

AGENCY NAME: Department of Land Conservation and Development

II. KEY MEASURE ANALYSIS

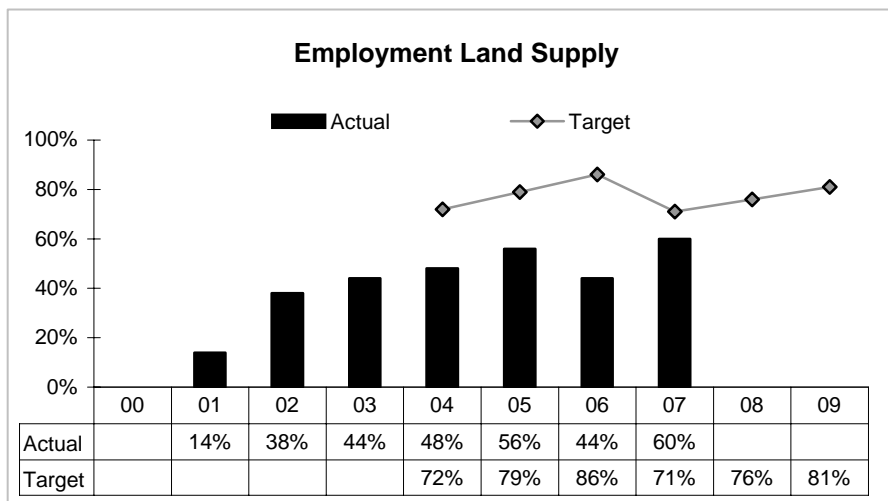
Agency Mission: To support all our partners in creating and implementing local comprehensive plans that reflect and balance the statewide goals, the vision of local citizens, and the interests of local, state, federal and tribal governments.

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.	Measure since: 2002
Goal	Economic development: Promote economic development and quality communities.	
Oregon Context	OBM 4: Job Growth	
Data source	DLCD tracking of periodic review approval orders and post-acknowledgment plan amendments.	
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1. OUR STRATEGY

Periodic review and plan amendment review are the major department activities associated with this measure. For example, under periodic review, each city updates its land use plan and other local programs to improve the local economy, forecasts its industrial land and employment needs for the next 20 years, and amends the plan and the local Urban Growth Boundary (UGB), if necessary, in order to increase the land supply for economic development. The department provides technical and financial assistance to local governments for planning tasks intended to evaluate or increase the supply of industrial and other employment lands.

DLCD tracks 100 cities with 2,500 or more people within their UGBs as of July 1, 2005. The base year is 1997. DLCD counts a data point when a city or county completes, and the state approves a periodic review task adding commercial or industrial land to the local employment land inventory. The department will also approve a periodic review work program after a local government evaluates and determines it already has an adequate supply of commercial and industrial land. Additionally, when a city completes and adopts an “economic opportunities analysis” (EOA), and the department approves it, the department counts that jurisdiction as compliant with Statewide Planning Goal 9 and related state economic development requirements.



2. ABOUT THE TARGETS

The target is determined by estimating the number of cities that are likely to finish the year with an adequate (i.e., 20-year) supply of developable industrial and other employment land. The department considers the following tasks related to this measure: the number of cities expected to complete periodic review work tasks for industrial or other employment lands, the number of cities expected to complete periodic review after determining that no land inventory increase is needed, and the number of cities expected to complete a major economic development-related comprehensive plan update outside of periodic review through the plan amendment process provided by statute. The total derived from these estimates was divided by the total number of cities over 2,500

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in population to arrive at the target. During the biennium, individual cities will determine whether they complete one of the above qualifying tasks and the department will evaluate their success and the adequacy of their efforts.

3. HOW WE ARE DOING

Although the targets were not met for this reporting period, the department did significantly improve its performance relative to the target for this year. Oregon cities are continuing to maintain and improve their supply of industrial and other employment lands; however, more work needs to be done. Progress toward this measure is expected to improve in the near future for two reasons. First, a majority of Metro area cities are eligible to enter periodic review in the next year, and this constitutes a large number of cities that historically have a high success rate regarding this task. Second, most grant awards in the current biennium have been directed toward local planning efforts to determine needs for industrial and other employment lands. These analyses are expected to result in an increase in land supplies designated to meet long-term and near-term industrial and other employment needs.

4. HOW WE COMPARE

There is no other equivalent public or private industry standards to evaluate the sufficiency of employment lands within UGBs. Other states have programs and standards involving “shovel ready industrial sites” and economic analyses, but these are significantly different than Oregon’s program.

5. FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS

Recent legislation eliminated the requirement for cities with a population less than 10,000 (outside Metro) to periodically review and update the local land use plan. In addition, the 4-year moratorium on periodic review due to 2003 legislation delayed many comprehensive plan updates. The recent amendments to the methodology for this measure also affected this year’s results.

6. WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

For cities no longer subject to periodic review, DLCD needs to place more reliance on state grant programs to encourage an adequate supply of industrial land and other land planned for employment needs. Planning for economic development needs is the top priority for use of the department's general fund technical assistance grants. Better tracking of local efforts to meet this measure is also needed, since periodic review will no longer provide an effective method to track and measure progress of those cities under 10,000 in population that do not volunteer to undergo periodic review. Also, adequate funding of the department’s technical assistance and grant programs will be necessary for the agency to achieve the targets. Even if funding is maintained or improved, the targets may need to be lowered to account for the loss of the mandatory periodic review process for cities less than 10,000.

7. ABOUT THE DATA

The reporting cycle is Oregon’s fiscal year. Progress under this measure is counted when a city completes and the department approves a periodic review task to add industrial and other employment lands to its UGB, or when a city completes periodic review after evaluating the land supply and determines it already has sufficient industrial and other employment land. Progress is also counted when a city completes a major land use plan update relating to its industrial or employment land supply, such as adopting an “economic opportunities analysis” that determines near term and long term employment land needs in accordance with Statewide Planning Goal 9.