2013 Land Use Legislative Highlights

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The 2013 Oregon Legislature produced new legislation in a number of areas involving land use, but especially in natural resources (8 bills enacted) and energy (7 bills enacted). However, much of the legislation dealt with the immediate needs of the moment. The most significant land use legislation for 2013 is found in HB 2253 and 2254, which deal with the contentious issues of the responsibility and process for population forecasting (which has a significant effect on the receipt of federal and state funds) and with amendments to urban growth boundaries respectively.

AGGREGATE

HB 2202: (Awaiting Chapter Number) States policy regarding balancing natural resource uses on certain high-value farmland in Willamette Valley

This bill declares that high-value farmland composed predominately of Class I and Class II soils in the Willamette Valley should not be available for mining unless there is a significant volume of high-quality aggregate and other minerals and other subsurface resources available for extraction. The Bill declares that state agencies and local governments should balance competing resource uses and should not restrict removal of the full depth of aggregate unless public health and safety concerns necessitate the restriction of mining activity. HB 2202 appropriates money from the General Fund to DLCD for the purpose of carrying out the policies.

ANNEXATIONS

HB 2618 (Ch. 277) Relating to withdrawal of part of a district

This bill makes minor amendments to the language of ORS 222.520 related to annexations of a part less than the entire area of a district.

COASTAL MANAGEMENT

SB 605 (Ch. 416) DLCD findings requirements for Terrestrial Sea Plan and Oregon Ocean Resource Management Plan

Amendments to ORS 196.471 governing terrestrial sea planning set forth procedures for LCDC to request more information to support the Terrestrial Sea Plan from the Ocean Policy Advisory Council. The Council may be asked to make additional findings to justify or amend the plan. Further, the Council is given 155 days to make the necessary findings and consider any

amendments recommended by LCDC. If the Council fails to act, then LCDC can make the necessary amendments to the Terrestrial Sea Plan without Advisory Council action.

SB 737 (Ch. 776) Establishes Oregon Ocean Science Trust.

This bill establishes Oregon Ocean Science Trust and specifies duties of trust. It directs the State Land Board to appoint the five members of the trust and directs the Department of State Lands to provide facility and administrative support for meetings of trust as requested and directs other agencies to provide assistance to the trust on priority marine science needs of state. The legislature declared an emergency and takes effect on passage.

COMPOST AND DISPOSAL SITES

SB 462 (Ch. 524) Disposal Sites for Composting

Sections 1 and 2 of this bill establish requirements that must be met before an applicant may submit an application to a city or county for land use approval to establish or modify certain disposal sites for composting. These sections also require a city or county with land use jurisdiction over a proposed disposal site for composting to inform the applicant of permitting requirements to establish and operate the proposed disposal site for composting. These sections apply to applications for permits submitted on or after the effective date of this Act.

Section 5 of this bill prohibits DEQ from issuing a permit for a commercial disposal site for composting located within 1,500 feet of a school that is within an exception area for rural residential uses, when the proposed disposal site also requires approval from Metro under ORS 268.318. This section applies to applications pending on or filed on or after January 1, 2013.

The legislation includes an emergency clause and took effect on June 26, 2013.

EFU/FOREST USE

HB 2393 (Ch. 197) EFU/Slaughterhouses

HB 2393 allows up to 1,000 poultry to be slaughtered, processed, and sold as an outright permitted use on land zoned for exclusive farm use. The bill adds the use to the list of allowed uses in ORS 215.213(1) and 215.283(1) and takes effect on January 1, 2014.

HB 2441 (Ch. 73) Allows agricultural buildings on land zoned forest and mixed farm and forest

An agricultural building customarily provided in conjunction with farm use or forest use is now an authorized use on land zoned for forest use or mixed farm and forest use and such allowance is now codified as part of ORS 215.700 to 215.780. A person may not convert an

agricultural building authorized by this bill to another use. Agricultural buildings are defined in ORS 455.315 and the bill amends that statute to allow the use of such buildings for the preparation and storage of forest products and the disposal, by marketing or otherwise of farm produce or forest products.

HB 2746 (Ch. 462) Alteration, restoration, or replacement of dwellings

This bill modifies requirements to alter, restore, or replace a dwelling on a lot or parcel zoned EFU. It requires that a dwelling to be replaced must be assessed as a dwelling for purposes of ad valorem taxation and have been for the previous five property tax years. Additionally, a dwelling must have: intact exterior walls and roof, indoor plumbing, wiring for interior lights, and heating system.

Dwellings can meet criteria for replacement even if not assessed as a residential dwelling for tax purposes if the applicant can establish that the dwelling was improperly removed from the tax roll by a person other than the current owner.

For a dwelling that is habitable and has been assessed as a dwelling for purposes of ad valorem taxation for the previous five tax years, the replacement dwelling may be sited on any part of same lot or parcel unless the dwelling to be replaced is not located on land zoned for EFU. The bill requires that if the dwelling to be replaced is located on land not zoned for EFU, a deed restriction prohibiting the siting of another dwelling on the same portion of the lot or parcel shall be recorded, and is irrevocable, unless the planning director places a release in the deed records of the county.

The dwelling to be replaced must be removed, demolished, or converted to allowable nonresidential use within one year after the date that the replacement dwelling is certified for occupancy or, if dwelling to be replaced is in such disrepair that the structure is unsafe for occupancy or is an attractive nuisance, the dwelling to be replaced must be removed, demolished, or converted in less than 90 days after the replacement permit is issued.

The amendments to the replacement dwelling statutes are in effect for 10 years, to allow property owners who were previously denied a replacement dwelling permit one decade to obtain a permit and replace a dwelling. On January 2, 2024, the amendments contained in the bill will sunset, and the original law will again be in effect.

HB 2788 (Ch. 319) Farm Use Definitions

ORS Chapter 308A establishes special assessment tax programs to reduce property taxes for forest and farm lands that meet certain criteria. Properties eligible for a farm use special assessment included those that used the land exclusively for specified farm uses for the primary purpose of obtaining a profit in money. This bill amends the chapter to add the disposal of farm products by donation to a local food bank or school into the definition of farm uses that qualify for farm use special assessment.

HB 2898 (Awaiting Chapter Number) PCC Public Safety Training Facility

Section 3 of this bill creates new provisions allowing Portland Community College (PCC) to establish a public safety training facility as an outright permitted use on up to 300 acres of EFU-zoned land that is within a community college district in Columbia County, notwithstanding the Statewide Land Use Planning goals and administrative rules adopted by LCDC. Such a facility may be approved under this bill only if PCC applies for land use approval on or before December 31, 2015.

Section 3(6) of this bill states that when making decisions approving the public safety training facility authorized by this section, a local government is not required to amend its acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulations in order to implement this section, and shall apply only procedural provisions and objective standards in its land use regulations that apply to uses permitted outright under ORS 215.283(1). Section 3(7) provides that before approving such a facility, the local government is required to hold at least one public hearing to allow interested persons to testify regarding the location of the facility. Finally, Section 3(8) states that a local government decision to approve the facility authorized by this section is not a land use decision or limited land use decision, and is not subject to review by LUBA. These provisions do not appear to contemplate the possibility that a local government might do anything other than approve an application for a facility authorized by this section.

This bill includes an emergency cause and will take effect upon the Governor's signature.

HB 3098 (Awaiting Chapter Number) Eastern Oregon Youth Camp

Section 1 of this bill amends ORS 215.457 to authorize establishment of a youth camp on a lawfully established unit of land of at least 1,000 acres, zoned for exclusive farm use and composed predominantly of class VI, VII or VIII soils, and that is not within an irrigation district or within three miles of an urban growth boundary. HB 3098, Section 2, requires LCDC to adopt, within one year, rules establishing criteria for implementation of this Act.

The bill also includes an emergency clause and took effect on August 1, 2013. However, the bill also provides that the amendments to ORS 215.457 by Section 1 "become operative" on the effective date of the rules adopted by LCDC under Section 2, and that a local government may not authorize the establishment of a youth camp under the amended ORS 215.457 before the effective date of the rules adopted by LCDC under Section 2.

HB 3125 (Ch. 88) Minimum Lot or Parcel Sizes for Farm or Forest Zoned Land

This bill amends ORS 215.780(2) to eliminate the prohibition on the creation of a parcel smaller than the minimum lot or parcel size standard of ORS 215.780(1), when allowing a division of forestland in order to facilitate a forest practice, because a dwelling is involved. HB 3125 also

rearranges other provisions of ORS 215.780(2) to eliminate ambiguity and to improve clarity and readability.

This legislation will take effect on January 1, 2014.

SB 841 (Ch. 554) Wineries on EFU or mixed Farm/Forest Land

This bill amends ORS 215.452, 215.453 and related provisions of ORS Ch 215, under which local governments may authorize wineries on land zoned for exclusive farm use, or mixed farm and forest use, including agri-tourism and other commercial events, if certain criteria are satisfied. SB 841 allows food service at a winery on land zoned for exclusive farm use, or mixed farm and forest use, under specified conditions, and also authorizes bed and breakfast facilities associated with such wineries to serve two meals per day and to serve bed and breakfast guests at the winery.

The bill includes an emergency clause and took effect on June 28, 2013.

ENERGY

HB 2105 (Ch. 107) Standards for siting, construction, operating and retirement of energy facilities

This bill charges the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) with reviewing several matters related to the Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC). It directs ODOE to examine (1) the means to encourage consistency between EFSC siting standards and state and federal siting standards; (2) a mechanism to enhance the participation of local governments; (3) the means to encourage public participation in facility design and siting; (4) the means to ensure construction and effective participation by local governments, state agencies, and Indian tribes; and (5) the means to ensure cost-effective recovery of fees. The bill also requires ODOE to review the ORS 469.300 definition of "energy facility" and generate recommendations to clarify the definition for purposes of determining which public body has authority relating to the siting of facilities. Finally, the bill provides that ODOE may review "other matters deemed relevant by the department." ODOE is required to submit a report with the results of its study, including recommendations for legislation, to the legislative committees related to environmental and natural resources on or before November 1, 2013.

HB 2106 (Ch. 345) Modifies EFSC provisions.

This bill modifies provisions concerning Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) standards for siting, construction, operation and retirement of energy facilities.

HB 2203 (Ch. 235) Notifications required for transmission line applications

This bill requires persons who apply for a permit to build a transmission line with either the Energy Facility Siting Council or a county to notify the people's utility district, municipal utility, electric cooperative, and public utility in whose service territory the transmission line will be constructed. For purposes of this requirement, "transmission line" is defined as a "linear facility by which a utility provider transmits or transfers electricity from a point of origin of generation or between transfer stations." The bill also provides that persons subject to the Public Utility Commission's (PUC) authority under ORS 757.035 who engage in the operation of an electric power line as described in ORS 757.035 must provide the PUC with the following information every other year: (a) the name and contact information for the persons responsible for the operation and maintenance of the electric power line; and (b) the name and contact information of the person responsible for responding to conditions that present an imminent threat to the safety of employees, customers and the public. In the event the contact information changes, the person who engages in the operation of the electric power line must notify the PUC as soon as practicable, but not later than within 90 days. The bill takes effect on January 1, 2014.

HB 2694 (Ch. 208) Requires shared information re development of ocean energy sources

This bill provides that persons who are authorized by a public body to develop energy resources in Oregon's territorial sea must share geological and geophysical data with the Oregon territorial sea mapping project at Oregon State University. The bill authorizes the Director of the Department of Land Conservation and Development to adopt rules, as necessary, to implement this requirement. The bill took effect May 22, 2013, but the information sharing requirement takes effect on January 1, 2014.

HB 2704 (Ch. 242) Requires showing that transmission line in area zoned EFU is necessary for public service

This bill establishes requirements by which persons applying to establish an "associated transmission line" on land zoned for exclusive farm use may demonstrate that the associated transmission line is necessary for public service. Under ORS 469.300, an "associated transmission line" is a transmission line constructed to connect an energy facility to the first point of junction of such transmission line or lines with either a power distribution system or an interconnected primary transmission system or both or to the Northwest Power Grid. Under the new requirements, an associated transmission line is necessary for public service if it meets one of the following requirements: (a) the associated transmission line is not located on high-value farm land, as defined in ORS 195.300, or on arable land; (b) the associated transmission line is co-located with an existing transmission line; (c) the associated transmission line parallels an existing transmission line corridor with the minimum separation necessary for safety; or (d) the associated transmission line is located within an existing right of way for a linear facility, such as a transmission line, road or railroad, that is located above the surface of the ground. Alternatively, if an applicant presents findings on how the applicant will mitigate and minimize impacts to farm lands, a governing body may determine that an associated transmission line is necessary for public service if the applicant demonstrates that the entire

route of the transmission line meets two or more of the following factors: (a) technical and engineering feasibility; (b) the associated transmission line is locationally dependent; (c) lack of an available existing right of way; (d) public health or safety; or (e) other requirements of state or federal agencies. This bill takes effect January 1, 2014.

HB 2820 (Ch. 320) Modifies definition of energy facility for purposes of site certificates issued by EFSC

This bill modifies the definition of "energy facility" for purposes of site certificates issued by the Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) to clarify which solar facilities fall under EFSC's jurisdiction. The bill defines "energy facility" to include solar thermal power plants, and solar photovoltaic power generation facilities using more than (1) 100 acres on high-value farmland as defined in ORS 195.300; (2) 100 acres on land predominantly cultivated or that, if not cultivated, is predominantly composed of soils in capability classes I to IV; or (3) 320 acres on any other land. The bill provides that "energy facility" does not include a solar thermal power plant or solar photovoltaic power generation facility established on the site of a decommissioned United States Air Force facility that has adequate transmission capacity to serve the energy facility. The bill took effect June 6, 2013.

SB 606 (Ch. 345) Financial assurance regarding closure of wave energy facility or device

This bill requires owners and or operators of wave energy facilities and devices to demonstrate evidence of financial assurance for costs of closure and post-closure maintenance of facilities or devices. The bill requires cost estimates to be prepared by qualified persons, and for owners or operators to provide a decommissioning plan for the facility or device. The decommissioning plan must include, among other things, information regarding the anticipated useful life of the facility and a description of the anticipated methods that will be used to close the facility. The bill also requires the owner or operator to initiate removal of all equipment related to the facility or device within 12 months after permanent cessation of use of the facility or device for the conversion of the kinetic energy of waves into electricity. The bill also charges the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) with studying issues related to the transmission of electricity from wave energy facilities and devices, including opportunities for the ownership and financing of transmission structures; barriers to the development of transmission structures; construction and maintenance of transmission structures; the costs and benefits of establishing consolidated transmission capacity for multiple wave energy projects; and risk management and decommissioning issues related to wave energy facilities and devices and to transmission capacity. The bill requires ODOE to report the results of its study to the legislative committees related to environment and natural resources by November 1, 2014. The bill took effect June 6, 2013.

<u>INDUSTRIAL LANDS</u>

SB 246 (Ch. 763) Requires Oregon Business Development Department to establish and administer Oregon Industrial Site Readiness Program to enter into tax reimbursement

arrangements with, or to make loans to, qualified project sponsors for development of certified regionally significant industrial sites.

This bill creates Oregon Industrial Site Readiness Program, established and administered by the Oregon Business Development Department in consultation with the Department of Revenue. The purpose of the program is to enter into tax reimbursement arrangements with qualified project sponsors and provide loans to qualified sponsors. The Oregon Business Development Department will certify regionally significant industrial sites for inclusion in the program. For the purposes of this program, the Bill requires that regionally significant sites are planned and zoned for industrial use.

SB 253 (Ch. 764) Requires Oregon Business Development Department to establish and administer Oregon Industrial Site Readiness Assessment Program providing grants from funds available in Oregon Industrial Site Readiness Assessment Program Fund.

This bill provides that Oregon Business Development Department establish and administer the Oregon Industrial Site Readiness Assessment program. The program will provide grants to perform due diligence assessments of regionally significant industrial sites, to create detailed development plans to move sites to state of market-readiness and to conduct regional industrial land inventories. The fund will consist of money appropriated, allocated, deposited or transferred by the Legislative Assembly.

LUBA

SB 77 (Ch. 513) Land use review statistics

This bill requires LUBA to track and report a series of statistics on its website:

- The number of reviews commenced
- The number of reviews commenced for which a petition is filed
- In relation to each of those numbers, the rate at which the reviews result in a decision of the board to uphold, reverse or remand the land use decision or limited land use decision.
- A list of petitioners, the number of reviews commenced and the rate at which the petitioner's reviews have resulted in decisions of the board to uphold, reverse or remand the land use decision or limited land use decision.
- A list of respondents, the number of reviews involving each respondent and the rate at which reviews involving the respondent have resulted in decisions of the board to uphold, reverse or remand the land use decision or limited land use decision.
- Additionally, when a respondent is the local government that made the land use decision or limited land use decision, the board shall track whether the local government appears before the board.
- A list of reviews, and a brief summary of the circumstances in each review, under which the board exercises its discretion to require a losing party to pay the attorney fees of the prevailing party.

The bill is effective immediately upon passage.

MEASURE 49

HB 2839 (Ch. 279) Amendments regarding industrial rezoning

Under this bill the reach of Measure 49 is restricted so that no compensation is available for those land use regulations that either 1) plan and rezone land to an industrial zoning classification for inclusion within an urban growth boundary; or 2) that plan and rezone land within an urban growth boundary to an industrial zoning classification. These additions are codified at ORS 195.305(3)

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

SB 260 (Ch. 765) Provides that qualifying bicycle and pedestrian projects may receive loans from Multimodal Transportation Fund.

This bill adds bicycle and pedestrian projects to those that may receive loans from the Multimodal Transportation Fund. Prior to selecting bicycle and pedestrian projects, the Oregon Transportation Commission will solicit recommendations from the Bicycle Lane and Path Advisory Committee (created by ORS 366.112). Additionally, the Bill prohibits railroad companies from receiving grants or loans from the fund if the railroad company charges a landowner for easement to cross the railroad located wholly within Linn and Benton County if crossing is necessary to enter the landowner's property.

SB 408 (Ch 476) Approach permits for ODOT Right-of-way

This bill establishes the presumption that certain existing unpermitted approach roads have the Department of Transportation's (ODOT's) written permission, and provides that such written permission qualifies as an approach permit. The bill requires a property owner that has an approach permit to be responsible for the cost and performance of maintaining the approach road. It also provides requirements for the development of facility plans and directs ODOT to develop access management strategy for each highway modernization or improvement project. In addition, the bill provides a definition for access management strategy. The bill takes effect January 1, 2014.

URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY

HB 2253 (Ch. 574) Portland State University to issue population forecasts

Within four year of July 1, 2013, the Portland State University Population Research Center must prepare the population forecasts for all local service districts, all cities (except those within Metro), and counties (except those portions of Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington within Metro). When preparing the population forecasts, the Center is to consider a variety of sources of information, including information from the local governments and members of the public. The Center's population forecast, which must be prepared every four years, is not a land use

decision. Additionally, local governments will no longer have the responsibility of creating population forecasts.

Metro is to issue a population forecast for the local governments within its boundaries. Its forecasts, however, are not exempt from being classified as a land use decision.

If a local government "initiates a periodic review, or any other legislative review of its comprehensive plan that concerns the urban growth boundary, on or before the date the [C]enter issues a final population forecast for the urban growth boundary may continue its review under a population forecast that" complies with the statutes in effect immediately prior to July 1, 2013.

The Center must provide notice "to all affected local governments and to members of the public that have provided a written request for notice to the center." Thus, local governments must request notice. But, the bill does not specify what is to be the subject of the notice and does not specify whether the notice is to be of the initiation of the forecast study, the final forecast decision or something else.

Additionally, while the bill provides for the opportunity to object to the forecast within 45 days of the Center issuing the proposed population forecast, the bill does not tie that 45-day objection period to the issuance of notice to the affected local governments. Thus, the forecast could become final at the end of that objection period without the affected local governments having received notice in time to submit an objection.

The bill also allocated $250,000 to the Department of Land Conservation and Development to operate the population forecast program. The Land Conservation and Development Commission is to adopt rules for implementing the population forecast program and consult with the Board of Education to aid in developing rules governing the forecast methodology.

HB 2254 (Ch. 575) Provides option for cities outside Metro area to revise UGB and includes 18 month time period for DLCD rulemaking

This bill directs the Land Conservation and Development Commission to adopt rules to simplify the method for cities outside of Metro to "evaluate or amend" their urban growth boundaries. Cities with a population of less than 10,000 have different rules than cities with a population of 10,000 or more. The new methods can be used if any city has grown by 50 percent of its population forecast or 50 percent of its buildable lands has been developed.

A city that elects to use the new method must first provide the Department of Land Conservation and Development notice of the election. The city, however, may opt out of its election so long as it does so before it makes a final decision on its UGB amendment and notifies DLCD of the same.

The LCDC rules must provide that a city with a population of under 10,000 must determine its buildable land needs for housing and employment over a fourteen year period, the UGB amendment must not reduce the efficient use of the land and must not result in a faster conversion of farm and forest land to urban uses "in any major region in the state." The new rules must be based upon empirical data and allow for a variety of polity choices for the cities.

A city under 10,000 that uses the new method, in determining its housing and employment land needs, must do so based on the population forecasts, now affected by HB 2253. The city must include land that has adequate water, sewer and transportation facilities for the next seven (7) years and includes land that can all be serviced with those facilities within fourteen (14) years. The land to be included in the amended UGB must "avoid significantly affecting a state highway, a state highway interchange or a freight route designated in the Oregon Highway Plan" or mitigate such affects.

If the lands included in the city's buildable lands inventory are not serviced with water, sewer and transportation facilities within 20 years, the lands must be removed from the UGB or the planned development capacity of the lands must be reduced if there are significant increases in the cost of making the lands serviceable.

A city with a population of over 10,000 has similar requirements but must "consider a range or combination of measures identified by rule of the commission to accommodate future need for land within the urban growth boundary and implement at least one measure or satisfy an alternate performance standard established by the commission"

The city can use the alternate performance standard established by LCDC if it can demonstrate that its land use regulations encourage development of land for needed housing and its land has been developed at a rate faster than the median rate for the cities in the Willamette Valley outside of Metro, if the city is within the Willamette Valley, or faster than the median rate for cities outside the Willamette Valley if the city is outside the Willamette Valley.

When a city evaluates or amends its UGB, it must send notice that it is doing so to each domestic water supply, parks and recreation, sanitary and rural fire protection district within its boundaries as well as the county that also "has land use jurisdiction over any portion of the study area." The district will have 60 days to respond to the notice if it intends to enter into or amend an urban services agreement. Before executing an urban services agreement, the city and district must consult the "community planning organization." If the district does not respond within 60 days of the city's notice, the city may withdraw from the district the territory within the city limits.

If the district and city enter into negotiations for an urban services agreement but cannot come to terms within 180 days, they may seek mediation. If they still are not able to reach an agreement after 180 days of mediation, they may seek arbitration.

For a city outside Metro, Section 7 of the bill overrides ORS 197.298 as to the priority of land designations to be included in amending a city's UGB. The city must evaluate all contiguous land outside the UGB for a distance to be specified by LCDC rule unless it would be impracticable to provide urban services to the land, the land has "significant development hazards," the land includes significant "scenic, natural, cultural or recreational resources," or the land is "owned by the federal government and managed primarily for rural uses."

The city must first "evaluate the land within the study area that is designated as an urban reserve under ORS 195.145 in an acknowledged comprehensive plan, land that is subject to an acknowledged exception under ORS 197.732 or land that is nonresource land and select as much of the land as necessary to satisfy the need for land using criteria established by the commission and criteria in an acknowledged comprehensive plan and land use regulations." Only if that land is not sufficient can a city look to farm and forest land and only if that land is "not predominantly high-value farmland, as defined in ORS 195.300, or does not consist predominantly of prime or unique soils, as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service." Even then, the city can evaluate only as much land as is necessary.

The LCDC rules must allow for the inclusion of farm and forest lands even if it includes the high-value farm land and/or prime or unique soils if they are a small part of or completely surrounded by higher priority land and will not affect commercial agricultural uses in the area. The city may also limit its study area if it is for a specific industrial or public facility use that needs specific site characteristics and only a few sites can accommodate that use.

The Land Use Board of Appeals has review jurisdiction over a city's evaluation or amendment of its urban growth boundary. That review must defer to the local government's interpretation "of its comprehensive plan and land use regulations unless that interpretation is clearly erroneous." Additionally, LUBA may not review a city's use of numbers or range of numbers prescribed by LCDC rule.

A city no longer has to engage in periodic review when evaluating or amending its UGB. LCDC is to create new rules as to when a city is to re-evaluate its comprehensive plan and land use regulations for compliance with the Statewide Planning Goals.

The last section appropriated $250,000 to DLCD to help cover the cost of complying with the new law.