

GTAC Meeting Notice

To: Greenspaces Technical Advisory Committee

When: January 12, 2000
Wednesday
1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

Where: Metro Regional Center
600 NE Grand Ave
Portland, OR 97232
Room 370 A & B

AGENDA

1	Metro's Natural Resource Protection Strategies: Public Involvement Plan	Jennifer Budhabhatti	1:00 – 1:15 pm	15 min.
2	Goal 5/ Title 3 Update	Mark Turple/ Ken Helm	1:15 – 1:45 pm	30 min.
3	Mapping "Regionally Significant" Natural Areas	Jennifer Budhabhatti/ Joe Price	1:45 pm – 2:30 pm	45 min.
4	LOSS Report Discussion	All	2:30 pm – 3:00 pm	30 min.

Next GTAC meeting Wednesday, February 9, 2000, 1:00 – 3:00 pm at Metro.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

DISCUSSION DRAFT

PURPOSE OF PROGRAM

- Protect fish and wildlife
- Answer urban growth boundary capacity question
- Respond to Federal Endangered Species Act

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Principles**

- Protection and restoration are of equal importance.
- Provide a choice of regulatory approaches.
- New development should occur outside resource areas.
- Allow limited development in a resource area, if all a lot or most of it is inside the resource area.
- All new development will be required to help improve the situation.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Goal 5 Conclusions: All streams are regionally significant.**
- **Economic, Environmental, Social, Energy analysis - “ESEE Decision”:**
 - prohibit uses within the regulated area if lot has enough buildable area remaining outside the regulated area.
 - limit conflicting uses on lots wholly or substantially within the regulated area

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Proposed Regulated Area Width**
 - 200 feet from the top of bank on each side of stream
 - 175 foot resource area plus 25 foot impact area.
 - resource area is enlarged for steep slopes and floodplains
 - combined resource area and impact area and called it “regulated area”.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Program Alternatives reviewed:**
 - acquisition
 - voluntary actions
 - watershed-wide requirements
 - State Safe Harbor
- **Conclusion:** Most effective program is mix of regional **regulations**, **voluntary actions** (including acquisition) and **monitoring** .

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **(Focus of Presentation)**
- **Three regulatory program options proposed:**
 - 1. Regional Safe Harbor
 - 2. Local Alternatives
 - 3. Local Riparian District Plan

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Regional Safe Harbor Regulated Area**
 - 200 feet (175 plus 25 each side of stream), or
 - break in steep slopes (25% or greater slope) plus 25 feet, or
 - FEMA 100 year floodplain or 1996 flood inundation areas plus 25 feet,
 - whichever is the greatest area.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Issue: Defining Steep Slopes**

Metro has assumed that 25% slope or greater is a steep slope. Scientific literature shows us that soil erosion and stream bank instability is high in steep sloped areas - with substantial impact on fish and wildlife. But what is “steep” for this purpose?

Streamside C8R - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Regional Safe Harbor - Residential**
 - If an existing lot is entirely within the regulated area, it can have a limited disturbance area (as far away from the stream as possible):
 - lots 5,000 square feet or less, up to 2,500 square feet disturbance area
 - lots >5,000 square feet, disturbance area up to 50% of total lot, but maximum 5,000 sq. ft.
 - lots partially inside will have less disturbance
 - Restoration is required on the balance.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Regional Safe Harbor - Non-residential**
 - Non-residentially zoned lots wholly or substantially within the regulated area would be allowed limited disturbance in the regulated area. Need to do more work on the amount of disturbance and road/utility crossings.
 - Restoration is required on the balance.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Issue: How big a Disturbed Area is reasonable in the Regional Safe Harbor?**

A continuous corridor of native vegetation has been demonstrated to be a very effective fish and wildlife maintenance tool. But some lots are totally within the regulated area. Some economic use must be provided to avoid a property taking.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Regional Safe Harbor - Restoration**
 - Restoration/enhancement will be required with new development or redevelopment
 - Standards, best management practices need to be developed.
 - Require planting native vegetation.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Local Alternatives**

- Case by case review, a local jurisdiction could vary from the regional safe harbor.
- Examples:
 - averaging width
 - discretionary environmental review process, e.g., water dependent uses and aggregate resources
 - new roads and utilities that do not meet Regional Safe Harbor (minimum spacing of crossings)

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Issue: Minimum Riparian Width when Averaging (Local Alternative)**

The Goal 5 Technical Advisory Committee recommended 125 feet.

Others have suggested a minimum of 50 feet.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Issue: Emergency Repairs**

We propose allowing emergency repairs in the Regional Safe Harbor with mitigation of adverse impacts.

How can we improve the habitat functions and values for fish and wildlife?

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Issue: Water Dependent Uses/ Aggregate Extraction**

The proposed program suggests an alternatives analysis, best management practices and on-site or off-site mitigation.

How can we improve the habitat functions and values with these uses?

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Local Riparian District**
 - Provides local flexibility and creativity for larger areas, particularly mixed use areas.
 - city, county or property owners define district area and plan. Need acceptable standards.
 - scientific peer review of plan.
 - local government forwards plan to Metro for acceptance (compliance review).
 - Regional safe harbor applies until acceptance.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Issue: Riparian District Plans -**
- For all riparian areas or just redevelopment sites with degraded stream segments?
- For redevelopment, should a lesser standard be accepted?--if so, how much less?--if off-site mitigation is required, how much because costs can deter redevelopment?

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Issue: Performance Standards vs. Best Management Practices**

The Local Riparian District Plan option implies a performance standards approach. That is, a list of measurements, e.g. reducing water temperature by X degrees. Not yet defined. Alternatively, there are best management practices.

Streamside CPR - Program

Metro 1/8/2000

- **Next Steps:**
 - Presentation to Metro GMC, Council, MPAC, TAC's and local councils, Jan.-Feb.
 - Compare 4(d) rule and this proposed program
 - Public Outreach Workshops, February 8 - 23
 - Write Functional Plan requirements, March
 - Public Review, advisory committee review.
 - MPAC, GMC and Council review.
 - Metro Council decision June, 2000.

Title 3 Compliance Status – January 10, 2000				
Jurisdiction	Status	Extension Request	Pending Council /Committee Action	Metro Contact <i>Jurisdiction Contact</i>
Beaverton+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • requested an extension to July 2000 to complete code changes • requested an exception for the Regional and Town Centers 	yes July 2000	extension request approved	Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>Veronica Smith</i>
Clackamas County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • updating code as needed • amendments under review by Metro Staff • anticipates compliance by Dec. 1999 	no		Ray Valone 797-1808 <i>Greg Fritts</i>
Cornelius+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • requested an extension to Oct. 2000 to complete code changes 	yes Oct. 2000	extension request approved	Brenda Bernards* 797-1736 <i>Tracey Lee</i>
Durham+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • Greenway zone along Tualatin River implements much of Title 3 • requested an extension to June 2000 to complete code changes 	yes June 2000	extension request approved	Lydia Neill* 797-1830 <i>Roel Lundquist or K.J. Won</i>
Fairview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have vegetated buffers and floodplain management requirements but will need amendment to comply with Title 3 • requested an extension to Oct. 2000 	yes Oct. 2000	extension request approved	Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>John Anderson</i>
Forest Grove+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • requested an extension to May 2000 to complete code changes 	yes May 2000	extension request approved	Ray Valone 797-1808 <i>Tim O'Brian</i>
Gladstone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has erosion control standards • much of land along Willamette/Clackamas rivers is in public ownership • requested a extension to Dec. 2000 	yes Dec. 2000	extension request approved	Brenda Bernards* 797-1736 <i>Jonathan Block</i>
Gresham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • currently drafting Title 3 code changes, set up an advisory committee • balanced cut and fill and some erosion control measures in place • will use model code for water quality resource areas • requested an extension to Oct. 2000 	yes Oct. 2000	extension request approved	Lydia Neill 797-1830 <i>Jonathan Harker</i>
Happy Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have used the model code • in compliance for erosion and sediment control • adopted code and plan amendments December 1999 	in compliance		Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>Jim Crumley</i>
Hillsboro+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • requested a time extension to October 2000 to complete code changes • scheduled to begin a plan revision and preparation of a new land use code, Title 3 is part of the update 	yes Oct. 2000	extension request approved	Ray Valone 797-1808 <i>Pat Ribellia</i>

Title 3 Compliance Status – January 10, 2000

Jurisdiction	Status	Extension Request	Pending Council /Committee Action	Metro Contact <i>Jurisdiction Contact</i>
Johnson City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will be seeking an extension into 2000 	anticipated		Brenda Bernards* 797-1736 <i>No staff</i>
King City+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • will follow Washington County/Tigard lead • requested an extension to June 2000 to complete code changes 	yes June 2000	extension request approved	Lydia Hull 797-1830 <i>Jane Turner</i>
Lake Oswego	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • largely complete, needs to adopt balanced cut and fill 	yes <u>June 2000</u>	request received Jan 10, not yet considered	Ray Valone 797-1808 <i>Jane Heisler</i>
Maywood Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no Title 3 areas inside city boundary • have adopted erosion control measures 	in compliance		Lydia Neill* 797-1830 <i>No staff</i>
Milwaukie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has erosion control measures • need to adjust current buffer requirements to be consistent with Title 3 • have requested an extension to July 2000 	yes July 2000	extension request approved	Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>Alice Rouyer</i>
Multnomah County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working to coordinate efforts with cities of Gresham, Portland and Troutdale • need to address Title 3 in rural Sandy area plan • Has an extension for all compliance work to March 2000 but will need an additional extension 	yes March 2000	extension request approved	Ray Valone* 797-1808 <i>Tricia Sears</i>
Oregon City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have amended existing code • exceed Title 3 requirements in some cases • adopted code and plan amendments October 1999 	in compliance		Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>Nancy Kraushaar</i>
Portland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-mapping conservation and environmental zones for consistency with Title 3 • adopted erosion control/floodplain amendments, effective March 1, 2000 • have requested an extension to Nov. 2000 for tributary compliance to tie into ESA efforts • have requested an extension to December 2002 for Willamette and Columbia Compliance to tie into ESA efforts 	yes November 2000 and November 2002	request received Dec. 10, not yet considered	Lydia Neill* 797-1830 <i>Tom McGuire</i>
Rivergrove	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • draft code reviewed by Metro, City incorporating comments • have requested an extension to June 2000 	yes June 2000	received Dec 20, not yet considered	Lydia Hull 797-1830 <i>Mike Collmeyer</i>
Sherwood+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • requested an extension to June 2000 to complete code changes 	yes June 2000	extension request approved	Lydia Hull 797-1830

Title 3 Compliance Status – January 10, 2000				
Jurisdiction	Status	Extension Request	Pending Council /Committee Action	Metro Contact <i>Jurisdiction Contact</i>
Tigard+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance • requested an extension to July 2000 to complete code changes 	yes July 2000	extension request approved	Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>Duane Roberts</i>
Troutdale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public hearings began in October 1999 • have drafted the necessary proposed amendments to their code • have requested to put Title 3 on hold to tie it in with Goal 5 requirements 	yes December 2000	request received Dec. 8, not yet considered	Ray Valone 797-1808 <i>Elizabeth McCallum</i>
Tualatin+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • requested an extension to Oct. 2000 to complete code changes 	yes Oct. 2000	extension request approved	Lydia Hull 797-1830 <i>Jim Jacks</i>
Washington County+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in Washington County coordination effort for Title 3 compliance, USA standards in effect February 4, 2000 • requested an extension to Oct. 2000 to complete code changes 	yes Oct. 2000	extension request approved	Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>Brent Curtis</i>
West Linn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hearing scheduled for October 1999 • proposed amendments reviewed by Metro • have requested an extension to March 2000 to adopt code amendments 	yes March 2000	request received Nov. 30, not yet considered	Lydia Hull 797-1830 <i>Kristi Meyer</i>
Wilsonville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working on code amendments and consultant recommendations for compliance • has requested an extension to June 2000 	yes June 2000	extension request approved	Ray Valone 797-1808 <i>Stephan Lashbrook</i>
Wood Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In compliance July 1999 • Used model code for affected features 	in compliance		Brenda Bernards 797-1736 <i>Carole Connell</i>

+The Unified Sewerage Agency, working with Washington County and the Cities of Washington County, has amended its Design and Construction Standards to be in substantial compliance with the requirements of Title 3. The Standards come into effect February 4, 2000.

* while Barbara Linssen is on Family Leave

I:\gm\community_development\projects\COMPLIANCE\title3\title 3 matrix.doc

**METRO**

DATE: December 23, 1999

TO: Metro Council
Mike Burton, Executive Officer

FROM: Ken Helm *KH*
Office of General Counsel

SUBJECT: Status of Title 3 Litigation

The purpose of this memorandum is to report on the status of the Title 3 litigation. On December 8, 1999, the attorney for the Metropolitan Homebuilders, CREEC and the Columbia Corridor Association extended an offer to Metro to jointly dismiss petitioners' appeal of the Land use Board of Appeal decision on Metro Ordinance 98-730C which amended Title 3 of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan. Initially, the parties, including Metro, agreed to a stay of the proceedings to discuss the details of the dismissal. The petitioners request was transmitted to the Metro Council which agreed to the dismissal. On December 16, 1999 Office of General Counsel signed a joint motion to dismiss with the petitioners without conditions. The motion has been filed with the Court of Appeals and OGC expects the court to soon issue an order granting the motion.

After the appeal is dismissed, the LUBA remand of Metro Ordinance 98-730C will require Metro Council action. LUBA's order made the December 18, 1999 deadline for Title 3 compliance inoperative. As a result, the amendments made in Ordinance 98-730C cannot be effective until the Metro Council adopts a corrective ordinance. This technically results in a gap in regulation. However, almost all of the 27 local governments in Metro's jurisdiction have received extensions to comply with Title 3, including the cities and county covered by the Unified Sewerage Agency ("USA"). USA adopted amendments to its Design and Construction Standards on December 21, 1999 that substantially comply with Title 3.

OGC is currently drafting a proposed corrective ordinance which is tentatively scheduled for first reading at the January 13, 2000 Council meeting. This would allow review by the Growth Management Committee at its January 18, 2000 meeting and possible adoption by the Metro Council with an emergency clause by the end of January, 2000. The new effective date and deadline for Title 3 compliance will be identified in the corrective ordinance and the ordinance will recognize the Council's previously granted extensions.

cc: Elaine Wilkerson
Dave Moskowitz
Mark Turpel

PUBLIC OUTREACH VENUES

(All these dates have been confirmed. I am still filling out application forms for each venue)

Place	Date	Time
Metro (Room 270)	Jan.31 to Feb 4, 2000	12 noon to 7:00pm
Carnegie Center (Oregon City)	February 22, 2000	5:30 to 8:00pm
THPRD Nature Center (Beaverton)	February 29, 2000	5:30 to 8:00pm
Gresham Public Library (Gresham)	March 7, 2000	5:30 to 8:00pm

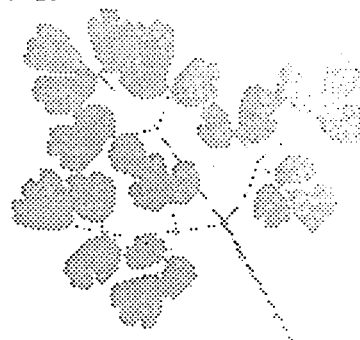
TOP 20 Outreach list
Slide Show – January and February

Name	Contact Name	Date Scheduled
1. Audubon Board	Mike Houck, 292-6855x111	
2. Beaverton neighborhood assoc.	Megan Callhan, 526-2243	
3. City Club of Portland		
4. Clackamas River Council	Lowell Hanna, 656-2593	
5. Columbia Corridor Association	Anne Nickel, 287-8686	
6. Columbia Slough	Jay Mower, 281-1132	
7. Coalition for a livable future	Mike Houck	
8. Ecumenical ministries of Oregon		
9. Fans of Fanno Creek	Dan Heagerty, ddh@deainc.com	
10. Gresham neighborhood assoc.	Mary Martin, 667-0220	
11. Homebuilders	Kelly Ross, 684-1880	
12. Johnson Creek Watershed	Bob Roth, 239-3932	
13. N. Clack Chamber of Commerce	Demi Desoto, 654-7777	
14. Portland neighborhood assoc.	Celia Heron, 823-4519	
15. Portland State University (Center for Urban Studies)		
16. 1000 Friends of Oregon	Mary Kyle McCurdy, 497-1000	
17. Trust for Public Lands	Geoff Roach-Geoff.roach@tpl.org	
18. Tryon Creek Watershed	Amin Wahab, 823-7895	
19. Tualatin River Keepers	Sue Marshall, 590-7484	
20. Westside Economic Alliance	Marty Sevier, 246-4588	



We want to hear from you!

Working together we can protect
habitat for fish and people



Join us at an open house!

Metro is working with residents, local governments and natural resource agencies to come up with a plan to identify, protect and manage a regional network of parks and greenspaces. Metro is also developing a plan to conserve, protect and restore streamside corridors for fish, wildlife and people.

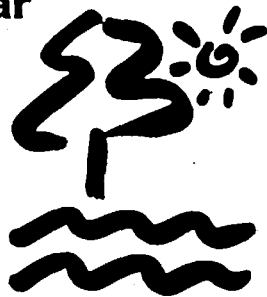
Metro's planning is intended to assure that the natural environment remains a vital part of our communities – both for our neighborhoods and for the region as a whole.

Natural resources issues

- What open spaces, parks and streams would you include in a regional protection plan?
- How should we protect fish and wildlife in the face of urban growth?
- Should stricter regulations be placed on future development along streams and greenspaces?

We want to hear from you!

- Share your ideas with elected officials
- Answer a questionnaire
- View a slide show



For more information, call (503) 797-1839 or
(503) 797-1774 or visit Metro's web site:
www.metro-region.org

Come to the open house most convenient for you

5:30-8 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 8

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland

5:30-8 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 10

Tualatin Hills Nature Park
Interpretive Center
15655 SW Millikan Way
Beaverton

5:30-8 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 15

Gresham City Hall
1333 NW Eastman Parkway
Gresham

6-8 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 16

West Powellhurst Elementary
School Cafeteria
2921 SE 116th (near SE Division
and 122nd Ave.)
Portland

5:30-8 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 23

Oregon City Pioneer Community
Center/Senior Center
615 Fifth St.
Oregon City

Metro – planning that protects the nature of our region



It's better to plan for growth than ignore it. Planning is Metro's top job. Metro provides a regional forum where cities, counties and citizens can resolve issues related to growth – things such as protecting streams and open spaces, transportation and land-use choices and increasing the region's recycling efforts. Open spaces, salmon runs and forests don't stop at city limits or county lines. Planning ahead for a healthy environment and stable economy supports livable communities now and protects the nature of our region for the future.

Metro serves 1.3 million people who live in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area. Metro provides transportation and land-use planning services and oversees regional garbage disposal and recycling and waste reduction programs.

Metro manages regional parks and greenspaces and the Oregon Zoo. It also oversees operation of the Oregon Convention Center, Civic Stadium, the Portland Center for the Performing Arts and the Portland Metropolitan Exposition (Expo) Center, all managed by the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission.

For more information about Metro or to schedule a speaker for a community group, call (503) 797-1510 (public affairs) or (503) 797-1942 (council).

Metro's web site: www.metro-region.org

Metro is governed by an executive officer, elected regionwide, and a seven-member council elected by districts. An auditor, also elected regionwide, reviews Metro's operations.

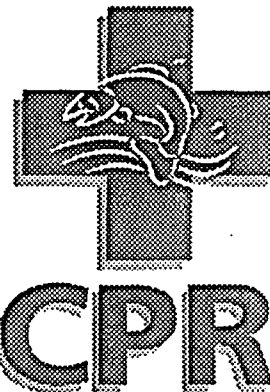
Executive Officer – Mike Burton; Auditor – Alexis Dow, CPA; Metro Council – Rod Park, District 1; Bill Atherton, District 2; Jon Kvistad, District 3; Susan McLain, District 4; Ed Washington, District 5; Rod Monroe, District 6; David Bragdon, District 7.



Metro Regional Services
Creating livable communities

Natural Resources **CPR**

Conservation, Protection and Restoration





Regional Parks and Greenspaces
600 NE Grand Avenue
Portland, OR 97232-2736
(503) 797-1850

12-13-99
DRAFT

Level of Service Standards, Criteria and Guidelines for Local Parks Providers

Developed by
A Subcommittee of
Local Parks Providers

staffed by
Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces

December 1999

Table of Contents

- Introduction / Background
- Purpose Statement
- Goals
- Recommended LOSS: Process, Criteria and Guidelines for Local Jurisdictions
- Related Recommendations
- References and Resources

Exhibits

- A Local Park Providers within Metro's Boundaries
- B Survey of Park Providers in the Metro Region
- C Glossary of Terms
- D National Recreation and Park Association - Resource Information
 - Facility Space Standards
 - LOS Case Study: Greenville, USA
- E Metro's Regional Framework Plan: Chapter 3 – Parks, Natural Areas, Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities
- F Map of Local Park Providers and Urban Reserve Areas
- G Metro's 2040 Growth Concept Map

**Level of Service Standards / Guidelines for
Local Parks Providers**

Developed by a Subcommittee of Local Park Providers
Staffed By
Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces

December 1999

12-13-99
C. M. H.

Introduction / Background

The Regional Framework Plan (RFP) adopted in December 1997 by the Metro Council, directs its Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department to work in cooperation with local governments and park providers to develop "level of service standards" (LOSS) for parks, open spaces, trails and greenways, and recreational services.

Policy 3.5.8 of the Regional Framework Plan (RFP) states:

"Metro, in cooperation with local governments shall develop a functional plan which establishes the criteria which local governments shall address in adopting a locally determined "level of service standard." The functional plan shall also establish region-wide goals for the provision of parks and open space in various urban design types identified in the 2040 regional growth concept. The functional plan shall apply to the portion of the region within the Urban Growth Boundary and the urban reserves within Metro's jurisdiction when urban reserve conceptual plans are approved."

The issue of providing adequate parks and recreation services at the local community level is especially important in light of regional growth management policies that encourage higher densities as opposed to continued urban sprawl. It is widely accepted that higher densities must be accompanied by the provision of open space, parks, trails, natural areas and active recreational facilities such as community centers, cultural and athletic facilities as integral elements of the urban infrastructure.

Despite general consensus about the importance of parks and recreation, there are key issues that need to be addressed:

a) Who is best positioned to determine what the level of service should be?

One school of thought is that LOSS should be established at the regional level with local governments required to meet the standards much like local governments are expected to meet housing and employment targets. The other school of thought is that individual communities

should make LOSS decisions based on the needs and desires of their residents who ultimately use the facilities and services, and pay for them.

All would agree that communication among local/regional governments is imperative to establish a comprehensive region-wide parks and recreation system that is based on locally determined guidelines.

b.) Who should pay for the establishment of LOSS? Who should pay to implement LOSS through the provision of local park and recreational services?

One school of thought is that Metro should pay for its mandates on local governments. This would include the cost to develop local Level of Service Standards, including a public review process, and on-the-ground implementation activities such as acquisition and capital development. The other school of thought is that local services are a local responsibility and Metro's financial responsibility should be limited to the provision of regional parks and greenspaces as detailed in Chapter 3 of the Regional Framework Plan.

It is yet to be determined what role Metro will play in the establishment of implementation of LOSS.

Considering the potential ramifications of RFP Policy 3.5.8, the Greenspaces Technical Advisory Committee (GTAC) established a Level of Service Standards (LOSS) subcommittee to consider issues and report back with recommendations.

The LOSS subcommittee has met since December 1998 and this report represents the fruits of its labor. It is recognized that this report does not qualify as a functional plan. However, this work forms the foundation for Metro to develop a functional plan addressing one of the core issues related to appropriate levels of park and recreation service standards. Metro staff will proceed with the development of a functional plan once there is consensus from GTAC and MPAC about the recommendations included in this report.

The Metro Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC) expressed interest in the issue and subsequently created a special subcommittee to review the LOSS issue. The subcommittee has been asked to make recommendations on how to develop local LOSS. The MPAC Park subcommittee recommendations will go to the full MPAC and Metro Council for review and approval. Regional Parks and Greenspaces staff and members of the GTAC subcommittee are working

cooperatively with the MPAC subcommittee to review work to date and further explore the policy implications and range of alternatives related to the development of region-wide Level of Service Standards (LOSS).

It is important to note that there is a lack of consistency in the development of LOSS for regional-wide parks and recreation providers. Currently, there are only a handful of local park providers in the region with adopted comprehensive master plans that incorporate level of service standards.

The subcommittee has been unable to develop recommendations related to region-wide goals for the provision of parks and open space in the various urban design types as established in Metro's 2040 Regional Growth Concept and for the urban reserve areas. The GTAC LOS subcommittee is committed to further study of this issue and recommends that Metro provide funding to accomplish this task.

Purpose Statement

The LOSS Subcommittee's mission is to provide criteria and guidelines to assist local park providers in determining their own parks and recreation level of service standards, pursuant to Policy 3.5.8 of Metro's Regional Framework Plan.

The subcommittee shall also recommend region-wide goals for the provision of parks and open spaces areas within the Urban Growth Boundary pursuant to Section 3.5.8 of the Regional Framework Plan. *(It should be noted that the development of LOSS for Urban Design Types and urban reserve areas has not been addressed in this report because of a lack of funding to carryout the necessary research and staff work).*

Goals

- Goal #1: To encourage local park providers to develop comprehensive park, recreation and open space master plans that incorporate and reflect locally determined level of service standards.
- Goal #2: To facilitate a future assessment process regarding how well Goal #1 has been accomplished; and to facilitate measurement of local providers' achievement of the established level of service standards.

Recommended Level of Service Standards (LOSS): Process for Local Jurisdictions

The following represents the subcommittee's recommendations regarding the criteria and guidelines that each local park provider should address in the development of local LOSS.

- a. **Determine current conditions** – includes full inventory of parks and recreation facilities. Inventory should include school facilities if those facilities are open to public use as well as non-profit facilities and programs. Current conditions should also include an assessment of the local jurisdiction's current and projected demographics. Metro's parks and natural areas database will be available and should be updated every 5 years as a starting point for this analysis.
- b. **Analyze and determine trends** – using growth projections, demographic trends and associated recreation demand trends.
- c. **Assess needs (demand side)** – determine constituent desires (using surveys, focus groups, neighborhood and community meetings, etc.).
- d. **Inventory and analyze land** – inventory lands potentially available for parks, open space, trails and recreational purposes.
- e. **Address (appropriate elements of the) State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).**
- f. **Develop draft "Level of Service Standards"** for your community using the following standards. It is intended that LOSS be expressed in a comparable/consistent manner by all jurisdictions throughout the region. The following matrix listing park types and park and recreational facilities provides one way of expressing LOSS. In addition, the following should be considered:

Distance / Proximity Standard

- Goal of Having a Park or Recreational Facility within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of all households.
- The Regional Framework Plan stresses the importance of getting to these sites by walking, biking or by mass transit.

Percentage of Land Standard

- Inventory total percentage of city/county/district land in parks, natural areas, open space and trails.
- Set aside certain percentage of land for parks and open space.
- Set aside certain number of miles for trails.

Access / Proximity to Regionally Significant Parks and Open Spaces

- Goal of having a regionally significant park, open space, greenway or trail within ____miles of the local park provider's jurisdictional boundaries.
- Goal of having a regionally significant park, open space, greenway or trail within the jurisdiction.

Determine LOSS for Urban Design Types and/or Urban Reserve Areas (if applicable)

- Urban Design Types: Regional Center, Town Center, Light Rail Stations, Main Streets, Inner Neighborhoods (urban higher densities) and Outer Neighborhoods (lower density suburban)
- Urban Reserve Areas: should be master planned with the intent of meeting the established (or existing) LOSS of the appropriate local jurisdiction.

See attached map of local park providers and urban reserve areas (Exhibit F).

Park Types and Park and Recreation Facilities

The following are lists of park classifications and recreation facility types for which level of service standards (LOSS) should be considered. It is recommended that local governments utilize these "standard units of measure" when determining each land/facility type "goal standard" to allow for a consistent, periodic evaluation of all park and recreation service providers on a regional basis. It is not necessary, however, that local governments adopt a LOSS for every land/facility type listed. LOSS should be adopted for only those types of lands/facilities that are relevant to local needs. In some communities there may be a need for additional, or unique, criteria not addressed in this report. LOSS should reflect local needs identified through a public involvement process, socio-economic conditions, and community demographics.

The units of measure for determining level of service standards for each park and recreation type should be developed to meet the needs of different urban design standards. Tying units of measure to density and accessibility ensures that each park and recreation type meets the current and future needs of the community. Examples include acres per capita, intended service area and square footage per capita. These measures will increase or decrease based on density and accessibility. Urban design standards are incorporated in the local jurisdiction's land-use designation. Planning parks and recreation service levels based on the underlying land-use as opposed to the built environment is essential. Such planning will assure that "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." (Metro's Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives, Objective 15. Natural Areas, Parks, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, page 14.)

Please note that no unit of measure or goal standard is recommended for "open space areas". Open space areas are considered an integral part of each type of park land classification.

PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

<i>Type</i>	<i>Typical Facilities or Characteristics</i>	<i>Units of Measure</i>	<i>National Recreation & Park Association Standards</i>
Mini/Pocket Park	The smallest of parks and intended to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs. Typical facilities may include fountains & water features, benches, walkways, playgrounds, shade structures, tables, benches, and landscaping.	Square footage/acres per site. Intended service area.	Between 2500 square feet and 1 acre in size. Less than 1/4 mile distance from residential setting.
Neighborhood Park	This type of park is the basic unit of a park system intended to serve as the recreational and social focus of a neighborhood. Generally they are smaller parks intended to serve close-to-home needs and primarily accessed by non-motorized means. Typical facilities may include picnic areas, play fields, playgrounds; sport courts; trails, open space & support facilities.	Min./max. acres per site. Intended service area.	5 acres is considered the minimum size. 5 to 10 acres is optimal. Located 1/4 to 1/2 mile distance from intended users and uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers.
Community Park	These are larger parks intended to serve more broader purposes than a neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based needs, as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces. A community park may serve the entire community or planning areas within a community. Typical facilities may include athletic fields, sport courts, picnic areas (group & individual), playgrounds, aquatic facilities, community/senior centers, multi-purpose sport/recreation/cultural centers, interpretive centers/facilities, botanical/specialty gardens, trails, amphitheaters, skate parks, in-line hockey rinks, river/lake access facilities, fishing facilities, concession/restroom buildings, open space, support & maintenance facilities.	Min./max. acres per site. Intended service area	Size is determined by the needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 and 50 acres. Location determined by the quality and suitability of the site.
Regional Park	Large parks intended to serve more than one community. They may include golf courses, botanical/specialty gardens, aquatic parks, athletic fields/complexes, picnic areas (group & individual), sport courts, zoos, amphitheaters, open space, support & maintenance facilities.	Minimum acres per site. Intended service area	No NRPA standard, but similar to a "large urban park." Size is determined by the need to accommodate desired uses. Usually larger than 50 acres. No NRPA-standard, but similar to a "large urban park." Location is

			determined by the quality and suitability of the site.
Nature Park	Significant natural resource areas (riparian, wetlands, forests, grasslands, water-ways) which may include trails, interpretive centers, interpretation signs & support facilities.	Size is resource dependent. Location is resource dependent.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
Natural Areas	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.	Size is resource dependent. Location is resource dependent.	Variable. Resource availability and opportunity.
Greenways	Linear parks which may include natural resource areas, water-ways, canyons, abandoned railways, utility corridors, etc., and effectively tie park system components together to form a continuous park environment.	Size is resource dependent. Location is resource dependent.	Variable. Resource availability and opportunity.
Urban Plazas	Generally hard surfaced multi-use spaces in high density urban developments which may include walkways, fountains/water features, tables & benches, public art, landscape areas, amphitheaters, environmental/historic/cultural interpretation, open space, & support facilities.	Sites per town/regional center. Intended service area	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
School-Parks	Park site adjacent to a school. May be owned or managed by school district or in cooperation with local park provider.	Sites per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. Sites Determined by School Location No NRPA standard. Size varies and dependent on function

RECREATION FACILITIES			
Type	Typical Facilities & Characteristics	Units of Measurement	National Recreation & Park Association Standards
Aquatic Parks	Multi-functional water-based recreation facilities. May be indoors or outdoors and include lap, wave, wading and leisure pools; lazy rivers; water playgrounds, slides; concessions areas; bathhouse; restrooms; and support facilities	Sites per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
Baseball Fields	Lighted or unlighted fields for baseball. Field dimensions vary for different skill/age groups. The need for parking, restrooms, concession buildings and other support facilities is dependent on the programming level desired.	Fields per capita. Intended service area	No NRPA standard. Number of fields dependent on local popularity. 1/4 to 1/2 mile from intended users. May be located within a neighborhood or community park/complex.
Basketball Courts (Outdoor)	Lighted or unlighted hard-surface courts which may be less than full-size, dependent on space availability and need.	Courts per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. Number of courts dependent on local popularity. 1/4 to 1/2 mile from intended users. May be located in neighborhood or community parks, or in active recreation areas.
Botanical & Specialty Gardens	Includes formal gardens which specialize in displaying one or more varieties of plants. Examples include, but are not limited to rose or Japanese gardens, water gardens, arboretums, etc. May be located within community or regional parks, or as a park by itself.	Sites per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
Community Gardens	Public areas provided for flower, fruit or vegetable gardening. May include access to water for irrigation, parking and other support facilities.	Sites per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
Multi-Purpose Community & Recreation Centers	Indoor facilities which may provide one or more of the following programming opportunities, areas or facilities: recreational; educational; sports/athletics; arts, meeting rooms, community schools, libraries, senior	Centers per capita, or Square footage per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.

	centers; aquatics; gymnasiums; weight/exercise rooms, locker/rest rooms; staff offices, concession areas, lounges, gardens; parking and support facilities.		
Football Fields	Lighted or unlighted fields for football. Field dimensions vary for different skill/age groups. The need for parking, restrooms, concession buildings, and other support facilities is dependent on the programming level desired.	Fields per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. Number of fields dependent on local popularity. 15 to 30 minute travel time from residence of user. May be located within a neighborhood or community park or sports complex.
Golf Courses	May be either an 18 or 9 holes course. The length and course type may vary from a par-3 executive course to full length standard course. Support facilities may include a clubhouse, driving range, putting green, and parking.	Holes per capita. Courses per community. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard. May be located by itself or in community or regional parks.
Cultural Centers	Indoor or outdoor facilities for the performing arts, fine arts, museums, that include parking and support facilities.	Facilities per capita, or Square footage per capita. Intended service area	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
Natural Resource Interpretive Centers/Facilities	Indoor and outdoor facilities that provide exhibits and educational information about the environment. Centers may be located within a specific park or be in support of a significant natural resource area. Indoor facilities may include meeting rooms, auditoriums, display rooms, restrooms, concession areas, staff offices, parking and support facilities. Outdoor facilities may include trails, bridges, benches, interpretive signs, overlooks, observation blinds, and demonstration areas.	Facilities per community. Facilities per nature park.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
Picnic Areas (Group)	Sheltered or open areas for large gatherings with tables, BBQ grills, water, electric and sewer utilities, parking, and adjacent to other complimentary recreational facilities. May be programmed for reservations or available on a first-come, first-serve basis.	Facilities per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
Playgrounds	Play areas with specialized equipment for children which may be located in all types of park	Facilities per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.

	classification areas. Equipment may be grouped/clustered to reflect skills of different age groups/abilities. May include drinking fountains, benches, shade structures, restrooms, parking, and other support facilities.		
River/Lake Access Facilities (Boating)	Facilities intended for motorize and/or non-motorized boats which generally may include boat/canoe launch/retrieval ramps, docks, parking, and support facilities. May also include, picnic tables, and restroom/concession buildings.	Facilities per linear, or square mile. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard.
River/Lake Access Facilities (Fishing)	Facilities intended for on and off-shore fishing activities which may include boat launch/retrieval ramps, docks, piers, fish cleaning tables, parking, and support facilities. May also include picnic tables, benches, and restroom/concession buildings.	Facilities per linear or square mile. Intended service area.	No NPRA standard. No NPRA standard.
Skateboard/In-Line Facilities	Specialized lighted or unlighted skating facilities for with ramps and jumps, hockey-size rinks with goals, and support facilities. May be open/unsupervised or programmed/supervised.	Sites per capita. Intended service area.	No NPRA standard. No NRPA standard.
Soccer Fields	Lighted or unlighted fields for soccer. Field dimensions may vary for different skill/age groups. The need for parking, restrooms, concession buildings, and support facilities is dependent on the programming level desired.	Fields per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standards. Number of fields dependent on local popularity. Located 1 to 2 miles from intended users. May be located in neighborhood or community parks or sports complex.
Softball Fields	Lighted or unlighted fields for softball. Field dimensions may vary for different skill/age groups. The need for parking, restrooms, concession buildings, and support facilities is dependent on the programming level desired.	Fields per capita. Intended service area.	No NRPA standard. Number of fields dependent on local popularity. Located 1/4 to 1/2 mile from intended users. Field may also function for youth baseball.
Swimming Pools	Indoor or outdoor facilities which may include lap, wave or wading pools, water playgrounds, observation and deck areas, restrooms/locker rooms, parking and support facilities.	Square footage per capita or Facilities per capita. Intended service areas.	No NRPA standard. Located within 15 to 30 minutes of travel time from intended users.

			May be located in neighborhood or community parks.
Tennis Courts	Lighted or unlighted courts for tennis. The courts may have hard, clay or grass surfaces. Dimensions are generally standardized regardless of the skill or age level, but area dimensions differ if other than recreational use is intended. The need for parking, restrooms/concessions, pro-shops, and support facilities is dependent on the programming level desired.	Courts per capita. Intended service area	No NPRA standard. Number of courts dependent on local popularity. Located 1/4 to 1/2 mile from intended users. May be located in neighborhood or community parks or school sites.
Trails	Primarily off-street park trails which may including opportunities for jogging, hiking, biking, exercise, nature, equestrian, BMX, canoe/boat, boardwalks, etc. Trail surface is dependent on the desired activity and level of programming. May provide neighborhood, community and/or regional linkage. Sidewalks are generally not considered as trails, unless they serve as trail links/junctions.	Provides connectivity, community, neighborhood, or regional access. Intended service area. Functional uses. ADA compliance desirable.	No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard. No NRPA standard. Intended use and location dictates design standard, if applicable.

PARK & RECREATION LANDS SUMMARY

<i>Type</i>	<i>Definition Typical Facilities or Characteristics</i>	<i>Units of Measure</i>	<i>NRPA Goal Standards</i>
Total Park Land (All Classification Types)	All Classification Types	Acres per capita	
Programmed	<p>Park land that is dedicated to park facilities or park and recreation activities. This includes ball fields, tennis courts, swim centers, community centers, etc. Developed land.</p> <p>Park land that is used or maintained for recreational activities, and/or developed with facilities (either partially or fully developed).</p>	Acres	None
Non-programmed	<p>Park land that is not dedicated to park facilities or park and recreation activities. Often referred to as "open space".</p> <p>Park land that is dedicated for future recreational uses, but not yet developed or maintained for such uses.</p>	Acres	None
Natural Area	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics/buffering.	Acres	None

g. **Public Comment** – provide opportunities for public comment regarding draft LOSS. Options may include public hearings, park advisory board meetings, neighborhood and community workshops, focus groups, and interviews with special interest groups or organizations.

h. **Integration of Public Comment** – amendmend draft LOSS to reflect public input.

i. **Formal Adoption** – adoption of LOSS by appropriate governing body (e.g. City Council, County Commission, or Board of Directors)

~~j. **Integration with local Parks and Recreation Master Plan** – apply a comparison-Compare of the~~
Level of Service Standards to the existing Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Adjust master plan, if necessary; ~~Create~~ Create master plan, if one does not already exist. LOSS work should be done in conjunction with local parks and recreation master plan updates (or sooner, if possible). Include development of financial plans for implementation. LOSS should be incorporated into the parks and recreation master plan. LOSS should be incorporated into the parks and recreation master plan.

k. **Integration with local Comprehensive Land Use Plan** – Level of Service Standards ~~sh~~ould be included in local Comprehensive Plans, or could be included by reference.

l. **Coordination with Local School Districts** -- Many park providers are currently working in partnership with local area schools to provide park and recreational facilities and services to their communities. This coordination should to be encouraged and increased. In the future, joint LOS planning should occur. This coordination would include the following:

- Joint inventories of facilities and services should occur by parks and school districts.
- Joint surveys of the community's park and recreational needs should occur.
- Planning for future park sites, recreational facilities and services should be a joint effort between the local park provider and school district.
- Joint purchases (if appropriate) of land for park and playground sites should occur, particularly when sites are being purchased for new schools.
- Park providers should receive a first right-of-refusal to purchase any school surplus lands or recreational facilities.
- Public use of school buildings and recreational facilities should be encouraged to meet community needs.

- Metro should continue to regularly update the 2000 inventory of public school facilities within the region that are open to the public.

Related Recommendations

1. Establish a regional funding source for matching grants to assist local providers with the comprehensive park, recreation and open space master planning process and the establishment of local Level of Service Standards (LOSS).
 2. Provide incentives for the development of local comprehensive park, recreation and open space master plans. (type of incentives to be determined)
 3. Establish a reliable or stable source of regional funding for land acquisitions, enhancements, and developments for local park and recreation purposes.
 4. Encourage community involvement in the development of local parks and recreation master plans and level of service standards.
 5. Encourage intergovernmental and educational institution partnerships with local parks providers to accomplish Goals #1 and #2.
 6. Encourage the Metro Council and local governments to follow provisions of Policy 3.5.7 of the Regional Framework Plan regarding urban reserve areas and its requirement to plan and provide for park, recreation and open space needs prior to inclusion in the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) The following is RFP Policy 3.5.7.
- 3.5.7** *Urban Reserve master plans shall demonstrate that planning requirements for the acquisition and protection of adequate land to meet or exceed locally adopted levels of service standards for the provision of public parks, natural areas, trails, and recreational facilities, will be adopted in the local comprehensive plans. Land which are undevelopable due to natural hazards or environmental protection purposes (e.g. steep slopes, floodways, riparian corridors, wetlands, etc.) shall not be considered to meet the natural area level of service standards unless the land will be preserved in perpetuity for public benefit. Proposed public parks, open spaces, natural areas, trails, etc. shall be located in a manner which promotes non-vehicular traffic. No urban reserve area shall be brought within the Urban Growth Boundary unless the requirements set out in this subsection 3.5.7 are met.*

SUGGESTED REFERENCES & RESOURCES

Mertes, James D. PhD, CLP and Hall, James R., CLP, *Park, Recreation, Open Space & Greenway Guidelines*, National Recreation & Park Association 1996.

National Recreation & Park Association - Pacific Service Center
Pam Earle, CLP, Regional Director
350 South 33rd Street #103
Federal Way, Washington 98003
(253) 661-2265
Fax (253) 661-3929

National Recreation & Park Association
22377 Belmont Ridge Road
Ashburn, Virginia 20148
(703) 858-0784
www.ActiveParks.org

Oregon State Parks & Recreation Department, *Oregon Outdoor Recreation Plan 1994-1999*, December 1994.

Oregon State Parks & Recreation Department, *Recreation Needs Bulletin - Oregon State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan*, 1991.

Oregon State Parks & Recreation Department
1115 Commercial Street NE - Suite 1
Salem, OR 97301-1002
503/378-6378

Regional Parks Forum

AGENDA

Monday, January 24, 2000

2 to 5 p.m.

Gresham City Hall

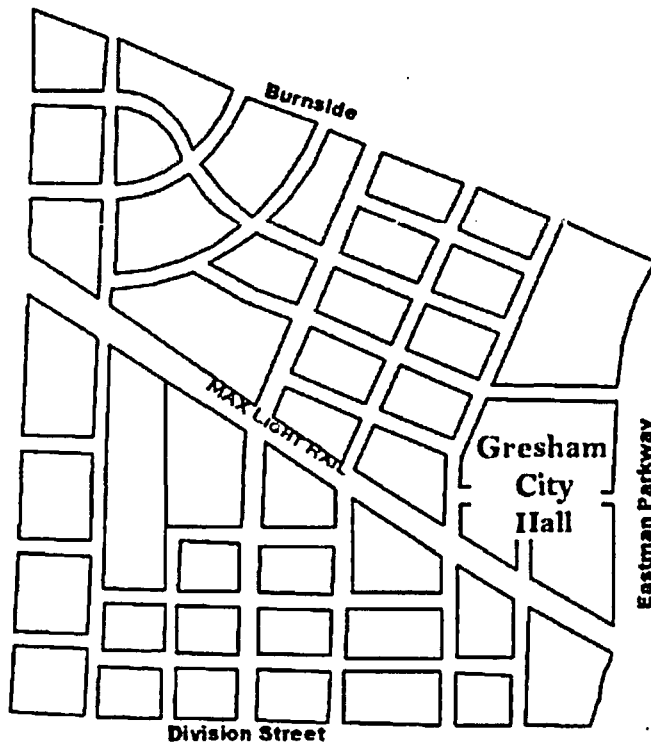
Springwater Room

see reverse for address and maps

2:00	Welcome, Introductions and Purpose <i>15 minutes</i>
2:15	Where we've come from History of the Parks Forum and adoption of Greenspaces Master Plan <i>20 minutes</i>
2:35	What we've accomplished Regional open spaces acquisition update, <i>10 minutes</i> Regional trails update, <i>10 minutes</i> Local successes, <i>20 minutes</i>
3:15	Break <i>15 min</i>
3:30	Where we are Establishing a "Regional System" of parks, natural areas and trails <i>25 minutes</i>
3:55	Where we are going Next steps <i>45 minutes</i>
4:40	Role of the Parks Forum <i>15 minutes</i>

getting there . . .

Gresham City Hall
1333 NW Eastman Pkwy
call 618-2489 for directions



You are encouraged to ride the Max to the Parks Forum--there is a Max stop right in front of the building.

Driving directions from Interstate 84:

- take I-84 to the 207th exit
- turn right onto 207th
- turn left onto Glisan St.
- take Glisan to 223rd (also Eastman Parkway) and turn right
- City Hall is on your right between Burnside and Division

**METRO**

January 5, 2000

Dear Friend of Greenspaces:

Since the adoption of the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan in 1992, a lot of work has been accomplished to protect natural resources in this region. These efforts include the acquisition of nearly 6,000 acres of natural areas through Metro's Open Spaces, Parks and Streams bond measure, numerous local park planning and acquisition efforts and great strides recruiting citizens to become better stewards of our urban greenspaces. But our work is not finished and it's time to begin planning our next regional effort.

Please join us for the first Regional Parks Forum of 2000 hosted by Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces and Gresham Parks and Recreation.

**Regional Parks Forum
Gresham City Hall, Springwater Trail Room
1333 NW Eastman Parkway, Gresham
Monday, January 24, 2000, 2-5p.m.**

Metro, together with support from our local partners, recently updated the region-wide inventory of parks and natural areas, including the urban forest canopy. Using this new information, along with the policy direction of Metro's Regional Framework Plan, Oregon's state-wide land use goals and federal protection of endangered species, there is an opportunity to redefine what makes a regional natural area system. In addition, we will identify the best approach to protect and manage this system and – of course – identify the long term funding strategies that will support it.

It's been more than five years since the last meeting of the Regional Parks Forum. It's time to take a look at what has been accomplished and to begin work on what's next. I hope you can attend the Regional Parks Forum on January 24.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles Ciecko'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'C'.

Charles Ciecko, Director
Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces

Parks and Natural Areas Protection Plan

Background

The metropolitan greenspaces program began with unparalleled cooperation among local governments, state and federal agencies, nonprofit groups, neighborhood associations and citizens. Between 1989 and 1992, a baseline aerial photo and field survey was conducted and 57 natural area sites and 34 trails and greenways were identified as regionally significant. Based on this survey, the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan was adopted by the Metro Council in 1992. It created a vision for a cooperative regional system of parks, natural areas, open space, trails and greenways for wildlife and people. In 1995, voters approved a \$135.6 million bond measure to acquire open spaces in 14 regional target areas and six trails and greenways. Out of 120,018 acres of unprotected natural areas identified in 1989, 6,000 acres will be purchased by the end of year 2000 with bond measure funds.

Need

The Portland metropolitan area is uniquely situated between the Willamette and Columbia rivers and its proximity to recreational activities around the region has made it a livable and desirable place in which to live.

- Metro estimates that there will be an approximate increase of 70 people per day, and by the year 2017, there will be 465,000 more people in the region.
- Vacant land has been developed at an annual average rate of 1,100 acres for the last three years.
- A 1997 study of natural areas showed that 13,682 acres of the natural areas identified in 1989 were developed or changed.

- More than 400 miles of original streams in the Portland metropolitan area have been culverted or lost.
- Two hundred thirteen miles of streams and rivers in the Portland metropolitan area are currently on the state list of waterways with degraded water quality.

The purpose of Metro's current work is to continue protecting natural areas in a fast changing environment in order to maintain a viable system of parks and natural areas in the region.

Policy

Chapter 3 of the Regional Framework Plan directs Metro to continue pursuing the goals of the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan by developing a Parks and Natural Areas Protection Plan. Objectives of the plan are to inventory, analyze, map and protect an interconnected system of parks, natural areas, trails and greenways for fish, wildlife and people.

The plan will employ non-regulatory guidelines as well as regulatory standards for protecting the regional system, which includes regionally significant parks, natural areas, greenways and trails.

Process

The planning process for the protection plan is divided into three phases:

Phase I: Completed in 1999, Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department staff worked with the Greenspaces Technical Advisory Committee to identify a plan boundary, conduct an inventory of parks and natural areas inside that boundary, to review successful open space protection programs, nationally and internationally, and to develop a compendium of non-regulatory and

MetroFacts



METRO
Regional Services
Creating livable communities

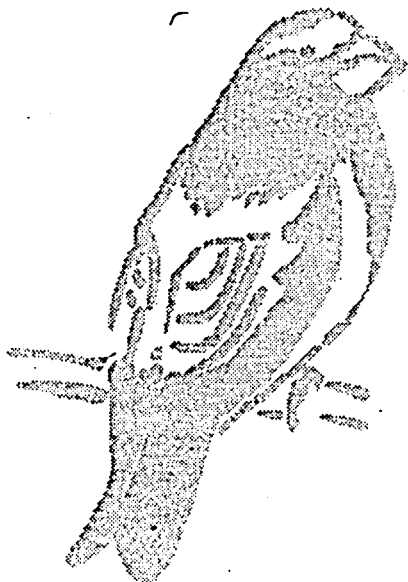
Regional Parks and
Greenspaces
Department
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland, OR 97232
(503) 797-1850

regulatory strategies and tools to protect natural resources. Satellite imagery, in conjunction with aerial photo-interpretation, was used to map the forest canopy, land cover, land use and natural areas inside the plan boundary.

Phase II: The inventory data are ready to be reviewed and analyzed to identify regional natural areas, parks, greenways and trails, to determine deficiencies and opportunities and to map a draft regional system. At key points during this phase, technical committees, policy groups and the public will review and comment on the proposed system. The Metro Council will adopt the regional system map by resolution.

Phase III: Beginning in fiscal year 2000-01, appropriate regulatory and non-regulatory measures will be identified to protect regionally significant natural areas, trails and greenways. Regulatory tools include Goal 5, Title 3 and other related measures. Non-regulatory tools include acquisition, conservation easements, grants, education and other appropriate tools. A plan will also be developed to finance the protection of the regional system. The map and protective measures will be incorporated into the Parks and Natural Areas Protection Plan.

Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department is committed to protecting the nature of the region, and to further the vision first identified by the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan. If you have any further questions, call Jennifer Budhabhatti at (503) 797-1876 or e-mail your comments to budhabhattij@metro.dst.or.us.



Metro – planning that protects the nature of our region

It's better to plan for growth than ignore it. Planning is Metro's top job. Metro provides a regional forum where cities, counties and citizens can resolve issues related to growth – things such as protecting streams and open spaces, transportation and land-use choices and increasing the region's recycling efforts. Open spaces, salmon runs and forests don't stop at city limits or county lines. Planning ahead for a healthy environment and stable economy supports livable communities now and protects the nature of our region for the future.

Metro serves 1.3 million people who live in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area. Metro provides transportation and land-use planning services and oversees regional garbage disposal and recycling and waste reduction programs.

Metro manages regional parks and greenspaces and the Oregon Zoo. It also oversees operation of the Oregon Convention Center, Civic Stadium, the Portland Center for the Performing Arts and the Portland Metropolitan Exposition (Expo) Center, all managed by the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission.

For more information about Metro or to schedule a speaker for a community group, call (503) 797-1510 (public affairs) or (503) 797-1540 (council).

Metro's web site: www.metro-region.org

Metro is governed by an executive officer, elected regionwide, and a seven-member council elected by districts. An auditor, also elected regionwide, reviews Metro's operations.

Executive Officer – Mike Burton; Auditor – Alexis Dow, CPA; Metro Council – Presiding Officer Rod Monroe, District 6; Deputy Presiding Officer Susan McLain, District 4; Rod Park, District 1; Bill Atherton, District 2; Jon Kvistad, District 3; Ed Washington, District 5; David Bragdon, District 7.

We want to hear from you!

Working together we can protect habitat for fish, wildlife and people

Join us at an open house!

Metro is working with residents, local governments and natural resource agencies to come up with a plan to identify, protect and manage a regional network of parks and greenspaces. Metro is also developing a plan to conserve, protect and restore streamside corridors for fish, wildlife and people.

Metro's planning is intended to assure that the natural environment remains a vital part of our communities – both for our neighborhoods and for the region as a whole.

Natural resources issues

- What open spaces, parks and streams would you include in a regional protection plan?
- How should we protect fish and wildlife in the face of urban growth?
- Should stricter regulations be placed on future development along streams and greenspaces?

We want to hear from you!

- Share your ideas with elected officials
- Answer a questionnaire
- View a slide show



For more information, call (503) 797-1839 or (503) 797-1774 or visit Metro's web site: www.metro-region.org

Come to the open house most convenient for you

5:30-8 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 8

Metro
600 NE Grand Ave.
Portland

5:30-8 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 10

Tualatin Hills Nature Park
Interpretive Center
15655 SW Millikan Way
Beaverton

5:30-8 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 15

Gresham City Hall
1333 NW Eastman Parkway
Gresham

6-8 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 16

West Powellhurst Elementary
School Cafeteria
2921 SE 116th (near SE Division
and 122nd Ave.)
Portland

5:30-8 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 23

Oregon City Pioneer Community
Center/Senior Center
615 Fifth St.
Oregon City

Metro – planning that protects the nature of our region



It's better to plan for growth than ignore it. Planning is Metro's top job. Metro provides a regional forum where cities, counties and citizens can resolve issues related to growth – things such as protecting streams and open spaces, transportation and land-use choices and increasing the region's recycling efforts. Open spaces, salmon runs and forests don't stop at city limits or county lines. Planning ahead for a healthy environment and stable economy supports livable communities now and protects the nature of our region for the future.

Metro serves 1.3 million people who live in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area. Metro provides transportation and land-use planning services and oversees regional garbage disposal and recycling and waste reduction programs.

Metro manages regional parks and greenspaces and the Oregon Zoo. It also oversees operation of the Oregon Convention Center, Civic Stadium, the Portland Center for the Performing Arts and the Portland Metropolitan Exposition (Expo) Center, all managed by the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission.

For more information about Metro or to schedule a speaker for a community group, call (503) 797-1510 (public affairs) or (503) 797-1942 (council).

Metro's web site: www.metro-region.org

Metro is governed by an executive officer, elected regionwide, and a seven-member council elected by districts. An auditor, also elected regionwide, reviews Metro's operations.

Executive Officer – Mike Burton; Auditor – Alexis Dow, CPA; Metro Council – Rod Park, District 1; Bill Atherton, District 2; Jon Kvistad, District 3; Susan McLain, District 4; Ed Washington, District 5; Rod Monroe, District 6; David Bragdon, District 7.



Metro Regional Services
Creating livable communities

Natural Resources CPR



Conservation, Protection and Restoration

GREENSPACES TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Please sign in . . .

January

name	organization	email
* GARY CLIFFORD	MULTNOM COUNTY	
SCOTT TALBOT	CITY OF HILLSBORO	
Don BAACH	SW TRAILS	
JUSTIN BATES	Port of Portland	
Sean Loughman	OPRD	sean.loughman@state.or.us
John Hawksworth	Washington County SWCD	jthawk@internetcds.com
Jon Hak	ORNH/P	shak@tnc.org
CHRIS WAYLAND	WASH. CO.	haggshak2@GT2.NET
Mel Hue	Metro	

Please sign in . . .

[illegible]

HIS IN ACTION

gunslum

open sp mult
ch

ta