feet of wood fiber produced per acre each year
- Forest values include the production of merchantable tree species, as well as maintaining soil, air, water, fish and wildlife resources

4

7

AREAS SUBJECT TO NATURAL HAZARDS

- Oregon's communities face risks from floods, landslides, earthquakes, winter storms, wildfires, and other natural hazards. Coastal erosion and tsunamis pose risks for coastal communities.
- Locally developed Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans (NHMPs) inform comprehensive plans and land use regulations.

RECREATION

- Destination resorts permitted differently in Eastern and Western Oregon, higher standards are in place for western Oregon.

8

9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Goal 9 compliance is commensurate to local government capacity
- Several special economic development programs in place for Eastern Oregon counties
- Local governments may use unique approaches to demonstrating need for employment land

HOUSING

- Greater allowance for "middle housing" options, scaled for small and large cities
- Fewer requirements for housing planning for smaller communities, higher requirements for larger cities
- Communities impacted by wildfire able to permit temporary housing on resource lands

10

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TRANSPORTATION

- Rural Transportation Equity program with grant investments
- Larger metropolitan areas are required to plan regionally
- Small cities can request exemption to some planning rules
- Rules for parking, planning for transit, and transportation demand management are based on population

URBANIZATION

- Cities expand to address housing, employment, and other land needs over time, minimizing urbanization of resource lands
- Clear expectations help cities plan for efficient growth
- UGBs separate urban and rural lands
- Efficient use of urban land is required, reducing infrastructure needs and travel costs for residents

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For 50 years, DLCD has been helping Oregon grow in a way that meets community needs, with locally developed and supported plans. This is a hallmark of Oregon's land use planning program.

Tailored Solutions

Larger metropolitan areas in Oregon often benefit from more planning staff, better resources, and increased access to federal funding. The Oregon legislature and DLCD have recognized this in various ways. Some examples of programs or planning efforts designed specifically for larger jurisdictions include:

- Designation of urban and rural reserves
- Oregon's Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities Program
- Regional Scenario Planning
- Allowing middle housing development in all single-family zones
- Required regular updates to Housing Capacity Analyses

Resources and Opportunities for Rural Places

In addition to staff support, DLCD offers an array of planning tools and grant assistance dedicated to supporting smaller local governments:

- Grant Young Memorial Planning Assistance Grants
- The Eastern Oregon Economic Opportunity Analysis program
- The Central Oregon Regional Large Lot program
- Identification of suitable economic development strategies in Eastern Oregon
- Allowing Oregon's smallest cities to perform a UGB expansion with a less detailed review process
- Upcoming model code development for wildfire impacted communities related to modular housing
- Model zoning code for small cities as well as multiple other publications

Considering Coastal Needs

DLCD is home to the Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP). OCMP supports coastal communities in identifying and mitigating coastal hazards, stewarding marine and coastal natural resources, fostering sustainable and vibrant coastal economies, and preserving and expanding coastal public access. DLCD OCMP staff have developed programs and tools specific to coastal needs, including:

- Sea Level Rise (2022), Coastal Erosion (2021), and Tsunami Resilience (2015) land use planning guides
- Tsunami evacuation planning (and other coastal hazard-related work)
- Rulemaking to protect Highway 101 from coastal erosion (2022)
- The Oregon Coastal Atlas, a data clearing house for coastal communities
- Investments through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law in coastal habitat conservation and restoration projects
- Territorial sea planning for rocky shore habitats, undersea cables, and marine renewable energy

Listening to All Perspectives

A hallmark of the Oregon land use planning system is community engagement and transparency. DLCD actively seeks policy development guidance from community members, advisory committees, the Local Officials Advisory Committee, the Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee, representatives of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes, and community-based organizations. Community engagement is also a critical component of the projects we fund through grants. Staff have developed several tools to establish best practices and support cities and counties in their planning and community engagement work:

- Putting the People in Planning, a practitioner's guidebook (2019)
- The Oregon Climate Equity Blueprint (2021)
- Public Involvement Checklist (2019)

DLCD Regional Representatives September 2022



Each region of Oregon is served by one of DLCD's nine Regional Representatives. These front-line staff are part of the state's regional solutions teams, work with cities and counties to advance their priorities, and have been deeply involved in disaster recovery most recently after the 2020 Labor Day fires.

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Oregon cannot grow sustainably, move toward a more equitable economy, or address the full complexity of the homelessness crisis unless we substantially increase our supply of homes.

Every Oregonian Needs a Home

Oregon has been planning for needed housing for 50 years and yet, we find ourselves in a time of crisis. Together with partners, DLCD is helping transform Oregon's approach to housing by pursuing structural reforms to how we determine what housing is needed, get units built in our communities, and measure progress towards state and local housing goals.

Modernizing Planning for Housing

The Oregon Housing Needs Analysis (OHNA) is the cornerstone of a reformed housing planning system. It provides a comprehensive, city-by-city estimate of housing need by income, along with data and information about how local housing outcomes vary by race and ethnicity, age, disability status, and other identity markers. When implemented, it will be a regularly updated data suite that can be used to set state and local housing production targets. It provides a more accurate representation of Oregon's full housing need and a more equitable distribution of affordable housing throughout regions.

A Modernized Oregon housing planning system will:

- Advance fair housing and center housing outcomes for low-income households;
- Implement a consistent system of measuring housing need, including the needs of underrepresented groups and those experiencing homelessness;
- Develop organizational capacity at the state to implement technical aspects of the RHNA; and
- Create systems of shared responsibility and accountability for state, regional, and local governments.

Planning For and Building What Oregon Needs

Oregon's land use system needs to balance housing production with growth management, economic, and environmental goals. Historic housing underproduction and our current homelessness crisis impact regions differently. Oregon's regions, cities, and counties need clear production targets based on regional data that emphasize housing production. DLCD is seeking to assist with data that can help local governments understand what their needs are, when and where they should to expand through a streamlined process, and where there is latent capacity that can be unlocked through focused investment. Development readiness, including infrastructure investment, is not a one-time or small-scale investment. Additional investment will be needed for markets least likely to produce without aid: housing for low- and middle-income households and housing in rural and coastal markets.

Population Forecast



Project
Population



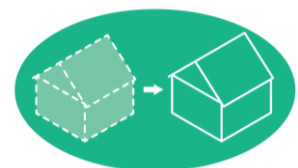
Project
Housing Need



Inventory Buildable
Lands



Accommodate Needed
Housing



Promote Needed
Housing



Reflect, Measure,
and Report

Housing Capacity Analysis

Housing Production Strategy

Providing More Housing Choices

HB 2001 (2019) took steps to provide more affordable housing choices in Oregon cities. The legislature directed DLCDC to support cities in allowing traditional housing types, like duplexes, in residential zones. For decades, this type of construction had been outlawed in many neighborhoods. To date, 65 local governments have updated local codes to facilitate construction of middle housing.

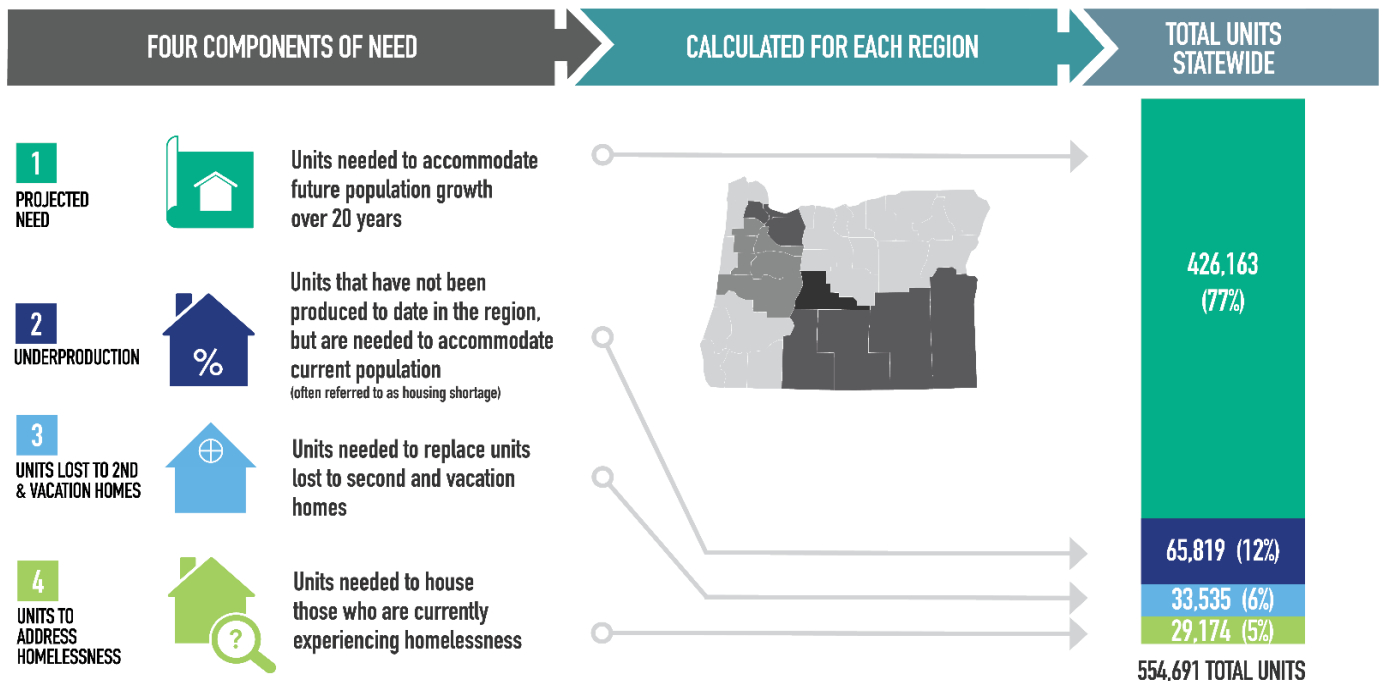


Based on the Oregon’s Housing Needs Analysis, Oregon is projected to need 550,000 homes by 2043. To address the underproduction of housing, 140,000 homes are needed now; more than half of these units need to be affordable to those living at or below 80% of area median income. Modular and manufactured dwellings are critical to meeting this need. Oregon grown and manufactured modular dwellings are one goal of Oregon’s Mass Timber Coalition, in which DLCDC participates. The U.S. Economic Development Administration recently awarded \$41.4 million dollars to Oregon to advance the mass timber sector; which will drive family-wage urban and rural jobs, create equitable economic development, and support development of sustainable wood products. As part of this work, DLCDC will create a clear path to residential development of mass timber modular dwellings in Oregon’s fire impacted communities.

Coordinating Action on Housing

Governor Kotek and Legislature are moving urgently to implement a modernized housing planning system implementing Statewide Land Use Planning Goal 10: Housing and provide more direct community assistance in the coming biennium. Governor Kotek set priorities, named agency partners, and established a new Housing Production Advisory Council in Executive Order 23-04 (January 2023). Through EO 23-04, in partnership with Oregon Housing and Community Services, the Department of Consumer and Business Services Building Codes Division, the Higher Education Coordinating Committee and others, DLCDC will work to address Oregon’s housing shortage, increase housing affordability, and decrease the risk of homelessness and housing instability. To change Oregon’s housing landscape, we will approach this challenge with collaboration, community voices, and creativity.

OHNA – Estimated Housing Needs Over 20 Years



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Economic development is a shared priority in Oregon, recognized in the land use planning system in Goal 9: Economic Development. Successful land use planning helps communities attract and retain jobs, maintain a healthy economy, and ensure Oregonians around the state have access to employment.

DLCD staff help cities maintain a supply of employment land according to communities' vision. These plans respond to local and national industry trends. Each Oregon city and county has a unique vision for the future that balances aspirations with local conditions, workforce, housing, and infrastructure availability. With Business Oregon and Oregon's Economic Development Districts, DLCDD works to provide economic opportunities in Oregon that will support communities and residents for decades to come.

Assessing Economic Opportunities

Statewide land use planning Goal 9 requires cities and counties to provide an adequate supply of sites of suitable size, type, location, and service level for a variety of industrial and other employment uses. An Economic Opportunity Analysis (EOA) contains four main elements: trend analysis, identifying site characteristics, land inventory, and assessment of a community's economic development potential. An understanding of the local workforce, housing, and how Oregonians will access employment opportunities available are all part of these studies. Though most jobs in Oregon are created by existing business, new industry requires consideration of how people travel; and impacts on schools; housing; water, wastewater, and stormwater systems; electric and communication utilities, and more.

Supplying Land for Employment

Completion of an Economic Opportunities Analysis can determine whether a city needs additional land for employment, and if so, of what type. Cities determine demand for land using industry growth trends and local economic development potential. Communities assess land supply using an inventory of existing developed, redevelopable, and vacant employment lands. Brownfield redevelopment, a commonly overlooked potential land supply, can be supported through a variety of funding sources including with funding from Business Oregon for assessment and rehabilitation. If a community lacks sufficient land within a current urban growth boundary (UGB), an expansion provides the necessary land through a routine process. Locating industrial and other employment lands inside a UGB has additional benefits including access to homes, parks, schools, existing infrastructure and services, and preserves working farm and forest lands.

Bringing a Community Vision to Life

Community values inform development of local Economic Opportunities Analyses. These are then translated into comprehensive plan policies to implement the community economic development objectives. For example, an objective of providing adequate land supply for industrial jobs could be reached by creating policies protecting those lands from conversion, or requiring they be replaced if rezoned to other uses. Alternately, an objective of redeveloping a business district might be supported by developing partnerships with entrepreneurship support organizations. Communities use an action plan, based on community vision, to prioritize objectives, creating an implementation schedule, estimating infrastructure costs, and identifying potential funding sources through these planning processes. DLCDD advises that a local Economic Development Action Plan or Strategy be operationalized as soon as possible and updated regularly. Putting a plan into action quickly can ensure relevance and success.



Employment lands and industrial areas are the lifeblood of Oregon's economy. Meeting these land needs for communities and the state is a DLCDD priority.

Supporting Development, Identifying Constraints

Many industries have specific site requirements. Physical characteristics may constrain or provide opportunities in site development. For example, if some or all of a parcel is in a floodplain or hazard zone, the cost of construction or mitigation may be prohibitive. Planners consider riparian areas, compatibility, and brownfields when designating employment lands. Additionally, supply chain, the ability to transfer and ship goods, and labor markets all play into the feasibility of successful development of employment land. Developers will have different needs related to parcel configuration and parking, building types, availability of broadband, water, power requirements, roadways, transit, bike and pedestrian facilities, air and water quality requirements.

Once a community designates employment or industrial lands, negotiating parcel assembly with private landowners may be necessary if the site need is greater than the available parcels. The process of site assembly can be time consuming. Planners and developers may use tools such as horizontal development agreements to coordinate property owners and public entities for developing infrastructure for an intended use. Negotiating with property owners and preparing a written agreement prior to designation can speed this process.

Protecting Industrial Lands

Conversion of industrial lands for other uses after designation often puts communities at a disadvantage as they try to meet long term economic development goals. Several techniques to protect prime industrial lands can be used to prevent this including use of special districts or overlay zones, limiting retail uses within these areas, maintaining large-lot parcel requirements and limiting partitions, providing financial incentives for private owners, reinvestment in existing industrial districts, and providing local flexibility to accommodate a large range of industrial uses.



Prineville Data Centers

Keeping Oregon Competitive

Semiconductor and other electronics and advanced manufacturing suppliers are Oregon's leading economic industry cluster, followed by agricultural products. Oregon is currently home to 15% of the country's semiconductor workforce. Notably, semiconductors account for nearly half the state's exports. The semiconductor industry is part of a historic investment with a \$52 billion appropriation as part of the CHIPS and Science Act signed by President Biden in August 2022. The Oregon Semiconductor Competitiveness Task Force *Seizing Opportunity* report identified the need for a range of development-ready sites to serve this industry cluster. DLCDC staff are working with local governments and the Semiconductor Task Force Industrial Lands Subcommittee to help identify opportunities for Oregon to maintain our competitive advantage. Two semiconductor ecosystem projects have already been announced in Oregon: one in Beaverton, and one in Medford.

DLCDC is working closely with Business Oregon and the Semiconductor Competitiveness Task Force Industrial Lands Subcommittee to identify ways and locations where Oregon can accommodate expansion of the industry. Staff are supporting several communities throughout Oregon to update their Economic Opportunities Analyses, and to recommend urban growth boundaries expansions where needed.



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

► **Guiding Principles:** Provide a healthy environment; sustain a prosperous economy; ensure a desirable quality of life; and provide fairness and equity to all Oregonians.

2022-2023 Environmental Justice Initiatives

Internal	Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Racial Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a DEI Committee in March 2020. • Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) receives DEI committee updates at each meeting. • Currently creating a DEI and Racial Equity Plan to center these issues in agency operations and programmatic outcomes. • Drafting agency Strategic Plan for 2023-2031 that includes focus on Data Equity, Equitable Planning and Engagement, Climate Adaptation and Community Resilience. • September 2022 Staff Training on Race and Place. • October 2022 Staff Training on Recognizing and Interrupting Microaggressions. • January 2023 Staff Training on Implicit Bias. • February 2023 Staff Training on Equitable Community Engagement. • Additional 2022-23 LCDC trainings on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Racial Justice.
	50 th Anniversary of Senate Bill 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency will honor 50 years of Land Use Planning in Oregon by examining program successes and challenges, engaging communities and stakeholders in developing strategies for greater success and equitable planning outcomes in the next 50 years. • Inclusive engagement and feedback encouraged through broad distribution of an agency survey.
	Equitable Community Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency supports a statutorily mandated advisory committee that is focused on implementation of Goal 1: Citizen Involvement and which supports equitable community engagement for the LCDC and department through adopted Public Participation Guidelines. • DLCD supports internal and local government use of their best practices guidance document Putting the People in Planning. • DLCD has agency guidance on building diverse, equitable and inclusive Rulemaking Advisory Committees and other policy development workgroups and stakeholder groups.
	Recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised and improved recruitment and interview practices have been developed with Search Advocate principles. • DLCD has revised and improved commission recruitment practices. • DLCD regularly advertises positions with the Government Alliance on Racial Equity, Partners in Diversity, Indeed, LinkedIn, Oregon Planning Network listserv, Association of Oregon Counties, Oregon League of Cities, a workforce diversity Facebook group, and using existing staff networks.
	Partnering with academic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLCD regularly engages academic professionals in seeking to understand and enact best practices around equitable outcomes. Recent examples include policy development related to housing production and climate friendly and equitable communities.

DLCD Agency Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DLCD develops agency budget requests using an engagement process that includes direct outreach, webinars, and opportunities for written and public comment.
Government Alliance on Race and Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every DLCD employee is a member of the Local and Regional Government Alliance on Race & Equity or GARE. This is a national network of governments working to achieve racial equity and advance opportunities for all.
Tribal Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of Government to Government responsibilities, DLCD invites consultation on all policy and rule development issues. All nine federally recognized Tribal governments in Oregon (tribes) are consulted on policy development work and the agency policy agenda. With a NOAA Coastal Fellow, DLCD has developed guidance for effective tribal consultation, communication, and engagement within the coastal zone. In November 2022, DLCD is convened a Tribal Workgroup to begin a policy conversation about new administrative rules for cultural area protection.
Compensated Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To garner meaningful and diverse guidance on policy matters, DLCD has provided contractual support for participants from low income and other culturally specific communities.
Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCDC recently passed rules that hope to help Oregon meet our greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets. The climate friendly and equitable communities program will change the way Oregon's biggest metropolitan areas plan for housing and transportation, simultaneously improving outcomes for historically marginalized community members.

Direct Assistance	<p>DLCD Grants Allocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DLCD grants are used primarily for Oregon communities comprehensive planning and plan updates. Grant applicants are asked to consider equitable outcomes when submitting applications. DLCD provides support tools such as the Climate Equity Blueprint, a Planning for Equity Policy Guide, Community Engagement Manual, Inclusive Outreach and Public Engagement Guide, the GARE Racial Equity Toolkit, Putting the People in Planning, and the State of Oregon Equity Framework in Covid-19 Response and Recovery. All DLCD grant applicants are required to propose outreach and community participation plans that reflect inclusion of historically marginalized or excluded populations and to incorporate grant deliverables related to more equitable outcomes.
	<p>Community Wildfire Recovery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DLCD passed emergency rules related to temporary shelter opportunities for people displaced by the 2020 Labor Day fires. Using e-board funding, DLCD assisted local governments in processing permits for redevelopment in communities impacted by the 2020 Labor Day fires to help community members rebuild and stay in place. Regional representatives continue to assist fire affected communities with community planning and capacity building.
	<p>Rural Transportation Equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Racial Justice Council and Governor allocated \$1M dollars in the 2021-2023 biennium to support underserved communities in rural areas to gain access to critical services and destinations by identifying and pursuing clean transportation options like biking, walking and public transportation. To date \$525K has been awarded to six rural and low-income communities. The Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde is among the awardees.

State Agency Coordination	State Recovery Function #1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Oregon Disaster Recovery Plan identifies DLCD as the coordinating agency for State Recover Function 1: Community Planning and Capacity Building (SRF1.) This coordination requires DLCD to support local and tribal governments in mitigation planning, recovery planning, and to identify available funding sources.
	State Agency Coordination Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each state agency is required to prepare a State Agency Coordination (SAC) Program to ensure that its “rules and programs affective land use” comply with all statewide planning goals per ORS 197.180. While SAC Programs have fallen out of date, DLCD is committed to beginning an updated process with key partner agencies. This will allow us to better align our work for holistic outcomes, and to ensure better transparency and involvement in community engagement processes.
	Mass Timber Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. Economic Development Administration awarded the Oregon Mass Timber Coalition \$41.4M to develop and expand Oregon’s emerging mass timber industry. DLCD will modernize development codes for use by local governments to support the use of mass timber in newly built modular workforce housing in 10 communities, prioritizing those impacted by the 2020 wildfires. This will serve as a model for other communities looking to accelerate affordable housing production using mass timber.

Policy Development	Racial Equity Impact Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State of Oregon requires that a rulemaking notice include “a statement identifying how adoption of the rule will affect racial equity in this state.” This biennium, DLCD was identified as an agency to help pilot the full REIS process for the Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities rulemaking and the Regional Housing Needs Analysis.
	Community Engagement and Public Comment Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DLCD follows the commission adopted Public Participation Guidelines in all policy development work. Meaningful engagement of tribes, community-based organizations, and traditionally under-served and under-represented communities is an agency priority. DLCD is required to provide opportunities for participation in policy development work by Goal 1: Citizen Involvement. A standing advisory committee focused on equitable community engagement provides comment and direction to the agency on community engagement activities. DLCD’s 2023-2031 Strategic Plan will include a focus area on creating equity in planning and planning outcomes. LCDC provides opportunities for public comment by writing or in-person at all commission meetings, and on all items that have substantive policy development outcomes.
	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the 2021 update to Oregon’s Climate Change Adaptation Framework, the 24 collaborating state agencies committed to conducting independent Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA). The vulnerability assessment will help DLCD and the legislature understand how to best support Oregonians in this time of change. The CCVA is being developed with input from twelve regional workshops held around the state. Workshops are interactive, provide food, two are being hosted with Spanish language translation services and families are welcome to attend.
	Housing production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative recommendations about addressing Oregon’s housing crisis with regulation, incentives, and public resources delivered in December 2022. In coordination with Oregon Housing and Community Services, DLCD is proposing solutions that modernize how local cities and

	<p>counties plan for housing in a manner that results in more affordable, fair, and equitable housing outcomes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DLCD recommendations developed in coordination with a diverse Housing Needs workgroup over 15 meetings. • Governor Kotek’s Executive Order 23-04 supports urgent implementation of DLCD recommendations to address Oregon’s housing shortage and homelessness crisis.
Wildfire Adapted Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse stakeholder group informed DLCD’s recommendations to the legislature • Stakeholder group included wildfire survivors, wildfire impacted community leaders, elected officials, planners, and advocacy organizations met 5 times. • Spanish language focus group held with wildfire survivors from Talent and Phoenix. Participants were compensated with gift cards. • Legislative recommendations were delivered to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council and Oregon Legislature in Sept 2022.
DLCD Climate Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate action plan to be developed following the completion of the DLCD Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment. • Internal facing document that helps commission, leadership and staff identify areas of focus and possibility where land use planning policy outcomes can help realize better climate change outcomes, particularly those who are from vulnerable, under-served or under-represented communities.

“In the time I have served on the commission, DLCD has made great strides in environmental and climate justice work. Our commission and agency leadership intentionally and aggressively pursue efforts to welcome and value more Oregonians and diverse perspectives in our process and conversations. I cannot overstate the value of this work.”

– LCDC Chair, Anyeley Hallová

► **Desire:** As a small agency charged with a statewide mission that impacts the lifestyle, health outcomes, built environment, and opportunities of every person in Oregon, DLCD takes very seriously the need to communicate broadly, engage with genuine opportunities for feedback, consider the lived experience of community members as expertise, operate with transparency, and value the input we receive. DLCD desires to model best practices for environmental and climate justice outcomes in our work and policy development activities.

► **Barriers:** DLCD lacks adequate budget for the consistent and robust support of the environmental justice efforts we would like to pursue. Agency communications and community engagement staff is very limited. State Agency Coordination is challenging. Current communications staffing is .5FTE.

► **Needs:** Access to and support with translation services. Enterprise provision of communications platforms and tools. DAS guidance on compensated participation. Staff capacity to address communications and community engagement needs. Financial support for legal costs. Updated State Agency Coordination Programs.

Contact: Palmer Mason, Senior Policy Advisor • 503-269-2040 • palmer.mason@dlcd.oregon.gov

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State government has a duty to our communities, businesses, and future generations to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that are changing our climate and ocean, and to act across all sectors to address the impacts of climate change.

Climate change is one of the most complex issues facing us today. It involves many dimensions – science, economics, society, politics, and moral and ethical questions. It is a global problem, felt on local scales, that will be around for thousands of years.

Mostly due to pollution from human activities, temperatures are rising, and extreme weather events are more frequent and severe. Cities, counties, and regions throughout Oregon are already being impacted by climate change. DLCD offers programs that address climate change mitigation, adaptation, and sequestration.

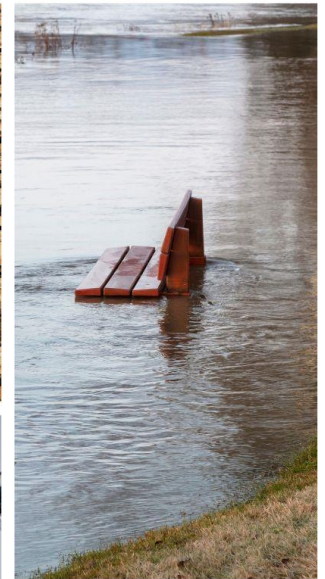
Climate change vulnerability is greater in communities that are marginalized, under-represented, and traditionally excluded from decision making. DLCD is working to identify, include, and elevate these voices in all facets of our community engagement, policy development, and decision making.

Focusing on Oregon's Vulnerabilities

DLCD's Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment will provide a better understanding of how to support Oregonians by providing people in all regions of the state opportunities to describe how climate change is or might affect their well-being, livelihoods, and cultural identity. DLCD will use this information to address climate vulnerability when developing or modifying state policy, programs, and projects. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment is work directed by the 2021 Climate Change Adaptation Framework (CCAF), a 24-agency collaboration grounded in equity and science. The Climate Change Adaptation Framework identifies the most effective government climate response strategies and provides action steps for state agencies to put ideas and best practices into action.

Creating Climate Friendly Communities

DLCD is working to reduce climate pollution and create more livable and equitable communities in Oregon by modernizing how metropolitan area cities in Oregon plan for community development, transportation, and housing. DLCD has set greenhouse gas reduction targets for the metropolitan areas where most Oregonians live and work. In partnership with the Oregon Department of Transportation, DLCD is working directly with local governments within these metropolitan areas, offering grants and technical assistance to help them meet their greenhouse gas reduction targets. DLCD has committed \$810,000 from the legislature for community engagement and technical work in the 2021-23 biennium, and ODOT has committed over \$15 million in federal funding to support transportation system planning and regional scenario planning.



Mitigating Natural Hazards

DLCD helps communities throughout Oregon reduce risk by developing, maintaining, and implementing FEMA-approved natural hazards mitigation plans (NHMPs). Up to date plans also confer eligibility for certain federal natural hazards mitigation and disaster relief funding. NHMPs help the State and its communities reduce risk by identifying and characterizing the hazards most likely to occur; assessing how climate change is likely to influence those hazards; understanding potential impacts upon people, property, and the environment; and determining actions that could be implemented to reduce those impacts. DLCD provides technical assistance to communities, helping them keep their NHMPs updated and FEMA-approved. DLCD also stewards the Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan (Oregon NHMP). The Oregon Climate Change Adaptation Framework is a component of the Oregon NHMP. When completed, the DLCD Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment will be incorporated into the statewide plan.

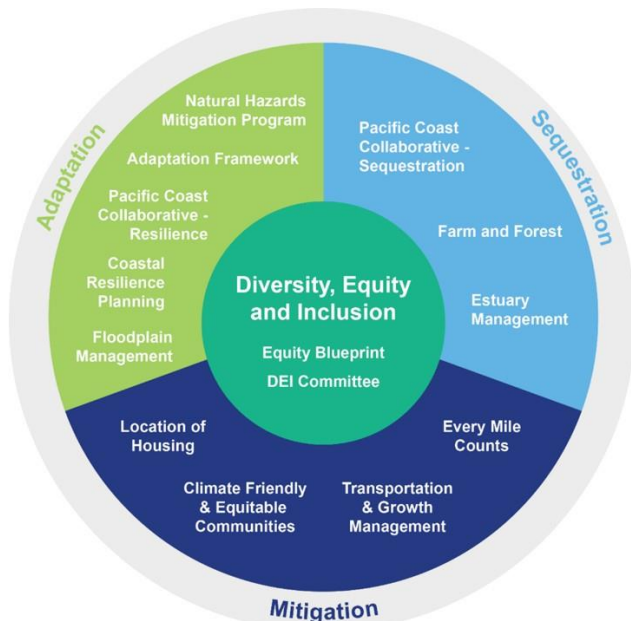
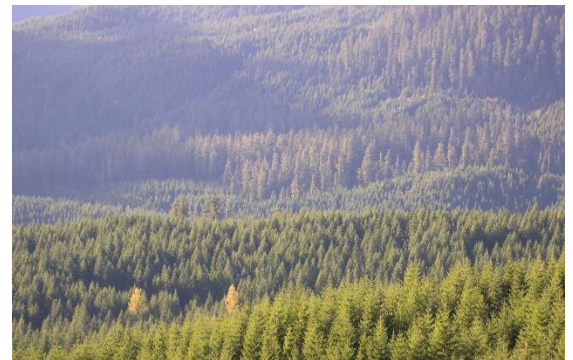
Capturing and Storing Carbon

Carbon dioxide is the most common greenhouse gas. Carbon sequestration is the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide. It reduces the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and can help reduce climate change.

Since 1973, Oregon's statewide land use program has worked to maintain our natural and working lands. By limiting urbanization and protecting our farms and forests, the land use planning system reduces emissions due to land conversion by over 1.7 million tons of carbon – annually. This is the equivalent of keeping 366,298 cars off the road for one year.

Forests are only one of Oregon's carbon sequestration assets. Coastal wetlands and estuaries not only support clean water, fisheries, recreational and cultural assets, flood mitigation, local economies and biodiversity; they currently hold 83.7 million tons of blue carbon. Despite protections, these areas are at risk. Coastal erosion, rising sea levels, and development are among the factors reducing our ability to store blue carbon in coastal wetlands and estuaries.

In 2021, DLCD created a blue carbon data sharing portal that coordinates statewide efforts to protect coastal wetlands and help Oregon develop policy recommendations for future protections.



Equitable Outcomes

Climate change is amplifying Oregon's social, physical, economic, and political vulnerabilities. Taking a narrow approach to climate justice and climate action will miss key information. A holistic and inclusive strategy to problem solving is critical to our success. The land use planning process has historically excluded or inadequately represented the people likely to be most impacted by climate change. DLCD is incorporating efforts to address both vulnerable communities and diversity, equity, inclusion, and racial justice into our climate change adaptation and natural hazards mitigation strategies, as well as our agency Strategic Plan. By centering equity in our work, we are taking steps to protect Oregon's most vulnerable communities.

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Wildfires in Oregon are getting bigger and more frequent, increasing risk to people and property. DLCD has identified six recommendations for changes to state and local land use planning programs to reduce wildfire risk and protect Oregon communities.

For 50 years, the statewide land use planning program has been preserving agricultural and forest lands, to support Oregon's resource-based economies. A cornerstone of the planning system, successful preservation of this land has resulted in fewer houses being built in the wildland urban interface (WUI), where they are exposed to greater wildfire risk. Additional land use strategies implemented at the local level could further reduce wildfire risk and protect Oregonians.

Senate Bill 762 (2021) directed the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to recommend changes to the statewide land use planning program to create more wildfire adapted communities.

DLCD submitted the *Wildfire Adapted Communities Recommendations Report* to the Oregon Legislature and to the Wildfire Programs Advisory Council (WPAC) on September 30, 2022. During the 2023 session, the legislature is considering DLCD's recommendations and any additional recommendations from the WPAC. The legislature may direct DLCD to implement some or all of the recommendations.

Creating Wildfire Adapted Communities

DLCD's report, informed by a robust community engagement process, includes six recommendations, and identifies implementation options and needed state and local resources.

- The recommendations focus on land use and transportation actions that are intended to provide protection at a community, subdivision, or neighborhood scale. They complement other requirements of SB 762 and existing regulations that are more focused at the building scale, such as home hardening standards and defensible space.
- Each recommendation will require substantial state funding and technical assistance to support local implementation, particularly for cities and counties with limited capacity. The legislature, when deciding on the best means of implementation, may need to prioritize resources.
- Recommendations are focused on actions that DLCD and the Land Conservation and Development Commission can accomplish within the limits of the statewide land use planning system and do not represent the totality of work that is, or could be, done to better protect Oregonians and Oregon communities from wildfire.



"Wildfire" by USFWS/Southeast

Wildfire Impacts

Record-breaking wildfires have threatened communities, businesses, landscapes, and wildlife across Oregon.

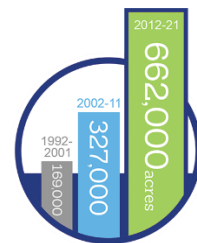
By the numbers...



1M+
ACRES BURNED
IN OREGON 2020



4,000
HOMES DESTROYED
IN OREGON 2020



**AVERAGE
ACRES**
BURNED ANNUALLY
OVER THREE DECADES



\$1.4B
SPENT
FIRE FIGHTING
SINCE 2017

Smoke from wildfires and the associated health and economic impacts are some ways that many Oregonians have been impacted by wildfires.

In addition to the devastating loss of life, homes, and businesses, other significant social, economic, and environmental implications include loss of infrastructure, cultural resources, and tourism; transportation and power interruptions; and negative impacts to watersheds, wildlife habitat, timber, agriculture, and recreation.

Sources: Office of Senator Jeff Golden; Doug Grafe, Wildfire Programs Director, March 2022

Recommendation 1: Cities and counties should prioritize robust and inclusive community engagement in planning efforts to create wildfire adapted communities.

- It is critical to broadly engage the community, particularly community members from traditionally under-served and under-represented populations, and representatives from a variety of agencies, districts, service providers, and community-based organizations.
- Recommendation 1 applies to cities and counties undertaking wildfire preparedness, evacuation, adaptation, mitigation, and recovery planning outlined in recommendations 2 through 6. It is not intended as a stand-alone activity.

Recommendation 2: Cities and counties should assess and improve transportation networks for safe evacuation and firefighting response.

- In coordination with emergency management, transportation, and fire agency professionals, jurisdictions should work across boundaries with regional, state, and federal partners and Tribal governments.
- Cities and counties may need to amend transportation system plans, policies, and programs to address identified gaps or deficiencies in transportation infrastructure.
- The need for safe evacuation is present in all areas of wildfire risk.
- Recommendation 2 applies at the community planning scale.

Recommendation 3: Cities and counties should review and amend local land use codes for areas of new development to ensure safe evacuation and efficient firefighting response.

- In consultation with state and local emergency management and fire protection professionals, communities should review and amend zoning and land division codes to increase street connectivity and site access.
- Recommendation 3 applies at the community, neighborhood, and subdivision planning scale.

Recommendation 4: Cities and counties should review and amend comprehensive land use plan policies and implement land use codes to incorporate wildfire risk mitigation requirements for areas of new development.

- Intended to reduce wildfire risk at the community or neighborhood and subdivision scale, standards or applications may differ depending on the scale or type of development.
- Recommendation 4 applies at the community, neighborhood, and subdivision planning scale.

Recommendation 5: Cities and counties should prepare for post-disaster recovery in communities through recovery planning.

- After a wildfire disaster, cities and counties often need additional capacity to process land use and related permit applications and engage in community recovery efforts to support rebuilding and the return of people who have been displaced in timely manner.
- Recommendation 5 applies at the community planning scale.

Recommendation 6: Cities, counties, special districts, and Tribes should increase the effectiveness of natural hazards planning through coordination of Community Wildfire Protection Plans and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plans with local comprehensive land use plans and codes.

- Statewide Planning Goal 7: *Areas Subject to Natural Hazards* directs local governments to address natural hazards in their comprehensive land use plan by adopting a natural hazard inventory, policies, and supporting land use codes developed through a public planning process.
- Recommendation 6 applies at the community planning scale.



"Wildfire" by NPS Climate Change Response



"Wildfire in the Pacific Northwest" by BLM Oregon & Washington



"Fighting wildfires" by The U.S. Army



Oregon has one of the harshest ocean environments in the world off its shores. Offshore wind energy development in this space has the potential to impact Oregon's energy future, coastal communities, and coastal wildlife populations.

Harnessing Coastal Resources for Clean Energy

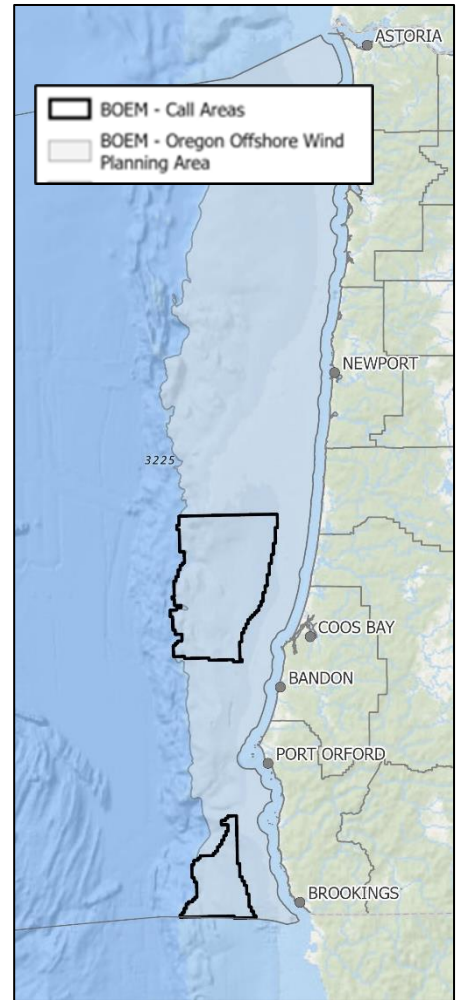
Offshore wind resources are abundant, strong, and consistent. The federal government has an ambitious goal of deploying 30 gigawatts of new offshore wind energy by 2030, which would support 77,000 jobs, power 10 million homes, and cut 78 million metric tons in carbon emissions.

In April 2022 the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) officially began the federal process for the leasing of the outer continental shelf lands for offshore wind energy development. To inform and engage the public, OCMP created an online wind mapping tool that allowed members of the public to use the system in a way that informed public comments. Lease sale is anticipated in late 2023.

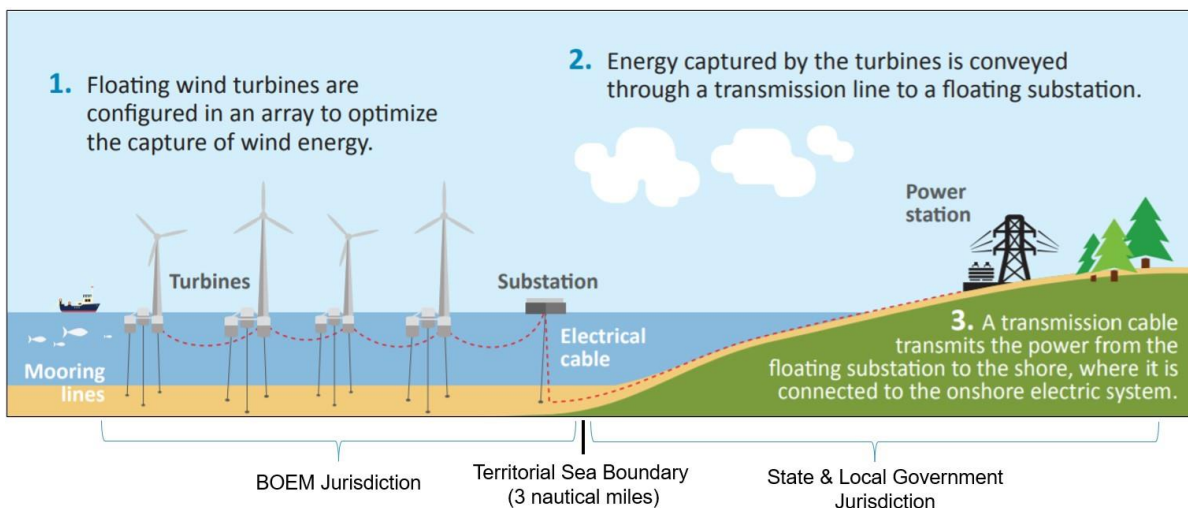
DLCD's Oregon Coastal Management Program (OCMP) will conduct a coordinated federal consistency review with partners in the OCMP network, this includes state agencies, and coastal counties and cities. A federal consistency review allows for holistic state review of federal activities to assure consistency with state and local laws and rules. BOEM cannot issue a permit for wind energy development if their application is not consistent with Oregon policies.

The OCMP is the lead agency supporting an Intergovernmental Task Force, participating in a tri-lateral consultative process with the federal government and federally recognized tribes.

Key review considerations for offshore wind development include fish and wildfire concerns and policies, viewshed impacts, cable landings and receiving facilities, and tribal concerns. OCMP's Territorial Sea Plan includes guidance for the placement of undersea cables and addresses marine renewable energy.



Oregon call areas: Coos Bay and Brookings, Federal Notice, April 2022





Oregon has ambitious renewable energy goals: A 2021 law requires Oregon utilities to reduce carbon emissions by 100% by 2040, one of the most ambitious climate goals in the nation. Oregonians rely on dependable, affordable energy to meet basic needs. Siting solar development to meet these needs can be challenging.

Maximizing Clean Energy, Minimizing Impacts

Even with some of the nation's most competitive energy rates, the average Oregon household spends more than \$100 a month for electricity. In 2019, DLCD developed rules for solar energy siting on agricultural land using input from energy providers and conservation groups. Utility scale solar projects can negatively impact farms, forests, and wildlife habitat. DLCD's rules intend to direct energy development to lands with limited wildfire and farming value. Cost is also a development issue; the further an energy project is from transmission lines, the more expensive it is to build. Limited transmission infrastructure may be the biggest limiting factor to meeting consumer demand.

In areas of Oregon with the best soil for farming, solar panels are allowed up to 12 acres in areas. Current rules prohibit development of commercial solar facilities in 86% of the Willamette Valley, specifically on areas that contain some of the world's most productive soil. The rules are written for commercial solar facilities only, and do not address community solar development. Up to 320 acres of land may be used for solar in areas with poor soils and no water rights.

Existing DLCD policy provides guidance and direction on local land use decisions for solar facilities. However, the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council or the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission make the siting decisions for large energy facilities and transmission infrastructure. Coordinated planning helps ensure power plants and transmission infrastructure across the state are constructed and managed to minimize negative impacts while providing affordable energy to consumers.

Understanding Oregon's Energy Future

Oregon has a lot of renewable energy. Renewable energy projects that have been developed, are currently under construction, are approved but not yet developed, are currently seeking approval, or are otherwise positioned in the PGE queue could account for up to 10 GW of electricity generation, which could meet Oregon's needs for a decade or more.

To meet our renewable energy goals, electric utilities may need to procure an additional 1 gigawatt of renewable energy per year between 2020 and 2050. This includes all renewable energy sources and is not exclusive to solar.



"Solar farm" by Kevin Dooley, licensed under CC BY 2.0.



"Landmark net-zero home is solar powered" by Green Energy Futures, licensed under CC BY-NC-SA 2.0.