

COLUMBIA REGION
ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

GOALS
AND
OBJECTIVES
AND IMPLEMENTING RULES

CRAG Board Action: **ADOPTED**
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COLUMBIA REGION ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

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RULES ADOPTING AND IMPLEMENTING
THE CRAG GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Section 1. Authority and Purpose

These rules are adopted pursuant to ORS 197.735(4), 197.750 (1)(f), and 197.755(1) for the purpose of adopting and implementing the "CRAG Regional Land Use Planning Goals and Objectives", hereinafter referred to as the "Goals and Objectives".

Section 2. Adoption

That document entitled "Columbia Region Association of Governments Land Use Planning Goals and Objectives", dated September 30, 1976, a copy of which is on file at CRAG offices, is hereby adopted and shall be implemented as required in these rules.

Section 3. Implementation

(a) Objective I (Citizen Involvement) shall be implemented by preparation, adoption, revision and utilization by CRAG of a regional Citizen Involvement Program. The Program shall be in conformity with Objective I and shall provide procedures and activities necessary to carry out each section thereof.

(b) Objective II (Planning Process) shall be implemented by preparation, adoption, revision and utilization by CRAG of a Regional Planning Program. The Program may be revised from time to time to coincide with the CRAG budgeting process and to reflect any required schedules of compliance with statewide goals. The Program shall specify by subject matter the projected contents of the Regional Plan, including elements thereof, a proposed schedule of completion, consideration and adoption of such elements, and a system for regional planning coordination in the region.

(c) Objectives III through X shall be implemented incrementally by preparation, adoption, revision and implementation of the elements of the Regional Plan which, together, shall constitute the Regional Plan.

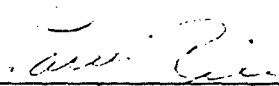
(d) The Goals shall be implemented generally by preparation, adoption, revision and implementation of the Regional Plan, Regional Citizen Involvement Program and Regional Planning Program.

Section 4. Severability

(a) The sections hereinabove shall be severable, and any action or judgment by any state agency or court of competent jurisdiction invalidating any section of these rules shall not affect the validity of any other section.

(b) The sections of the document adopted by these rules shall also be severable and shall be subject to the provisions of sub-section (a) of this section.

ADOPTED by the Board of Directors this 30 day of September, 1976.

By 
Larry Rice, Executive Director

COLUMBIA REGION ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
LAND USE PLANNING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

DEFINITIONS

1. Agricultural Lands. Lands of predominantly Class I, II, III and IV soils identified in the Soil Capability Classification System of the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and other lands which are suitable for farm use, taking into consideration soil fertility, suitability for grazing, climatic conditions, existing and future availability of water for farm irrigation purposes, existing land use patterns, technological and energy inputs required and accepted farming practices. Lands in other SCS classes which are necessary to permit farm practices to be undertaken on adjacent or nearby lands shall be included as agricultural land in any event. More detailed soil data to define agricultural land may be utilized by local governments if such data permit achievement of this objective.
2. Buildable Lands. Lands in Urban Areas that are suitable, available and necessary for residential use.
3. Capital Improvement Programs. A long-range schedule of projects with their estimated costs over a period of five to ten years. Capital improvement programming includes scheduling of public physical improvements for a community over a certain period of time, with consideration for priorities and financial capabilities of the community.
4. Capital Intensive. Capital intensive refers to modes of production characterized by high inputs of capital, equipment and processes as opposed to labor.
5. Citizen. A person, group, firm or corporation residing in, owning property or doing business in the CRAG region, including governmental and private agencies and associations.
6. Conserve. To manage in a manner which avoids wasteful or destructive uses and provides for future availability.
7. CRAG Goal. An end or purpose toward which regional planning efforts shall be directed.
8. CRAG Objective. An intermediate step directed toward achieving a CRAG Goal.
9. Cultural Areas. Areas characterized by evidence of an ethnic, religious or social group with distinctive traits, beliefs and social forms.
10. Develop. To bring about growth or availability; to construct or alter a structure; to conduct a mining operation; to make a physical change in the use or appearance of land; to divide land into parcels; or to create or terminate rights of access.

11. Elements. The components of the regional comprehensive plan which correspond to their respective objectives.
12. Farm Uses. Uses set forth in ORS 215.203 including non-farm uses authorized by ORS 215.213.
13. Forest Lands. (1) Lands composed of existing and potential forest lands which are suitable for commercial forest uses; (2) other forested lands needed for watershed protection, wildlife and fisheries habitat and recreation; (3) lands where extreme conditions of climate, soil and topography require the maintenance of vegetative cover irrespective of use; and (4) other forested lands in urban and agricultural areas which provide urban buffers, windbreaks, wildlife and fisheries habitat, livestock habitat, scenic corridors and recreational use.
14. Fragile Areas. Lands characterized by fragile ecological conditions or lands which support unique or endangered wildlife species.
15. Historic Areas. Lands with sites, structures and objects that have regional, statewide or national historic significance.
16. Infant Industry. A new or existing small firm, dealing in either a product or a service.
17. Inventory. A documented itemization of current land status or natural resources.
18. Labor Intensive. Labor-intensive modes of production refer to those production modes or functions characterized by high inputs of labor and other factors as opposed to capital, i.e., the ratio of labor to capital and other inputs in production processes is greater.
19. Land Use Classifications.
 - a. Urban - All areas within urban growth boundaries on the Regional Land Use Framework Map.
 - b. Rural - All areas within rural growth boundaries on the Regional Land Use Framework Map.
 - c. Natural Resource - Areas shown on the Regional Land Use Framework Map as Natural Resource Areas.
20. Lands Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards. Areas subject to natural events that are known to result in death or endanger the works of man, such as stream flooding, ground water, erosion and deposition, landslides, earthquakes, weak foundation soils and other hazards unique to regional or local areas.

21. Maintain. Support, keep and continue in an existing state or condition without decline.
22. Mineral and Aggregate Resources. Lands with geologic deposits and substantial mineral resources to be mined immediately, in the future, or to be preserved.
23. Natural Areas. Land and water areas that have substantially retained their natural character and land and water areas that, although altered in character, are important as habitats for plant, animal or marine life, for the study of the area's natural, historical, scientific or paleontological features; or for the appreciation of the area's natural features.
24. Open Space. Lands used for agricultural or forest uses and any land area that would, if preserved and continued in its present use:
 - (1) conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources;
 - (2) protect air or streams or water supply;
 - (3) promote conservation of soils, wetlands, beaches or marshes;
 - (4) conserve landscaped areas, such as public or private golf courses, that reduce air pollution and enhance the value of abutting or neighboring property;
 - (5) enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, natural reservations or sanctuaries or other open space;
 - (6) enhance recreation opportunities;
 - (7) preserve historic sites; and
 - (8) promote orderly development within Urban Areas.
25. Preserve. To save from change or loss and reserve for special purpose.
26. Public Facilities and Services. Capital improvement projects, capital and operating programs and facilities which the planning agency determines to be necessary for the public health, safety and welfare. To include the provision of water, sewers, streets, hospitals, parks; and electricity, gas, telephone and other public and private utilities.
27. Public Transit. Any form of public transportation which carries passengers on a regular and continuing basis. This includes, but is not limited to, bus, rail, boat and air transportation, in and between Urban Areas.

28. Recreation. Provides for human development and enrichment through active and passive pursuits including, but not limited to, sports and cultural events; camping; picnicking and recreation lodging; tourist facilities and accommodations; trails; waterways use facilities; hunting; angling; and winter sports.
29. Region. The jurisdictional boundaries of the Columbia Region Association of Governments (CRAG).
30. Scenic Areas. Lands that are valued for their aesthetic appearance.
31. Transportation Disadvantaged. Those individuals who have difficulty in obtaining transportation because of age, income or physical or mental disability.
32. Transportation System. All regional or local transportation facilities and services that are planned, developed, operated and maintained in a coordinated manner to supply continuity of movement between geographic and jurisdictional areas.
33. Travel Substitutes. Any form of communication which can be utilized in lieu of travel.
34. Waste and Process Discharges. Refers to solid waste, thermal, noise, atmospheric or water pollutants, contaminants or products therefrom.
35. Wilderness. Areas where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by humans, where humans are visitors who do not remain. It is an area of undeveloped land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement by human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) may also contain ecological, geological or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historic value.

GOALS

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the Goals and Objectives is to give structure and direction to regional planning consistent with the adopted Statewide Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) Goals and to implement CRAG's statutory responsibility. The Goals and Objectives are to be binding directly only on CRAG and they shall be applied to local jurisdictions through elements of the Regional Plan. It is not intended that the Goals and Objectives be used as legal justification for local land use decisions, unless they have been implemented by elements of the Regional Plan.

GOAL I -- LAND DEVELOPMENT: Land uses and public facilities, utilities and services shall be planned to foster:

1. diversity and improvement of the economy of the region, especially in geographic areas that have long-term unemployment;
2. housing choice for the region's residents;
3. sufficient land for the recreation needs of the region's residents and visitors;
4. a safe, convenient, efficient and economic transportation system;
5. orderly development of land within urban areas, within governmental fiscal capabilities and optimal use of existing facilities, utilities and services;
6. orderly development of non-urban lands, within governmental fiscal capabilities and optimal use of existing facilities, utilities and services; and
7. energy conservation.

GOAL II -- LAND PRESERVATION OR CONSERVATION: Land uses and public facilities, utilities and services shall be planned to:

1. preserve and maintain agricultural land for farm use;
2. conserve forest land for forest uses;
3. preserve or conserve mineral and aggregate resources;
4. preserve or conserve open space, natural, fragile, historic and scenic areas;

5. maintain and improve the quality of air, water and land resources; and
6. protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards.

GOAL III -- INTEGRATION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT, PRESERVATION AND CONSERVATION: The varied interests of development, preservation and conservation shall be integrated through:

1. a citizen involvement program that provides opportunity for citizens to participate in all phases of the planning process to impart, for consideration, the public's concerns;
2. a land use planning process and policy framework assuring an adequate factual base for land use decisions and actions; and
3. regional planning based on the following objectives:

OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE I. CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

Opportunity to Participate. The regional citizen involvement program shall (1) utilize, through coordination with the cities and counties, local citizen involvement programs in all phases of the regional planning and review process, and (2) provide for an opportunity for all citizens to be involved directly with the regional organization.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Publicity of Procedures. Procedures for involving the general public in the on-going process shall be clearly defined and broadly publicized.
- b. Readable Materials. Procedures shall be prepared and utilized to ensure that plan materials and program information are made available to the public in a timely and understandable manner.
- c. Continuity. The regional citizen involvement program shall provide continuity of citizen participation and enable citizens to identify and comprehend the issues, appropriate to the planning processes.
- d. Local Emphasis. The regional agency will actively pursue the cooperation of local land use planning agencies in developing mechanisms for the utilization of local citizen involvement programs in the regional planning process.
- e. Education. Local school districts shall be encouraged to include within their curriculum courses of instruction in land use planning.

OBJECTIVE II. PLANNING PROCESSES

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Process and Policy. A planning process and policy framework shall be established and utilized as a basis for all regional decisions and actions related to the use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions. The regional planning process shall include consideration of local comprehensive plans in preparing the Regional Plan.

- b. Plan Documents. Plan documents shall be developed which contain: an identification of regional issues and problems; necessary inventories and other factual information for applicable regional planning elements; policy choices; necessary maps indicating planned land uses; and an evaluation of alternative courses of action, taking into consideration social, economic, energy and environmental consequences.
- c. Application of Goals and Objectives. The Board of Directors finds that conformity with the Goals and Objectives throughout the region is best assured by development and administration of a regional plan which clarifies and implements the Goals and Objectives and by compliance with such plan by local jurisdictions in the region. Therefore, the Goals and Objectives shall constitute requirements to which CRAG must conform its Regional Plan and local compliance with the Regional Plan and each of its elements shall constitute conformance by local jurisdictions to the Goals and Objectives.
- d. Plan Elements. The Regional Plan shall be developed and administered incrementally in elements and all adopted elements together shall constitute the Regional Plan. The Objectives on Citizen Involvement and Planning Processes shall apply only to CRAG and to the processes used in developing each element of the Regional Plan. All other Objectives shall be implemented through Plan elements. Each element shall implement and conform to certain Objectives designated in the element. When local plans conform to a Regional Plan element, they shall also be deemed to comply with the Objectives designated in that element. Each element of the Regional Plan shall be adopted by rule and such rules shall provide for implementation of each element as deemed necessary to assure conformity throughout the region.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Inter-Agency Coordination. The regional planning process shall include procedures for encouraging compatibility among city, county, special district, regional, state and federal plans.
- b. Public Access. Regional plans, supporting documents and implementing measures shall be filed in a public office or other place easily accessible to the public.
- c. Preparation, Review and Adoption. Procedures providing for notice, hearing, review and comment by citizens during plan preparation, adoption and revision shall be prepared and utilized.
- d. Periodic Review and Revision. Plans and maps shall be reviewed and, if necessary, revised on a regularly scheduled basis.

OBJECTIVE III. AIR, WATER AND LAND RESOURCES QUALITY

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Maintain Quality. The quality of air, water and land resources in the region shall be improved or maintained at applicable federal, state and regional standards to protect natural resource values and other beneficial uses.
- b. Future Discharges. Direct or indirect air contaminate discharges, discharges from future emissions sources and all waste and process discharges from future development, when combined with such discharges from existing development, shall not threaten to violate or violate applicable regional, state or federal environmental quality statutes, rules or standards.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

Plan Integration. Effective procedures and provisions shall be developed and utilized which will assure that (1) air, water and land resources quality planning will be an integral part of the land planning process, and (2) the components of air, water and land resources quality plans will be integrated.

OBJECTIVE IV. ENERGY CONSERVATION

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Support of Land Use. The conservation of energy shall be maximized in the development and redevelopment of the land and uses on the land.
- b. Renewable Energy Sources. Development of energy-consuming activities shall minimize the use of non-renewable resources and encourage the use of energy from renewable energy sources, based on sound economic principles.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Energy Assessment. The conservation of energy and long-term supply shall be considered in the regional land use planning process, with particular attention to the following:
 - (1) changes in general land use patterns;
 - (2) residential locations and development patterns;
 - (3) commercial locations and development patterns;

- (4) industrial locations and development patterns;
 - (5) location, development patterns, maintenance and improvement of major public facilities of all types;
 - (6) total amounts of energy consumed by residential, commercial, industrial, transportation and governmental uses.
- b. Capital Improvement Programs. Major public capital improvement projects, prior to their selection and prioritization, shall be evaluated in order to determine their relative energy impacts.
 - c. Impacts of Transportation. Plans for the construction or improvement of major transportation facilities shall identify the positive and negative impacts of such facilities on energy use and resources.

OBJECTIVE V. LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS:
URBAN, NATURAL RESOURCE, RURAL

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

All lands in the region shall be included in one of the following three general classifications:

- a. Urban: Lands shall be inventoried and designated within urban growth boundaries for future urban growth to meet urban population needs forecast for a minimum of twenty (20) years. The primary use of lands within urban growth boundaries shall be urban development.
- b. Natural Resource: Agricultural lands shall be inventoried, preserved and maintained and forest lands shall be inventoried and conserved for farm and forestry uses or other natural resource activities, within designated Natural Resource Areas.
- c. Rural: Lands shall be designated within rural growth boundaries to meet a variety of use patterns allowing flexibility of housing location. Typical uses include: small farms and large-lot homesites. Development within rural growth boundaries shall remain non-urban in character and density, but shall occur in a manner that would not preclude future urban development. Lands within rural growth boundaries may be converted in the future to urban use only upon determination of public need.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Cooperative Designation of Land Use Classifications. Designation and change of Urban, Natural Resource and

Rural Area boundaries shall be a cooperative process between the Columbia Region Association of Governments and affected cities and counties.

- b. Urban Inventory. For purposes of establishing initial urban growth boundaries, "Inventory" shall mean an identification and quantification of vacant land five (5) acres or larger within Urban Areas.
- c. Economic Monitoring. Procedures shall be adopted by the CRAG Board to provide monitoring of the economic and related social impacts of the urban and rural growth boundaries.
- d. Natural Resource Inventory. For purposes of establishing initial Natural Resource Areas, "Inventory" shall mean an identification and quantification of agricultural and forest land based on data available from the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- e. Agricultural and Forest Lands in Rural Growth Boundaries. Unless exempted through the exception procedures of LCDC Goal 2, Part II, agricultural or forest lands within designated rural growth boundaries shall be preserved and maintained for farm use or conserved for forestry.
- f. Mineral and Aggregate Resources. Lands containing mineral and aggregate resources shall be inventoried. Those mineral and aggregate lands that are not in conflict with the public need for the preservation of other natural resources shall be identified and conserved to the extent determined necessary to support future development.
- g. Hazard Areas. Lands subject to natural disasters and hazards shall be identified and inventoried for purposes of preventing loss, damage or destruction of life and property by limiting uses to those compatible with the character of the natural disaster or hazard areas.
- h. Resource Lands and Hazard Areas Within Urban Growth Boundaries. Lands within urban growth boundaries designated for preservation or conservation of mineral and aggregate resources or for protection within hazard areas shall not be included in lands calculated to meet urban population need.

OBJECTIVE VI. HOUSING

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Support of Land Use Classifications. Regional housing

planning shall support development of a variety of housing types, price ranges and rent levels appropriate to Urban and Rural land use classifications.

- b. Provide Housing. The Regional Plan shall promote adequate housing construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing housing.
- c. Housing Choice. The Regional Plan will promote public policies which will encourage a diversity of housing types and optimum utilization of housing resources to meet the needs of all segments of the population.
- d. Special Need Groups. Provision of housing for population groups with special needs, such as low-income and disadvantaged persons, shall be promoted by the public sector and encouraged in the private sector.
- e. Neighborhood Preservation. Policies designed to preserve and enhance the character of existing residential neighborhoods and communities shall be promoted.
- f. Diversity. Innovative site planning and aesthetic housing design shall be encouraged in order to provide visual diversity and interest, foster social and economic choice, preserve special environmental features and offer a variety of residential building types.
- g. Buildable Lands. Lands for housing shall be designated which are both compatible with land uses in Urban Areas and convenient to commercial and industrial centers, adequate existing or planned transportation facilities, recreation opportunities and schools.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Identify Buildable Lands and Existing Housing. The regional agency shall actively pursue the cooperation of local planning agencies in inventorying buildable lands and existing housing and mapping buildable lands, giving consideration to appropriate housing types.
- b. Identify Housing Types. The regional agency shall actively pursue the cooperation of local land use planning agencies in developing and utilizing procedures for determining the need for various housing types.
- c. Survey of Needs. The regional agency shall actively pursue the cooperation of local land use planning agencies in assessing community housing need, identifying special categories of need and establishing policies which will fulfill such needs.

OBJECTIVE VII. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Support of Land Use Classifications. Regional economic development planning shall support types and levels of commercial and industrial facilities appropriate for, but limited to, uses permitted in Urban, Natural Resource and Rural land use classifications.
- b. Employment. Economic growth and development which will provide diverse employment opportunities, including a consideration of infant industries, shall be encouraged and facilitated. Economic development planning efforts shall attempt to maximize the use of the region's indigenous labor pools. New labor supply should be considered where the region's present resources are insufficient to serve the labor demands of commerce and industry.
- c. Commercial and Industrial Types. A product and service-diverse economic base, with emphasis on the retention and promotion of existing industries and encouragement of new industries shall be maintained. Land planning shall support achievement of a mix of labor- and capital-intensive industries in the region.
- d. Location. Industry and commerce shall be located in areas planned for such uses, with emphasis on areas with existing or planned public facilities and services and public transit. Land planning for future industrial expansion shall include consideration of uniquely situated properties such as those with access to existing or planned public transit, deep water, pipelines, air traffic and freight or passenger rail facilities. The compatibility with surrounding planned land uses shall be considered in future commercial and industrial expansion.
- e. Environmental Quality. Industry and commerce encouraged for the region shall be of types which will be consistent with regional, federal or state, air, water, land pollution and noise level standards.
- f. Economic Resources. Economic resources shall be considered in the formulation of public policy with attention to:
 - (1) public financial resources available and anticipated to support plans;
 - (2) economic impact of plans considering public service costs; and

- (3) stability of land use policy which assures long-term economic continuity and minimizes public economic resource investment risks.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Economic Growth Areas. Effective procedures for identifying and inventorying areas that are suitable for economic growth and development shall be utilized.
- b. Economic Condition. The economic condition of the region, taking into consideration or inventorying such factors as the current economic base, material and energy availability, labor market factors and trends, transportation, current market forces, availability of renewable and non-renewable resources, availability of land, and pollution control requirements, shall be identified and analyzed.
- c. Economic Assessment. Economic development plans and policies shall consider:
 - (1) economic trends and potentials of the planning areas as a basis for estimating the need for employment opportunities and the need for variety, type, scale and location of business, industry and commercial activity; and
 - (2) economic capability to sustain land use patterns considering public financial resources and service costs and inter-dependence of land use patterns and the economic base.
- d. Manpower Resources. Economic development shall include and utilize effective procedures for encouraging economic growth and activity in areas within the region which have long-term unemployment.
- e. Permit Procedures. The Regional Plan shall provide guidance and instruction to local governmental agencies on procedures designed to facilitate and simplify the administrative processing of development proposals.

OBJECTIVE VIII. TRANSPORTATION

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Support of Development. Transportation facilities and services, including a consideration of all transportation types, shall support and be appropriate in magnitude and scale to the development patterns associated with Urban, Natural Resource and Rural land use classifications, within the limitations of efficient utilization of limited transportation resources and regional priorities.

- b. Public Transit. Transportation systems shall be designed to facilitate and encourage an increase in the ratio of public transit trips to automobile trips in and between Urban Areas within the region.
- c. Highways. Transportation planning and system design shall encourage optimum utilization of the existing highway facilities in specific areas through travel management policies and improvement and control of adjoining land uses prior to the development of new highway corridors in those specific areas.
- d. Transportation Disadvantaged. Transportation systems shall be designed to accommodate increased numbers of transportation disadvantaged persons by improvements to public transit facilities, including the reduction of physical and psychological barriers and by the provision of special transportation services.
- e. Human-Powered. Transportation planning and system design shall be encouraged to provide facilities for safe human-powered and pedestrian traffic that reduces conflicts between human-powered and motorized traffic.
- f. Air Transportation. Transportation planning and system design shall provide for the timely, orderly and efficient development of a system of airports considering the utility and capacity of existing facilities prior to the development of new facilities. Airports shall be located and designed to provide effective connections with necessary support of transportation services and facilities.
- g. Marine Transportation. Transportation planning and system design shall provide for marine transport facilities which accommodate public transit and supply needed outlets to foreign markets and other domestic markets for the products of existing and future industries. These facilities shall be designed to provide efficient connection with other types of transportation.
- h. Surface Movement of Goods. Water, railroad, pipeline and truck transportation facilities and systems shall be designed to provide economical, efficient and energy-conserving movement of goods and efficient connection with other types of transportation.
- i. Transportation System Efficiency. Regional transportation investments shall be made in a manner which provides for the most efficient, economic and energy-conserving utilization of the region's limited future and existing transportation resources.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Reduce Energy Consumption. Effective and technologically valid procedures shall be utilized to identify, analyze and select those types of transportation or travel substitutes that will reduce average energy use per person.
- b. Safety. Effective procedures shall be utilized to identify, analyze and select those transportation improvements which will reduce the seriousness of accidents, the number of accidents, the accident rate, injury to human life and economic loss.
- c. Reduce Land Use Conflicts. Effective procedures shall be utilized to identify, analyze and select transportation plans and improvements which serve to avoid or minimize disruption of existing neighborhoods, communities, designated Natural Resource Areas and economic centers.
- d. Reduce Pollution and Noise. Design alternatives shall be utilized to reduce the degradation of air, water and land resources and the generation of noise.
- e. Support Planned Development. Procedures shall be utilized which encourage provision of transportation facilities and services in a timely, orderly and efficient manner to support planned development in Urban, Natural Resource and Rural Areas.
- f. Classifications. All roadway uses and types to be used in transportation planning shall be classified.

OBJECTIVE IX. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Support of Development. Development shall be supported by types and levels of public facilities and services appropriate for, but limited to, uses permitted in Urban, Rural and Natural Resource Areas.
- b. Public Facilities. Regional planning for energy generation, storage and transmission; solid and liquid waste collection, treatment and disposal; potable water storage, treatment and distribution; drainage controls and agricultural and industrial water supply systems; shall comply with applicable local, state and federal health, safety and environmental standards. Optimum resource recovery and recycling under existing technology and economic feasibility shall be provided for within all solid and liquid waste-related activities.

Regional planning for governmental offices, education health, justice and communications facilities shall consider the impact of these developments on surrounding land use and transportation systems, the multiple and optimal use of existing and planned facilities and the positive and adverse impacts on delivery of public services. Public facilities, particularly governmental offices, education, health, justice and communications facilities, will be located with optimal access to existing or planned public transit which will ensure ease of access to those public facilities by all members of the public.

- * c. Public Services. Regional planning for public services shall consider ways and means to optimize efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of local, regional, state and federal services.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. Local Cooperation. The regional agency shall actively pursue the cooperation of local agencies in preparing a regional facilities inventory, capital improvement program and fiscal capacity analysis.
- b. Facilities Inventory. Public facilities, systems, sites and rights-of-way shall be identified, inventoried and mapped.
- c. Capital Improvement Programs. Regional capital improvement programs which (1) plan for the optimum use of existing facilities prior to construction of new facilities; and (2) plan for timely, orderly and efficient extension, construction or improvement of facilities within Urban Areas shall be prepared.
- d. Fiscal Capacity. An analysis of the dollar amount of public capital expansion compared against short- and long-range revenue capacity within regional comprehensive plans shall be prepared.
- e. Facilities in Natural Resource Classifications. Public facility planning shall include and utilize procedures for review and control of public facilities and services extending into or through Natural Resource Areas.

OBJECTIVE X. RECREATION, OPEN SPACE AND HISTORIC AREAS

SECTION 1. SUBSTANTIVE OBJECTIVES

- a. Support of Development. Planning shall promote the designation of regionally significant (1) lands for parks and recreation; (2) open spaces, scenic and

natural areas; and (3) historic resources, considering public purpose and needs.

- b. Land Use Classifications. Planning shall promote the provision of regional facilities for the variety of needs and resources that exist in Urban, Rural and Natural Resource land use classifications, with an emphasis on multiple land use facilities.
- c. Unique Natural Features. The regional recreation and open space plan shall be based on the unique pattern of natural areas that exist throughout the region, especially rivers, shorelines and fragile areas.
- d. Regional Facilities. A system of regional facilities shall be encouraged which accommodates participatory sports and activities, spectator events, the performing arts and cultural interests.
- e. Cultural and Historic Areas. Preservation and restoration for public enjoyment and education of structures, objects, facilities and resources which are examples of the region's history, architecture, archaeology and natural science shall be promoted in Urban, Rural and Natural Resource Areas.
- f. Linear Corridors. A system of linear corridors that provide safe, accessible and enjoyable recreation travel routes shall be encouraged.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURAL OBJECTIVES

- a. User Needs. Regional public recreation and open space needs and characteristics shall be identified and evaluated.
- b. Inventory of Recreation, Open Space and Historic Areas. The regional agency shall actively pursue the cooperation of local planning agencies in identifying and inventorying:
 - . historic areas, sites and structures
 - . cultural areas
 - . potential and approved Oregon recreation trails
 - . potential and approved wild and scenic waterways and greenways
 - . lands needed or desirable for open space
 - . wilderness areas
 - . fish and wildlife areas and habitats
- c. Rural Activities. Recreation activities generally incompatible with the densities of Urban Areas or the conservation or preservation requirements of Natural Resource Areas shall be identified.

- d. Natural Resource Activities. Recreation activities compatible with the conservation or preservation requirements of Natural Resource Areas shall be identified.
- e. Regional Parks and Facilities. Regional parks and facilities shall be identified and inventoried.