

## Statewide Land Use Planning Goals

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Since the passage of Senate Bills 100 and 103 in 1973, 19 statewide planning goals have guided all city and county planning within Oregon. The statewide goals provide the framework for all planning decisions made at the city and county level. This is a brief overview of each of the goals:

**Citizen Involvement-** Goal 1 requires each city and county to have a citizen involvement program. It also requires local governments to have a committee for citizen involvement to monitor and encourage public participation in planning.

**Land Use Planning-** Goal 2 outlines the state's basic land use planning policies. It says that planning decisions are to be made in accordance with a comprehensive plan and that comprehensive plans must be implemented and updated periodically.

**Agricultural Lands-** Goal 3 defines "agricultural lands." Goal 3 also requires inventory of agricultural lands and the preservation of lands through farm zoning.

**Forest Lands-** Goal 4 defines forest lands and requires counties to inventory them and adopt policies and ordinances that will "conserve forest lands for forest uses."

**Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas and Natural Resources-** Goal 5 establishes a process for the inventory and evaluation of significant historic and natural resources.

**Air, Water and Land Resource Quality-** Goal 6 requires local comprehensive plans and implementing measures to be consistent with state and federal regulations on matters such as groundwater pollution.

**Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards-** Goal 7 requires appropriate zoning in places prone to natural disasters and hazards with control and limit development within these areas.

**Recreation Needs-** Goal 8 calls for each community to evaluate its areas and facilities for recreation and develop plans to deal with the projected demand for them.

**Economy of the State-** Goal 9 calls for diversification and improvement of the economy. It asks communities to inventory commercial and industrial lands, project future needs for such lands and plan and zone enough land to meet those needs.

**Housing-** Goal 10 specifies that each city must plan for and accommodate needed housing types, projecting future needs for housing lands. The goal also prohibits local plans from discriminating against needed housing types.

**Public Facilities and Services-** Goal 11 requires efficient planning of public infrastructure services.

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**Transportation-** Goal 12 aims to provide “a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.” It asks for communities to address the needs of the transportation disadvantaged.

**Energy-** Goal 13 declares that land and uses developed on the land shall be managed and controlled so as to maximize the conservation of all forms of energy, based upon sound economic principles.”

**Urbanization-** Goal 14 requires cities to estimate future growth and the needs for land and then plan and zone to meet those needs. It calls for each city to establish an “Urban Growth Boundary” (UGB) and to identify and separate urban land from rural lands.

**Willamette Greenway-** Goal 15 sets forth procedures for administering the 300 miles of greenway that protects the Willamette River

**Estuarine Resources-** Goal 16 requires local governments to classify Oregon’s 22 major estuaries in 4 categories. The goal describes the types of land use activities that are permissible in the managed areas.

**Coastal Shorelands-** Goal 17 defines the planning area of ocean beaches along the coast highway. The goal specifies how certain types of land and resources are to be managed.

**Beaches and Dunes-** Goal 18 establishes planning standards for development on various types of dunes and limits development on ocean beaches.

**Ocean Resources-** Goal 19 protects ocean resources along the Oregon Coast.