

Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals & Guidelines

GOAL 11: PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

OAR 660-015-0000(11)

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Urban and rural development shall be guided and supported by types and levels of urban and rural public facilities and services appropriate for, but limited to, the needs and requirements of the urban, urbanizable, and rural areas to be served. A provision for key facilities shall be included in each plan. Cities or counties shall develop and adopt a public facility plan for areas within an urban growth boundary containing a population greater than 2,500 persons. To meet current and long-range needs, a provision for solid waste disposal sites, including sites for inert waste, shall be included in each plan.

Counties shall develop and adopt community public facility plans regulating facilities and services for certain unincorporated communities outside urban growth boundaries as specified by Commission rules.

Local Governments shall not allow the establishment or extension of sewer systems outside urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries, or allow extensions of sewer lines from within urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries to serve land outside those boundaries, except where the new or extended

system is the only practicable alternative to mitigate a public health hazard and will not adversely affect farm or forest land.

Local governments may allow residential uses located on certain rural residential lots or parcels inside existing sewer district or sanitary authority boundaries to connect to an existing sewer line under the terms and conditions specified by Commission rules.

Local governments shall not rely upon the presence, establishment, or extension of a water or sewer system to allow residential development of land outside urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries at a density higher than authorized without service from such a system.

In accordance with ORS 197.180 and Goal 2, state agencies that provide funding for transportation, water supply, sewage and solid waste facilities shall identify in their coordination programs how they will coordinate that funding with other state agencies and with the public facility plans of cities and counties.

A Timely, Orderly, and Efficient Arrangement – refers to a system or plan that coordinates the type, locations and delivery of public facilities and services in a manner that best supports the existing and proposed land uses.

Rural Facilities and Services – refers to facilities and services suitable and appropriate solely for the needs of rural lands.

Urban Facilities and Services – Refers to key facilities and to appropriate types and levels of at least the following: police protection; sanitary facilities; storm drainage facilities; planning, zoning and subdivision control; health services; recreation facilities and services; energy and communication services; and community governmental services.

Public Facilities Plan – A public facility plan is a support document or documents to a comprehensive plan. The facility plan describes the water, sewer and transportation facilities which are to support the land uses designated in the appropriate acknowledged comprehensive plan or plans within an urban growth boundary containing a population greater than 2,500.

Community Public Facilities Plan – A support document or documents to a comprehensive plan applicable to specific unincorporated communities outside UGBs. The community public facility plan describes the water and sewer services and facilities which are to support the land uses designated in the plan for the unincorporated community.

Water system – means a system for the provision of piped water for human consumption subject to regulation under ORS 448.119 to 448.285.

Extension of a sewer or water system – means the extension of a pipe, conduit, pipeline, main, or other physical

component from or to an existing sewer or water system, as defined by Commission rules.

GUIDELINES

A. PLANNING

1. Plans providing for public facilities and services should be coordinated with plans for designation of urban boundaries, urbanizable land, rural uses and for the transition of rural land to urban uses.

2. Public facilities and services for rural areas should be provided at levels appropriate for rural use only and should not support urban uses.

3. Public facilities and services in urban areas should be provided at levels necessary and suitable for urban uses.

4. Public facilities and services in urbanizable areas should be provided at levels necessary and suitable for existing uses. The provision for future public facilities and services in these areas should be based upon: (1) the time required to provide the service; (2) reliability of service; (3) financial cost; and (4) levels of service needed and desired.

5. A public facility or service should not be provided in an urbanizable area unless there is provision for the coordinated development of all the other urban facilities and services appropriate to that area.

6. All utility lines and facilities should be located on or adjacent to existing public or private rights-of-way to avoid dividing existing farm units.

7. Plans providing for public facilities and services should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land

conservation and development action provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

B. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Capital improvement programming and budgeting should be utilized to achieve desired types and levels of public facilities and services in urban, urbanizable and rural areas.

2. Public facilities and services should be appropriate to support sufficient amounts of land to maintain an adequate housing market in areas undergoing development or redevelopment.

3. The level of key facilities that can be provided should be considered as a principal factor in planning for various densities and types of urban and rural land uses.

4. Plans should designate sites of power generation facilities and the location of electric transmission lines in areas intended to support desired levels of urban and rural development.

5. Additional methods and devices for achieving desired types and levels of public facilities and services should include but not be limited to the following: (1) tax incentives and disincentives; (2) land use controls and ordinances; (3) multiple use and joint development practices; (4) fee and less-than-fee acquisition techniques; and (5) enforcement of local health and safety codes.

6. Plans should provide for a detailed management program to assign respective implementation roles and responsibilities to those governmental bodies operating in the planning area and having interests in carrying out the goal