

A G E N D A

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METRO

Agenda

MEETING: METRO COUNCIL WORK SESSION MEETING – revised 7/15/03
DATE: July 22, 2003
DAY: Tuesday
TIME: 2:00 PM
PLACE: Metro Council Chamber

CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2:00 PM | 1. | SALEM LEGISLATIVE REPORT | Cooper |
| 2:15 PM | 2. | ZOO PROJECT UPDATE | Vecchio |
| 2:45 PM | 3. | SOLID WASTE POLICY DISCUSSION | Hoglund/Matthew |
| 3:45 PM | 4. | GOAL 5 PROGRAM OPTIONS | Deffebach |
| 4:15 PM | 5. | CITIZEN COMMUNICATIONS | |
| 4:30 PM | 6. | COUNCILOR COMMUNICATION | |

ADJOURN

Agenda Item Number 2.0

ZOO PROJECT UPDATE

Metro Council Work Session
Tuesday, July 22, 2003
Metro Council Chamber

METRO COUNCIL

Work Session Worksheet

Presentation Date: July 22, 2003 Time: 2:15 p.m. Length: 30 minutes

Presentation Title: Update on Oregon Zoo projects

Department: Zoo

Presenter: Tony Vecchio

ISSUE & BACKGROUND

The zoo director will update Metro Councilors on current zoo projects including the eagle/salmon and Family Farm exhibits of the Great Northwest project and progress on the off-site California Condor Recovery Project.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE

N/A

IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

N/A

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION

LEGISLATION WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR COUNCIL ACTION __ Yes **X** No
DRAFT IS ATTACHED ___ Yes **X** No

SCHEDULE FOR WORK SESSION

Department Director/Head Approval _____

Chief Operating Officer Approval _____

Agenda Item Number 3.0

SOLID WASTE POLICY DISCUSSION

Metro Council Work Session
Tuesday, July 22, 2003
Metro Council Chamber

METRO COUNCIL

Work Session Worksheet

Presentation Date: July 22, 2003

Time: 2:00 pm

Length: One Hour

Presentation Title: Solid Waste and Recycling Policy Discussion and Decision Matrix

Department: Solid Waste and Recycling

Presenters: Michael Hoglund and Doug Anderson

ISSUE & BACKGROUND

Several decisions that will shape the solid waste system for the future are scheduled to be made by the Council over the next six to eight months. As noted in the July 8 Council Work Session, a common theme in all the decisions is the allocation of solid waste tonnage, also referred to as "sharing the disposal tonnage pie."

Metro has "shared the pie" since 1998 by authorizing three local transfer stations; then, in 2001, increasing their annual tonnage caps to 65,000, and removing dry waste from the tonnage limitations; and, allowing the flow of waste outside the region through regulated "designated facility agreements" and "non-system licenses." Each of these actions has been taken to improve system efficiencies and benefit the ratepayer, yet each allocated "share of the pie" results in increase unit costs (per ton) at public facilities.

This impact on public facilities, Metro's two transfer stations, was not fully appreciated until recently. At Metro budget presentations it was noted that there is:

- Continued consolidation in the industry (tonnage share by the five largest haulers has doubled since 1995); and,
- Metro facility tonnage is down from 70 percent of the market in 1995 to less than 50 percent today.

Over the next six to eight months, major Council "sharing of the pie" decisions will include:

- Renewal of local transfer station franchises, with associated tonnage caps
- Renewal of wet-waste non-system licenses
- Proposed new transfer station

At the July 8 work session, the Council prioritized a list of eight "values" that can form the basis for Council decision-making on the issue areas identified above. Those values are:

- Protect the public investment in the solid waste system.
- "Pay to Play." Ensure that all segments of the industry pay appropriate fees and taxes (regional system fee and excise tax.)
- Ensure the system performs in an "environmentally sustainable" manner.

- Preserve convenient public access to disposal (locations and hours.)
- Maintain safety and public health throughout the solid waste system.
- Ensure regional equity (hauler access to transfer stations and other facilities.)
- Maintain a Metro funding source.
- Ensure reasonable/affordable rates.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE

Solid Waste and Recycling staff are preparing a decision-matrix intended to match options for the decisions listed above with the eight values also listed above. The matrix will be distributed at the Work Session. The intent is for Council to review the values; revise values, if necessary; review scenario options for one of the decisions (tonnage caps); and evaluate options for prioritizing values and applying them to the decision.

IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

With Council's comments and suggestions, and general approval, staff would next develop scenario options and decision matrices that could be used for other upcoming decisions that center on "sharing the disposal tonnage pie."

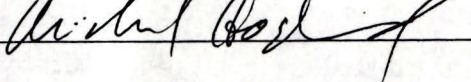
QUESTION(S) PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION

The major questions for Council include:

1. Are the values as listed above correct and in priority order?
2. Does Council wish to further define and interpret those values?
3. Will a decision-matrix as presented at the work session be a useful tool for Council in making decisions regarding "sharing the disposal tonnage pie?"
4. Do the scenario options regarding the tonnage caps issue reflect an adequate range for Council policy discussion? If not, are there other scenarios? (Note: scenarios will be distributed at the work session.)
5. Should the values be "weighted" or prioritized within the decision-matrix and then applied to the scenario options?
6. Should staff develop additional matrices for other "sharing of the pie" decisions that are on the Council's horizon over the next six to eight months?

LEGISLATION WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR COUNCIL ACTION Yes No
DRAFT IS ATTACHED Yes No

SCHEDULE FOR WORK SESSION

Department Director/Head Approval 
Chief Operating Officer Approval _____

Agenda Item Number 4.0

GOAL 5 PROGRAM OPTIONS

Metro Council Work Session
Tuesday, July 22, 2003
Metro Council Chamber

METRO COUNCIL

Work Session Worksheet

Presentation Date: 7/22/03

Time:

Length: 30 min

Presentation Title: Continuing discussion of program options for Metro's Fish and Wildlife Protection Program under Goal 5.

Department: Planning

Presenters: Deffebach, Cotugno

ISSUE & BACKGROUND

The Goal 5 Work Program calls for identifying and evaluating several program options before Council selects a direction for developing a fish and wildlife habitat protection ordinance. At the June 17 Council Informal, Council members discussed the "bookends" framework for identifying program options and the classification of the habitat inventory for the purposes of applying varying levels and types of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches.

The schedule for the Goal 5 Work Program calls for seeking public comment on the ESEE Consequences and the Program Options in the fall. Council will be asked to approve the ESEE Consequences and the Program Options for release for public review at the August 12 Council Informal. Council will be asked to adopt the program options for evaluation in October 2004, after public comment has been received.

Today's discussion is intended to identify issues and/or questions for consideration in developing the range of program options. Staff will return later in July and August for additional discussion/review prior to August 12.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE

Staff is proposing a "book-ends" approach with varying levels of regulatory and non-regulatory approaches. On the regulatory side, some options emphasize natural resource protection over conflicting uses, while other options tolerate more conflicting uses in 2040 hierarchy areas. The goal is to define a comparable framework for addressing the non-regulatory components of the program options.

Council has a variety of options available in how the program options are defined. The discussion is intended to clarify the approach staff is proposing and modify it as needed to take into account additional issues.

IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The definition of the program options will affect the nature of the public discussion in the fall. The non-regulatory components raise questions regarding the financial and leadership levels Metro would like to apply to natural resource protection in the region.

QUESTION(S) PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION

Staff request Council members to identify issues for clarification, consideration or inclusion in the definition of the program options. The discussion on July 22nd is intended to focus on the non-regulatory side of the program options.

LEGISLATION WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR COUNCIL ACTION __ Yes __ No
DRAFT IS ATTACHED __ Yes __ No

SCHEDULE FOR WORK SESSION

Department Director/Head Approval _____

Chief Operating Officer Approval _____

Councilor Values for the Solid Waste System Council Work Session

The following are the values for the solid waste system expressed by Metro Councilors at the public Work Session on July 8, 2003. They are ordered according to the priorities assigned by Councilors at that Work Session.

- 1. Protect the public investment in the solid waste system.**
- 2. "Pay to Play"**
Ensure that participants and users of the system pay appropriate fees and taxes.
- 3. Environmental sustainability. Ensure the system performs in a sustainable manner.**
- 4. Preserve public access to the disposal options (location and hours).**
- 5. Maintain safety and public health throughout the solid waste system.**
- 6. Ensure regional equity—equitable distribution of disposal options.**
- 7. Maintain funding source for Metro general government.**
- 8. Ensure reasonable/affordable rates.**

**“Sharing the Pie”
Decisions Needed Autumn 2003**

Decision Set I

Regional Transfer Capacity (Local Transfer Station Franchises)

Decisions on transfer capacity will determine tonnage flows among the various solid waste facilities, including Metro. These decisions will affect:

- (1) the cost of operating Metro Central and South,*
- (2) the proposals that Metro receives next year for the new operations contract, and*
- (3) the operating cost and profitability of privately-owned facilities.*

Decision Options

New Capacity **Approve/Deny**

- Columbia Environmental (local transfer station). Application Fall 2003 or later.

Renewals (Size of Caps) **Increase/Renew Same/Decrease/Eliminate**

- There are three local transfer station franchisees—Pride Recycling, Recycle America, WRI.
- Their caps are 68,250, 65,000 and 65,000 tons respectively (198,250 tons total).
- All three franchises expire on December 31, 2003.

Notes

- Franchises generally run for a period of 5 years.
- Any franchise provision (authorization, condition, restriction) is subject to modification.
- The current caps are below design capacity at all three local transfer stations.
- The Forest Grove TS franchise is not due for renewal. FGTS has no tonnage cap.

**“Sharing the Pie”
Decisions Needed Autumn 2003**

Decision Set II

Destination of Putrescible Waste (Non-System Licenses)

These decisions affect

- (1) The price that Metro pays for disposal at Columbia Ridge Landfill (through the declining price schedule of the contract);*
- (2) Metro’s contractual obligation to deliver at least 90 percent of transfer station-type tonnage to a landfill owned by Waste Management.*

Decision Options

New Licenses (na)

- Currently there are no new applicants.
- Given the amount of regional waste, the level of current NSL authorizations, and the need for a planning cushion, there is little or no room for additional NSLs within the 10%.

Renewals Renew Same/Decrease/Deny

- There are currently 3 non-system licenses (NSLs) to haul putrescible waste to landfills not owned by Waste Management:
 - 1. Arrow Sanitary, 30,000 tons (a Waste Connections company);
 - 2. American Sanitary, 7,500 tons (a Waste Connections company);
 - 3. WRI, 45,000 tons (an Allied company).
- The NSL tonnages are limited by the 10 percent of waste not guaranteed to Waste Management.
- All three licenses expire December 31, 2003.

Notes

- NSLs are typically granted for a period of 2 years, but a shorter term is possible.
- The current three NSLs were granted on a first-come, first-served basis.
- The choice of mechanism for granting, renewing or denying any putrescible waste NSL should be chosen to put Metro in the best position to defend a potential legal challenge. This mechanism remains to be determined.

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Decisions 2003: Renewal of Local Transfer Station Franchises

Focus on Wet Waste Tonnage Authorization ("Caps")

Three local transfer station franchises—Pride Recycling, Recycle America, Willamette Resources, Inc.—expire on December 31, 2003. All three transfer stations are authorized to accept putrescible ("wet") waste up to a specified limit, or "cap." Currently, the caps are 68,250, 65,000 and 65,000 tons per fiscal year, respectively—198,250 tons of wet waste total. (Dry waste accepted at these facilities would be in addition to this 198,250 tons.) Metro franchises are established with an expectation of renewal; however, the provisions of the franchise are subject to modification. Franchise terms are 5 years.

Scenarios

DESIGN COMPONENT	REGULATION ORIENTATION	STATUS QUO (WITHOUT TWEAKS)	MARKET ORIENTATION
<i>Operating Restrictions</i>			
Wet waste caps	Establish individual caps based on local need, but no more than the current cap. Overall tonnage authorization the same (198,250 tons) or less.	Each wet waste cap renewed at ~65,000 tons per fiscal year. Overall tonnage authorization about the same (198,250 tons).	Operator makes application for facility-specific cap level. Overall tonnage authorization may go up or down. Annual franchise fee is based on size of cap (see below).
Dry waste caps	None; but see next line.	None.	None.
Minimum recovery rate	Broad range of performance standards on material recovery.	25% of incoming dry waste	No minimum
Serve public customers	Required (perhaps with opt-out provision such as helping defray Metro costs of serving public).	Authorized, not required.	Authorized, not required.

Fees

Regional Sys. Fee & excise tax.	On disposal, as now.	On disposal, as now.	On disposal, as now.
Franchise fee	Fee related to business volume (e.g., percent of gross receipts).	Flat nominal annual fee.	Fee related to business potential (e.g., fee based on size of cap).

Economic Regulation

Market entry barriers/entry criteria <i>Note: not relevant to renewals; descriptions are provided to show the decision environment.</i>	Applicants bear burden of proof: a) Showing a specific need; and b) This need cannot be met by other means.	Health, safety, qualifications—balanced with public costs. <i>[But consider beefing-up the criteria that allow denial if impacts on public costs are too great.]</i>	Entry criteria limited to determination that operator is qualified to run the operation & that other permits are in place.
Regulation of tip fees	Some form of rate regulation is warranted, based on the increase in entry barriers.	No	No
Service Areas	Many options for discussion.	Many options for discussion.	None

Scoring Matrix

Councilors' Values

Protect the public investment in the solid waste system. (1-5)			
"Pay to Play." Participants & users of the system pay appropriate fees and taxes. (1-5)			
Environmental sustainability. Ensure the system performs in a sustainable manner. (1-5)			
Preserve public access to disposal options—location & hours. (1-4)			
Maintain safety and public health throughout the solid waste system. (1-4)			
Ensure regional equity—equitable distribution of disposal options. (1-3)			
Maintain funding source for Metro general government. (1-3)			
Ensure reasonable/affordable rates. (1-3)			
Total			

Decisions 2003: Renewal of Local Transfer Station Franchises

Focus on Wet Waste Tonnage Authorization ("Caps")

Three local transfer station franchises—Pride Recycling, Recycle America, Willamette Resources, Inc.—expire on December 31, 2003. All three transfer stations are authorized to accept putrescible ("wet") waste up to a specified limit, or "cap." Currently, the caps are 68,250, 65,000 and 65,000 tons per fiscal year, respectively—198,250 tons of wet waste total. (Dry waste accepted at these facilities would be in addition to this 198,250 tons.) Metro franchises are established with an expectation of renewal; however, the provisions of the franchise are subject to modification. Franchise terms are 5 years.

Scenarios

DESIGN COMPONENT	REGULATION ORIENTATION	STATUS QUO	MARKET ORIENTATION
<i>Operating Restrictions</i>			
Wet waste caps			
Dry waste caps			
Minimum recovery rate			
Serve public customers			

<i>Fees</i>			
Regional System Fee and Metro excise tax			
Franchise fee			

<i>Economic Regulation</i>			
Market entry barriers/entry criteria			
Regulation of tip fees			
Service Areas			

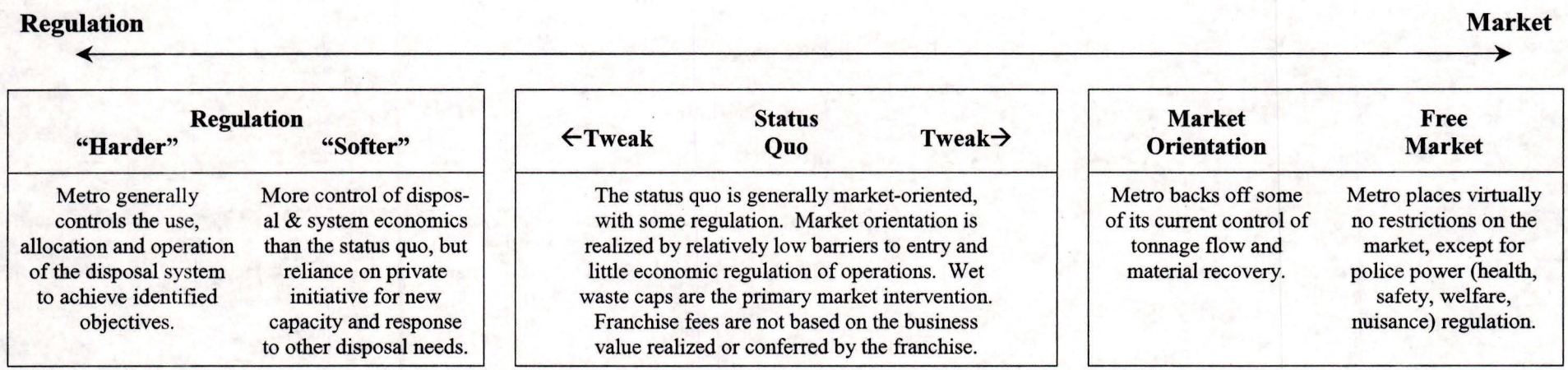
Scoring Matrix

<i>Councilors' Values</i>			
Protect the public investment in the solid waste system. (1-5)			
"Pay to Play." Participants & users of the system pay appropriate fees and taxes. (1-5)			
Environmental sustainability. Ensure the system performs in a sustainable manner. (1-5)			
Preserve public access to disposal options—location & hours. (1-4)			
Maintain safety and public health throughout the solid waste system. (1-4)			
Ensure regional equity—equitable distribution of disposal options. (1-3)			
Maintain funding source for Metro general government. (1-3)			
Ensure reasonable/affordable rates. (1-3)			
Total			

EO-3602270

“Sharing the Pie” Decisions 2003

Possible Scenarios for the “Transfer Capacity” Decision along a *Regulation—Market Organizing Principle*



Some Differences among Key Design Components

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusive franchises (<i>service areas?</i>). • Public control of market entry. • Service levels and performance standards specified. • Strict service & performance regulation. • Classical rate regulation. • Franchise fee built into regulated rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-exclusive franchises. • Market entry only to fill a public need. • Comprehensive performance standards specified. • Performance standards enforced. • “Performance-based” rates or similar. • Franchise fee based on business realized. (<i>% of revenue</i>) 	<p style="text-align: center;">Status quo: franchises are non-exclusive.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Market entry if user qualified, balanced by impact on public policies (mainly fiscal).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Performance standards mainly health, safety & nuisance; limited number of other standards (<i>e.g.</i>, min. recovery rate).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Inspection and compliance monitoring, with prescriptive option available if needed to meet performance standards.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rates (tip fees, etc.) are not regulated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-exclusive franchises. • Market entry if operator qualified. • Standards set on health, safety & nuisances only. • Health, safety & compliance inspections. • Rates not regulated. • Fee related to costs, and value conferred by franchise. (<i>\$/ton of cap</i>) 						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">←</th> <th style="width: 34%; text-align: center;">Franchise Fee nominal (costs paid through RSF).</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">→</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Fee based on business realized. (<i>% of revenue</i>)</td> <td></td> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">Fee related to value conferred. (<i>\$/ton of cap</i>)</td> </tr> </table>	←	Franchise Fee nominal (costs paid through RSF).	→	Fee based on business realized. (<i>% of revenue</i>)		Fee related to value conferred. (<i>\$/ton of cap</i>)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licenses (<i>not franchises</i>). • Virtually no restrictions on entry. • Market determines service; regulation left to other gov'ts. • Inspections for fee compliance only. • Rates not regulated. • License fee covers costs only.
←	Franchise Fee nominal (costs paid through RSF).	→							
Fee based on business realized. (<i>% of revenue</i>)		Fee related to value conferred. (<i>\$/ton of cap</i>)							

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**Summary of non-regulatory tools to protect regionally significant
fish and wildlife habitat**

Program	Description	Acreage Statistics
Acquisition programs		
1. Metro Open Spaces Acquisition program	Nearly 8,000 acres of natural areas have been acquired under Metro's \$135.6 million open spaces, parks and streams bond measure approved by voters in 1995.	8,000 acres
2. Local bond measures to acquire additional parks and open spaces	Examples are limited but include Gresham, Lake Oswego and West Linn. Includes land for developed park and recreation areas (ball fields) as well as undeveloped parks.	Estimated 1,000 acres over last 10 years but included in Metro's parks and open spaces GIS coverage
3. Local park district acquisition programs	Examples include Portland Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Tualatin Basin Parks and Recreation, and others. Acquisition funds generated through system development charges.	Acreage unknown but included in Metro's parks and open space GIS coverage
4. Local government acquisition programs	Some local governments have willing seller programs to acquire land in developed floodplains (City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services)	Acreage unknown
5. Land Trusts and other conservation organizations	Local, state, and national non-profit land trusts purchase land to protect as open spaces. Examples include Three Rivers Conservancy, Wetlands Conservancy, Trust for Public Lands, The Nature Conservancy, Three Rivers Conservancy	Acreage unknown but included in Metro's parks and open space GIS coverage
6. Conservation easements	Private landowners enter into long-term management agreements with local, state, or federal agencies as well as non profit land trusts to manage land for conservation purposes. Examples include Natural Resources Conservation Service Wetlands Reserve Program, Resource Conservation Agreements with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	Acreage unknown
Incentive programs		
1. Transfer of Development Rights	Under these programs, landowners may voluntarily transfer their right to develop from a site with natural area value (sending site) to a receiving site that can accommodate the additional density. Example: City of Portland TDR program in Skyline Plan District and Johnson Creek Basin Plan District	
2. Planned Unit Developments, onsite density transfers/density bonus	These planning approaches enable portions of natural resource sites planned for development to be preserved as open space through innovative site design.	
3. Riparian Tax Incentive Program	A 2001 legislative amendment to the program allows the program to be applied in urban areas. Lands enrolled are assessed at lower rates as long as land is managed to support conservation.	Not yet implemented in the urban area
Restoration & education programs		
1. Conservation and restoration grants programs	A prime example is the US Fish and Wildlife Service Conservation and Restoration Grants program. The program provides funding for urban projects that emphasize environmental education, habitat enhancement, and watershed health. Since 1991, the program has funded 217 on-the-ground projects, and averages 25 projects a year. Funding in FY 2003/2004 likely to be greatly reduced.	Funds primarily devoted to restoration and education efforts.

Program	Description	Acreage Statistics
2. Non-profit organizations undertaking significant efforts to enhance urban habitat	Examples: SOLV (Adopt a River, Team Up for Watershed Health), Friends of Trees (tree plantings, natural area restoration projects), and other friends organizations. Heavy reliance on volunteers.	
3. Watershed Councils	Watershed Councils carry out a variety of education and restoration efforts to improve local watershed ecological health. Activities funded through Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and other grant sources. Heavy reliance on volunteers.	
4. Landowner recognition programs	Landowner recognition programs are currently used by the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board to recognize ranchers and farmers for stewardship contributions, but these programs could be extended to urban areas as well.	
5. Technical Assistance	Technical assistance programs include revegetation programs such as the City of Portland's program to revegetate portions of the the Columbia Slough and Willamette River with native plants.	400 +acres

Non-Regulatory Program Option Elements To Restore and Protect Fish and Wildlife Habitat Resources
DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION (7/22/03)

	Publicly owned land	Vacant Privately-Owned Land	Developed Privately-Owned Land
Baseline for Comparison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing funding levels and acquisition of private lands Existing funding levels for restoration on public lands Replace culverts when part of funded road projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary restoration in addition to that required through mitigation as part of regulations for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary restoration in addition to that required through mitigation as part of regulations for redevelopment
Education Focus Relies on education, required mitigation and existing grant/volunteer restoration efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create mitigation bank for ODOT mitigation on public land Reprioritize existing acquisition programs to reflect natural resource values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary restoration resulting from education/stewardship efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational programs to encourage environmental stewardship (ie encourage native plantings and reforestation, encourage natural gardening techniques and reduce run-off)
Coordination & Partnership Focus + Education Relies on incentives to restore and develop in ways that protect resources when land is developed or redeveloped; Coordinates restoration on public lands to maximize functional values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regionally coordinate and prioritize restoration and protection of natural resources for connector habitats, headwaters and habitats of concern on public lands, with public partners Replace culvert in priority areas for wildlife connectors, following regional priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives to build out to full extent of zoning allowed in non-natural resource areas in exchange with protecting natural resource areas Extend riparian tax incentives for urban areas to protect existing functional values Offer additional incentives for protection and restoration through clustering on large sites Incentives for restoration in target areas Conservation easements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives for redevelopment projects that use best management practices to minimize impacts in exchange for long term protection Extend riparian tax incentives for urban areas to protect existing functional values Conservation easements
New Funding for Acquisition and Restoration Focus + Coordination, Partnerships and Education Relies on additional funding sources to restore and develop in ways that protect resources on land that is targeted as a priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire additional private property (through willing seller program) for priority connector habitats, headwaters and number of habitats of concern Replace culverts throughout the region for wildlife connectors Restore ecological function on public lands Provide for acquisition of parcels that have no economic value as a result of the regulatory program (through willing seller program) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest public funds to encourage development in centers instead of in natural resource areas Restore ecological function on private lands that are identified as regional priority in exchange for commitment for long term protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give grants to restore ecological functions, including areas with low functional values and in impact areas, in exchange for long-term protection. Target areas for restoration that reflect regional priorities.

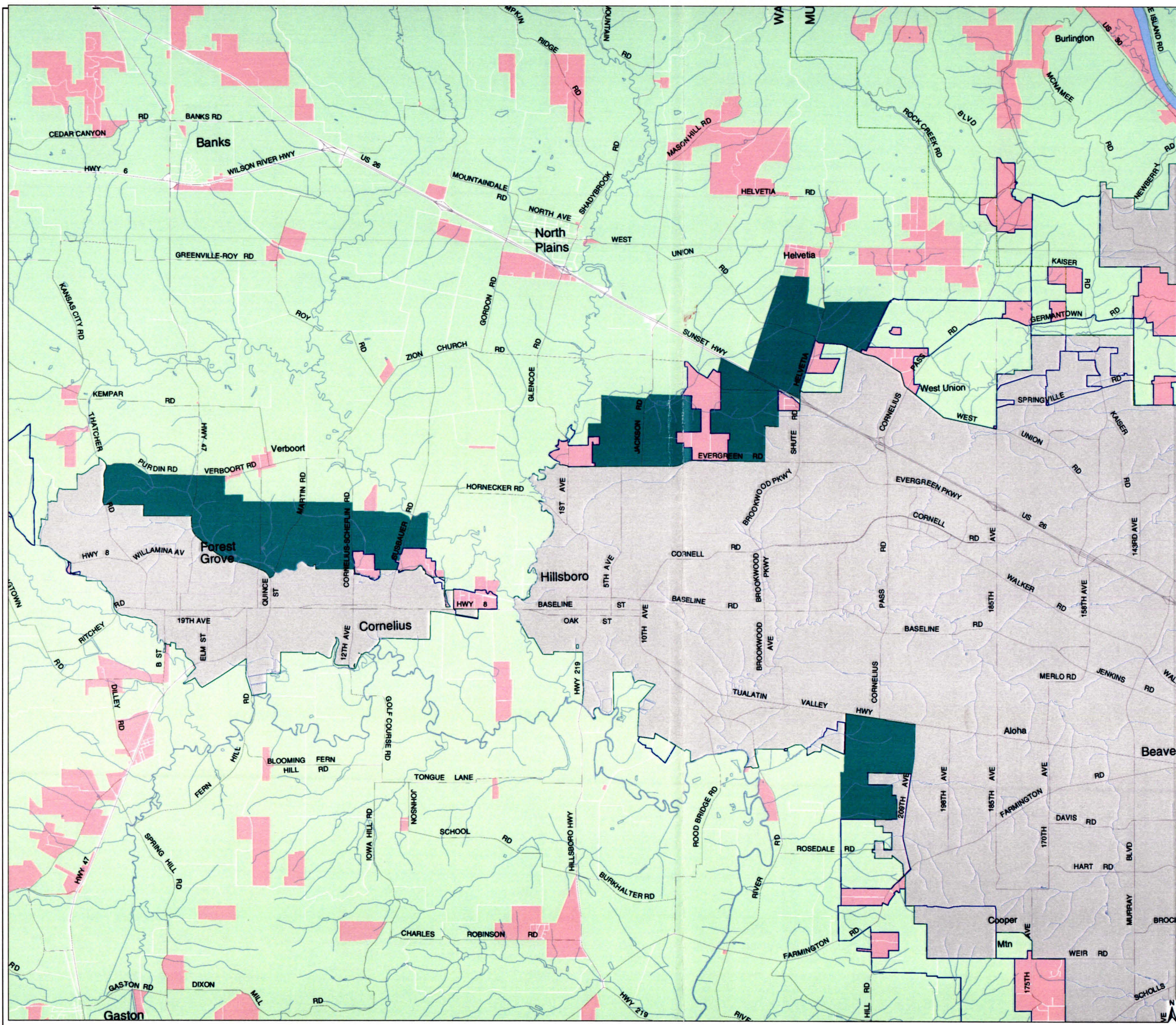
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Identifying 2003 Industrial Land Alternatives Analysis Study Areas

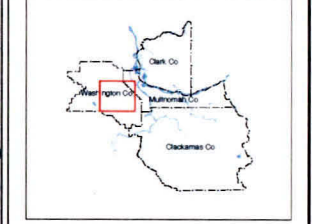
Attachment 1

- Areas of Interest
- Alternatives Analysis Study Areas
- Resource Land
- Exception Land



REGISTRATION: Land maps contain many layers of information and are subject to change. Users should verify the accuracy of the information shown on this map. METRO does not assume any responsibility for errors, omissions, or graphical inaccuracies. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, including the accuracy of information or fitness for a particular purpose. METRO and the METRO logo are trademarks of METRO. All other marks are the property of their respective owners.

1 inch equals 0.44 miles



Regional Fish and Wildlife Habitat Protection Program

Non-Regulatory Program Component
Metro Council Work Session

7/22/03

072203c-03

Approach to Options (Non-Regulatory Elements)

- Starts with understanding Baseline Conditions
- Focuses on additional restoration and protection than achievable through regulations
- Could serve as alternative to some regulations
- Requires decision on level of commitment
- Variety of implementation or institutional approaches could support each commitment level

Existing Non-Regulatory Programs for Habitat Protection

- Restoration and Education Programs
 - Conservation and restoration grants
 - Non-profit efforts, Watershed Councils
 - Landowner recognition programs; Technical assistance
- Incentive Programs
 - Transfer Development Rights, PUDs, on-site density transfer bonus
 - Riparian Tax Incentive
- Acquisition Programs
 - Bond Measures
 - Land Trusts/Conservation
 - Local Government Acquisition Programs

Potential Levels of Commitment to Non-Regulatory Programs

- Education Focus
- Coordination & Partnership Focus + Education
- New Funding for Acquisition and Restoration Focus + Coordination, Partnerships and Education

Non-Regulatory Program Implementation

- Variety of implementation choices
- Can be determined later during development of program
- Could include:
 - Jurisdictions implement independently; and/or as required regionally
 - Coordination at regional level
 - Dedicated regional funding and program oversight

Non-Regulatory Program Implementation

- Variety of implementation choices
- Can be determined later during development of program
- Could include:
 - Jurisdictions implement independently; and/or as required regionally
 - Coordination at regional level
 - Dedicated regional funding and program oversight