O NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, ORI





030697-24

**METRO** 

TO:

Jon Kvistad

Presiding Officer

FROM:

Michael Morrissey

Senior Council Analyst

DATE:

February 20, 1997

RE:

Amendments to Urban Reserve Map, Exhibit C of Ordinance 96-655B

These are the sites to which counselors plan to make amendments at today's council meeting, based on information turned in to you as of Tuesday, February 18 at 5:00 pm.

Site	Kvistad	McCaig	McFarland	McLain	Morissette	Naito	Washington
1		Delete				<del></del>	
2		Delete			<del>                                     </del>		
5				Del. EFU			
14				Add Rock			
				Creek			
				(Clack Co.)			•
.15				Del. some			
				north		ĺ	
17-26			·	Add as per			
	ļ. <u>.</u>	}		Or. City			
30		Delete					
31	<u> </u>	Delete					
32		Delete					
35				Del. some	·		
36		Add		Modify			
41		Delete					
46				Add			
49	-	Del. some				Del. some	
50	Delete						
51				Del. some			<del>-</del> .
53	t		Add		Add		

54	Delete			
55				
56	Delete	Delete		
59	Delete	Delete		
62	Delete	Del. most		-
64	Delete	Modify		•
65	Delete	Del. some	Del. all	

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#### MEMORANDUM

600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2738 TEL 503 797 1538 | FAX 503 797 1793



TO:

Councilors

FROM:

Jeff Stone, Assistant to the Presiding Officer

COPY TO:

Presiding Officer Jon Kvistad

DATE:

February 19, 1997

RE:

**URBAN RESERVE AMENDMENTS** 

Attached are the amendments submitted to the Presiding Officer regarding Urban Reserves. As you are aware, consideration of these amendments will occur on Thursday, February 20.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

### Naito Amendment Number 1

I move that Exhibit C of the Urban Reserves Ordinance be amended to delete all or part of URSA #65 containing 448.9 acres.

RECEIVED

FEB 1 8 1997

OFFICE GENERAL COUNSEL

## Naito Amendment Number 2

the retterno

I move that Exhibit C of the Urban Reserves Ordinance be amended to delete all or part of URSA # 49 containing 555.5 acres.

RECEIVED

FEB 18 199

ME: METRO SERVICE DISTRICT

## McFarland Amendment Number 1

I move that Exhibit C of the Urban Reserves Ordinance be amended to include URSA # 53 containing 204 acres.

**RECEIVED** 

FEB 1 8 1997

METRO SERVICE DISPRICT OFFICE GENERAL COUNSEL **RECEIVED** 

### KVISTAD PROPOSAL

FEB 1 8 1997
7:43 AM 9AS

#### **UGB PROCEDURES AMENDMENT #1**

3.01.010 (e) "First Priority Urban Reserves" means urban reserves or designated and mapped by Metro Council Ordinance."

This revision of the definition of first priority urban reserves is in draft changes to UGB Amendment procedures. This allows the Metro Council to clearly indicate these first UGB amendment areas by a map in the UGB procedures in Exhibit A of the urban reserve ordinance. The map for first priority urban reserves should indicate the approximately 4,100 acres that cities and counties have indicated could be served by urban services in the near term.

3.01.012 (d) First priority urban reserves shall be included in the Metro Urban Growth Boundary prior to other urban reserves unless are immediate special land need is identified which cannot be accommodated on first priority urban reserves. Upon approval by the Metro Council of any exception (under Title 8, Section 2.b.) to the required (Title 1, Table 1) capacities for households in the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, land estimated to provide an equivalent number of households shall be added to first priority lands (map) from urban reserves on the St. Mary's site."

### Kvistad Amendment Number 3

I move that Exhibit C of the Urban Reserves Ordinance be amended to delete URSA # 50 containing 282 acres.

RECEIVED

FEB 1 8 1997

OFFICE GENERAL COUNSEL

TO:

Jon Kvistad

**Presiding Officer** 

**RECEIVED** 

FROM:

Councilor Susan McLain

FEB 1 8 1997

DATE:

February 18, 1997

METRO SERVICE DISTRICT

RE:

Amendments to Ordinance #96-655B.

I intend to make the following amendments to urban reserve sites at the February 20, 1997 Council meeting.

## 1) Recommendations to remove.

Site	Action	Net Acre Change	Comment
56	Remove	(38)	All EFU
59	Remove	(35)	All EFU
62	Remove	(239*	Retain small area N. of Sunset Highway
65	Remove EFU east of Kaiser Rd.	(40)	

## 2) Recommendations to amend.

Site	Action	Net Acre Change	Comment ·
5	Remove EFU	(48.5)	
15	Move N. Boundary to follow electrical pylons, below Monner Creek	(35)*	As per Doug Bollen
35	Remove 1.6 acres	(1.6)	
51	Remove 6.2 acres	(6.2)	
64 .	Remove EFU, round off triangle top boundary	(15 X	map/staff error

## 3) Recommendations to add.

Site	Action	Net Acre Change	Comment
14	Add Rock Creek finger	100 A	Nat. resource protection
17, 18, 19 24, 25,26	Add to sites	400+	As per Oregon City
36	Add	33.2	Nat. resource protection. As per Wilsonville
46	Add	111.6	

x=estimate

No buildable acres

O NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2736



DATE:

February 18, 1997

TO:

Jon Kvistad

FROM:

Patricia McCaig RUSQ

RE:

YOUR REQUEST FOR AMENDMENTS

As you requested I am formally submitting notice that I plan to present amendments as a result of the findings dated February 7.

My amendments will deal with the following sites:

1 -	delete	36 -	add -	59 -	delete
2 -	delete	41 -	delete ·		delete
30 -	delete	49 -	delete (partial)		delete
31 -	delete		delete		delete
32 -	delete		delete	55 -	GEIELE

I would appreciate receiving a copy of other councilor's amendments as soon as possible.

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**RECEIVED** 

FEB 1 8 1997

METRO SERVICE DISTRICT OFFICE GENERAL COUNSEL

## AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED URBAN RESERVE AREA DESIGNATIONS

With the inclusion of the Sisters of St. Mary's property and adjacent tracts (Site Nos. 54 and 55) and Site 52 (as an exception area) in the urban reserve, URSA Site 53 (the balance of the Hanauer parcel) warrants incorporation into the urban reserve for the following reasons:

- (1) These properties all form a contiguous block of parcels which are most appropriately planned as a single master planning unit. The City of Hillsboro has stated that its planning activities, extensions of urban services and a logical city boundary would be adversely affected without inclusion of all these properties as a single planning unit.
- (2) The City of Hillsboro supports inclusion of Site 53 into the urban reserve as a logical extension of its city limits, permitting efficient delivery of urban services to the southeast area of the City.
- (3) Site 53 is non-productive agricultural land not in current cultivation due to extreme soil conditions and the existence of large numbers of overgrown ornamental trees and shrubs. Topographically, it is suitable for urban uses, if included in a future urban growth boundary adjustment. It is a site of sufficient size (188 acres) to permit meaningful urban planning, urban services extensions and is adjacent to the existing urban growth boundary.

Submitted By,

Don Morissette

Metro Councilor District 2

c: John Kvistad

Susan McLain

Mike Burton

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ME: 4:57 pm ()

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722 S.W. Second Avenua Suite 400 Portland, Oregon 97204 (ax 503 228-7365 503 228-7352

112196-118



## MEMORANDUM

2 PAGE(S) VIA TO FAX

DATE: December 11, 1996

To: Metro Council Members @ 797-1793

FROM: Paul F. Morris, ASLA

Vice President

SUBJECT REF.: Reconsideration of Site #53 For Urban Reserve Inclusion

Comments: The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you will important information relating to this 200 acre site and its context in the Urban Reserves decision making process. It is critical to make well informed decisions about growth in our region. I hope this information will help you in your efforts.

#### THE SITE

Prior to last week's hearing, Steve Janik met with several Metro councilors to present extensive research and analysis supporting the inclusion of Site #53 in the urban reserves.

Our analysis of the findings from Metro's modeling showed that this property, of the 72 sites under consideration, should be ranked in the top 10% for inclusion, save for two criteria - agricultural capability and agricultural suitability. However, Metro's evaluation of these two criteria failed to incorporate critical site conditions.

Prior to last week's hearing we submitted comprehensive evidence illustrating that the 183 acre EFU designated portion is unfit for agricultural use. Mapping of soils in the general area may suggest it is suitable and capable of sustaining agricultural activity. However, site investigation and scientific analysis confirm it cannot.

Here are the facts. The property is:

- An abandoned tree farm/nursery since 1980.
- Covered with diseased, dying and ingrown/overgrown trees.
- Surrounded by non-agricultural uses.
- Non-economical to farm.

The soils were scientifically analyzed and found to require extensive rehabilitation to make the site useful for future farming.



Design Public Involvement Project Management



The potential to farm is lost because the financial cost to remove the trees, trunks, and roots and restore the nutrient depleted soil will be over \$500,000. No agricultural enterprise can amortize those costs.

The efforts to farm a part of the site a few years ago were abandoned due to the condition of the site and soil.

The testimony by Councilors last week stated the site was recommended for withdrawal because, "the maps showed it was good for agriculture". The recommendation for reserve exclusion was based on bad information.

- The site has immediate access to full transportation and utility infrastructure to support urban densities and mixes to meet 2040 buildout recommendations.
- The site is next to urban development and surrounded by Non-EFU activities with no opportunity to connect to nearby EFU agricultural uses to the south and west (as has been suggested).

The reserve criteria should make Site #53 a key urban reserve site.

#### THE CONTEXT

With Site #53 and other abutting reserve properties, Metro and the city of Hillsboro have a rare opportunity in the region to develop an appropriately scaled master plan development area on a site stated for urban consideration.

- The site is supported by good community planning goals.
- The site is near a city with the ability and commitment to serve it.
- Over 500 acres of actively farmed EFU land north of Hwy. 26 in Washington County were included in last week's urban reserve recommendations. These sites cannot be served effectively by a city and do not support good community planning goals.

Only fully informed decision making will ensure the right reserves are identified and considered for future regional growth. The goal should be to consider those sites that:

- Are unsuitable for agricultural use;
   Support Good Community Planning Goals; and
- 3. Are readily located for service by a nearby city.

### Site #53 passes this test.

We believe Site #53 is an appropriate and qualified site for urban reserves and are requesting your support for inclusion.

Thank you for your time. I am available for further discussion at your convenience. Please feel free to contact me at my office: 228-7352.

## CITY OF HILLSBORO



RECEIVED

NOV 01 1995

BALL, JANIK & NOVACK

October 30, 1995

Metro Council Land Use Committee c/o John Fregonese Metro Regional Center 600 N.E. Grand Avenue Portland, OR 97232-2736

RE: Hanquer Request for Urban Reserve Study Area Designation

#### Dear Committee Members:

The City of Hillsboro has had a series of discussions about the City's position concerning designation of the Joe Hanauer property as part of Metro's urban reserve. The City understands that Mr. Hanauer was specifically requested by Washington County to confer with us because of the strong likelihood that the Hanauer property, if included in the urban reserve, will ultimately be a part of the City of Hillsboro. We also understand that Washington County staff believes that the Hanauer property is a good and logical candidate for urban reserve study area status. The City of Hillsboro concurs with this assessment. The Hanauer property is a large tract presently under a single ownership. It is immediately adjacent to the existing Urban Growth Boundary in an area that has been urbanizing and will likely continue to urbanize. From the City's perspective, large tracts of property immediately adjacent to the existing UGB afford maximum planning opportunity. This will allow the City (and County) to master plan these large acreages for future urban use compatible with existing urban development and, more importantly, new development consistent with the Region 2040 concept.

The City believes intelligent, considered future planning for large parcels like the Hanauer tract, as early in the process as feasible, is vital to dealing with these parcels when, and if, they urbanize.

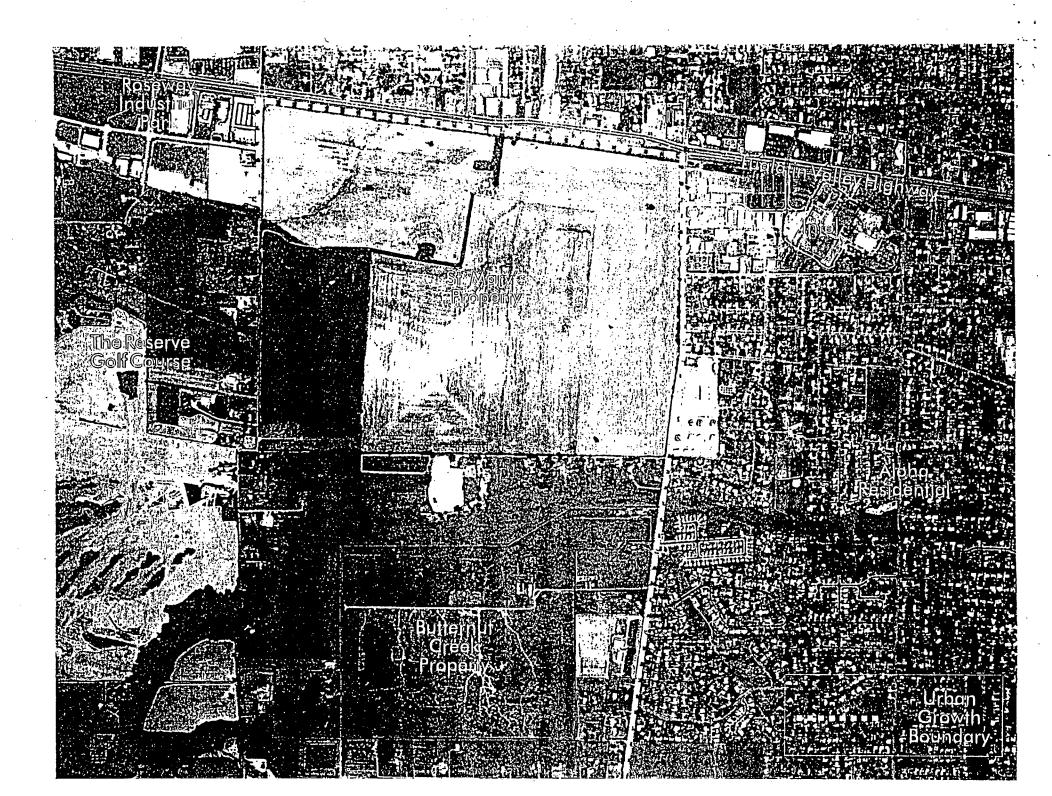
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Hanauer parcel. The City understands this parcel will be considered at your committee's October 31 meeting. The City urges its inclusion within the urban reserve study area.

Sincerely,

CITY OF HILLSBORO PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Winslow C. Brooks Planning Director

cc: Tim Erwert, Jack Orchard



2

TO:

Jon Kvistad

**Presiding Officer** 

Councilor Susan McLain

DATE: RE:

FROM:

February 18, 1997

Amendments to Ordinance #96-655B

I intend to make the following amendments or urban reserve study sites at the February 20, 1997

030697-25

Council meeting.

#### 1) Recommendation to remove

Site	Action	Net Acre Change	Comment
56	Remove	(38)	All EFU
59	Remove	(35)	All EFU
62	Remove	200 EFU - estimate	Retain small area north of Sunset Highway & exception lands below Sunset Highway
65	Remove EFU	(40) - estimate	Land east of Kaiser Road

#### 2) Recommendation to amend

Site	Action	Net Acre Change	Comment
5	Remove EFU land	(48.5)	
15	Move northern boundary to follow electrical pylons below Monner Creek	(35) - estimate	As per Doug Bollen .
35	Remove 1.6 acres	(1.6)	
51	Remove 6.2 acres	(6.2)	
64	Remove EFU land; round off triangle at top boundary	(15) - estimate	

#### 3) Recommendation to add

Site	Action	Net Acre Change	Comment
14	Add Rock Creek finger	100 - estimate	natural resource protection
17,	Add to sites	400 - estimate	As per Oregon City
18,			All exception land
19,			
24,	·	·	
25,			
26			
36	Add	33.2	natural resource protection
46	Add	111.6	Exception land

030697-26

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TO:

Councilor Susan McLain, Chair, Growth Management Committee

FROM:

John Fregonese, Director, Growth Management Services

DATE:

February 18, 1997

SUBJECT:

Oregon City Proposed Changes to Urban Reserves

You have requested a staff review of the site changes to urban reserves recommended by Oregon City. These changes are as follows:

Site 17 - addition of 36 acres

Site 18 - reduction of 31 acres

Site 19 - addition of 4 acres

Site 22 - addition of 90 acres

Site 23 - addition of less than 1 acre

Site 24 - addition of 4 acres

Site 25 - addition of 123 acres

Site 26 - addition of 105 acres

Site 29 - addition of 155 acres

Using as a basic criteria the absence of rural resource lands (efu, etc.) and the proposal from Oregon City as a sign that urban services can be provided, the proposed Oregon City amendments to sites 17, 18, 19, 23, 26 and 29 would seem workable. If the rural resource lands were deleted from the proposed amendments to sites 22 and 25, these too would seem workable. The only site which seems problematical is the amendment to site 24, which, if approved would create a "cherrystem", a site which has a narrow (perhaps 100 feet wide or less) connection with the balance of the site. Administering a boundary for Metro, local service districts or for city services would seem to be difficult with this configuration. Accordingly, we would not recommend this particular amendment.

I hope that the above information is useful. I would be happy to discuss any aspect of this at your request.

Thank you.

c: Mayor Fowler,
Henry Machenroth, City Engineer,
Rich Carson, Community Development Director
Mike Burton, Executive Officer

## EXHIBIT 030697-27



## CITY OF TUALATIN

PO BOX 369 TUALATIN, OREGON 97062-0369 (503) 692-2000 TDD 692-0574

February 20, 1997

Honorable Jon Kvistad, Presiding Officer and Metro Councilors

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am responding to information I received only minutes ago regarding a vote today by the Council on the Metro Code amendments that apply to Urban Growth Boundary adjustments. I admit that the information I have is sketchy and this is a rather hurried reply, so my understanding of the amendment may be incomplete or out of context. However, I feel it necessary to get this point into the record. The amendment in question, 3.01.012(c)(2), appears to provide for an UGB amendment without city agreement or annexation under certain conditions.

While we are perpiexed why such an amendment to the Code would be proposed for a Council vote without the input of the cities in the Region, we are even more dismayed that the Council would consider such an action in the Code. While we are aware of the need to comply with the 2040 Growth Concept, as well as the State's requirements to meet housing and a 20 year buildable land supply, it is not acceptable to the cities of Washington County to have the dictatorial language in the Code to allow Metro to move the UGB in specific locations at their pleasure without the agreement of the local jurisdiction that will need to service that locale.

We are all committed to meeting the goals of 2040 and Statewide Planning Goals. We in the cities of Washington County are prepared to do the job necessary to meet those objectives. However, we do not need, nor do we support this type of Code domination.

Sincerely

Lou Ogden, Mayor of Tualatin

CC:

Mayors of Cities in Washington County
City Managers in Washington County
Richard Kidd, Councilor, Forest Grove
MPAC Representatives and Alternates

EXHIBIT 30697-28

### FAX COVER SHEET

ROBERT W. HARTFORD 26940 SW Grahams Ferry Road Sherwood, OR 97140 OFFICE (303)665 \$802 FAX (503)682-0522

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#### VIA FAX

February 24, 1997

Honorable Jon Kvistad Presiding Officer Metro Council 600 NE Grand Avenue Portland, OR 97232-2736

RE: Urban Reserve Area 41
Parcels 1, 2, and 3, Partition Plat 1993-165

Dear Mr. Kvistad:

Portions of the above property were included in Urban Reserve Area 41 in the decisions made by the Council through Thursday, February 20, 1997. On Friday, February 21, I obtained the stached map from Metro staff showing the property outside the Reserve Area, contrary to Council decisions to date. It was my understanding from staff throughout the process that after Reserve Areas were established by the Council, the maps would be refined, with properties "split" by the boundary included if the owner desired. I previously submitted the attached letter requesting that the portion of the property included in Council votes be included in the Reserve Area. It is my preference to have the entire property included in the Reserve Area to allow for future planning and service extension efficiency and flexibility. If that is not possible, I would like a portion included, even if the entire property is not.

This projectly has been the subject of a large amount of testimony and votes. Following, for your use in evaluating this issue, are the compelling reasont for inclusion that have been submitted during the past three years.

- The property is adjacent of the Urban Growth Boundary and City Limits of Wilsonville.
- Wilsorville has a high jobs/housing imbalance. Conversion of this property to residential use will help to relieve the labelance.
- While the property is zoned EFU, the attached soil study previously submitted shows that the property is not high value or prime farmland. The soil is very thin and so rocky it cannot be mechanically worded. It has no agricultural use in

over 20 years (it was used for pasture) and there is only one commercial farm within a five mile radius. There is no agricultural use or industry to protect on this property or in this area.

The property is surrounded by the City of Wilsonville and exception land. This makes it an isolated pocket of EFU land which will be incompatible with residential uses, even if it was suitable for farming. If the City of Wilsonville develops the Dammasch area as planned, there will be several thousand people living adjacent to this property.

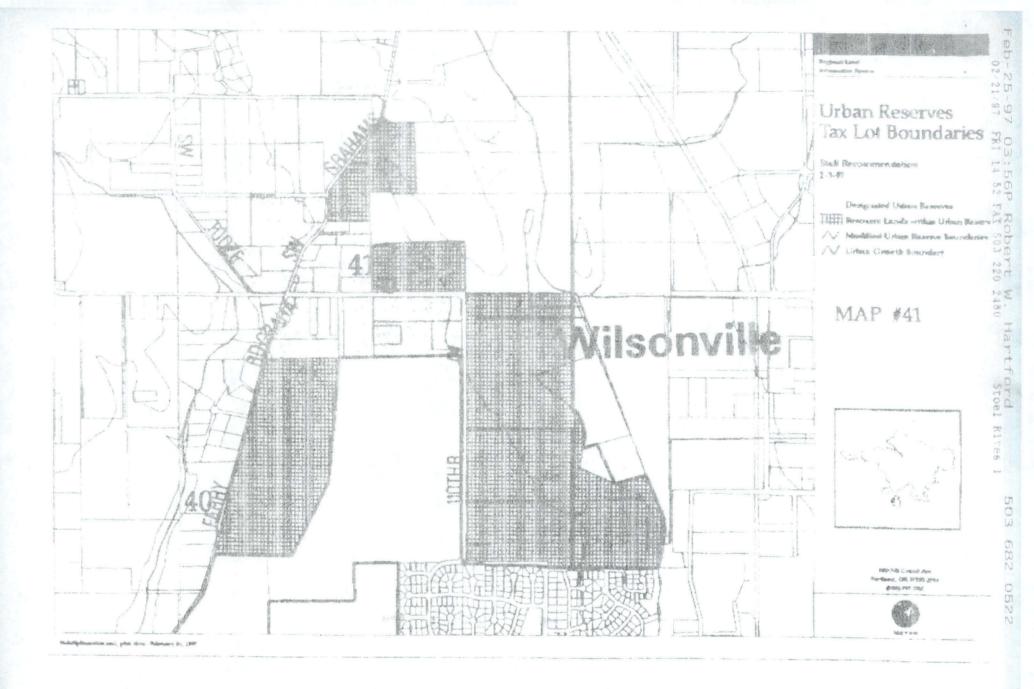
In addition to the above considerations previously submitted are the following:

- The jobs/housing calculations for Wilsonville assume that Dammasch hospital will be converted to high density housing to relieve the current imbalance, which is one of the worst in the region. Dammasch is currently the top site for a proposed prison. If it is selected, which seems likely as of this date, 190 acres will be removed from use for housing. Inclusion of this property will be necessary to provide for the housing required to relieve the jobs/ housing imbalance.
- Service extensions to the area shown on the map prepared by staff will also be extremely difficult, if not impossible without going through our property due to topography.
- The accached letter from the soil scientist who performed the study on this property shows that the EFU land in the remainder of Area 41 morth of Tooze Road is likely subject to the same soil limitations and also unsuited for agriculture.

Flower raylow the above and let me know what reeds to be done to correct the map of Area 41 to reflect the Council vote. Please distribute this o other Council members, staff, or legal counsel as appropriate. Thank you for your assistance.

Very Truly Yours,

Robert W. Hartroid



P. 04

STOEL RIVES ....

# POST AND THE PROPERTY OF THE

February 14, 1997

ROBERT D. VAN BROCKLIN

Direct Dial

(503) 294-9660

email (dysabrocklin@stoel.com

## DELIVERED BY FACSIMILE AND MESSENGER

The Honorable Jon Kvistad Presiding Officer Metro Council 600 NE Grand Avenue Portland, OR 97232

Re: Urban Reserve Area 41

Dear Councilor Kvistad

This office represents Mr. Robert W. Hartford in the Metro Urban Reserve land designation process. Mr. Hartford owns property which is located partially within and partially outside Urban Reserve Area 41 ("Area 41"). Area 41 was designated as an Urban Reserve area by the Council last December. The purpose of this letter is simply to encourage the Council to retain Area 41 as an Urban Reserve area and to continue to include Mr. Hartford's property, in whole or part, within that area.

We look forward to working with you to further delineate the exact boundaries of the Urban Reserve lands in Area 41. In determining those boundaries, we reference for your consideration a March 15, 1995 letter from the City of Wilsonville's ("City's") Planning Director Wayne Sorensen to Metro Growth Management Director John Fregonese, which suggested that.

"Based on a review of aerial photography and topographic maps, \* \* \* [w]e recommend that land in the area north of the extension of Boeckman Road, below the 150 tool contour, be excluded from the Urban Reserve and that land above that level be included in the Urban Reserve."

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P.06 2010/010

## STOEL RIVES

The Honorable Jon Kvistad February 14, 1997 Page 2

We agree with this suggested boundary. Regardless of where the boundary lines are drawn, however, Mr. Hartford requests that Area 41 be included as an Urban Reserve area even if it only contains only a part of Mr. Hartford's land

On behalf of Mr. Hartford, we urge the Council to adopt the findings, conclusions and ordinance which will designate Area 41 as an Urban Reserve area

Sincerely,

Robert D Van Brocklin

### RVB mlb

The Honorable Susan McLain
The Honorable Ruth McFarland
The Honorable Patricia McCaig
The Honorable Lisa Naito
The Honorable Don Morissette
The Honorable Ed Washington
Dan Cooper, Esq.
Larry Shaw, Esq.
Mr. Robert W. Hartford



February 10, 1997

Robert W. Hartford 26940 S.W. Grahams Ferry Road Sherwood, OR 97140

RE. Clackamas County, Oregon partition plat no. 1993-165 for Parcels 1, 2 & 3, T. 3S, R. IW, SE 1/4 of Section 10, W.M.

Dear Mr. Hartford,

At your request. I have prepared this letter to summurize this firm's high resolution soil mapping of your three parcels (80 acres combined) located at the address above. The technical report is in its final stages of completion and it should be ready soon for critical review. The purpose of our investigation was to re-evaluate the original soil mapping completed by the Soil Conservation Service (now Natural Resource Conservation Service). Although it is not the intention of a high intensity soil survey to "down grade" a particular site, the physical characteristics which define the soils across the Hartford tract clearly have more significant limitations than the original SCS mapping would imply. On the basis of the field work, only 4.7 deres of the subject 80-acre parcel qualifies as high value farm land (all Class I, II, and specific series having Class III and IV ratings). In addition, the 10.4 acres of Class IIIw soil (Wapato) is not listed as high value farm land, and neither is the 41.3 acres of Class IVs and IVe soil (taxadjunct Briedwell). Finally, the bottomland in the center of the property rates only as Class IV, so it also does not qualify as high value farm land. Again, it is important to re-iterate that the differences between the SCS mapping and the high intensity mapping are not due to error in the Se & mapping, but rather to more detailed delineation, documentation of subsurface limitations, and separate mapping of inclusions not differentiated by the SCS soil survey. The "revised" Land Capability Classification (LCC) radings tend to reflect the current and past use of the property, which has been limited to pasture and forest on the terraces, and various attempts of cultivation in the bottomland (now seasonal cattle pasture). The remainder of this letter summarizes the field work and rationale for soil mapping and LCC rating changes.

1. Field lovestigation. The field work involved documenting 34 soil profiles and mapping soil conditions on aerial photography of 1 inch = 200 feet scale. Soil documentation included depth, texture, color, mortling, structure, coots, horizon boundaries, consistency, and percent coarse fragments. Soil testing included percent available moisture, percent organic matter and particle size distribution. As you may recall, the original SCS mapping identified Salem silt loam (Class IIs, mapping unit 76B in the Soil Survey of Clackarias County Area, Oregon), Salem gravely silt loam (Class IIs, mapping unit 77B), and Humaquepts (Class IIIw, mapping unit 42) across the subject property. During our field investigation, it became apparent that the mapping of the Salem soil type was not entirely accurate plus the onsite conditions varied from the "typical" Humaquepts parameters specified in the Soil Survey.

Mr. Robert Hartford -- February 10, 1997 Hardford Tract Soil Suitability Study Summary Page 2

- 2. Gromorphology. The Hartford property consists of two landforms alluvial terraces and bottomland. The terraces, located on the east and west edge of the property, are composed of toess over old alluvium. The locas appears to be mixture of volcanic ash and fine silt that occur elsewhere the lower Willamette Valley. The underlying alluvium has various sizes of coarse, partially rounded rocks with few lines. This rocky substratum is similar to other geologic debris imported by Missoula-Spokane flood events; thus, the surface topography has slightly rolling ridges with small open depressions. The bottomland area, situated between the two terraces, is an old wour channel from the Missoula-Spokane floods that has been naturally backfilled with fine alluvium, loess and volcanic ash, plus layers of organic matter ranging from muck to peat. Under native conditions (prior to agricultural ditching), the bottomland areas were saturated to the surface for very long duration in the growing season
- 3. Soil Series. The field study documented the presence of the Briedwell soil series where the Salem soil was originally mapped (Figure 1). The difference between these series is primarily the parent material from which the soils formed. The Briedwell series was established for the Tonquin scab lands where the low terraces are composed of gravelly material deposited by the pre-historic Missonia Spokane floods (same physiographic province as the subject property); whereas, the Salem series was developed for mid-Willamette Valley conditions where old, river gravel bars have been builed under siley material. Two obvious differences are the soil colors, which tend be redder in the Briedwell, and the subsurface gravel, which are well-rounded in the Salem. Topographically, both soils occupy similar geomorphic settings—above the active flood plain, but just below old terraces with more developed soils. Due to minor differences in soil characteristics, the onsue pricewell classifies as Ultic Argixerolis and Ultic Haploxeralfs (technically considered tax adjoint and variant to the Briedwell series, respectively).

Humaquepts. Upon closer examination, the field study determined the bottomland to best resemble the Labish series, which occurs in similar settings in the Tonquin seah lands and parts of the lower Willamette Valley. This bottomland classifies as Humic Endoaquepts (also taxadjunct). The perimeter of the bottomland contains more silt and less organic matter, thus, it better resembles the Wapato series, that also occurs in the same physiographic province. The onsite conditions for the Wapato series classify as Typic Endoaquolls (another taxadjunct circumstance). Finally, several inclusions were identified during the field work and properly delineated primarily on the basis of landform setting. For example, the west edge of the east terrace has a side slope that best resembles the Cornelius series (Ultic Haploxeralfs), and small linear depression in the east terrace is quite similar to the Kinton series (Typic Fragiochrepts).

Mr. Robert Hartford -- February 10, 1997 Hartford Tract Soll Suitability Study Summary Page 3

- 4. Smi Limitations. In addition to mapping inclusions and different soil types, the purpose of the field study was to identify site specific limitations, particularly coarse fragments (gravels and cobbles), moisture retention, effective rooting depth, and drainage. The two terrace areas of the site contain moderate to high volumes of coarse fragments, which in turn greatly reduce the natural water holding capacity in the soil. For example, the west terrace soils have an Available Water Capacity (AWC) ranging from 2.53 to 4.7 inches; whereas, the typical Briedwell soil has an AWC ranging from 4.10 to 8.67 inches. In contrast, most of the east terrace has a stony surface and very stony substratum that is severely limiting. A small portion of the east terrace has a subsurface restrictive layer (fragipan) that limits effective rooting depth and further decreases water retention in the soil. In terms of soil drainage, only the bottomland areas historically formed under poor to very poor drainage; and they still have flooding, ponding or high water table and redoximorphic features in the upper part of the soil profiles. Past agriculture ditching through the bottomland and maintenance of the Seely Ditch has not effectively drained the center of the property, not eliminated annual flooding.
- 5. Land Capability Classifications. The Land Capability Classification (LCC) system assigns a rating of I to VIII, depending upon the limitations of a soil. It is appropriate to re-evaluate the LCC rating when a higher intensity soil survey is conducted to reflect site specific limitations, instead of relying upon ratings intended to summarize limitations for a very broad geographic area. For the Hardord mach the low AWC of the west actions and the stony surface of the cast terrace makes the onsite soil conditions more limiting than the "typical" Briedwell soil; consequently, the LCC rating is Class IVs ("s" for shallow, droughly or stony conditions) and IVe ("e" for accelerated erosion potential, due to the steeper terrace slope). The bottomland in the center or the property, that best resembles Labish, has sufficiently peor drainage and annual flooding (despite old agricultural ditches); thus, it has a LCC rating of Class VI. The remaining portions of the property—the Wapato soil on the perinager of the bottomland, ples the Kinton and Cornelius soils just east of the Seely Ditch—have LCC ratings of Class IIIw ("w" for seasonal wetness). These LCC ratings differ from those designated for the Salem (Class IIs) and Humaquepis (Class IIIw) soils, and they generally reflect more severe limitations of the Hartford property than originally predicted by the soil survey.
- 6. Conclusions. According to state land use regulations (ORS 215,710, Section 8), farmiand is considered high value if it qualifies as Class I or II, or if it is included on a listing of numerous Class III and IV soils that occur in the Williamette Valley. The Briedwell soil is included on that listing for Class IIIe, Kinton for Class IIIe and IVe; and Cornelius for Class IIIe. The list does not include Latish. Wapato. Salem and Humaquepts soil types. In terms of acreages, the table on the following page outlines the acreages of each soil type and LCC rating.

Mr. Robert Hartford - February 10, 1997 Hartford Tract Soil Suitability Study Summary Page 4

Soil Type	Acreage	Land Capability Classification	Comments
Briedwell, Taxadjonet (w. terrace)	29.2	<b>™</b> s	Low AWC
Briedwell, Taxadjuner (slope)	3.4	IVe	>20% slope, erodes
Briedwell, Stony Variant (e. terr.)	8.7	IV <sub>S</sub>	Stony, low AWC
Wapato, Taxadjunct (perimeter)	10.4	$\Pi w$	Seasonally wet, hydric
Labish, Taxadjunct (bortomland)	23.6	VI	Floods annually, hydric
Kinton silt loam (linear depression)	2.1	Hlw	Weak fragipan
Cornelius silt loam (slope by e.terr.)	2.6	Шѕ	Moderate erosion
Total	80.0		

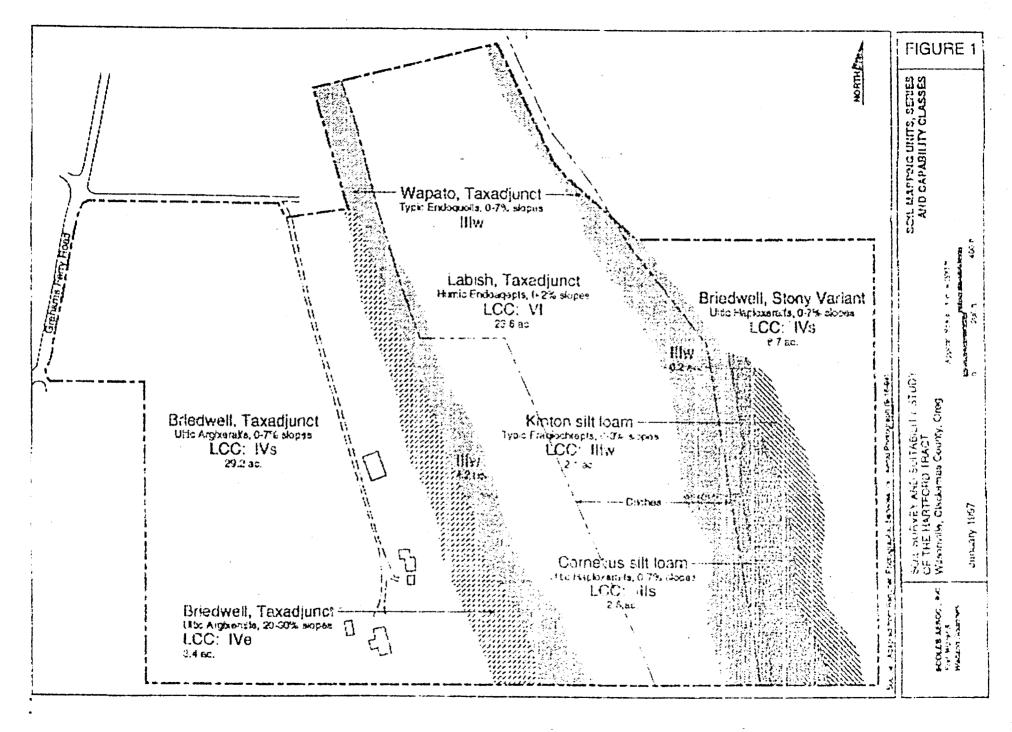
Bob, I hope this summary provides the information you need to continue your planning and address concerns from various regulatory bodies. In the next two weeks the full report will be complete, and forwarded for your review. As always, please feel welcome to call me if you have any other questions or comments. Once again, thank you again for the opportunity to provide these services.

Cordially yours,

SCOLES ASSOCIATES, INC.

Mil Sub-

Phil Scoles, CPSS/RPSS Soil and Water Scientist





February 25, 1997

Robert W. Hartford 26940 S.W. Grahams Ferry Road Sherwood, OR 97140

Clackamas County, Oregon partition plat no. 1993-165 for Parcels 1, 2 & 3 1. 35 R. IW, SE 1/4 of Section 10, W.M.

Dear Mr Hartford,

This letter follows our recent discussion regarding the designation of high value farm surrounding your property located at the address above. As you already know, our recent high intensity soil survey of your property concluded that only 4.7 acres of the subject 80-acre parcel qualifies as high value farm land (all Class I, II, and specific series having Class III and IV ratings). This conclusion is well supported by the field data, but it does differ significantly from the original soil mapping generated by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS, now Natural Resource Conservation Service). As previously stated, the differences between the SCS mapping and our high intensity mapping are not due to error in the SCS mapping, but rather to more detailed delineation, documentation of subsurface limitations, and separate mapping of inclusions not differentiated by the SCS soil survey. Consequently, the post-detailed soil survey Land Capability Classification (LCC) ratings reflect onsite condition, rather than offsite interpretations.

Most of the land surrounding your property shares the same geomorphic setting as your property; that is, those lands include a terrace formed from Missoula-Spokane flood events that contains a rucky substratum. This terrace, on your property, lacked sufficient available waterholding capacity (AWC), so it became Class IV soil (instead of Class III as previously mapped by the SCS). I believe similar low AWC conditions exist on portions of your neighboring properties to the north, south, and directly to the west. Your property also included a bottomland area and rocky terrace in the east part, which tacked sufficient drainage (for the bottomland) and soil depth (for the east terrace); thus, the LLC became Class VI and Class IVs, respectively. Again, it is reasonable that similar poor drainage and shallow soil conditions exist directly north and south of your property. If current land use is any indicator of the soil conditions, then your neighboring properties appear to have the same limitations that affect your property. Specifically, the terrace areas lack sufficient soil moisture retention for dry land agriculture, and the bottomland areas flood annually. It is plausible that the slope and stoniness of the terrace soil is different on the adjacent namels, because of the differential settling of gravel that formed the terrace in the first place.

6820522 F.32

Mr. Roben Hardoot - February 25, 1997. Page 2

Bob, if asked, I would say that your neighboring properties have the same potential as your property that the original soil mapping overestimates the amount of high value farm land. Considering the many similarities, I believe an onsite investigation, like the one conducted for your neity, would refine the level of information and potentially demonstrate similar mapping the many further please do not hesitate to call me. Once again, thank you are a sign and provide these services.

Cardially years

THE LILLS ASSERTATES, ENC.

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EXHIBIT 0306 97-29



CHWABE PACWEST CENTER, SUITES 1600-1800

AMSON 1211 SOUTHWEST FIFTH AVENUE • PORTLAND, OREGON 977/04-3795

TELEPHONE: 503 222-9981 FAX: 503 796-2900 TELEX: 650-686-1360

STEVE C. MORASCH

February 26, 1997

#### VIA HAND DELIVERY

### METRO Council:

Presiding Officer, Jon Kvistad
Deputy Presiding Officer, Susan McLain
Councilor, Ruth McFarland
Councilor, Don Morissette
Councilor, Ed Washington
Councilor, Lisa Naito
Councilor, Patricia McCaig

600 NE Grand Avenue Portland, OR 97232

Re: Designation of Urban Reserves - Urban Reserve Study Area No. 49

Dear Councilors:

We represent a group of citizens who own property within Urban Reserve Study Area ("URSA") No. 49. Our clients include the following: Stuart Honeyman; Kim Vandehey; William and Ekatrini Garyfallou; Jack Brian; and Buzz Siler. Previously we have submitted a letter to METRO Council dated November 18, 1996. For your convenience, a copy of that letter, together with the exhibits thereto is attached to this letter and incorporated herein by reference.

On December 5, 1996, and December 12, 1996, the Council took action to designate 555.5 acres of URSA No. 49 as urban reserves. As shown by the summary of Council's action dated February 13, 1997, none of these 555.5 acres are resource acres. Nevertheless, without any apparent justification in the record, Council approved a last minute amendment entitled "Naito Amendment Number 2," which deleted most, if not all, of URSA No. 49 from the urban reserves. The amendment read as follows: "I move that Exhibit C of the Urban Reserves Ordinance be amended to delete all or part of URSA # 49 containing 555.5 acres."

One of our clients was present at the hearing at which this amendment was voted upon and could discern no justification for this amendment from the Council's discussion or in the

METRO Council November 18, 1996 Page 2

written record. The Council's reversal of its prior decision to designate URSA No. 49 as urban reserves is particularly puzzling because the amendment contradicts METRO's own studies, as well Council's past actions.

According to METRO's own URSA Analysis, a copy of which is attached to this letter, the minimum qualifying score to be designated as urban reserves is 33. According to the METRO Analysis, URSA No. 49 has a score of 49.0, which places URSA No. 49 in the top half of all URSAs and well above the minimum score of 33.

Further, in the METRO Utility Feasibility Analysis METRO's own engineer determined that the total cost for providing sewer, water, and stormwater utilities to URSA No. 49 is approximately \$4,000 per equivalent density unit ("EDU"). This amount places URSA No. 49 in the top 37.5% of all URSAs for economic provision of utilities and makes provision of utilities for URSA No. 49 \$800 per EDU cheaper than the average URSA. See Table B-1 of the METRO Utility Feasibility Analysis. As discussed in our November 18, 1996 letter to Council, the public facilities concerns raised by the Petitioners for Cooper Mountain have already been addressed in the METRO Utility Feasibility Analysis by METRO's own engineer.

As explained in our November 18, 1996, letter to Council, the criteria for designating land as an urban reserve area listed in OAR 660-21-030(2), including factors 3 through 7 of Goal 14 and the criteria for exceptions in Goal 2 and ORS 197.732, are all met by the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49. (The "Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49" is shown on the area map attached as Exhibit A to our November 18, 1996, letter.)

Our clients request that the Council reconsider its decision on Naito Amendment Number 2 and that Council reinstate its original decision to designate the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 as urban reserves.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

Steve C. Morasch

SCM: lcr

cc: The Honorable Robert Drake, Mayor of the City of Beaverton Kim Katsion, Washington County Commissioner



#### METRO

Metro is the directly elected regional government that serves more than 1.3 million residents in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area.

Metro is responsible for growth management, transportation and land-use planning; solid waste management; operation of the Metro Washington Park Zoo; regional parks and greenspaces programs; and technical services to local governments. Through the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission, Metro manages the Oregon Convention Center, Civic Stadium, the Portland Center for the Performing Arts and the Expo Center.

Metro is governed by an executive officer, elected regionwide, and a seven-member council elected by districts. Metro also has an auditor who is elected regionwide.

For more information about Metro or to schedule a speaker for a community group, call 797-1510 (public affairs) or 797-1540 (council).

For more information about job opportunities at Metro, call 797-1777.

Metro's web site: http://www.multnomah.lib.or.us/metro

> Executive Officer Mike Burton

> > Council

Presiding Officer
District 3
Ion Kvistad

Deputy Presiding Officer
District 4
Susan McLain

District 1 Ruth McFarland

District 2
Don Morissette

District 5
Ed Washington

District 6
Rod Monroe

District 7
Patricia McCaig

Auditor Alexis Dow, CPA governments to change some of their ordinances to address specific issues. MPAC carefully reviewed and refined the functional plan during the past 18 months. In a strong show of support for the document, MPAC voted unanimously to forward the functional plan to the Metro Council for adoption.

The Urban Growth Management Functional Plan creates land-use tools to achieve the following goals:

## Allowing more efficient development of land

Efficient development of land will be established by population and job growth targets for each jurisdiction based on vacant land and redevelopment opportunities within its borders. Vacant land close to transit corridors such as light-rail lines offers the best opportunity to build compact new communities with housing and retail.

## Reducing parking in future developments

Increased efficiency of lands used in commercial development and a reduction of the required amount of parking also match Metro's growth management goals. Parking will be reduced primarily in areas where frequent transit service is provided, pedestrian accessibility is good and land-use patterns encourage more walking, biking, transit and other non-auto trips. Metro also is working with business and neighborhood groups to encourage more innovative approaches to meeting parking needs, such as shared parking.

## Protecting stream corridors

Protecting streams is a priority. Vacant lands immediately adjacent to streams must be protected to reduce flooding hazards to people and property, and allow monitoring of water quality and conservation of fish and wildlife habitat.

## Managing future retail store locations

By carefully controlling the location of new "big box" retail businesses, retail investment will be encouraged in existing centers, rather than in areas that are set aside for industrial and other employment uses not adequately served by transit or that have strong transportation systems. Retail uses generate three to four times the traffic per employer.

"Big boxes" are retail stores with more than 60,000 square feet of retail space, usually with a very large parking lot. Under the functional plan, big boxes will continue to serve a vital role in the region but likely will be located more conveniently, with other nearby uses.

## Keeping roads accessable

In keeping with the Regional Transportation Plan, Metro and the local jurisdictions will work to ensure that regional roads continue to serve both freight and auto trips in a way that avoids unacceptable levels of congestion. Street design and traffic performance standards will be put into place to meet the entire range of transportation needs – from industrial freight and high-speed throughways to pedestrian-friendly boulevards and attractive choices for traveling by a means other than a car.

## Creating affordable housing

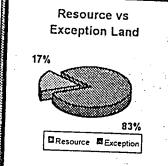
To promote housing affordability, Metro will encourage public and private ventures to build an adequate supply of affordable housing and reduce the regulatory barriers for manufactured housing parks.

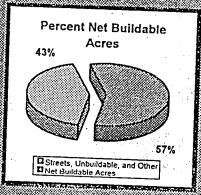
## Checking the progress of implementation

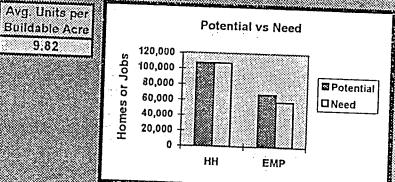
To monitor the progress of the region's counties and cities in implementing the functional plan, Metro will establish performance measures. "These performance measures will allow

# **URSA-Analysis**

Variables	Minimum Qualifying Score	2040 Household Forecast (Metro UGB)	Current UGB HH Capacity	2040 Employment Forecast	Current UGB Emp. Capacity	Household Redevelopment & Infill	Employment Redevelopment & Infill
Dogulta	33	/ 359,653	206,600	561,800	461,663	30.0%	
Results	AGRES AGRES	Resource Acres	Buildable Acres	URSA HH Potential	URSA	URSA	42.0% URSA
Panau	19,123	3,298	10,949	107,504	107,137	EMP Potential 67,684	EMP Need 58,079







# Weighting Factors

Factor Weight

Urban Reserve Rule Factor 3				
Utility Feasibility	Road Network	Traffic Congestion	Schools	
0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	
5,0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	

Urban Reserve Rule - Factor 4		
Efficiency Factor	Buildable Land	
1.5	1.5	
10.0%	10.0%	

Factor Weight

			erve Rule - tor 5		
	Environmental Constraints	Access to Centers	Jobs/Housing Balance Jobs Rich Housing Rich		
	0,75	0.75	0.75	0.75	
l	5,0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	

Urban Reserve Rule - Factor 6	
Agric. Retention Factor	
3	
20.0%	

Urban Reserve Rule - Factor 7	
Agricultural Compatibility	
3	
20.0%	

 Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7
Total Weight	Total Weight	Total Weight	Total Weight	
20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%

			alif <u>ying UF</u> ilifying Score	SSAs	33,		
Site #	Acres	Resource Acres	Buildable Acres		pacity		
1	535	163	257	2,361	1,744	Score 46.5	-
2	418	121	241	2,412	983	54.0 -	
3 4	124	0	30	325	121	26.0 57.0 <del></del>	
.5	1,371	48	759	8,148	7,344	64.5 -	
6	1,797	221	1,158	11,750	8,875	58.0-	
7	413	1	249	2,522	1,584	61.0 -	
8	429 436	0 3	274 275	2,910 2,487	6,182 2,291	60.0 <b>-</b> 56.0 <b>-</b>	
10	134	0	82	824	338	53.0 -	
11	436	49	296	3,271	1,802	<b>59.0 -</b>	
. 12	195	0	45	454	186	38.0	
13	67	0	31	305	125	46.0	
14 15	233 347	0 0	154 200	1,791 1,999	924 819	60.0 <b>~</b> 54.5 <b>~</b>	
16	15	0	200	1,999	7	44.0	1
17	153	0	105	1,108	431	65.5 -	
18	128	7	91	938	374	60.0 -	
19	9	0	6	58	24	62.5 ~	
20 21	160 12	3 10	106 6	783 7	308 - 1	70.5	
22	322	. 0	222	, 2,219	910	38.5 63.5 <b>-</b>	
23	23	Ō	16	160	65	57.0 <del>-</del>	İ
24	212	0	140	1,401	574	57.0 -	
25	970	0	677	5,777	4,949	62.5 =	
26	1,965	0	1,060	9,569	6,592	46.5	ŀ
27 28	19 55	13 51	12 34	120 334	49 137	48.5 46.5	
29	188	0	120	1,184	484	61.0 -	
30	139	0	78	780	320	57.0 <del>-</del>	
31	736	615	407	4,072	1,669	41.5	
32	87	76	57	573	235	55.5	
33 34	338 756	72 0	.149 .305	1,490 2,822	611 1 738	53.5	
35	48	2	31	314	1,738 129	46.5 41.5	
36	33	0	7	72	29	41.5	
37	146	0	94	974	386	57.0 🗲	
38	42	41	30	320	123	38.0	
39 40	13 36	10 12	10 22	105 218	39	33.5	
41	419	286	240	2,561	90 985	43.5 33.0	
42	243	0	164	1,773	673	64.5 ~	
43	11	0	6	62	25	58.0 -	Min
44	162	114	89	430	155	40.5	Scure
45 46	432 112	0 6	207 72	2,073	850 306	46.5	NE C. A.
47	80	0	47	722 473	296 194	49.5 54.5 -	33
48	218	Ö	129	1,290	529	46.0	′
49	555	0	286	2,938	1,170	49.0	35
50 51	282	1	177	1,670	680	65.0 -	5,4 3
51 52	78 103	6 11	39 68	390 683	160 280	53.0 -	horse
53	100		*******		200	56.5 <b>-</b> 26.5	44
54	189	142	136	1,425	557	39.5	US
55	883	475	493	5,150	2,020	37.0	35
56	****	******				26.5	SILES
57 58	*******				*******	24.5	10,00
58			******			28.5	u ina

		Qua	lifying UR	SAs		
		Qual	itying Score	= 3	3	
Site #	Acres	Resource Acres	Buildable Acres	Capac HH		Score
59	47	47	27	104	461	
60	280	140	136	850	1,842	35.0 33.5
61	27	0	16	163	67	61.5 <del>-</del> -
62	255	213	168	1,684	690	48.5
64	191	0	110	1,148	448	59.0 <del></del>
65	449	201	319	3,206	1,306	51.0 <del>~</del>
66	*******	*********		-,	7,500	
67	406	48	109	1,009	410	30.0
68	67	0	20	210	78	52.0 -
69	14	14	8	82	33	60.5~
70	28	28	15	153	63	40.5
71	28	26	17	175		47.0
72	23	20	11	112	72 46	45.0 41.5

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Ran	iking		Urban Rese	ora <sup>r</sup>			actor 4 <sup>2</sup>			serve Rule - lar 5 <sup>3</sup>		Urban Reserve Rule - Factor 6 <sup>4</sup>	Urban Reserv Rule - Factor
Site #	Score	Utility Feasibility <sup>9</sup>	Road Network <sup>10</sup>	Traffic Congestion <sup>11</sup>	Schools <sup>12</sup>	Efficiency Factor <sup>13</sup>	Bulldable Land <sup>14</sup>	Environmental	Access to	nizuoH\adol.		Agric, Retention	Agricultural
1	46.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	1.5	4.0	3.0	Constraints <sup>18</sup>	Centers**	Jobs Rich H		Factor <sup>18</sup>	Compatibility*
2	54.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	5.0		
3	26.0	0.0	1.0	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	5.0	14.0	. 10
4	57.0	4.0	1.5	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	12
5	64.5	4.5	2.5	: 1.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	0.5	4.5	0.0	5.0	. 18.0	18
6	58.0	3.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	7.0		3.0	4.5	0.0	5.0	16.0	. 14
7	61.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.5	6.0	7.0	3.5	2.0	0.0	1.5	16.0	12
8	60.0	3.0	4.0	1.5	0.5	6.0	6.0	3.5	2.0	0.0	1.5	18.0	16
9	56.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	7.0	7.0	4.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	16.0	14
10	53.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	5.0	7.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	16.0	14
11	59.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	0.5	8.0	7.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	16.0	12
12	38.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.5		8.0	4.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	14.0	12
13	46.0	2.0	5.0	1.5	0.5	0.0 3.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	16.0	14
14	60.0	3.5	2.0	1.0	2.0		3.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.5	16.0	10
15	54.5	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	3.5	2.5	0.0	1.5	16.0	12
16	44.0	0.0	1.0	. 1.0	2.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	1.5	14.0	14.
17	65.5	3.0	3.5	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	16.0	18.
18	60.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0 1.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	14.0	14.
19	62.5	2.0	1.5	2.0		9.0	9.0	4.0	2.5	0.0	· 1.5	14.0	12.
20	70.5	4.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	4.5	0.0	1.5	12.0	18.
21	38.5	1.0	2.5	2.0	4.5	8.0	8.0	3.5	4.0	0.0	1.5	16.0	14.
22	63.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.5	5.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	10.
23	57.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	14.0	14.
24	57.0	3.5	1.0	2.0	5.0	8.0	9.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	10.0	12.
25	62.5	3.5	3.0	0.5	4.5	7.0	8.0	4.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	12.0	12.
26	46.5	3.0	2.0	0.5	3.5	8.0	8.0	4.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	16.0	14.
27	48.5	2.0	1.0		1.5	4.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	14.0	12.
28	46.5	4.0	3.5	0.5	4.5	7.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	4.0	14.
29	61.0	4.0	2.0	0.5	3.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	12.0
30	57.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	16.0	16.0
31	41.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	1.5	14.0	14.0
32	55.5	2.0		4.5	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.5	1.5	0.0	6.0	6.0
33	53.5	3.0	2.5	4.5	4.0	7.0	8.0	3.5	4.5	1.5	0.0	8.0	10.0
34	46.5	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	0.0	14.0	14.0
35	41.5		4.0	4.5	4.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	14.0	
36	41.5	0.0	3.5	1.5	1.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	6.0	8.0
37	57.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	16.0	6.0
38	38.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	4.5	7.0	8.0	3,5	1.5	1.5	0.0	14.0	16.0
<del></del> -	30.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	4.5	9.0	9.0	4.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	10.0 2.0

Ran	king		Urban Rese Facto		LO"	Urban R Rule - F	264			erve Rule - -3 20	?,	Urban Reserve	Urban Reserve
		Utility	Road	Traffic		Efficiency	Buildable	Environmentat	Access to	OI O			Rule - Factor 7 <sup>t</sup>
Site #	Score	Feasibility*	Network <sup>10</sup>	Congestion!!	Schools12	Factor <sup>13</sup>	Land <sup>14</sup>	Constraints <sup>13</sup>	Centers to	Jobs/Housin Jobs Rich H		Agric: Retention Factor <sup>18</sup>	Agricultural
20		5,0	5%	51/4	500	10%	1. 3	5%	52	5 Z	SZ		Compatibility <sup>18</sup>
39	33.5	0.0	1.0	1.5	5.0	9.0	9.0	4.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	<i>2</i> 02 0.0	•
40	43.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.0		2.0
41	33.0	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	6.0	6.0	2.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.0 4.0	10.
42	64.5	2.5	3.5	- 1.5	2.5	8.0	8.0	3.5	1.5	1.5	0.0		4.0
43	58.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.5	7.0	6.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	16.0	16.0
44	40.5	3.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	8.0	7.0	3.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	14.0	18.0
45	46.5	3.5	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	6.0	6.0
46	49.5	2.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	0.5	1.5		14.0	10.0
47	54.5	3.5	1.0	1.5	3.5	6.0	6.0	3.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	12.0	8.0
48	46.0	3.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	6.0	6.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	12.0	12.0
49	49.0	3.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.0	12.0	10.0
50	65.0	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	6.0	7.0	4.0	2.5		0.0	14.0	10.0
51	53.0	3.5	5.0	2.0	2.5	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	18.0	18.0
52	56.5	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	7.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	0.0	14.0	8.0
53	26.5	4.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	6.0	5.0	2.0	1.0	4.5	0.0	10.0	6.0
54	39.5	4.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	9.0	9.0	4.0		4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
55	37.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
56	26.5	3.5	1.0	5.0	1.5	5.0	3.0		3.5	4.5	. 0.0	2.0	. 2.0
57	24.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	4.5	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
58	28.5	4.0	1.0	5.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	0.5	4.5	0.0	2.0	2.0
59	35.0	3.5	1.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	1.5	0.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
60	33.5	4.0	2.0	5.0	1.5	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.0
61	61.5	2.5	1.5	5.0	3.0	7.0	. 6.0	1.5	2.0	4.5	0.0	4.0	2.0
62	48.5	3.5	2.5	5.0	1.0	8.0		3.0	5.0	4.5	0.0	12.0	12.0
64	59.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	3.5		8.0	3.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.0	4.0
65	51.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	5.0 7.0	5.0	3.5	4.0	1.5	0.0	14.0	10.0
66	30.0	2.5	1.5	3.0	2.5 0.5	7.0	6.0	3.0	3.5	1.5.	0.0	10.0	8.0
67	52.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	2.5	4.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.5	0.0	4.0	6.0
68	60.5	3.5	4.5	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.0	1.5	0.0	18.0	18.0
69	40.5	1.0	1.0	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.5	4.5	1.5	0.0	20.0	20.0
70	47.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	5.0	6.0	3.0	3.5	1.5	0.0	4.0	14.0
71	45.0	1.0	2.5		0.5	5.0	5.0	2.5	3.0	1.5	0.0	12.0	14.0
72	41.5	0.5	5.0	1.0	0.5	7.0	7.0	3.5	3.0	1.5	0.0	6.0	12.0
<del></del>	71.0	0.5	<u> </u>	1.0	0.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	6.0	16.0

4.

	20%									eserve Ra	tings <sub>∠o</sub> 穴			202		20%	202
Note	:: The high	ner the rat	ing, the hig	jher the		whether is	Urban Res	erve Rule -		Urban R	eserve		Urban Rese			Urban Reserve	Urban Reserve
suita	bility for	urbanizati	on.				Fac	tor 31	ره سر	Rule - F	actor 4 <sup>2</sup>	<u>5-3.</u>					Rule-Factor 75
Site	Acres	Resource	Buildable	Capa	acity <sup>8</sup>	Utility 52	Road 52	Traffic 52	34	Efficiency Factor <sup>13</sup> /0.	Buildable	Environmental	Access to	Jobs/Hou	sing Balance <sup>17</sup>	Agric. Retention	Agricultural
#		Acres <sup>6</sup>	Acres <sup>7</sup>	טם	ЕМР	Feasibility <sup>9</sup>	Network <sup>10</sup>	Congestion <sup>11</sup>	Schools 12	Factor 13/0.	Land 14/02	Constraints <sup>15</sup>	Centers <sup>16</sup>	1	Housing Rich	Factor <sup>18</sup> 200	Compatibility <sup>19</sup>
1	534.8	162.7	257	2,361	1,744	6	6	7	3	4	3	4	3	0	10	6	4
2		121.1	241	2,412	983	4	4	7	.2	6	6	6	3	0	10	7	5
3	1	7.7	1	6	2	0	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	6
4	123.9	0.0	30	325	. 121	8	3	3	8	0	0	1	9	0	10	9	9
5		48.5	759	8,148	7,344	9	5	3	7	5	5	6	9	0	10	8	7
6		221.5	1,158	11,750	8,875	7	6	3	2	7	7	7	4	0	3	8 .	6
	412.7	0.6	249	2,522	1,584	7	5	3	1	6	6	7	4	0	3	9	8
8	<del></del>	0.1	274	2,910	6,182	6	8	3	1	6	7	8	5	0	3	8	7
9	435.5	3.1		2,487	2,291	4 .	4	3	1	7	7	7	2	0	3	. 8	7
10		0.0		824	338	5	2	3	1	5	7	8	4	0	3	8	6
11		48.8		3,271	1,802	8	6	3	1	8	8	8	5	0	3	7	6
12	<del></del>	0.0		454	186	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	7
13	<del></del>	0.0	31 154	305	125	7	10	3	1	3	3	3	4	0	. 3	8	5
15		0.0	200	1,791 1,999	924 819	1	4	2	4	8	8	7	5	0	3	8	6
16		0.0	200	1,999	7	5 0	3	2	4	5	6	6	8	0	3	7	7 .
17		0.0	105	1,108	431	6	7	2	4	0	0	0	9	0	3	8	9
18		7.0	91	938	374	4	6	4	6	8	8	8	9	0	3	7	. 7
19		0.0	6	58	24	4	3	4	2 8	9	9	8	5	. 0	3	7	6
20		3.0	106	783	308	8	10	4	9	8	8	8 7	9	0	3	6	9
21		10.1	6	7 7	1	2	5	4	10	3	4	5	8 10	0	3 3	8	7
22		0.0	222	2,219	910	7	5	4	8	<u>3</u>	8	8	4	0	3	7	<u>5</u>
23		0.0	16	160	65	4	3	4	10	8	9	8	4	0	- 3	5	<u>'</u>
24		0.0	140	1,401	574	7	2	4	9	7	8	8	3	0	$\frac{3}{3}$	6	<u>6</u>
25		0.0	677	5,777	4,949	7	6	<u> </u>	7	8	8	8	1	0	3	8	7
26		0.2	1,060	9,569	6,592	6	4	1	3	4	5	6	0	0	3	7.	6
27		13.0	12	120	49	4	2	1	9	7	7	8	6	0	3	2	7
28	55.1	50.7	34	334	137	8	7	1	6	6	7	8	6	0	3	1	6
29		0.0	120	1,184	484	8	4	1	4	6	7	8	4	0	3	8	8
30		0.0	78	780	320	3	3	7	6	5	5	6	10	0	$\frac{3}{3}$	7	7
31		615.1	407	4,072	1,669	5	5	9	6	. 5	5	6	5	3	0	3	3
32		76.0	57	573	235	4	5	9	8	7	8	7	9	3	0	4	5
33		71.6	149	1,490	611	6	8	9	9	2	2	3	5	3	0	7	7
34		· 0.3	305	2,822	1,738	6	8	9	9	2	1	2	6	3	0	7	4
35		1.6	31	314	129	0	7	3	2	8	8	8	4	3	0	3	3
36		0.0	7	72	29	4	2	3	6	0	0	0	1	3	0	8	8
37		0.0	94	974	386	7	4	3	9	7	8	7	3	3	0	7	5
38		41.2	30	320	123	4	4	3	9	9	9	8	1	3	0	1	1
39	13.2	10.4	10	105	39	0	2	3	10	9	9	88	1	3	0	0	1

## **Urban Reserve Ratings**

No	e: The hig	her the rat	ing, the hig	her the		<u> </u>	Urban Res	erve Rule -		Urban R	eserve		Urban Reso	erve Rule -		Urban Reserve	Urban Reserve
sui	ability for	urbanizati	on.				Fac	tor 3 <sup>1</sup>		Rule - F	actor 4 <sup>2</sup>		Facto			Rule-Factor 6 <sup>4</sup>	Rule-Factor 7 <sup>5</sup>
Sit	Acres	Resource		Сара	acity <sup>8</sup>	Utility	Road	Traffic		Efficiency	Buildable	Environmental	Access to	,	sing Balance <sup>17</sup>	Agric. Retention	Agricultural
#		Acres <sup>6</sup>	Acres <sup>7</sup>	DU	EMP	Feasibility <sup>9</sup>	Network <sup>10</sup>	Congestion <sup>11</sup>	Schools <sup>12</sup>	Factor <sup>13</sup>	Land <sup>14</sup>	Constraints <sup>15</sup>	Centers <sup>16</sup>		Housing Rich	Factor <sup>18</sup>	Compatibility <sup>19</sup>
	0 35.5		22	218	90	0	3	3	4	7	7	6	0	3	0	5	5
4		285.5	240	2,561	985	5	6	3	٠ 4	6	6	5	0	3	0	2	
		0.0		1,773	673	5	7	3	5	8	8	7	3	3	0	8	8
14		0.0		62	25	0	2	4	9	7	6	5	3	3	0	7	9
4		113.8		430	155	7	2	4	4	8	7	6	1	3	0	3	3
		0.0		2,073	850	7	8	4	6	3	3	4	. 1	3	0	7	5
	6 111.6	6.2		722	296	5	7	4	4	7	7	7	1	3	0	6	4
4		0.0		473	194	7	2	3	_ 7	6	6	6	9	3	0	6	6
4		0.0	129	1,290	529	6	2	3	1	6	6	6	3	3	0	6	5
<b>≯</b>  _4		0.0	286	2,938	1,170	7	6	3	2	4	4	5	8	3	0	7	5
5		0.9	177	1,670	680	7	3	3	3	6	7	8	5	3	. 0	9	9
5		6.2	39	390	160	7	10	4	5	4	3	4	9	9	0	7	4
5		11.2	68	683	280	8	6	4	8	7	8	8	8	9	0	5	3
5		183.0	114	1,136	466	8	2	4	2	6	5	4	2	9	0	0	0
5		142.4	136	1,425	557	8	3	4	6	9	9	8	5	9	0	0	0
5		475.4	493	5,150	2,020	8	3	4	8	6	5	5	7	9	0	1	1
5		48.3 64.1	23	231 229	95	7	2	10	3	5	3	3	3	9	0	0	0
5		513.7	274	1,242	94	6	4	10	9	1	0	0	1	9	0	1	1
5		46.9	27	1,242	4,392 461	8 7	2	10	4	6	4	3	1	9	00	0	0
6		140.5	136	850			2	10	6	6	5	5	5	9	0	0	1
6		0.0	16	163	1,842	· 8	4	10	3	4	3	3	4	9	0	2	11
6		212.9	168	1,684	690	- <del>5</del> 7	3	10	6	7	6	6	10	9	0	6	6
6		0.0	110	1,148	448	7	<u>5</u>	10	2	8	8	7	9	9	0 .	2	2
6		200.8	319	3,206	1,306	8	5	10 6	7	5	5	7	8	3	0	7	5
6		61.4	27	273	112	5	3	6	5	7	6	6	7	3	0	5	4
6		48.2	109	1,009	410	6	3	6		4	2	2	8	3	0 .	2	3
6		0.0	20	210	78	7	9	6	5	0	0	1	8	3	0	9	9
- 6		14.4	8	82	33	2	2	2	1	5	0	1	9	3	0	10	10
7		28.3	15	153	63	2	3	2	1	5	<u>6</u> 5	6	7	3	0	2	7
7		25.7	17	175	72	2	5	2	1	7	7	5	6	3	0	6	7
7		20.3	11	112	46	1	10	2	1	3	3		6	3	0	3	6
<u> </u>							<del>!-</del>			<u>3</u>	3	4	6	3	0	3	8
тот	20,049	4,176	11,410	110,622	72,845						——— <u> </u>	<del></del>					
	1				. 2,5 .5	<del></del>	,l,		L	<u>-</u>		L					

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STEVE C. MORASCH

November 18, 1996

#### VIA HAND DELIVERY

METRO Council 600 NE Grand Avenue Portland, OR 97232

Designation of Urban Reserves -

Urban Reserve Study Area No. 49

#### Dear Councilors:

We represent a group of citizens who own property within Urban Reserve Study Area ("URSA") No. 49. Our clients include the following: Stuart Honeyman; Kim Vandehey; William and Ekatrini Garyfallou; Jack Brian; and Buzz Siler. Our clients own property in Site No. 113, a site proposed for subtraction from URSA No. 49 by the Petitioners for Cooper Mountain. No. 113 was included in URSA No. 49; however, the Executive Officer Recommendations, dated September 3, 1996, recommend that only the southern portion of URSA No. 49 be designated as Urban Our desire that their property located in the Reserves. northernmost portion of URSA No. 49 (referred to herein as the "Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49"), as shown on the area map attached as Exhibit A, be designated as Urban Reserves.

The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 apparently not recommend for inclusion as Urban Reserves because of the 138 acres of Exclusive Farm Use ("EFU") land located within URSA No. However, as pointed out on Page 118 of the Executive Officer Recommendations - Background Data, the 138 EFU acres are situated in the center and southwest corner of URSA No. 49 and do not constitute a part of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49. The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is situated north of the 138 EFU acres, is not designated EFU and is designated as exception lands pursuant to Goal 2. Consequently, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 should be designated as Urban Reserves because it does not contain resource land.

#### CRITERIA

The criteria for designating land as an urban reserve area are listed in OAR 660-21-030(2):

Inclusion of land within an urban reserve area shall be based upon factors 3 through 7 of Goal 14 and the criteria for exceptions in Goal 2 and ORS 197.732. Cities and counties cooperatively, and the Metropolitan Service District for the Portland Metropolitan area growth boundary, shall first study lands adjacent to the urban growth boundary for suitability for inclusion within urban reserve areas, as measured by factors 3 through 7 of Goal 14 and by the requirements of OAR 660-04-010. Local governments shall then designate for inclusion within urban reserve areas those suitable lands which satisfy the priorities in subsection (3) of this Section.

The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is made up entirely of exception land under Goal 2. Thus, the criteria for exceptions in Goal 2, ORS 197.732, and OAR 660-04-010 have been met for the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49.

Further, under OAR 660-21-030(3)(a), first priority for designating an urban reserve goes to land adjacent to an urban growth boundary which is identified in an acknowledged comprehensive plan as an exception area or non-resource land. Since all of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 has been designated as an exception area in the Washington County Comprehensive Plan, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is "first priority" land under OAR 660-21-030(3)(a).

Factors 3 through 7 of Goal 14 are:

- (3) Orderly and economic provision for public facilities and services;
- (4) Maximum efficiency of land uses within and on the fringe of the existing urban area;
- (5) Environmental, energy, economic and social consequences;
- (6) Retention of agricultural land as defined, with Class I being the highest

priority for retention and Class VI the lowest priority; and

(7) Compatibility of the proposed urban uses with nearby agricultural activities.

The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 satisfies each of these criteria. Before beginning a detailed discussion of each of these factors, it is important to note that according to the METRO Urban Reserve Relative Ranking, dated June 11, 1996, URSA No. 49 received a high or moderate ranking for each of the above factors. Although 21 of the 33 URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves by the Executive Officer have one or more low rankings, URSA No. 49 does not have any low rankings. The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 satisfies all of the criteria for designation as Urban Reserves and should be so designated.

#### ANALYSIS OF CRITERIA

# Factor 3. Orderly and economic provision for public facilities and services.

Public facilities and services may be provided to the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 in an orderly and economic fashion. As shown on the utility map attached as Exhibit B to this letter, underground water, power, telephone service, natural gas, and cable television (as well as electrical stubs for some street lights) are already installed to and through the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49. Sewer lines extend to within approximately 350 feet of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 at one location and to within 110 feet of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 at a second location. Further, sewer, utility and drainage easements extend through the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 and through the adjacent land situated inside of Urban Growth Boundary. There are also 3 large water tanks on Cooper Mountain, and there is a fire station adjacent to the northwest corner of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49.

The METRO Utility Feasibility Analysis shows that the total cost for providing sewer, water, and stormwater utilities to URSA No. 49 is approximately \$4,000 per equivalent density unit ("EDU"). This amount places URSA No. 49 in the top 37.5% of all URSAs for economic provision of utilities and makes provision of utilities for URSA No. 49 \$800 per EDU cheaper than the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sewer lines would need to cross a portion of Murrayhill's open space, as shown on the attached maps. However, future sewer extension through this area was contemplated at the time Murrayhill was platted. The plat bears a notation that this area may be used for sewer extension if approved by the City of Beaverton.

average URSA. <u>See</u> Table B-1 of the METRO Utility Feasibility Analysis.

The METRO study further found that "The study's most important conclusion is that all of the URSAs are serviceable and that while there are cost differences between them, none of the servicing costs are so significant that some URSAs should be eliminated from further consideration as part of the region's future urban area. [Emphasis in original.]" The METRO Utility Feasibility Analysis, page 1. In any event, the cost of providing utilities is generally borne by the developer. Some of our clients are experienced land developers and, based on their experience as developers, believe that they can provide utilities to the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 in an orderly and economic fashion at their own cost.<sup>2</sup>

In their supplementary memorandum, dated January 24, 1996, the Petitioners for Cooper Mountain attempt to show a higher cost per EDU for providing utilities to Site No. 113 (which encompasses most of the north half of URSA No. 49). However, the conclusions of the Petitioners for Cooper Mountain are based on false assumptions and faulty analysis. 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 encompasses the boundaries of a natural drainage and thus offers a logical boundary line for the urban area. Prior to adoption of the current Urban Growth Boundary, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 had been annexed into the Unified Sewerage Agency ("USA") and the Wolf Creek Water District because of this natural drainage. Petitioners for Cooper Mountain assert that sewer services cannot be provided in an orderly manner in part because the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 was deannexed from the jurisdiction of the USA. However, contrary to the Petitioners' assertions, the reason that the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 was deannexed from the USA had nothing to do with the terrain (Murrayhill has the same steep slopes as the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49). The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 was deannexed from the USA because the property owners in the area were paying taxes to a jurisdiction that was not providing any services. Since the existing residences are served by septic systems, sewer (and hence inclusion within the USA) is not currently required because the property cannot now be developed at urban densities. If the Urban Growth Boundary were eventually expanded to include the Northernmost Portion of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 could be reannexed into the USA at that time. Like many of the arguments raised by the Petitioners for Cooper Mountain, their argument regarding deannexation from the USA assumes what it seeks to prove. Petitioners assume that URSA No. 49 is not suitable for designation as Urban Reserves because it is currently developed at rural, rather than urban, densities. However, the rural development of URSA No. 49 occurred, not because of any limitations inherent in the land, but because it is currently outside of the Urban Growth Boundary. If URSA No. 49 were to be brought into the Urban Growth Boundary, the restrictions on development of this land at urban densities would disappear.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Petitioners' assertion that a lift station will be required because of the steep slopes is clearly erroneous because, with the exception of a very small part (approximately 3/4 of an acre) of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49, the terrain of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 (like the terrain in the southern portion of URSA No. 49) slopes downward toward the existing sewer systems. A lift

The Petitioners for Cooper Mountain do not dispute METRO's estimated total cost of providing services to Site No 113. Rather, the Petitioners for Cooper Mountain argue that the total density for Site No. 113 will be less than estimated by METRO because of the relatively steep slopes that exist throughout much of Site No. 113. Based on the fact that some of Site No. 113 is already developed with one acre lots, the Petitioners assume that Site No. 113 cannot be developed at a density of greater than 3 units per acre. However, the METRO study already took into account the fact that some of URSA No. 49 had already been developed. URSA No. 49 contains 694.5 acres, but the METRO Utility Feasibility Analysis was based on a net buildable land area of only 477 acres. Thus, the METRO study had already taken the developed and undevelopable area into account when calculating total density for URSA No. 49.

Petitioners for Cooper Mountain assume that 60% of the total cost of providing utilities to URSA No. 49 will be incurred to provide utilities to Site No. 113. However, Site No. 113 represents only 40% of the total area of URSA No. 49. Thus, at most, the total cost of providing utilities to Site No. 113 would be 40% of the total cost of providing utilities to URSA No. 49. However, since sewer lines are adjacent to Site No. 113 and to the northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 and water is already present, the total cost for providing utilities to Site No. 113 will likely be somewhat less than 40% of the total cost of providing utilities to URSA No. 49. See Exhibit B.

Finally, Petitioners for Cooper Mountain ignore the fact that Site 113 is adjacent to Murrayhill. As shown by the topographical map attached as Exhibit C, Murrayhill shares the same steep terrain as Site No. 113. This terrain has not prevented the construction of Murrayhill at relatively high densities. The Murray Ridge development, which is approved for construction adjacent to Murrayhill and Site No. 113, also shares the same type of terrain as Sité No. 113, yet Murray Ridge is

station is not required to move sewage downhill.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Stormwater could be channelled through appropriate stormwater detention facilities and drained into Summer Creek or storm sewer lines, which would further decrease the cost of providing utilities to Site No. 113. Many other sites recommended for inclusion do not offer a natural drainageway like Summer Creek.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For example, the roads in Murrayhill are built to urban standards and can accommodate transit. Within the boundaries of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49, Mt. Adams Drive and Mt. Hood Drive each have a 50-foot right-of-way, and Mt. Hood Drive has a 15-foot grading easement. The cul-de-sac at Mt. Adams Drive also has a 50-foot right-of-way connection and two 15-foot grading easements. A review of the street map attached as Exhibit D shows that the other streets in the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 also have sufficiently wide rights-of-way to accommodate urban densities. Thus, the existing streets can be widened to urban standards without acquiring additional right-of-way. Transit can serve URSA No. 49, and the area already attracts a number of bicyclists who have not been deterred by the terrain.

designed for an average density of over five units per net buildable acre. As shown by the Murrayhill and Murray Ridge developments, the concerns of Petitioners regarding the terrain of Site No. 113 are misplaced. Past experience shows that the terrain of URSA No. 49 will not prevent dense residential development.

Because public facilities and services can be provided in an orderly and economic fashion, Factor 3 supports designation of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 as Urban Reserves.

# Factor 4. Maximum efficiency of land uses within and on the fringe of the existing urban area.

The Executive Officer analyzed Factor 4 by creating two analytical criteria: the Efficiency Factor and the Buildable Lands Factor. URSA No. 49 has an Efficiency Factor of 5 and a Buildable Lands Factor of 6. Executive Officer Recommendations, Background Data, Exhibit A, page 14. Five other URSAs recommended for inclusion in the Urban Reserves have virtually identical Efficiency and Buildable Land Factors and two other URSAs recommended for inclusion have substantially lower factors. Therefore, URSA No. 49 will provide as efficient use of land as at least seven other URSAs which are recommended for inclusion in the Urban Reserves.

Petitioners for Cooper Mountain assert that Site No. 113 cannot be efficiently developed because of the slopes. This argument ignores the efficient use of land in the surrounding developments such as Murrayhill, Fallatin, Madrona Heights, Deer Park, Tiffany Heights, Bishop Ridge, Holly Ridge, and Kemmerview Estates. Further, a review of the topographic maps attached to the Executive Officer Recommendations shows that many other URSAs recommended to be designated as Urban Reserves by the Executive Officer have slopes of a similar steepness to URSA No. 49. See Maps Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 30, 33, and 48. Additionally, the southern portion of URSA No. 49 contains areas that are only slightly less steeply sloped than the Northernmost Portion.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Another example of urban densities being developed in this terrain is Tiffany Heights which is currently being developed inside the Urban Growth Boundary directly to the north of URSA No. 49.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> URSA Nos. 1, 2, 5, 26, 30, and 48 have both Efficiency and Buildable Land Factors of 6 or less. URSA Nos. 33 and 34 have both Efficiency and Buildable Land Factors of 3 or less.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Streets and roads supporting transit and other alternative modes of transportation were successfully developed in Murrayhill. The existing rights of way in the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 are sufficiently wide to accommodate street expansion to urban standards without costly condemnation.

The most steeply sloped portions of URSA No. 49 occur along Summer Creek. Our clients propose that a strip along Summer Creek be protected and enhanced as a natural resource corridor and trail site leading to the future Cooper Mountain park area. See Exhibit D. This would support RUGGO Goal II, Objectives 12 and 15, which call for protection of watersheds and development of "interconnected recreational and wildlife corridors within the metropolitan region [emphasis added]." Some of our clients are currently working with The Trust for Public Land and METRO to develop a recreation trail across our clients' property along Summer Creek. With protection of this riparian corridor, Objective 15 would be satisfied by inclusion of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 within the Urban Reserves and eventual inclusion of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 within the Urban Growth Boundary.

Finally, the Rural Planned Development ordinance, through which much of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 was developed, has created a cluster pattern of housing which makes this area an ideal candidate for designation as Urban Reserves. The larger tracts surrounding the housing clusters can easily be redeveloped to urban densities without disturbing the existing residences. Because of this clustering, Factor 4 supports designation of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 as Urban Reserves.

# Factor 5. Environmental, energy, economic and social consequences ("EESE").

METRO has analyzed Factor 5 by creating three analytical criteria: Environmental Factors; Access to Centers; and Jobs/Housing Balance. According to the METRO Urban Reserve Relative Ranking dated June 11, 1996, URSA No. 49 has a high ranking for Environmental Factors and moderate rankings for Access to Centers and Jobs/Housing Balance. The Petitioners for Cooper Mountain argue that this rating should be lowered because the slopes and Summer Creek riparian area "were not considered in the technical criteria." Testimony Report from Petitioners for Cooper Mountain, page 14. This statement is clearly and demonstrably false. Under the heading of Environmental Constraints, page 8 of the Executive Officer Recommendations, Background Data, Exhibit A states:

This analysis estimates the environmentally constrained land in each study area. Environmentally constrained land includes

<sup>9</sup> Stuart Honeyman has already set aside a resource corridor through the Timberline RPD which is 1/4 mile long and 50 feet wide at one end and 90 feet wide at the other end. This exceeds the county's minimum requirement of a 25-foot wide resource corridor by more than 100%.

steep slopes, floodplains, flood prone soils,
wetlands and riparian corridors, and are
considered hazardous or sensitive
environmental resources. [Emphasis added.]

Steep slopes and riparian corridors were obviously considered in the technical analysis. Even with its slopes and riparian corridor, URSA No. 49 ranks equal to or greater than virtually all of the other URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves.

Nineteen of the 33 URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves are ranked low for Access to Centers. Thus, since URSA No. 49 has a moderate ranking for Access to Centers, URSA No. 49 is more suitable for designation as Urban Reserves than 19 of the 33 URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves with respect to Access to Centers. 10

All of the other URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves by the Executive Officer are also ranked as moderate for Jobs/Housing Balance. Since URSA No. 49 has a moderate ranking for Jobs/Housing Balance, URSA No. 49 is roughly as suitable for designation as Urban Reserves as the other 32 URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves with respect to the Jobs/Housing Balance.

As explained above, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 has good Access to Centers, which offsets the fact that jobs are limited within URSA No. 49 itself. Thus, the EESE analysis of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 supports an Urban Reserves designation.

Factor 6. Retention of agricultural land as defined, with Class I being the highest priority for retention and Class VI the lowest priority.

METRO has analyzed Factor 6 by creating one analytical factor, the Agricultural Retention Factor. According to METRO's Urban Reserve Relative Ranking, dated June 11, 1996, URSA No. 49 has a moderate ranking for Agricultural Retention. Nineteen other URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves also

Petitioners for Cooper Mountain argue that the 3.5 mile distance from URSA No. 49 to the Murrayhill Town Center is "out-of-direction travel." However, an examination of a road map reveals that only one quarter of a mile of the 3.5 mile trip is out-of-direction travel. This out-of-direction travel can be eliminated entirely through an extension or Wier Road from SW 170th Avenue to SW 175th Avenue on existing county right-of-way. Travel distances can be further reduced by extending Mt Hood Drive to SW 175th Avenue near Siler Ridge Lane. Finally, in its analysis, METRO calculated Access to Centers based on travel along existing rights-of-way. Therefore, the concerns expressed by Petitioners for Cooper Mountain have already been addressed in the rankings.

have a moderate ranking for Agricultural Retention. However, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 should have a higher Agricultural Retention rating than URSA No. 49 as a whole because, while there are 138 acres of EFU land in the central and southwest portion of URSA No. 49, the Northernmost Portion does not contain any EFU land. The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is entirely made up of exception land and the soils are predominately Class III.

Under OAR 660-21-030(3)(a), first priority for designating land as Urban Reserves goes to land adjacent to an urban growth boundary which is identified in an acknowledged comprehensive plan as an exception area or non-resource land. Since the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is adjacent to the Urban Growth Boundary on two sides and all of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 has been designated as an exception area in the Washington County Comprehensive Plan, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is "first priority" land under OAR 660-21-030(3)(a).

Finally, the relatively small lot sizes and slopes which are characteristic of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 are not conducive to farming. Moreover, farming in this area is not practical because of the shortage of water. The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is within the Cooper Mountain - Bull Mountain Critical Groundwater Area; thus, using groundwater for irrigation is prohibited. Since the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is not suitable for farming, Factor 6 supports designation of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 as Urban Reserves.

# Factor 7. Compatibility of the proposed urban uses with nearby agricultural activities.

METRO has analyzed Factor 7 by creating one analytical factor, the Agricultural Compatibility Factor. According to the METRO Urban Reserve Relative Ranking dated June 11, 1996, URSA No. 49 has a moderate ranking for Agricultural Compatibility. Twenty-five other URSAs recommended for designation as Urban Reserves also have a moderate or lower ranking for Agricultural Compatibility. However, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 should have a higher Agricultural Compatibility rating than URSA No. 49 as a whole because, while there are 138 acres of EFU land in the central and southwest portion of URSA No. 49, the Northernmost Portion does not contain any EFU land.

<sup>11</sup> It has been well documented before the Council that small parcels do not produce economically feasible farms.

The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is entirely made up of exception land. Although farming activities are the dominant land use in the southern section of URSA No. 49, farming is much less prevalent within the boundaries of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49. The existing levels of traffic are not conducive to operation of farm equipment on the roads, and farmers generally do not use the roads in and around the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49. Many large farm operations are conducted beyond URSA No. 49 to the south and west where the topography is flatter and the soils are better.

The Petitioners for Cooper Mountain emphasizes the steep slopes that are characteristic of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49; however, steep slopes are not at all suitable for farmland. The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is surrounded by urban areas on two sides and contains three internal clustered Rural Planned Developments. Farming activities on the other two sides are sparse because of the steep slopes and the relatively small parcel size which is characteristic of this area.

The land around the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is generally unsuitable for farming. Consequently, urban use of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is entirely compatible with the limited agricultural activities on nearby lands. Factor 7 supports designation of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 as Urban Reserves.

#### CONCLUSION

Based on the above analysis, all of the relevant factors support designation of the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 as Urban Reserves. The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is adjacent to the Urban Growth Boundary on two sides and is not adjacent to any major farming activities. The Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is not suitable for farming for a variety of reasons, including poor soils, slope, unavailability of water and small parcel size.

The riparian corridor along Summer Creek can and will be protected to provide a wildlife and recreation corridor. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, utilities and other public facilities and services can be provided to the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 in an orderly and economic fashion.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Although there are some existing forests, the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 is not extensively or intensively managed as forestland.

Petitioners for Cooper Mountain discuss the RUGGOs at length. However, under OAR 660-21-030(2), Factors 3 through 7 of Goal 14 are the relevant criteria for designating Urban Reserves, not the RUGGOs. This letter discusses the RUGGOs in the context of the relevant factors where appropriate.

For these reasons, our clients recommend that the Northernmost Portion of URSA No. 49 be designated as Urban Reserves and be considered for eventual inclusion within the Urban Growth Boundary.

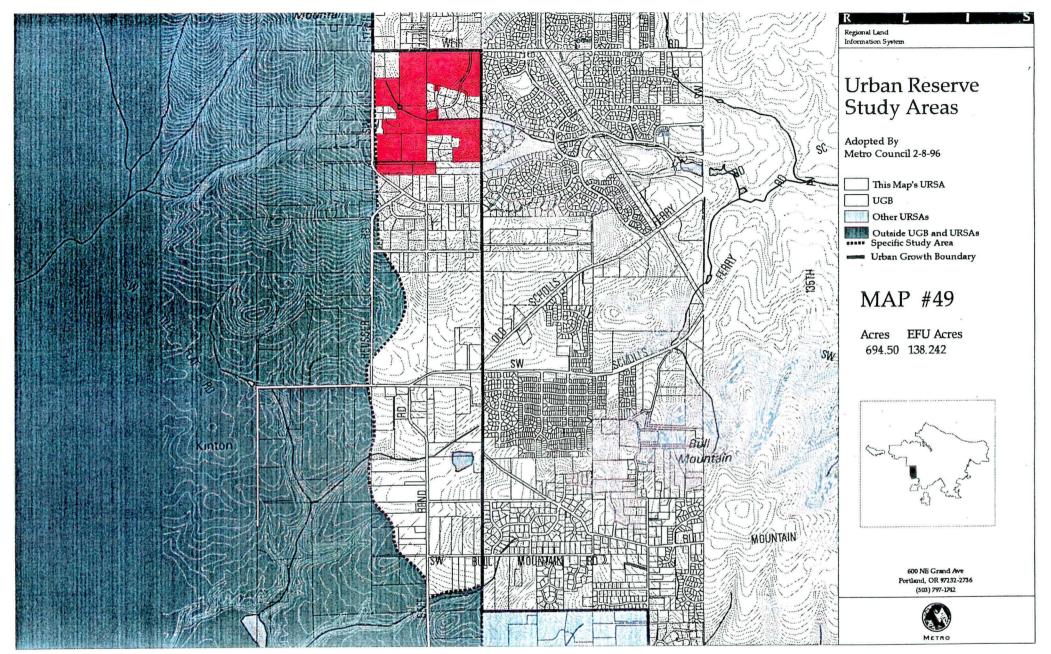
Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

Steve C. Morasch

SCM:lcr

CC: The Honorable Robert Drake, Mayor of the City of Beaverton Kim Katsion, Washington County Commissioner



95418/pltsmsites.aml, plot date: July 11, 1996

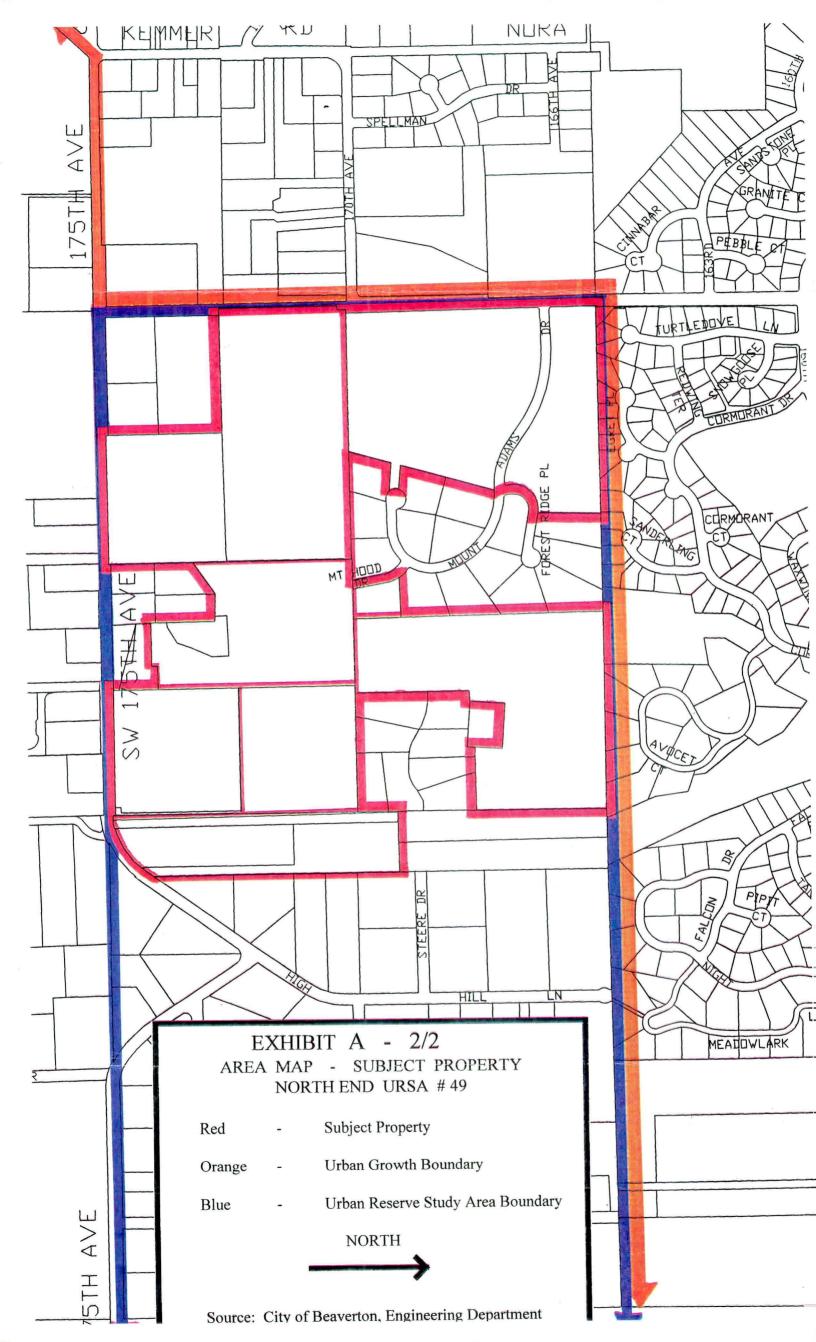
EXHIBIT A - 1/2 AREA MAP - SUBJECT PROPERTY

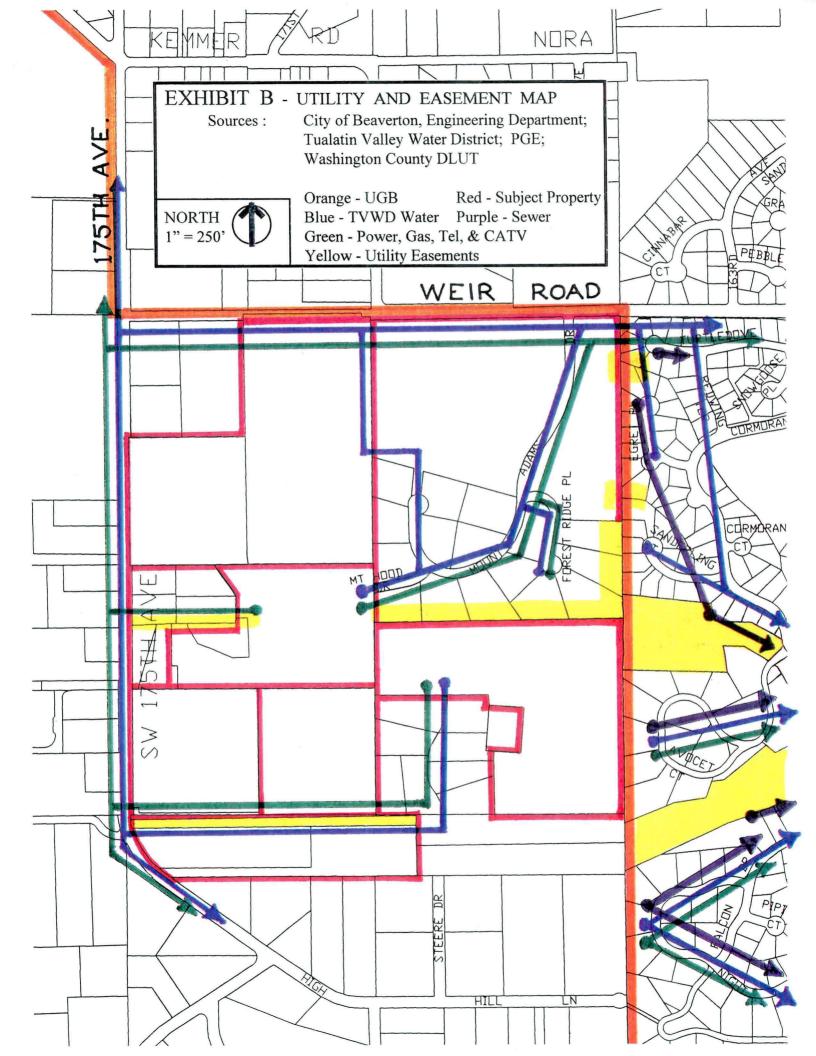
Page 79

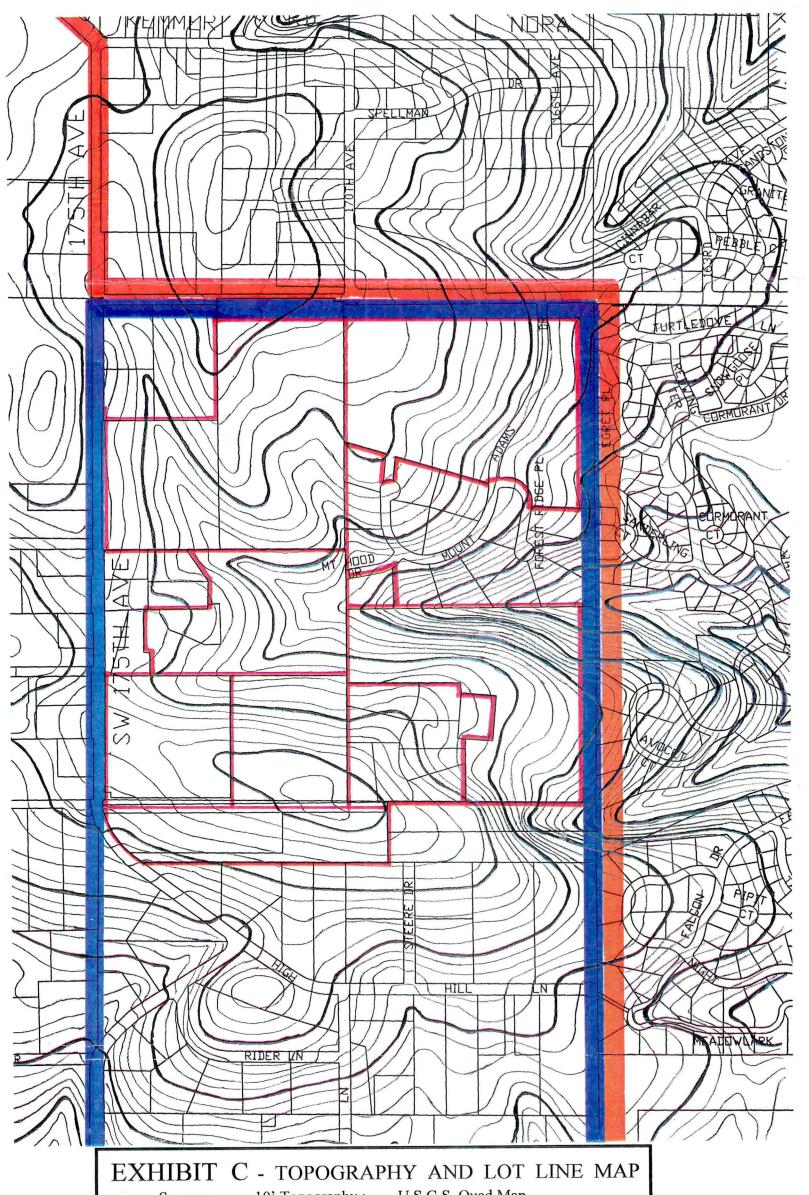
Source:

Executive Officer Recommendations - Urban Reserves

Back Ground Data Ex. A September 1996







Sources:

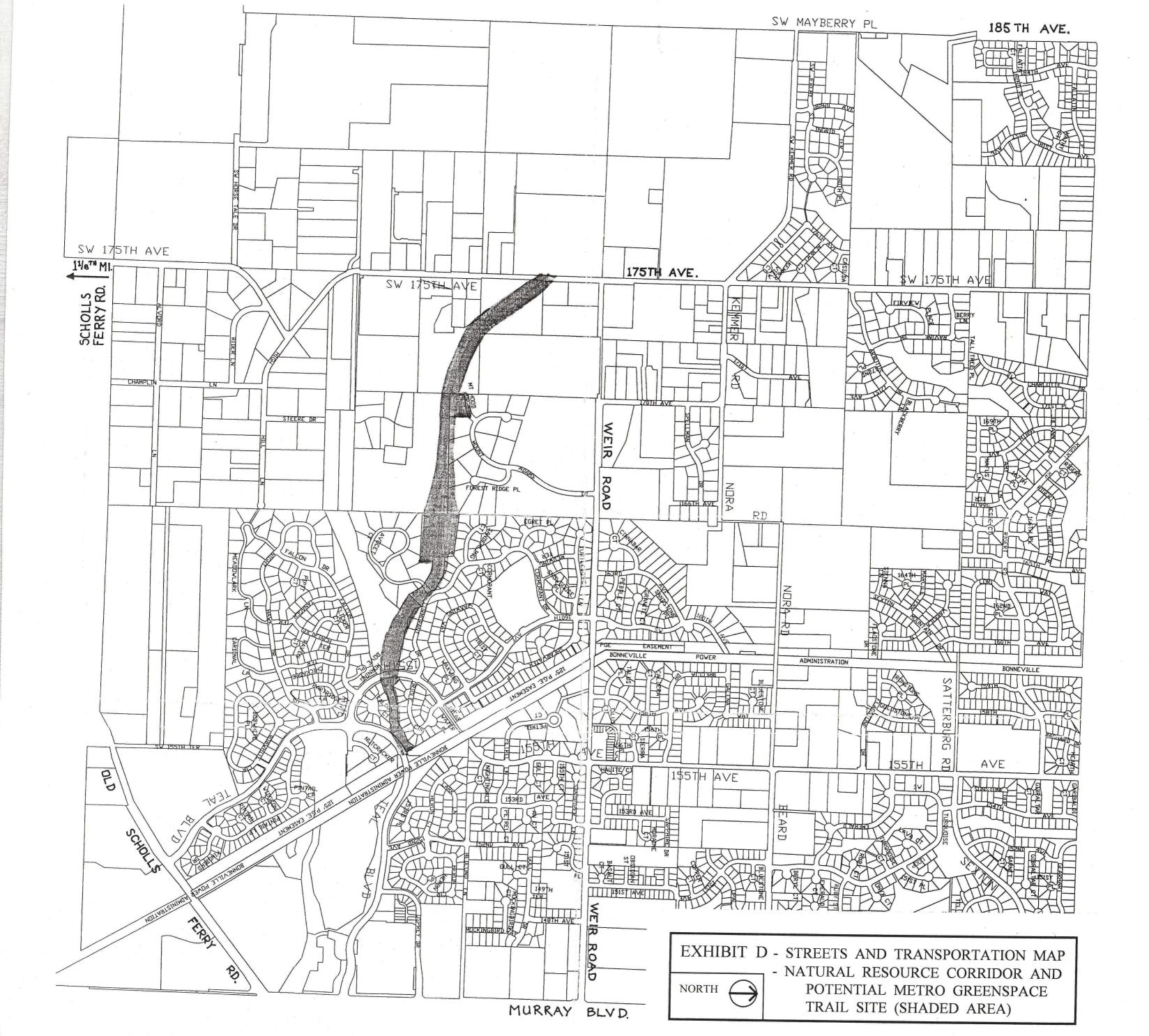
U.S.G.S. Quad Map 10' Topography:

City of Beaverton, Lot lines:

**Engineering Department** 

NORTH 1" = 500

Blue - URSA # 49 Orange - UGB Red - Subject Property



## **Urban Reserve Ratings**

			the higher	the	•		17.75		serve Rule -		Urban R		# # Mail.	Urban Rese			Urban Reserve	Urban Reserve
		anization.							tor 31		Rule - Fa	actor 4 <sup>2</sup>		Facto	r.5 <sup>3</sup>		Rule-Factor 64	Rule-Factor 7
Site	Acres -	Resource	Buildable		c. Officer R		Utility	Road	Traffic		Efficiency	Buildable	Envir.	Access to		ing Bulance	Ag. Retention	Agricultural
		Acres 6	Acres <sup>7</sup>	INVOUT	Acres	Res. Ac.	Feasibility <sup>®</sup>	Network <sup>10</sup>	Congestion <sup>11</sup>	Schools 12	Factor <sup>13</sup>	Land <sup>14</sup>	Constraints 15	Centers 16	Jobs Rich	Hang, Rich	Factor <sup>18</sup>	Compatibility <sup>19</sup>
1	1,085	219	616	IN	1,085	219	6	7	7	8	6	6	6	9	0	10	8	8
2	418	122	244	IN	418	122	4	4	7	2	6	6	6	6	0	10	8	7
3	94	85	19	OUT	0	0		2	7	11	0	0	0	3	0	10	4	4
4	124.	0	34	OUT	0	0		4	3	10	1	1	1	5	0	10	1	·2
5	1,371	48	792	IN	1,324	1 1	9	5	3	6	6	6	6	9	0	10	9	9
. 6	1,797	221	1,180	IN	1,797	221	7	6	3	2	7	7	7	4	0	3	8	9.
7	412	0	259	IN	412	. 0	7	5	3	1	6	7	7	7	0	3	. 9	10 ·
8	430	0	294	IN	430	0	6	8	3	1	7	8	8	10	0	3	9	10
9	436	3	290	IN	436	3	4	5	3	2	7	8	7	7	0	. 3	10	10
10	248	113	168	IN	137	2	5	2	3	1	7	8	8	5	0	3	7	7
11	436	49	304	IN	436	49	8	6	3	1 ·	8	8	8	5	0	3	9	9
12	195	0	45	OUT	0	0	5	3	3	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	6	· 6
13	67	0	32	OUT	0	0	4	10	3	1	4	4	4	3	0	<del>- 3</del>	9	4
14	233	0	155	IN	233	0	7	5	2	4	7	8	7	3	0	<del></del>	8	8
15	347	0	201	IN	347	0	5	. 3	2	4	5	6	7	5	0	$\frac{3}{3}$	7	8
16	15	0	2	OUT	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	8	0	3	4	7
17	153	0	107	IN	153	0	6	7	4	3	. 8	8	8	9	0	3	7	8
18	128	7	92	IN	128	7	4	6	4	1	8	8	8	4	0	3	8	9
19	9	0	6	IN	9	0	4	3	4	7	6	7	8 -	9	<del></del>	3	8	7
20	160	3	109	IN	160	3.	8	10	4	9	8	8	8	10.	- 0	3 .	9	8
21	12	10	6	OUT	0	0	2	8	4	5	3	4	6	5		3	1	2
22	375	51	262	IN	375	51	7	5	4	7	8	8	8	5		$-\frac{3}{3}$	8	9
23	23	0	16	IN IN	23	0	4	3	4	4	R	8	8	- 6	<del></del>	3	7	8
24	244	31	164	IN	244	31	7	2	4	6	7	8	8	3	<del></del>	3	7	8
25	1,027	38	729	IN	990	1	7	6	1	7	8	8	8	3	<del>_</del>	3	9	9
26	1,947	0	1,057	IN	1,947	0	6	5	1	3	4	5	6	3	-	3	8	9
27	19	13	12	OUT	0	0	4	2	1	10	6	7	8	9		3	3	2
28	55	51	35	OUT	0	0	8	7	1	3	6	<del></del>	8	9		3	2	
29	322	134	219	IN	188	0	8	3	1	4	7	8	8	5		<del>-3</del>	<u>2</u>	6
30	139	0	79	IN	139	0	3	3	7	3	5	6	6	7		- 3	7	7
31	738	616	414	OUT	0	0	5	5	9	8	5	5	6	3	3		2	
32	87	76	68	OUT	- 0	- 0	4	4	9	<del>- 6</del>	7	7	7	3	3		2 2	3
33	338	72	154	IN	338	72	6	8	9	8	3	3	4	3	3 .	<del></del>	7	2
34	756	0	316	IN	756	0	6	8	9	9	2	2	3	3	3	<del></del>	7	7
35	48	1	31	OUT	0	0			3	1	8	8	8	3				7
36	33	- ;	7	OUT	- 6	0	4	2	3	5	0	0 .	0	3	3	0	6	4
37	146	0	96	IN I	146	0	7	4	3	5	7	8	7		3	0	7	7 ·
38	42	41	30	OUT	0		4	4	3	7	9	9		3	3	0	7	6
39	13	11	10	OUT	- 6		-	1	3	$-\frac{7}{3}$	9		8	4	3	0	1	0
40	36	12	22	OUT	- 6		0		3	$\frac{3}{9}$	7	9	8	5	3	0.	0	0
41	419	285	242	OUT		- 6	5	5	3	7		7	6	3	3	<u> </u>	7	3
42	243	0	165	IN	243	- 6	6	<del>- 5</del> -			6	6		3	3		2	3
43	11	- 6	6	IN	11	- 6	0		3	9	8	8	7	3	3		<u>9</u>	9
44	182	114	89	OUT		- 0	7	2	4	8	7	6	5	3	3		. 7	9
	102	114	63	- 301				2	4	6	7	7	6	3	3	<u> </u>	3	3

## **Urban Reserve Ratings**

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Site #	Acres	Resource Acres <sup>6</sup>	Buildable Acres <sup>7</sup>	IN/OUT	c. Officer R Acres	Res. Ac.	Utility Feasibility <sup>9</sup>	Road Network <sup>10</sup>	Traffic Congestion <sup>11</sup>	Schools 12	Efficiency Factor <sup>13</sup>	Buildable Land <sup>14</sup>	Envir. Constraints <sup>15</sup>	Access to Centers <sup>16</sup>	Jobs/Hous	sing Balance <sup>17</sup>	Ag. Retention	Agricultural Compatibility <sup>19</sup>
45	632	197	332	OUT	0	0	7	6	4	7	5	5	5	3	3	0	5	5
46	112	6	73	IN	106	0	5	6	4	5	7	7	7	6	3	0	7	6
47	127	0	31	OUT	0	0	7	2	3	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	4	5
48	218	0	130	IN	218	0	6	2	3	2	6	6	7	3	3	0	7	7
49	695	138	397	IN	260	3	7	5	3	2	5	6	6	3	3	0	6	6
50	282	1	189	IN	282	1	7	4	3	3	7	8	8	3	3	0	9	9
51	117	45	69	OUT	0	0	7	8	4	8	6	6	6	3	10	0	4	3
52	103	11	74	IN	93	1	8	7	4	9	8	8	8	3	10	0	8	5
53	204	183	114	OUT	0	0	8	2	4	7	6	5	5	3	10	-	0	1
54	189	143	137	OUT	0	0	8	3	. 4	9	9	9	8	3	10	0	0	0
55	883	476	499	OUT	0	0	8	3	4	10	6	5	5	6	10	0	2	2
56	48	48	23	OUT	0	0	7	2	10	7	5	4	4	4	10		0	0
57	77	64	23	OUT	0	0	6	4	10	10	1	0	.0	5	10	0	1	1
58	527	516	275	OUT	0	0	8	2	10	8	5	4	4	3	10	<del>-</del>		-
59	66	64	19	OUT	0	0	7	2	10	9	1	0	0	4	10	0		<del></del>
60	280	140	139	OUT	0	0	8	4	10	5	5	4	4	7	10	0	3 -	3
61	46	17	27	IN	29	0	5	6	10	3	7	6	8	7	3	0	4	
62	692	590	409	OUT	0	0	7	5	10	3	7	6	8	•	3	0	2	6
63	19	19	11	OUT	0	0	5	2	10	3	7	6	- 0	3	3	0	1	2
64	616	400	354	OUT	0	0	7	5	10	3	6		8	-	3	0	3	1
65	541	285	318	OUT	0	0	8	6	6	5	6	8	8	3	3	- 0		3
66	62	62	28	OUT	0	0	5	2	6	2	4	3	3	3	3	0	4	3
67	406	47	115	OUT	0	0	6	4	6		0	1	1	3	3		2	3
68	67	0	23	OUT	0	0	7	9	6	3	1	4	2	3		0	8	8
69	235	229	30	OUT	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	8	3	0	4	4
70	223	219	30	OUT	0	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1
71	28	26	18	OUT	0	0	2	5	2	- ; -	7	7	0	-3	3	0	3	2
72	23	23	12	OUT	0	0	1	10	2	1	4	4	5	3	3	9	3	3
OTAL	22,909	6,375	13,067		13,893	787												

- Factor 3, referenced in the state Urban Reserve Rule, is the "Orderly and economic provision of public facilities and services."
- Factor 4, referenced in the state Urban Reserve Rule, is the "Maximum efficiency of land uses within and on the fringe of the existing urban area."
- Factor 5, referenced in the state Urban Reserve Rule, is the "Environmental, energy, economic and social consequences."
- Factor 6, referenced in the state Urban Reserve Rule, is the "Retention of agricultural land as defined, with Class I being the highest priority for retention and Class V the lowest priority."
- Factor 7, referenced in the state Urban Reserve Rule, is the "Compatibility of the proposed urban uses with nearby agricultural activities."
- Resource acres are those acres zoned Exclusive Farm and Forest (EFU), or meeting state EFU requirements (for example, the AF-20 zone in Washington County).
- Buildable acres are those acres considered developable after considerations are made for environmental constraints, efficiency factors and for future roads, parks, schools and other public facilities.
- This shows the Executive Officer's recommendation (9/96): whether the URSA is included or not, the number of acres and the resource acres.
- The utility feasibility analysis examines the relative cost of extending urban water, sanitary sewers and stormwater facilities.
- 10 The road network analysis compares the existing local and regional road network in the urban reserve study areas to the required road network for future urbanization.
- 11 Traffic Congestion estimates the relative lack of congestion of the primary arterials, highways and freeways serving the area after additional improvements, as described by the financially constrained Regional Transportation Plan.
- School facilities were examined for accessibility by evaluating walking distance to elementary schools, middle schools and high schools.
- The efficiency factor is an estimate of how much of the urban reserve study area, which is not environmentally significant land, is likely to be available for urban development. This factor takes into consideration development limitations (land locked parcels, partially vacant parcels, small parcels, and steep slopes under 25% that inhibit development).
- Buildable lands are those lands that are assumed to be suitable for building. These lands include resource lands, but exclude steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains and other environmental constraints. These lands have been discounted for development limitations and a gross to net reduction of 25% has been applied (for future roadways, schools and other public facilities).
- Environmental factors include slopes over 25%, floodplains, wetlands, riparian corridors and flood prone soils. Urban reserve study areas are ranked by the percentage of environmental factors within each area.
- Access to centers uses the distance along public rights-of-way to the central city, regional centers and town centers, the three centers identified in the 2040 Growth Concept, to evaluate the energy aspect of Factor 5.
- Jobs/housing balance estimates the amount of balance of jobs to housing for the urban reserve area using year 2015 population and employment forecasts. The central part of the region was not included in the calculations so that areas closest to the existing urban growth boundary are compared with each other rather than the more established central core of the region.
- Agricultural retention analyzes the types of land contained in each urban reserve study area and classifies land according to priority for urbanization and agricultural retention using priorities set out in the state's Urban Reserve Rule.
- Agricultural compatibility assesses the existence of agricultural lands adjacent to the urban reserve study area and the location of any natural features that could buffer agricultural uses or the accessibility of the site making agriculture less viable in the long run.

Westim

03697-30

EXHIBIT

Administration

Feb. 25, 1997

Honorable Jon Kvistad, Presiding Officer and Members of the Metro Council

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the West Linn City Council, I am writing to express our strong opposition to a proposed amendment to Metro's urban reserve ordinance.

The City Council wants to be clear that it opposes any Urban Growth Boundary amendment without city agreement and/or annexation.

Proposed amendment 3.01.012(e)(2) would authorize Metro to amend the urban growth boundary

"... if the proposed amendment is required to assist the region or comply with the 2040 Growth Concept or to assist the region, a city or county in demonstrating compliance with statute, rule or statewide goal requirements for land within the urban growth boundary."

The proposed amendment appears to empower the Metro Council to override or disregard proposed requirements [03.01.012(e)(1)] that UGB amendments include provisions for annexation to a city or service district(s), and that cities and counties agree to adopt comprehensive plan and zoning provisions for lands to be added to the UGB.

We believe this amendment undercuts the close consultation and cooperation between Metro and units of local government that led to adoption of the 2040 Growth Concept. It opens the way for enclaves of urban-density development on rural lands that may be added to the UGB.

The fundamental concept that lands designated for urbanization be annexed to a city as a condition of urbanization would be compromised. That this amendment was introduced without input from cities in the metropolitan area is also very troubling.

### Page 2

Accordingly, the West Linn City Council urges you to reject the amendment.

Sincerely,

Lill Thorn, Mayor City of West Linn

cc: Mike Burton, Metro Executive Officer Metropolitan Policy Advisory Committee City Council 030697-31



February 25, 1997

Honorable Jon Kvistad, President Officer and Metro Councilors

#### Ladies and Gentlemen:

This letter is in response to an action taken by the Metro Council at the meeting of February 20th that amends the Metro Code as it relates to Urban Reserve planning. Specifically, Section 3.01.012(e)(2) appears to provide for an amendment to the UGB without city agreement or annexation under certain conditions.

We are concerned with the content of this amendment and that this amendment would be proposed for a Council vote without the input of the cities in the region. While we are aware of the need to comply with the 2040 Growth Concept, as well as the State's requirements to meet housing and a 20 year buildable land supply, it is not acceptable to the cities of Washington County to have the dictatorial language in the Code to allow Metro to move the UGB in specific locations at their pleasure without the agreement of the local jurisdiction that will need to service that locale.

We are all committed to meeting the goals of 2040 and Statewide Planning Goals. We, in the cities of Washington County, are prepared to do the job necessary to meet those objectives. However, we do not need nor do we support this type of Code domination.

Sincerely.

Jim Nicoli, Mavor

I:\LRPLN\NADINE\UGB.DOC



# EXHIBIT 030697-32

TO:

Councilor Susan McLain, Chair, Growth Management Committee

FROM:

John Fregonese, Director, Growth Management Services

DATE:

March 11, 1997

SUBJECT:

Rural Resource Zoning & Urban Reserves

As requested, we have recalculated the amount of rural resource lands (those that meet State standards as exclusive farm or forest lands) in the three county area. The corrected results are on the attached data sheet.

I would be happy to discuss these data with you and members of the Council as needed.

Thank you.

c: Mike Burton, Executive Officer

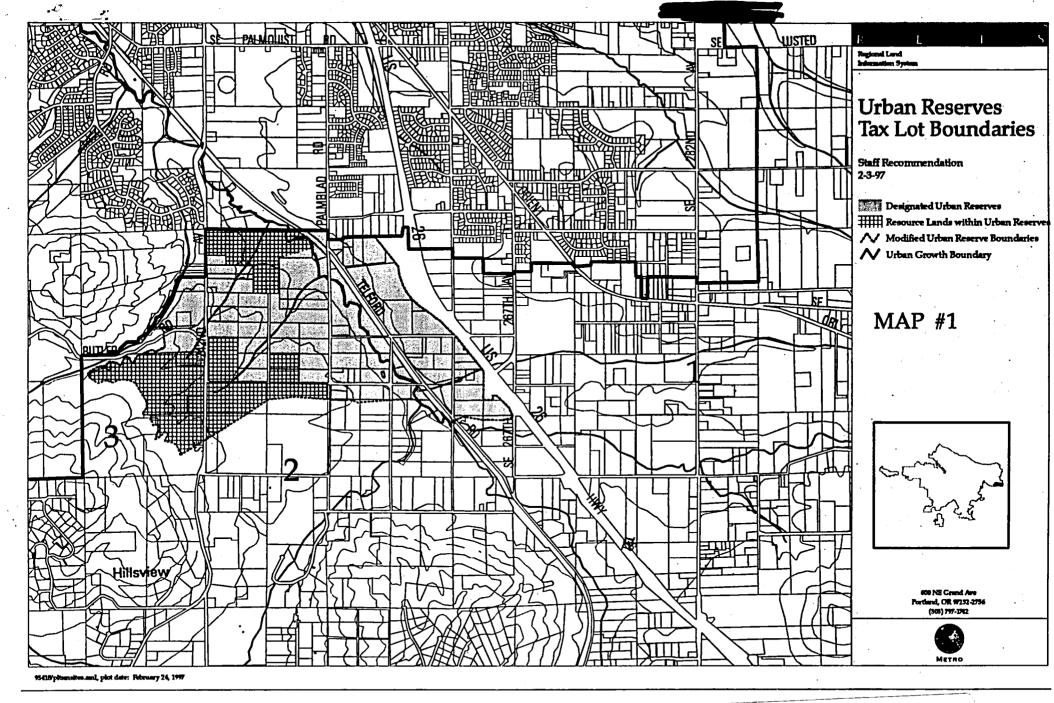
# Resource Lands Statistics - Revised -

## Comparison of 3 County Resources and Metro Urban Reserves

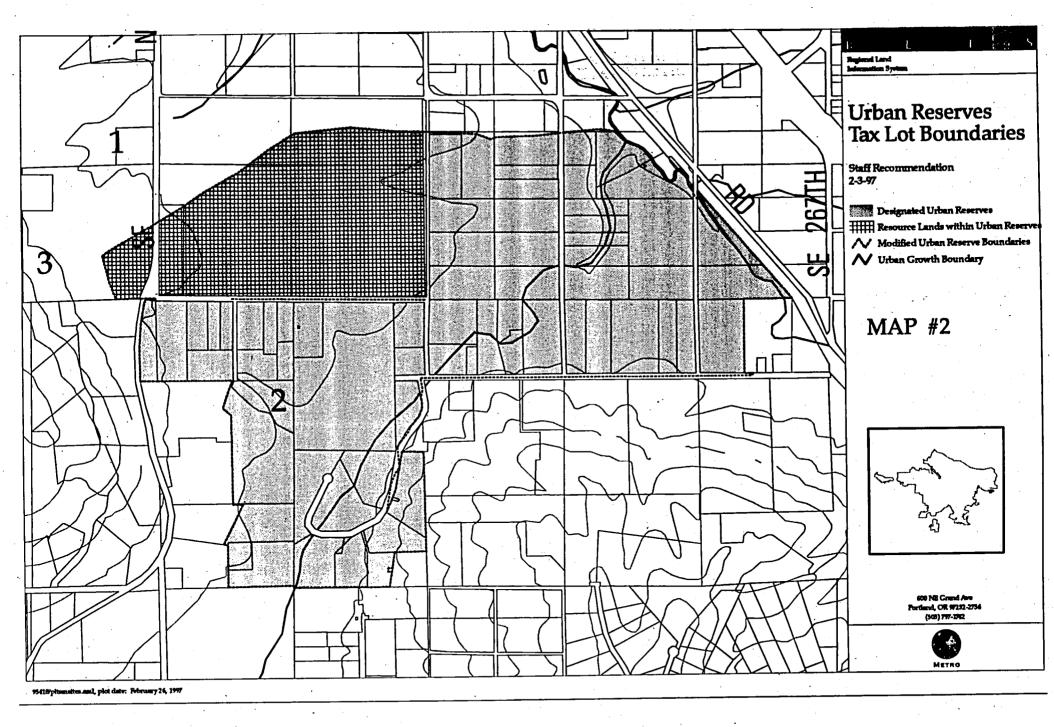
Total existing EFU lands in the 3 counties	233,553 acres
Acres of EFU lands in proposed Metro Urban Reserves	2,910 acres
Remaining EFU lands in 3 Counties	230,623
Acres of existing EFU in Washington County	120,148
Acres of EFU lands in proposed Metro Urban Reserves	1,191
Remaining EFU lands in County	118,957
Acres of existing EFU in Multnomah County	23,370
Acres of EFU lands in proposed Metro Urban Reserves	327
Remaining EFU lands in County	23,043
Acres of existing EFU in Clackamas County	90,034
Acres of EFU lands in proposed Metro Urban Reserves	1,392
Remaining EFU lands in County	88,642

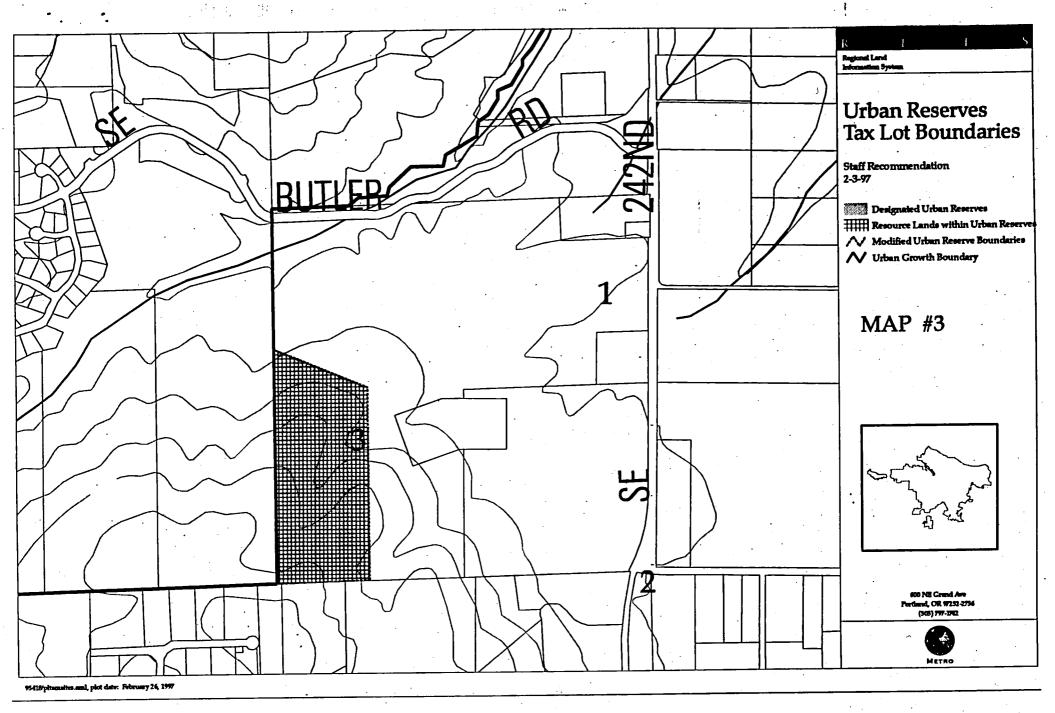
### EFU Lands on Prime (Classes I-IV) Soils - 3 County Totals

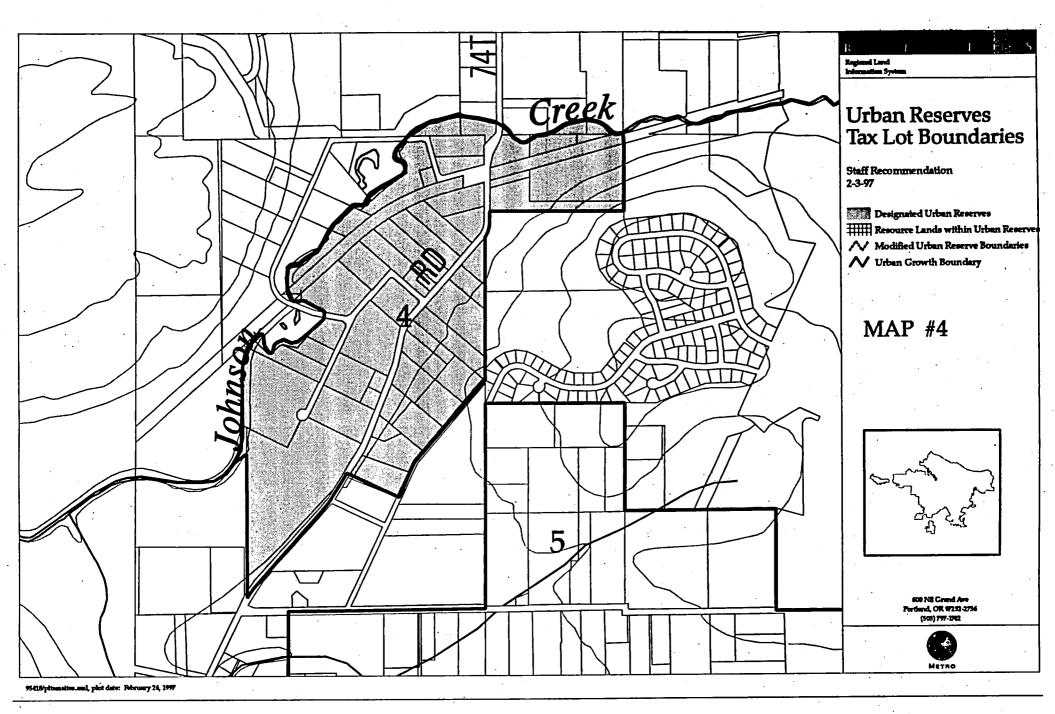
Existing Class I Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	4,185 acres <u>70</u> 4,115
Existing Class II Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	108,037 acres <u>1,082</u> 106,955
Existing Class III Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	52,750 acres
Existing Class IV Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	33,434 acres  341  33,093

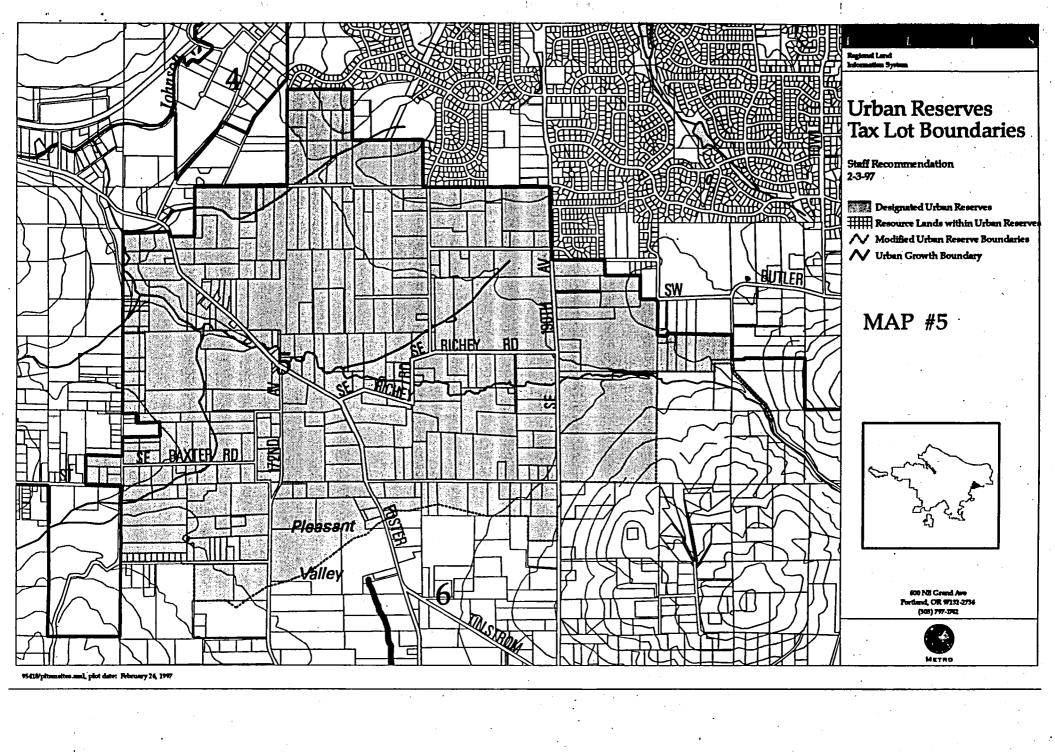


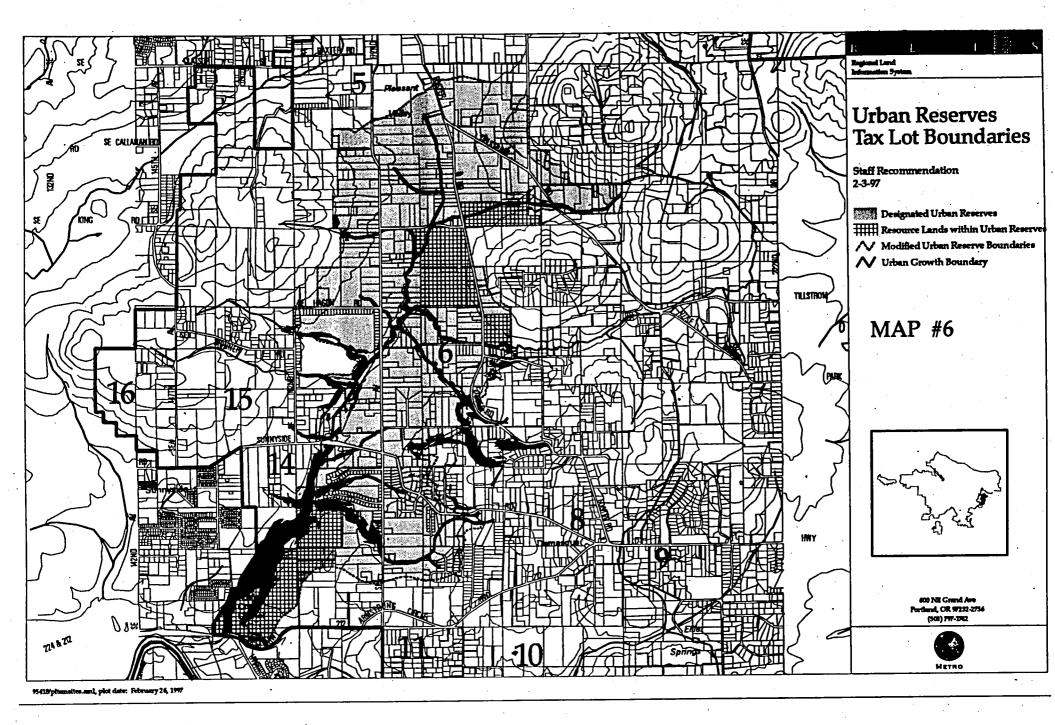
**EXHIBIT** 030697-33

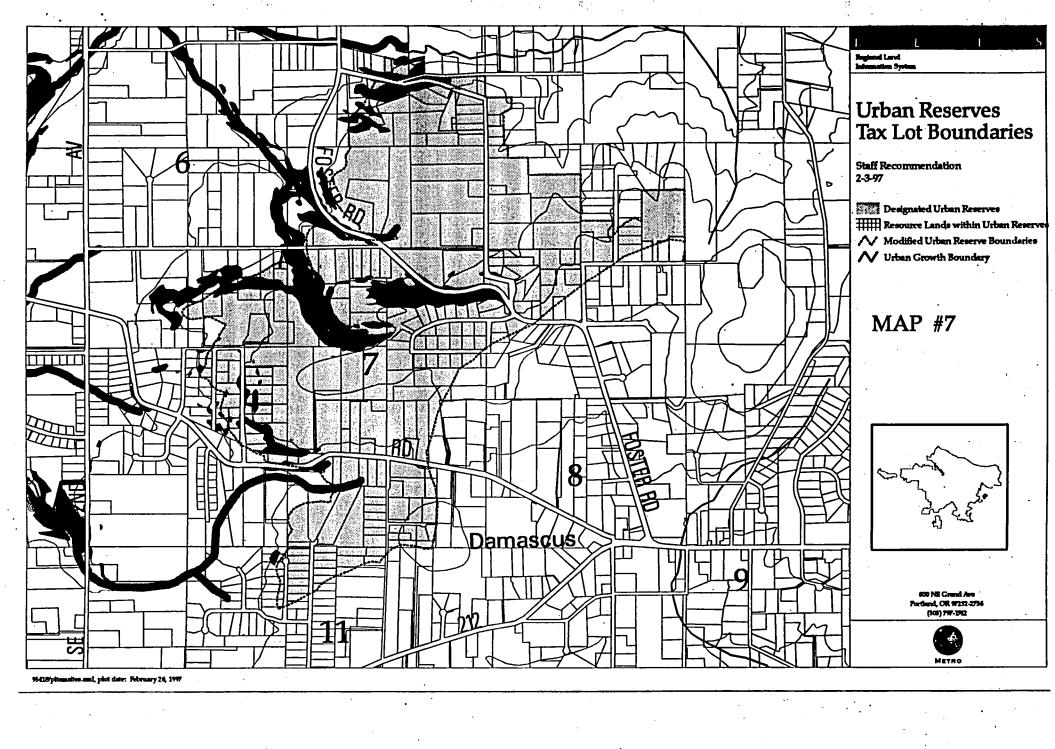


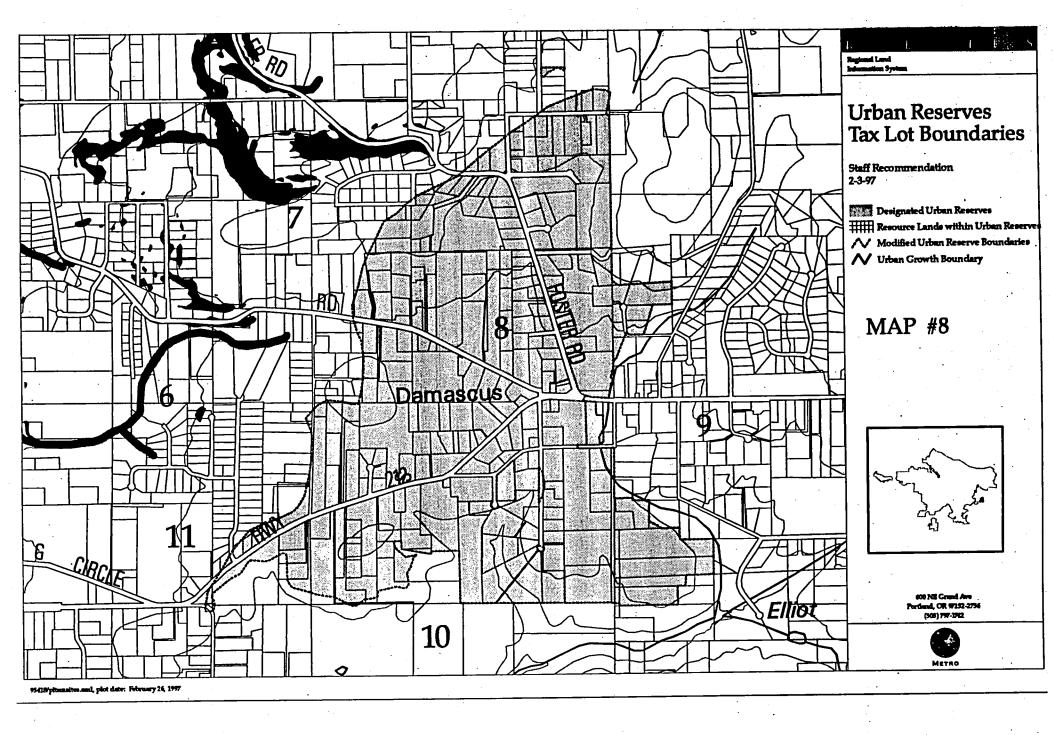


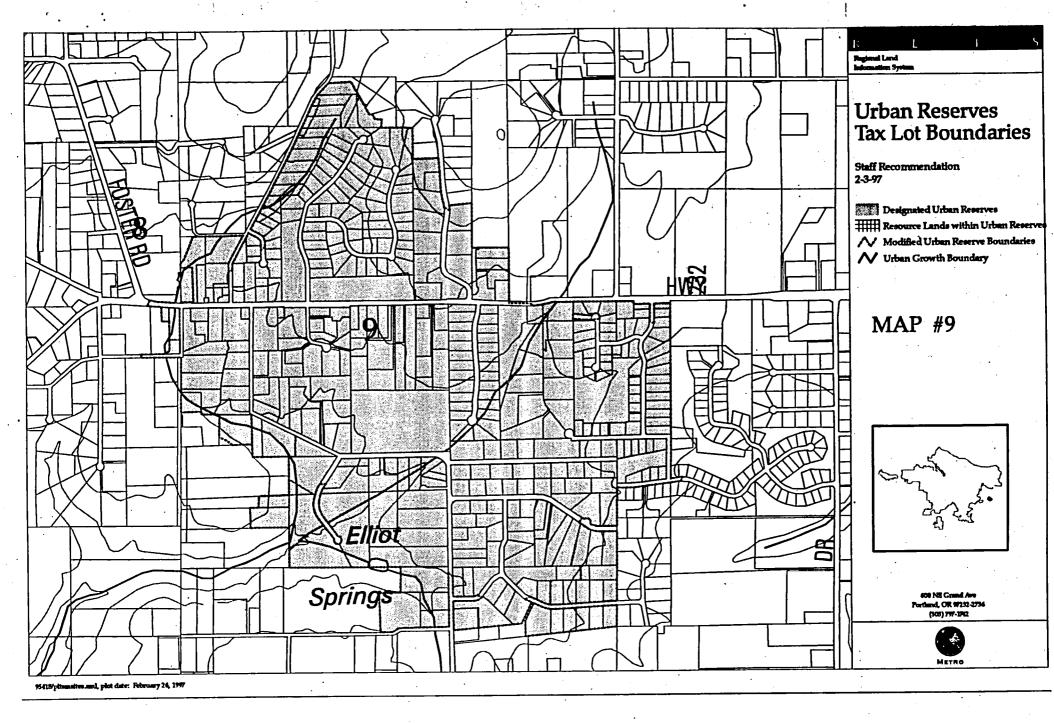


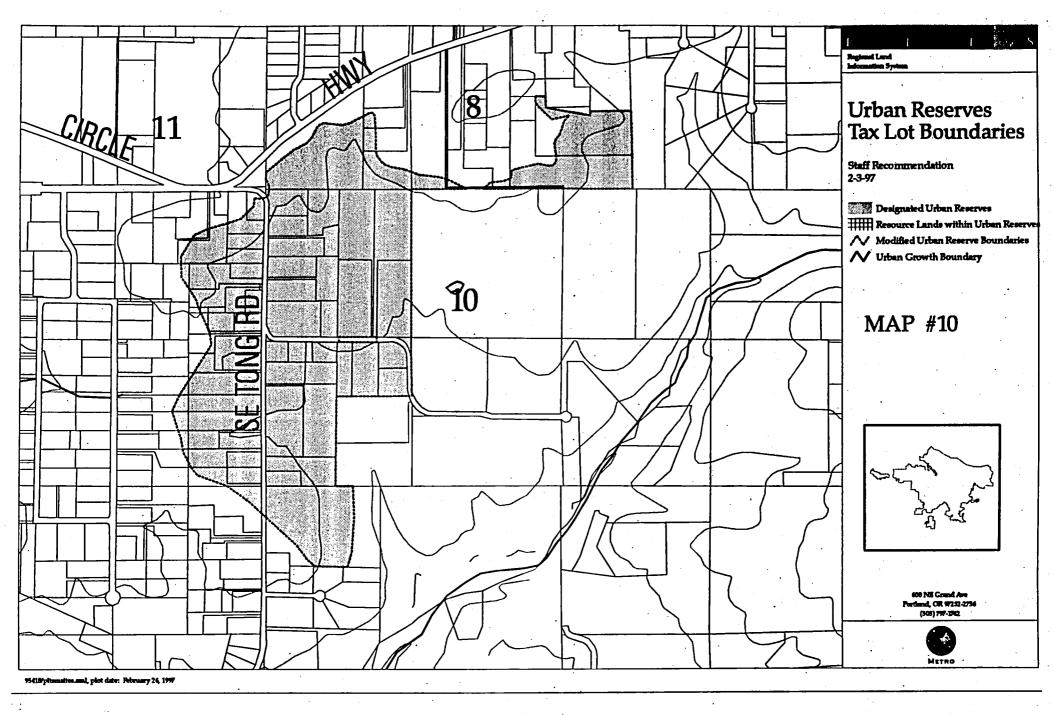


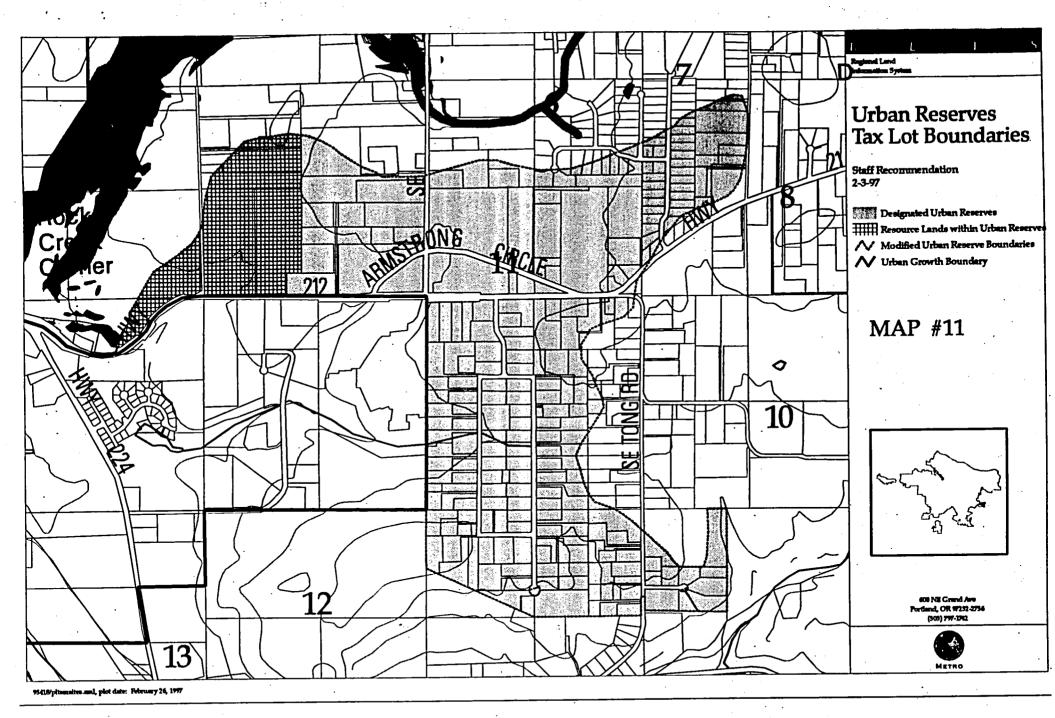


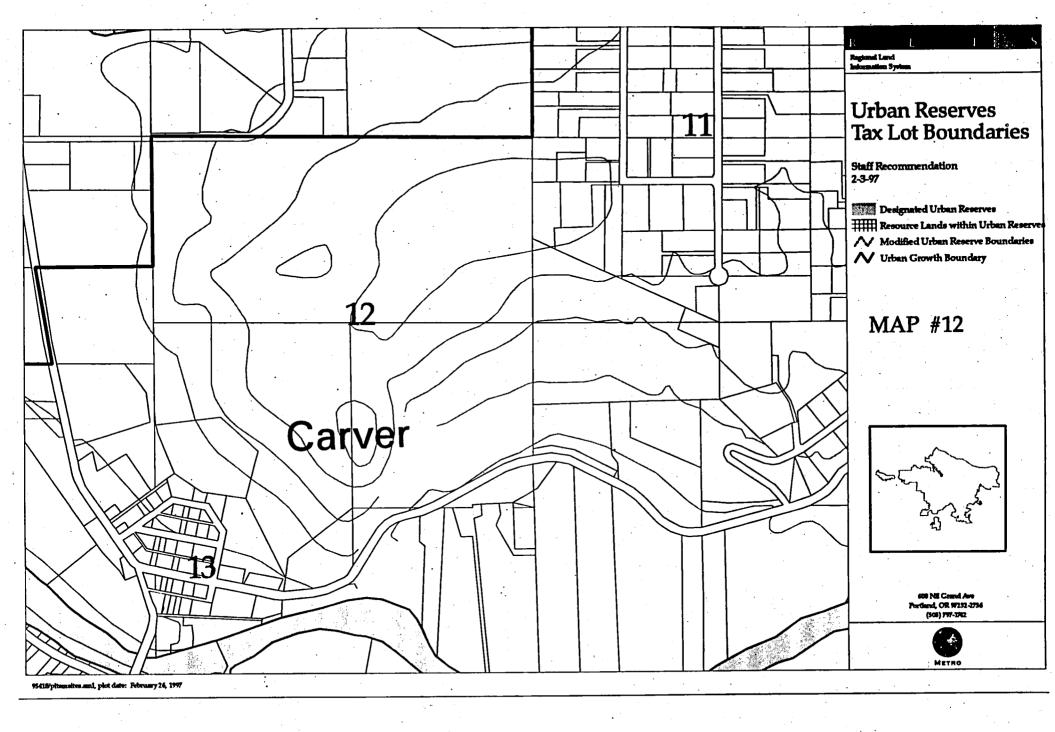


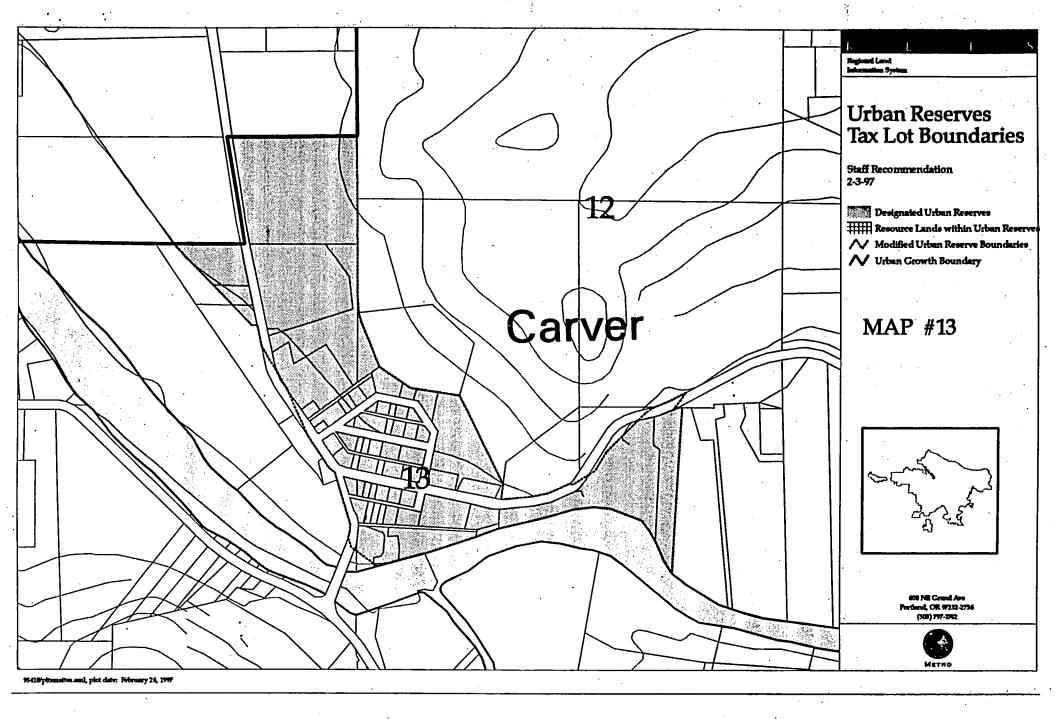


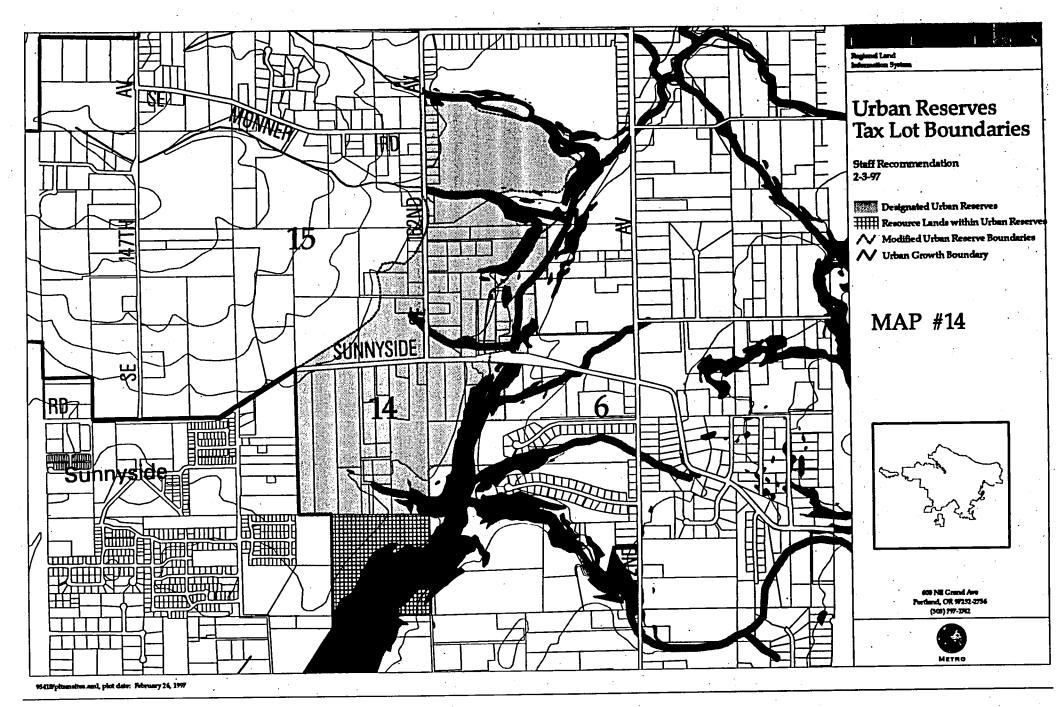


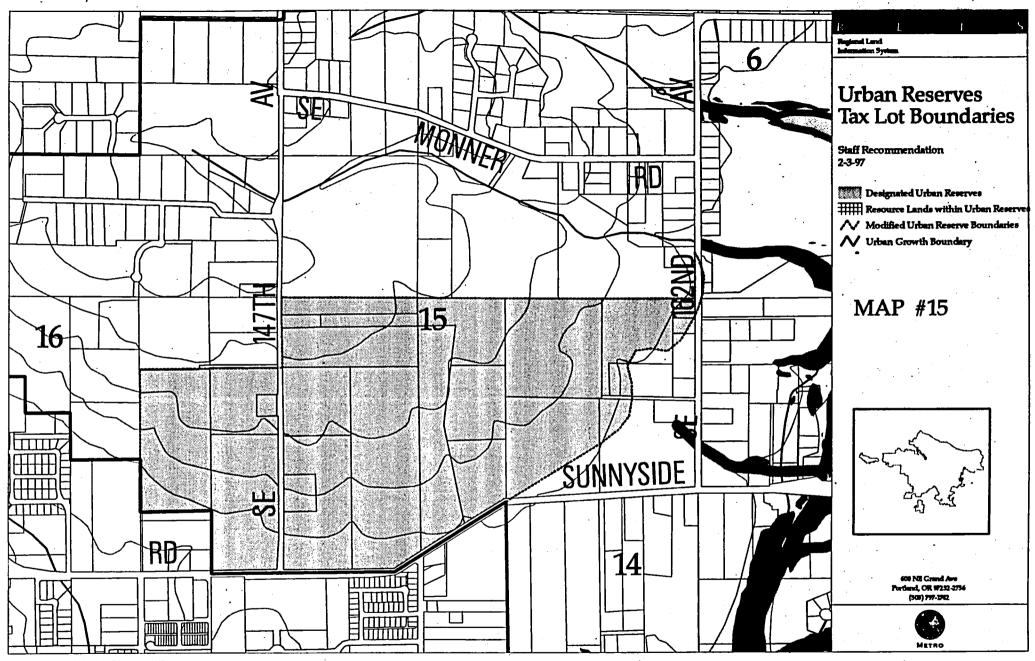




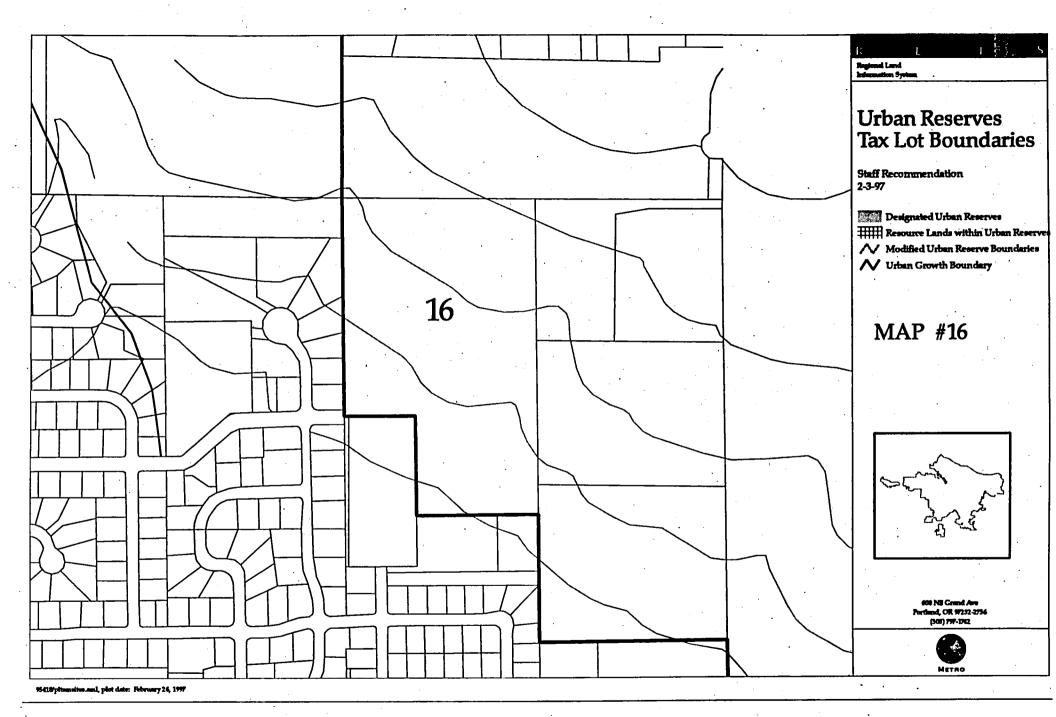


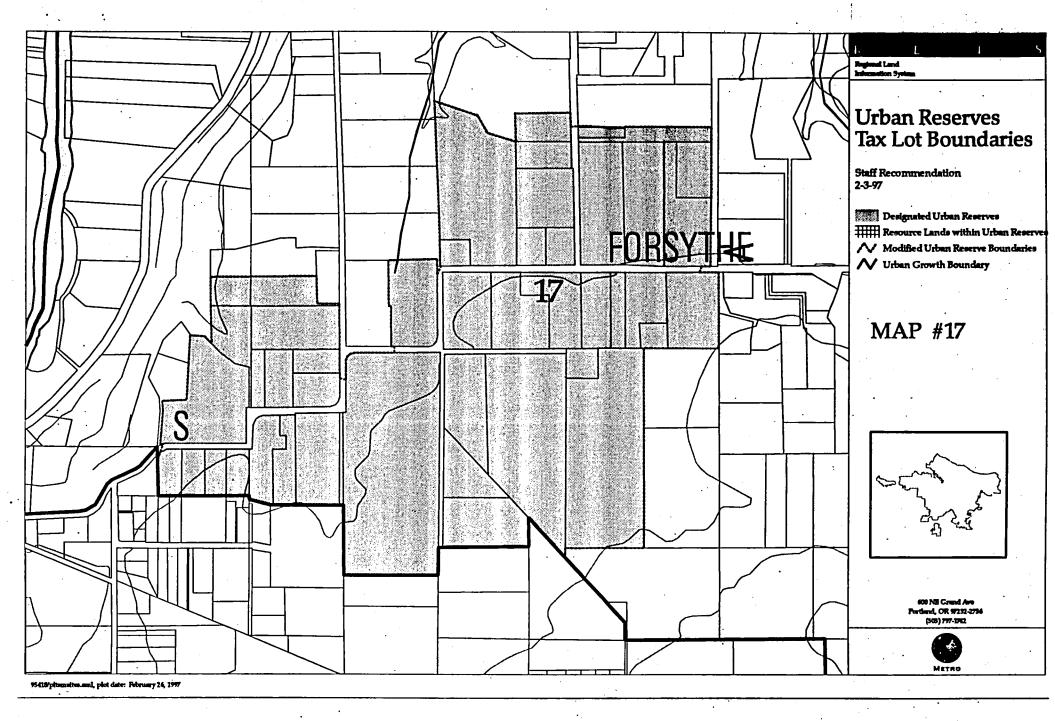


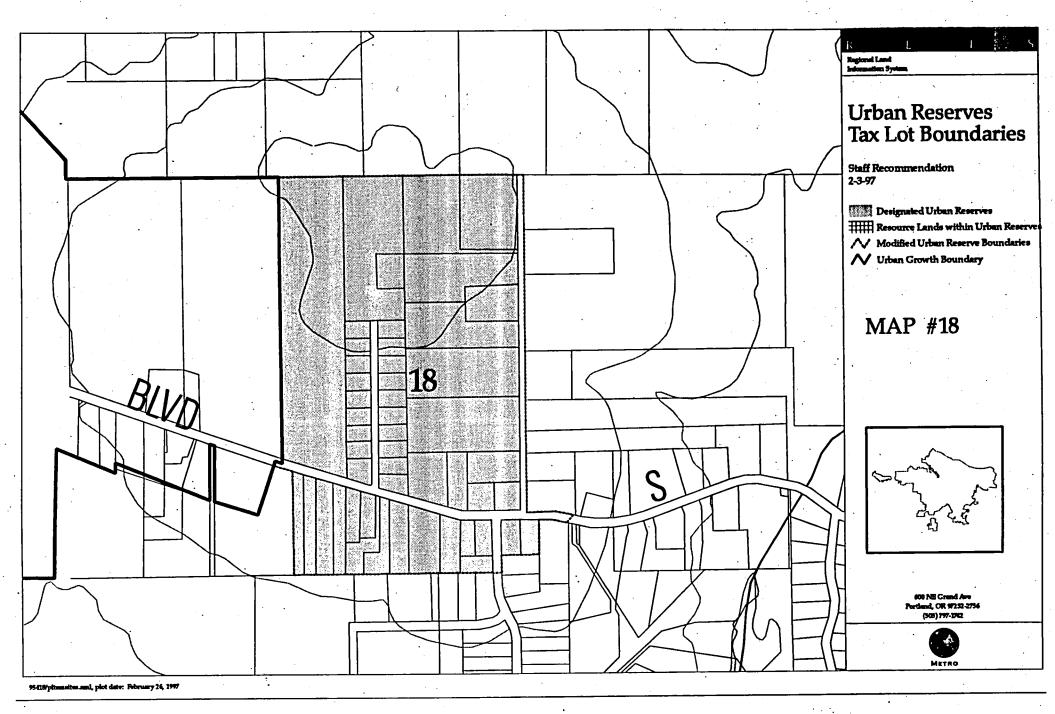


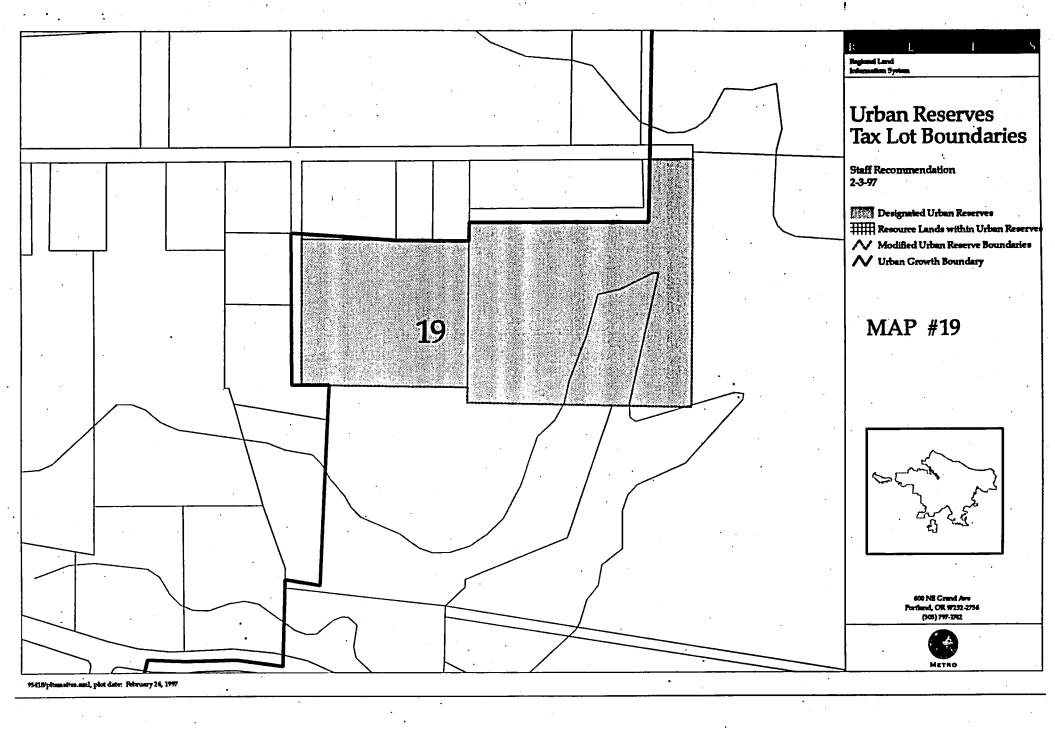


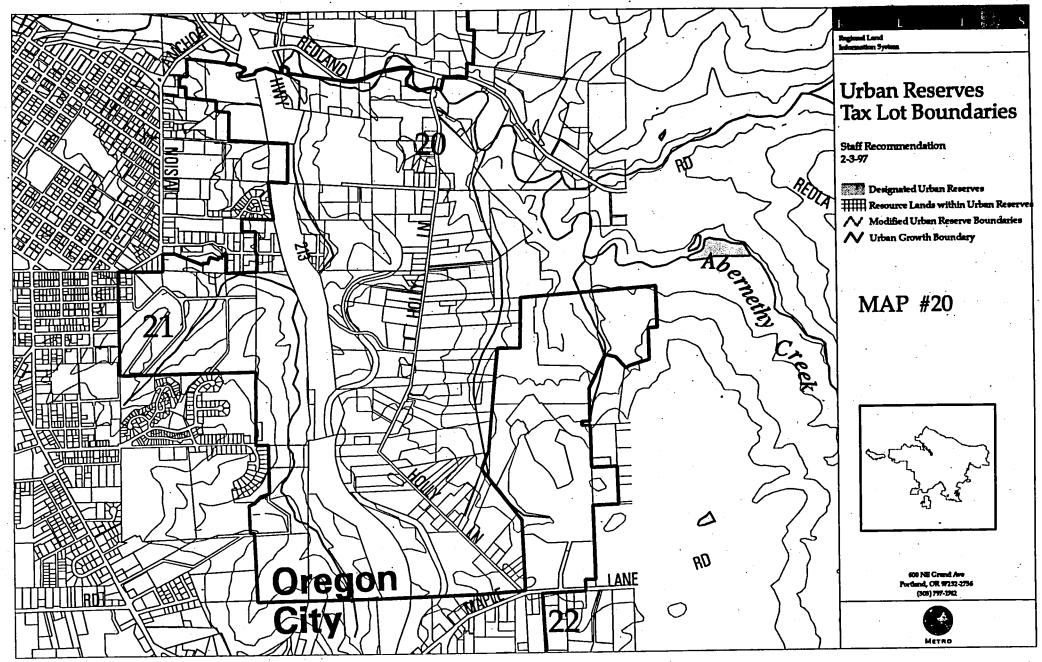
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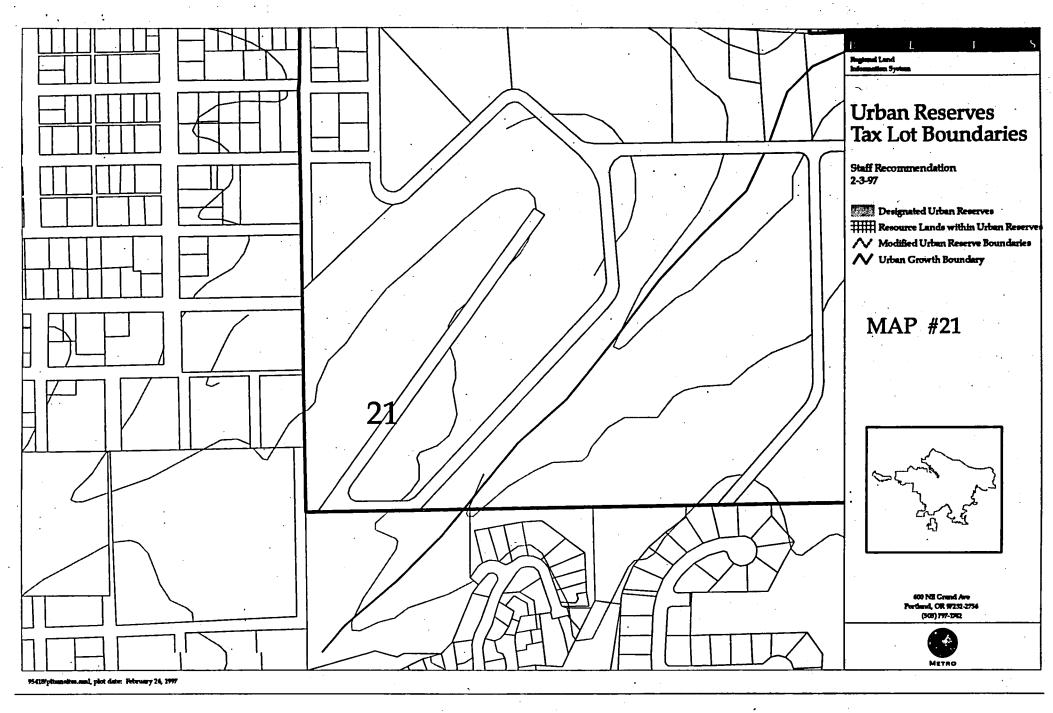


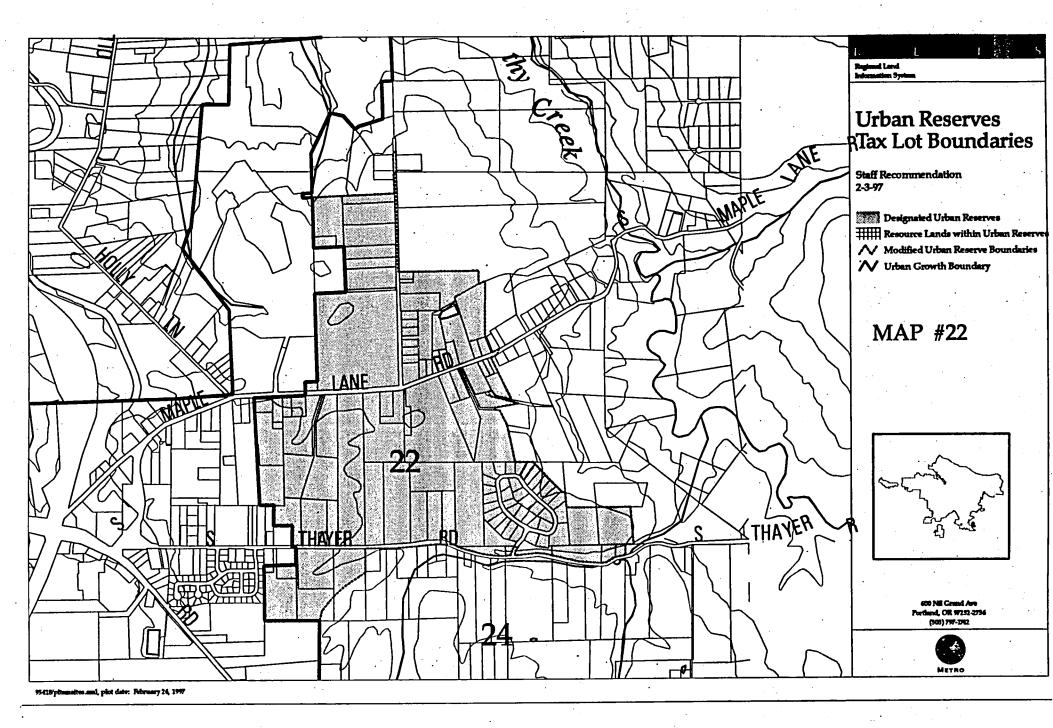


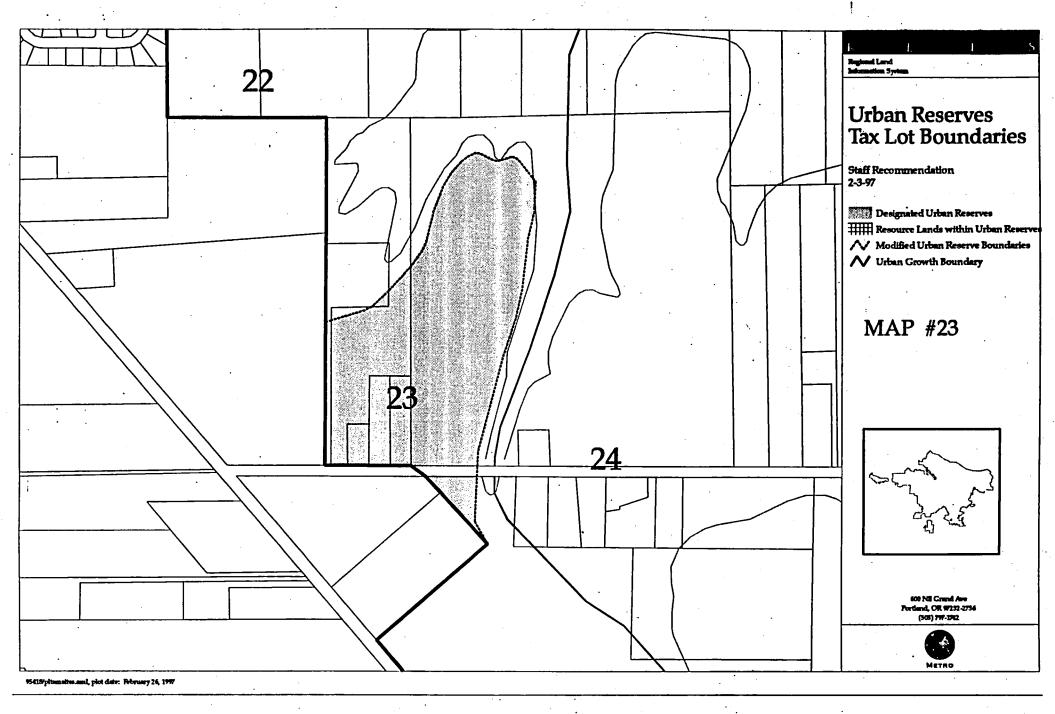


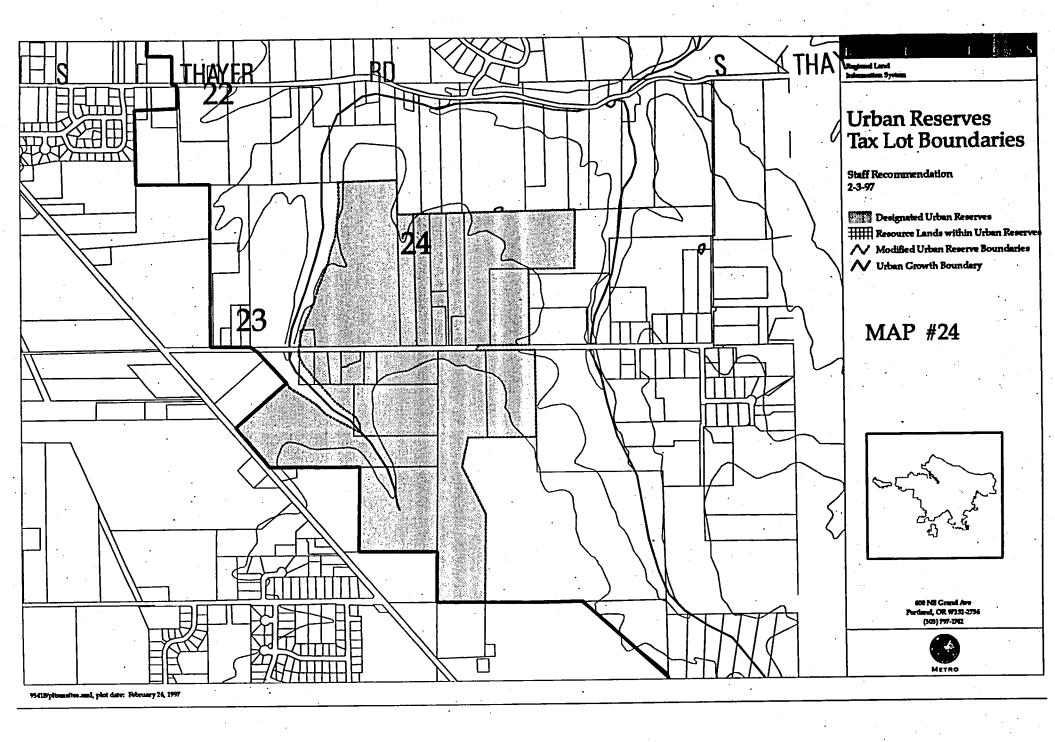


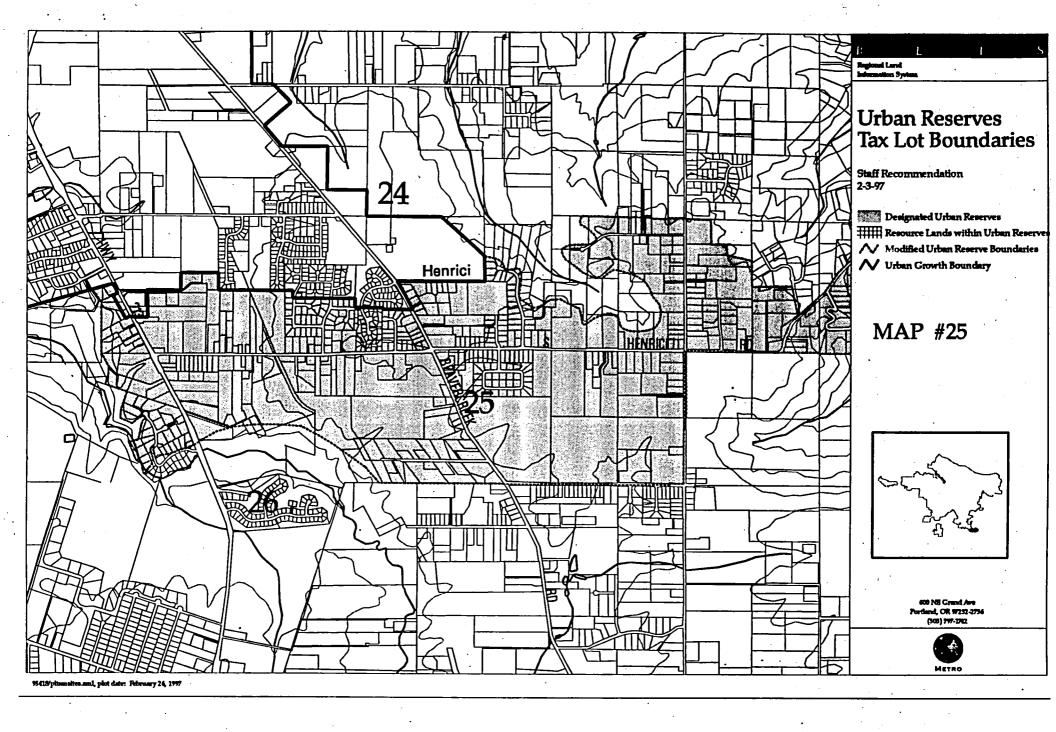
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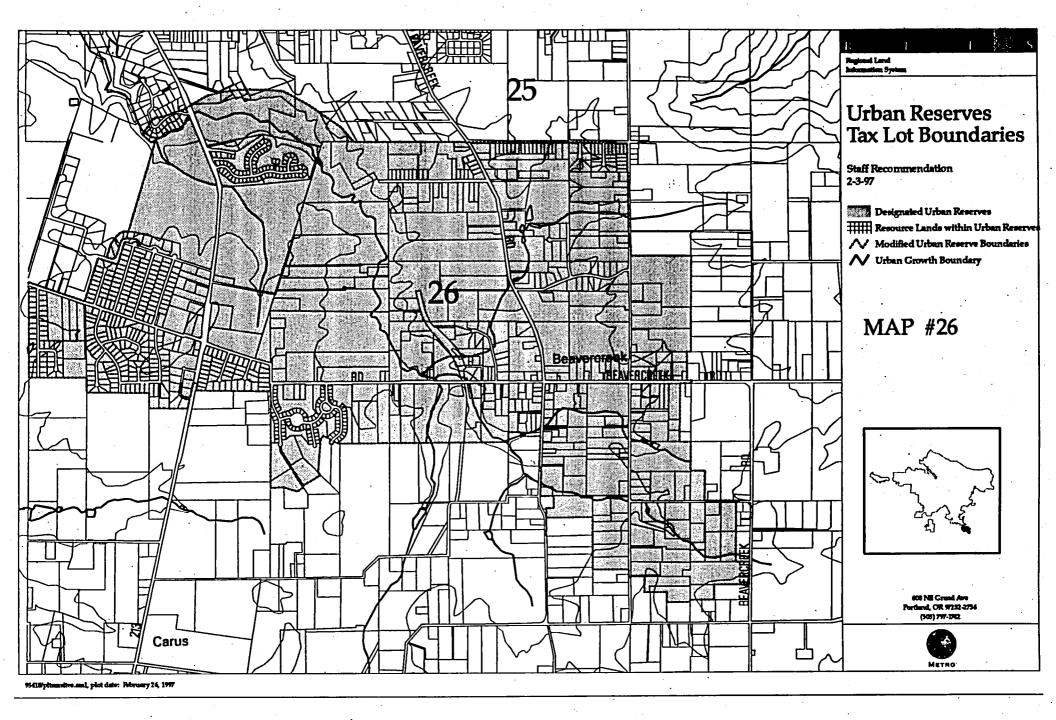


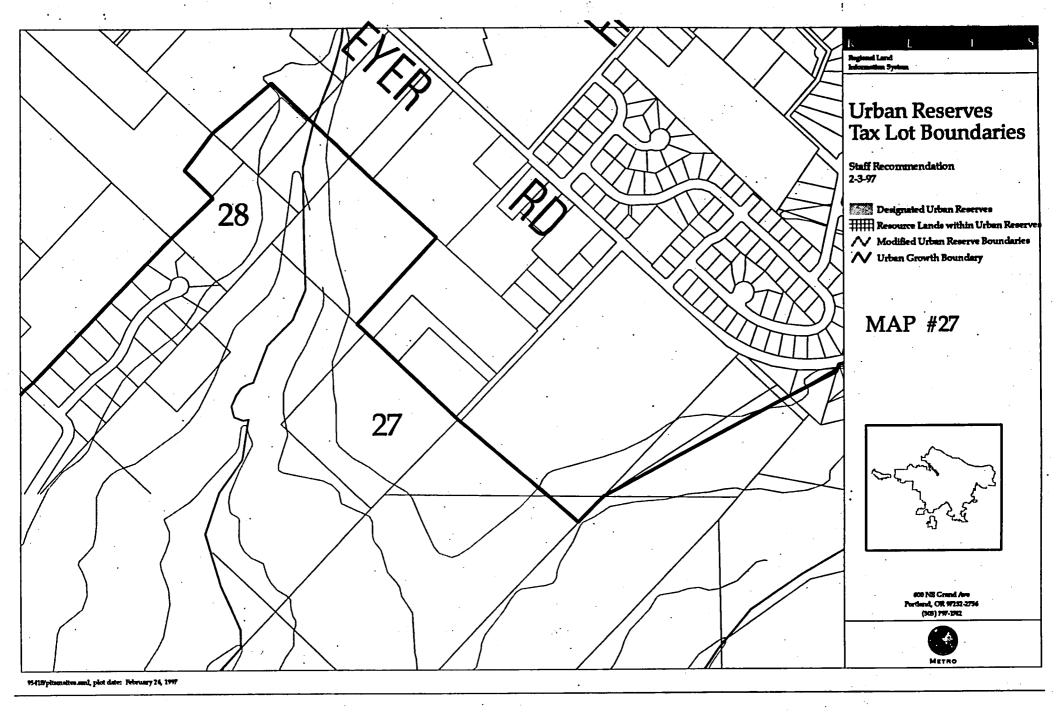


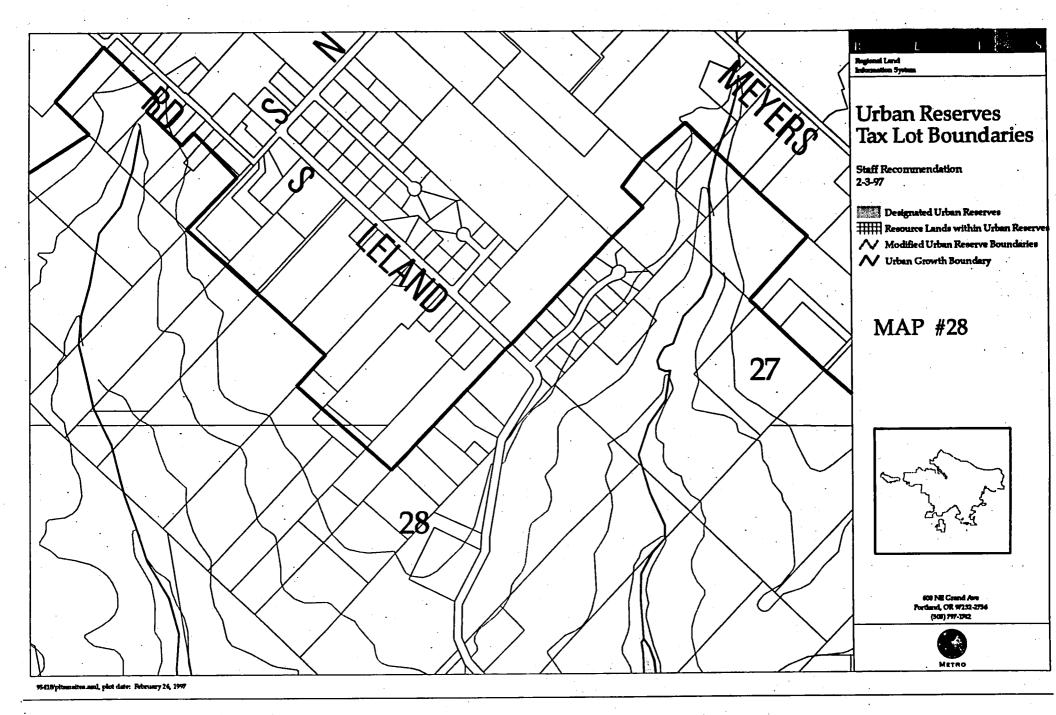


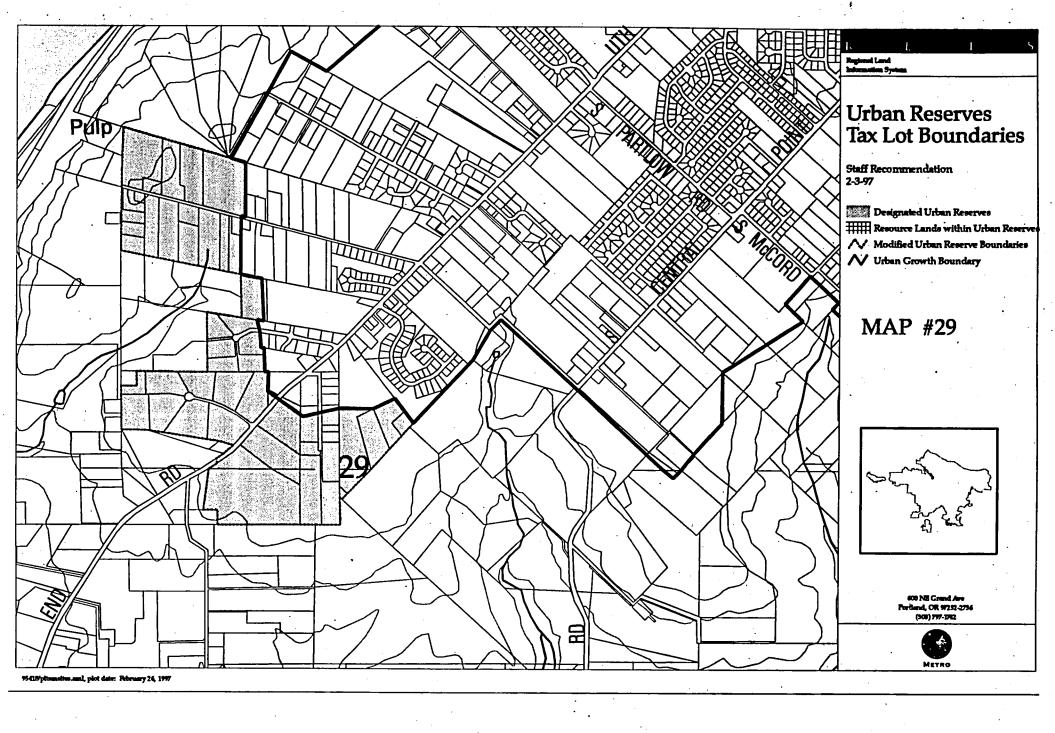


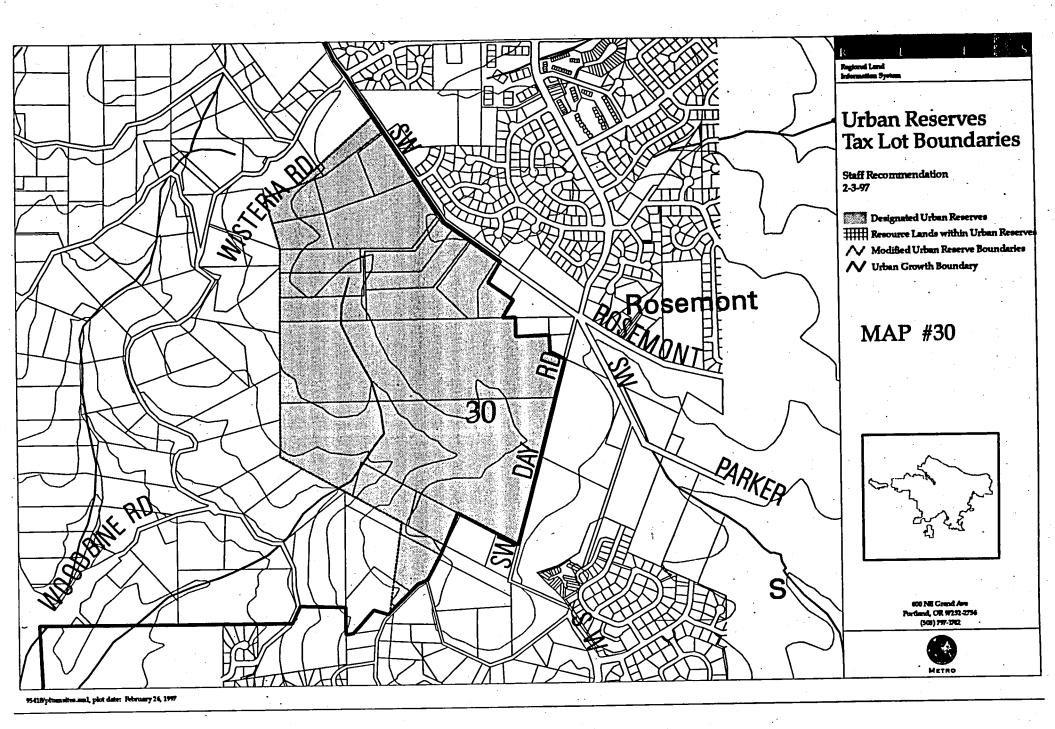


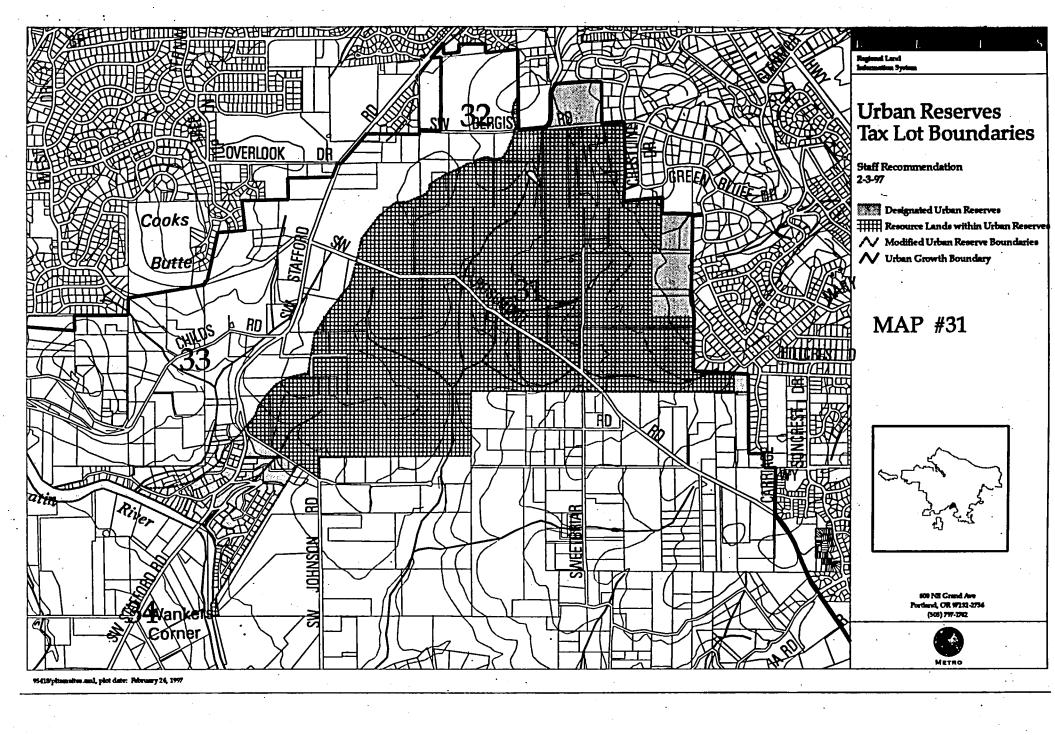


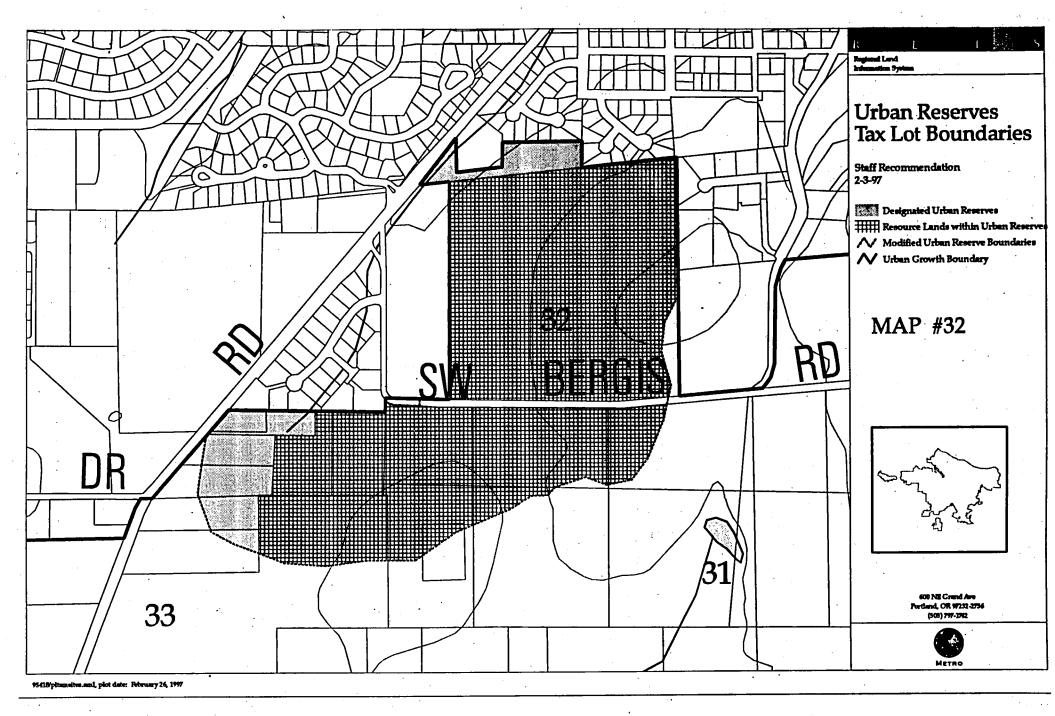


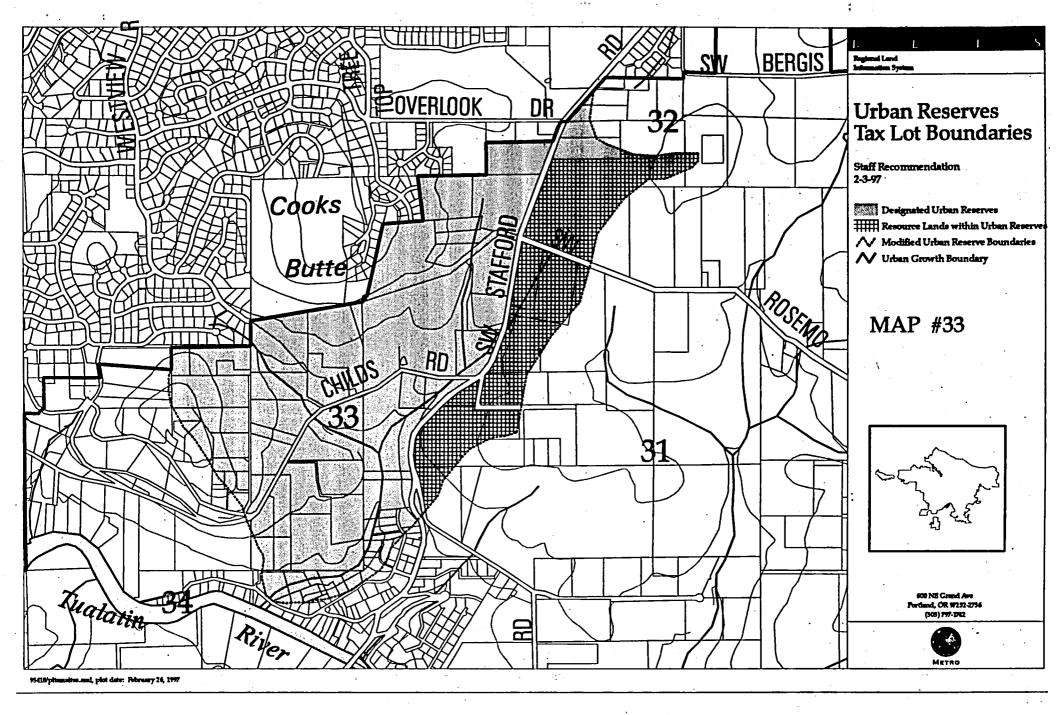


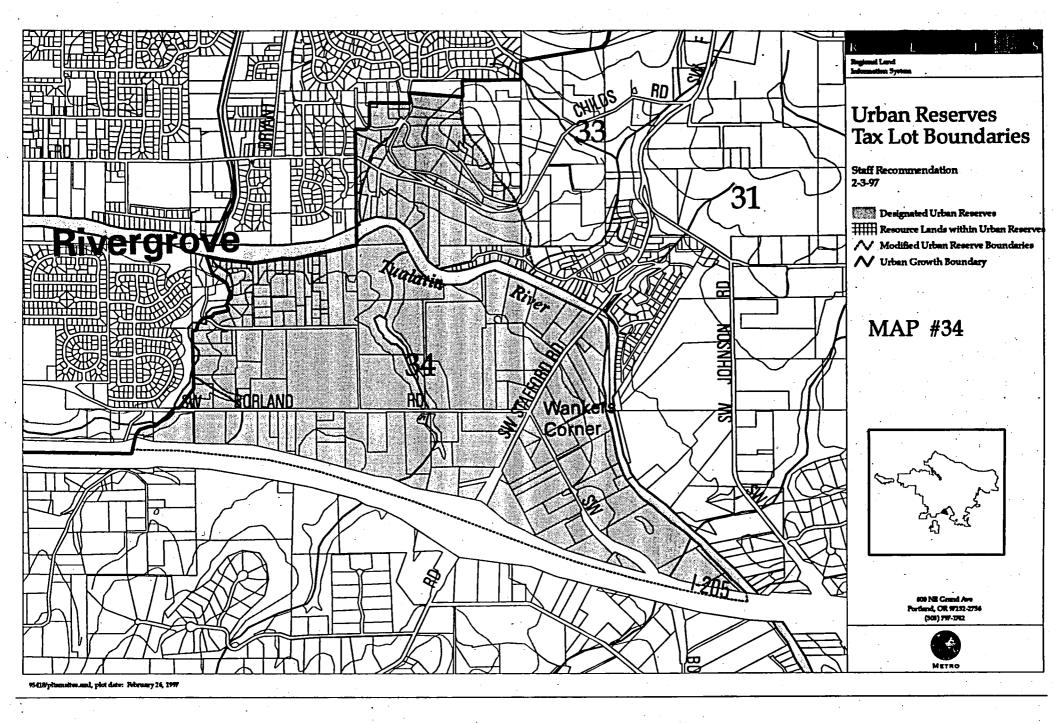


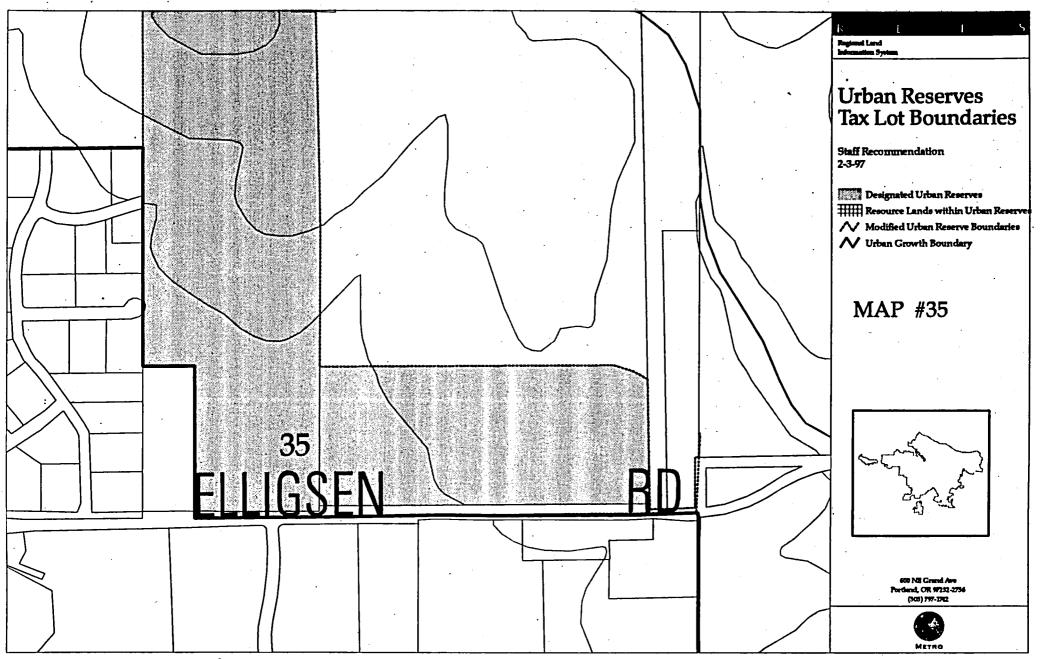




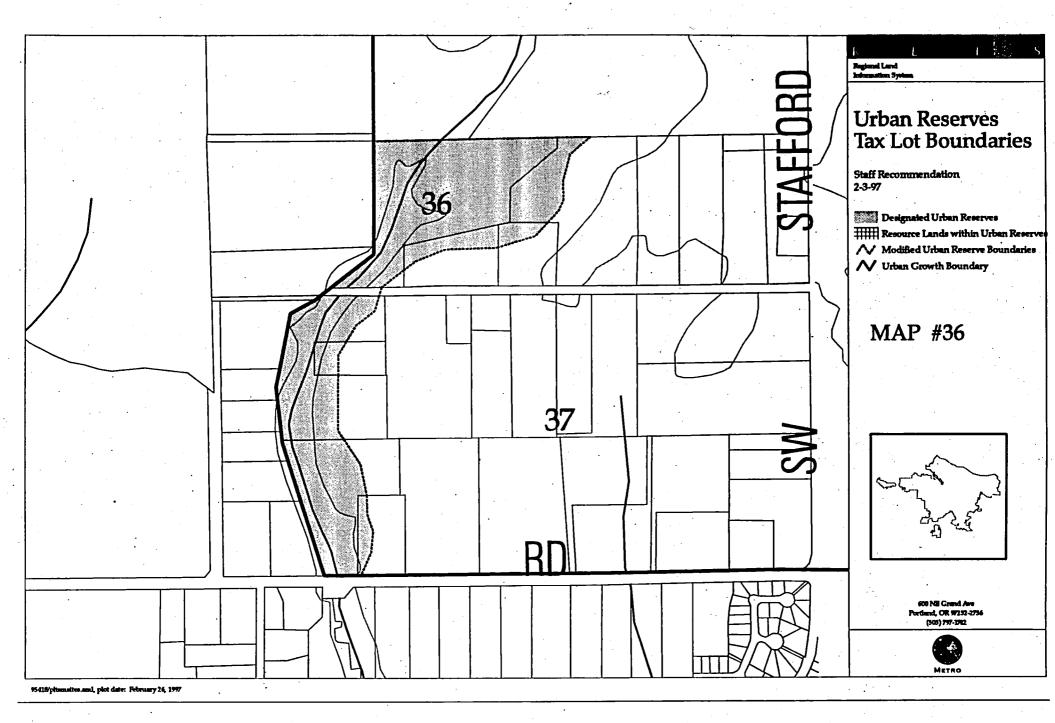


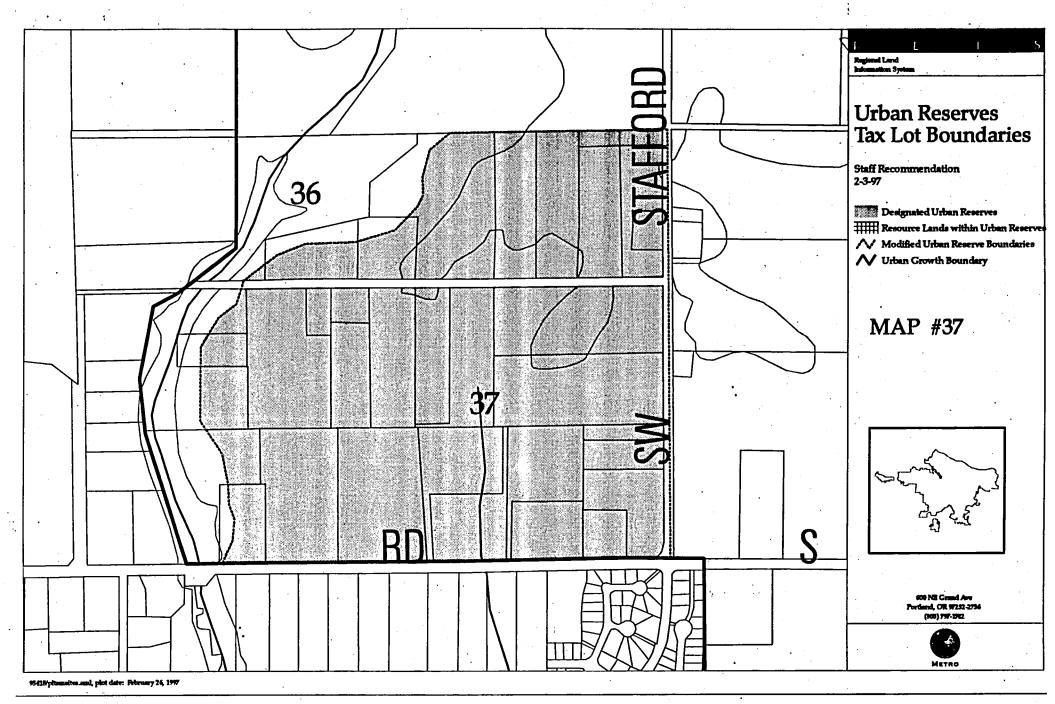


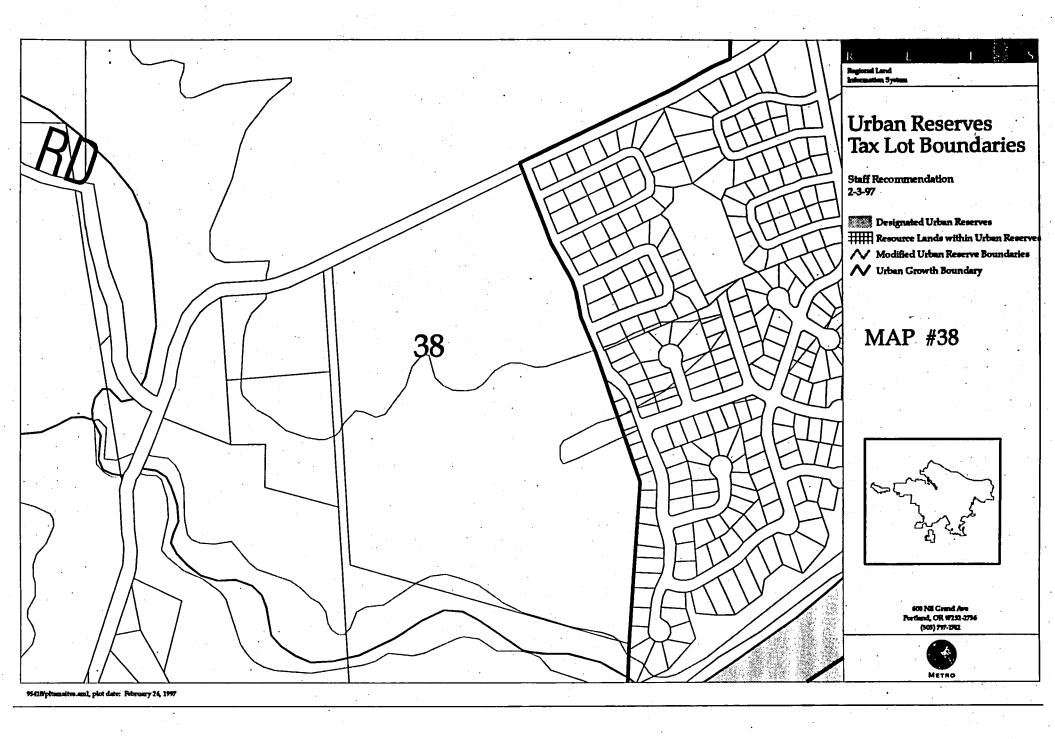


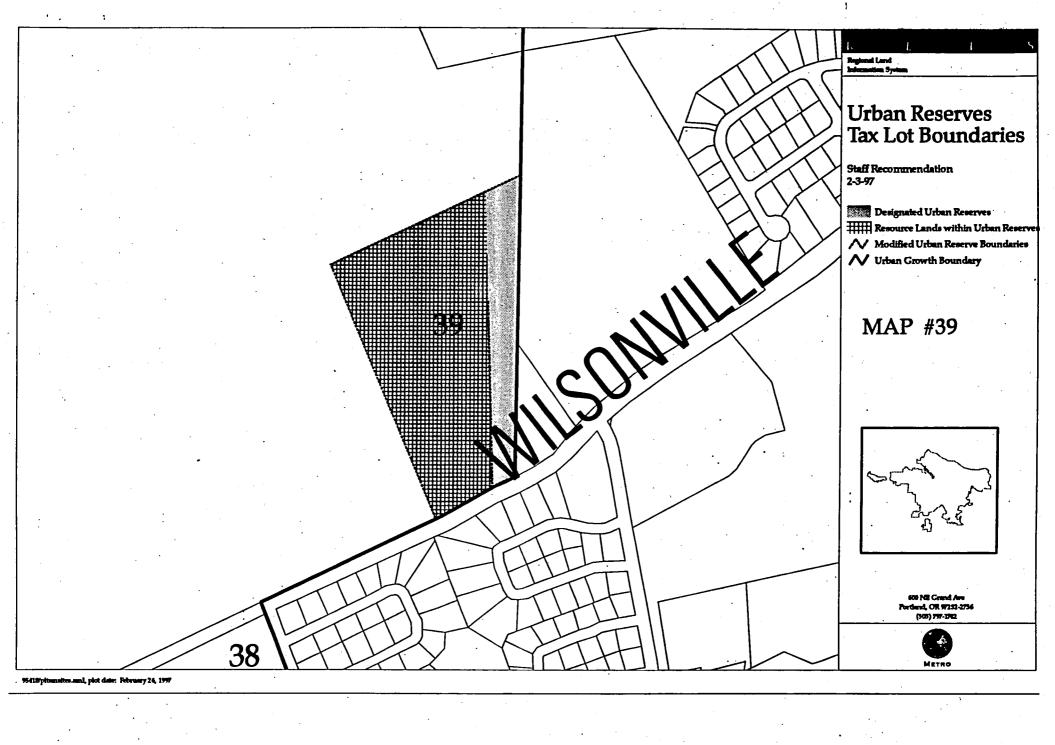


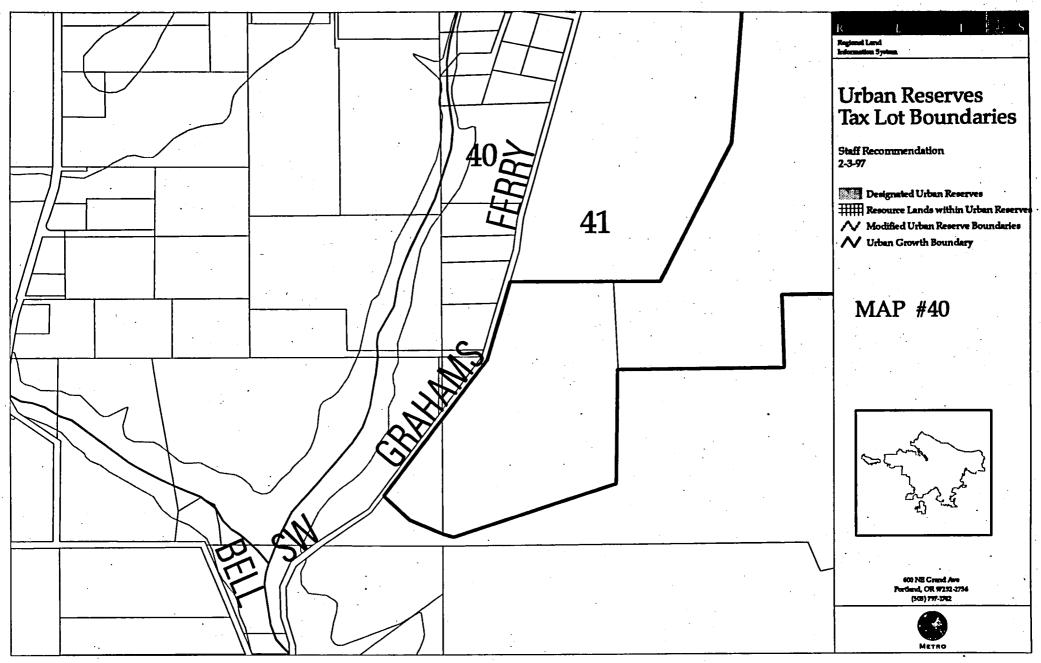
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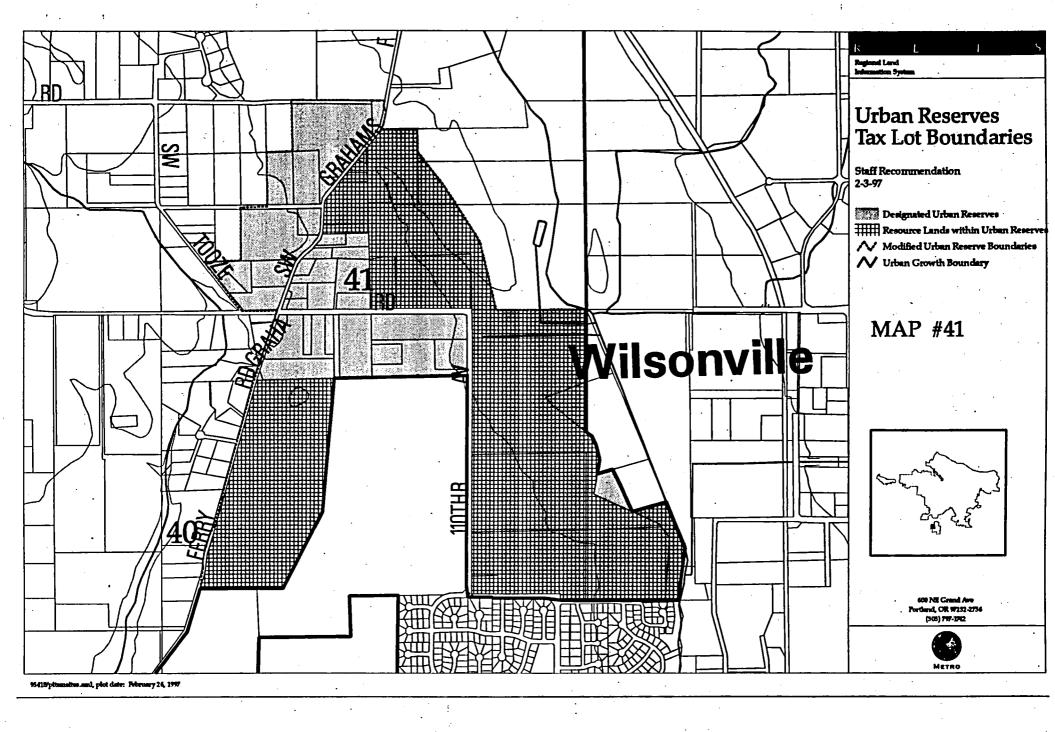


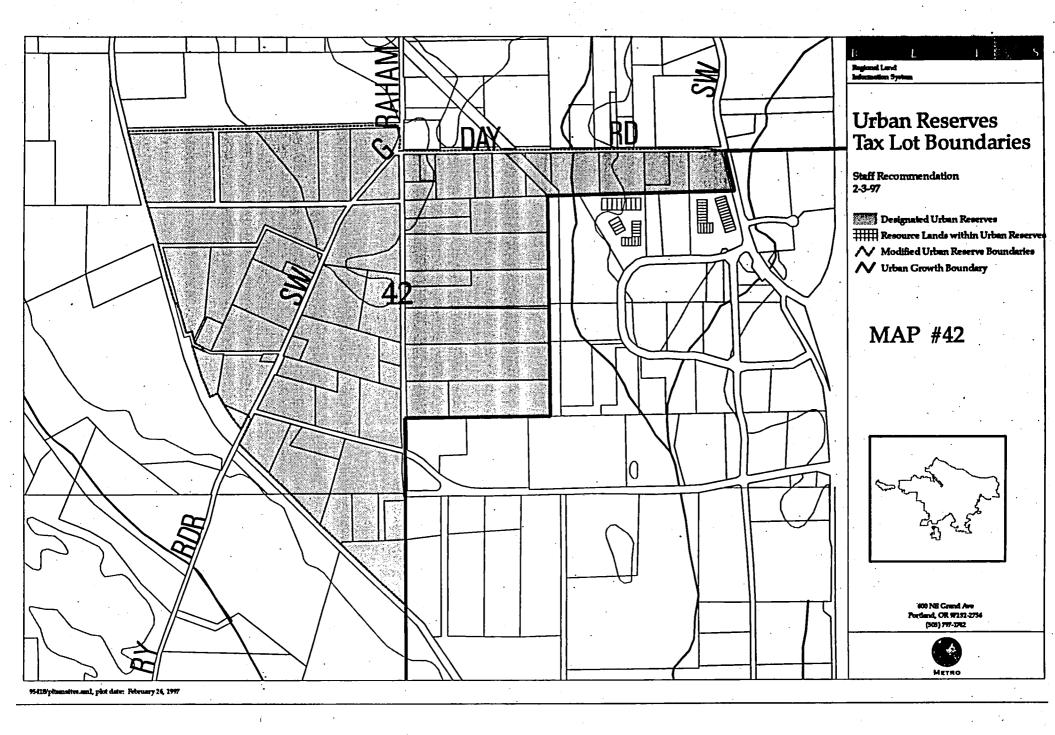


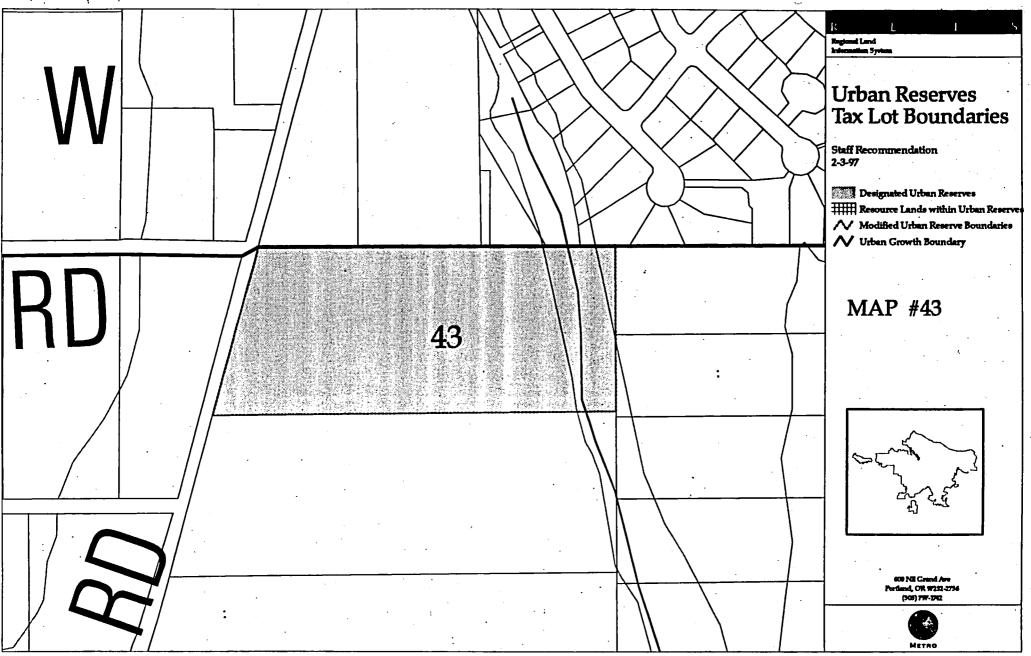




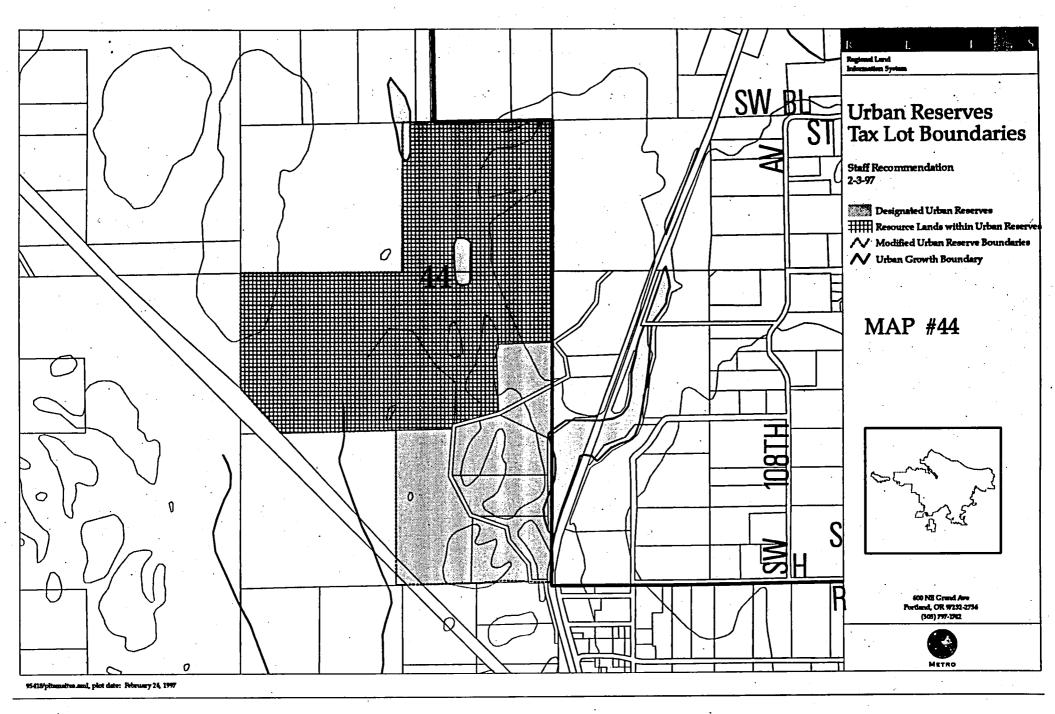
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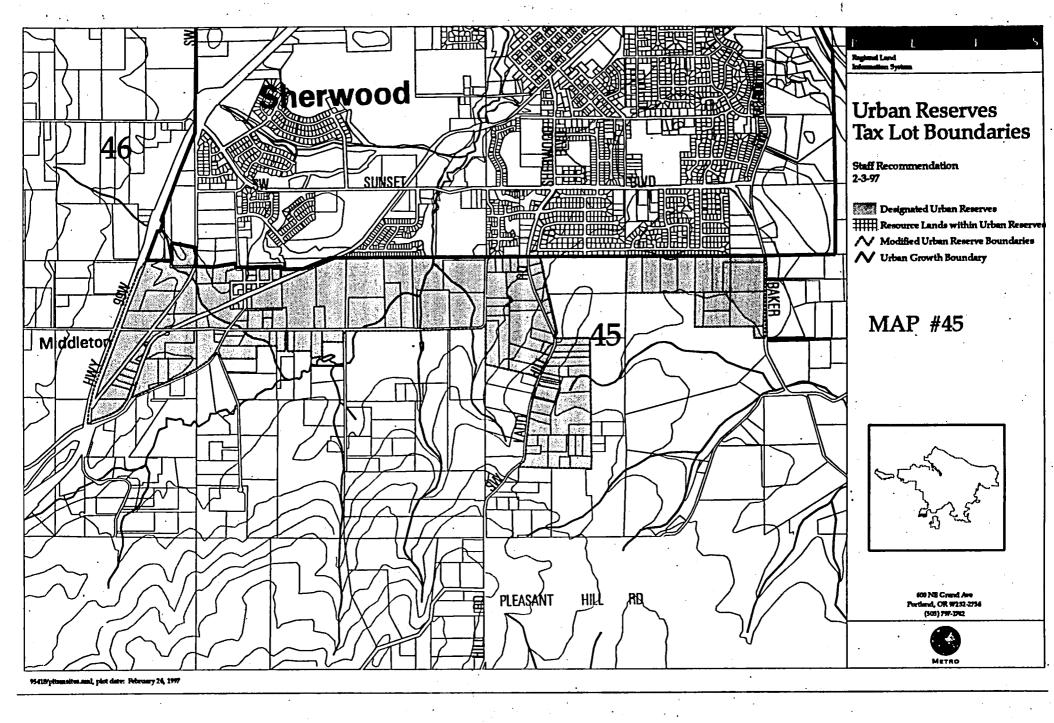


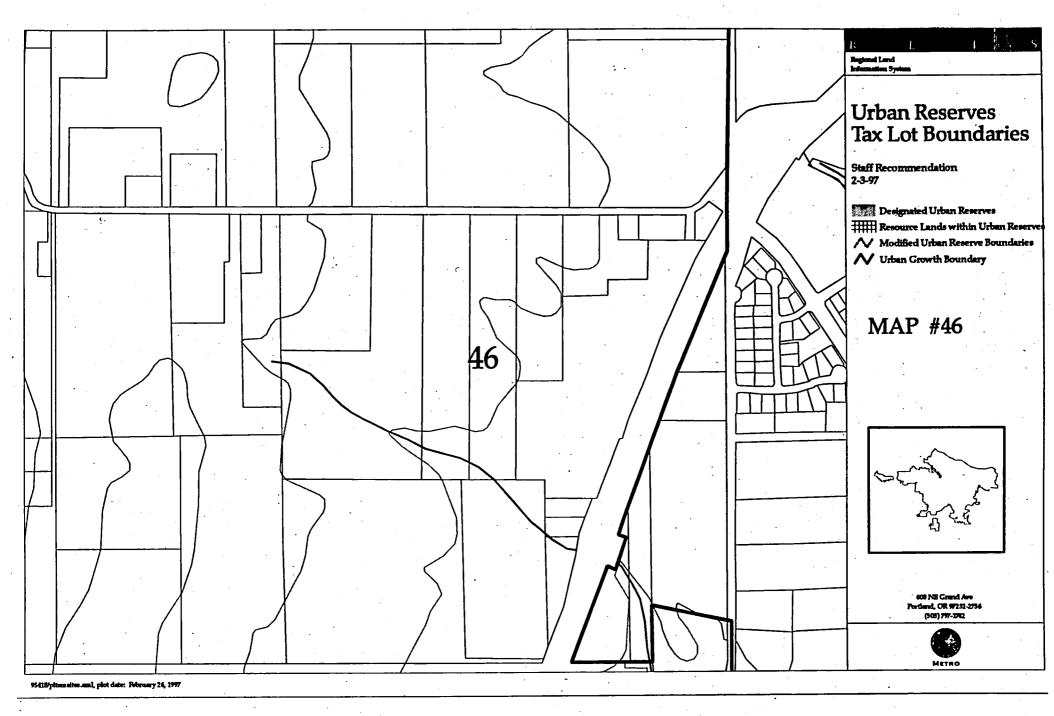


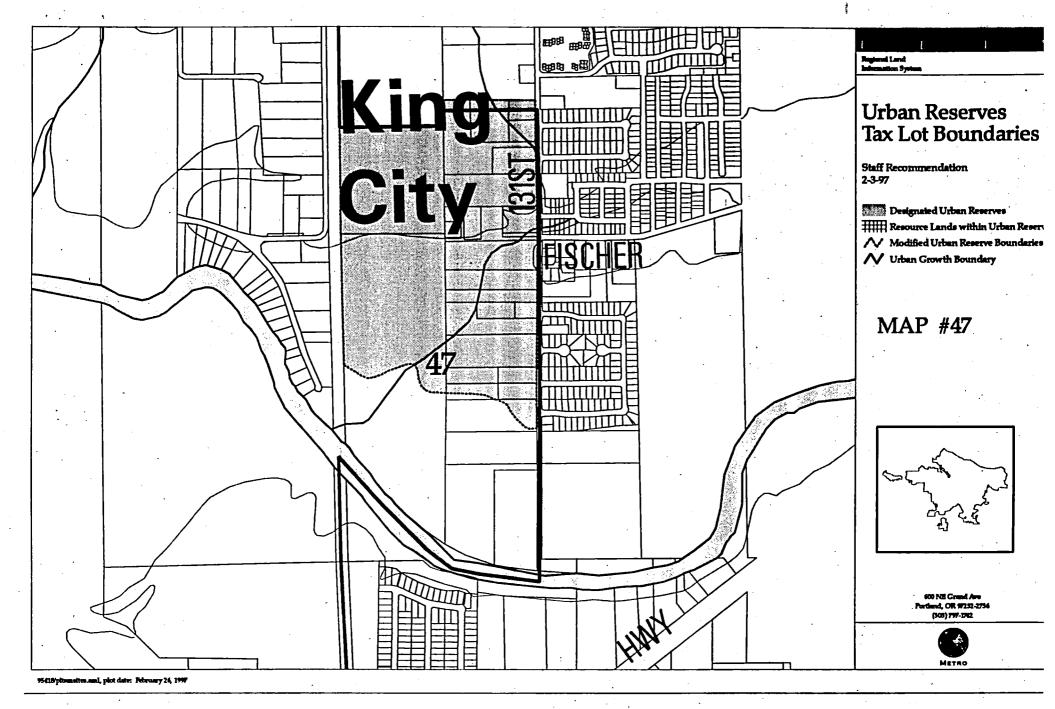


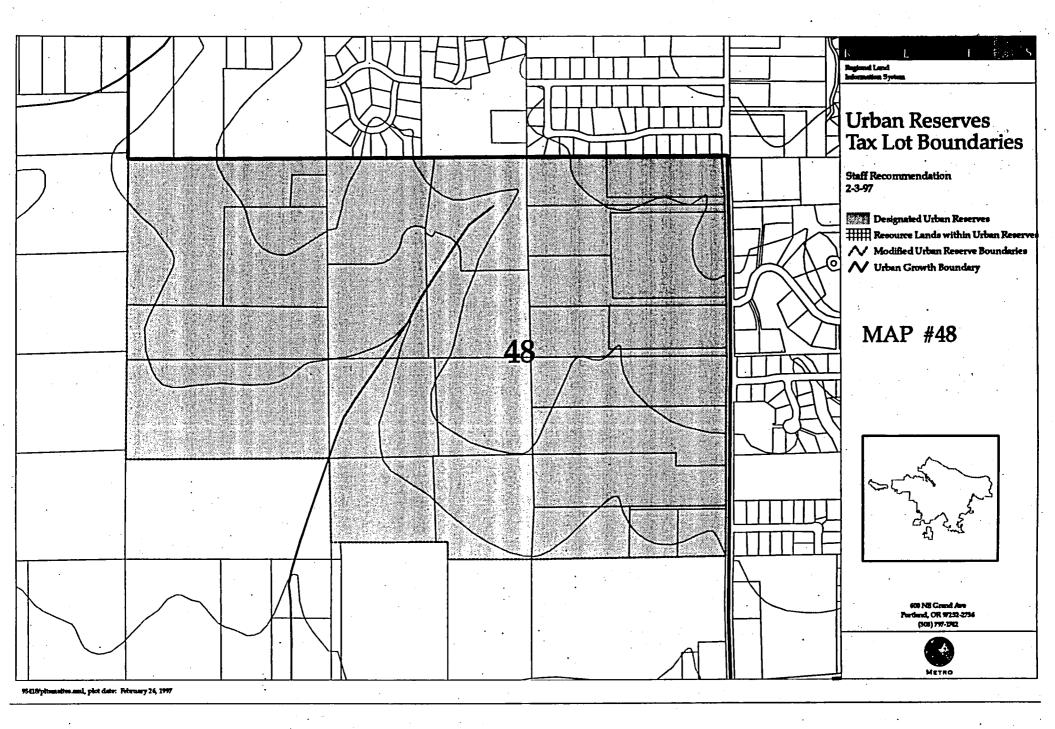
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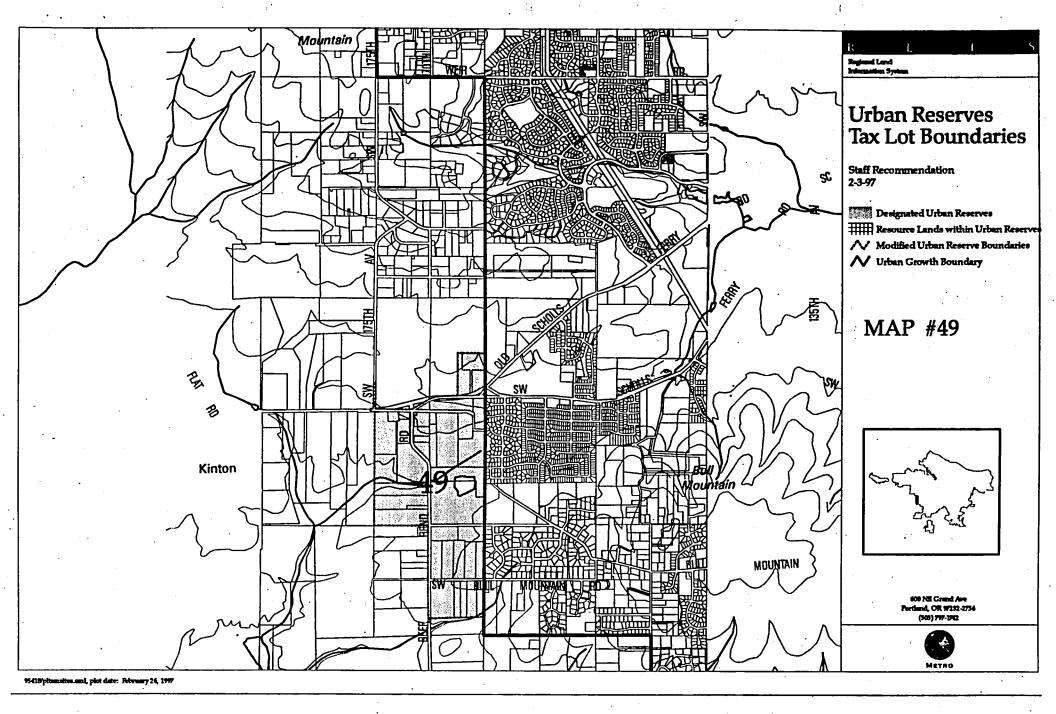


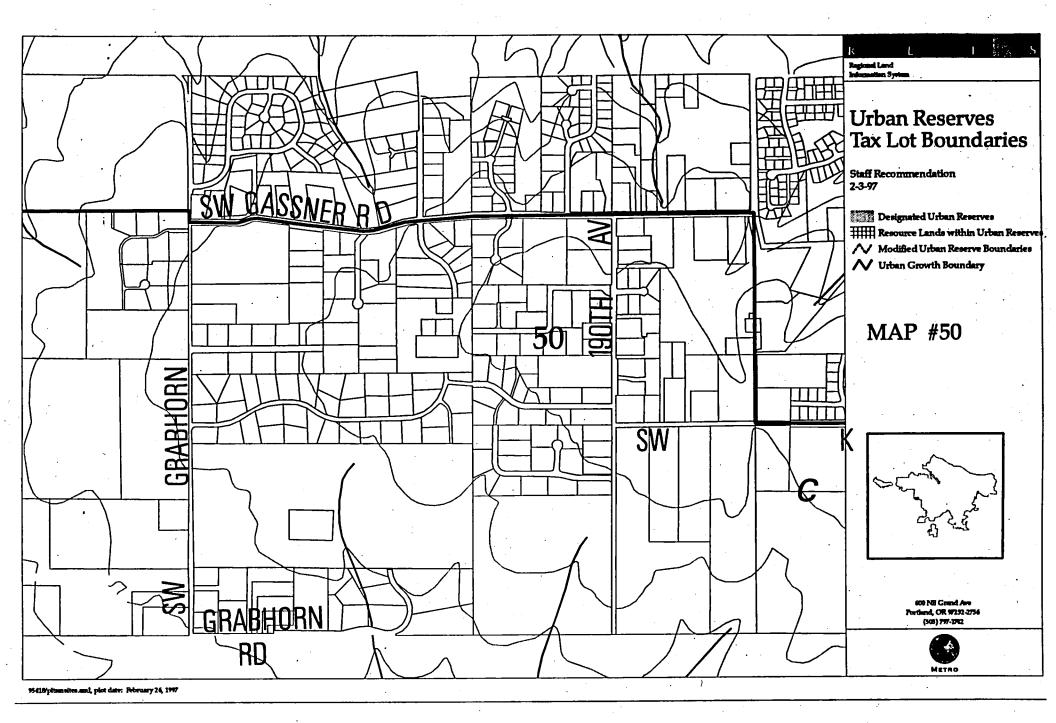


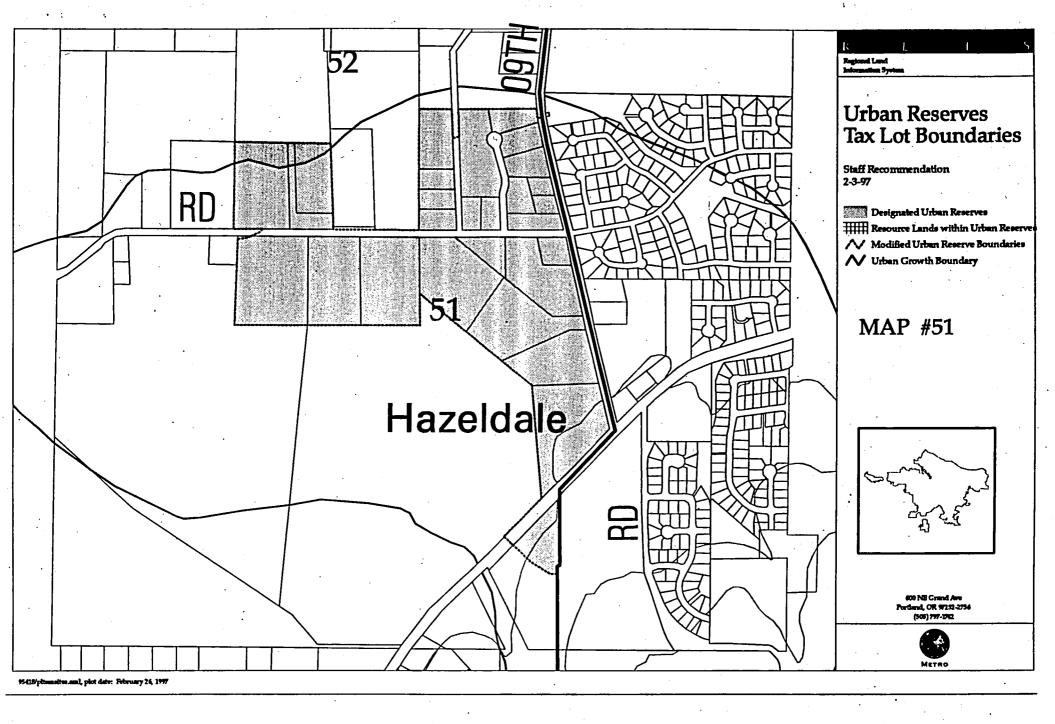


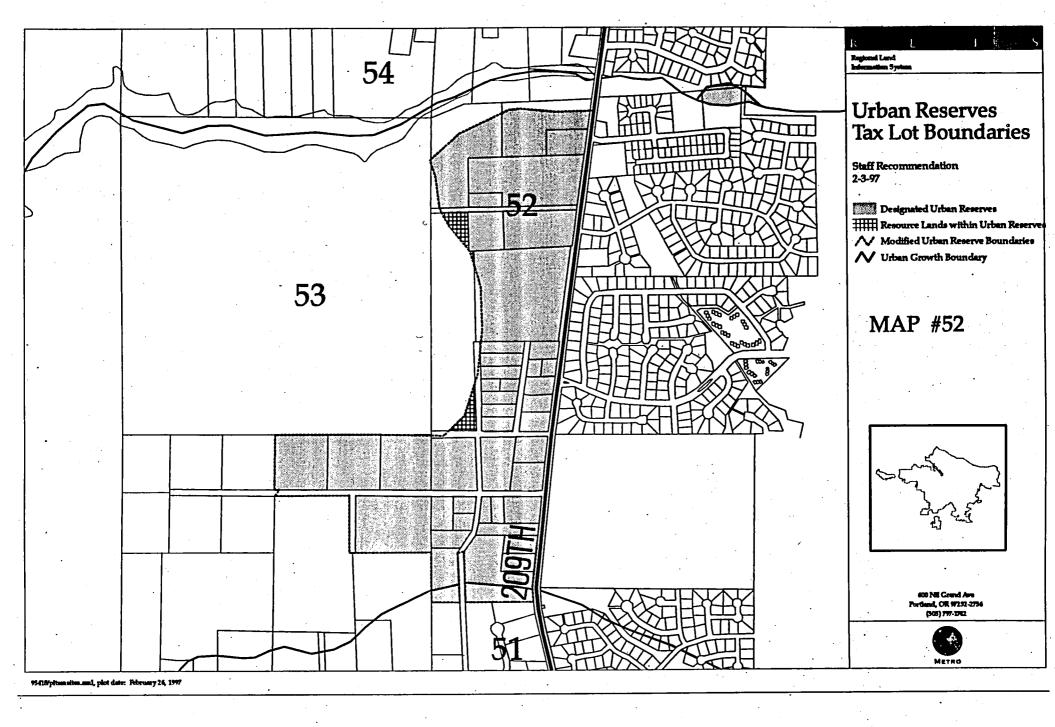


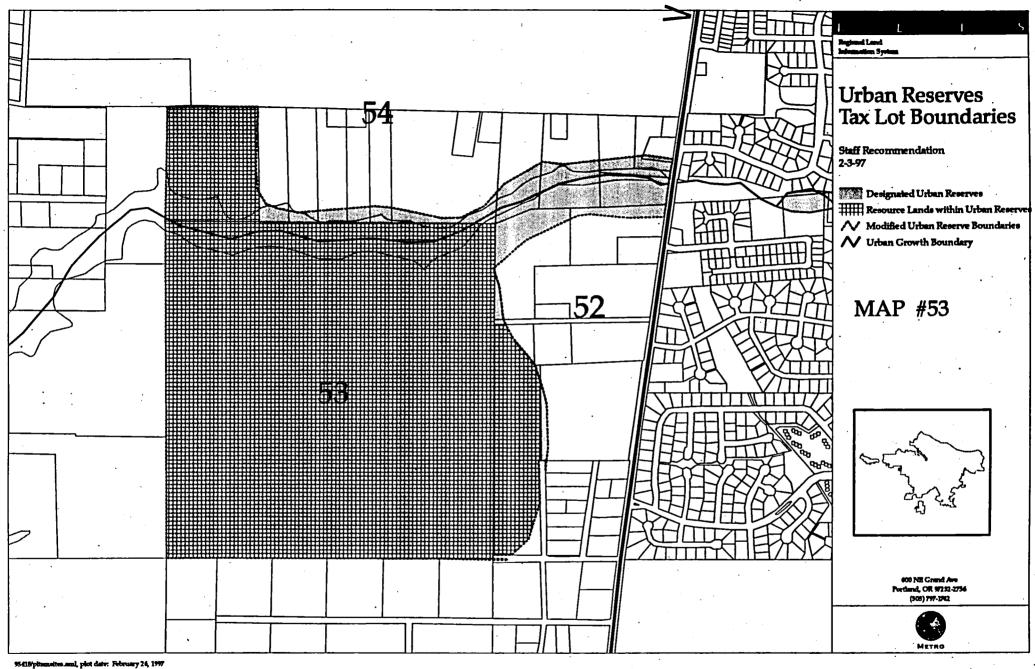


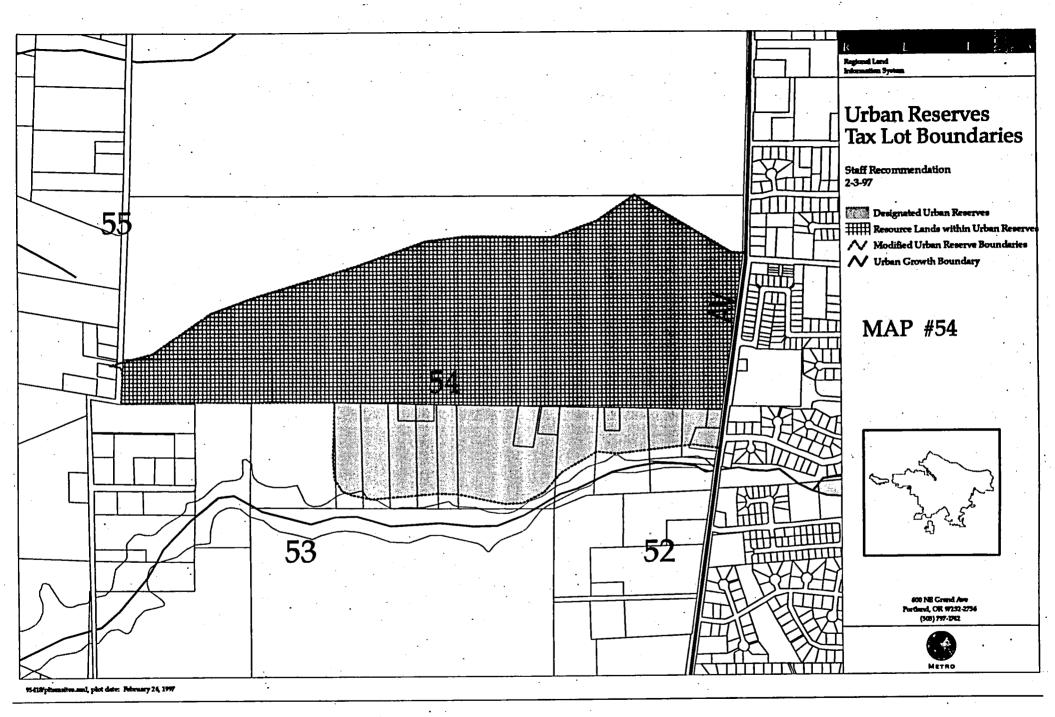


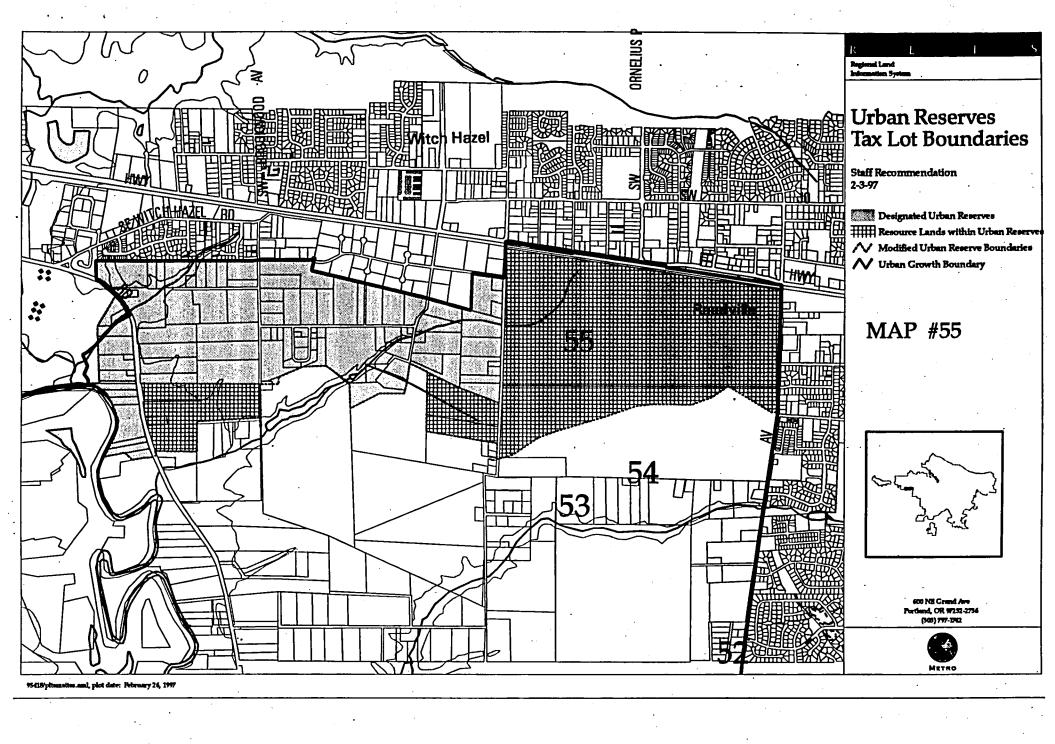


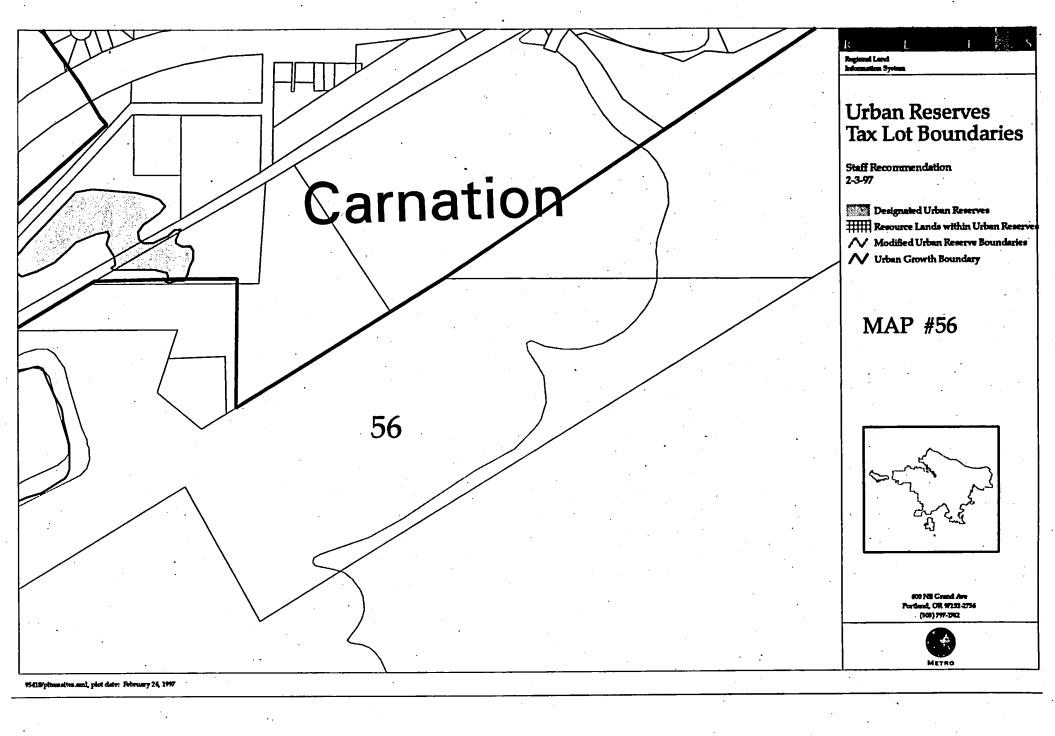


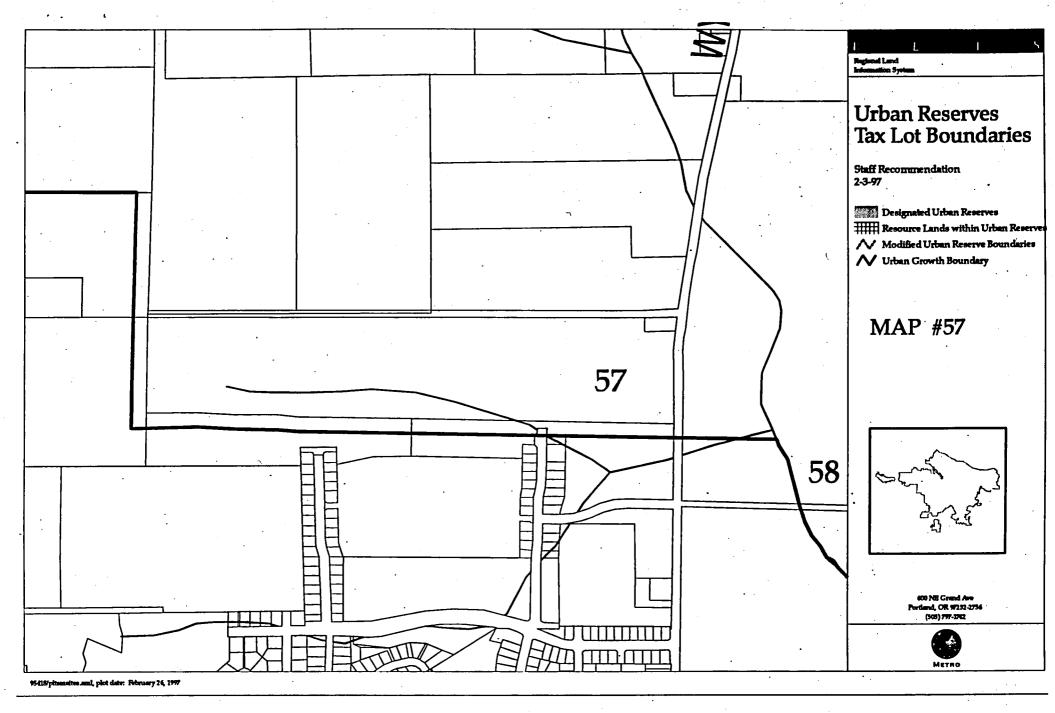


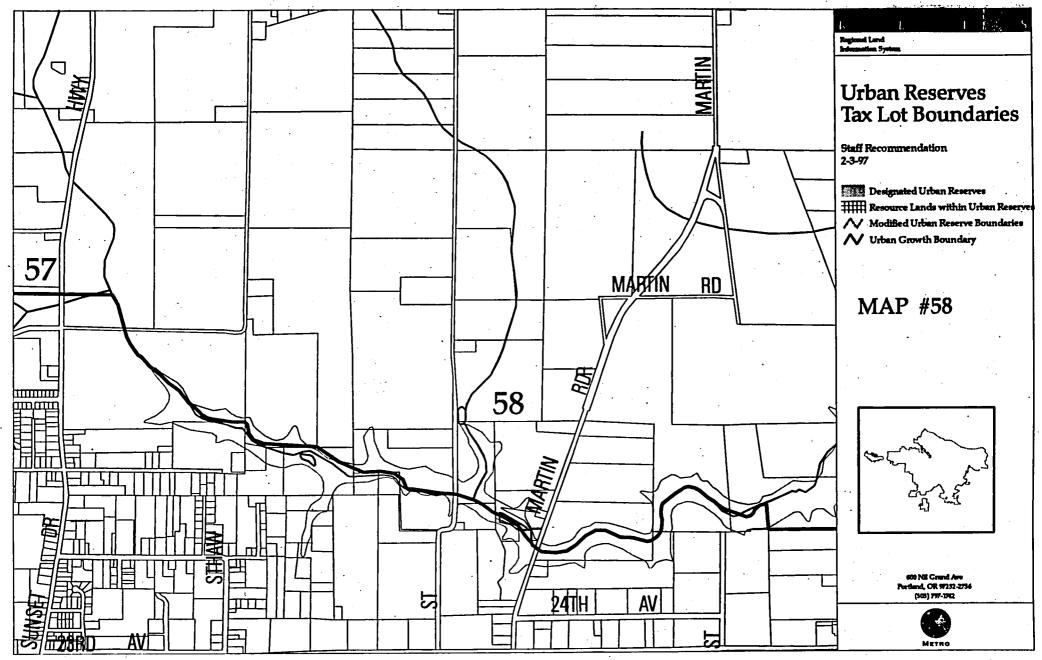




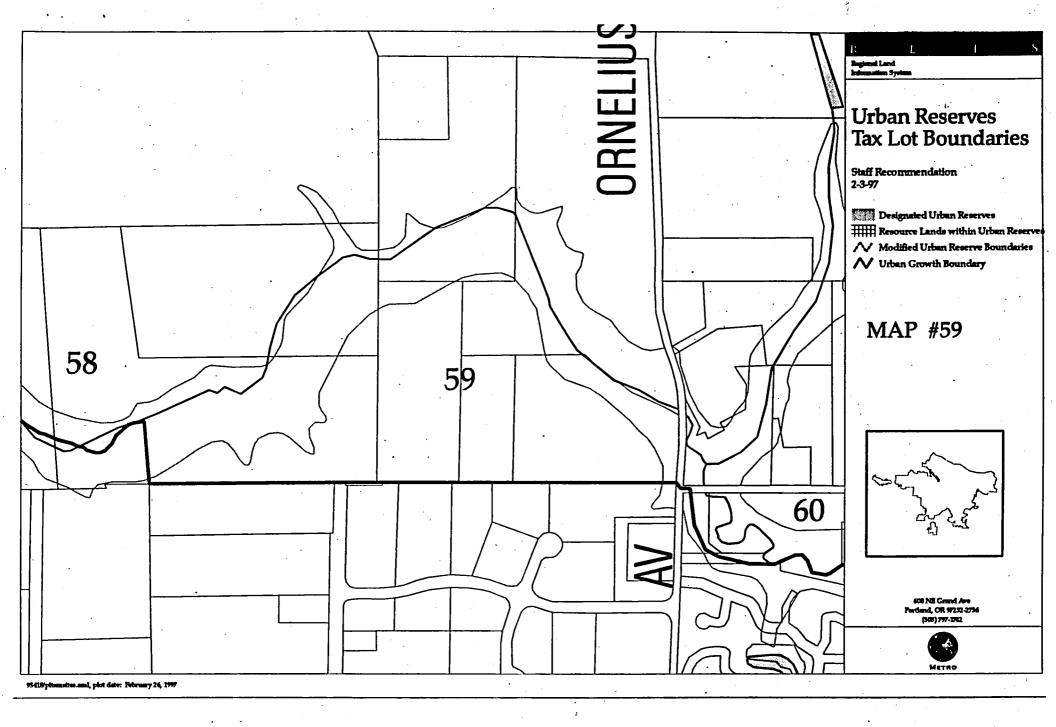


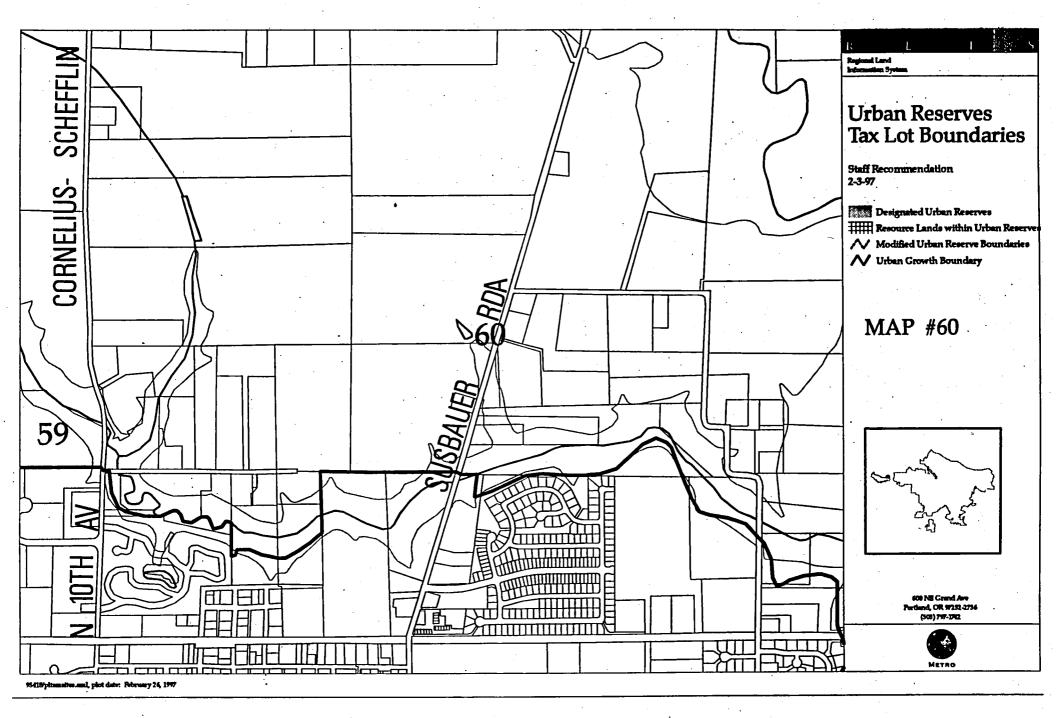


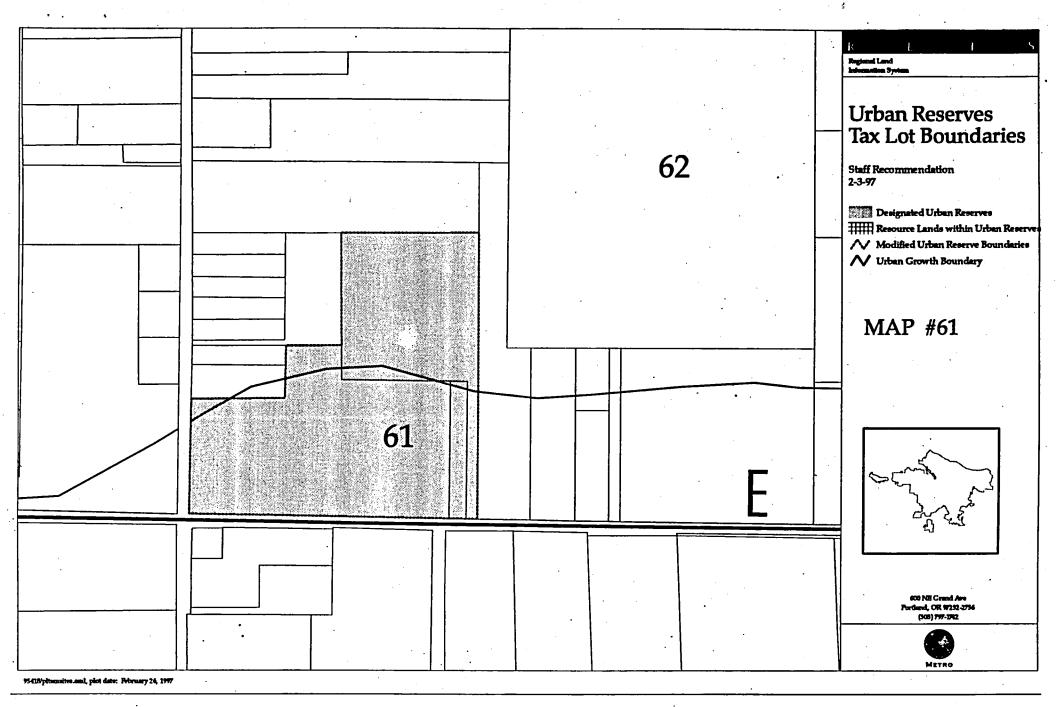


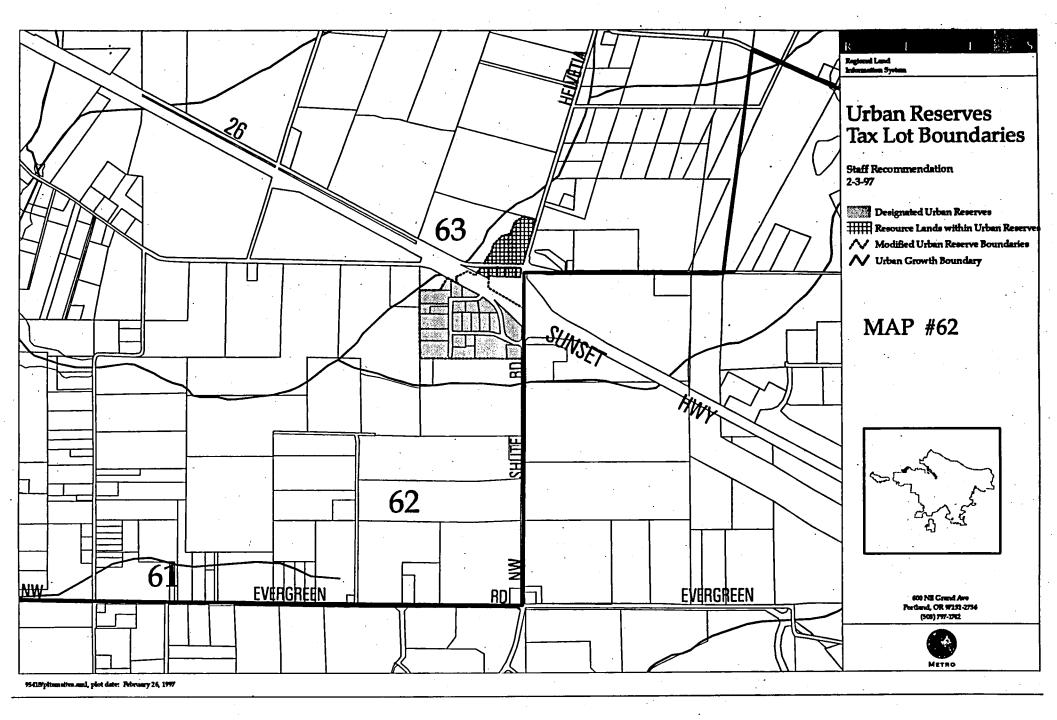


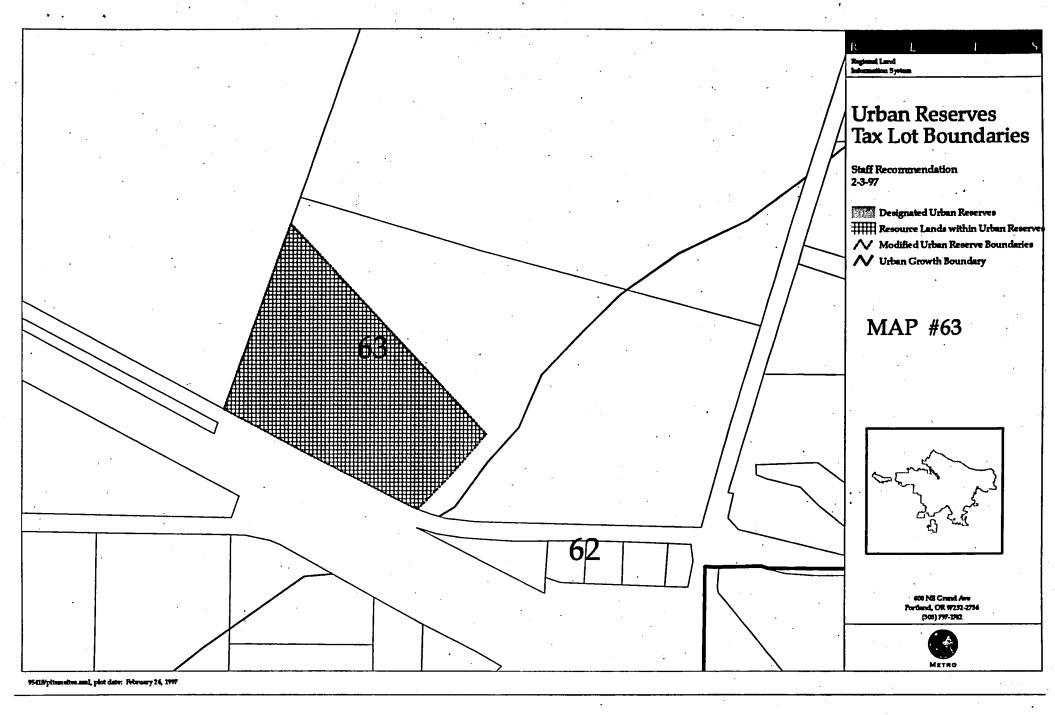
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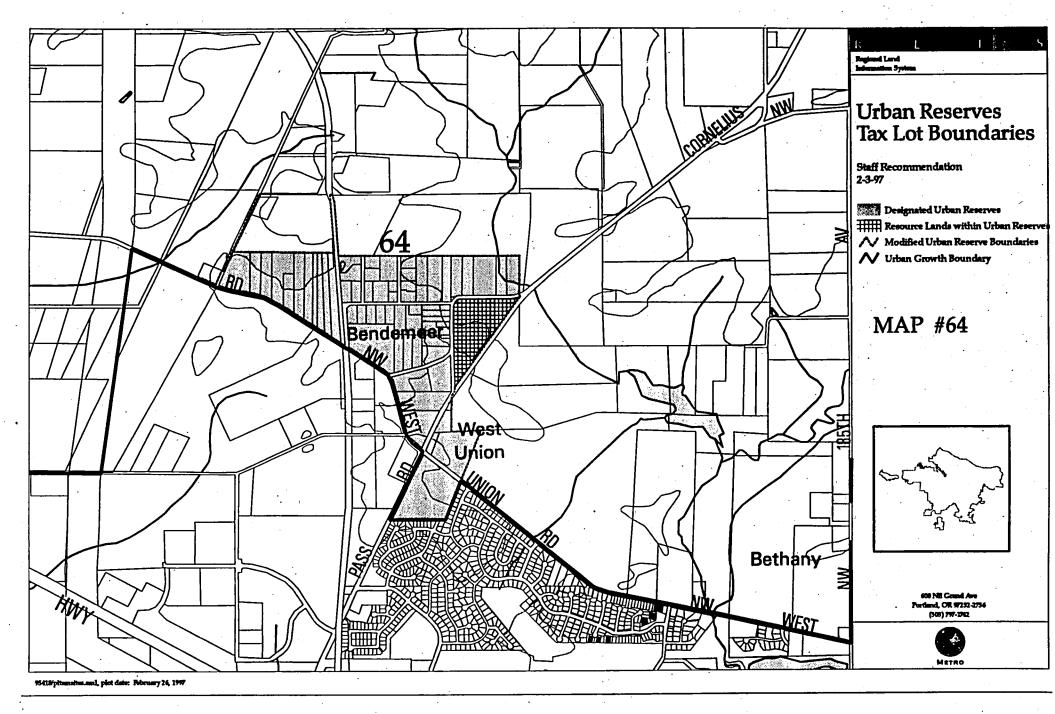


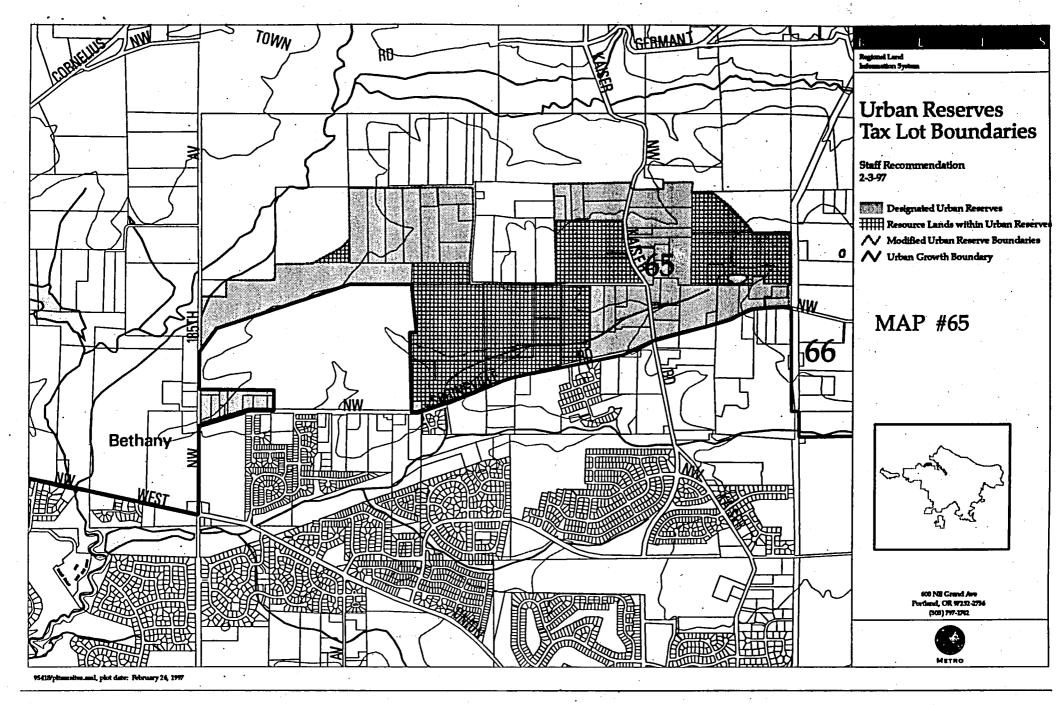


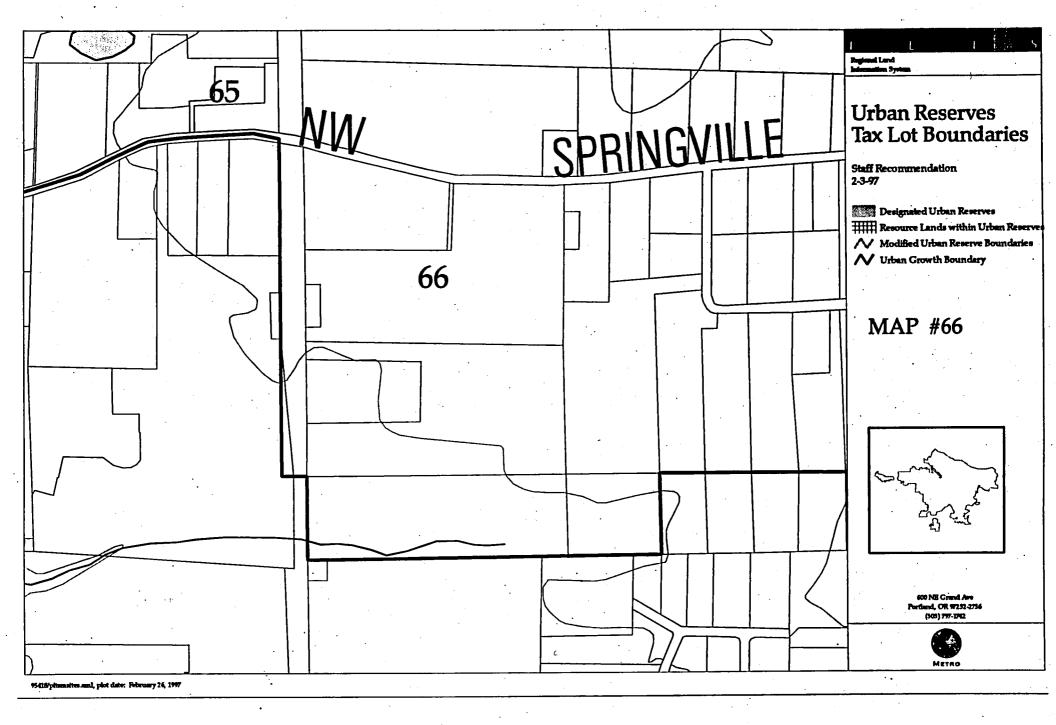


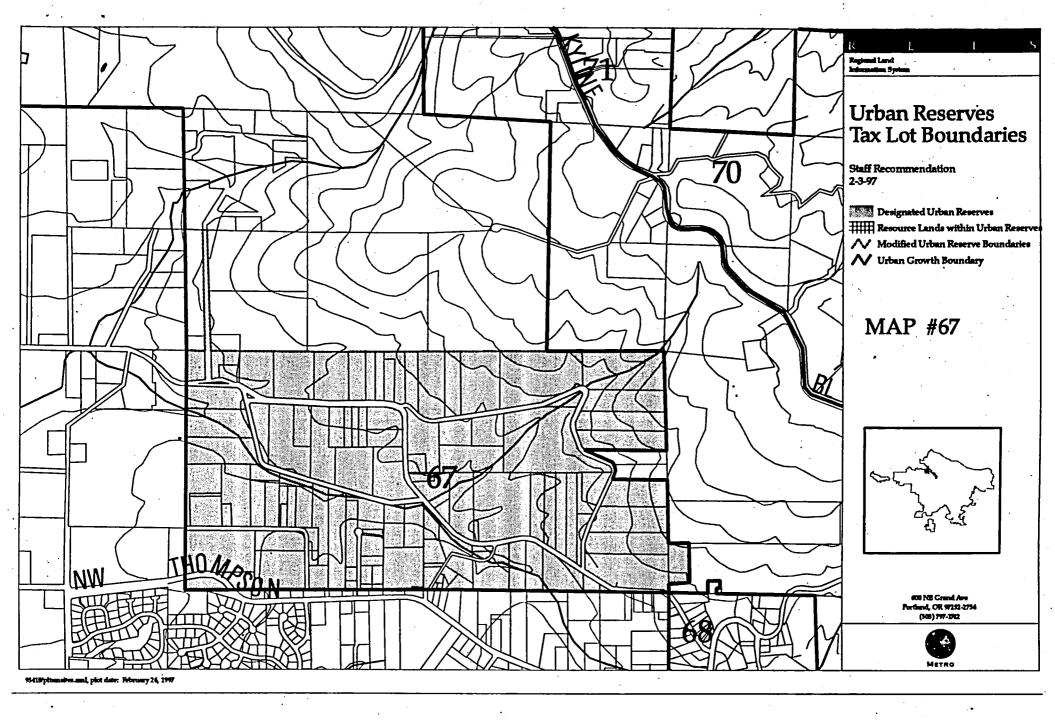


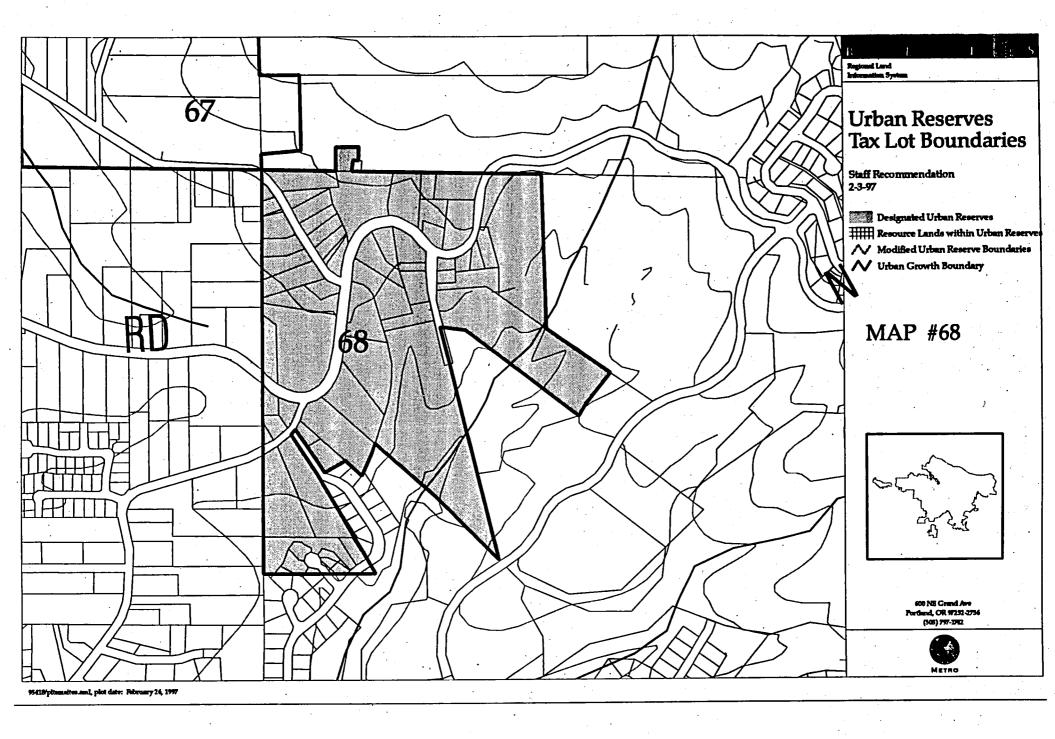


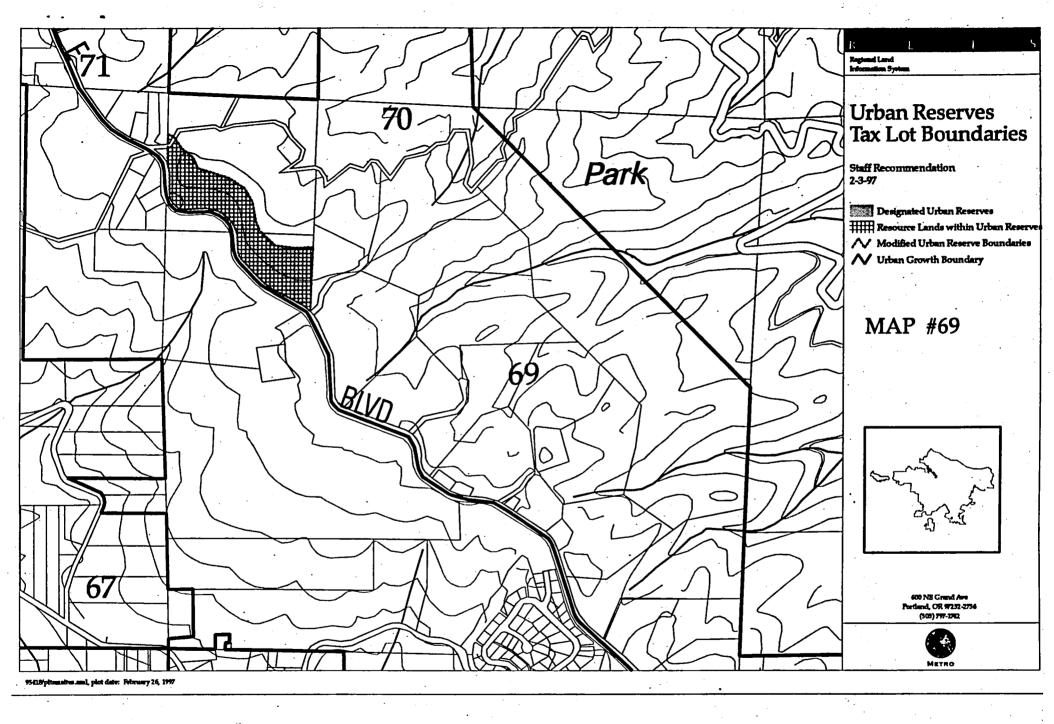


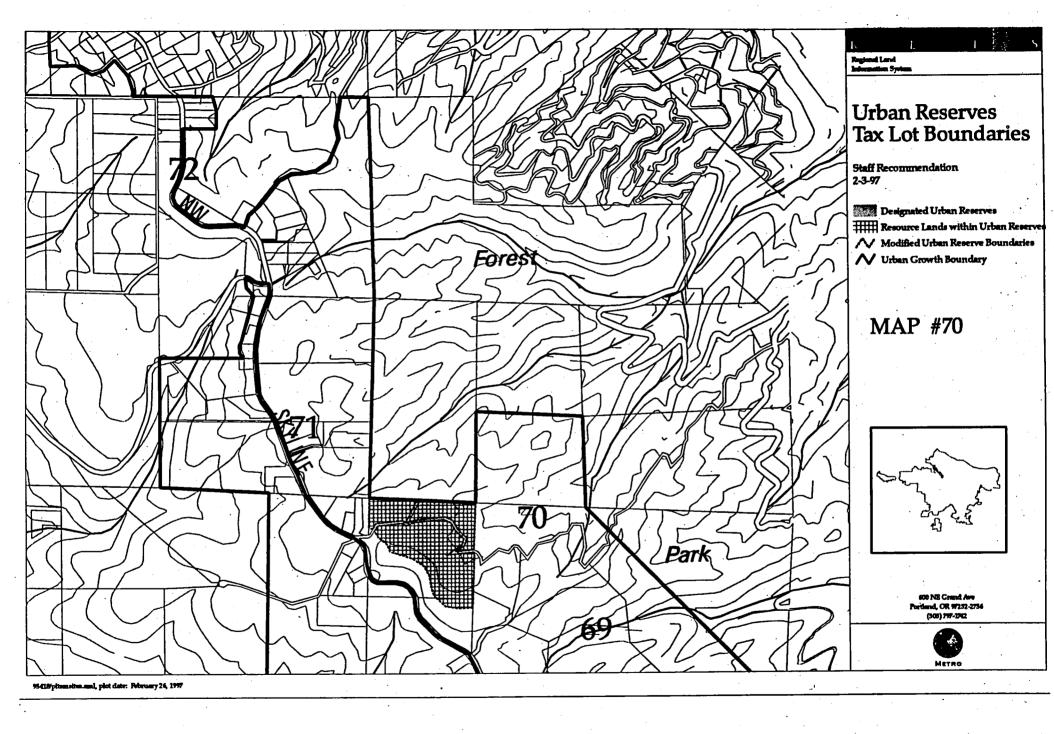


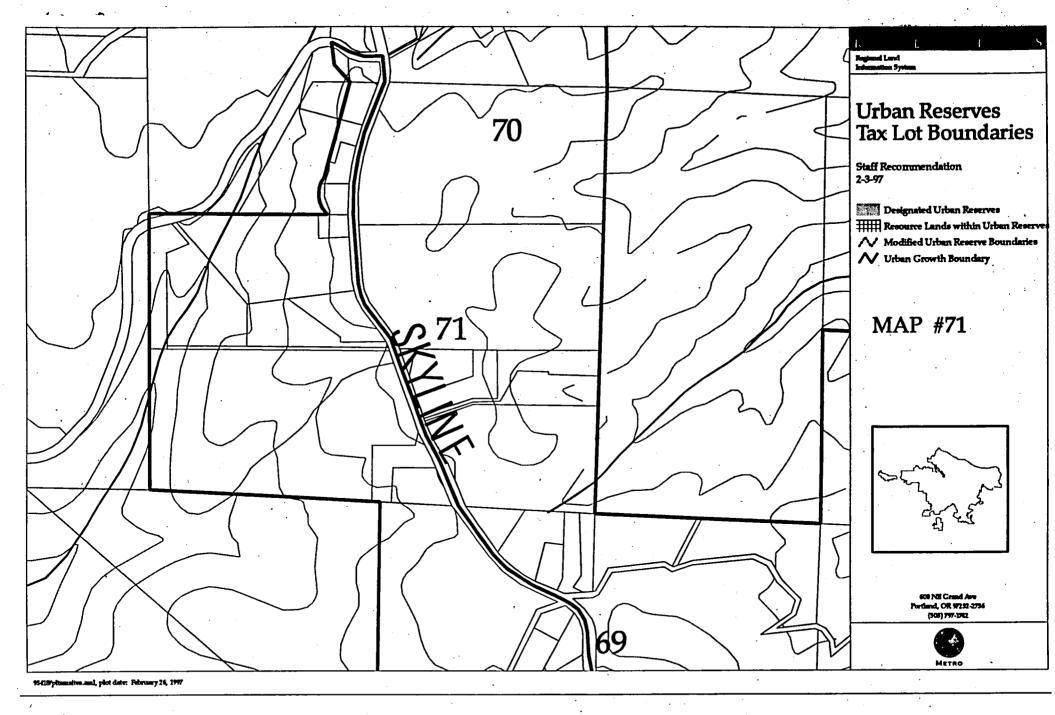


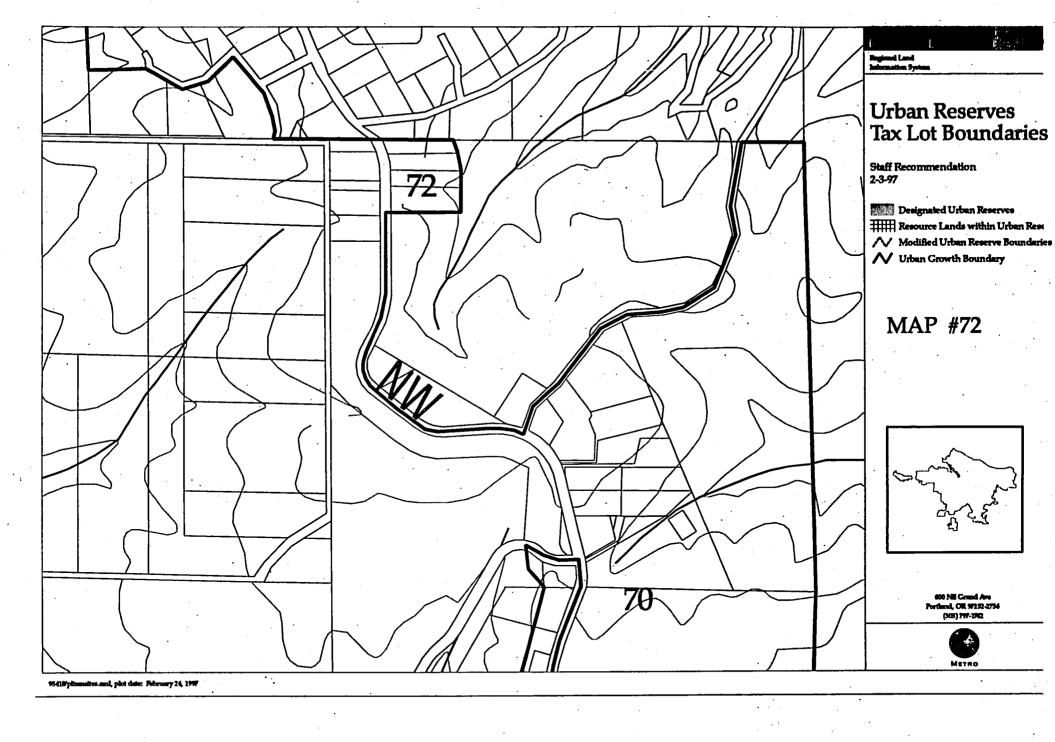














030697-34

**EXHIBIT** 

TO:

M

Councilor Susan McLain, Chair, Growth Management Committee

FROM:

John Fregonese, Director, Growth Management Services

DATE:

March 6, 1997

SUBJECT:

Rural Resource Zoning & Urban Reserves

As requested, we have calculated the amount of rural resource lands (those that meet State standards as exclusive farm or forest lands) in the three county area. David Ausherman, Senior Regional Planner compiled these data. The results are on the attached data sheet.

I would be happy to discuss these data with you and members of the Council as needed.

Thank you.

c: Mike Burton, Executive Officer

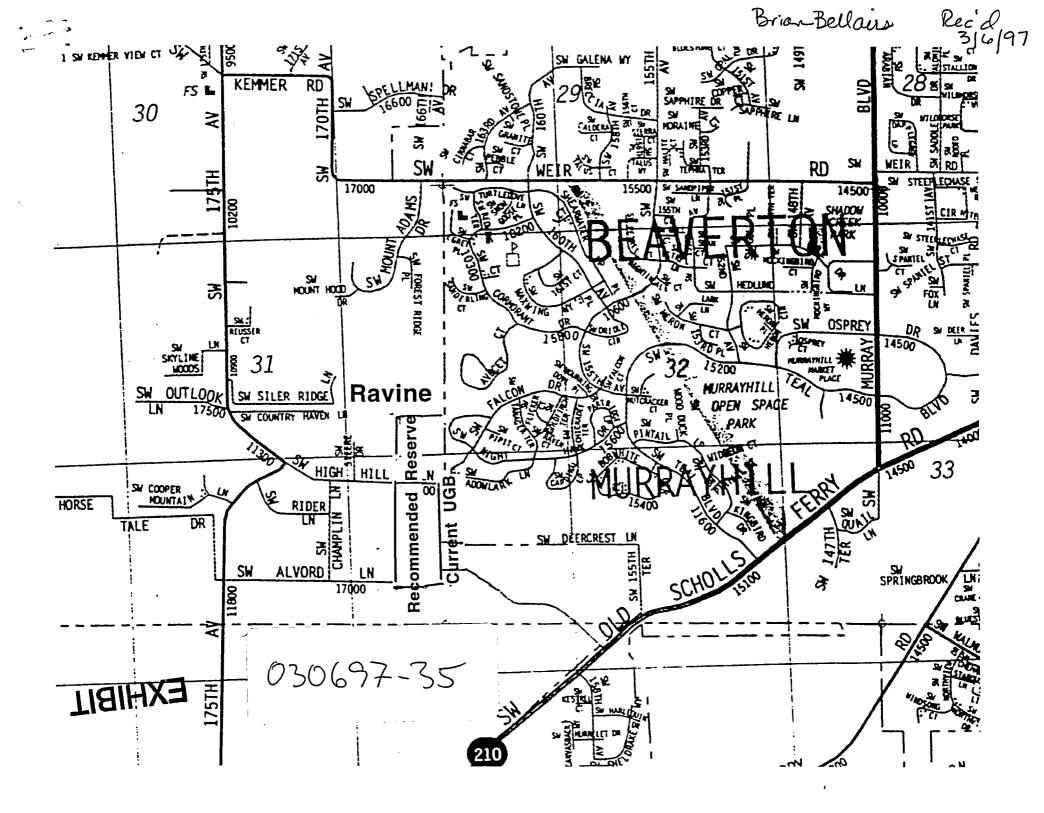
### **Resource Lands Statistics**

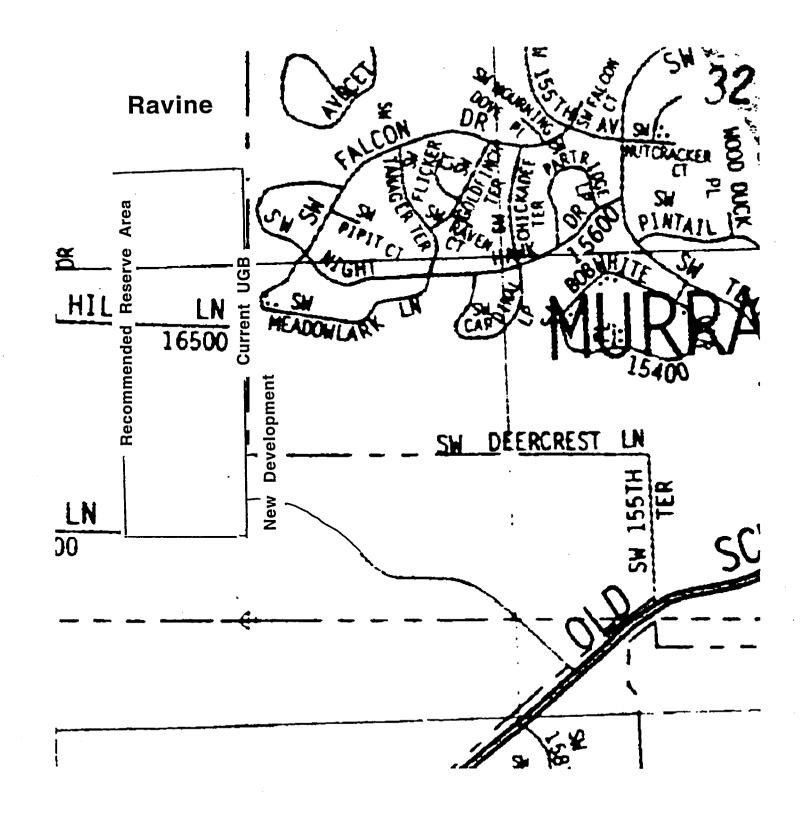
Comparison of 3 County Resources and Metro Urban Reserves

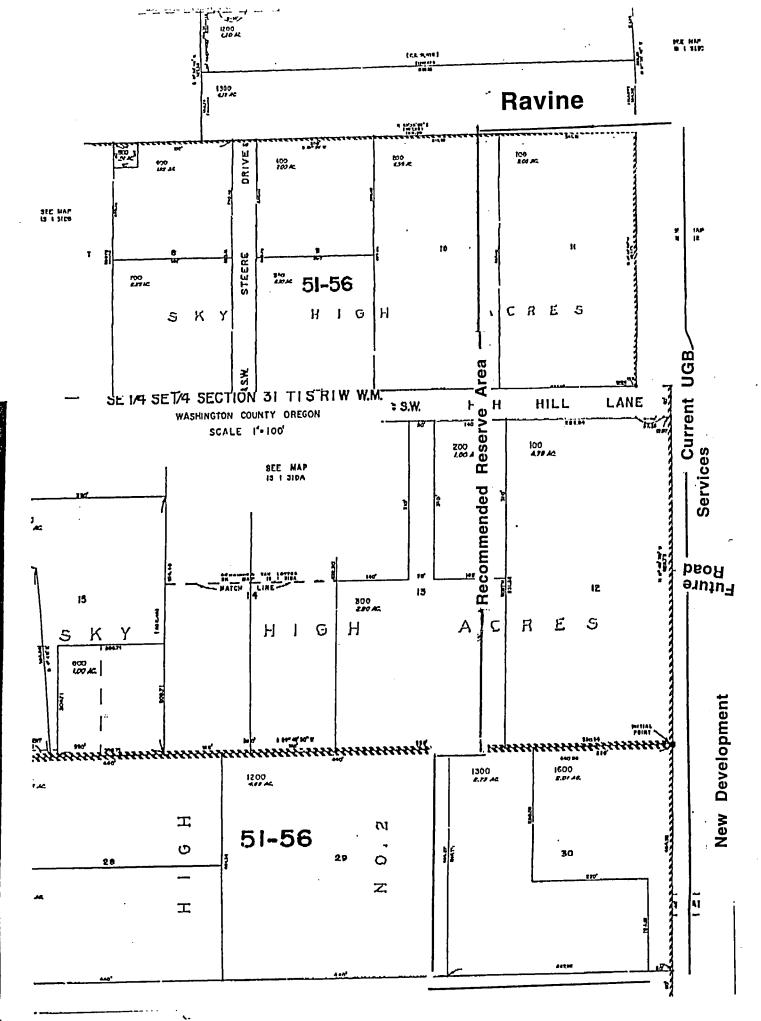
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romaning 21 0 miles in 5 countres	250,025	
Acres of existing EFU in Washington County	120,148	,
Acres of EFU lands in proposed Metro Urban Reserves	1,191	
Remaining EFU lands in County	118,957	
Acres of existing EFU in Clackamas County	23,370	
Acres of EFU lands in proposed Metro Urban Reserves	327	
Remaining EFU lands in County	118,957	
Acres of existing EFU in Multnomah County	90,034	
Acres of EFU lands in proposed Metro Urban Reserves	1,392	
Remaining EFU lands in County	88,642	

### EFU Lands on Prime (Classes I-IV) Soils - 3 County Totals

Existing Class I Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	4,185 acres  70  4,115
Existing Class II Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	108,037 acres
Existing Class III Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	52,750 acres  1,373  51,377
Existing Class IV Soils Urban Reserves Remaining	33,434 acres  341  33,093







**Alvord Lane** 

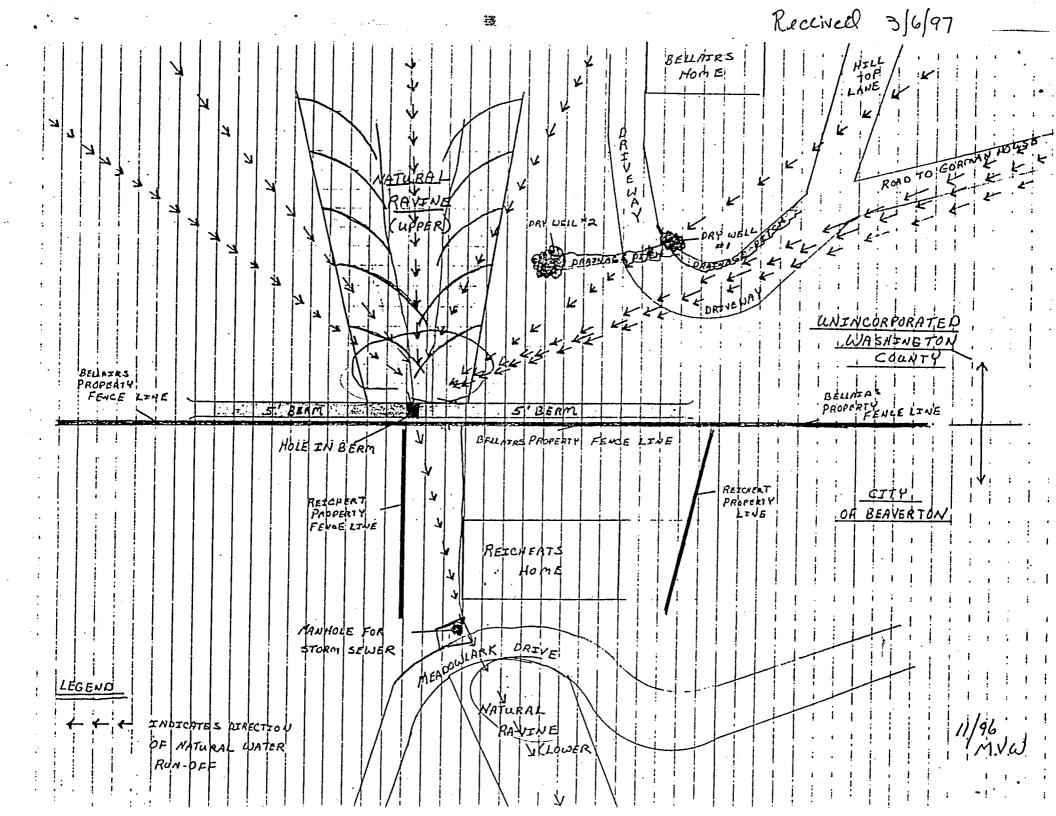


EXHIBIT 30697-36

#### Kim A Vandehey 17207 SW Siler Ridge Lane Aloha Oregon 97007

5 March 1997

Metro Council:

Presiding Officer, Jon Kvistad Councilor, Susan McLain Councilor, Ruth McFarland Councilor, Patricia McCaig Councilor, Ed Washington Councilor, Don Morissette Councilor Lisa Naito

Re: Deletion of URSA # 49

#### Dear Councilors:

I agree with Mr. Honeyman's letter to you and wholeheartedly support it. In fact I have said that repeatedly for over 2 years.

Our attorney's letter dated 18 Nov. 1996 also pointed out many of the errors in the Cooper Mountain Petitioners letter. Then at the last possible moment and without any prior notification the council votes to delete URSA # 49. You ignored our testimony for someone's half true argument. What does a citizen have to do to get a government to listen to the truth? You ask for citizen involvement, but you don't really want it.

The Petitioners state over and over that the Summer Creek Drainage is such a Significant Natural Resource Area. Right after your vote on 27 Feb. 1997 I went down to your Greenspaces people and asked them if they would consider buying the land here for greenspace. They could hardly be bothered even if the ravine is donated. I guess that the area is not so significant after all.

As I stated before I asked the Petitioners if they wanted to work on a way we could all get what we all want. They said No! (Of course because they want nothing to develop) I offered my place for sale so they could have their park, but they aren't interested. (Big surprise) They want to control someone else's property without paying for it or allowing anyone to develop it to it's best use.

The Washington County Commission Chairwoman Linda Peters says the roads are taxed now. Who's at fault for that? They lured the Business here. I can't see what she

means as the county just widened Murray road to five lanes and is widening Scholls Ferry Road right now.

If Murray hill is a "Town Center" doesn't it make sense that people within a mile of the Town Center be part of it? Our interior roads for this URSA will connect 175th with Weir road and thus cut off a mile from the direction of travel.

Councilor Naito says in her remarks that "we (the Council) are not going to achieve the kind of compact design and will not get any kind of density out of this area because of significant environmental concerns". We think you can do that a number of ways. Even the Metro staff thought that when they made the scores in the URSA-matic. If you decide to make a plan work it will, if you decide it will fail it will. We have the technology to make things happen or not. Let's be positive and make this happen.

I think you need to reconsider and vote <u>For</u> an Amendment to allow the 140 acres in the northern most part of URSA 49 to be an Urban Reserve, as we stated in your 27 Feb. 1997 meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Kim A Vandehey

Kardly

## **EXHIBIT**

030697-37

### STUART HONEYMAN 17400 SW REUSSER COURT BEAVERTON, OREGON 97007-8772 (503)590-7174

March 4, 1997

**METRO Council:** 

Presiding Officer, Jon Kvistad
Deputy Presiding Officer, Susan McLain
Councilor, Ruth McFarland
Councilor, Don Morissette
Councilor, Ed Washington
Councilor, Lisa Naito
Councilor, Patricia McCaig

600 NE. Grand Avenue Portland, Oregon 97232-2736

Re: <u>Designation of Urban Reserves - URSA #49</u>

Dear Councilors,

Thank you to each and every one of you who made time in your schedules to see me on such short notice today. It was very gratifying to see all of the Councilors hard at work and that six of you took the time to meet me face to face.

As was explained, I left on vacation February 19<sup>th</sup> and returned to find that the northern portion of URSA #49 had been deleted from urban reserves inclusion by Naito Amendment #2 on February 20<sup>th</sup> ("Naito #2"). Mr. Michael Morrissey provided me the brief transcript of the motion and discussion leading to the vote on Naito #2 (see Exhibit A on page 3). I find factual errors were incorporated in the argument to support carrying the amendment. Please take the time to weigh the following:

- I. Councilor Naito stated that "As far as utility feasibility, the sewers are not available in that portion". There are appropriately designed and extendible sanitary and storm sewer facilities presently constructed to the east boundary of the northern portion of URSA #49 along the entire length of that boundary with the Murrayhill subdivision (refer to Exhibit B in November 18, 1996 testimony letter to METRO from Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt). Ongoing development within the UGB is extending additional sewer services to the boundary and shall progress to the south all the way to Scholls Ferry Road. The entire northern portion of URSA #49 is already served by Tualatin Valley Water District, PGE, GTE, NW Natural Gas, and TCI, all of which have main service lines installed. There is also a fire station at the northwest corner of URSA #49.
- II. Washington County Commission Chairwoman Peters stated that she opposes the site. She was heavily lobbied by the Petitioners for Cooper Mountain and subsequently made the political decision to oppose the site without regard to the criteria for designating land as urban reserve as listed in OAR 660-21-030(2), in particular factors 3 through 7 of

- Goal 14. Washington County DLUT approved all of the local development in URSA #49 and the accompanying utility installation. Chairwoman Peters assessment of the site as very difficult to serve is in error, in fact it is easily and efficiently served. METRO's own engineering study shows this.
- III. The "road problem" does not exist. All of Murrayhill's traffic is channeled to Weir Road, Murray Blvd. and Scholls Ferry Road. Northern URSA #49 does not need an outlet into the residential streets of Murrayhill, it should be served by Weir Road, 175<sup>th</sup> and Scholls Ferry Road, the intended major arterial and collector streets. The "internal streets" already developed are appropriately designed and up to current standards for urbanization. Previous development activity has required road right of way dedications that brought all widths up to standards. When urbanization occurs in this area, the accompanying roads shall shorten the travel distance to jobs and commercial centers. "Private easements" do serve as access to two Rural Planned Developments ("RPDs"), but the rest of the area is accessible by public streets and extensions of such. The two RPDs do not block access and extension of public street access. Public transit would be logically expanded into the area from the Murray Blvd. bus route when density provides reason to do so.
- IV. METRO staff has shown the area to be topographically acceptable as reflected in the score sheet of Qualifying URSAs (score of 49). The steep land lies in the Summer Creek drainage, which shall be preserved in the course of development. It is currently protected by Significant Natural Resource designation. Ironically, development provides more protection to this stream. Under the Oregon Forest Practices Act, the mature timber is more vulnerable to removal than if urbanization were to occur. The land owners who now use their land as tree farms have the right to harvest the timber resources to make the farms profitable. By not now seeking preservation of this drainage, it may well be set back drastically in regards to its value as greenspace and mature natural condition.
- V. The group referred to in the November 18, 1996 Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt letter owns the large parcels in the northernmost portion of URSA #49. Our properties have no restrictive covenants, conditions or restrictions that are contrary to the 2040 plan. The Rural Planned Development home clusters have been restricted, but do not interfere with future land use of the surrounding larger parcels.
- VI. Councilor Naito based the deletion of the northern portion from urban reserves on "environmental constraints". This is not criteria for disqualification. All URSAs have considerable environmental constraints that must be addressed in the course of pursuing the 2040 plan. This should not have been cited as a final reason for deletion of this area.

A disturbing fact I heard from the Councilors and staff is that this decision has been politicized and "horse traded" to make a final package palatable to a majority of the Council for passage at this time. The factual criteria as required by law had been being used until the Naito #2 Amendment was passed. Now the Council is relying on erroneous information and emotional issues that have no place to be used in this decision making process. I ask that this urban reserve site be amended to include the northernmost portion as defined in the November 18, 1996 testimony letter. (As of February 27<sup>th</sup>, Councilor Naito had not reviewed the entire file on URSA #49 and in particular, the

testimony letter). My attorney tells me that we have a strong case to appeal the ordinance as it stands now to LUBA, especially in the light that priority four resource land has been selected over priority one exception land. Steve Morasch from Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt has sent a letter to Mr. Dan Cooper, METRO General Council, (February 26, 1997) indicating our desire to avoid an appeal and seek a remedy.

Please do not fall prey to those who wish to close the door in the face of so many others. We must make room for our future neighbors. Cooper Mountain is big enough for those who wish to live here if the job is done right. The regional park project has begun to succeed and shall be of great benefit to the environment and the people.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Stuart Honeyman

**Exhibit A** 

Metro Connel Kinutes 2-20-97

Item 49 5HC+ 49

Motion: Councilor Lisa Naito moved the exclusion the northernmost portion of Site 49.

Second: Councilor Patricia McCaig seconded the motion.

Discussion: Councilor Lisa Naito stated that when the Council voted on this parcel in December, 1996, and to exclude that middle EFU (exclusive farm use) portion, it changed the efficiency factors as far as this portion goes. Testimony has come in with respect to the steepness of this exception land and also Summer Creek runs through here. Since we are voting to exclude exception land at this point, I think the record needs to be very clear on what the factors are that warrant that exclusion. As far as utility feasibility, the sewers are not available in that portion. Washington County Commissioners oppose the site. They believe that it is a very difficult one to serve. There is a road problem here. There is no direct access from the existing Urban Growth Boundary on Murray Hill. A lot of internal streets are already developed. There is private easements. There is no transit available. As far as efficiency factors, there is about a 15% slope generally and some of it is quite steep. It is already highly parcelized and there are deed restrictions on some of the properties. There are significant environmental constraints. We are purchasing, through the Green Spaces program, some area near here. It is a significant natural resource area. It is the headwaters of Summer Creek. It is a wildlife corridor. Some of the slopes are about 25%. The Audubon Society has submitted testimony to request removal. In terms of access to town centers, I talked with people in the Murray Hill area who often drive to Lake Oswego which is much farther away rather than Beaverton just because of the traffic and road problems in that area. We are not going to achieve the kind of compact design and will not get any kind of density out of this area because of significant environmental concerns here, I do think that northern portion should be excluded.

Councilor Susan McLain: Again, as I look at the findings, which are really important to me as far as the exception land being deleted. One of the elements that I am concerned about is that you have used the reasoning of efficiency because of steepness and also because of the fact that there are a number of parcels that are small and partitioned. There is, on the corner, what I would call the northeast corner - there are 27 acres there that is in one contiguous piece and has been clear cut. Also, if you would look down at the bottom - let's go to the middle there - on Road 175, there is a fire station and there is at least a twenty-acre piece going up from there that has one or two ownership's and is it a contiguous piece? Would it be your purpose to exclude all of it and just what you consider to be steep and not efficiently served?

Councilor Lisa Naito: In light of the environmental constraints, I believe that the whole northernmost portion should be deleted. With regard to the issues I spoke to earlier, it is not just the topography of individual parcels of the land that may be included but all of the factors that I have mentioned before including the headwaters of the creek, the wildlife corridor, the steepness of the slopes, and the local government has indicated that it is very expensive and difficult to serve and transportation issues as well. I think all of those factors support deleting the whole northern portion.

Vote: Aye - 6; No - 0; Abstain 1 (Councilor Morissette)

fax 797-1793 altn: Chris Billington

THE WAR

Ms. Susan Stevens Hummel, 1600 SW Childs Road, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 appeared to speak and to express about URSA #33, which is by the intersection of Childs Road at the intersection Stafford Road. Her family has owned the farm since the 1950's. The focus of her remarks was on the vegetation, hydrology, topography, and management of the property; specifically the land bordered to the south by Ecotopia Lane, to the east by Stafford Road, and to the north by Childs Road.

Ms. Stevens Hummel reported that from 1981 to 1983 her family planted trees on ten acres which had previously been used as cattle pasture. From 1987 to 1992, some of these trees were sold during the Christmas season. In 1996 she initiated a long-term competition/density experiment with the remaining trees. The objective of the study was to measure responses of tree growth, under store (sp.?) plant at least diversity, and bird species abundance associated with density. Annual measurements are taken in four permanent sample plots. Results from the study heip establish guidelines for the conversion and management of Christmas tree plantations in Northwest Oregon. In addition to the young forest they planted, their property has approximately acres of mature forest. The mature forest is characterized by a diversity of native plant and animal species, three streams, natural springs and slopes of between 30 to 40%. Dominant tree species include Western Red Ledar, Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Red Alder, Wild Cherry, and Big Keaf Maple. She offered the testimony as an over-30-year resident of Stafford Friengle, as a forest scientist, and as a citizen.

Ms. Stevens Hummel said the forested land on het property is a current and future asset to the Tualatin River Watershed and to local communities. She said she envisioned an educational forest where children and adults can experience upland and riparian managed forest eco-systems.

\*common names for tree species not capitalized, except the proper name Douglas-fir, (which is hyphenated, since it is not a true fir )



#### LAKE OSWEGO BRANCH

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	PANY:
	EAX NUMBER:
	PHONE NUMBER: (503) 638-9083

NOTES: Chis, Here are my revisions to the peconded testimon from 13 Feb 97. Please enter the pevisions into the official record prior to 5 pm PST on Thurs 6 Mar 97. At your earliest convenience I wikappreciate a copy of the official, revised version of my testimony.

many thanks, Susan

Urban	Reserves	as of 2/27/97
Ulbaii	RESELVES	ac or alamar

Urban Reserves as of 2/27/97						
Site	Total	Resource	Exception ·			
#	Acres	Acres	Acres			
1	532.5	199.6	332.8			
	388.8	88.7	300.1			
	22.3	22.3	0.0			
	123.5	0.0	123.5			
	,	0.0	1,358.5			
6		380.8	1,785.6			
1 . 7	1	0.0	441.9			
8	1	0.1	528.6			
9		0.0	561.2			
10		0.0	139.5			
11	1 .	60.1	412.9			
13		0.0	65.5			
14		42.6	264.6			
15		0.0	314.7			
17	•	0.0	188.6			
.18	1	0.0	98.8			
19		0.0	12.2			
22	1	0.0	337.2			
23		0.0	. 22.8			
24		0.0	173.4			
25		0.0	1,048.6			
26		0.0	2,140.2			
29	1	0.0	189.6			
30	1	0.0	206.6			
31	736.4	615.1	121.3			
32		76.0	11.5			
33	1	71.6	267.0			
34		0.3	756.2			
35	1	0.0	71.8			
36		0.0	33.1			
37	145.5	0.0	145.5			
39	13.1	10.4	2.8			
41	423.1	286.1	137.0			
42	) 1	0.0	249.1			
43		0.0	10.3			
44 45	237.9	189.5	48.4			
45	462.9	0.0	462.9			
47		0.0	82.3			
49	216.5 261.6	0.0	216.5			
51	84.4	0.0 0.0	261.6			
52	106.8	1.7	84.4			
53	203.5		105.1			
54	191.1	182.9 144.1	20.6			
55	827.0	414.0	47.1 413.0			
61	27.6	0.0	27.6			
62	53.3	10.0	43.3			
63	10.1	10.1	0.0			
64	193.8	16.5	177.3			
65	485.2	220.4	264.8			
67	318.4	0.0	318.4			
68	67.6	0.0	67.6			
69	14.5	14.4	0.1			
70	28.3	28.3	0.0			
Total	18,579.2	3,085.4	15,493.9			
1	10,010.2	0,000,4	10,430.3			

R

# **EXHIBIT**

Ν

630697-40

Date:

March 3, 1997

To:

Presiding Officer Kvistad, Metro Council

From:

Larry Shaw, Office of General Counsel

Subject:

**Technical Amendments** 

Two technical amendments have been brought to our attention and included in the attached "E" version of the urban reserve ordinance. After review of these amendments, the Office of General Counsel has determined that these amendments are not material changes requiring further consideration of this ordinance.

- 1. Ordinance section incorporating the First Tier Map. The UGB procedures in Exhibit A were amended to generalize the reference to the First Tier map, eliminating the reference to this ordinance. The First Tier map attached as part of Exhibit A is now explicitly referenced in Section 5 of the ordinance.
- 2. Amendments to 3.01.012(e), the "urban reserve plan" added references to "school districts" in addition to the general term "service districts." For consistency, "school districts" is added to 3.01.005(c)(4) and 3.01.015(d).

Jep
1:\DOCS#07.P&D\02UGB\04URBRES.DEC\0303KVIS.DOC