the County Board of Commissioners.

The planning commission serves as an advisory unit to local governments in determining their planning policies and the county government and other local governments under ORS 197.237, may be used to accomplish the goals. However, other methods may be used to accomplish the goals.

Field Representatives

LCDC employs regional representatives to assist local governments in determining their planning policies. These representatives are housed in Salem, La Grande, Medford, Newport, Bend, and Portland.

The Planning Commission

Planning commissions serve as advisory units to elected officials, carrying out duties delegated to them by the City Council or County Commissioners. More than 80 percent of Oregon's cities have planning commissions. These commissions are designed to aid local governments in:

- to assist cities and the county in developing their planning programs and in other Council of Governments (CRAG), which provides COG services for the greater Portland metropolitan area, has special authorities under ORS 197.753. CRAG is authorized to adopt region-wide land use planning standards and to coordinate plans within its jurisdiction.

What do COG's do?

COG's are designed to aid local governments in dealing with planning matters that cross local government boundaries and affect people and properties.

- to assist cities and the county in evaluating their planning programs and in coordinating plans.
- to develop plans and policies that are consistent with the statewide goals and that zoning and other ordinances necessary to put the plan into effect is to be adopted. LCDC, through its statewide citizen involvement advisory committee (SCIAC), recommends that plans be developed and evaluated in stages.

What happens to the comprehensive plan?

The comprehensive plan developed with the aid of citizens, the planning commission, and the city or county planning department is adopted by the local governing body (the City Council or the County Board of Commissioners). The plan is subject to review and approval by the Association of Oregon Counties (AOC) and to the local citizens of the area involved.

Planning the county and city level is an ongoing process involving:

- an analysis of information
- the development and updating of plans
- the implementation of policies and regulations
- continued citizen communication and involvement

What can I do?

Each of us is concerned about how our community changes, how our natural environment is preserved, and how we can have economic opportunity in the future. You can learn more and get involved by contacting your local planning department or the county OSU Extension Service office. The Extension Service works with citizens to understand local issues and needs.

Prepared by James R. Pease, Extension land resource management specialist, and Master Students Barbara Tudor, graduate student, Oregon State University.

The Organization of Planning Programs in Oregon

Planning—a Process for Guiding Development

- to consider land use compatibility
- to consider land use alternatives
- to consider land use objectives
- to consider land use policies
- to consider land use regulations
- to consider land use decisions

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Planning as we know it in Oregon today traces its origin to model legislation prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce in the 1920's. In particular, the Standard Planning Enabling Act introduced the concept of planning through the creation of a planning commission and the development of comprehensive plans.

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

A comprehensive plan is a generalized, coordinated land use map and policy statement of the governing body of a state agency, city, county, or special district that interrelates all activities relating to the use of lands, including sewer and water systems, transportation, recreation, natural resources, and land development. (ORS 197.015)

In 1973, the Oregon legislature passed the state land use planning act, often referred to as Senate Bill 100, which requires all cities and counties to adopt comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances. It also requires all units of government—counties, cities, special districts, state and federal agencies—to coordinate their comprehensive plans.

In addition to this, the state planning act:
• requires that citizens have the opportunity to take part in all phases of land use planning
• established the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to manage a program of state review and assistance to local planning programs
• provides for statewide standards (goals) for local planning

LCDC and Statewide Goals

The state planning act directed LCDC to adopt statewide planning goals by January 1, 1975. These goals are to be used by cities, counties, special districts, and state and federal agencies in preparing, adopting, revising, and implementing comprehensive plans.

Statewide Planning Goals—Summary

Goal 1. Citizen Involvement: To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Goal 2. Land Use Planning: To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decisions and actions related to use of land and to ensure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Goal 3. Agricultural Lands: To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

Goal 4. Forest Lands: To conserve forest lands for forest uses.

Goal 5. Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources: To conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources.

Goal 6. Air, Water and Land Resources Quality: To protect life and property from the air, water and land resources of the state.

Goal 7. Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards: To protect life and property from natural disasters and hazards.

Goal 8. Recreational Needs: To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors.

Goal 9. Economy of the State: To diversify and improve the economy of the state.

Goal 10. Housing: To provide for the housing needs of the citizens of the state.

Goal 11. Public Facilities and Services: 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.

Goal 12. Transportation: To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.


Goal 14. Urbanization: To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use.

STATE PLANNING PROGRAM

LCDC

Land Conservation and Development Commission

Seven-member commission appointed by the Governor to represent a cross-section of Oregon's geographic areas and interests. Department of Land Conservation and Development Professional staff administers the LCDC program.

Includes legal representatives, plan review staff, and appeals staff.

SLDC

Statewide Local Officials Advisory Committee

Twenty members appointed by LCDC.

SCMC

Statewide Citizen Involvement Advisory Committee

Twenty members appointed by LCDC.

COUNTY PLANNING PROGRAM

County Board of Commissioners

County Planning Commission

County Planning Department

CCE—Committee For Citizen Involvement
Planning commissions serve as advisory units to cities, counties, and state and federal agencies. The Planning Coordinator assists local governments in preparing comprehensive plans; to provide area-wide review and planning under federal programs; and to coordinate plans within its jurisdiction.

Planning on the county and city level is an ongoing process involving:
• continued citizen communication and involvement at the local level with citizen involvement advisory committees (CIAC), the development and updating of plans, the implementation of policies and regulations, and to encourage conservation of energy resources.

What is a COG?

A Council of Government (COG) is an organization to coordinate the plans of local governments. It is a result of the 1973 Land Use Planning Act and exhibits a desire to coordinate plans for the benefit of the community.

What do COGs do?

COGs are designed to aid local governments in dealing with planning matters that cross local government boundaries lines and affect the health, safety, and welfare of members and counties—regional concerns. They are the designated agency to coordinate local review of proposed development projects which may come under federal funding and state programs. (Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1964, ORS 197.662-690).

The Planning Coordinator assists local governments in their dealings with LCDC and is responsible to the County Board of Commissioners or the City Council.

- to assist cities and the county in evaluating their planning programs and to develop a schedule of activities for the comprehensive plan into compliance with state guidelines
- to assist cities and the county in applying for state planning grants

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The Organization of Planning Programs in Oregon

Planning—A Process for Guiding Development
- to reduce conflicts
- to protect natural resources
- to conserve basic economic stability
- to guarantee adequate community services
- to encourage conservation of energy resources
The Planning Commission
Planning commissions serve as advisory units to elected officials, carrying out duties delegated to them by the City Council or County Commissioners. More than 40 percent of Oregon's 228 cities with populations of over 500 have planning commissions. These commissions:

- participate in preparing comprehensive plans
- review and recommend major plans and programs
- assist the City Council by advising on adopted plans
- conduct hearings on zoning changes, conditional uses, and variances
- review subdivisions and planned developments.

On the county level, members of the planning commission are usually appointed to the commission by the City Council. The Planning Commission is composed of five members plus an ex-officio member representing the City Council and two members appointed by the County Commission. The Planning Commission coordinates with the County and City Planning.

The Organization of Planning Programs in Oregon

Planning—A Process for Guiding Development
- to locate conflicts
- to protect natural resources
- to secure basic economic stability
- to provide adequate community services
- to encourage conservation of energy resources

Your voice can be heard.

The 1973 Land Use Planning Act (Senate Bill 100, as amended and codified in ORS 197.755) requires that comprehensive plans be adopted that are consistent with the statewide goals and that zoning and other ordinances necessary to put the plan into effect be enacted. LCDC, through its statewide citizen involvement advisory committee (SCIC), requires that plans be developed and evaluated in stages to help local plans conform to and carry out the statewide goals.

What do I Do?
Each of us is concerned about how our community changes, how our natural environment is protected, and how we are going to provide jobs and economic opportunity in the future. You can learn more and get involved by contacting your local planning department or the county OSU Extension office.

What is a COG?
A Council of Government (COG) is an organization of local governments in a region, county, or counties. The Portland metropolitan area falls under a different arrangement of a cooperative nature, including Multnomah, Washington, and Clackamas counties and the city of Portland. The Portland metropolitan area is not specified in the Oregon Constitution or ORS 197.755. COG is authorized to adopt region-wide land use planning standards and to coordinate plans within its jurisdiction.

What are the goals of a COG?
COGs are designed to help local governments in dealing with planning matters that cross local governmental boundaries and affect adjacent counties and regions—concerns that local governments usually cannot address as a single entity. A COG is a type of regional government that is composed mainly of local elected officials, and counties to work together. In 1968, Oregon was divided into 34 administrative districts by Executive Order 68-11 and coordination of COG’s within each district was encouraged. The governing body of a COG is composed mainly of local elected officials, with members from all counties and some cities of the COG. Some COGs have school and other local district members. The Portland metropolitan area, for example, is a Council of Government (COG), which provides COG services for the greater Portland metropolitan area. COGs have special authorities under ORS 197.753. COG is authorized to adopt region-wide land use planning standards and to coordinate plans within its jurisdiction.

What do COG’s do?
- to coordinate and assist the local government in adopting region-wide land use planning standards
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