

Metro | Agenda

Meeting: Metro Council Work Session
Date: Tuesday, May 6, 2014
Time: 2 p.m.
Place: Council Chamber

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------|
| 2 PM | 1. ADMINISTRATIVE/ COUNCIL AGENDA FOR MAY 8, 2014/ CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER COMMUNICATION | |
| 2:10 PM | 2. EXECUTIVE SESSION PROTOCOLS – <u>ACTION: INFORMATIONAL / DISCUSSION</u> | Alison R. Kean, Metro |
| 2:30 PM | 3. 2014 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN (RTP) STATUS UPDATE AND PREVIEW OF PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED – <u>ACTION: INFORMATIONAL / DISCUSSION</u> | John Mermin, Metro |
| 3 PM | 4. BREAK | |
| 3: 05 PM | 5. COUNCIL LIAISON UPDATES – <u>ACTION: INFORMATION / DISCUSSION</u> | |
| 3: 30 PM | 6. COUNCIL BRIEFINGS/COMMUNICATION | |

ADJOURN

Metro's Nondiscrimination Notice:

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Metro provides services or accommodations upon request to persons with disabilities and people who need an interpreter at public meetings. All Metro meetings are wheelchair accessible. If you need a sign language interpreter, communication aid or language assistance, call 503-797-1536 or TDD/TTY 503-797-1804 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays) 7 business days in advance of the meeting to accommodate your request. For up-to-date public transportation information, visit TriMet's website at www.trimet.org.

Agenda Item No. 3.0

**2014 REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN (RTP)
STATUS UPDATE AND PREVIEW OF PUBLIC
COMMENTS RECEIVED**

Metro Council Work Session
Tuesday, May 6, 2014
Metro, Council Chamber

METRO COUNCIL

Work Session Worksheet

PRESENTATION DATE: May 6, 2014 **TIME:** 2:30 PM **LENGTH:** 30 minutes

PRESENTATION TITLE: 2014 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) status update and preview of public comments received

DEPARTMENT: Planning

PRESENTER(S): John Mermin, 503-797-1747, john.mermin@oregonmetro.gov

WORK SESSION PURPOSE & DESIRED OUTCOMES

- Purpose: Inform Metro Council of current status and next steps of 2014 RTP update. Provide preview of any discussion items arising from public comment period
- Outcome: Metro Council understands status and next steps of 2014 RTP update. Metro Council understands the nature of any discussion items arising from public comment period

TOPIC BACKGROUND & FRAMING THE WORK SESSION DISCUSSION

The Regional Transportation Plan compiles and organizes over 1000 regionally significant projects submitted by local jurisdictions and agency partners. These projects are first developed and identified in local plans before being submitted for inclusion in the Regional Transportation Plan. The last Regional Transportation Plan was adopted by the Metro Council in June, 2010 and approved by the USDOT in September 2010. To avoid a “lapse” the plan must be updated and approved by the USDOT by September 2014. If the plan were to lapse, no federally-funded transportation improvements could be obligated which could delay construction of local projects around the region.

The 2014 RTP work program must be scaled to focus on critical policy and project updates needed in the near term, while deferring less urgent or developed issues to the subsequent RTP update. A major focus of the 2014 update will be on meeting state and federal requirements. The primary work product of will be an updated RTP that continues to comply with federal and state requirements, especially the Clean Air Act. Additionally, the update will incorporate recommendations from the Active Transportation Plan (ATP) and Regional Safety Plan, including updated bicycle and pedestrian maps, performance measures and policy guidance. Note -The Active Transportation Plan will also be proposed for adoption as a standalone modal plan by Resolution.

The vast majority of edits to the RTP document are of the technical / house-keeping variety. The policy edits are located primarily within the Chapter 2 bicycling and walking sections. These edits strengthen existing polices and provide additional detail to reflect the Regional Active Transportation and Regional Safety Plans but do not propose dramatic shifts in policy direction.

In June 2013, staff presented the proposed work program for the RTP update to Metro Council. In September 2013 JPACT and the Metro Council approved the work program. Over the last several months, staff has been implementing the work program. Highlights include:

- Hosting a modeling workshop in August with local modeling staff and consultants
- Hosting two workshops in September with participants from TPAC, MTAC and other interested stakeholders to inform their project list update, covering topics including:
 - Demographic/economic/travel trends,

- Proposed active transportation and safety policy edits
- Instructions for the process (Sept-Dec 2013) to update their project list
- Answering questions from local staff as they embark on process to update their project list
- Presenting existing conditions information to JPACT on November 14th and at a Metro Council Work Session on November 19th.
- Local agencies submitting their updated project lists to Metro in early December
- Metro staff has begun coding and modeling RTP projects for system performance
- Presented summary of composition of draft project list to Metro Council, TPAC, JPACT, MTAC, MPAC, Regional Trails forum, and C-4 Metro subcommittee
- Finalized edits to the draft RTP document – including updating the chapters covering existing conditions, policies, revenue, projects, and implementation.
- Shared preview of the public review draft plan at meetings of TPAC (February 28) and MTAC (March 5), Metro Council work session (March 11), JPACT (March 13) and MPAC (March 26)
- Shared system performance / modeling results at a TPAC / MTAC workshop (March 17)
- A 45-day regional public comment period was held from March 21 to May 5, including 3 community forums (one per county) plus a table at the Oregon Active Transportation Summit
- Tentative approval of plan received from MTAC, MPAC and TPAC in late April

Next Steps

- Ask for tentative approval of plan from JPACT and Metro Council (May 8)
- Final air quality modeling (May 9 – 15) and 30-day comment period (May 16 – June 15).
- Status update on air quality conformity and public comments at Metro Council Work session (June 17)
- Final recommendation from MTAC, TPAC, MPAC, JPACT (June 18 – July 10)
- Final action by Metro Council July 17, 2014

QUESTIONS FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION


List questions for Council's consideration that will help/guide the Council in providing policy direction.

- Does Metro Council have any questions for staff?

PACKET MATERIALS

- Would legislation be required for Council action Yes No
- If yes, is draft legislation attached? Yes No
- What other materials are you presenting today?

Materials following this page were distributed at the meeting.

 **Metro** | *Agenda*

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Date: Thursday, May 8, 2014
Time: 2 p.m.
Place: Metro, Council Chamber

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

1. INTRODUCTIONS

2. CITIZEN COMMUNICATION

3. CONSIDERATION OF THE COUNCIL MINUTES FOR MAY 1, 2014

4. RESOLUTIONS

4.1 **Resolution No. 14-4515**, Adopting the Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2014-15, Making Appropriations, Levying Ad Valorem Taxes, and Authorizing an Interfund Loan. (No action. Continued to June 12, 2014)

4.1.1 **Public Hearing on Resolution No. 14-4515**

4.2 **Resolution No. 14-4516**, Approving the FY 2014-15 Budget, Setting Property Tax Levies and Transmitting the Approved Budget to the Multnomah County Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission.

Tim Collier, Metro

4.3 **Resolution No. 14-4527**, For the Purpose of Accepting the 2014 Regional Transportation Plan Project List for Purpose of Air Quality Conformity Determination.

John Mermin, Metro

4.3.1 **Public Hearing on Resolution No. 14-4527**

5. ORDINANCES - SECOND READ

5.1 **Ordinance No. 14-1329**, For the Purpose of Amending Title 4 of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan Regarding the Establishment of Trails and Associated Facilities in Regionally Significant Industrial Areas.

Roger Alfred, Metro

6. CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER COMMUNICATION

Martha Bennett, Metro

7. COUNCILOR COMMUNICATION

ADJOURN

Television schedule for May 8, 2014 Metro Council meeting

<p>Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, and Vancouver, WA Channel 30 – Community Access Network <i>Web site:</i> www.tvctv.org <i>Ph:</i> 503-629-8534 <i>Date:</i> Thursday, May 8</p>	<p>Portland Channel 30 – Portland Community Media <i>Web site:</i> www.pcmtv.org <i>Ph:</i> 503-288-1515 <i>Date:</i> Sunday, May 11, 7:30 p.m. <i>Date:</i> Monday, May 12, 9 a.m.</p>
<p>Gresham Channel 30 - MCTV <i>Web site:</i> www.metroeast.org <i>Ph:</i> 503-491-7636 <i>Date:</i> Monday, May 12, 2 p.m.</p>	<p>Washington County and West Linn Channel 30– TVC TV <i>Web site:</i> www.tvctv.org <i>Ph:</i> 503-629-8534 <i>Date:</i> Saturday, May 10, 11 p.m. <i>Date:</i> Sunday, May 11, 11 p.m. <i>Date:</i> Tuesday, May 13, 6 a.m. <i>Date:</i> Wednesday, May 14, 4 p.m.</p>
<p>Oregon City and Gladstone Channel 28 – Willamette Falls Television <i>Web site:</i> http://www.wftvmedia.org/ <i>Ph:</i> 503-650-0275 Call or visit web site for program times.</p>	

PLEASE NOTE: Show times are tentative and in some cases the entire meeting may not be shown due to length. Call or check your community access station web site to confirm program times. Agenda items may not be considered in the exact order. For questions about the agenda, call the Metro Council Office at 503-797-1540. Public hearings are held on all ordinances second read. Documents for the record must be submitted to the Regional Engagement and Legislative Coordinator to be included in the meeting record. Documents can be submitted by e-mail, fax or mail or in person to the Regional Engagement and Legislative Coordinator. For additional information about testifying before the Metro Council please go to the Metro web site www.oregonmetro.gov and click on public comment opportunities.

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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

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