



Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

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SB100: Created the statewide land use planning program in 1973



Protect Oregon's Working Lands & Natural Resources

- Farm & Ranch Lands
- Forest Lands
- Beaches, Estuaries, Ocean
- Natural Resources

Also called "resource lands"



Plan for Urban Growth

- Urban growth boundaries (UGB)
- Urban development
- Housing
- Econ Development
- Transportation
- Public Facilities

Everything inside a UGB is considered "urban"



Provide State Assistance & Guidance

- "Acknowledge" plans *after* adoption at the local level
- Each city and county has a *unique* plan
- DLCD makes sure that plans meet statewide goals

The goal is coordinated land use and predictable development

DLCD Snapshot



Employees

- 57 FTE in 2017-19
- Offices in 8 locations around the state
- Nine Regional Representatives
- Approximately 15 technical experts

The City of Turner gave their 5th Annual Customer Service Award to a DLCD employee in 2018

Budget

- \$21 million budget (2017-19)
- \$12.9 million General Fund
- \$6.4 million in Federal Funds, \$1.7 million in other funds
- \$1.2 million dollars in grant funding available for local governments

Approx. 66% decrease in local government grant funding from 2000-2017

Commission (LCDC)

- 7 volunteer members
- Appointed by the Governor, confirmed by Senate
- Geographically diverse

The LCDC meets 6 times a year and holds meetings around the state

How does DLCD serve local governments?



Technical Assistance

- Approximately 15 experts on staff
 - e.g. economic development,
 - tsunami resilience,
 - transportation,
 - housing
- 9 Regional Staff

Model Code

- Implementing ADU requirement
- Model Code for Small Cities
- Tsunami Planning
- Flood Damage Prevention

Guidance Documents

- Housing Choices Guide Book
- Space efficient infill development
- Planning for Schools & Livable Communities

Data Availability

- Online Mapping / GIS Applications
- Population forecasts
- Online reporting for cities and counties
- Simplified UGB Calculator

Grants & Direct Assistance

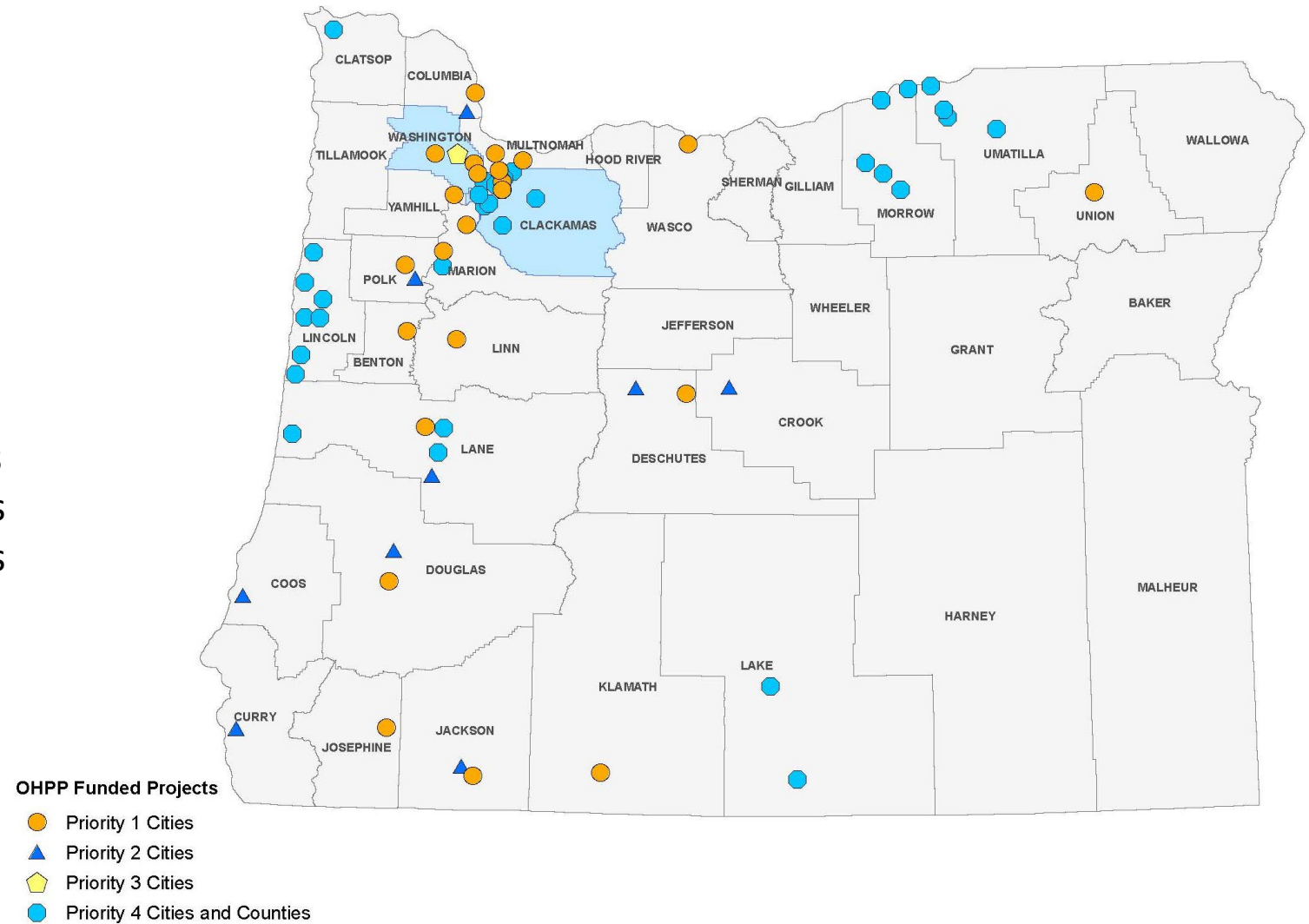
- Small cities and counties
 - General Grants
 - Planning for Housing
- EO Econ Dev.
- Transportation and Growth Management
- Coastal Grants

Oregon Housing Planning Project: HB 4006

1.73 Million
100 Cities Applied
56 cities served (45 projects)

Four Areas

- HNA – 22 cities
- Code Audits – 7 cities
- Code Updates – 8 cities
- Implementation Plans – 8 cities



Development Readiness: POP 101 & HB 2075

\$1.35 million for more housing and jobs (POP 101)

HB 2075 creates a fund to move communities toward development readiness

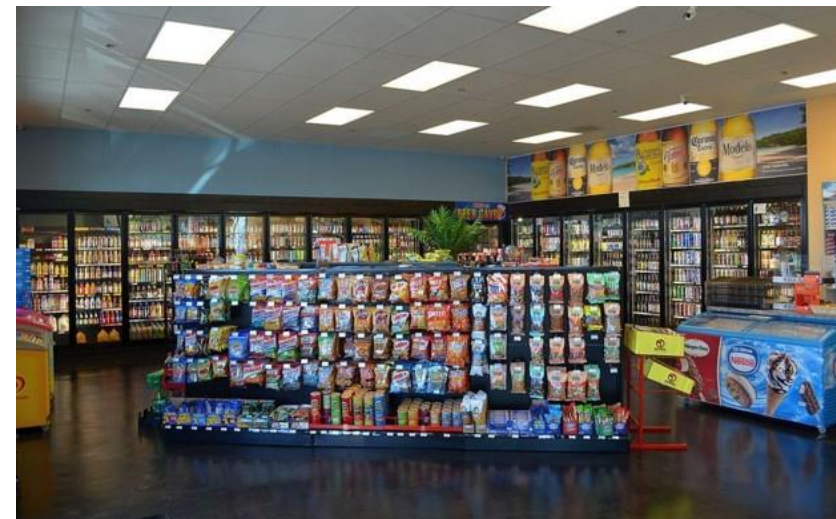
Direct assistance grants to update local plans and codes and move along the development continuum



Photo Credit: Mid-Columbia Housing Authority



DLCD Success Story: Independence, Oregon



Significant state land use changes related to housing

- **(2016) SB 1533 – Inclusionary Zoning and Construction Excise Tax:** Authorized city and county use of inclusionary zoning to require that up to 20% of units in multifamily housing developments of at least 20 units be sold or rented at affordable rates, if the jurisdiction also offers developers certain incentives and provide a fee-in-lieu option. Lifted the general preemption on city and county authority to impose new local construction excise taxes (which had previously been scheduled to sunset in 2018), subject to certain requirements to use the revenue for housing programs and incentives.
- **(2017) HB 2316 – Housing Needs:** Clarified that at legislative review of a comprehensive plan applying the statewide planning goal for housing, all cities – including those with a population under 25,000 – must determine 20-year estimated housing needs, inventory the supply of buildable lands within its urban growth boundary to meet those needs, and adopt measures to accommodate those needs. Previously requirement for large cities was in statute, and all cities only in rule, creating ambiguity.
- **(2017) SB 1051 – Housing Needs:** Expedited applications for affordable housing (100 days), made clear and objective standards applicable to all areas zoned for housing; restricted density and height reductions where zoning allows; required cities > 10,000 and certain counties to allow Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) in single family residential zones; authorized residential units in conjunction with religious institution as long as half or more are affordable at the 60 percent AMI level.



Thank you

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