

Passage of Senate Bill 100 in 1973 known as the Oregon Land Use Act, which established a comprehensive land use planning Senate Bill 100 program in the state.

In 1973, Oregon passed Senate Bill 100, also

•The bill aimed to protect Oregon's natural resources, manage urban growth, and preserve the state's agricultural and forest lands.

•Senate Bill 100 marked a significant shift in land use planning, making Oregon the first state in the U.S. to adopt a statewide land use program.

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Key Components of Oregon's Land Use Program

•Goal-based Planning: The program requires cities and counties to create comprehensive plans based on statewide planning goals that address various land use issues, such as housing, transportation, and natural resource conservation.

·Statewide Planning Goals: There are 19 statewide planning goals that cover various aspects of land use, including agriculture, forestry, air quality, water resources, and historic preservation.

·Urban Growth Boundaries (UGBs): One of the key components of the program is the establishment of UGBs, which define the areas where urban development can occur.



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Examples of Land Use Planning goals

- Citizen Involvement (Goal I): Public involvement is a required part of land use planning in Oregon. Citizens should have the opportunity to be involved in all phases of the planning process. The goal also calls for local governments to have a committee for citizen involvement (CCI) to monitor and encourage public participation in planning
- Economic Development (Goal 9): Support economic growth by designating areas for commercial and industrial activities. It involves identifying suitable locations for businesses, promoting employment opportunities, and fostering vibrant economic

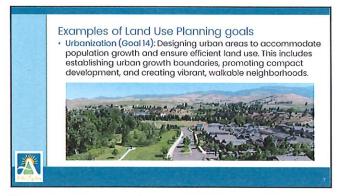


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Examples of Land Use Planning goals

- · Housing (Goal 10): Providing for housing development to meet the needs of the population. It involves zoning regulations that encourage a mix of housing types, affordable housing requirements, and strategies to address housing affordability, density, and accessibility. This ensures a diverse range of housing options and promotes equitable and inclusive communities.
- Transportation (Goal 12): Integration of transportation systems with land development. It includes strategies such as transit-oriented development, mixed-use zoning, and pedestrianfriendly infrastructure to reduce dependence on cars, alleviate traffic congestion, and enhance accessibility.

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Introduced a comprehensive and coordinated approach to land use planning.

Shifted decision-making power from local to state level, ensuring consistency.

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Positive Impacts of Oregon's Land Use Program

 Preservation of Farmland: The program has helped protect agricultural lands from urban sprawl and encouraged sustainable farming practices.

•Natural Resource Conservation: By managing development and promoting conservation, the program has safeguarded vital natural resources, such as forests, rivers, and wildlife habitats.

•Planned Growth and Efficient Infrastructure: The program has directed growth into existing urban areas, promoting efficient use of infrastructure and reducing the need for costly expansions.



Challenges of Oregon's Land Use Program

Implementation Complexity: The program's complexity and the need for coordination among various stakeholders have presented challenges in its implementation.

•Balancing Interests: Striking a balance between development needs, environmental conservation, and community interests can be a delicate task.

·Adaptability: Adapting the land use program to address changing circumstances, such as population growth, evolving industries, and climate change, remains an ongoing challenge.

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50 year Legacy and Future of Oregon's Land Use Program

•Oregon's Land Use Program has been recognized as a pioneering model for comprehensive land use planning in the United States.

•The program continues to evolve and adapt to changing needs and challenges, such as population growth, climate change, and affordable housing.

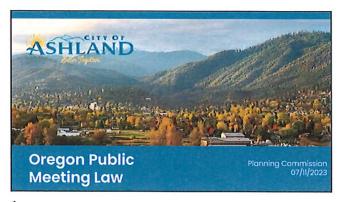
·lts legacy includes the protection of farmland, conservation of natural areas, and the creation of livable communities, ensuring a sustainable future for Oregon.

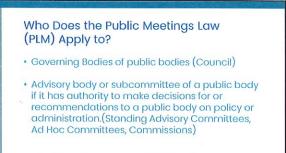


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QUESTIONS?

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What is a Governing Body?

• "Governing body" means the members of any public body consisting of two or more members with authority to:

• Make decisions for a public body on policy or administration; or

• Make recommendations to a public body on policy or administration. ORS 192.610(3).

Basic Requirements of the PML

• Meetings must be open to the public unless executive session authorized

• Advance notice to interested parties of meetings, location, principal subjects

• Minutes must be taken at meetings, or the meetings must be recorded

• Votes must be cast publicly and recorded

• Meetings must be accessible to persons with disabilities

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Types of Meetings that must comply with the Public Meetings Law (PLM)

In Person or Electronic Meetings

Lunch Meetings

Phone Calls

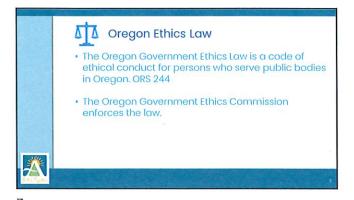
The purpose of the meeting defines wheter it must comply with the PML.

Serial/Private Communications

• A series of private communications, via email, for example, can violate the PML.

• It is recommended that Commissioners not meet in private to discuss business before the Commission, or exchange private communications about business, even if those involved constitute less than a quorum.

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Who does the ethics law apply to?
All "public officials."
"Public official" includes any person who is serving the State of Oregon as an elected official, appointed official, employee or agent, irrespective of whether the person is compensated for the services. ORS244.020(15).

Basic Requirements of the Ethics Law

- A public official may not use or attempt to use official position or office to:
 - · Obtain financial gain
 - · Avoid financial detriment
- Prohibition applies to financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment for relatives, members of the public officials' household, or businesses with which the public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official is associated.

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Conflicts of Interest

 <u>Actual conflict of interest</u> = Any action, decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, that is to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person, the person's relative, or any business with which the person or a relative of the person is associated unless the pecuniary benefit or detriment arises out of the circumstances of a potential conflict of interest.

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Conflicts of Interest

 Potential conflict of interest = Any action, decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, that could be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person, the person's relative, or a business with which the person or the person's relative arises out a general association or membership of a class, business, or industry, required as a prerequisite to hold the office, or if any action of the public official would affect to the same degree all members of the



- If a Committee member has an actual or potential conflict of interest, the member must:
- If it's a potential conflict of interest announce publicly the nature of the potential conflict prior to taking any action.
- If it's an actual conflict of interest, announce publicly the nature of the actual conflict and:
 - Refrain from participating as a public official in any discussion or debate on the issue out of which the actual conflict arises or from voting on the issue. (exceptions may exist far amembers vote is required for a quorum, however they may not participate in discussion or debate)

• ORS 244.120, 244.130

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