



METROPOLITAN
Greenspaces

*Master Plan
Summary*

*A Cooperative Regional System of Natural Areas,
Open Space, Trails and Greenways
for Wildlife and People*

METRO

Metro is the directly elected regional government that serves Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities that make up the Portland metropolitan area.

Metro is responsible for solid waste management, operation of the Metro Washington Park Zoo, transportation and land use planning, urban growth boundary management, technical services to local governments and, through the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission, management of the Oregon Convention Center, Memorial Coliseum, Civic Stadium and the Portland Center for the Performing Arts.

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METROPOLITAN Greenspaces

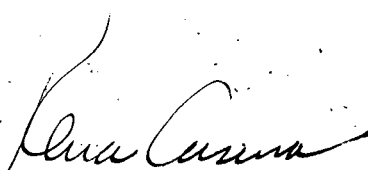
Master Plan Summary

Dear Friends,

Here it is after much staff and committee work, public involvement and council approval: the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan.

The plan takes aim at a critical problem in our metropolitan region: how to purchase and protect vanishing natural areas. If they aren't protected soon, our region will lose much open space to the growth that is surely headed our way. Nearly a half-million people are expected to move here in the next 20 years. As the region grows, we need to be sure that our children and grandchildren can enjoy urban wildlife, community natural areas, wetlands, parks and open spaces.

I am proud to present a summary of this forward-looking plan to you. It will guide you through the major issues and policies concerning natural areas. I encourage you to take the time to read through this booklet, become familiar with the Greenspaces concept and talk to your friends and neighbors about this important program. If you would like more information, call us at 22-GREEN (221-7336).



*Rena Cusma
Metro Executive Officer*



METRO

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For more information

This booklet outlines a summary version of the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan. For more detailed information, call 22-GREEN (221-7336) for a copy of the full document.

The Need to Protect Open Space

The Portland-Vancouver metropolitan region is a dynamic, growing area. More than 480,000 people will move here by the year 2010, according to Metro's Regional Growth Forecast. More homes and businesses will be built to serve this growth. A crucial question is how the region's communities will work together to balance development with the protection of natural areas.

In 1989, Metro inventoried and mapped the remaining natural areas within a 372,682-acre region in urban Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties. At that time, approximately 29 percent of the metropolitan region's land was considered natural area (including the Columbia Gorge between the Sandy River and the Mt. Hood National Forest). Only about 8.5 percent of these natural areas are publicly owned parks or are currently protected as open space.

If we are to have greenspaces in the future, we need to change our planning and funding priorities now to reflect their importance in our urban environment. The protection, acquisition and active management of greenspaces must become just as important as other basic public services. If not protected now, most remaining natural areas will be lost to future generations.

The Metropolitan Greenspaces Vision



The land and its scenic beauty lend a unique quality to life in the urban Portland–

Vancouver metropolitan area. The region's broad river valleys stippled with wetlands, the narrow river canyons veiled by

green strips of riparian vegetation, the buttes and forests, the mountains and meadows, the foothills and farms all impart a special sense of place and character to this region.

Metro created the Metropolitan Greenspaces program to ensure a green legacy for future generations. It is a cooperative, regional approach among public and private organizations to establish an interconnected system of natural areas,

open space, trails and greenways for wildlife and people throughout the four-county metropolitan area.

The purpose of the Greenspace program is to provide long-term protection of the natural areas that lend character and diversity to our region as more and more people move here. The intent is to balance an urban landscape with wildlife habitat in the midst of a flourishing cosmopolitan region.

The Metropolitan Greenspaces master plan outlines a coordinated strategy to protect natural areas. By carrying out the recommendations in the plan, this region will keep its special sense of place. Future generations will inherit a legacy of natural areas protected forever for all to enjoy.



Portland Skyline from Oaks Bottom

Purpose of the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan

The Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan outlines cooperative methods to protect natural areas in the Portland/Vancouver area. It contains major themes and initial policy and implementation recommendations.

The plan is a policy document that includes specific tasks that need to be carried out in the coming years to achieve the goal of maintaining the quality of life for the region by protecting open space in perpetuity.

The first step toward a regional system of greenspaces, the master plan does not contain regulations or specific sites. It is based largely on ecological studies that identify the remaining natural areas within the urban parts of the region, evaluate their significance and propose a system of regional natural areas and connecting corridors to be designated for preservation and management.

The Metropolitan Greenspaces program is a national model of cooperative planning, involving more than 50 government agencies, many conservation organizations, businesses, neighborhood associations, "friends" groups and interested citizens in Washington and Oregon.

As a result of this cooperation, 22 of the 24 cities within the boundaries of Metro and all four counties involved in the project have passed resolutions of support for the Greenspaces program since 1990.

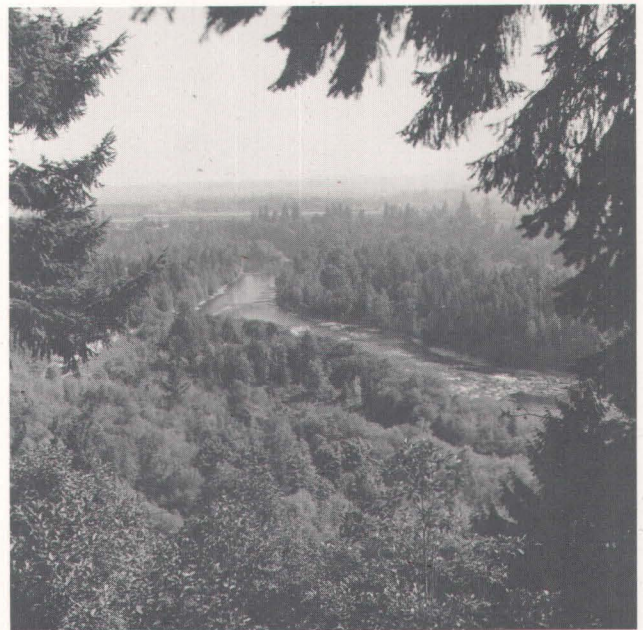
The master plan calls for cooperative efforts to:

- ◆ Acquire and protect a system of greenspaces for wildlife and people throughout the metropolitan area including natural areas of ecological and aesthetic value and a system of trails and greenway connections.

- ◆ Prepare management plans and standards for the Greenspaces system to guide facility development and management of sites to ensure that public access and passive recreational opportunities are provided while protecting the natural areas.

- ◆ Operate and maintain major components of the Greenspaces system.

Strong community support and stewardship will also be key to the success of the Metropolitan Greenspaces program.



Sandy River



Goals for the Metropolitan Greenspaces System

In summary, the master plan specifically recommends that Metro, as coordinator of the system, work with partners in the program to fulfill the following goals:

- ◆ **Create a cooperative regional system** of natural areas, open space, trails and greenways for wildlife and people in the four-county metropolitan area (Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington and Clark counties).
- ◆ **Protect and manage significant natural areas** through a partnership with governments, nonprofit organizations, land trusts, interested businesses, citizens and Metro.
- ◆ **Preserve the diversity of plant and animal life** in the urban environment, using watersheds as the basis for ecological planning.
- ◆ **Establish a system of trails, greenways and wildlife corridors** that are interconnected.
- ◆ **Restore green and open spaces in neighborhoods** where natural areas are all but eliminated.
- ◆ **Coordinate management and operations** at natural area sites in the regional Greenspaces system.
- ◆ **Encourage environmental awareness** so that citizens will become active and involved stewards of natural areas.
- ◆ **Educate citizens** about the regional system of greenspaces through coordinated programs of information, technical advice, interpretation and assistance.

Planning and Coordinating a Cooperative Regional System

The planning basis: ecosystems

Natural area planning and protection must be viewed from a regional perspective because wildlife and greenspaces cross political boundaries. This work cannot be carried out at the local level alone.

The landscape of the Portland-Vancouver region is a mosaic of land forms, plant life and animal habitat that has been modified by human uses. The region is composed of changing land features woven together into interdependent ecosystems. This regional landscape ecology has been the framework that has shaped planning for the Metropolitan Greenspaces system.

In defining the vision and priorities for the Greenspaces program, it is important to look at the structure and use of the surrounding landscape and how each natural area fits within the region as a whole. The following ecological principles are being pursued to protect and enhance natural areas.

- ◆ Maintain biological diversity by protecting and enhancing a variety of habitats, including wetlands, riparian corridors, forests and agricultural lands throughout the metropolitan area.
- ◆ Consolidate natural areas as much as possible to create or maintain relatively large interconnected acreage. Large areas, especially when connected to natural habitats outside the urban area, generally have greater habitat diversity to support more species.
- ◆ Protect, restore and recreate stream corridor vegetation by replacing riparian plants where lacking or dominated by exotic species and removing barriers, to maintain connections with nearby upland habitats.

- ◆ Protect or restore natural vegetation connections between watersheds at headwater locations.

It is important to create a network of interconnecting corridors to preserve the quality of natural areas. The ultimate aim of such a system is to sustain resource use and species protection for the future.

Corridor links may occur through a variety of landscapes. Stream corridors and floodplains are among the best ecological links. Their value increases further when they connect to an upland or ridgeline habitat. These corridors extend beyond Oregon into Southwest Washington and include the Columbia River, Vancouver Lake and associated wetlands.

At this time, the plan focuses on the tri-county area in Oregon. It will be amended in the future to include Washington, once a similar planning effort by Clark County and the city of Vancouver is completed. The master plan and the regional system of Greenspaces will then serve the larger metropolitan area.





Tom McCall Waterfront Park

Relationship to urban growth management planning and goals

Growth management is a priority for Metro and for most local jurisdictions in the region. Metro is responsible for coordinating the regional growth management issues among all agencies within its boundary. Metro's Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives (RUGGO) cover these issues, specifically listing natural areas, parks and wildlife habitat as crucial issues to be addressed within the regional perspective under Goal II, Objective 9:

"Sufficient open space in the urban region shall be acquired, or otherwise protected and managed to provide reasonable and convenient access to sites for passive and active recreation. An open space system capable of sustaining or enhancing native wildlife and plant populations should be established."

The Greenspaces master plan is primarily a planning document needed to implement Objective 9. However, it also complements many other objectives and planning activities, including Objectives 7-8, 10 and 12-18.

The master plan is not a functional plan nor does it amend adopted urban growth boundary (UGB) policies. It does not affect local comprehensive plans, the UGB and adopted functional plans, including the Regional Transportation Plan. The information developed through the Greenspaces program will assist Metro and local governments in meeting requirements of state planning laws, including Goal 5.

Metro's Region 2040 project will consider several potential areas and activities of metropolitan significance in a common framework to guide the growth and the shape of the region. Because the Greenspaces master plan identifies landscape features of regional interest, its policies and priorities will be considered in shaping Region 2040 alternatives. In turn, the plan will be influenced by aspects of the Region 2040 recommendations.

While not a regulatory document, the Greenspaces master plan is recommended for voluntary consideration in preparation, administration and periodic review of comprehensive plans, implementing land-use regulations and regional functional plans. Agencies and local governments are encouraged to assist in implementing the Greenspaces plan and use its policies as guidance in establishing a common agenda for natural resource protection.

Coordinated land protection efforts

The Metropolitan Greenspaces planning process has been characterized by three years of unparalleled cooperation among local governments, state and federal agencies, nonprofit conservation groups, neighborhood organizations and Metro.

Metro has planning coordination responsibilities (as described in ORS.268) with governments in the region and others interested in being active partners in the program. Included are all citizen groups, resource agencies and jurisdictions in the region that would need to continue the established planning partnership to successfully implement the regional plan.

Metro will work closely with resource agencies to develop and implement cooperative Greenspaces-oriented projects. Roles and responsibilities that partners in the program will assume (in regard to implementation of the plan) include:

- ◆ Metro should place a Greenspaces funding mechanism before the voters of the region that would establish a regional revenue source for acquisition and capital improvement of greenspaces. A regional general obligation bond measure was referred by Metro to voters at the November 1992 general election but it was defeated. Metro will continue to pursue funding options including grants from state and federal government agencies, private foundations and other organizations.
- ◆ Donations and dedications of greenspaces will continue to be accepted by public agencies and nonprofit land trusts in a coordinated strategy.
- ◆ Greenspaces to be administered at the local level will be the responsibility of local governments to secure and manage. Greenspaces to be administered by Metro will be this agency's responsibility to secure and manage.

- ◆ Regional greenspaces administered by Metro will be the agency's responsibility to secure. Metro will offer a first right of refusal to acquire the property to the local government in which the sites are located. The first right of acquisition will be offered only to local governments providing park services. It will not be offered to local governments that have comprehensive planning responsibility but did not provide park services as of July 1, 1991.

- ◆ Greenspaces of common interest administered at the local level will be the responsibility of local governments to secure and manage. Lower priority will be given to acquire properties adequately protected by federal, state or local regulations.

- ◆ If a local government accepts acquisition responsibility, that government will be responsible for funding the acquisition of the greenspace with its own resources. If the local government expresses interest in acquiring a site, Metro may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with regional or joint funding. If the local government chooses not to acquire the property, Metro will be responsible for funding the acquisition of the greenspace with its own resources.

- ◆ In evaluating priorities for acquisition, Metro will first determine whether existing federal, state, regional and local land-use, environmental or other applicable regulations provide adequate protection. If not, Metro will then determine if new regulations could be adopted by appropriate government agencies within timeframes necessary to protect significant greenspaces. If not, Metro will pursue acquisition based on fair market value.

The complete list of government roles and responsibilities is available from Metro.

Policies Summary

A summary of policies related to cooperative land-use planning and implementation of the Greenspaces system. (From policies 1.1 – 1.28 in the master plan.)

Metro and partners in the Metropolitan Greenspaces program will:

- ◆ Establish a natural area system based on ecology to encourage biodiversity and watershed connections.
- ◆ Develop guidelines and standards for operation and management of natural areas.
- ◆ Prepare site-specific management plans for areas in the Greenspaces system.
- ◆ Prepare and update a five-year plan that will list land acquisition priorities and capital improvement projects.
- ◆ Execute agreements whenever Metro assumes responsibility for a Greenspaces site managed by another entity, or if another entity wishes to assume management responsibilities for a Metro-managed site.
- ◆ Initiate a study of long-term funding options for operating Greenspaces sites and programs.
- ◆ Review and improve planning policies and ordinances that support greenspaces.

- ◆ Develop model greenspaces ordinances that can be adopted by local governments.

- ◆ Coordinate policy development, implementation and enforcement of Greenspaces-related policy across jurisdictional boundaries.

- ◆ Convene a focus group of individuals in the building and development industry to suggest urban design measures that preserve greenspaces.

- ◆ Identify opportunities for streamlining the development review process related to natural resources.

- ◆ Emphasize coordination among government agencies with authority to regulate natural resource management.

- ◆ Identify opportunities to streamline the permit process involving several governments, such as regulation of stream-corridor protection, stormwater runoff, buffer zones and wetlands protection.

Metro will:

- ◆ Coordinate efforts by governments and citizen groups to create a regional system of natural areas in Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Clark counties. The geographic boundary for protection and acquisition efforts in Oregon will be bounded to the east by the Mt. Hood National Forest, to the south by Oregon State Route 211 and the Chehalem Mountains, to the west by the Coast Range and to the north by the Columbia River. (Clark County is responsible for the Washington portion of the system.)

- ◆ Consider lands outside the urban area for potential acquisition to the Greenspace system when they enhance and protect significant natural resources.

- ◆ Negotiate public access agreements at key sites within significant regional greenspaces if the land is privately owned.

- ◆ Potentially acquire and protect historic or cultural resource sites on or near natural areas.
- ◆ Acquire and protect land through purchase, gifts, dedication or conservation agreements. Also pursue government, foundation and private funding sources.
- ◆ Own and operate some of the acquired lands. Some sites will be owned and operated by other partners in the program, including local governments, water-quality agencies, nonprofit conservation organizations, business corporations and land trusts.
- ◆ Negotiate purchase agreements with willing sellers. Metro will use its powers of condemnation only in extraordinary circumstances.
- ◆ For operation and maintenance of sites and trails, use in-house services or contract with other agencies or private vendors.
- ◆ Assume management responsibilities of any park or natural areas owned by other groups only with their consent and Metro Council approval.
- ◆ Coordinate and publish acquisition and improvement plans to aid coordinated planning efforts.
- ◆ Update the Greenspaces Master Plan with the participation of appropriate committees, government agencies, land trusts, conservation groups and citizens.
- ◆ Use local park master plans and comprehensive plans to help develop an interconnected Greenspaces system.
- ◆ Update the natural areas inventory project every five years, with ongoing field work and data collection as resources allow.



Powell Butte

- ◆ Produce and update a regional parks directory/natural areas directory.
- ◆ Participate in park and open-space planning of various governments and assist with land acquisition and regulation, as resources allow.



Natural area sites

Carrying out the master plan will protect a regional system of natural areas and open space that preserves some of the natural environment and native habitats that define the landscape. The following factors will determine the importance and timing of protection measures, including:

- ◆ The immediacy or threat of development
- ◆ Accessibility to residents
- ◆ Protection of large connected blocks of open space
- ◆ Potential for expansion and addition to existing regionally significant protected areas

Assembling the land for the Greenspaces system and developing appropriate facilities will be a step-by-step process accomplished over a number of years. While a five-year acquisition and capital improvement plan will be prepared and periodically updated, it is also recognized that new opportunities will affect the outcome.

After adoption of the master plan, much work will need to be done through continued planning. The boundaries of significant sites proposed for protection need to be defined to identify the best opportunities for connections among them by greenways and corridors and to locate specific trail alignments. This needs to be pursued using watersheds for analysis, as opportunities for building the system are identified.

Regionally significant lands for the Greenspaces system will be evaluated case by case. The maximum or minimum size of the land parcel to be purchased will be decided according to opportunities unique to each location. The natural areas described on the map supplement to this summary are the major components of the proposed Greenspaces system that have been



Powell Butte

identified through a cooperative planning process coordinated by Metro. As the community grows and opportunities arise, this list will likely change.

Existing regionally significant protected greenspaces have been identified, as well as general locations where Metro and partners in the Greenspaces program should aggressively pursue additional acreage. Being on this list does not mean that public acquisition, regulation or other form of public protection is automatic. Protection options through landowner stewardship or nonprofit land trusts are also encouraged.

Once assembled, these large sites will serve as “anchors” in the overall Greenspaces system. They will be connected by the existing and proposed regional trails system, also described on the map supplement.

Policies Summary

Policies related to regionally significant natural area sites (2.1 - 2.5)

Metro and partners in the Metropolitan Greenspaces program will:

- ♦ Develop a regionwide greenspaces system that provides passive recreation and protects existing habitats to conserve fish, wildlife and plants.
- ♦ Use ecology and watersheds in planning the greenspaces system to protect natural areas that cross political boundaries.
- ♦ Recommend programs to conserve, enhance and manage habitats and nature reserves.

Metro will:

- ♦ Coordinate efforts to protect natural areas among governments and nonprofit land conservation groups, to complement acquisition programs and increase financial and land-resource potential.
- ♦ Determine the importance and timing of acquiring greenspaces case by case, weighing human and wildlife needs, as well as the potential loss of site, cost, availability, financing, etc. Criteria to be used in selecting sites include:

Biological criteria

- Rarity of ecosystem
- Connection to other habitats
- Biological diversity
- Parcel size
- Wetlands and waterways
- Restoration possibilities

Human criteria

- Geographic distribution
- Connection to other sites
- Natural qualities of the landscape
- Public access to sites
- Views and vistas
- Local public support
- Historical/cultural significance

Land protection variables

Short-term decisions

- Inside urban growth boundary (UGB)
- Few physical constraints on development
- Transportation access
- Planning/zoning for development

Medium-term decisions

- Outside UGB
- Relatively large parcel without services
- Limited transportation access
- Some physical limitations on construction

Long-term decisions

- Extreme limitations on construction
- No current access to transportation
- Remote from existing development

Lands protected by other means

Regulation:

- State and federal wetlands permitting programs
- Comprehensive plans and zoning, including those protecting Goal 5 resources

Public control:

- Lands currently in public ownership
- Land trust holdings
- Easements

The Greenspaces Regional Trails System

Establishing a network of trails and corridors is a major goal of the Greenspaces master plan. A system of trails for human recreation, transportation, wildlife movement and ecological linkage is proposed. Of importance to the Metropolitan Greenspaces system are multi-use trails that connect regionally significant sites, cross political boundaries, have many uses and connect to national or other regional trails.

The trails network should foster a sense of community throughout the region and strengthen the connection to the region's cultural, historical and natural heritage. Existing trail systems will be key elements serving as a foundation for the interconnected regional system. The accomplishments achieved through years of planning and implementation will be built upon to complete the system.

Implementation of the Greenspaces Regional Trails System will proceed step by step as funding allows. Initially, priority will be given to acquisition of corridors, easements and dedications that will enable development of continuous trails. Only when large portions of the overall system have been acquired will attention be given to capital improvements.

Local government and citizen participation will be encouraged at all stages of implementation. Development and management of transportation systems require a high degree of cooperation among all levels of government. Trails for hiking, biking and horseback riding are no exception. The degree of cooperation will influence priorities for trail development.

Trails of national importance pass through, or near, the metropolitan region. Some trails are renowned cultural resources that are nationally and internationally known. They could be considered "trunk lines" in potential pedestrian movement. These include the Lewis and Clark Trail, Oregon Trail/Barlow Trail, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Pacific Coast Trail, Gifford

Pinchot National Forest trails, Mt. Hood National Forest trails and Columbia River Gorge trails.

State trails form a network connecting many of the cities and towns of Oregon. The current system is somewhat limited but will be supplemented by a series of newly proposed Rails-to-Trails projects. These regional trails include the Portland to the Pacific Trail, Banks Vernonia Trail, Chinook Trail, Willamette Greenway, Tillamook State Park Trails System and the state of Oregon Rails-to-Trails Study.

The Greenspaces Regional Trails System proposes that the region be laced with trails that provide means of access to commerce, recreation and natural areas. Bicycle and pedestrian commuting would be one benefit derived from development of a regional system.

There are several proposed and evolving trails and greenways that will be incorporated into the Greenspaces Regional Trails System, including the 40-Mile Loop system of trails (Wildwood Trail, Marquam/Terwilliger Trails, Springwater Corridor, Columbia Slough and Columbia Bikeway), the Springwater Corridor Trail, Tualatin River Greenway Trail, Clackamas River Greenway Trail, Sandy River Gorge Trail and Johnson Creek Greenway.

The system should also include river trails on navigable water courses that can provide links that might otherwise not be feasible. Since rivers are publicly owned, the accessibility of river trails can allow public uses while respecting private ownership of the shorelines. Staging areas for boat excursions could lessen the need for further acquisition along certain sections of inaccessible streams. Several rivers in the metropolitan area (including the Columbia River and Slough, the Sandy, Clackamas, Willamette and Tualatin rivers) are navigable by a variety of watercraft.

The proposed Greenspaces Regional Trails System is outlined on the map insert to this summary.



Oxbow Park

Policies Summary

Policies related to trails and greenways (2.6 - 2.15)

Metro and partners in the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program will:

- ♦ Use existing trails, including the 40-Mile Loop, the Willamette Greenway and trails in Clackamas, Clark and Washington counties, as the initial framework for the Greenspaces Regional Trails System.
- ♦ Connect the Greenspaces Regional Trails System to trails that link the urban region to other destinations, including:

North: to Mt. St. Helens, Gifford Pinchot National Forest via the Clark County and Washington state trails

South: along the Willamette Greenway to Salem and Eugene including landmarks in the Willamette Valley

East: to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area via the Chinook Trail; the Mt. Hood National Forest Trails via the Springwater and Barlow Road; connecting to the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

West: to Astoria via the Portland to the Pacific Trail; Tillamook via the Banks-Vernonia Trail and other rail beds; and to Tillamook State Forest trails linking with the Oregon Coast Trail

- ♦ Link local trails to the Greenspaces Regional Trails System.
- ♦ Encourage the Greenspaces Regional Trails System to be included in local land-use plans.
- ♦ Integrate the Greenspaces Regional Trails System with on-road trails.
- ♦ Identify corridors via restoration projects that could link significant natural habitats.

Metro will:

- ♦ Inventory, map and list trails, greenways and corridors for the region.
- ♦ Provide public information on the status of trails throughout the region.
- ♦ Coordinate planning, funding, acquisition, design, development, construction, operations and maintenance of the Greenspaces Regional Trails System, including:
 - Trail standards, surfacing and signs
 - Accessibility standards
 - User policies
 - Safety standards for trail design and development.



- ♦ Coordinate a standing committee composed of Metro staff, Greenspaces groups and citizens who will evaluate natural area developments and advise Metro on trails projects, review management guidelines and enlarge the system, as appropriate. The following criteria will be used in setting priorities:

- Inclusion in local government plans
- Potential for use as loop trails
- Trails and corridors that connect natural areas and parks
- Segments that complete major systems
- Length and continuity of trail
- Connections to inter-regional trails
- Wildlife use
- Local support for the trail or corridor
- Threat of development when opportunities to establish corridor may be lost
- Abandoned rail corridors
- Expanded access to river routes.



Raccoon Family

Restoration and enhancement of areas lacking greenspaces

Some areas of the metropolitan region have been so intensely urbanized that former greenspaces are now gone. These natural areas must be restored in order to provide access to green and open spaces for every resident of the region.

Because an acquisition program will not benefit urban areas with little or no open space remaining to purchase, Metro will give priority to enhance neighborhoods that are deficient in open space. In some cases, restoration might involve opening culverted streams to daylight. It could also include enhancement of backyard wildlife habitats or tree planting along streets, which would help provide additional green to offset the city's "heat island" effects.

Policies Summary

Policies related to areas deficient in greenspaces (2.16 - 2.19)

Metro and partners in the Greenspaces program will:

- ♦ Identify locations lacking natural areas and identify opportunities for major restoration programs. Selection of restoration sites will be based on:

Human aspects

- Access to sites by a large number of people
- Near schools
- Potential links to regional trail system
- Community support for projects

Ecological concerns

- Feasibility of restoration
- Part of the existing open space system (i.e., park)
- Nearness to other habitats or corridors

- Effects of adjacent land use on future of ecosystem.
- Effect on other environmental functions, such as water quantity/air quality and floodplain protection.

Metro will:

- ◆ Work with government agencies, citizen groups and developers to identify potential restoration sites
- ◆ Provide assistance to local restoration projects, as resources allow.
- ◆ Extend the potential for wildlife to co-exist near developments by promoting land-use design and management that encourages ecological diversity and restoration.

Protection through resource management plans

Metro and local agencies will maintain green-spaces included in the metropolitan-wide system forever. Acceptable maintenance, types and levels of programmed use, and development standards will be established for all portions of the Greenspaces system by Metro, in conjunction with cooperating parks providers. These plans will serve as the basis for improvement and operation of the sites by local governments, special districts, nonprofit organizations or Metro.

Management practices for the operation and maintenance of greenspaces will be consistent with the adopted Greenspaces master plan and with specific site management plans. Metro will budget for and manage, operate and maintain the parts of the greenspaces system that are of regional significance. Metro may make provisions with local parks providers for management of regional greenspaces through intergovernmental agreements.

Metro will offer local governments the opportunity to commit first to the management responsibility by intergovernmental agreement in order to protect and manage greenspaces of common interest. Local agencies will budget and fund the operation and maintenance of those portions of the greenspaces program to be administered by local governments. Local governments, special districts and Metro may choose to contract with private entities, nonprofit organizations and other providers for development, operation and maintenance, provided improvements and activities are consistent with adopted Greenspaces management plans.

Policies Summary

*Policies related to resource management plans
(2.20 - 2.22)*

Metro and partners in the Greenspaces program will:

- ◆ Require owners and operators of regionally significant natural area sites to comply with approved management plans.

Metro will:

- ◆ Prepare resource management plans for all regional natural area sites, in cooperation with governments and nonprofit groups, in a timely manner and not before site development or public use.
- ◆ Potentially adopt short-term protection guidelines during preparation of management plans for regionally significant sites.



Smith and Bybee Lakes

Financing the Greenspaces system

Acquisition, while only one of many tools to protect open space, is an essential strategy in developing a regional system of natural areas for the four-county region. With a dedicated source of funds, lands will be purchased as a means of protection; rights-of-way may be purchased to establish trails and wildlife corridors; restoration of degraded natural areas could be carried out, as well as negotiations of easements that preserve open space through a process that allows for continued private ownership of the majority of land.

Any financial solution and long-term plan must be developed on a regional basis, with funding for this regional system coming from throughout the Metro district. The major source of funding currently available is a regional general obligation bond. No other source of public revenues can generate adequate funds to finance the land purchasing process for the Greenspaces system.

Metro placed a general obligation bond measure on the Nov. 3, 1992 tri-county ballot. It did not pass; however, if any future bond measure is approved by voters in the district, bond funds

would become available for purchase of natural areas and development of a system of trails and greenways to connect greenspaces. Bond funds can only be used for acquisition of land and capital improvements.

Metro will establish a Metro/local government split of the initial capital and acquisition funds that are raised through the bonds. The regional (Metro) share of the net bond measure will be 75 percent; the local share will be 25 percent. Metro will use the regional portion of funds solely for acquisition and development of greenspaces of regional significance. The local share is to be used for any locally determined open space, parks and recreational acquisition and capital needs.

Metro would issue the bonds, coordinate all purchases and capital costs, and be the legal authority responsible to the U.S. Treasury and bond holders. The bonds would be secured by a tax on real property (land and improvements) within the Metro district.

The need to buy land before it is developed and before the purchase price increases is apparent. In the early phases of the Metropolitan Greenspaces program, Metro may choose to land bank (or hold) as many of its purchases as possible in order to protect significant areas, yet still be able to minimize operations and maintenance costs.

A long-term funding source for Greenspaces operations must be identified. It is assumed that the land will be left essentially undeveloped and, consequently, operating costs will be low. Basic maintenance costs assume that the land would be purchased and developed for passive recreational use, if any. The funding of operations must be a comprehensive approach that considers all pos-



sible resources, including revenue generated internally by Metro, public funds, volunteer services and fund raising efforts.

Operating resources may be augmented through memberships to a nonprofit Greenspaces organization, "adopt an acre" programs, auctions and other targeted fund raising activities. Earnings could be used to build a Greenspaces endowment for use in additional acquisition and capital improvements. An endowment could also be managed to return interest income each year that could be used for operation of regionally significant natural areas. A nonprofit support group for Greenspaces will enhance the efforts of Metro and expand its outreach and funding capabilities. It will encourage donations and dedications to the regional greenspaces system, as well as to local park/open space systems.

Policies Summary

*Policies related to financing the Greenspaces system
(2.23 - 2.30)*

Metro and partners in the Metropolitan Greenspaces program will:

- ◆ Evaluate regional sites case by case to determine the best method to achieve system integrity, cost efficiency and good management.

Metro will:

- ◆ Support development of new funding resources for the Metropolitan Greenspaces program and coordinate donations of land and related easements. Dedications of land, easements and cash to local jurisdictions will be promoted.
- ◆ Establish a Greenspaces acquisition and capital improvement fund to collect and manage such funds.
- ◆ Make funding decisions consistent with the Greenspaces master plan.
- ◆ Aid the startup of a Greenspaces foundation, a separate, private, nonprofit organization dedicated to the support of Greenspaces programs and

operations. It would encourage and accept private donations of land, easements and other assets such as cash, stocks or bonds, which would enhance the regional natural areas system. Acceptance of responsibility for areas needing restoration will be considered case by case.

- ◆ Establish, manage and fund a Metropolitan Greenspaces dedicated fund in the Metro budget for acquisition, operation and maintenance of sites and trails.
- ◆ Propose and implement a funding strategy for ongoing operation and maintenance of Metro owned or operated greenspaces.
- ◆ Serve as a regional clearinghouse for planning and financial information for all Greenspaces projects.



Meadow Grass

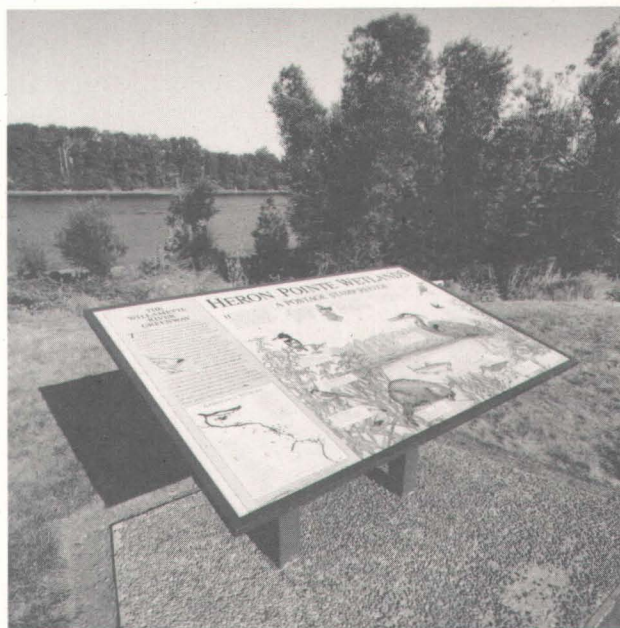
Protection and enhancement through citizen involvement and education

Not all lands will be protected through public acquisition and protection. It will be important for Metro and others in the Greenspaces system to build and support a communication network among citizens and resource groups, establishing stewardship programs for private property owners, developers, builders, corporations, real estate industry and others so that privately held lands will be protected, developed or restored in a manner supportive of the Greenspaces program.

Building regional communication networks around programs related to greenspace issues will be vital to successful plan implementation and in building a better awareness of environmental options. As citizens gain an understanding of urban greenspace opportunities, they will become active partners in future planning choices and help conduct periodic public review of the Greenspaces master plan and other related plans.

In the early years of the Metropolitan Greenspaces program, energy and resources will be devoted to acquisition and preservation efforts, but we need to maintain a biologically and socially balanced approach to implementation. It will be important for Metro, as coordinator of the program, to integrate protection of natural resources with economic development, citizen involvement and recreational opportunities.

With a long-term commitment to establishing effective communications among environmental education providers, Metro will take a broad approach and work to ensure a greater awareness and understanding by the public of the



Willamette River Greenway

greenspaces in the region. To this end, Metro will work with Greenspaces partners to provide interpretive programs, materials and assistance to school districts, teachers and environmental education providers related to a variety of sites and school use of those sites.

Environmental education programs at regional sites and facilities should be designed to attract participants of different ages, ethnic groups, socioeconomic levels and abilities. Environmental education programs also should be designed to become an integral part of everyone's lives.



Policies Summary

*Policies related to citizen involvement and education
(2.31 - 2.43)*

Metro and partners in the Greenspaces program will:

- ◆ Provide public information and citizen involvement in master plan implementation, land acquisition, resource development and operation of Greenspaces-related programs.
- ◆ Serve as advocates for protection, restoration and management of urban natural areas, including passive recreational areas, where appropriate.
- ◆ Promote public understanding of a healthy environment coexisting with a growing economy and encourage public involvement in natural resource management decisions.
- ◆ Provide ways for the business community to be involved in the Greenspaces program.
- ◆ Promote volunteer support of operation and maintenance programs and encourage appropriate use of publicly owned natural areas.
- ◆ Initiate education programs to inform the public about protection, restoration or creation of greenspaces; soil and water quantity/quality challenges; responsible use and impact of sites; and how citizens can become involved in solving these problems.
- ◆ Work with environmental education groups to use natural areas for learning about the environment and to provide materials and facilities that interpret urban natural areas.

Metro will:

- ◆ Continue to work with appropriate advisory committees, planners and policy-makers, to review key steps in greenspace acquisition and management planning.

- ◆ Host public forums to review site management plans and help people to learn about management and care of greenspaces in the region.
- ◆ Periodically conduct public-opinion polls and monitor the use of greenspaces and related programs by the general public.
- ◆ Coordinate environmental education groups through a communication network, including a clearinghouse for greenspaces environmental education.
- ◆ Establish partnerships with appropriate public and private land-holders, community land trusts and "friends" groups throughout the metropolitan area.
- ◆ Establish a clearinghouse, referral and information center to provide information on private land trusts and public agencies in charge of greenspaces.

Protection and enhancement through technical assistance

As coordinator of the Metropolitan Greenspaces program, Metro will develop technical assistance and advice to landowners, developers and public officials on environmentally sound land management practices and design concepts for sensitively integrating development with natural resources and the landscape. Advice on natural resource management capabilities will be provided to local governments, private organizations and individuals to encourage the best management practices for greenspaces.

Through the Greenspaces program, Metro will serve a clearinghouse function to help provide information on technical assistance provided by a variety of agencies. Assistance will also be given to the public and other agencies in locating information and advice on relevant environmental regulations.

Policies Summary

Policies related to technical assistance (2.44 - 2.47)

Metro and partners in the Greenspaces program will:

- ◆ Propose incentives to conserve natural areas by private landowners, developers, resource agencies, governments and the public.
- ◆ Provide educational materials and opportunities for the general public to learn about conservation of natural resources, ecology and the effects of lifestyle choices on the environment.

Metro will:

- ◆ Set management guidelines with partners for wildlife habitat and recreational use of greenspaces in the metropolitan area and set priorities on sites for conservation, preservation, acquisition and recreation.
- ◆ Provide assistance and education to the public, businesses and land development industries to encourage greenspace conservation.



Tualatin River

Protection of publicly owned, quasi-public and private tax-exempt lands

Many lands are in public ownership as parks, highway and utility rights-of-way, as well as in quasi-public ownership, such as municipal facilities, schools, cemeteries and churches. These lands offer potential in extending the native plant cover into the heart of the city. In addition to providing environmental and visual enhancement, they could also provide habitat for wildlife.

The early settlers systematically replaced the region's original plants with exotic ones. This vegetation has continued to diversify as more imports have been introduced. Investigation of native plants should be done to identify those that would fulfill human needs while supporting the native landscape. Replacement of exotic trees and shrubs will restore some of the native landscape and provide cover along residential streets.

Policies Summary

Policies related to publicly owned, quasi-public and private tax-exempt lands (2.48 - 2.55)

Metro and partners in the Greenspaces program will:

- ◆ Encourage adoption of planting standards that promote the use of appropriate native plants in the highway and utility rights-of-way.
- ◆ Encourage management and maintenance practices that enhance the potential for wildlife along rights-of-way.
- ◆ Seek to prevent damage of natural areas that become part of the protected Greenspaces system and minimize disturbances to the ecology (such as by roads or utility linkages). When adverse impacts are unavoidable, advocate for mitigation

efforts to minimize losses at the expense of the responsible party.

- ◆ Encourage agencies to provide native plantings on publicly owned lands, such as transportation corridors, sewer and water rights-of-way, and to manage them for appropriate wildlife habitat.
- ◆ Inventory surplus government lands and tax-foreclosed properties and evaluate their potential as a part of the regional system of greenspaces. Lands suitable for the Greenspaces system should be retained in public ownership.
- ◆ Encourage holders of large tracts of open space, such as golf courses, underused public lands, cemeteries, churches and schools, to establish native plantings. Maintenance should include minimal chemicals and irrigation and maximum use of native materials.
- ◆ Consider disturbed sites, such as former mineral mines or landfills, as potential areas for restoration and integration into the Metropolitan Greenspaces system once activities causing disturbance cease.
- ◆ Consider case by case accepting mitigation sites into the Greenspaces system.

Protection and enhancement of waterways and floodplains

The metropolitan area is endowed with rivers and streams of great natural beauty. Prominent in the region, the Columbia and Willamette rivers provide a myriad of visual, recreational and commercial benefits. Although greatly changed in the course of development, restoration of altered sections could improve their natural character as well as enhance fish and wildlife habitat and recreational potential.

If restoration is undertaken by the local communities, degraded sections could become significant scenic, fish and wildlife resources. Developing the region's waterways for recreation, education and tourism will be undertaken in a manner consistent with long-term conservation.

Stormwater management, water quality and flood control are basin-wide issues that should be coordinated among governments within each watershed. Rivers and watersheds are defined by natural features rather than political boundaries. Metro will look at detailed planning on a watershed basis, working with water resource agencies to ensure that benefits to habitat and water quality are properly coordinated.

Policies Summary

Policies related to waterways and floodplains
(2.56 - 2.59)

Metro and partners in the Greenspaces program will:

- ◆ Promote the protection of natural areas along waterways and encourage continuous improvement of water quantity and quality through liaison with agencies that influence changes along streams and rivers in the metropolitan area.
- ◆ Promote access to rivers for public recreation, education and enjoyment consistent with protection of natural resources.
- ◆ Promote the inclusion of natural drainage systems into future planning and balance their contributions to the environment with recreation.
- ◆ Address the interrelated issues of greenspaces protection, land-use, transportation and water resources management.



Native Evergreen

Protection and enhancement of agricultural and timber lands

Agricultural and timber lands provide valuable contributions to the regional economy. While both are a viable use of the land, they also complement the Greenspaces program by providing links to larger urban natural areas.

The Columbia, Tualatin and Willamette valleys have some of the most productive soils in the state. They provide potential for supporting an increasing population in the urban area as well as exporting food and timber. Because agricultural lands are usually well-drained and level, there is often competition for construction of homes or businesses. Forest lands may offer dramatic views over hilly terrain and are often desirable for rural view lots.

While there is a need to maintain an adequate urban land supply (required by Statewide Planning Goals 2 and 14), efforts should be made to

continue the productivity of lands outside the urban growth boundary until conversion to another use is appropriate.

Policies Summary

Policies related to agricultural and timber lands (2.60 - 2.63)

Metro and partners in the Metropolitan Greenspaces program will:

- ♦ Work with the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development, the Department of Agriculture's Extension Services and others to promote building patterns that retain agriculture in this region.
- ♦ Support practices that conserve prime agricultural lands outside the urban growth boundary, aid biodiversity and long-term productivity.
- ♦ Support sound farming practices, including erosion-control and protection of vegetation along rivers and streams connected to the Greenspaces system.
- ♦ Support sound management of forest lands in or near the urban region, and support strict enforcement of the state Forest Practices Act or local regulations relating to harvest on steep slopes, lands adjacent to rivers and lakes, and timely reforestation.



Natural Areas, Trails and Greenways of Regional Significance.

Natural Areas of Regional Significance



The master plan identifies 57 greenspaces of regional significance. These have been chosen by consensus as being important to the natural and ecological future of the metropolitan region. A few may be small in area, but protect rare and valuable habitat or cultural heritage. In locations identified as being deficient in natural areas, the program will seek opportunities to re-create patches of sustainable habitat.

- 1 **Beaver Lake** – Includes a 25-acre reservoir surrounded by forested hills and active farms. A fish ladder at the dam aids salmon migration.
- 2 **Beggars Tick Marsh addition** – Opportunity to add wildlife habitat and feeding areas for migratory and wintering waterfowl in Johnson Creek floodplain.
- 3 **Boring lava domes** – Group of extinct volcanic lava domes provides high-quality habitat close to rapidly urbanizing areas. Cloaked with second-growth forests and headwaters for several urban creeks.
- 4 **Bull Mountain** – High point in the Fanno Creek and Tualatin River watersheds contains remnant forest lands threatened by residential areas.
- 5 **Burlington Bottom addition** – Remnant wetland across the Multnomah Channel from Sauvie Island. An addition would enhance ecological links to the Nature Conservancy preserve.
- 6 **Canemah Bluffs** – Willamette River bluffs with large forested areas where the river carved through basalt to join the wetlands at foot of cliffs.
- 7 **Cedar Mill** – Large stand of Western red cedar and limited patches of upland forest in an area where much of forest cover has been lost or severely altered.
- 8 **Clackamas River** – World-class salmon and steelhead stream originates in the Cascades and links a number of major sites together.
- 9 **Clear Creek Canyon** – Canyon, carved by Class 1 stream, includes second-growth forests of mixed conifers and deciduous cover.
- 10 **Columbia shoreline** – Multnomah County's most extensive riparian and wetland habitats. Excellent potential for wetland restoration and linkage with Sandy River Gorge.
- 11 **Columbia River Island reserves** – Represent important wildlife refuges (osprey, bald eagles, herons) and potential recreational resources on Gary, Flagg, Government and West Hayden islands.
- 12 **Columbia Slough wetlands** – Floodplain containing remnant wetlands that have escaped alteration for agriculture, industrial or commercial uses.
- 13 **Cooper Mountain** – One of highest points in the Fanno Creek watershed that includes some rare ponderosa pine stands. Forested headwaters of several streams.
- 14 **Council Creek** – Parallel to the city limits of Cornelius and Forest Grove, creek displays narrow and fragmented riparian vegetation.
- 15 **Deep Creek Canyon** – Originating in the Boring lava domes and flowing to the Clackamas River, it has retained much of its natural character.
- 16 **Fairview Creek ponds and wetlands** – Provides an important linkage between Columbia River, Columbia Slough and buttes in Gresham.
- 17 **Fairview Lake/Blue Lake addition** – Mixed deciduous, riparian and forested wetland areas. Active farmlands near valuable wildlife habitat are under pressure for residential uses.
- 18 **Fanno Creek Greenway** – This 14-mile creek runs through residential, commercial, forested and industrial lands.
- 19 **Finley Nature Reserve** – Natural area reserve maintained by one family for past 100 years; includes the Finley house and plant specimens.
- 20 **Forest Park inholdings** – Privately owned lands are still scattered through the largest protected natural area in metropolitan region. Also provides an ecological connection between Columbia River and the Tualatin Valley.
- 21 **Four Corners** – Several hundred acres of wetland, riparian and forested habitat. Site of future wetland and wildlife habitat mitigation resulting from industrial development along South Shore.
- 22 **Gales Creek** – One of the headwater streams combining to form the Tualatin River. Although it retains its mountain stream character in upper reaches, agricultural uses predominate.
- 23 **Hagg Lake** – This reservoir was formed by impounding a tributary of the Tualatin River for agricultural irrigation. Surrounded by a Washington County park, it provides access to recreational opportunities as well as connections to the Coast Range.
- 24 **Hedges Creek** – One of Washington County's largest and most diverse wetlands including shrubby and forested wetlands, open fields and forests.
- 25 **Heron Lakes** – Great blue heron rookery adjacent to the city of Portland golf course combines wildlife viewing with important nesting site. Connection to 40-Mile Loop, nearby Force Lake and adjacent wetlands.
- 26 **Holcomb Trail Ruts** – Evidence of settlers who traveled along the Barlow Trail still exists within four miles of the end of the Oregon Trail. Area is hilly and forested.
- 27 **Jackson Bottom addition** – Would add to protected wildlife and waterfowl habitat in lowland areas associated with the Tualatin River.
- 28 **Johnson Creek Canyon/Tideman Johnson addition** – Lower reach of Johnson Creek flowing through a dramatic steep-sided canyon. Enlarging Tideman Johnson Park would increase access to natural areas in this densely populated area.
- 29 **Johnson Creek addition** – Purchase of the Springwater Corridor for trail combined with greenway parcel could expand riparian enhancement projects and water-quality efforts.
- 30 **Johnson Lake** – Site attracts large numbers of wintering waterfowl. Provides a natural buffer to I-205 and glass recycling plant. Accessible by bicycle.
- 31 **Kelly Butte East Slopes addition** – Prominent lava butte located in heavily urbanized area. Forested peak and steep walls provide drama to urban landscape.
- 32 **Little Four Corners** – Clear springs feeding into Columbia Slough at this site provides habitat for hundreds of migratory and resident waterfowl.
- 33 **McKay/Dairy Creek confluence** – Significant wetland habitat enhancement projects under way here as part of Jackson Bottom master plan.
- 34 **Milwaukie Riverfront** – Confluence of Johnson and Kellogg creeks with the Willamette River. Juncture of four regionally significant trails. Provides urban access to the Willamette River.



METROPOLITAN Greenspaces

A Cooperative Regional System of Natural Areas, Open Space, Trails and Greenways for Wildlife and People

- 35 **Mt. Scott** – Outstanding views of Portland skyline. Wooded slopes of the volcanic butte provide wildlife habitat, as well as green backdrop to east side of urban area.
- 36 **Mt. Talbert** – Undeveloped, distinctive hill and valley terrain provides a diversity of wildlife habitats and green landmark on eastern edge of the urban area.
- 37 **Northeast/Southwest Portland restoration opportunities** – Opportunities to restore open and green spaces within densely urbanized areas.
- 38 **Newell Creek Canyon** – Nearly pristine canyon area including large, old trees and great habitat diversity. One of the highest quality stream canyons in southeast side.
- 39 **North Peninsula** – Wildlife habitat and great blue heron nesting colony. Access to 40-Mile Loop with connections to Kelley Point Park, Smith and Bybee lakes and Fairview Lake.
- 40 **Pete's Mountain** – Remnant forest and stream corridor habitat for raptors, including osprey. Marks confluence of Tualatin and Willamette rivers.
- 41 **Powell Butte addition** – Would add to protection of green backdrop for the city. Provides linkage between protected habitat on Powell and Jenne buttes and Johnson Creek, which flows between them.
- 42 **Rock Creek and Sieben Creek** – Both creeks flow through forested canyons with mature cedar and fir. Wetlands and riparian vegetation provide high-quality wildlife and fisheries habitat.
- 43 **Rock Creek (Washington County)** – Several tributaries pass through largely agricultural lands. City of Hillsboro and Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District manage some natural areas along this system.
- 44 **Rock Creek wetlands** – Wetlands restoration projects under way by Washington County Educational Service District and Cascadia Nature Landscape Center.
- 45 **Rocky Butte addition** – Important for its prominence as a Portland landmark. Remaining forested sites are subject to increasing residential development.
- 46 **Ross Island complex** – Scenic and natural riparian habitat on four-island complex in Willamette River. Adjacent to Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge near downtown. Nesting sites for belted kingfishers and more than 55 great blue heron pairs.
- 47 **Sandy River Gorge** – Diverse wildlife habitat including elk, bear, deer, coyote, beaver, osprey and bald eagle; noted for native salmon and steelhead. Adjoins Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area and extends scenic waterway systems.
- 48 **Sandy River tributaries** – Would add important riparian and forest habitat for fish and wildlife, including steelhead, trout and salmon. Would provide critical ecological link between Mt. Hood and Columbia River.
- 49 **Sauvie Island/Bybee Howell Marsh** – Valuable wildlife habitat in low-lying marshy lands at site of historical significance.

- 50 **Sentinel Tree Park** – In forested ravine in Clackamas County, south of Lake Oswego. Characterized by giant Douglas fir estimated to be at least 300 years old.
- 51 **Terwilliger/Marquam addition** – Would protect integrity of Terwilliger Parkway and ensure connection between Terwilliger and Marquam Nature Park.
- 52 **Tonquin Geologic Area** – Unique geologic feature bearing 10,000-year-old scars from Bretz floods. Portions used for sand and gravel quarries.
- 53 **Tryon Creek link** – One of the major remaining free-flowing tributaries running from West Hills to the Willamette River. Tryon Creek Park provides natural vegetation and wildlife habitat in urban area.
- 54 **Tualatin Hills Nature Park addition** – Floodplain with adjacent wooded and grassy uplands that provide good wildlife habitat.
- 55 **Tualatin River Greenway and access points** – Originating in the Coast Range, the Tualatin River flows through a mosaic of agricultural, commercial and industrial land to the Willamette. Displays lush vegetation in some areas.
- 56 **Willamette Narrows** – Forested canyon between Pete's Mountain and Wilsonville, the Canemah district of Oregon City and Molalla River State Park. Willamette River Greenway addition.

The Greenspaces Regional Trails System

The system of trails and greenways will provide links throughout the region for wildlife and people. Trails will provide recreation, connections to our natural and cultural legacy, as well as access to a network of transportation corridors. River trails offer another natural means of connection and take advantage of one of our greatest natural heritages.

Land-based trails

- 58 **Beaver Creek Canyon Trail** – Northern section of this trail forms part of the 40-Mile Loop through Troutdale, terminating at Oxbow Park.

- 59 **Beaver Lake Trail** – Could follow Newell Creek Canyon or Abernethy Creek from the proposed End of the Oregon Trail Center.
- 60 **Beaverton Creek Trail** – Route crosses the Tualatin Mountains joining the Marquam Trail near Council Crest.
- 61 **Bronson Creek Trail** – Trail begins at the confluence with Beaverton Creek.
- 62 **Cazadero Trail** – This extension of the Springwater Division Line is Oregon State Parks' highest priority for trails in Oregon.
- 63 **Clackamas Bluffs Trail** – Extends south along the ancient bluffs of the Clackamas River.
- 64 **North Clackamas Trail** – Beginning at the Milwaukie waterfront, this trail follows the Kellogg Creek watershed.
- 65 **Columbia Bikeway/Columbia Slough Trail** – Part of the 40-Mile Loop, it follows the Columbia River from Blue Lake to Kelley Point Park.
- 66 **Fanno Creek Greenway** – Links the Tualatin River Greenway Trail with Beaverton Creek, following Fanno Creek.
- 67 **Hagg Lake Trail** – Beginning at Hagg Lake, this trail follows Scoggins Creek to the Tualatin River.
- 68 **I-205 Corridor (bike route)** – Important for bicycle routes through Portland; links with Clark County.
- 69 **Marquam/Terwilliger Trails** – The Marquam Trail connects to Terwilliger Parkway and riverfront Willamette Park.
- 70 **McKay Creek Trail** – Extends north from the Tualatin River to the Coast Rails-to-Trails route.
- 71 **Mt. Scott Trail** – Extends north to join the Springwater Trail near Powell Butte.
- 72 **North Fork Trail** – Connects the North Fork of Deep Creek with Barton Park.
- 73 **Oregon Trail/Barlow Road** – Corridor will be laid out as close to the original pioneer route as possible.
- 74 **Portland to the Coast Trail** – A segment of this Oregon State Parks' proposed Rails-to-Trails project falls within the northern portion of the regional trail system. A spur to this line, the old Oregon Electric Railway, extends into the center of Beaverton.
- 75 **Portland Traction Line-Oregon City** – The southern extension of the Portland Traction Railroad Line from Milwaukie to Gladstone.
- 76 **Powerline Trail** – From the northern end of Forest Park to the newly proposed Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge near Sherwood.
- 77 **Rock Creek Trail** – Parallels the stream to Beaverton Creek.
- 78 **Sandy River Gorge Trail** – Follows the Sandy River terminating at Dabney State Park.
- 79 **Scouters Mountain Trail** – Forms a north-south link between the Springwater Corridor and the Clackamas River Greenway Trail.
- 80 **Springwater Corridor** – Abandoned Springwater Line extends north to Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge and east as far as Boring.
- 81 **Tonquin Trail** – Trail connects the Tualatin National Wildlife Refuge to the Willamette River near Wilsonville.
- 82 **Lower Tualatin Trail** – Follows the Tualatin River from the proposed wildlife refuge to the Willamette River.
- 83 **Upper Tualatin Trail** – Follows the Tualatin River between Jackson Bottom and Rock Creek wetlands.
- 84 **Wildwood Trail** – Leads through Forest Park to Washington Park, Hoyt Arboretum and the Metro Washington Park Zoo.
- 85 **Willamette Greenway** – Provides a major north-south link with many trails and natural areas.
- 86 **Gresham to Fairview Trail** – Joins the Springwater Line at Linnemann Junction and continues north toward the Columbia River.

River trails

- 87 **Clackamas River** – Designated a scenic river east of Carver.
- 88 **Columbia Slough** – Navigable by canoe or kayak with occasional portage around some sections.
- 89 **Lewis and Clark Trail** – Follows the Columbia River through the metropolitan area.
- 90 **Sandy River** – Designated a scenic river between Dabney State Park near Troutdale and Dodge Park in Clackamas County.
- 91 **Tualatin River Greenway** – Opportunities for additional access points will be explored.

METRO

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Tri-County Metropolitan Region Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan

LEGEND

- Regionally Significant Greenspace in Public Ownership (8% Protected)
- Remaining Natural Areas (92% Currently Unprotected)
- Potential Regional Greenways (Currently Unprotected Floodplains)
- Potential Additions to the Regional Open Space System
- Greenspaces Regional Trail System
- Existing Trail Corridors
- River Trails (Canoes, Kayaks and Other Boats)
- Proposed Trails of Regional Significance
- Trails of Inter-Regional Significance
- Urban Growth Boundary (Contains Urbanized Area)

