

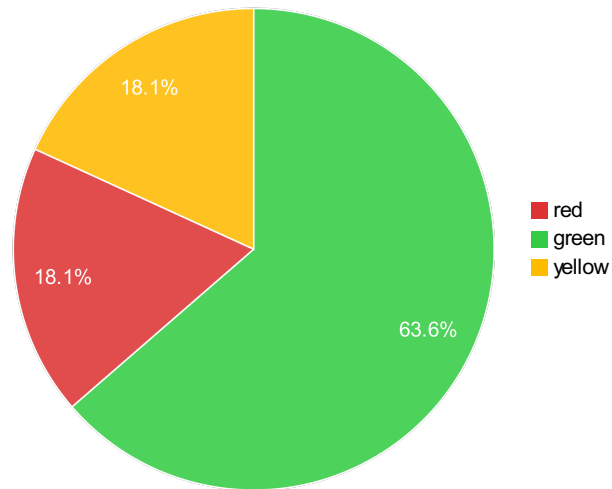
Land Conservation and Development Department

Annual Performance Progress Report

Reporting Year 2018

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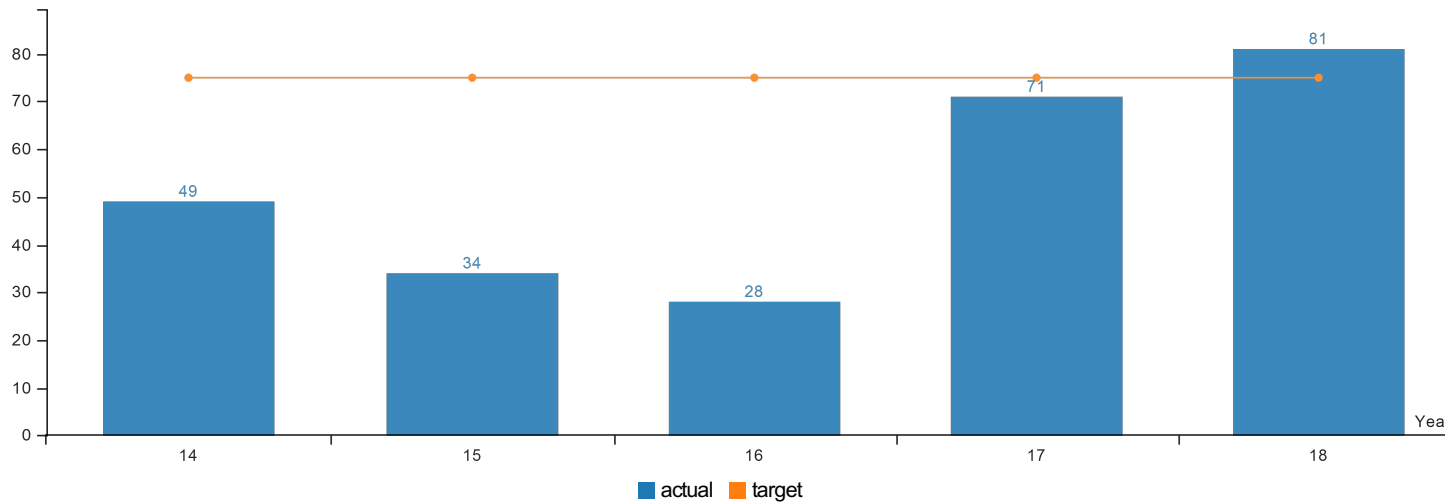
KPM #	Approved Key Performance Measures (KPMs)
1	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.
2	HOUSING LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs.
3	PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS - Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems.
5	TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE - Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.
6	TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.
9	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.
10	GRANT AWARDS - Percent of local grants awarded to local governments within two months after receiving application.
11	CUSTOMER SERVICE - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
12	BEST PRACTICES - Percent of total best practices met by the Board.
13	FARMLAND - Percent of farmland zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning. Accounts for the conversion of EFU lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.
14	FOREST LAND - Percent of forest land zoned for forest or mixed farm/forest use in 1987 that remains zoned for those uses. Accounts for the conversion of forest lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.



Performance Summary	Green	Yellow	Red
	= Target to -5%	= Target -5% to -15%	= Target > -15%
Summary Stats:	63.64%	18.18%	18.18%

KPM #1	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of land for industrial and other employment needs to implement their local economic development plan.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY					
Actual	49%	34%	28%	71%	81%
Target	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%

How Are We Doing

This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 10,000 that have updated their land use plans in the past 10 years in order to provide a 20-year supply of land for employment-related uses. Planning and zoning a sufficient amount of land, based on up-to-date economic opportunities analyses, helps ensure enough land of the right type(s) is available for development to new employment uses in a community. The department provides technical and financial assistance to local governments for evaluations of the supply of industrial and other employment lands.

For 2018, we report 81%, slightly exceeding the target of 75% for this reporting period. While there are continued difficulties in funding and completing the needed updates at the state and local level, better data collection and targeted investments at both the department and local government level have improved performance. In addition, several important Economic Opportunities Analyses (EOAs) are underway in communities close to the 10,000 population threshold Astoria (9,735), Lincoln City (8,665), and Sweet Home (9,090). Finally, while not captured in the KPM because the cities are smaller than 10,000, the department is funding EOAs for 30 cities in Eastern Oregon through increased legislative investment in 2018 under HB 5201.

The results are better than reported for 2016 or previous years. There are two reasons for this improvement:

Most of the improvement is due to more complete data acquisition. When reviewing records for adopted economic opportunities analyses (EOA) for cities within the target population, the department discovered that two cities reported as not meeting the target in 2018 have in fact adopted plans to address employment land sufficiency (seven such cities were identified in 2017). In addition, cities within Metro (which last completed its review of land supply in 2016) had not previously been included unless they had completed their own EOA. While there is substantial merit to a city within Metro completing their own EOA, the supply of employment land - which is what is measured by this KPM - is managed regionally. The department has modified its database to reflect this information, and believes that the database modification will ensure that future KPMs will not repeat this error.

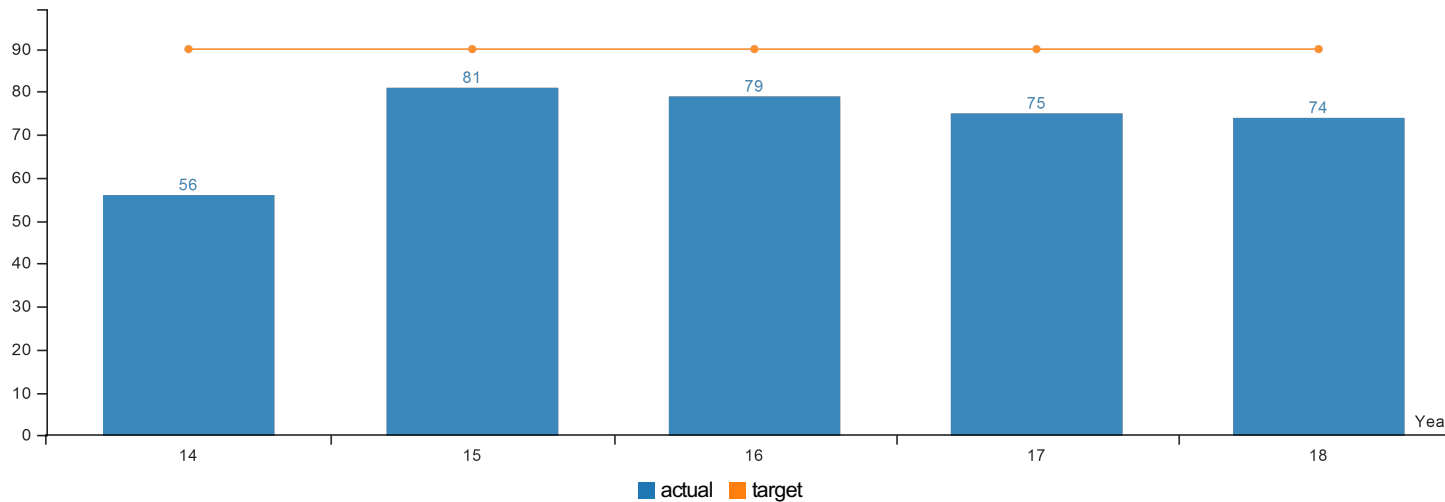
The other half of the improvement is due to nine cities adopting new economic opportunities analyses in 2017-2018: Beaverton, Bend, Central Point, Cornelius, Eugene, Medford, Portland, Springfield, and West Linn, as well as the inclusion of Sandy and Silverton who now have populations greater than 10,000. Several of these adoptions are the result of multi-year planning efforts. The improvement reflects individual efforts by local jurisdictions to complete this work, perhaps made possible by the improved economy. Two of these cities (Portland and West Linn) received grants from DLCD to assist with completion of the EOA.

Factors Affecting Results

Legislation in 2007 eliminated the requirement for cities with a population less than 10,000 outside metropolitan planning organization boundaries to periodically review and update the comprehensive plan. Continued municipal budget deficiencies have led to continued underfunding of planning departments where planning for employment land would be completed, which is compounded by DLCD's grant fund being insufficient to fulfill the need. That said, DLCD has prioritized economic development planning grant funding, including EOAs, and the increased numbers of cities with updated plans is encouraging.

KPM #2	HOUSING LAND SUPPLY - Percent of cities that have an adequate supply of buildable residential land to meet housing needs.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HOUSING LAND SUPPLY					
Actual	56%	81%	79%	75%	74%
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%

How Are We Doing

This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 10,000 that have completed a major update of their local land use plans in order to provide a 20-year supply of buildable residential land within the city's urban growth boundary (UGB). Planning and zoning a sufficient amount of land, based on an up-to-date housing needs analysis, helps ensure that enough land is available for construction of new housing at various price ranges and rent levels in these communities. An increasing percentage of lower- and middle-income households pay more for than 30 percent of their income for housing costs. This emphasizes the importance of the department's work with local governments to help ensure an adequate supply of residential land in UGBs. Residential land supply is one factor that directly affects a city's ability to provide for affordable housing needs. The department provides technical and financial assistance to local governments for evaluation of the supply of residential lands.

The target has not been met for this reporting period. The result, at 74% (35 of 47 cities), is 16 percentage points below the target of 90%. The result is about the same as the 2017 measurement, which found 75% of target cities meeting the standard. Several cities, including Eugene, Medford, and Portland, completed large-scale, multi-year reviews of residential land supply issues; one city (Albany) is no longer included because its housing needs analysis is more than 10 years old. Cities within the Portland Metro UGB are in compliance with this target because of the efforts of Metro, which adopted a revised urban growth report as required by Oregon law in November 2015.

DLCD expects the target to improve in subsequent reporting cycles for three reasons: several cities (Albany, Corvallis, McMinnville) are currently working on new housing needs analyses; two cities (Salem, The Dalles) have actually completed draft housing needs analyses but have not formally adopted them pending adoption of implementation measures; and eight more cities (Canby, Dallas, Klamath Falls, Lebanon, Monmouth, Redmond, Roseburg and St. Helens) have received funding through the 2018 Housing Planning Project to complete new housing needs assessments.

Factors Affecting Results

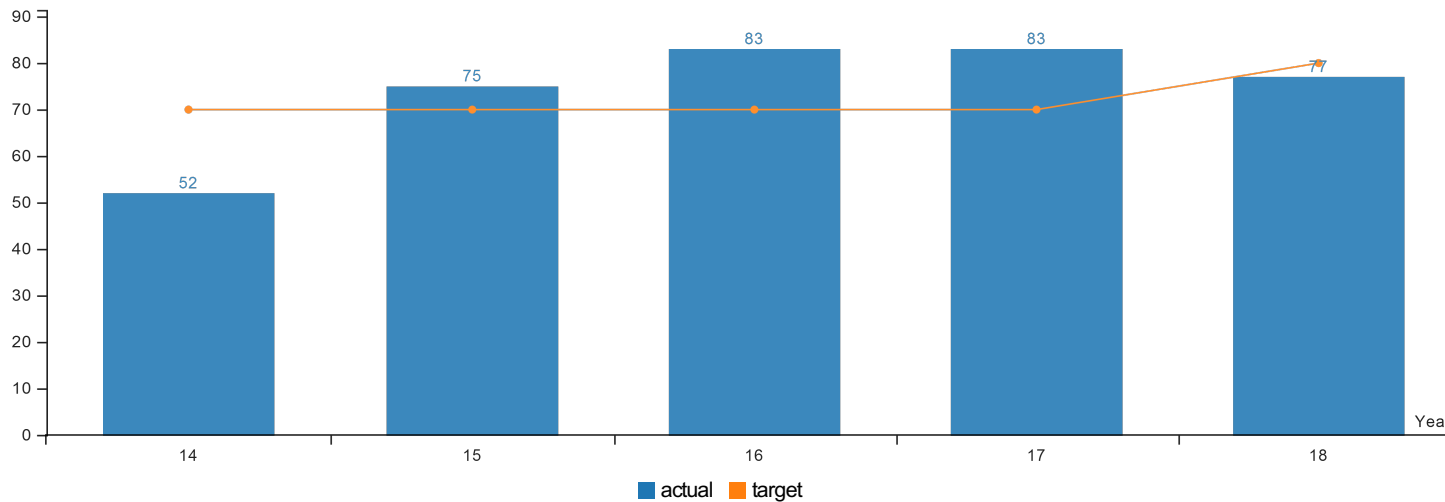
Cities have lacked the planning resources required to perform the necessary tasks related to residential buildable land supply, determination of housing need, and actions necessary to add to residential land capacity and reduce regulatory barriers to residential development. However, the action of the 2018 Legislature to provide \$1.73 million toward development of housing needs analyses and other housing planning, if continued into future biennia, will address this problem.

Factors supporting a positive outcome include: (1) A city is in periodic review, and its periodic review work program includes a task to complete or update a residential land needs analysis, and/or a UGB evaluation; (2) State grant funds are available for local buildable land inventories, residential land needs analyses, and UGB evaluations, either during periodic review or otherwise; (3) A city decides to devote its own resources to completing the necessary inventories, analyses, and evaluations to ensure an sufficient residential land supply to meet housing needs; and (4) Department staff resources are available to provide local governments with technical assistance.

Barriers to a positive outcome include: (1) Historically, state grant funds have not covered all qualified and needed land supply planning projects, and the department's ability to provide financial assistance to cities has decreased each biennium; (2) Cities face financial and resource issues, which may lead them to choose other projects for limited resources other than studies and actions needed to assure a 20-year residential land supply; and (3) Cities may have hesitated to conduct buildable lands inventories, residential land needs analyses, and UGB evaluations due to the cost, time delays, and litigiousness that have surrounded such efforts in certain cities (with a number of recent UGB decisions that were not appealed, this last factor may be diminishing).

KPM #3	PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS - Percent of cities that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for sewer and water systems.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
PUBLIC FACILITIES PLANS					
Actual	52%	75%	83%	83%	77%
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	80%

How Are We Doing

Planning for the timely provision of public facilities is a prerequisite for urban development, affordable housing, and market-ready industrial sites. This measure tracks the percentage of cities with a population over 10,000 that have completed an update within the last 10 years of their local plans for water and sewer system facilities needed to serve future land development within the urban growth boundary (UGB), including cost estimates and funding plans.

The number of jurisdictions meeting the standard was 37, or 77% percent of the 47 jurisdictions in the dataset. Performance was 7 percentage points above the target of 70%. The percentage of cities meeting the standard down slightly from 2016-2017. Many cities have independent revenue sources from rates derived from their water and sewer utilities to complete various facilities master plans, and therefore have more capacity.

Factors Affecting Results

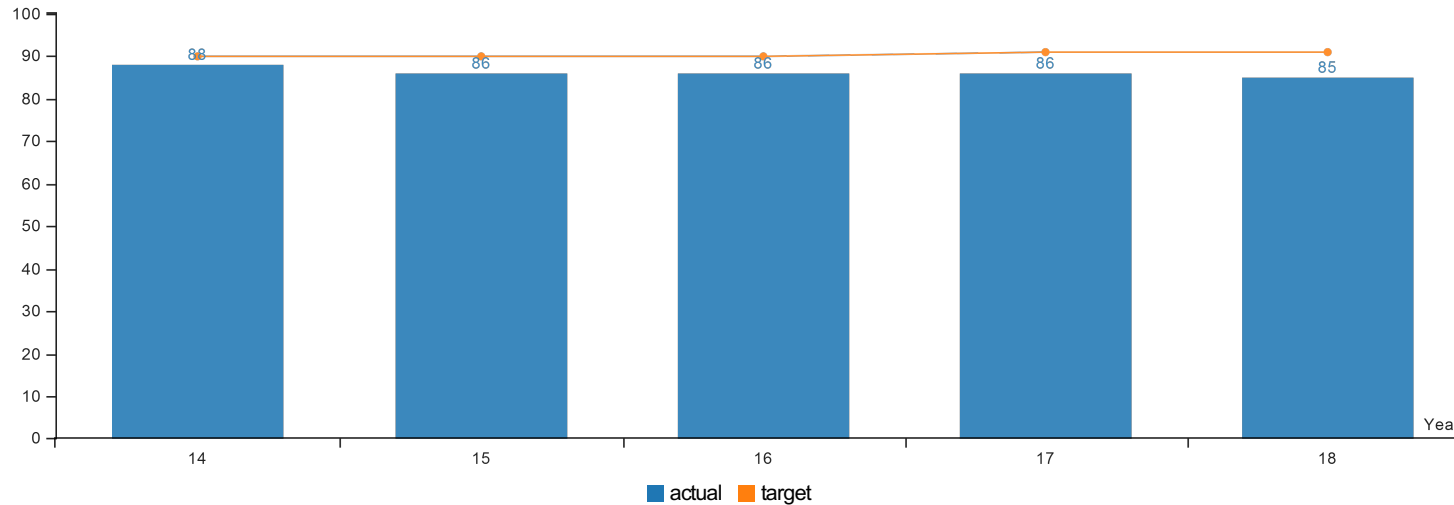
Factors leading to a positive outcome include: (1) A city is in periodic review, and its periodic review work program includes a task to do or update a public facilities plan; (2) State grant funds are available for public facilities plans, either during periodic review or otherwise. Additional factors include: (1) Water and sewer master plans often have independent funding sources derived from utility rates that allow for preparation and adoption of these plans; (2) Stormwater master plans are mandated in order to meet federal clean water standards, and thus cities have strong incentives to prepare and adopt such plans; and (3) Public facilities master plans are often adopted as "supporting documents" to a city's comprehensive plan, which does not require going through a comprehensive plan amendment process and subjecting the adopted plan to legal challenge as a land use decision.

Barriers to a positive outcome include: (1) Historically, state grant funds have not covered all qualified and needed local projects, and the department's ability to provide financial assistance to cities

does not increase or actually decreases each biennium; and (2) Some cities receive utility services from special districts or regional service providers, and thus have less incentive to complete public facilities plans for the area within the city boundaries.

KPM #5	TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE - Percent of urban areas with a population greater than 25,000 that have adopted transit supportive land use regulations.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TRANSIT SUPPORTIVE LAND USE					
Actual	88%	86%	86%	86%	85%
Target	90%	90%	90%	91%	91%

How Are We Doing

This performance measure demonstrates whether local governments in metropolitan areas or other larger cities have adopted transit-supportive development regulations (i.e., assure that land use and public transit systems are integrated and mutually supportive). Transit-supportive regulations are necessary to allow development at densities adequate to support transit service and to ensure that pedestrian and transit facilities are provided as part of new developments.

The department assists local governments in adopting land development regulations intended to improve local transportation options and enhance the efficiency of public transportation systems. Government partners include local governments, transit districts, and the Oregon Department of Transportation through the joint Transportation and Growth Management Program. Other partners include property owners, developers, and realtors who participate in planning and outreach efforts to promote transportation-efficient land use patterns.

The number of jurisdictions meeting the standard was 37, or 85%; the target is 85%. The targets were largely achieved until a few years ago, as local governments adopted transit-supportive land use regulations. Moving forward, the targets are increasing difficult to meet as there are fewer jurisdictions where improvements are needed. As the compliance rate reaches 100%, the remaining cities are those who often have the most difficult challenges.

Factors Affecting Results

Factors that have improved results in recent years include increased concerns about housing affordability, demographic changes, and the desire to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Roughly half of cities that have not fully adopted transit supportive land use regulations are smaller cities (less than 10,000 population) that are included in KPM 5 because they are within a larger metropolitan area. For example Eagle Point (population 8,695) is within the Rogue Valley metropolitan area, and Jefferson (population 3,165) is within the Albany metropolitan area. These smaller cities often

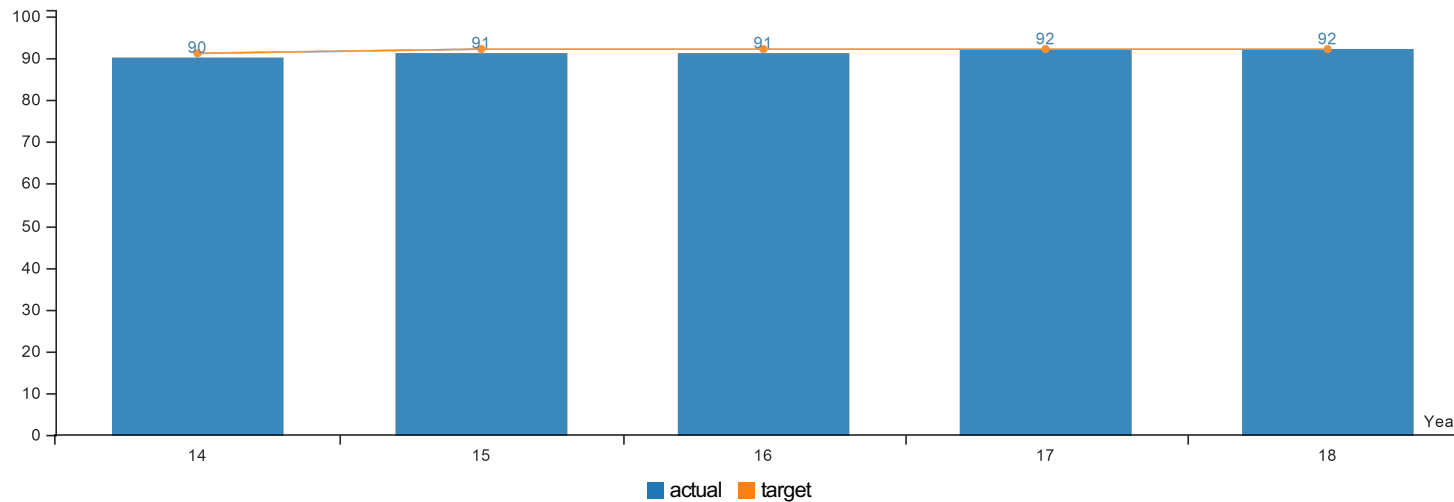
have less funding and local staff to address the complexities of planning for transit supportive land uses, and may not have capacity to facilitate public involvement to address questions or concerns about allowing higher densities of land uses.

Absent periodic review, most jurisdictions do not make changes in the applicable development standards from year to year. The level of compliance has flattened in the past few years.

KPM #6 TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - Percent of urban areas that have updated the local plan to include reasonable cost estimates and funding plans for transportation facilities.

Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES					
Actual	90%	91%	91%	92%	92%
Target	91%	92%	92%	92%	92%

How Are We Doing

This measure indicates the percentage of cities with a population over 2,500 that have an acknowledged Transportation System Plan (TSP), as required by LCDC's Transportation Planning Rule (OAR 660, division 12) and Statewide Planning Goal 12. These TSPs address streets and highways, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, mass transit for large cities, and air, rail, and other freight facilities, and are intended to assist local and state efforts to improve transportation facilities. These plans are coordinated at the city, county and state level. They contain lists of major transportation projects which are needed to support compact, urban development for the next 20 years. The department assists local governments in adopting TSPs and related land developments regulations. Government partners include local governments, transit districts and the Oregon Department of Transportation through the joint Transportation and Growth Management Program. Other partners include property owners, developers, and realtors who participate in planning and outreach efforts to promote efficient transportation systems and supportive land use patterns.

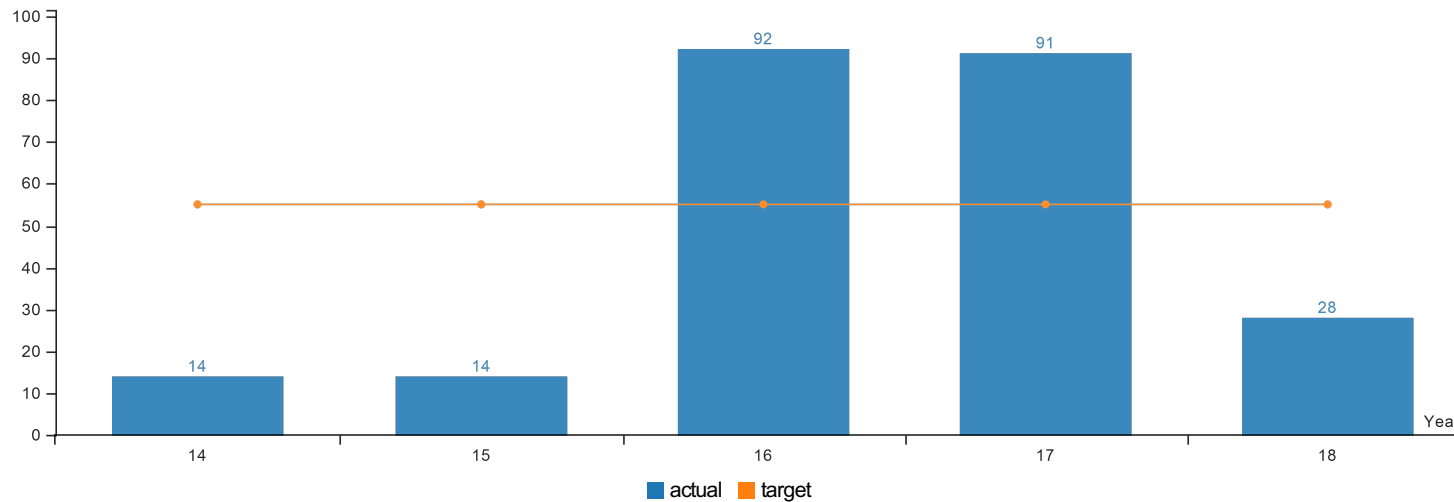
The target (92%) was met for 2017. Progress continues as local governments adopt TSPs, but not as fast as anticipated in the targets. The general trend shows a slowing of the rate of adoption since about 2007. This slowing in local TSP adoption occurred because there are fewer cities that have not already completed their TSP. Most cities tracked by this KPM have completed their first TSP, and TSP updates will be more common in the future.

Factors Affecting Results

The slow rate of completion in recent years is not surprising because there are very few cities that have not already adopted a TSP. Most of the remaining cities are small, with less than 4,000 in population. For these cities, the barriers are a lack of funding and a lack of staff for the complex process of transportation planning.

KPM #9	URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION - Percent of land added to urban growth boundaries that is not farm or forest land.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Dec 31

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY EXPANSION					
Actual	14%	14%	92%	91%	28%
Target	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%

How Are We Doing

Statewide Planning Goal 14 requires establishment of an urban growth boundary around each urban area to separate urban land from rural farm and forest land, and to assure that urban areas have sufficient land for long-term growth while providing for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. Land included in a UGB must be selected consistent with priorities set forth in ORS 197A.320 (ORS 197.298 for Metro) and Goal 14 intended to conserve farm and forest land as much as possible. Those priorities require that farm or forest lands are the last priority for UGB expansions.

The target was not met because more than 55% of the land added to UGBs was previously zoned exclusive farm use (EFU), forest, or mixed farm/forest. Specifically, in 2017, 1,845 acres were added to UGBs statewide, of which 1,192 acres (65%) were previously zoned EFU, 135 acres (7%) were previously zoned forest or mixed farm/forest, and 518 acres (28%) were in rural zones not subject to Statewide Planning Goals 3 and 4.

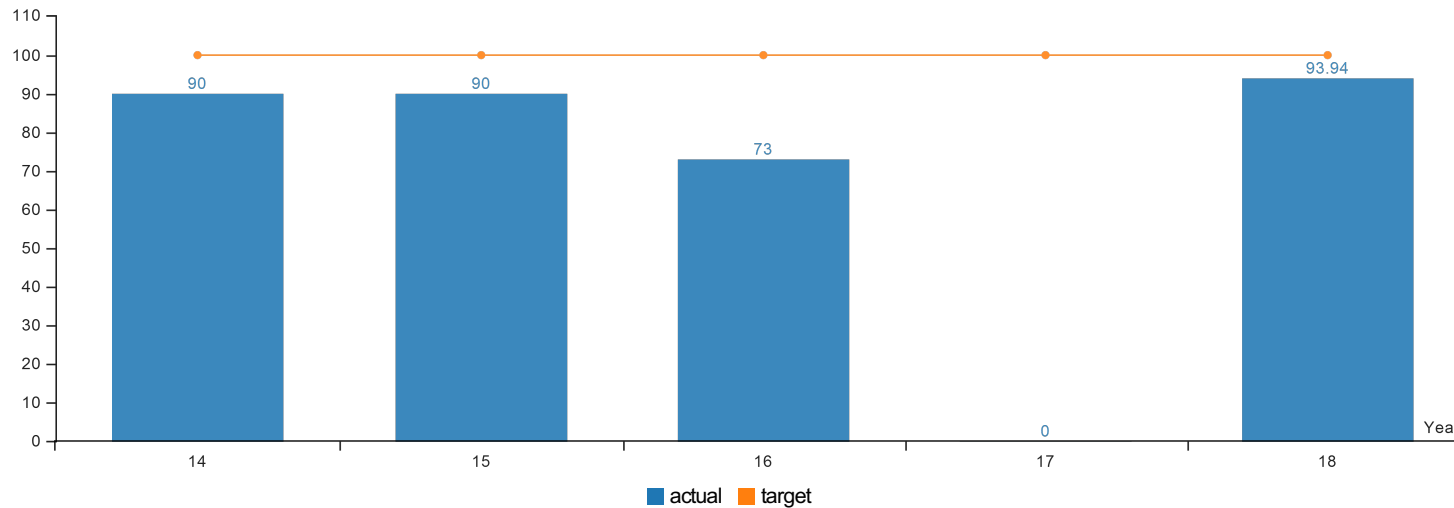
Factors Affecting Results

The total number of amendments and acreage added to UGBs is highly variable from year to year. Many UGB amendments occur in areas surrounded by farm or forest-zoned lands. In some areas, non-resource zoned lands are unavailable, so cities have no choice but to include farm or forest land as the urban area expands. LCDC has the authority to disallow UGB amendments that do not follow statutory priorities regarding farm and forest land, but this ability will not improve performance where local governments have no other options for urban expansion. During this reporting period, Eugene's UGB expansion included 939 acres of farm and forest land, accounting for 71 percent of the amount of resource lands consumed by UGB expansions. The department notes that the portion of Eugene's UGB not adjacent to Springfield is primarily surrounded by lands zoned EFU. Over the ten-year period from 2007-2017, 52% of the cumulative amount of land added to UGBs was not zoned EFU, forest, or mixed farm/forest – just under the 55% target.

Rezoning of farmland occurs through local government decisions in response to applications to change EFU zoning and through expansions of urban growth boundaries. Such applications are subject to goals, rules and state land use statutes. While this performance measure provides a good overall assessment of the longevity of EFU zoning over time, the modest amount of land rezoned out of EFU compared to the very large base of current EFU zoning is so small as to not register on the farmland performance graph. This measure offers only a partial assessment of the type or level of development and land division activity that may occur on lands zoned out of EFU. It does not measure land use conversion based on permitted development that take place within EFU zones or authorized Measure 49 development. Estimates are that several times as much acreage is converted within EFU zones as is rezoned out of EFU zones each year.

KPM #10	GRANT AWARDS - Percent of local grants awarded to local governments within two months after receiving application.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GRANT AWARDS					
Actual	90%	90%	73%	No Data	93.94%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

This measure reflects technical assistance and periodic review grant awards. The grant program operates on a biennial basis, with the planning grants are awarded at the start of each biennium. This report therefore includes the grant awards made by the department during the fiscal year July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018.

Approximately 94% of the grants were awarded within two months' of an application, under the 100% target. This represents a significant increase in performance from 78% in 2015-2017. In addition, as with earlier periods, the delay in only a few grants can result in not meeting the target. For this reporting period, the department awarded a total of 33 grants; two of which exceeded the two-month timeline.

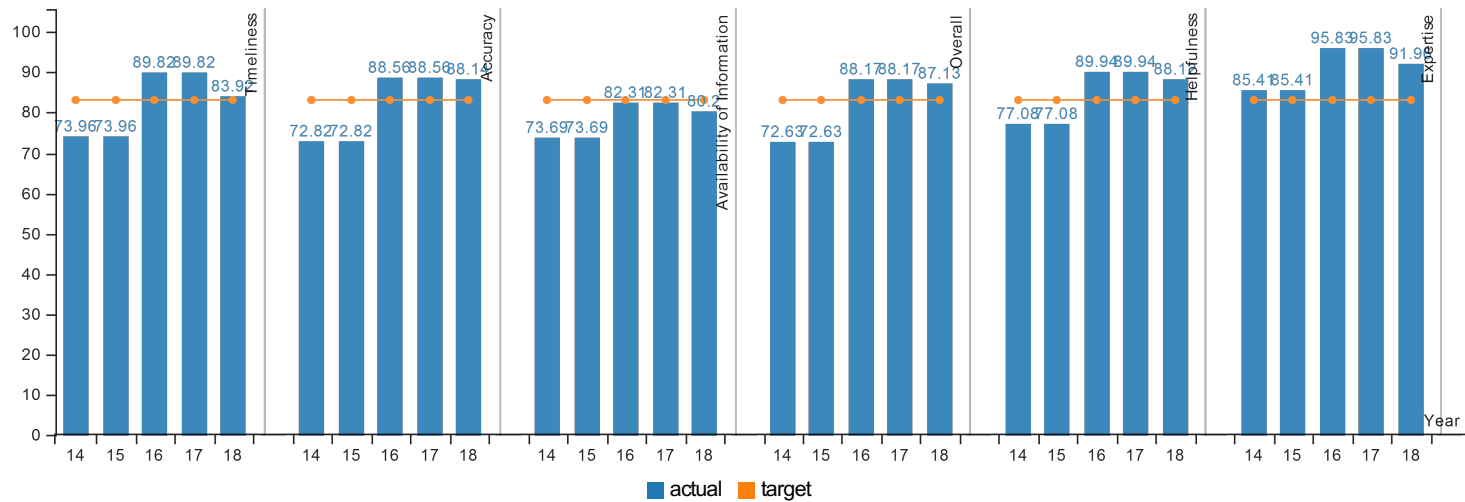
Factors Affecting Results

Facilitators: The department has a streamlined system for review of applications based upon criteria set by the department with advice from our Grants Advisory Committee. The review involves the community services division manager and the department's regional representatives. The department grades and ranks projects in a streamlined manner, and then makes decisions based upon the amount of funding appropriated by the legislature for the biennium.

Barriers: While the department is able to make a decision within the timeline envisaged in the KPM for most projects, the process became more difficult for two types of grant applications: (1) applications for projects at the "border" between acceptance and denial based upon the amount of funding appropriated (acceptance of these projects must await a final calculation of the actual monies already allocated to approved projects higher in priority); and (2) applications for projects which are worthy, but for which the scope of work in the application may be ambiguous and need further clarification from the applicant.

These two barriers, related to the Independence and Klamath Falls applications, are the reason the department did not reach the KPM performance target.

KPM #11 CUSTOMER SERVICE - Percent of customers rating their satisfaction with the agency's customer service as "good" or "excellent": overall customer service, timeliness, accuracy, helpfulness, expertise and availability of information.
 Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Timeliness					
Actual	73.96%	73.96%	89.82%	89.82%	83.92%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%
Accuracy					
Actual	72.82%	72.82%	88.56%	88.56%	88.14%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%
Availability of Information					
Actual	73.69%	73.69%	82.31%	82.31%	80.20%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%
Overall					
Actual	72.63%	72.63%	88.17%	88.17%	87.13%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%
Helpfulness					
Actual	77.08%	77.08%	89.94%	89.94%	88.12%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%
Expertise					
Actual	85.41%	85.41%	95.83%	95.83%	91.96%
Target	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%

How Are We Doing

The 2005 Legislature approved Statewide Customer Service Performance Measures and required all state agencies to survey and report on customer satisfaction. The survey is conducted biennially. The department conducted its biennial survey in fall 2018; the next survey will be conducted in 2020.

The 2018 survey is the fourth department biennial survey conducted online, rather than by telephone. All but one category – availability of information – met the target, though the results were down slightly from 2016. With the very recent migration of the DLCD website to the new state platform, the department hopes to see improvements in this area of customer satisfaction. The results of this survey reflect continued efforts of the department in improving information, trainings, and other resources (such as online tools, webinars, guidance, and model codes, as well as technical assistance and grants). The department continues to prioritize communication with local jurisdictions by notifying jurisdictions of department actions in a timely manner and providing training for local jurisdictions through planners' network meetings.

Factors Affecting Results

DLCD prepared its fifth online census survey using Survey Monkey, an online survey tool. As in 2016, the department expanded upon the questions required by the state in an effort to collect more comprehensive and useful data for department use. The newly added, complimenting questions gave survey respondents the option to provide additional qualitative and quantitative information about: their department interactions, areas of interest, demographics, and ideas for improved service.

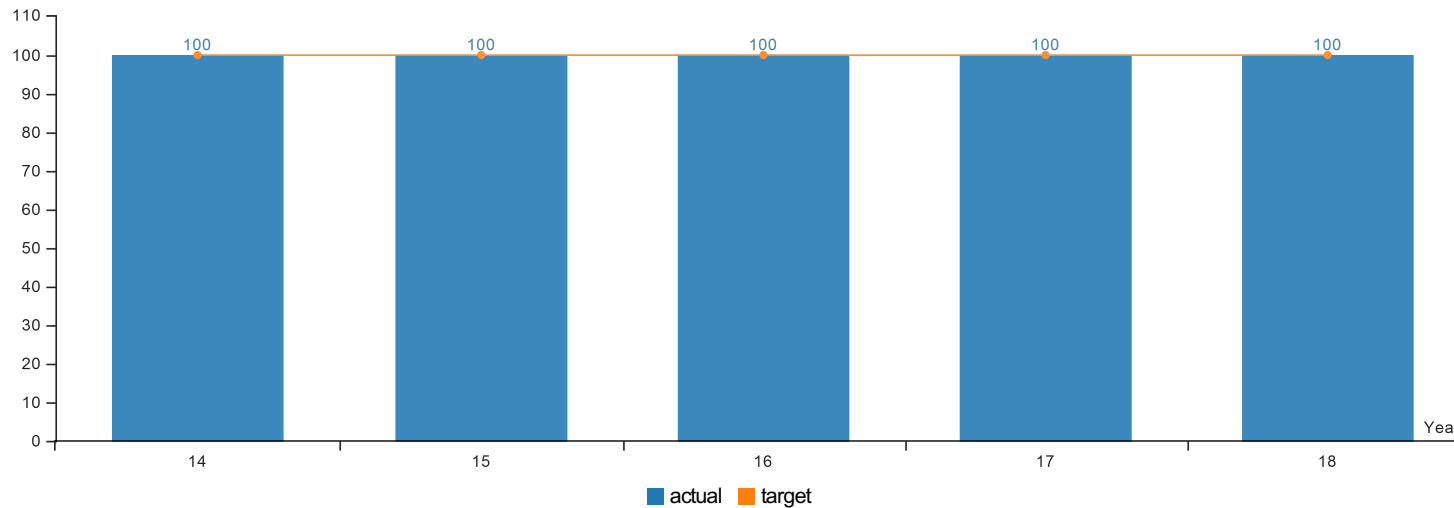
The survey response increased this biennium, from 290 respondents in 2016 to 324 respondents in 2018. The response rate declined by about 5% to 27.64 percent; however, this may be due to an increase in the number of survey recipients as the department strives to obtain input from a larger group of stakeholders.

In the open-ended comments provided by survey respondents, one local planner shared:

"The DLCD Hazards Team always bends over backwards to assist our jurisdiction and our partners. They provide thorough responses and support, and have attended every meeting we have invited them to (about three last year); and have provided technical support on many occasions...."

KPM #12	BEST PRACTICES - Percent of total best practices met by the Board.
	Data Collection Period: Jul 01 - Jun 30

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BEST PRACTICES					
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

How Are We Doing

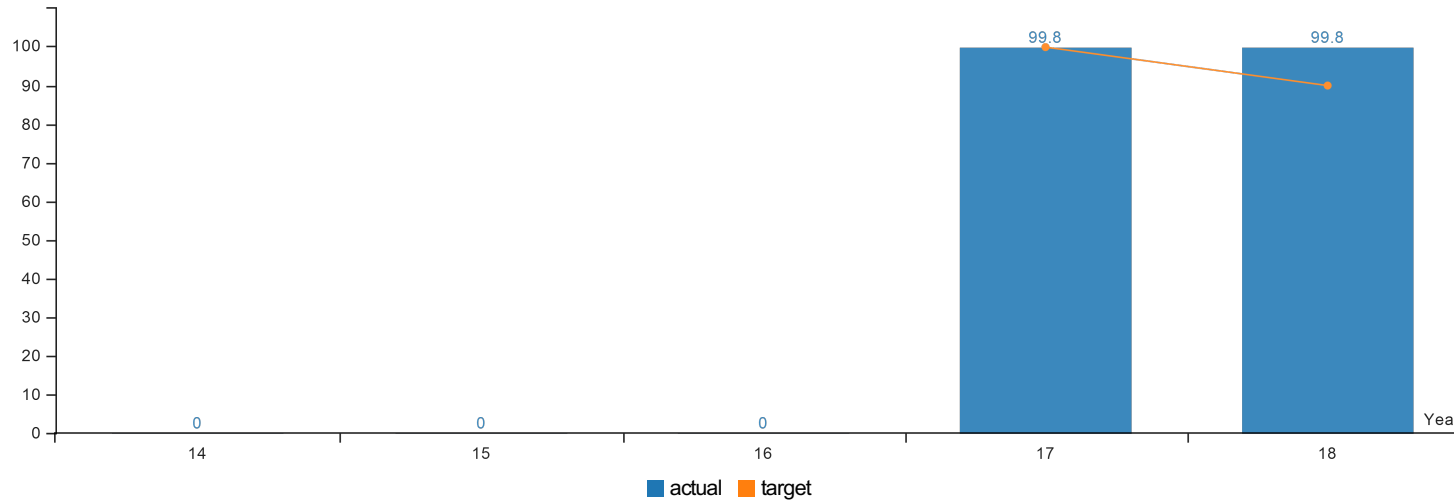
The 2007 Legislature approved a Statewide Best Practices Measure and required certain boards and commissions to report on their ability to meet established criteria. Implementation of this performance measure for affected boards and commissions includes an annual commission self-assessment of the state best practices criteria. To meet this requirement, the LCDC defined how it will meet the established criteria. Each member of LCDC rates the commission against 15 best practices criteria established by the Department of Administrative Services and the Legislative Fiscal Office. The commission completed its best practices scorecard for fiscal year 2016 at its November 15-16, 2018, LCDC meeting.

Factors Affecting Results

Department policies and workflows ensure appropriate commission review and/or oversight of department mission, communication, policy-making, budget development, financial reporting, etc. The commission has proven to operate efficiently for some time. The success of this measure is largely due to the commission itself, although staff resources and support also play a role.

KPM #13	FARM LAND - Percent of farm land zoned for exclusive farm use in 1987 that retains that zoning. Accounts for the conversion of EFU lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Farm Land					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	99.80%	99.80%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	99.95%	90%

How Are We Doing

The state's agricultural land use policy (ORS 215.243) and Statewide Planning Goal 3 (Agricultural Lands) call for the preservation of the maximum supply to agricultural land to support the farming and ranching economy. The Department of Land Conservation and Development seeks to achieve this goal through acknowledgment of local comprehensive land use plans and exclusive farm use zoning. Exclusive farm use (EFU) zoning protects land for agricultural use and provides limits on the conversion of agricultural land to non-farm uses. This measure tracks the percentage of agricultural land outside UGBs that remains zoned exclusive farm use (EFU) over time, as compared to the acres zoned EFU in 1987. The less farmland rezoned for rural or urban development relative to the total amount zoned EFU in 1987, the greater the indication that local plans and ordinances are working to protect farmland for agriculture.

The results for calendar year 2017 show that the state's land use planning program continues to work well to maintain agricultural lands for farm use. In 2017, 1,972 acres of EFU land were rezoned or added to urban growth boundaries (UGBs). This includes 348 acres for rezoned for rural development, 1,192 acres for urban development through UGB expansions, and 432 acres rezoned to forest zones. In 2017, 54 acres were rezoned from other uses to EFU. From a base of 16.1 million acres of EFU-zoned land in 1987, a total of 34,925 net acres have been rezoned to other urban and rural uses in the 30-year period through 2017. This means that 99.8 percent of land zoned EFU in 1987 was still zoned EFU in 2016, thus meeting the 2018 target.

Note: a change in methodology was approved, starting 2018.

Factors Affecting Results

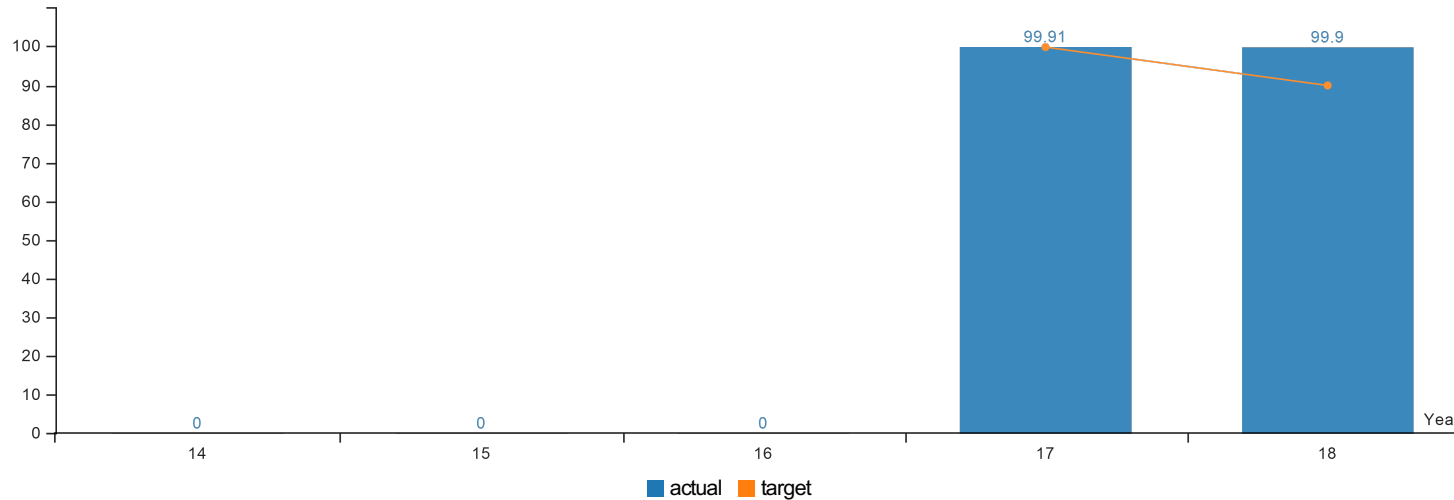
Rezoning of farmland occurs through local government decisions in response to applications to change EFU zoning and through expansions of urban growth boundaries. Such applications are

subject to goals, rules and state land use statutes. While this performance measure provides a good overall assessment of the longevity of EFU zoning over time, the modest amount of land rezoned out of EFU compared to the very large base of current EFU zoning is so small as to not register on the farmland performance graph.

Further, this measure offers only a partial assessment of the type or level of development and land division activity that may occur on lands zoned out of EFU. It does not measure land use conversion based on permitted development that take place within EFU zones or authorized Measure 49 development. Estimates are that several times as much acreage is converted within EFU zones as is rezoned out of EFU zones each year.

KPM #14	FOREST LAND - Percent of forest land zoned for forest or mixed farm/forest use in 1987 that remains zoned for those uses. Accounts for the conversion of forest lands resulting from expansion of urban growth boundaries and changes in zoning.
	Data Collection Period: Jan 01 - Jan 01

* Upward Trend = positive result



Report Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
FOREST LAND					
Actual	No Data	No Data	No Data	99.91%	99.90%
Target	TBD	TBD	TBD	99.92%	90%

How Are We Doing

Statewide Planning Goal 4 (Forest Lands) calls for maintaining the forest land base and protecting the forest economy by assuring that tree growth and harvesting is the leading use of forest land. This measure tracks the percent of forest land that remains zoned for forest or mixed farm-forest use over time, as compared to the acreage zoned for forest or mixed farm-forest uses in 1987. The less forest land rezoned for urban and rural development relative to the amount zoned forest or mixed farm-forest in 1987, the greater the indication that local plans and ordinances are working to protect forest land for commercial and other forest uses.

The results for calendar year 2017 show that the state's land use planning program continues to work well to maintain forest lands for forest uses. In 2017, 360 acres of forest and mixed farm/forest land were rezoned or added to urban growth boundaries (UGBs): 184 acres for rural development, 135 acres for urban uses in UGBs expansions, and 41 acres to exclusive farm use zoning. From a base of nearly 11.8 million acres of land zoned forest and mixed farm/forest in 1987, a total of 10,041 net acres have been rezoned to urban and other rural uses in the 30-year period through 2017. This means that 99.9 percent of land zoned forest and mixed farm/forest in 1987 was in the same zoning in 2017, thus meeting the 2017 target.

Note: a change in methodology was approved, starting 2018.

Factors Affecting Results

Rezoning of forest land occurs through local government decisions, in response to applications by property owners to change forest or mixed farm-forest zoning, and through UGB expansions. The approval of such applications is governed by goals, rules and state land use statutes. While this performance measure provides a good overall assessment of the longevity of forest and mixed farm-

forest zoning over time, the modest amount of land rezoned out of forest use compared to the very large base of current forest and mixed farm-forest zoning is so small as to not register on the Forest Land KPM graph.

Further, as with KPM 13, this measure offers only a partial assessment of the type or level of development and land division activity that may occur on lands zoned out of forest and mixed farm-forest zones. It does not measure land use conversion based on permitted development that take place within forest and mixed farm-forest zones or authorized Measure 49 development. Estimates are that several times as much acreage is converted within forest and mixed farm-forest zones as is rezoned out of forest and mixed farm-forest zones each year.