

**PUBLIC ARTS COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING
July 20, 2018
AGENDA**

- I. **CALL TO ORDER:** 8:00 AM, Siskiyou Room, 51 Winburn Way

- II. **INTRODUCTIONS**

- III. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - A. **Public Arts Commission regular meeting of June 15, 2018**

- IV. **PUBLIC FORUM** Business from the audience not included on the agenda.

- V. **COUNCIL LIAISON REPORT – Councilor Jensen**

- VI. **PROJECT UPDATES**
 - Inclusion of “Elevation” into the public art collection

- VII. **PAC WORKPLAN**
 - Identify sites for public art out of downtown
 - Meeting with Historic Commission Chair
 - View powerpoint
 - Discuss plan for Public Art in Railroad District

- VIII. **DISCUSSION**
 - Meeting Decorum and Guide for Public Officials
 - Date for November update of Workplan

- IX. **ADJOURNMENT**

Calendar

August 17th – Regular Meeting

**CITY OF
ASHLAND**



In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the Community Development office at 541-488-5305 (TTY phone is 1-800-735-2900). Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to the meeting (28 CFR 35.102-35.104 ADA Title 1).

Protecting the public's right to know

A QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE TO OREGON'S PUBLIC MEETINGS LAW

For local and state officials, members
of Oregon boards and commissions, citizens,
and non-profit groups

This guide is published as a public service by
Open Oregon: a Freedom of information Coalition
and the Oregon Attorney General's office.



A Time Saving Reference

This guide is brought to you free of charge as a joint project between Open Oregon: A Freedom of Information Coalition and Oregon Attorney General Hardy Myers. Funding for this booklet came from the National Freedom of Information Coalition through a grant from the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation.

How to Use This Guide

This summary is intended as a quick reference to the Oregon Public Meetings Law. The entire law may be found in Oregon Revised Statutes 192.610 to 192.690. Additional information may be obtained by sending an e-mail request to info@open-oregon.com or visiting www.open-oregon.com

For a comprehensive analysis of the law, refer to the latest edition of the Attorney General's Public Records and Meetings Manual, available for a nominal fee by calling (503) 378-2992 or writing to Department of Justice, Administrative Services, 1162 Court Street NE, Salem, Oregon 97301-4096.

What is Open Oregon?

Open Oregon: A Freedom of Information Coalition is a non-profit educational and charitable organization with a single purpose: to assist and educate the general public, students, educators, public officials, media and legal professional to understand and exercise:

- Their rights to open government.
- Their rights and responsibilities under the Oregon public meetings and records laws.
- Their rights under the federal Freedom of Information Act.

Open Oregon is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation.

The Spirit of Oregon's Public Meetings Law

The Value of Openness

Understanding the letter of the Public Meetings Law is critical. Equally important is understanding and committing to the spirit of that law. Public bodies should approach the law with openness in mind. Open meetings help citizens understand decisions and build trust in government. It is better to comply with the spirit of the law and keep deliberations open.

“Government accountability depends on an open and accessible process.”

•

Hardy Myers

Oregon Attorney General

“Public bodies must conduct business in public - it’s really that simple.”

•

Bill Bradbury

Oregon Secretary of State
Honorary Co-Chair, Open Oregon

“Oregon needs to protect its tradition of openness.”

•

Dave Frohnmayer

President, University of Oregon
Honorary Co-Chair, Open Oregon

Oregon's Public Meetings Law

“Open government” or “sunshine” laws originally were enacted nationwide in the early 1970s because of growing public unhappiness with government secrecy. As a result, every state and the District of Columbia enacted laws requiring government to conduct its business openly, rather than behind closed doors.

Open government laws benefit both government and the public. Citizens gain by having access to the process of deliberation - enabling them to view their government at work and to influence its deliberations. Government officials gain credibility by permitting citizens to observe their information-gathering and decision-making processes. Such understanding leads to greater trust in government by its citizens. Conversely, officials who attempt to keep their deliberations hidden from public scrutiny create cynicism, erode public trust and discourage involvement.

Policy

Oregon's Public Meetings Law was enacted in 1973 to make sure that all meetings of governing bodies covered by the law are open to the public. This includes meetings called just to gather information for subsequent decisions or recommendations.

The law also requires that the public be given notice of the time and place of meetings and that meetings be accessible to everyone, including persons with disabilities.

The Public Meetings Law guarantees the public the right to view government meetings, but not necessarily to speak at them. Governing bodies set their own rules for citizen participation and public comment.

Who is covered?

Because questions often arise about what groups must comply with the public-meetings law, it is useful to look at the definitions in the law. The law says that any “governing body” of a “public body” is required to comply. It offers these definitions:

- A **“public body”** is any state, regional, or local governmental board, department, commission, council, bureau, committee, subcommittee, or advisory group created by the state constitution, statute, administrative rule, order, intergovernmental agreement, bylaw or other official act.
- A **“governing body”** is two or more members of a public body who have the authority to make decisions for or recommendations to a public body on policy or administration. A group without power of decision is a governing body when authorized to make recommendations to a public body, but not when the recommendations go to individual public officials.

Example

- *A school board must meet in public.*
- *So must most advisory committees that the school board creates, such as a budget committee.*
- *But if the school board chair asks several business leaders to meet with him to discuss future building needs, that meeting may be held in private.*

Private bodies, such as non-profit corporations, do not have to comply with the public-meetings law, even if they receive public funds, contract with governmental bodies or perform public services.

Example

- *A school district contracts with Regence BlueCross BlueShield of Oregon to provide health insurance for district employees. The BlueCross BlueShield board of directors is not required to meet in public.*

Public agencies contracting with private bodies may require a private body to comply with the law for pertinent meetings. Federal agencies are not subject to Oregon's Public Meetings Law.

What is a Public Meeting?

A public meeting is the convening of any governing body for which a quorum is required to make or deliberate toward a decision on any matter, or to gather information. Decisions must be made in public, and secret ballots are prohibited. Quorum requirements may vary among governing bodies.

Example

- *A county commission's goal-setting retreat is a public meeting if a quorum is present and they discuss official business.*
- *A training session for the commissioners is not a public meeting, unless a quorum is present and the commissioners discuss official business.*
- *A staff meeting absent a quorum of commissioners, whether called by a single commissioner or a non-elected official, is not a public meeting.*

Meetings accomplished by telephone conference calls or other electronic means are public meetings. The governing body must provide public notice, as well as a location where the public may listen to or observe the meeting.

Governing bodies must hold their meetings within the geographic boundaries of their jurisdiction. However, a governing body may meet elsewhere if there is an actual emergency requiring immediate action or to hold a training session, when no deliberation toward a decision is involved.

Example

- *A library board is free to rotate meetings at different libraries in its district, but it may not meet outside its district.*

Federal and state law requires that meetings be held in places accessible to individuals with mobility and other impairments.

What is Exempt from the Law?

On-site inspections, staff meetings and gatherings of associations to which a public body or its members belong are not considered public meetings. Chance social gatherings are not considered meetings as long as no official business is discussed.

Example

- *Three out of five city councilors inspect a new landfill site. Their inspection does not constitute a public meeting, unless they deliberate toward a decision on a city matter.*
- *Later, the three city councilors attend a League of Oregon Cities conference. Again, this is not a public meeting, unless the councilors discuss official city business.*
- *That evening, the three councilors chat during a concert intermission. As long as they talk about the music, this is not a public meeting. But if they stray into discussion of official city business, then it is.*

Also exempt from the Public Meetings Law are:

- Meetings of state or local lawyers assistance committees.
- Meetings of medical peer review committees.
- Meetings of multidisciplinary teams reviewing child abuse and neglect fatalities.
- Judicial proceedings. However, see Oregon Constitution, Section 10.
- Review by the Workers' Compensation Board and the Employment Appeals Board of hearings on contested cases.
- Meetings of the Energy Facility Siting Council when it reviews and approves security programs.
- The Oregon Health and Science University regarding presidential selection process, sensitive business matters, or meetings of faculty or staff committees.
- Mediation by the agricultural mediation service program.

For some entities, the deliberation process alone is exempt, although information-gathering and decision-making must be public. This applies to the State Board of Parole, the Psychiatric Security Review Board, and state agencies conducting hearings on contested cases under the Administrative Procedures Act.

Notice of Meetings

Governing bodies must give notice of the time, place and agenda for any regular, special or emergency meeting.

Public notice must be reasonably calculated to give actual notice to interested persons and media who have asked in writing to be notified of meetings and general notice to the public at large.

Governing bodies wishing to provide adequate notice should strive to provide as much notice as possible to ensure that those wishing to attend have ample opportunity – a week to 10 days for example.

At least 24-hour notice to members of the governing body, the public and media is required for any special meeting, unless the meeting is considered an emergency meeting. Appropriate notice is required for emergency meetings and should include phone calls to media and other interested parties. Notice for emergency meetings must also cite the emergency.

A meeting notice must include a list of the principal subjects to be considered at the meeting. This list should be specific enough to permit citizens to recognize matters of interest. However, discussion of subjects not on the agenda is allowed at the meeting.

Example

The State Board of Higher Education plans to discuss building new college campus in Burns. An agenda item that says "Discussion of public works" would be too general. Instead, the agenda should say something like "Discussion of proposed Burns campus."

Executive Sessions

Governing bodies are allowed to exclude the public - but generally not the media - from the discussion of certain subjects. These meetings are called executive sessions.

Executive sessions may be called during any regular, special or emergency meeting. A governing body may set a meeting solely to hold an executive session as long as it gives appropriate public notice. Notice requirements for executive sessions are the same as for regular, special or emergency meetings. However, labor negotiations conducted in executive sessions are not subject to public notice requirements.

Notice of an executive session must cite the specific law that authorizes the executive session. This authorization also must be announced before going into the executive session.

Governing bodies may formally specify that the media not disclose information that is the subject of the executive session. Governing bodies should not discuss topics apart from those legally justifying the executive session. Media representatives may report discussions that stray from legitimate executive session topics and are not required to inform the governing body when they intend to do so.

No final action may be taken in executive session. Decisions must be made in public session. If a governing body expects to meet publicly to make a final decision immediately after an executive session, it should try to announce the time of that open session to the public before the executive session begins.

Example

• City councilors meet in executive session to discuss the city manager's performance. A local reporter attends. During the meeting, the councilors discuss whether the city should put a bond measure on the next ballot. The reporter may write a story on the council's bond-measure discussion, because that discussion was not allowed under the executive session rules. The reporter may not write about the city manager's performance.

Executive Sessions Criteria

Executive sessions are allowed only for very limited purposes. Those include:

- 1. To consider the initial employment of a public officer**, employee or staff member, but not to fill a vacancy in an elected office, or on public committees, commissions or advisory groups. These sessions are allowed only if the position has been advertised, standardized procedures for hiring have been publicly adopted, and the public has had an opportunity for input on the process. Executive sessions are not allowed to consider general employment policies.
- 2. To consider dismissal**, discipline, complaints or charges against a public official, employee, official, staff or individual agent, unless that person requests a public hearing.
- 3. To review and evaluate the job performance** of a chief executive officer, or other officer or staff member, unless that person requests an open hearing. Such evaluation must be pursuant to standards, criteria and policy directives publicly adopted by the governing body following an opportunity for public comment. The executive session may not be used for the general evaluation of agency goals, objectives, programs or operations, or to issue any directive to personnel on the same.
- 4. To deliberate with persons designated to conduct labor negotiations.** The media may be excluded from these sessions.
- 5. To conduct labor negotiations** if both sides request that negotiations be in executive session. Public notice is not required for such meetings.
- 6. To consider records** that are exempt by law from public disclosure.
- 7. To consult with counsel** concerning litigation filed or likely to be filed against the public body. Members of the media that are a party to that litigation, or represent a media entity that is a party, may be excluded.
- 8. To consult with persons designated to negotiate** real property transactions.

9. To discuss matters of trade when the governing body is in competition with other states or nations.

10. To negotiate with a private person or business regarding public investments.

11. To discuss matters of medical competency and other matters pertaining to licensed hospitals.

12. To consider information obtained by a health professional regulatory board or State Landscape Architect Board as part of an investigation of licensee or applicant conduct.

13. To discuss information relating to the security of: a nuclear power plant; transportation of radioactive materials; generation, storage or conveyance of electricity, gas hazardous substances, petroleum, sewage or water; and telecommunications and data transmission.

Media at Executive Sessions

Media representatives must be allowed to attend executive sessions, with three exceptions. Media may be excluded from:

- Strategy discussions with labor negotiators.
- Meetings to consider expulsion of a student or to discuss students' confidential medical records.
- Meetings to consult with counsel concerning litigation to which the media or media representative is a party.

A governing body may require that specific information not be reported by the media. This should be done by declaration of the presiding officer or vote. In the absence of this directive, the executive session may be reported. Any discussion of topics apart from those legally justifying the executive session may be reported by the media.

The media also is free to report on information gathered independently from executive session, even though the information may be the subject of an executive session.

Example

• A reporter attends the executive session on the city council's discussion of the city manager's performance. Afterwards the reporter asks a councilor what she thinks of the city manager's performance. She shares her criticism. The reporter may use that interview to develop a story, even though the reporter first heard the information at the executive session.

Minutes

Written, sound, video or digital recording of minutes are required for all meetings.

The meetings law says minutes must be made available within a "reasonable time" after each meeting, but does not specify the time. Generally, this time frame should not exceed three weeks. Minutes must be preserved for a "reasonable time." This is generally interpreted to be at least one year. Minutes of many governing bodies are subject to records retention rules and schedules established by the State Archivist.

Minutes must indicate:

- Members present
- All motions, proposals, resolutions, orders, ordinances and measures proposed and their disposition.
- The result of all votes by name of each member (except for public bodies consisting of more than 25 members). No secret ballots are allowed.
- The substance of discussion on any matter.
- A reference to any document discussed at the meeting.

Minutes are not required to be a verbatim transcript and the meeting does not have to be tape recorded unless so specified by law. Minutes are public record and may not be withheld from

the public merely because they will not be approved until the next meeting. Minutes of executive sessions are exempt from disclosure under the Oregon Public Records Law. Governing bodies are allowed to charge fees to recover their actual cost for duplicating minutes, tapes and records. A person with a disability may not be charged additional costs for providing records in larger print.

Enforcement

County district attorneys or the Oregon Attorney General's Office may be able to answer questions about possible public meetings law violations, although neither has any formal enforcement role and both are statutorily prohibited from providing legal advice to private citizens.

Any person affected by a governing body's decision may file a lawsuit in circuit court to require compliance with or prevent violations of the Public Meetings Law. The lawsuit must be filed within 60 days following the date the decision becomes public record.

The court may void a governing body's decision if the governing body intentionally or willfully violated the Public Meetings Law, even if the governing body has reinstated the decision in a public vote. The court also may award reasonable legal fees to a plaintiff who brings suit under the Public Meetings Law.

Complaints of executive session violations may be directed to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission, 3218 Pringle Road SE, Suite 220, Salem OR, 97302-1544; 503-378-5105, for review, investigation and possible imposition of civil penalties.

Members of a governing body may be liable for attorney and court costs both as individuals or as members of a group if found in willful violation of the Public Meetings Law.

For additional copies of this guide or information about Open Oregon, contact:

Open Oregon: A Freedom of information Coalition
PO Box 172, Portland, Oregon 97207-0172
info@open-oregon.com
www.open-oregon.com

Additional resources:

- **Oregon Attorney General's Public Records and Meetings Manual**, available by calling 503-378-2992 or writing to Department of Justice, 1162 Court Street NE, Salem, OR 97301-4096; www.doj.state.or.us/oregonians/pubs.shtml
- **Oregon Revised Statutes 192.610 to 162.690**, the Oregon Public Meetings Law, available in most libraries and on the internet at www.leg.state.or.us.
- **Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association**, 503-624-6397. Offers legal advice to member newspapers and general information about public records and meetings requirements; www.orenews.com
- **League of Oregon Cities**, 1201 Court St. NE, Salem, OR 97301. 503-588-6550; www.orcities.org
- **Association of Oregon Counties**, 1201 Court St. NE, Salem, OR 97301. 503-585-8351; www.aocweb.org
- **Oregon School Boards Association**, 1201 Court St. NE, Salem, OR 97301. 503-588-2800; www.osba.org
- **Special Districts Association of Oregon**, PO Box 12613, Salem, OR 97301-0613, 503-371-8667; www.sdao.com

Open Oregon Board of Directors

Honorary co-chairs:

- Dave Frohnmayer,
President, University of Oregon
- Bill Bradbury, Oregon Secretary of State

Directors:

- Bryan Brumley, President, Bureau Chief,
The Associated Press
- Lisa Phipps, Vice President, Mayor,
Rockaway Beach
- Kenneth Lewis, Treasurer,
Portland Attorney
- Judson Randall, Secretary,
Adviser, Student Publications,
Portland State University
- Diana Banning, Portland City Archivist
- Duane Bosworth, Attorney,
Davis Wright Tremaine

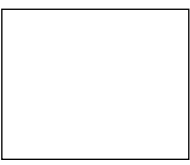
- Therese Bottomly,
Managing Editor, The Oregonian
- Nick Budnick,
Society of Professional Journalists
- Tim Doran, Editor,
The Bulletin, Bend, Oregon
- Cindy Gibbon, Multnomah County Library
- Tim Gleason, Dean, University of
Oregon School of Journalism
- Mary Beth Herkert,
Oregon State Archivist
- Laurie Hieb, Executive Director, Oregon
Newspaper Publishers Association
- Gail Holmes, League of Women Voters
- Phil Keisling, Former Oregon Secretary
of State, Pro DX
- Kevin Neely, C&E Systems
- Norman Turrill, League of Women Voters



A Freedom of Information Coalition

P.O. Box 172

Portland, Oregon 97207-0172



Protecting the public's right to know

Uniform Policies and Operating Procedures for Advisory Commissions and Boards: SUMMARY

Below is a summary of the code language which affects Public Arts Commission members. The entire code can be found on the City of Ashland website at www.ashland.or.us within the Municipal Code section, Chapter 2.10.

2.10.020 Terms, Term Limits and Vacancies

All successors shall have a three (3) year term, except as provided in the appointment order. All terms shall commence with appointment and shall expire on April 30 or the third year. Members may serve three (3) terms on any single commission or board, after which time the Mayor and Council will give due consideration to other qualified candidates before making a reappointment.

2.10.025 Meetings and Attendance

All members are expected to attend all regularly scheduled meetings, study sessions and special meetings. If a member will be absent from a meeting the member must notify the chair or the staff liaison at least two hours prior to the meeting. Any member who has two or more unexcused absences in a six month period shall be considered inactive and the position vacant. Attendance shall be reviewed by the commission during the regularly scheduled meetings in January and July with a report sent to the Mayor and City Council advising them of the need for appointment or re-appointment if necessary.

2.10.035 Public Meeting Law

All meetings are subject to strict compliance with public meeting laws of the State of Oregon. E.g. notice requirements.

2.10.040 Quorum and Effect of Lack Thereof

A meeting of greater than one-half of the regular members constitutes a quorum. Non-voting, ex officio members, staff and liaisons do not count toward the quorum. A majority is necessary to adopt any motion. Members need not be physically present if another means of attendance has been established. If there is no quorum for a meeting, no official business shall be conducted and all matters advertised shall automatically be continued to the next meeting.

2.10.050 Election of Officers, Secretary and Subcommittees

At the first meeting of the year the commission shall elect a chair and vice chair. Neither shall serve for more than two consecutive terms. Without the need for an appointment the head of the City Department staffing the commission shall be the Secretary and shall be responsible for keeping an accurate record of all proceedings.

2.10.080 Code of Ethics

To ensure public confidence, all members of advisory commissions and boards must be independent, impartial, and responsible and not use their position for personal gain or to benefit or harm others. Advisory commissions and boards shall operate in the general public interest serving the community as a whole and shall serve no special interests. Advisory commission and board members shall not endorse in their official capacity any commercial product or enterprise.

When you are personally, professionally involved or your involvement in a decision can be seen as biased due to location or the application and your residence, business or personal involvement you have to state that at the meeting so that challenges of bias can be made by the other commissioners, the applicants or the general public in attendance at the meeting.

2.10.085 Deliberation

It is the duty of the chair or presiding officer to ensure that each member has the opportunity to speak. Members speak only for themselves and shall be open, direct and candid. Members shall strive to deliberate to a decision and shall rely upon the chair to keep the discussion moving. No member shall speak more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken or waived their right to do so. No member shall speak more than twice on the same motion without leave of the presiding officer.

2.10.090 Council as Final Decision Maker

With the exception of certain delegated quasi-judicial actions, most advisory commissions and boards do not make final decisions subject to appeal but rather make recommendations to, or act in an advisory capacity to the council. The City Council is the final decision-maker on all city policies and the use of city resources.