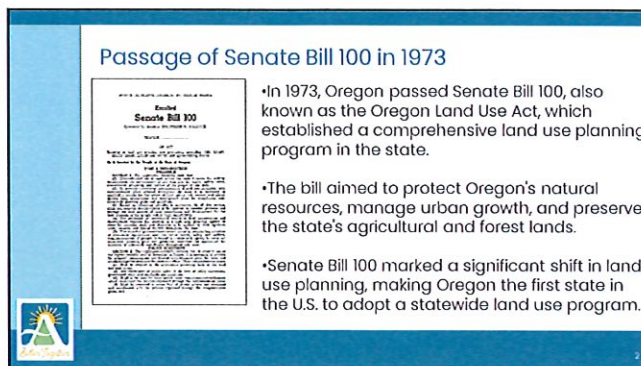
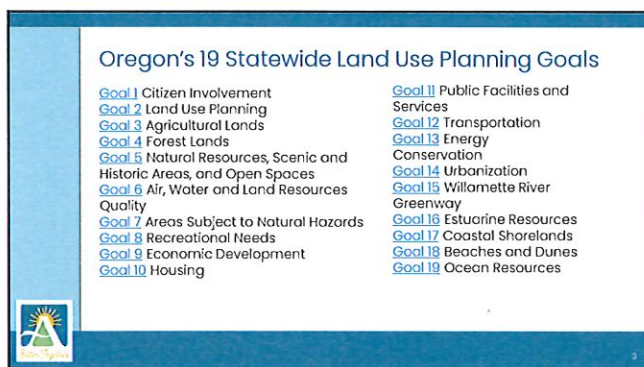


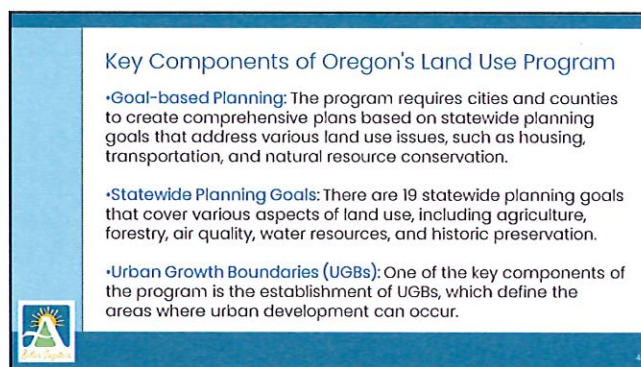
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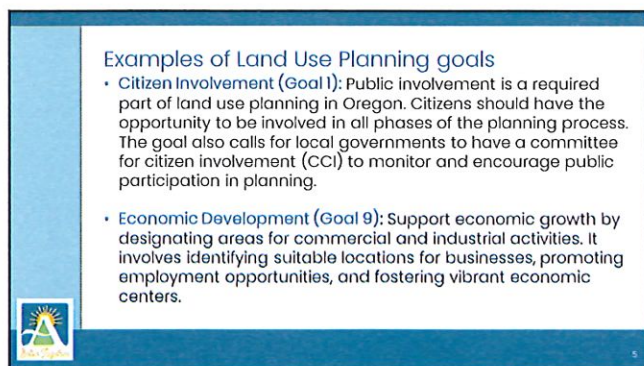
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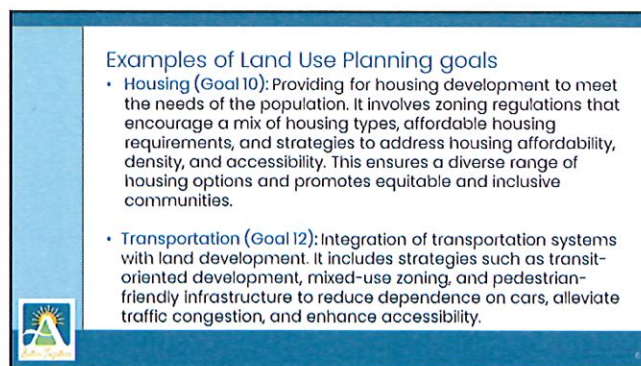
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### Examples of Land Use Planning goals

- **Urbanization (Goal 14):** Designing urban areas to accommodate population growth and ensure efficient land use. This includes establishing urban growth boundaries, promoting compact development, and creating vibrant, walkable neighborhoods.





7

### Effects of Senate Bill 100 on Land Use Planning




- Introduced a comprehensive and coordinated approach to land use planning.
- Shifted decision-making power from local to state level, ensuring consistency.



8

### 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.



9

### 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.



10

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



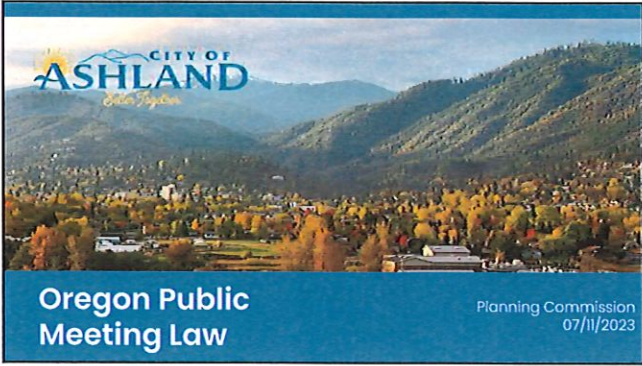
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QUESTIONS?



12



1

### Who Does the Public Meetings Law (PLM) Apply to?

- Governing Bodies of public bodies (Council)
- Advisory body or subcommittee of a public body if it has authority to make decisions for or recommendations to a public body on policy or administration. (Standing Advisory Committees, Ad Hoc Committees, Commissions)

2

### 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).

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

4

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

In Person or Electronic Meetings	Group email communications	"Serial" email communications
Lunch meetings	Phone Calls	The purpose of the meeting defines whether it must comply with the PML.

5

### 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.

6

## Oregon Ethics Law

- The Oregon Government Ethics Law is a code of ethical conduct for persons who serve public bodies in Oregon. ORS 244
- The Oregon Government Ethics Commission enforces the law.



7

## 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).



8

## 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.



9

## Conflicts of Interest

- **Actual conflict of interest** = 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.



10

## 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 class.



11

## 

- 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 if a member's vote is required for a quorum, however they may not participate in discussion or debate)



12

• ORS 244.120, 244.130