BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPROVING A REFINEMENT PLAN FOR THE TONQUIN GEOLOGIC AREA AS OUTLINED IN THE OPEN SPACE IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN	))))	RESOLUTION NO. 96-2300 Introduced by Mike Burton Executive Officer

WHEREAS, In July 1992, Metro completed the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan which identified a desired system of natural areas interconnected with greenways and trails; and

WHEREAS, at the election held on May 16, 1995, the electors of Metro approved Ballot Measure 26-26 which authorizes Metro to issue $135.6 million in general obligation bonds to finance land acquisition and capital improvements pursuant to Metro's Open Spaces Program; and

WHEREAS, the Tonquin Geologic Area was designated as a Greenspace of regional significance in the Greenspaces Master Plan and identified as a regional target area in the Open Space, Parks and Streams Bond Measure; and

WHEREAS, in November 1995, the Metro Council adopted the Open Space Implementation Work Plan, which calls for a public "refinement" process whereby Metro adopts a Refinement Plan including objectives and a confidential tax lot specific map identifying priority properties for acquisition; and

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 95- 2228A authorizes the Executive Officer to purchase property with accepted acquisition guidelines as outlined in the Open Space Implementation Work Plan, now therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED,

That the Metro Council adopts the Tonquin Geologic Area Refinement Plan, consisting of objectives and a confidential tax lot specific map identifying priority properties for acquisition, authorizing the Executive Officer to begin the acquisition of property and property rights as detailed in the Open Space Implementation Work Plan adopted in November, 1995 and in Resolution No. 95-2228.

ADOPTED by Metro Council this 14th day of March, 1996.

Jon Kvistad

Jon Kvistad, Presiding Officer

Approved as to Form:

D B Cooper

Daniel B. Cooper, General Counsel

Staff Report

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 96-2300, FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPROVING A REFINEMENT PLAN FOR THE TONQUIN GEOLOGIC TARGET AREA AS OUTLINED IN THE OPEN SPACE IMPLEMENTATION WORK PLAN

Date: February 22, 1996 **Presented by: Charles Ciecko**
Jim Desmond

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

The Target Area description in the Bond Measure Fact Sheet (authorized by Council Resolutions 95-2113, 94-2050 and 94-2029B) was as follows:

> "Tualatin Vicinity. Tonquin Geologic Area. Acquire 277 acres of unique geologic features, wetland and upland habitats."

In the 1992 Greenspaces Master Plan, the Target Area was described as follows:

> "Tonquin Geologic Area (Willamette River and Tualatin River watersheds). Unique geologic feature bearing 10,000 year old scars associated with the Bretz Floods. Portions used for sand and gravel quarries."

The Master Plan also identifies a future regional trail through the Tonquin:

> "The Tonquin Trail connects the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge to the Willamette River near Wilsonville. It passes through the Tonquin Geological Area and the Dammasch property recently acquired by the Division of State Lands, before joining the Willamette Greenway Trail."

Target Area Description:
The Tonquin Geologic Area (also known as the Scablands) was created by the Bretz Floods event between 8,000 and 11,000 years ago and is generally located between the cities of Tualatin and Sherwood. (See attached map). "Scablands" is a common geologic term describing lands that have been scoured to bedrock by flooding. Scablands geology is characterized by the relatively narrow channels where flood action stripped the land down to basalt bedrock, leaving steep rock bluffs and uneven, rocky channel floors. Within the Tonquin channels, fourteen closed depressions or potholes (known by the German word "kolk") were formed by the action of swirling water and debris actually eroding the bedrock itself. Numerous exposed basalt hummocks and knolls, around which floodwaters divided, were historically in evidence. South of the actual scablands, the floodwaters slowed, the channels merged, and sediments and gravel were redeposited along the remaining two to three miles to the Willamette River, in the vicinity that is now North Wilsonville. Associated with this distinctive scablands geology are numerous streams, ponds, wetlands and wooded riparian areas. Drought tolerant plant species (such as madrone and oak trees) that thrive in shallow rocky soils are abundant.

Gravel operations have contributed significantly to the considerable (and permanent) reduction of intact scablands geology, particularly the formerly complex pattern of channels and knolls just east of the Sherwood City limits and Tonquin Road. In the southeasterly portion of the Tonquin Geologic Area where Coffee Creek and Mill Creek flow, numerous wetlands and ponds are in evidence.

The Tonquin region can be divided into six areas characterized by scabland features, specific watersheds, or wider stretches where the floods deposited soils and gravels picked up in its surge through the Scablands. A visible depiction of the Bretz Floods story may be accomplished by acquisitions in a portion or each of the areas. The subareas are described in Attachment A.

Refinement Process:

The Open Space Implementation Work Plan adopted by the Metro Council in November, 1995, required that a Refinement Plan be submitted to the Council for approval for each target area. The Refinement Plan will contain objectives and a confidential tax lot specific map identifying priority properties for acquisition, enabling Metro to begin the acquisition of property and property rights as detailed in the Open Space Implementation Work Plan and in Resolution No. 95-2228. Resolution No. 95-2228 "authorizes the Executive Officer to acquire real property and property interests subject to the requirements of the *Acquisition Parameters* and *Due Diligence* guidelines of the Open Space Implementation Work Plan."

The resources reviewed included Washington County and Tualatin Goal 5 inventories; Sherwood, Wilsonville, and Tualatin Comprehensive Plans; aerial, topographic and soils surveys; technical reports published in Oregon Geology; and papers and books prepared by Dr. John Allen, PSU Geology Department, and others. These materials were reviewed to develop a technical and scientific understanding of the outcomes of the Bretz floods, and the geographic bounds of "scabland" and "deposit" areas.

Stakeholder interviews were conducted and a summary of all interview results is attached as Appendix A. As a result of the refinement process thus far, relevant features and constraints within the target area were identified and six subareas were defined, using elements of the historic flood event as one of the primary guidelines. Other guidelines include the resulting drainages and wetlands, and the original intent of the Greenspaces Master Plan to acquire significantly large natural areas. The subareas are described in Appendix B.

A public workshop was conducted on February 21st, 1996 at the Wilsonville Community Development Annex to discuss the proposed overall Target Area and subarea boundaries and proposed program objectives. Approximately 45 persons attended and their comments and questions are summarized in Appendix C. A questionnaire (See attachment) was circulated at the meeting and the results will be summarized as they are returned.

Regional Parks and Greenspaces Advisory Committee

A presentation of the Staff Report was given by Metro Staff and its consultant at a public meeting in the Metro Council Chambers on February 20th, 1996. This analysis and resulting objectives were approved by a unanimous vote of the full Regional Parks and Greenspaces Advisory Committee.

OBJECTIVES

The following are prioritized specific objectives of the Tonquin Geologic Area Proposed Refinement Plan. The Refinement Plan area contains approximately 2,500 acres.

TIER I

Acquire a minimum of 277 acres of unique geologic features, wetland and upland habitats that meet the following objectives.

- Preservation of the best remaining examples of scablands geology (scour channels, kolks, bluffs and basalt divides) and associated flora and fauna (such as madrone and oak groves).

- Acquisition of all or part of the Division of State Lands property, Wilsonville, in order to provide a regional scale natural area/park site.

- Link the Tonquin Geologic Area with the Willamette River Greenway.

- Create a Tonquin Greenway to provide linkages between Division of State Lands properties and the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and/or the Tualatin River including the varied geological features, and allow for connected wildlife and greenbelt corridors.

- Preserve the 100-year floodplain and associated wetlands and riparian areas of the three main creeks (Rock, Coffee and Mill) within the Target Area.

TIER II

- Work with adjacent rock and quarry owners and local jurisdictions on the long term reclamation plans for those quarry areas with the goal of expanding the open space potential of the Refinement Area.

PARTNERSHIP OBJECTIVES

- Pursue partnerships with agencies such as the US Fish and Wildlife Service to promote linkages with the TRNWR, and the Cities of Tualatin, Sherwood and Wilsonville.

Executive Officer's Recommendation

The Executive Officer recommends passage of Resolution No. 96-2300.

Appendix A

TONQUIN INTERVIEW NOTES

Current as of January 31, 1996

1. Carole Connell and Lisa Nell - City of Sherwood Planning Dept.

90 NW Park Street
Sherwood, OR 97140

Talked via phone to Planning Director and Associate Planner, and later interviewed them face-to-face. Provided me with copy of complete file on the Scablands compiled as an outcome of 1990 Sherwood Periodic Review. File included Washington County Plan references, portions of Dr. John Allen's books, and correspondence from several interested residents.

2. Clay Gladsgo - Clackamas County Planning Dept.

902 Abernathy Road
Oregon City, Oregon 97045

Contacted Planning Dept. and requested any Comp Plan or other references in County plans to the Scablands. Mr. Gladsgo indicated that there were none. Indicated there was once a quarry development application in the southwest corner of the Scablands but that this was denied.

3. Mike Houck - Urban Naturalist at Portland Audubon

5151 NW Cornell Road
Portland, Oregon 97210

Corresponded via Email. Mike worked with Washington County on their 1985 Goal 5 Inventory of the Scablands. Referred me to Dr. John Allen at PSU Geology Department, author of book on glacial flooding, and to Larry Svart, a Washington County Planner who was involved in 1985 Inventory.

Interviewed via phone on Janauary 31, and outlined the basic approach to this target area ie: telling the complete story of the Bretz floods from scouring to deposition. Described the 6 subareas within the proposed refined target area. Mike felt that this vision made some sense but that most Greenspaces resources should be spent in the actual Scablands, not the deposition areas. Mike felt the BNRR pond was a superior example with all the Scablands indicators in one compact place and should be given serious consideration, even if it didn't fit into a future Tonquin Trail. He also preferred ending the trail by going all the way down Coffee Creek rather than shifting west to Mill Creek thru Dammasch. Mike agreed that there were valuable natural areas within the Dammasch subarea, but felt going in this direction instead of all the way down Coffee Creek was stretching the intent of the bond measure.

4. Dr. Kip Ault - Lewis and Clark Science Education Department

0615 SW Palatine Hill Road
Portland, OR 97219

Referred to Dr. Ault by Rob Baur of Tualatin Riverkeepers. Discussed his knowledge of the Scablands. Dr. Ault said Dr. Allen was the best source of information.

5. Rob Baur - Tualatin Riverkeepers

16295 SW 85th
Tigard, OR 97224

Discussed the Scablands as an aside to interview on Tualatin River accesses. Rob had driven around the area looking for Scablands geology but really didn't know what to look for. Suggested I talk to Dr. Kip Ault at Lewis and Clark.

6. Dr. Geof Beasley - area resident

24050 SW Baker Road
Sherwood, OR 97140

Dr. Beasley's home is just south of a medium sized Scablands scour channel and bedrock kolk (pond). He is a one person "Friend of the Scablands". Gave permission to cross his property to access the kolk channel. Provided copies of correspondence and other materials he had (mostly duplicative of Sherwood materials). Referred me to Ed Chinn, another resident interested in preserving the Scablands. Offered to help set up public workshop and/or in-home "coffee"

7. Jack Broome - Wetlands Conservancy

9675 SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road
Tualatin, OR 97062

Jack was particularly interested in the narrow kolk channel through which the Burlington Northern Railway cuts. Described means of accessing the long narrow pond area, area flora and fauna, and the steep exposed basalt cliffs. Felt this was a prime area for acquisition despite access difficulties. Jack felt the areas bounded by Tonquin and Tonquin Loop roads may once have been prime scablands "habitat" but presence of aggregate operations and gunclub had either destroyed or "locked up" the resources.

We also reviewed property records along Coffee Creek. He pointed out present and prospective wetlands holdings by The Trust for Public Lands and The Wetlands Conservancy south of Grahams Ferry Road. Suggested some Scablands acquistions could focus on linking these parcels, or acquiring Coffee Creek wetlands between Grahams Ferry and Tonquin Loop.

Referred me to Bryan Boyce, a horticulturalist formerly resident in the area who could provide some input on plant species associated with the Scablands.

8. Bryan Boyce - Horticulturalist

13285 S. Clackamas River Dr.
Oregon City, OR 97045

Talked to Mr. Boyce briefly on the phone. He indicated a preference for the BNRR pond area.

9. Dr. John Allen - PSU Geology Department

Box 751
Portland, OR 97207

Author of Cataclysms on the Columbia, definitive work on the glacial floods that formed the Scablands. Reviewed materials in his books and Metro's mapping. Confirmed that our translation of the Scabland map in his book to Metro base map was accurate. Described action of floods that formed the Scablands. Floods overtopped low ridge, hit higher points of land (divides), separated into channels, and accelerated downhill, scouring thru soils to basalt bedrock and sometimes into the bedrock itself (kolks). This action did not occur above 300 foot elevation, as the flood waters did not have sufficient energy or frequency to scour to bedrock. Dr. Allen stated unequivocably that the southern limit of the Scablands was in the vicinity of the Clackamas County line, Tooze Road and Day Road. The western limit was in the City of Sherwood, slightly uphill from Murdock/Baker Roads, and was bounded on the southeast along the general line of Grahams Ferry Road. Tualatin-Sherwood Road was the approximate north limit.

South of the County line, etc. the flood waters slowed and spread out into wider flows. At this point, sediments and gravels were redeposited by the floods and the Scablands "disappear". Dr. Allen was clear that whatever other values the southerly area's lands had, that they had to exhibit extensive exposed or shallow basalt bedrock along scour channels to be considered "scablands".

Dr. Allen felt the most concentrated scablands geology was historically in the areas now dominated by aggregate operations. Much of the geology is now effectively destroyed, especially protruding bedrock knolls left by the scouring. He identified the kolk pond along the BNRR and the large kolk near Meadowbrook Lane at the right angle turn in the County line as meriting preservation. Finally, he identified the Rock Creek channel as notable for its exposed bluffs and for the fact it "captures" and carries north to the Tualatin River several drainages that normally would flow directly south to the Willamette. The scabland scouring action in effect created a reverse drainage.

Dr. Allen loaned me a copy of his out of print book The Magnificent Gateway, which references the Scablands. He also suggested I contact Don Hall or John Beaulieu at the Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries for more recent research, mapping and data on the Scablands.

10. Paul Hennon and Jim Jacks - City of Tualatin

Box 369
Tualatin, OR 97062

Paul is Tualatin's Parks and Recreation Director and Jim is the Planning Director. Parks Planner Virginia Hobson also attended. They provided me with copies of Tualatin's Comp Plan references to the Scablands, City Zoning maps and Goal 5 inventory mapping, and copies of the background materials they had accumulated. They identified the "Seely Creek" drainage just south of the UGB bounded by Boones Ferry, Grahams Ferry and Day roads as an important resource. This area is a Scablands scour channel as identified by Dr. Allen's work. The City is acquiring small holding at the upper reaches of the creek thru development, and the same developer may be willing to part with additional holding just outside the UGB. They stated, however, that the pattern of rural residential development along Seeley (the creek is essentially the "backyard" of numerous acrages) may make acquisition difficult. The area is also the most distant from other core Scabland resources.

Within Tualatin's area of influence they picked the "Burlington Northern" pond as the best compact site exhibiting Scablands geology in association with other values (wetlands, woods). Basalt is exposed in cliff walls along what was anarrow flood scour channel. The pond is a kolk. Access is limited, however, to either private Tigard Sand and Gravel roads or the BNRR right of way. There is an informal agreement between Tualatin and Tigard S & G to leave the west side of the kolk area wooded. Jim Jacks was to get me the names of officials involved.

Further to the west, they commented on the value of the Coffee Creek floodplain between Tonquin Loop Road and Grahams Ferry and the upper reaches of Rock Creek outside of the proposed TRNWR. They felt both drainages could be key links in a future Tonquin Trail. The largest kolk in the Scablands is in this vicinity.

Paul and Jim agreed that just buying small isolated features would make things more local than regional but that the BN kolk channel should nevertheless be purchased. After that, something of a size that befit the regional system was in order. They suggested that building purchases off of the Rock Creek channel and the TRNWR was appropriate.

Suggested I talk to Richard Devlin, former Tualatin City Councilor.

11. Kate Halstead - Oregon Dept. of Geology and Mineral Industries

800 NE Oregon Street, #965
Portland, OR 97232

Referred me to May and July 1995 issues of Oregon Geology, which focused on channel scablands! Picked up copies at ORGAMI bookstore. She was going to contact a geologist now in ORGAMI Baker City office who previously studied the Scablands.

12. Ralph Webber - TRNWR Assistant Refuge Manager

20555 SW Gerda Lane
Sherwood, OR 97140

Talked via phone. Could not meet until after January 1. Promised to remind Refuge Manager of my five week old request for a meeting. As of the current date of this Interview Summary, a meeting was tentatively scheduled for February 21.

13. Charlotte Lehan - Friends of Goal 5/City of Wilsonville

3000 Town Center Loop E
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Charlotte is also a Wilsonville City Councilor and TWC Boardmember. A staffer (Chris) from Wilsonville Community Development Department also attended. Charlotte provided a copy of a report she had put together on the Coffee Creek drainage and we reviewed my findings thus far on the extent and condition of the Scablands. I indicated that the "BNRR" Pond, although isolated from Rock/Coffee Lake Creeks, was a high quality scabland remnant, and that the historic core of the Scablands was that area heavily impacted by gravel operations. The Rock Creek channel is also a notable Scablands feature, but one presumably protected by the TRNWR.

Most of our discussion centered on providing a logical natural area link from the Scablands to the Willamette, particularly where you have to "jump" drainages (ie: Rock to Coffee or Coffee to Mill). We also discussed the desireability of using the Metro Greenspaces acquisitions to begin the process of establishing the Tonquin Trail.

It was agreed that the connection of the Rock and Coffee drainages would augment the TRNWR. USFWS is authorized to buy land for the Refuge down to the Washington County line (although no funding was obtained in 1995). A variety of sources (field survey, aerials, topos and Professor Allen data) indicate there are one or perhaps two scabland channels linking these two drainages.

Along the Coffee Creek drainage we discussed the TPL and Beck parcels south of Grahams Ferry Road and the possible donations of wetlands along Seely Ditch (Young and Picullel) to TWC. Charlotte noted that Seely Ditch was mislabeled on Metro's maps, and that the City of Wilsonville has plans for an east-west connection of Boeckman and Westfall Roads at the north end of the Ditch. We discussed the origins of Seely Ditch and the impacts on Coffee Lake and Coffee Creek. The vicinity of the original lakebed and the vestigal island seemed a good site to build up some acquisitions, especially given the quality of the habitat and the existing or proposed TWC and TPL holdings. South of Picullel's property, topography and urban development narrows the stream channel significantly, and Charlotte and Chris both recommended the natural area jump west to Mill Creek via State lands rather than thread this needle. In any event, the Wilsonville Comprehensive Plan prospectively protects the lower end of Coffee Creek with an Open Space designation.

Between Coffee Creek and Dammasch Hospital are 2-3 large tracts of land currently outside of the UGB (but hoped to be included as an outcome of 2040 process). Both Charlotte and Chris felt that a natural area link could be established as part of the future development of this land.

The State owns considerable property just east of Grahams Ferry (Dammasch Hospital, et.al.). City has a committment to do a master development plan for Dammasch and has a lease/purchase option on property to the south, less 20 acres which is slated to go to the School District. There are also 2 nature parks in an adjacent subdivision, and the adjacent Living Enrichment Center has wetland areas and just bought 50 acres across Grahams Ferry to preserve woodland. Both Chris and Charlotte felt a Tonquin Trail corridor could be brought thru here provided there were some lot line adjustments between Dammasch and other State property and that Metro picked up Wilsonville's lease option.

The southwest end of the State property includes Mill Creek as it parallels Bell Road until it crosses Wilsonville Road. Mill Creek from this point until it joins the Willamette has recently been for sale.

Suggested I talk to Scott Burns at PSU Geology about recent Scablands research. Also, Andrew Bryant is a professional forester and area resident (work phone: 682-0572) with an interest.

14. Oregon Mine Land Reclamation Division

Talked via phone. Neither Tigard Sand and Gravel nor Oregon Asphaltic have filed reclamation plans, nor are they required to do so. T S&G is not engaged in a permitted activity (not doing enough mining), OA is grandfathered. Morse Bros. has three permits/plans in Washington County. Ordered Morse's plans.

Appendix B
Tonquin Geologic Subarea Descriptions

1. Burlington Northern Kolk Pond - 80± Acres

Located on a site accessible only by foot down a BNRR track line, this kolk pond is generally cited as the best remaining. A narrow scour channel between two basalt divides includes year-round ponds, wetlands, scoured basalt bluffs and forested areas (including madrone). The high bluffs, open water and narrow channel contribute to the perception of isolation. Addition of this property to Metro's greenspaces would preserve a full range of distinct scabland features and associated habitat, link to Tualatin's Hedges Creek Greenway, and act as a buffer from resource extraction activities. This site would complement any future BNRR rail to trail conversion or eventual reclamation of nearby gravel pits.

2. Middle Rock Creek Floodplain - 354± Acres

Middle Rock Creek is an "underfit" (i.e., draining a larger area than its size would normally indicate) stream draining into the Tualatin River to the north. Except for its upper reaches in Area 3, Rock Creek itself is currently entirely within the proposed Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge (TRNWR). The middle reach of the creek (approximately Tualatin-Sherwood Road to County line) is already in partial Federal and City ownership.

This 320 acre area (south of Oregon Street) includes that portion of the middle reach that drains through a major Bretz Flood scabland scour channel, and is fed by a complex secondary scour channel along Murdock Road, which includes three kolks and two basalt divides. The Rock Creek bluffs are considered the best examples of scabland bluffs in the Tonquin. Large madrones can be found throughout this area.

About half of this area is within the UGB and undergoing rapid development. The balance is primarily 100-year floodplain and within the TRNWR boundary. Therefore, a system of partnerships or Inter-governmental Agreements, if successful, will achieve significant protection of the creek and floodplain. Potential liaisons include:

- Partnership with US Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) to financially assist TRNWR acquisitions where Federal funds may be unavailable
- Partnership with City of Sherwood in expansion of its Murdock Road area parks
- Partnerships with USFWS and Tualatin Valley Gun Club in securing mutually beneficial buffer areas along the east side of Tonquin Road.

3. Upper Rock Creek (439 ±)

Rock creek's "headwaters" consist of several small stream channels which flow down the east slope of Parrett Mountain, where they are captured by scour channels and then demonstrate a "reverse flow" to the north, a unique feature of scablands. South of the Washington County line and the proposed TRNWR boundary, Rock Creek then turns westward. This area includes diverse floodplain, wetland and woodland habitats and four significant scabland features are exhibited; the point of reverse drainage, a large kolk (plus

two smaller kolks), basalt divides, and the Rock Creek/Coffee Creek scour channel connection.

Acquisitions south of the County line would form functional additions to southerly units of the TRNWR, and facilitate connection to the Tualatin River Greenway via northerly units of the TRNWR. A provision for the future Tonquin Trail from the Rock Creek to the Coffee Creek drainages may be established in Upper Rock Creek.

4. Coffee Creek- 700± Acres

Coffee Creek is another "underfit" stream, originating in what was historically the most concentrated "zone" of scablands geology, and what is now the center of gravel extraction activities (between Tualatin-Sherwood Road and Tonquin Loop Road). South of Tonquin Loop Road, Coffee Creek skirts the Tualatin Valley Fire Training Center and flows into a broad, wet floodplain that extends over two miles to the Seeley Drainage Ditch. Coffee Creek reemerges as a "natural" stream at the Wilsonville city limits, the approximate location of the large gravel bar deposited by the Bretz Floods. Within Wilsonville itself, Lower Coffee Creek flows through a narrow ravine before draining into the Willamette. The slowing and broadening of the Coffee Creek drainage parallels the action of the Bretz Floods. The BNRR forms the approximate east boundary of this 600 acre area.

Private, non-profit land trusts (The Trust for Public Land -TPL and The Wetlands Conservancy - TWC) already own or are negotiating for approximately 130 acres of Coffee Creek floodplain south of Grahams Ferry Road. Acquisitions in this area have the potential to preserve significant floodplains, wetlands and wildlife habitat by linking up with TPL and TWC lands and the City of Wilsonville's Lower Coffee Creek Greenway. A route may be established for the planned Tonquin Trail, and restoration of Coffee Lake as a major historic natural area may be envisioned.

The preservation of lower Coffee Creek may be a partnership opportunity with the City of Wilsonville, and an greenway corridor to Dammasch and Mill/Corral Creek may be possible through easements, dedications, fee or less than fee acquisitions.

5. Dammasch Hospital/ODSL Wilsonville Tract - 800± acres

Straddling the border of the Mill Creek and Coffee Creek drainages is the Dammasch State Hospital, and another large public ownership property referred to as the ODSL (Oregon Department of State Lands) site due south of the hospital. The private non-profit Living Enrichment Center is also in this vicinity. The Center has maintained wetlands on its headquarters property and purchased another 50 acres of woodlands to the west for preservation.

All or portions of the State properties have been proposed at various times for numerous activities - a drinking water treatment plant, open space, as a school site, conversion to a film production studio, etc. Currently the City of Wilsonville is committed to master planning of the Dammasch site and a lease/purchase for most of the ODSL site, whose northern boundary is used for this specific area. The ODSL site in particular contains significant wetland, which are contiguous with a City nature park.

This site affords singular opportunities including partnerships with the City of Wilsonville and its school district, the State of Oregon, and others in the reuse of existing public property for open space and recreation needs. A depiction of the Bretz Floods and resulting geologic features may be located here. It provides another link for the future Tonquin Regional Trail and preserves wetland, stream and woodland habitats.

6. Mill/Corral Creek - 100± Acres

Mill and Corral Creeks drain the southeast flank of Parrett Mountain. Mill Creek actually flows along the west edge of the ODSL site before joining Corral Creek and draining through a deep wooded ravine to its confluence with the Willamette River. The significance of this creek system lies in protecting a drainage in the Tonquin "area of influence" that does not benefit from other municipal, county, regional or Federal protection. It may also effectively extends the Dammasch/ODSL open space and provides the final leg for the route of the Tonquin Trail.

METRO

TONQUIN GEOLOGIC AREA QUESTIONNAIRE

The Metro staff invites you to participate in the Refinement process for the Tonquin Geologic Area study. Refinement is the public process through which Metro adopts specific geographical boundaries and objectives for each target area. In the course of this process we interview stakeholders, evaluate the undeveloped land in the target area and formulate preliminary objectives. Please assist us by completing this questionnaire and sharing your ideas.

1. For the Refinement process being undertaken by the Metro staff, what key elements of the Tonquin Geologic Area acquisition should be emphasized as part of the acquired land?
(rank in order from 1 to 6, with 1 being the most preferred choice, and 6 as the least important).

_____ Unique geologic features, such as the scour channels, kolks, bluffs and basalt divides

_____ Connecting links to open space natural areas, such as the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and the Willamette River Greenway

_____ Acquisition of Oregon's Department of State Lands' Wilsonville property, emphasizing existing or future potential to support a diversity of plants and animal life

_____ Trails for hiking and biking

_____ Public access and educational opportunities

_____ Wetlands and riparian corridors

_____ Watershed protection

2. What other interests should be emphasized? (Rank 1 to 5, same as above).

_____ Possible geologic interpretive/historical areas

_____ Picnicking and camping areas

_____ Hiking and biking

_____ Public access and educational opportunities

_____ Wildlife viewing

3. What further suggestions would you propose to enhance the regional natural area?

4. What additional information would be helpful to you?

5. Additional comments:

6. Are you interested in participating in the Open Space Program as a willing seller or benefactor in the form of a donation, dedication or conservation easement?

Name, Address, Phone (OPTIONAL)

_____ Please add my name to your Tonquin Geologic Area Refinement Plan Mailing List regarding future information, public meetings and events.

Please return to Metro Open Spaces Program, 600 Northeast Grand Avenue, Portland, OR 97232-2736. You may also call Metro's Open Space Hotline (797-1919), for more information or to leave a comment.

Appendix C
Wilsonville Community Development Center
Tonquin Geologic Area Public Workshop

February 21st, 1996

Comments and Questions:

What will happen to the acquired lands as far as access? Will it be fenced off?
The Metro staff stated that will be decided on a case by case basis and briefly explained "stabilization". For now, we are landbanking.

Please explain what decisions will be made at the meetings on March 4th and the 14th?
Metro staff briefly reviewed again the refinement process, Regional Facility Committee meetings, full Council meeting, and overall vision of the Greenspaces Master Plan.

Will the decisions on March 5th and 19th be on how to prioritize among the 5 areas?
Metro staff explained how the Tier 1 and 2 objectives worked.

Do you prioritize based on values or financial partnerships?
Metro staff emphasized interest in partnerships of all types, reviewed criteria as it relates to land values.

RE: Wilsonville tract and Dammasch lands - If the State holds lands, how likely are they to open them up for public access?
Metro staff referred to Management Plan of Dammasch and Wilsonville. Explained amendment to Plan to allow for sale of lands. Charlotte Lehan of the City of Wilsonville explained that the Tract is in the School fund and DSL will negotiate with any interested parties.

Is Peach Cove in this area?
It is in the Willamette Narrows target area, coming up for refinement in March.

Richard Devlin, former Metro Councilor, stated that this is a complex geologic area and Metro's focus should be on the specific features , but that the other aspects of the area (such as water features) are very important too. He suggested that the State agencies such as DSL and LCDC should reach a unified vision for the area.

If you focus on recreational as well as the geologic features, and tie them together, more people will take interest in the area.

Coffee Lake Creek is an important potential recreational site. Hydrology studies indicate restoration of the lake is possible, and wildlife viewing is good there.
Metro staff indicated that a partnership with the Wetlands Conservancy is a goal there.

The Burlington Northern Kolk Pond in Area 1 has the potential for good access, there may be parking to the east near 108th and Hybach Rd.

The Wilsonville Tract and the Coffee Lake Creek area are the most important priorities. Are there scablands in the TRNWR?

Consultant Jim Rapp stated that it may be a deposit area, but scablands are concentrated in the Tonquin Geologic Area.

When you say "open space", what does it mean?

Metro Staff explained Bond Measure and Master Plan. Charlotte Lehan explained significance of the UGB, that land inside such as Dammasch, is developable, whereas the Wilsonville Tract is not, so they are for differing uses. She stated the Wilsonville tract would be an important connection to the Coffee Lake Creek area.

Could the Wilsonville tract be annexed by Wilsonville?

Charlotte Lehan stated that the City would love to preserve it and remarked that if it was in the UGB, the price would go up and since it is not, it is still intended for agricultural use. Annexation is not necessary if it will not be developed.