



DLCD



Goal 2 Workshop:

Clatsop County Citizen Advisory
Committees

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A Little History

- 1973 – Senate Bill 100 creates the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) charging it with adopting statewide planning goals
- 1975 – First 14 goals adopted
- 1975 – Goal 15 adopted
- 1976 – Goals 16-19 adopted (coastal resource goals)
- 1976-86 – LCDC acknowledges all city and county comprehensive plans
- 1977 - The Oregon Coastal Management Program was created to “to work in partnership with coastal local governments, state and federal agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure that Oregon's coastal and ocean resources are managed, conserved, and developed consistent with statewide planning goals.”



GOAL 2

WHAT DOES IT DO?

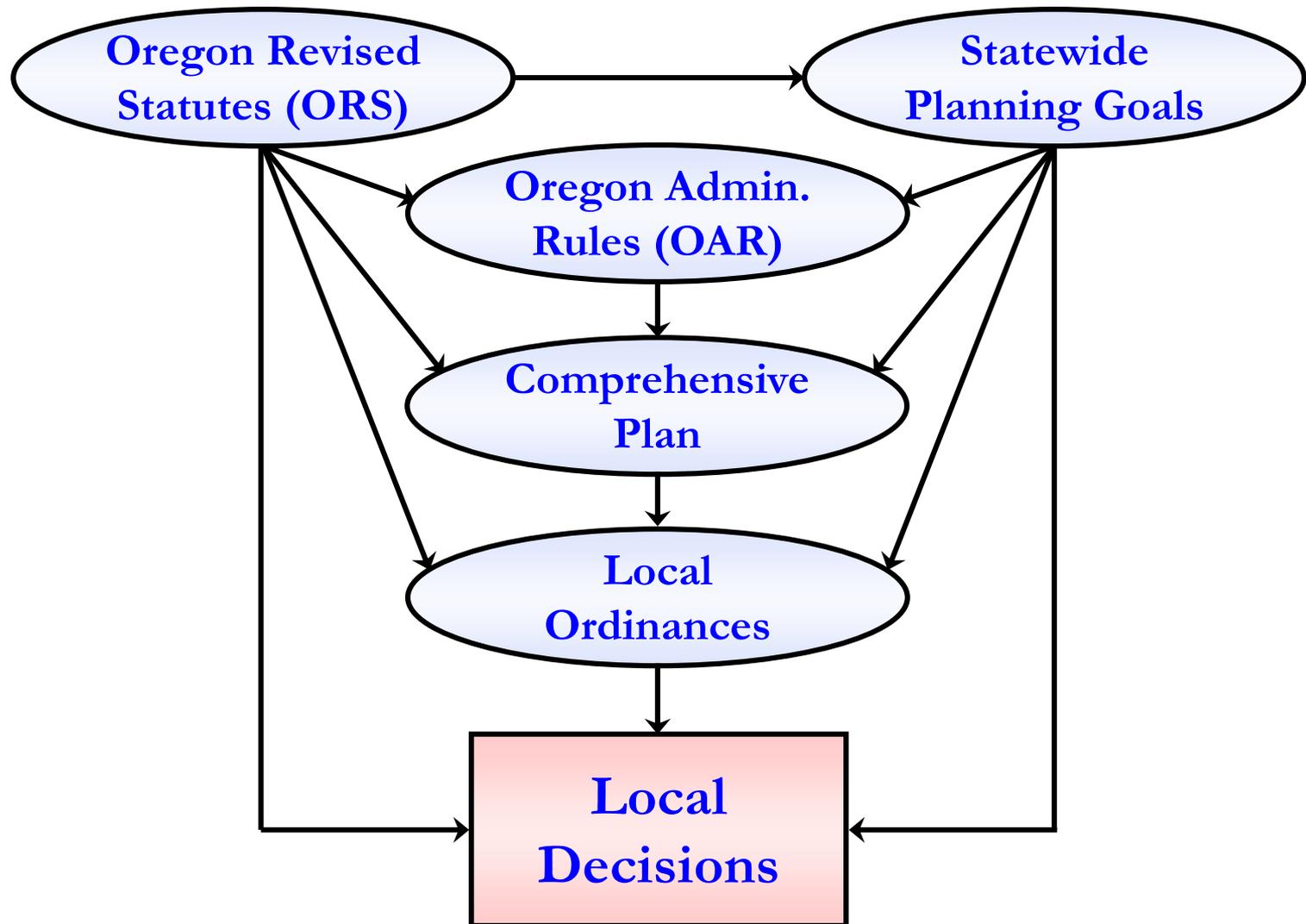
- Goal 2 requires local governments to have comprehensive land use plans and implementing ordinances that comply with the applicable Statewide Planning Goals.



STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS

- Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement
- Goal 2 – Land Use Planning
- Goal 3 – Agricultural Lands
- Goal 4 – Forest Lands
- Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
- Goal 6 – Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality
- Goal 7 - Areas Subject to Natural Hazards
- Goal 8 - Recreation 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 16 – Estuarine Resources
- Goal 17 – Coastal Shorelands
- Goal 18 – Beaches and Dunes
- Goal 19 – Ocean Resources





GOAL 2

HOW?

- Comprehensive plans must have a factual base, and follow their plan when making decisions on appropriate zoning.
- Comprehensive plans must comply with the requirements of each applicable statewide planning goal.
- Cities and counties must build their City and county plans must be consistent with one another. Special district and state agency plans and programs must be coordinated with comprehensive plans.



Comprehensive Plan

- Establishes a “vision”
- Guiding land use document for local government
- Comprehensive document that guides land use, infrastructure, development, conservation of natural resources, economic development, etc.



Comprehensive Plan

- A comp plan includes the following components:
 - Factual base – natural, social, and economic information
 - Goals and policies – statements of intent used to guide implementing measures
 - Implementing measures – zoning and development codes, land division ordinances, etc.
 - Maps – future land use and zoning



GOAL 2

WHAT IF SOMETHING DOESN'T MAKE SENSE?

➤ What is an “Exception”?

- Sometimes, local governments may want to take an exception to one of the land use goals when unique circumstances warrant a local override of the statewide goal to create a better outcome

[OAR 660-004](#) – *Interpretation of Goal 2
Exception Process*



GOAL 2

ARE WE STUCK WITH WHAT WE'VE GOT?

- What is a Post-Acknowledgement Plan Amendment?
 - Comp plans can be updated through the Post-Acknowledgement Plan Amendment process
 - Sometimes the Comp Plan needs to be updated to comply with current state law
 - Or the community has had enough change that the Comprehensive Plan no longer reflects the community's vision
 - Or the piecemeal approach makes it difficult to interpret...

[OAR 660-018](#) – *Post-Acknowledgement Plan Amendments*



OTHER OARS LINKED TO GOAL 2

[OAR 660-025](#) – *Periodic Review* –no longer a requirement that affects Clatsop County...yet...

[OAR 660-030](#) – *Review and Approval of State Agency Coordination Programs* – Twenty-six state agencies besides DLCDD have programs that affect land use and they must be coordinated. In other words, they must be consistent with the statewide planning goals and compatible with local comprehensive plans.

[OAR 660-031](#) – *State Permit Compliance and Compatibility*



WHY UGB'S (GOAL 14)?

➤ **Urban Growth Boundaries and Urban Reserves**

- *"To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities."* See [OAR 660-024](#) to learn more about how UGBs are created and expanded.
- Each city in Oregon has an Urban Growth Boundary, or UGB. A UGB is used to designate where a city expects to grow over the next 20 years. Cities may amend their UGB as needed to accommodate city growth. The use of UGB's, and the review process for UGB expansion, helps to preserve Oregon's agriculture, forest, and open space, and control the sprawl of each city. See the [UGB and Urban/Rural Reserves](#) page for more details.



Rural communities

- **Goals 11 and 14 and OAR 660-022 govern the establishment of rural communities**
 - **Clatsop County updated its Comprehensive Plan in 2003 to create 6 rural communities**



Federal consistency...What is that??

- Federal consistency is a review process that coastal states with federally approved coastal programs undertake, every time a federal activity is proposed in that state's [Coastal Zone](#). The review process is usually triggered under three circumstances; when the federal activity is proposed by a federal agency, when a federal permit is needed for a proposed project, or when a project receives federal assistance (e.g. funding).
- Review for federal consistency can also take place outside of the Coastal Zone if the proposed activity will have an effect on coastal resources and uses within the Coastal Zone boundary. For more information, visit [Where Federal Consistency Applies](#).
- Federal consistency review also occurs for outer continental shelf activities in areas that have been leased for oil and gas exploration/development or production. The outer continental shelf is not inside of Oregon's Coastal Zone, but by law, Oregon's Coastal Management Program has authority to review these activities.



STATUTES YOU MIGHT FIND USEFUL

[ORS 92](#) Subdivisions and Partitions

[ORS 195](#) Local Government
Planning Coordination

[ORS 197](#) Comprehensive Land Use
Planning Coordination

[ORS 215](#) County Planning; Zoning; Housing
Codes

[ORS 227](#) City Planning and Zoning



AND WHAT DOES LUBA MEAN?

- Prior to the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) creation, land use appeals were heard by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) and the circuit courts. LUBA was created to simplify the appeal process, speed resolution of land use disputes and provide consistent interpretation of state and local land use laws. The tribunal is the first of its kind in the United States.
- The governor appoints the three-member board to serve four-year terms.
- LUBA was created to:
 - simplify the appeal process;*
 - speed resolution of land use disputes; and*
 - provide consistent interpretation of state and local land use laws.*
- The Rules of Procedure for Appeals can be found in OAR Chapter 661



PROCESS FOR WORKSHOPS

- **Goals 3 (agriculture) and 4 (forest) will be a combined 1-day workshop**
- **Goals 5 Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces will follow late 2019/early 2020.**
- **The remaining goals as outlined by the CC Department of Community Development**



THE END...



**RATHER, IT'S
JUST THE
BEGINNING!**

