

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Position on Farm Tax Deferral and Urban Growth Boundaries	Number: 155 Effective Date: 06/15/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty ODA Staff Contact: Jim Johnson	Next Review Date: 00/00/2026 Date of Last Review/Revision: 06/15/2023 Original Resolution Date: 12/09/1994
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file, 06/15/2023

Background

Whereas the State Board of Agriculture recognizes that it is not uncommon to find commercial farming operations located inside of many urban growth boundaries throughout Oregon;

Whereas, while awaiting future urbanization, many “vacant” urban lands are rented and leased by farmers and ranchers and put into production;

Whereas farm use special assessment is currently available for all lands in Oregon regardless of zoning designation;

Whereas, lands not zoned for exclusive farm use (EFU) must meet the same requirements as those zoned EFU and meet minimum income requirements established in ORS 308A.056.;

Whereas, unlike EFU lands which qualify automatically when they meet the definition of “farm use,” non-EFU lands may qualify only after justification through application;

Whereas regardless of tax status, all lands located within an urban growth boundary (UGB) are considered to be urban land and must be considered in any evaluation of available “buildable land” before justification of an expansion of any UGB and upon a “change of use,” the subject land is disqualified from farm value assessment;

Whereas, elimination of farm property tax deferrals within Urban Growth Boundaries could place legitimate farming operations on land not yet needed for development at a competitive disadvantage potentially leading to the dissolution of these operations and resulting in premature low-density development in conflict with land use planning goals;

Whereas the location of many important components of Oregon’s agricultural industry are found in and near urban areas and specifically, inside urban growth boundaries.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the State Board of Agriculture supports the Farm Use Special Assessment (Tax Deferral) program remaining available and being maintained within Urban Growth Boundaries.

Be it further resolved that expansion of urban growth boundaries be considered only after desirable urban densities have been reached on lands within existing boundaries.

Summary

Asserts the farm-use tax deferral should be maintained within urban growth boundaries. Expansion of urban growth boundaries should only be considered after urban density has been reached on land within existing boundaries.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: The Supply of Buildable Lands Inside Urban Growth Boundaries	Number: 162 Effective Date: 06/15/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty ODA Staff Contact: Jim Johnson	Next Review Date: 00/00/2026 Date of Last Review/Revision: 06/15/2023 Original Resolution Date: 12/11/1998
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file, 06/15/2023

Background

Whereas Oregon agriculture produces a farm gate value in excess of \$5 billion dollars annually.

Whereas the Willamette Valley produces approximately one-half of Oregon's \$5 billion-dollar market value production.

Whereas Oregon's population growth is projected to increase by nearly 5% by 2023, primarily in the Willamette Valley.

Whereas Oregon cities are required by state law to maintain a 20-year supply of buildable lands within their established urban growth boundaries.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the State Board of Agriculture finds that mandating a 20-year supply of buildable lands inside the urban growth boundaries is incompatible with the conservation of farmland for future generations.

Be it further resolved the Board of Agriculture supports the concept of cities and counties regaining local control by making the 20-year supply of buildable lands inside the urban growth boundary optional.

Summary

Supports local control (by cities and counties) to optional development on 20-year land supplies within urban growth boundaries.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution	
Title: Protection of Oregon Agriculture	Number: 295 Effective Date: 08/17/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty ODA Staff Contact: Jim Johnson	Next Review Date: 00/00/2026 Date of Last Review/Revision: 08/17/2023 Original Resolution Date: 02/13/2009
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file

Background

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture is committed to supporting viable operations of agriculture throughout Oregon;

WHEREAS, the establishment of Exclusive Farm Use Zones (EFU) have supported the viable operation of farming in Oregon;

WHEREAS, waivers and exemptions of the land use laws developed to protect agricultural lands will most likely lead to location of large-scale developments, new subdivisions, and other nonfarm uses in and amongst ongoing farm and ranch operations; and

WHEREAS, deliberations regarding designation and treatment of agricultural lands under the statewide land use planning program have included the consideration of actions that could designate or treat differently many lands currently zoned exclusive farm use based on soil quality without accounting for land important to the state’s livestock, dairy and winegrape industries;

WHEREAS, the USDA NRCS agricultural capability classification system (Class I-VII) does not always adequately address the special and unique needs of certain high-value crops such as vineyards and orchards and is not designed to provide analysis on the value of range and pasturelands; and

WHEREAS many provisions currently found in state law provide opportunities to re-evaluate land use designations, and “rezone” lands when determined to be appropriate, and

WHEREAS irrigation is key element in maintaining the viability of the state’s agricultural industry.

WHEREAS decisions involving urban growth, the development of transportation and other infrastructure can impact the long-term viability of agriculture, and

WHEREAS the state land use system can be complex and difficult to understand in many areas.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Reaffirms its commitment to protect viable farming operations in Oregon as a valuable natural and economic resource for our state.

2. Urges that waivers and exemptions to land use regulations not be granted without giving due consideration to need and reasonable alternatives to impacting agricultural lands and operations.
3. Urges that programs dealing with compensation for land use limitations, such as the use of conservation easements supported by the Oregon Agricultural Heritage Program, purchase of development rights and transfer of development rights, be developed to compliment the state land use program.
4. Supports protection of the state's viable grazing and vineyard lands and urges their continued protection as exclusive farm use lands and consideration as high-value farmland;
5. Urges consideration of other factors in addition to soils capability classification, when determining the value of land for high-value and specialty crops and range and pasture forage production.
6. Urges consideration of the impacts of nonresource related development on adjacent agricultural lands, including the sustainability of existing water rights in, any deliberations related to the definition, inventory, and designation of agricultural lands.
7. Supports the evaluation, through the periodic review process, of the adequacy of county agricultural lands inventories and agricultural land zoning.
8. Supports the development of a state strategic plan that integrates land use, transportation water supply and economic development priorities.

Summary

Reaffirms commitment to protect viable farming operations in Oregon as a valuable natural and economic resource for the state.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution	
Title: Siting of Aggregate Mining Operations in the Willamette Valley	Number: 300 Effective Date: 06/15/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty ODA Staff Contact: Jim Johnson	Next Review Date: 00/00/2026 Date of Last Review/Revision: 06/15/2023 Original Resolution Date: 03/10/2011
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file, 06/15/2023

Background

Whereas 45% of the total value of Oregon’s gross farm and ranch sales is produced in the Willamette Valley;

Whereas 49% of Oregon’s high-value farmland soils and 80% of the state’s prime farmland is located within the Willamette Valley;

Whereas prime farmland soils compose less than three percent of Oregon’s lands;

Whereas aggregate sand and gravel mines are consuming about 350 acres of largely high-value farmland soils a year in the Willamette Valley;

Whereas viable aggregate resources can be and are currently found on lands deemed less valuable to agriculture and other natural resources such as from “hard rock” quarries that are often located on soils less valuable to agriculture and other lands containing poorer quality agricultural soils;

Whereas farming poor soil is not an option for agriculture because agriculture is both land and soil dependent;

Whereas according to Oregon land use law it is only within the Willamette Valley that exceptions are provided to mine Class I and II agricultural lands;

Whereas state law permits reclamation of mining operations on lands zoned for exclusive farm use to either wildlife habitat or agricultural land;

Whereas most typical reclamation of mining operations is to wildlife habitat or “farm use” in the form of open ponds (for irrigation purpose) instead of to useable agricultural ground;

Whereas it is recognized that aggregate resources are important to many aspects of Oregon’s economy.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Does not support, in the Willamette Valley, the use and conversion of Class I, II prime or unique agricultural soils (as defined by the USDA Natural Resources Conversation Service) on lands zoned for exclusive farm use for the mining of aggregate unless it is shown that no reasonable alternative lands exist:

- (a) On land that is identified in an acknowledged comprehensive plans as an exception area or as non-resource land;
 - (b) On resource land that is determine to be irrevocably committed to non-resource uses;
 - (c) In an urban growth boundary; or
 - (d) On resource land or lower capability for agricultural production as classified by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.
2. When reasonable alternatives do not exist and Willamette Valley Class I, II prime and unique soils are required for needed aggregate production, the Board supports aggregate mining on agricultural land only upon a determination that the proposed mining and associated operations do not or can be mitigated to not adversely impact other farming operations in the area; and
 3. When it is determined that mining operations are appropriate for siting on Willamette Valley Class I, II prime and unique soils, the Board supports requiring the reclamation of the subject lands back to farmland at the same quality as existed prior to mining activities.

Summary

Relates to aggregate mining on Class I & II soils in the Willamette Valley.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution	
Title: Siting of Agri-tourism, Entertainment Activities and associated activities on Agricultural Lands	Number: 310 Effective Date: 08/17/2023
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Johnson, Miller, Svaty ODA Staff Contact: Jim Johnson	Next Review Date: 00/00/2026 Date of Last Review/Revision: 08/17/2023 Original Resolution Date: 09/19/2012
Board Chair: Luisa Santamaria	Signature on file

Background

Whereas the appropriate siting of commercial activities associated with farm use can be beneficial to operators and help to educate the public about Oregon agriculture;

Whereas there is increasing interest in the development of rural tourism and entertainment activities, many times in relation to agriculture;

Whereas increasingly there are many cases of such activities presenting compatibility issues with farming practices and presenting implications to rural infrastructure and services

Whereas issues have been raised relating to the uneven application of the laws dealing with the siting of agri-tourism, rural entertainment and commercial facilities related to farm use which may provide unfair competitive advantages to like operations;

Whereas "agri-tourism" related land uses are being authorized in the exclusive farm use (EFU) zone by several ways including: farm use (u-picks), room and board facilities, commercial use in conjunction with farm use, home occupations, wineries, restaurant in conjunction with winery, agri-tourism events, farm stands, eastern Oregon guest ranch, cider business, farm brewery and outdoor mass gatherings. Unlike the detailed provisions developed for wineries, most of these land uses are poorly or not defined at all in statute or administrative rule.

Whereas the 2011 Legislature established land use laws dealing with some of these issues including SB 960 [ORS 215.213(11), (12) and (13) and 215.283(4), (5) and (6)] , and HB 3280 [ORS 215.452, 215.213(1)(p) and 215.283(1)(n)] issues remain relating to uneven application, definition and context of specific land uses and the continued use of laws that are set to sunset:

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Supports the use of agricultural lands for activities related to entertainment and tourism and other events only under strictly defined circumstances.
2. When defining circumstances, the Board supports the following considerations:

- a. The proposed agri-tourism use is determined to be directly related to commercial farm use or processing activities occurring on the subject farm or ranch operation;
 - b. The proposed agri-tourism use is determined to be incidental and subordinate to the farm use of the subject operation. An activity should be considered to be incidental and subordinate if found to be accessory to, supplement or be adjunct to the farm use (as defined in state statute) of the subject farm operation and if it supports farm use. Such a determination should be made on the basis of standards established that are similar to those enacted by the Legislature in SB 960 (2012) codified in ORS 215.213(4) and 215.283(4) and “defined by the Oregon Court of Appeals in *Friends of Yamhill County v. Yamhill County*, 301 Or App 726 (2020).
 - c. The proposed agri-tourism use is determined to be compatible or can be made compatible with other area farming and ranch operations. Compatibility evaluation should include all activities and events, including those that are not considered a “land use” under Oregon law. Such an evaluation needs to recognize the diversity of Oregon agriculture and the associated agricultural practices that are or may become common to area farms and ranches. Compatibility should also be based on an analysis of the cumulative impacts that existing and proposed activities could have on area farm and ranch operations.
3. Supports better definition of what comprises certain land uses established by law in the exclusive farm use zone that are currently being used to authorized agri-tourism related activities. Examples include “commercial use in conjunction with farm use,” “home occupation,” “private parks” and “mass gatherings.”
 4. Supports land use standards that assure that any food service related to bonafide, regular and ongoing agri-tourism events compliment and are accessory to the agri-tourism activity and associated farm use.
 5. Urges the department to work with community partners to better define the circumstances when commercial activities are appropriate on agricultural lands. The board recognizes that the development of criteria that best protects agriculture and the general public involves many complicated issues. The board advises a comprehensive evaluation and analysis, including an analysis of the cumulative impacts to agricultural operation, before any proposed actions are taken.
 6. Recommends that the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) consider the development of a detailed definition of what "agri-tourism" entails.
 7. Supports consistent and even application of land use standards relating to agri-tourism to and for all types of agricultural operations, similar to what was enacted by the Legislature in SB 960.
 8. This action repeals and replaces Resolution No. 304.

Summary

Siting of agri-tourism, entertainment activities and associated activities on agricultural lands.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution

Title: Permitted Uses on Lands Zoned Exclusive Farm Use and on High-Value Farmland	Number: 314 Effective Date: 12/19/2024
Work group B: Boyer, Harper, Kliewer, Miller, Orem ODA Staff Contact: Jim Johnson	Next Review Date: 00/00/2024 Date of Last Review/Revision: 12/19/2024 Original Resolution Date: 12/04/2014
Board Chair: Elin Miller	Signature on file

Background

Whereas in 1973 Oregon's unique land use planning law was enacted to protect farmland by establishing exclusive farm use zones (EFUs);

Whereas since the law was enacted, the number of land uses permitted in EFUs has risen from the original five established by state law to over fifty;

Whereas an increasing number of nonfarm land uses and related activities present compatibility issues with farming practices and have implications for rural infrastructure and services, and such nonfarm uses are being permitted on lands zoned EFU and approved without adequate consideration of compatibility with surrounding farm practices;

Conversion of agricultural lands into nonfarm uses such as aggregate mining, wetlands development, public and private parks, short-term rental housing (STRs), schools, energy generation, and urban infrastructure like sewer and water treatment facilities creates urban expansion pressures and impacts farming viability, irrigation access, and local food systems.;

Whereas litigation is increasingly being used to define otherwise undefined land uses within EFU's;

Whereas the 2022 Census of Agriculture shows that Oregon lost 4.17% (666,543 acres) of land in farms since 2017, for the first time a higher percentage than every western state except Washington state;

Whereas high-value agricultural soils compose less than 8% of Oregon's total lands and less than 6% of the lands located outside of urban growth boundaries that are designated for agricultural use under state land use planning goals;

Whereas the total area of irrigated, agricultural land in the state comprises 10.3% of the total land in farms yet accounts for 74.3% of the total market value of agricultural products sold;

Whereas irrigation and the necessary delivery infrastructure is key to maintaining and growing the state's agricultural industry;

A coordinated statewide policy is essential to balance the preservation of agricultural lands with supporting diversified rural economic and on-farm opportunities;

Whereas the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) has initiated a multi-year effort to review the effectiveness of existing laws designed to protect agricultural lands and implement Exclusive Farm Use (EFU) zoning with a focus on improving consistency of application of standards and criteria to land use decisions across the state, reducing unnecessary appeals and identifying any policy improvements needed to achieve the objectives of Statewide Planning Goal 3 and ORS 215.243.

Resolution

Be it resolved, the Oregon State Board of Agriculture supports careful siting of nonfarm uses on high-value agricultural land, ensuring they complement rather than conflict with local farming operations, and that adverse impacts are effectively mitigated;

Be it resolved that the Board recommends that a comprehensive analysis of the impacts of nonfarm development within the exclusive farm use zone on agricultural lands be conducted to include:

1. A reexamination of land uses currently permitted within EFUs determining which land uses should be permitted outright versus those that should be permitted subject to land use review;
2. Developing criteria to evaluate and ensure compatibility of nonfarm land uses, with a focus on minimizing disruptions to agricultural practices and infrastructure.
3. Better define nonfarm land uses, ensuring they align with the overarching goal of preserving agricultural production and supporting the economic viability of Oregon's agriculture.
4. Establishing land use regulations that provide for the recognition of high value agricultural areas, potentially including areas, such as productive rangelands, that currently are not considered to be high-value farmland under Oregon land use law and establishing requirements that provide a greater degree of protection for identified areas.
5. Conduct a comprehensive cumulative impact analysis of nonfarm uses on EFU-zoned lands, focusing on agricultural land conversion, irrigation access, and operational sustainability for surrounding farms and ranches.
6. Include long-term monitoring and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the land use laws established to implement Goal 3, Agricultural Lands.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution	
Title: Working Lands Conservation Easements	Number: 315 Effective Date: 09/12/2024
Workgroup B: Boyer, Harper, Kliewer, Miller, Orem ODA Staff Contact: Jim Johnson	Next Review Date: 00/00/2027 Date of Last Review/Revision: 09/12/2024 Original Resolution Date: 04/30/2015
Board Chair: Elin Miller	Signature on file

Background

Whereas, agricultural land is a finite natural resource that is threatened in Oregon by increasing urban expansion and by the cumulative conversion by nonfarm land uses.

Whereas, Oregon’s Statewide Planning Program has provided substantial protection to agricultural lands from development since its establishment in 1973 yet according to Oregon Department of Forestry data, between 1984 and 2009, approximately 147,000 acres of farm and rangeland was converted to nonfarm development. Continued threats to the conversion of agricultural land include expansion of urban growth areas and the cumulative impacts to agricultural lands from nonfarm uses authorized by exclusive farm use zoning.

Whereas, there is increasing interest from farmers, ranchers, land trusts and soil and water conservation districts in the use of working lands easements to *compliment* the statewide planning program to protect working agricultural lands from conversion.

Whereas, there is increasing concern about the succession of farmland to the next generation of farmers and ranchers and working lands easements can provide a tool that can help facilitate effective land succession.

Whereas, the use of working lands easements is voluntary, keeps land in private ownership and on the tax rolls.

Whereas, working lands easements can provide landowners with various financial incentives such as federal and state tax deductions, estate tax benefits and purchase of easement values.

Whereas, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has established a working lands easement program known as the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) that provides funding to states for acquisition for working lands easements. The ACEP program requires matching funds from a local source.

Whereas, there still is concern expressed by many farmers and ranchers as to who would be the best holder of an easement involving working agricultural lands. Entities with a history of working with farmers and ranchers to maintain viable agricultural operations are preferable in many cases. This has led several soil and water conservation districts to become active in promoting the use of easements either by the district itself or by another agency or nonprofit organization with funding support from the subject district. There is increasing interest in examining the ability of the Department of Agriculture to become an active player in the attainment and holding of agricultural lands easements.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture:

1. Recognizes that the protection and conservation of active agricultural operations and the land base and associated infrastructure needed to support them is a benefit to Oregon's social, ecological and economic health.
2. Supports a focused use of conservation easements that protect working agricultural lands and complement the Oregon Statewide Planning Program. Easements should protect lands that afford the following assets:
 - a) Are or may become highly productive agricultural lands.
 - b) Are significant to a region's agricultural industry
 - c) Have the ability to conduct long-term viable commercial agricultural operations.
 - d) Are under threat of conversion from agricultural use by urban and/or other nonfarm development.
 - e) As a complement to primary protection of working agricultural lands, help facilitate the protection of other natural resources such as water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and other natural areas.
3. Encourages state government, including the Department of Agriculture, to play a more active role in understanding and protecting agricultural lands through the use of working lands conservation easements.
4. Supports the establishment of a fund in state government that could be utilized to help maintain working agricultural lands through the attainment of conservation easements.

Oregon State Board of Agriculture Resolution	
Title: Siting of energy transmission and generation facilities on agricultural land	Number: 318 Effective Date: 06/06/2025
Board members: Allen, Boyer, Dill, Kliewer, Lopez, Maag, Miller, Norris, Orem, Zielinski ODA Staff Contact: Jonathan Sandau	Next Review Date: 00/00/2028 Date of Last Review/Revision: 06/06/2025 Original Resolution Date: 06/07/2018
Board Chair: Elin Miller	Signature on file

Background

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture has heard from the agricultural community about concerns related to the location and development of power transmission facilities through agricultural lands, including underground and above ground transmission lines and land intensive generation facilities on highly productive agricultural lands.

WHEREAS, energy produced from renewable sources is an important part of the future for our state and nation.

WHEREAS agriculture is both land and soil dependent, while the siting of energy related facilities does not require soils with a high capability for agricultural production.

WHEREAS, deliberations regarding designation and treatment of agricultural lands under the statewide land use planning program have included consideration of actions that designate or treat differently lands zoned exclusive farm use based solely on soil quality without accounting for other factors that are conducive to the production of high-value agricultural products, including livestock.

WHEREAS numerous applications to develop solar energy generation have been approved or are under review throughout the state on highly productive agricultural lands.

WHEREAS the existing state “exceptions process” provides for the consideration and location of land uses otherwise not permitted when reasons merit

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture has in the past been contacted by the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission regarding concerns it has related to the increased development of agricultural lands by solar energy generation facilities. In response to the letter from the Soil and Water Conservation Commission the Board discussed issues related to the siting of solar energy generation facilities on productive farmland and expressed several concerns related to location on productive agricultural lands. The discussion by the Board resulted in a written request to the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) asking that LCDC initiate an evaluation of the current administrative rules related the siting of solar facilities on lands zoned exclusive farm use.

WHEREAS the Department of Land Conservation and Development has since developed rules (see [OAR 660-033-0130\(37\)](#) and [\(38\)](#)) for solar energy siting on designated agricultural lands. These rules are intended to direct energy development to lands that have limited value to wildlife and farming. For example, in the

Willamette Valley solar panels are allowed up to 12 acres in areas with the best soil for farming. Up to 320 acres of land may be used for solar in areas with poor soils and no water rights. While these rules have had some impact in discouraging placement of large facilities in the Willamette Valley, they have not precluded the serial development of solar facilities. They have also not precluded the placement of solar facilities on productive irrigated cropland in Oregon outside the Willamette Valley.

WHEREAS the Oregon Legislature has directed LCDC to conduct rulemaking to identify suitable lands for utility-scale solar development in Eastern Oregon and adjusted the jurisdiction of the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC), increasing the acreage threshold for solar development on high-value farmland from 160 to 240 acres, thereby shifting more decision-making authority to counties.

WHEREAS the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has issued new guidance on solar facility development, emphasizing the need for early consultation to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to wildlife habitat.

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Oregon State Board of Agriculture is concerned about the conversion of high-value and productive farmland and the implications to ongoing and future agricultural operations by energy facility development on lands zoned exclusive farm use.

The Board:

1. Recognizes that energy produced from renewable sources is an important part of the future for our state and nation. We support developing renewable energy facilities in locations that avoid the conversion of highly productive farmland and minimize disruption to working farm operations. .
2. Recommends the Land Conservation and Development Commission continue to evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of existing administrative rules related to the siting of energy facilities on land zoned exclusive farm use.
3. Supports establishing review criteria to evaluate not only the individual impact of proposed energy development on agricultural lands, but also the cumulative impacts of existing and potential similar nonfarm land use on agricultural operations.
4. Supports the evaluation of the impacts of proposed linear energy transmission facilities on agricultural operations that focuses on individual segments of a linear facility that are comprised of similar agricultural characteristics.
5. Supports better definition of highly productive farmland (instead of “high-value farmland”) based on multiple factors such as soils, crop types, operational characteristics, and developed agricultural infrastructure.
6. Supports land use regulations that afford greater protection for highly productive farmland including, land use requirements that preclude the location of energy facilities on highly productive or less valuable farmland when otherwise reasonable alternatives exist.
7. Supports evaluation and reconsideration of existing land use regulation that promotes serial development of energy facilities to skirt other more stringent review standards.
8. Encourages early and ongoing coordination between counties, DLCD, ODA, ODFW, and agricultural partners to improve the siting process and protect both agricultural production and ecological resources.