

A G E N D A

600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2736
TEL 503 797 1542 | FAX 503 797 1793



METRO

Agenda

MEETING: METRO COUNCIL INFORMAL MEETING
DATE: April 22, 2003
DAY: Tuesday
TIME: 2:00 PM
PLACE: Metro Council Chamber

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

- | | | | |
|-----------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 2:00 p.m. | 1. | SALEM LEGISLATIVE REPORT | Cooper |
| 2:15 p.m. | 2. | DISCUSSION OF AGENDA FOR COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING, APRIL 24, 2003 | |
| 2:30 p.m. | 3. | PERSONNEL RULES BRIEFING | Williams |
| 2:45 p.m. | 4. | TASK III PRELIMINARY MAP OF STUDY AREAS | O'Brien/Neill |
| 3:25 p.m. | 5. | REGIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE (GOAL 5) | Cotugno |
| 4:15 p.m. | 6. | CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS | |
| 4:25 p.m. | 7. | COUNCILOR COMMUNICATION | |

ADJOURN

042203ci-01

A G E N D A

600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2736
TEL 503 797 1542 | FAX 503 797 1793



METRO

Agenda

MEETING: METRO COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING –revised 4/17/03
DATE: April 24, 2003
DAY: Thursday
TIME: 2:00 PM
PLACE: Metro Council Chamber

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

1. INTRODUCTIONS

2.1 CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS

2.2 RECENT INNOVATIONS IN USE OF COMPOST FOR EROSION CONTROL ON HIGHWAY FACILITIES Foseid

3. CONSENT AGENDA

3.1 Consideration of Minutes for the April 16, 2003 and April 17, 2003 Metro Council Regular Meetings.

4. ORDINANCES – FIRST READING

4.1 Ordinance No. 03-992, For the Purpose of Amending Chapter 5.05 of the Metro Code to Adjust the Fee Schedule for Applications for Non-System Licenses.

4.2 Ordinance No. 03-1006, For the Purpose of Authorizing Revenue Bonds to Refund Metro’s Waste Disposal System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1993; and Declaring an Emergency

5. ORDINANCES - SECOND READING

5.1 Ordinance No. 03-994, For the Purpose of Amending Provisions of Metro Code Chapter 2.04, Chapter 7.01, and Chapter 2.16 Relating to Sponsorship and Naming Rights Contracts. Burkholder

5.2 Ordinance No 03-1001, For the Purpose of Adopting the Annual Budget for Fiscal Year 2003-04, Making Appropriations, and Levying Ad Valorem Taxes, and Declaring an Emergency (Public Hearing).

6. RESOLUTIONS

6.1 Resolution No. 03-3315, For the Purpose of Authorizing Metro to Issue a Call for Grants and Award Grant Funding for Construction And Demolition Debris Post-Collection Recovery and Used Building Material Salvage Infrastructure.

Monroe

7. COUNCILOR COMMUNICATION

ADJOURN

Cable Schedule for Week of April 24, 2003 (PCA)

	Sunday (4/27)	Monday (4/28)	Tuesday (4/29)	Wednesday (4/30)	Thursday (4/24)	Friday (4/25)	Saturday (4/26)
CHANNEL 11 (Community Access Network) (most of Portland area)						2:00 PM (previous meeting)	
CHANNEL 30 (TVTV) (Washington County, Lake Oswego)	12:00 PM (previous meeting)			11:00 PM (previous meeting)		6:30 AM 7:00 PM 11:00 PM (previous meeting)	3:30 PM (previous meeting)
CHANNEL 30 (CityNet 30) (most of City of Portland)		2:00 PM					
CHANNEL 30 Willamette Falls Television (West Linn, Rivergrove, Lake Oswego)	5:30 AM 2:30 PM	12:30 AM 3:30 PM 10:31 PM		12:30 AM 3:00 PM 10:30 PM		12:30 AM 3:30 PM 10:31 PM	5:30 AM 2:30 PM
CHANNEL 23/18 Willamette Falls Television (23- Oregon City, West Linn, Gladstone; 18- Clear Creek)							
CHANNEL 23 Milwaukie Public Television (Milwaukie)			10:00 AM 9:00 PM				

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL SHOWING TIMES ARE TENTATIVE BASED ON THE INDIVIDUAL CABLE COMPANIES' SCHEDULES. PLEASE CALL THEM OR CHECK THEIR WEB SITES TO CONFIRM SHOWING TIMES.

Portland Cable Access	www.pcatv.org	(503) 288-1515
Tualatin Valley Television	www.yourtvv.org	(503) 629-8534
Willamette Falls Television	www.wftvaccess.com	(503) 650-0275
Milwaukie Public Television		(503) 652-4408

Agenda items may not be considered in the exact order. For questions about the agenda, call Clerk of the Council, Chris Billington, 797-1542. Public Hearings are held on all ordinances second read and on resolutions upon request of the public. Documents for the record must be submitted to the Clerk of the Council to be considered included in the decision record. Documents can be submitted by email, fax or mail or in person to the Clerk of the Council. For assistance per the American Disabilities Act (ADA), dial TDD 797-1804 or 797-1540 (Council Office).

Metro ESEE Analysis Flowchart

Task 1a

Regional ESEE Consequences Analysis

Identify conflicting uses 1

- 2040 design types
- Generalized regional zones
- Other land use goals

Identify impact areas 2
for regionally significant resources

Economic Consequences

Economic importance of land value 3

- 2040 Policy
- Economic data
- Ecosystem service & other economic considerations

Conduct research and analyze **5 economic tradeoffs** based on *allow, limit, and prohibit* development scenarios (EcoNorthwest)

Social Consequences

Conduct research and analyze **6 social tradeoffs** based on *allow, limit, and prohibit* development scenarios (Metro)

Environmental Consequences

Combined inventory 4 and ranking system for ecological significance

Conduct research and analyze **7 environmental tradeoffs** based on *allow, limit, and prohibit* development scenarios (Metro)

Energy Consequences

Conduct research and analyze **8 energy tradeoffs** based on *allow, limit, and prohibit* development scenarios (Metro)

Task 1b

Pre-Program Research & Program Alternatives Design

➤ Research *protection and restoration* **10** options using varying performance standards expressed in regulations, public expenditures, and voluntary measures

➤ Seek public input on design of alternatives

Develop program alternatives 11

- Design program alternatives based on ESEE analysis and information obtained from pre-program exploration. Include regional safe harbor, riparian district plan and discretionary review alternatives
- Consider how to make local or site adjustments

ESEE Consequences of Alternatives 12

- Map program alternatives
- Perform quantitative & qualitative analysis to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of each alternative and document analysis method
- Summarize ESEE consequences for each alternative

Synthesis Report 13

- Synthesis analysis for program alternatives for Council decision

Public Comment & 14 Partner Comment (reasons to vary from the regional analysis)

REGIONAL ESEE DECISION 15

- Council decides on the preferred alternative to be further defined in the Goal 5 program phase

Integration, summary of overall ESEE trade-offs 9

Please note - numbers are provided to facilitate discussion of work elements and do not constitute discrete steps

042203ci-03



TO: WRPAC members, alternates and interested persons
FROM: Carl Hosticka, WRPAC Chair
DATE: March 11, 2003
SUBJECT: Goal Setting in ESEE – What are we trying to accomplish?

As you know, Metro is completing the ESEE analysis (the economic, social, environmental and energy consequence assessment) for a regional fish and wildlife habitat protection plan. In completing this analysis, it is important to consider what we are trying to accomplish through our efforts. Several documents are available to support this discussion including two charts, a draft set of possible performance standards as well as the following questions are listed below to foster discussion at the March 17 WRPAC meeting. I believe that items marked with an asterisk are addressed in the attached documents

1. What should Metro try to achieve in its regional fish and wildlife habitat protection plan? *
2. State Goal 5 says that each factor - economic, social, environmental, energy - should be "analyzed". Should the analysis delve into any one of these more in the ESEE than others in order to ensure that a goal is achieved?
3. The Goal 5 Vision Statement provides insight to eventual program direction. What elements would you emphasize as most needed in the ESEE analysis? *
4. More specifically, what would you think of a goal that:
 - a. the region strive for no net loss of current resource function within each subwatershed? , or
 - b. the region strive for improved total function within each subwatershed?, or
 - c. another approach (specify)?
5. Metro has developed a ranking system for estimating the overall level of riparian corridor or wildlife habitat functioning. What use, if any, would you make of this system in setting goals?
6. Should goals differ by stream or stream segment type?
7. Should goals differ by land use and adjacent land use?

Thank you for your consideration of these questions. I look forward to discussing these questions with you.

c: Councilor Susan McLain
 Andy Cotugno
 Ken Helm

DRAFT

Possible Performance Standards to Craft Pre-Program Alternatives Regional Fish and Wildlife Habitat Protection Plan

March 10, 2003

To complete its consideration of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of protecting or not protecting regionally significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitats, pre-program alternatives will be created upon which to base detailed consequence assessments.

Following are possible performance standards that could be considered to design Metro's pre-program alternatives. Possible performance standards are included from economic, social, environmental and energy perspectives. Pre-program alternatives could be designed by using one ESEE factor (for example, the environment) or by combining two or more ESEE factors.

Environment

- **Overarching** The region should conserve, protect and restore a continuous ecologically viable streamside corridor system, from the headwaters to their confluence with other streams and rivers, and with their floodplains in a manner that is integrated with the surrounding urban landscape. This system will be achieved through conservation, protection and appropriate restoration of streamside corridors through time.

For riparian corridors, the important functions include:

- microclimate and shade,
- streamflow moderation and water storage,
- bank stabilization, sediment and pollution control,
- large wood and channel dynamics and
- organic material sources.

For wildlife habitat the important functions include:

- habitat patch size,
- habitat interior value,
- connectivity and proximity to water,
- connectivity and proximity to other patches and
- habitats of concern and habitats for unique and sensitive species.

Development activity should maintain or enhance these functions so that there is no net loss of overall function within the region and within each subwatershed.

- **Specific** The resulting regional functioning condition of lands within a site or subwatershed is equal to or exceeds the total performance of those lands currently inventoried and ranked with a riparian corridor value of 6 points (or some other ranking) or greater and a wildlife habitat ranking of (4 or some other ranking) or greater and should result in:
 - no new disruptions of the continuity of the regionally significant riparian corridor system,
 - a site's contribution to linked wildlife habitat,
 - no net loss of regionally significant habitats of concern,
 - no adverse effects on water quality and
 - mitigation of high storm flows and maintenance of adequate summer flows.

Economic

- **Overarching** The region's urban economic system is maintained and enhanced considering the 2040 land use hierarchy and economic data (employment, payroll and land and improvement value) to avoid disproportionate adverse impacts to vacant and developed properties within regionally significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat.
- **Specific** Economic vitality and a healthy natural environment are necessary components of sustainable development in the metropolitan area. Economic development should occur while ensuring no net loss of ecological function unless it can be shown that there is a non-replacable, or unique economic value to an area which also has regionally significant riparian corridors and/or wildlife habitat.

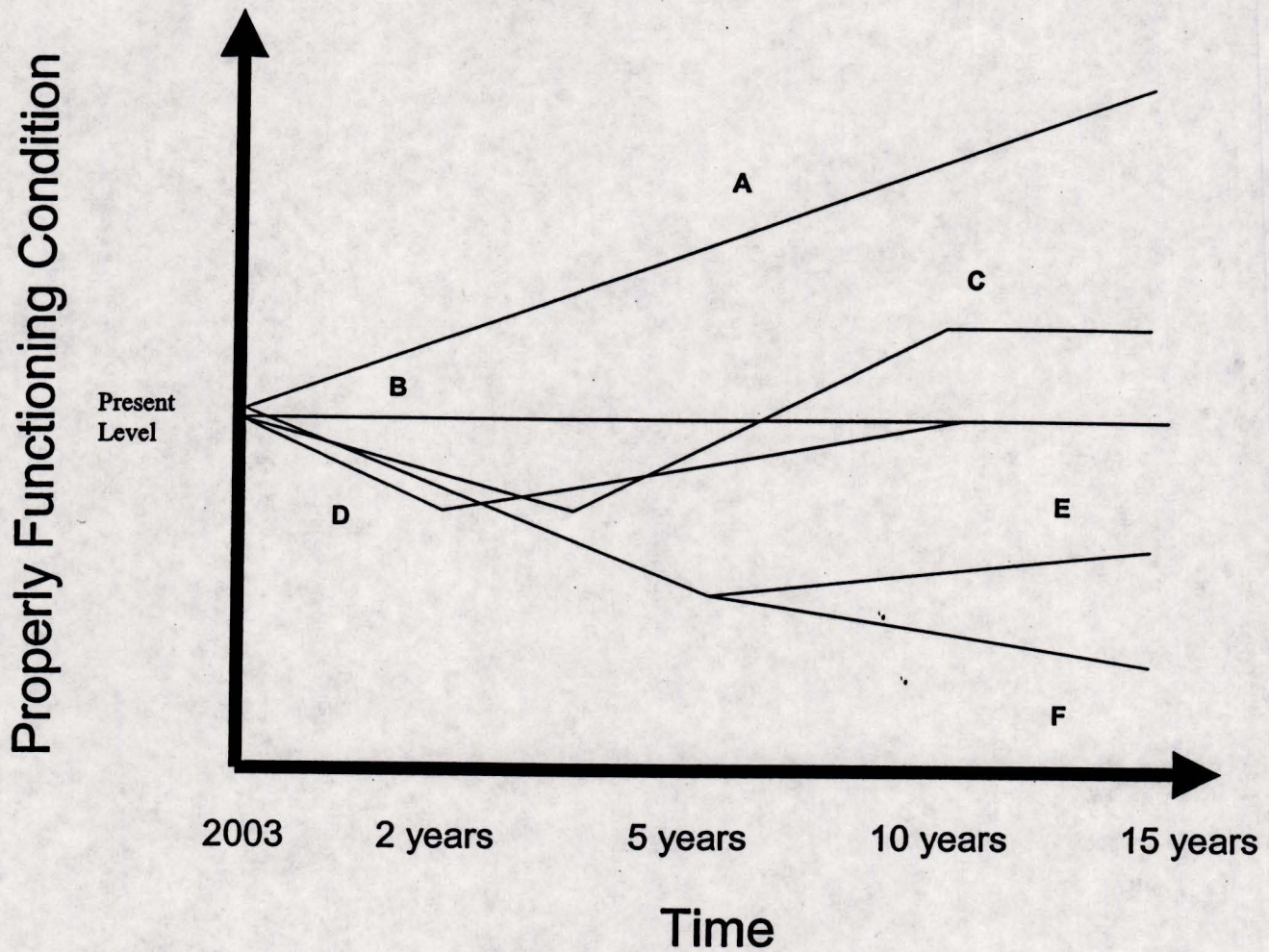
Social

- **Overarching** The potential positive (e.g. human health and access to nature considerations) and negative (e.g. individual liberties) consequences are considered so that the net effect is neutral or equalized.

Energy

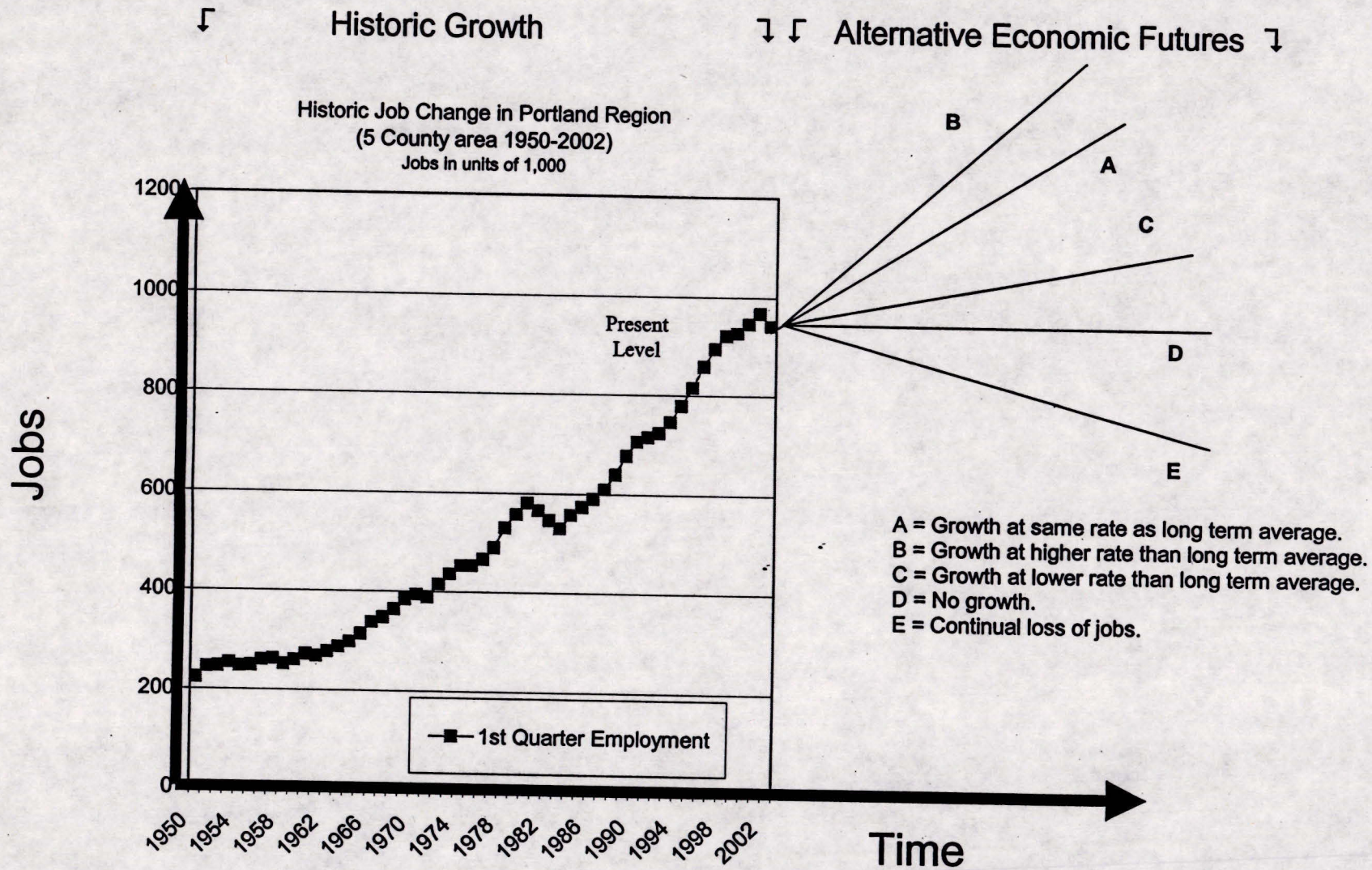
- **Overarching** Define the natural resource policy so that the net result of energy consumption from protection and loss of regionally significant fish and wildlife habitat (resource loss consequences like heat island effect, etc. and resource protection consequences like increased transportation energy expenditures due to land use dispersion) are neutral or equalized.

Alternative Futures for Setting Performance Standards for Environmental Values



- A = Continual increase in overall functioning condition.
- B = No net loss over time.
- C = Some loss until new programs put into action, recovering to above present properly functioning conditions.
- D = Some loss until new programs put into action, recovering to present functioning level.
- E = Continued loss until a new program is put into action with possible recovery of function.
- F = Continued loss of function allowed by existing regulations.

Alternative Futures for Setting Performance Standards for Economic Values



**DEFINING ALTERNATIVE GOAL 5 PROTECTION STRATEGIES
OUTLINE (April 9, 2003)**

I Organizing principles

- A. Goal 5 vision statement guides creation of a regional program:

Overall goal: To conserve, protect and restore a continuous ecologically viable streamside corridor system, from the streams' headwaters to their confluence with other streams and rivers, and with their floodplains in a manner that is integrated with the surrounding urban landscape.

- B. Inventory ranking is a fundamental building block in identifying the landscape that is part of the regional program
- C. Riparian corridors and wildlife habitat patches are mapped as separate but related management areas.

II Management areas

- A. Identify Riparian Management Areas (RMA) and Wildlife Habitat Management Areas (WHMA) (see Table 1). The definition of these management areas, (i.e., the resource lands contained within them) will remain constant from one protection strategy to another. What will vary is the degree of protection and restoration provided for resources within each management area.
- B. Identify goals for each management area (see Table 1). The goals for the various riparian and wildlife management areas will collectively define the expected environmental outcome for each protection strategy.

III Protection strategies

- A. Develop a range of protection strategies based on type of management area and identified goals (see Table 2)
- B. Several protection strategies will be designed to reflect 2040 planning concepts using design types and other land use variables to prioritize regional protection and restoration strategies.
- C. Management approaches include a wide array of regulatory, public expenditures, and voluntary actions.
- D. Management approaches scalable at regional, subwatershed, and neighborhood levels
- E. Preliminary research on protection tools (e.g., cluster development, public investment, etc.)

IV Phase II ESEE Analysis

- A. Evaluate each protection strategy based on ESEE criteria

DRAFT

Table 1 - MANAGEMENT AREAS (DRAFT)

Management Area Type	Resource Rankings	Description	Goals
RMA – Class I	18-30	Highest value areas providing 3-5 primary functions (may also provide secondary functions). Resources include: rivers, streams, stream-associated wetlands, undeveloped floodplains, forest canopy generally within 100 feet of the stream channel, and forest canopy generally within 200 feet of slopes adjacent to streams	Protect and restore ecological functions and connectivity of riparian corridor and connectivity to adjacent wildlife units Highest valued resources, highest protection standards
RMA – Class II	6-17	Areas closest to river and streams providing 1-2 primary and several secondary functions. Resources include: rivers, streams, developed segments of streams involving a 50-foot default area to maintain basic functions other resource features such as forest canopy or low structure vegetation within 300 feet of streams contributing fewer ecological functions compared to Tier 1 areas	Conserve and restore ecological functions and connectivity of riparian corridor and connectivity to adjacent wildlife units Moderately valued resources, moderate protection standards
Habitats of Concern (HOCs)		Regionally rare habitat types (wetlands, white oak, bottomland hardwoods, grasslands) and important riverine and migratory areas	Highest value resource, highest protection standards
WHMA – Class A	7-9	Large forest patches including wetland areas such as Smith and Bybee Lake and large contiguous patches such as Forest Park.	Protect and restore integrity of forest canopy (minimize edge effect) as well as connectivity to nearby riparian and wildlife units: mitigate forest canopy loss
WHMA – Class B	4-6	Forest patches ranging in size from ___ acres to ___ acres and larger low structure connector patches	Conserve and restore integrity of forest canopy as well as connectivity to nearby riparian and wildlife units: mitigate forest canopy loss.
WHMA – Class C	2-3	Smaller forest patches (___ to ___ acres) with smaller low structure connector patches	Conserve and restore integrity of forest canopy as well as connectivity to nearby riparian and wildlife units: mitigate forest canopy loss
Low Score Riparian	1-5	Areas that did not receive any wildlife score: developed floodplains, small forest canopies that are disassociated from streams (less than 20 acres)	Similar to function of Impact Areas, minimize adverse effects on adjacent resource areas.
Impact Areas		Areas adjacent to RMAs WHMAs, meets criteria for inclusion as impact area	Minimize adverse effects of conflicting uses and activities on adjacent riparian and wildlife areas.

DRAFT

Table 2: Example of alternative protection strategies

	Least Protection	→	→	→	Most Protection
Management area type	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5
		2040 Design Type/Other Variables Apply			
RMA – Class I	No additional regulations except for those areas brought inside UGB (e.g., Damascus)				Prohibit development (with exceptions)
RMA – Class II	Same				Strictly limit development
Habitats of Concern (HOCs)					Strictly limit development
WHMA – Class A	Same				Tree cutting restrictions: retain 90% of canopy in management unit and mitigate loss through fortifying connectivity of remaining wildlife unit
WHMA – Class B	Same				Tree cutting restrictions retain 75% of canopy and mitigate loss through fortifying connectivity of remaining wildlife unit
WHMA – Class C	Same				Tree cutting restrictions retain 50% of canopy and mitigate loss through fortifying connectivity of remaining wildlife unit
Low scoring riparian	Same				Public awareness and BMPs concerning pesticide practices, stormwater runoff, lighting, etc.
Impact areas	Same				Public awareness and BMPs concerning pesticide practices, stormwater runoff, lighting,

Options 2, 3, 4 vary management approaches according to 2040 design types. Other possible variables include regional zoning, vacant/developed land, and environmental constraints (e.g., steep slopes).

047203c-05



METRO

M E M O R A N D U M

Date: April 22, 2003
To: Council President David Bragdon
Metro Councilors
From: Carl Hosticka, Metro Councilor District 3
Re: Goal 5 Social Consequences Review Group

As you may recall from our last Council Informal on February 25, one task within the regional fish and wildlife habitat protection plan is to consider the social consequences of protecting regionally significant resources. We talked about having a group formed to help Metro assess social consequences.

Below is a proposal for establishing a Goal 5 Social Consequences Review Group. The purpose for bringing this information to you is to:

- Confirm potential participants. It will be important to contact identified participants very soon to see if they are willing to serve. Please see the attached draft list.
- Contact potential members. We'd like to start coordinating phone calls this week. I would like the Council's help to contact those on the list whom you may know.
- Add additional participants. If there are other potential perspectives or participants you'd like added to the list, just let Gina Whitehill-Baziuk or Karen Withrow know by Friday, April 25.
- Confirm invitation. Written invitations on Metro letterhead signed by me are proposed to go to those who have said they are willing to serve.
- Confirm "mission" statement, scope and timeline for the Goal 5 Social Consequences Review Group as follows:

Mission: 1) identify areas of concern and/or omission in the social consequences report; determine if the report and analysis of key elements is adequate, 2) review and comment on the application of the social consequences analysis to pre-program options for Metro's fish and wildlife habitat protection program.

Scope: this group will meet 3-5 times to achieve an overall understanding of Metro's Goal 5 work and then focus in on their mission. Feedback from the group will be forwarded to staff.

Timeline: this group will meet over the next 12 months.

I look forward to discussion of this proposal.

cc: Andy Cotugno
Chris Deffebach
Gina Whitehill Baziuk
Karen Withrow

**Social Consequences Review Group
(List of Potential Participants)**

Name	Affiliation	Address	Phone	Area of Interest
Ken Paulson, AIA	United We Stand Foundation	5638 SW Haines St. Portland OR 97219	503-245-6540	Private Property Rights
David Moskowitz		2548 NE 22 nd Ave. Portland OR 97212	503-222-9091	Public Property Rights
John LeCavalier	Environmental Learning Center	19600 S. Molalla Ave. Oregon City OR 97045	503-657-6958, ext. 2357	Environmental Education
Steve Johnson	Watershed/Social Capital		503-654-7948	
Alan Hipolito	Hacienda Community Development Corp.	6856 NE Killingsworth Portland OR 97218	503-595-2111, ext. 10	Housing Development
Mary Lou Ritter, Director	Washington County Aging Services	133 SE 2 nd Ave. Hillsboro OR 97123	503-640-3489	Elderly Services
Charles Jordan	Parks & Recreation Director (retired)	1120 SW 5th Ave, # 1302 Portland OR 97204	503-823-5379	Parks & Recreation
Jill Fullgister	Coalition for a Livable Future	1220 SW Morrison, #535 Portland OR 97205	503-294-2889	Community Activism
Jerry Sundvall, Director	Environmental Justice Action Group		503-283-6397	Environmental Justice
Marina Stansell, Director	Clackamas County Public Health Dept.	1425 Beaver Creek Rd. Oregon City OR 97045	503-655-8478	Public Health
Rob DeGraff	Portland Business Alliance/Chamber	221 NW 2 nd Ave., # 300 Portland OR 97209	503-228-9411	Community Chamber
Jeralynn Hess	Community Action Organization	1001 SW Baseline St. Hillsboro OR 97123	503-648-6646	
Sabino Sardineto, Director Tadeo Saenz, Outreach	Centro Cultural	1110 N. Adair Cornelius OR 97113	503-359-0446	Maintain Hispanic community center
Sydney Herbert	Ecumenical Ministries of Oregon (EMO)	6327 SW Capitol Hwy, #C Portland OR 97201	503-244-4415	Religious Community
Wes Taylor	Interfaith Action Network	Pastor of Tualatin United Methodist Church 20200 SW Martinazzi Ave. Tualatin OR 97062-9369	503-692-1820	
Roy Dancer	Beaverton Optimist Club		503-646-8884	Youth Advocate
Karen Brazeau, Director	Oregon Youth Authority	530 Center St. NE, # 200 Salem OR 97301-3765	503-373-7205	

TO: Metro Coucilors
FROM: Jim Labbe, Urban Conservationist, Audubon Society of Portland
DATE: April 22, 2003
SUBJECT: Response to Councilor Hosticka's Questions to WRPAC.

In a March 11 memo Carl Hosticka posed several questions to WRPAC regarding the ESEE process and "goal setting." Since then we have had discussions with Councilor Hosticka and staff about Metro's Fish and Wildlife Plan and our concerns with the need to forge ahead with developing a program that we had all hoped would have been in place before the last UGB expansion. Many of the comments below echo those we have already voiced in MTAC, ETAC, Goal 5 TAC and other forums.

1. What should Metro try to achieve in its regional fish and wildlife habitat protection plan?

Broadly speaking this question has already been answered in the RUGGOs and the Goal 5 Vision Statement.

2. State Goal 5 says that each factor - economic, social, environmental, energy - should be "analyzed". Should the analysis delve into any one of these more in the ESEE than others in order to ensure that a goal is achieved?

The components of the ESEE analysis should be equally considered. Given the interdependence of social, economic, environmental, and energy components of the analysis, we find it difficult to imagine how the ESEE could delve deeper into one of these components without simultaneously delving into the others. The holistic approach of the ESEE is its strength. Frequently the separation of the components reflects different (competing) analytical frameworks for addressing the same underlying issues and questions. There is certainly a tendency to frame natural resource policy questions in terms of economic and environmental trade-offs. We think it would be a mistake to fall into this kind of analysis because it neglects to social and cultural values that drive and are often at the heart of natural resource issues. It also overlooks the economic benefit of environmental policy.

We remain concerned about the accuracy of a quantitative exercise that tries to match the science-based inventory rankings. Apart from the methodological problems, such an approach will be too narrow in scope and discount a more diffuse public (including economic) interests in protecting natural resources. There is a definite need for greater parity in addressing ecosystem services in the economic component of the ESEE analysis. There is an abundance of information around the region that could be used to approximate the economic value of the most basic of stream and riparian functions. For example the City of Portland's Public Facilities Plan has rough estimates of capital improvement and operation and maintenance costs associated with piped streams. Clean Water Services has priced the chillers for their two treatment plants at \$30 million and are seeking approval from the EPA/DEQ to trade cooling effluent for planting trees to achieve 90% shade (DEQ's identified system potential to meet the temperature TMDL).

These are tangible examples of what needs to be included in the economic component of the ESEE analysis.

While the parity in the ESEE components is, in our view, an imperative, it is clear by now that the ESEE work Metro has already completed goes well beyond any previous Goal 5 planning in Oregon. Pushing forward with the long overdue regional program to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitat is of up most importance. It is absolutely essential the Metro maintain the schedule it has set for a final program decision by December 31, 2004.

3. The Goal 5 Vision Statement provides insight to eventual program direction. What elements would you emphasize as most needed in the ESEE analysis? *

Both the number of fish and wildlife species that use riparian areas and the essential environmental services they provided, make protecting and restoring continuous riparian resources a primary objective of a regional Goal 5 program. The Goal 5 Vision statement makes clear that habitat and areas where restoration will yield the greatest ecological function should be protected from development and transportation infrastructure. The Goal 5 Vision statement and regional policy directives speak repeatedly of establishing a "continuous... corridor system" that maintains and restores the "connections" as part of a "region-wide system" of "linked... wildlife habitats." At minimal this implies the protection and restoration of sufficient riparian width to ensure continuity in primary riparian functions. While acquisition and incentives will also play an important roll, regulations are the only tool that can ensure the continuity of riparian corridor function across the landscape.

The co-incidence of upland habitat with headwater streams and natural hazard areas represents a vital opportunity to address the watershed planning and public safety issues identified in the Goal 5 Vision statement. Recently Audubon Society of Portland conducted an analysis of a proposal in the City of Gresham to allow development on the steep slopes. Many of the areas that are high risk for slope instability contain some of the best and most regionally significant upland wildlife habitat on Gresham's southern buttes (Table 1).

Table I. Acreage rapidly moving landslide hazard areas and regionally significant habitat located on steep slopes south of Stark St., Gresham, Oregon.

	Slopes >20%	Slopes >25%	Slopes >35%
Regional Significant Fish and Wildlife Habitat (METRO)	969	724	373
Rapidly Moving Landslide Hazard Area (DOGAMI)*	170	151	110

* Approximately 200 of the 231 acres of Rapidly Moving Landslide Hazard Area are designated regionally significant fish and wildlife habitat by Metro.

4. More specifically, what would you think of a goal that:
- the region strive for no net loss of current resource function within each subwatershed? , or
 - the region strive for improved total function within each subwatershed?, or

c. another approach (specify)?

The region must work toward improving function within each sub-watershed. It is clear that protecting and restoring riparian corridors is alone not enough to reach this goal, but it is an essential step. Stormwater management will be an imperative for Metro's future regional natural resource planning. However, there are opportunities to address stormwater and hydrological function that should be incorporated in a regional Goal 5 program.

5. Metro has developed a ranking system for estimating the overall level of riparian corridor or wildlife habitat functioning. What use, if any, would you make of this system in setting goals?

The region will benefit from including all regionally significant fish and wildlife habitat in a comprehensive Goal 5 program that employs a range of regulatory and non-regulatory tools. A range of tools will be employed in attempting to achieve the desired future conditions outlined in the Goal 5 Vision statement and there may be particular exceptions for specific sites critical to realizing the 2040 Growth Concept (e.g. North Macadam). Nevertheless, there is no reason why the goal of improving total resource function should not be achievable for all resource sites in the region.

We feel strongly that the regulatory program must address the critical need to protect and restore riparian corridor function across the landscape. Riparian resources occupy a small percentage of the landscape but they provide an unusually diverse array of habitats and ecological services disproportionate to their areal extent. There is a clear need to prioritize riparian sites providing or with the potential to provide primary riparian functions. Development and transportation infrastructure should also be limited in areas where potential conflicts occur with high-value upland wildlife particularly where it overlaps with riparian sites providing secondary functions, headwater tributaries, and the natural hazard areas mentioned above.

6. Should goals differ by stream or stream segment type?

Specific outcomes will inevitably vary based on current condition, but the overall goal of improved function should not vary between stream segments or different watersheds. In other words, the starting point will certainly vary between sites but the goal for total overall improvement in resource function should not.

There will be those that argue that stream systems that lack anadromous fish species should have different goals and objectives. We categorically reject this approach. The scope of the regional fish and wildlife program has always included planning for the habitat needs of a range of fish and wildlife species found throughout the Portland metropolitan region. Many streams that lack anadromous fish contain unique populations of resident trout (e.g. Balch Creek), provide critical wildlife habitat and connectivity to the hundreds of aquatic, terrestrial and avian wildlife species that inhabit the region. 292 native vertebrate species known to occur in the Metro region 93% use riparian areas and 45 % depend on those areas to meet life history requirements. It is critical that we ensure the total increase of riparian functions that provide for the habitat needs of all these species. In the long run this is entirely consistent with the need to

recover the spawning, rearing, and migratory habitat of anadromous fish not simply achieve the minimum for compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

7. Should goals differ by land use and adjacent land use?

The goals should not vary by land-use or adjacent land use. The lack of adequate planning for natural areas and natural processes that transcend particular land-uses marks a great failure in the implementation of Oregon's statewide planning system. We acknowledge that program features may vary at specific sites in order to realize the region's 2040 Growth Concept, but there is no reason that improvement in total resource function cannot and should not be the goal across all land-use types in the region.