

BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE)	ORDINANCE NO. 04-1040B
METRO URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY, THE)	
REGIONAL FRAMEWORK PLAN AND THE)	
METRO CODE TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY)	
OF THE BOUNDARY TO ACCOMMODATE)	
GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT)	Introduced by the Metro Council
)	

WHEREAS, by Ordinance No. 02-969B (For The Purpose Of Amending The Urban Growth Boundary, The Regional Framework Plan And The Metro Code In Order To Increase The Capacity Of The Boundary To Accommodate Population Growth To The Year 2022), the Council amended Title 4 (Industrial and Other Employment Areas) of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan to increase the capacity of industrial land to accommodate industrial jobs; and

WHEREAS, the Metro Council adopted an Employment and Industrial Areas Map as part of Title 4 (Retail in Employment and Industrial Areas) in Ordinance No. 96-647C (For the Purpose of Adopting a Functional Plan for Early Implementation of the 2040 Growth Concept) on November 21, 1996; and

WHEREAS, the Council amended the Regional Framework Plan (RFP) by Exhibit D to Ordinance No. 02-969B (For the Purpose of Amending the Metro Urban Growth Boundary, the Regional Framework Plan and the Metro Code in Order to Increase the Capacity of the Boundary to Accommodate Population Growth to the Year 2022), adopted on December 5, 2002, to establish a new 2040 Growth Concept design type entitled "Regionally Significant Industrial Area" (RSIA) and to add Policies 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 to protect such areas by limiting conflicting uses; and

WHEREAS, by Exhibit F to Ordinance No. 02-969B the Council amended Title 4 (Industrial and Other Employment Areas) of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan ("UGMFP") to implement Policies 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 of the RFP; and

WHEREAS, by Exhibit E of Ordinance No. 02-969B the Council adopted a "Generalized Map of Regionally Significant Industrial Areas" depicting certain Industrial Areas that lay within the UGB prior to its expansion as part of Task 2 of periodic review as RSIA's; and

WHEREAS, Title 4 calls upon the Council to delineate specific boundaries for RSIA's derived from the "Generalized Map of Regionally Significant Industrial Areas" after consultation with cities and counties; and

WHEREAS, by Ordinance No. 02-969B, the Council added capacity to the UGB but did not add sufficient capacity to accommodate the full need for land for industrial use; and

WHEREAS, the Metro Council submitted Ordinance No. 969B, in combination with other ordinances that increased the capacity of the UGB, to the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) as part of Metro's periodic review of the capacity of its UGB; and

WHEREAS, on July 7, 2003, LCDC issued its "Partial Approval and Remand Order 03-WKTASK-001524" that approved most of the Council's decisions, but returned the matter to the Council for completion or revision of three tasks: (1) provide complete data on the number, density and mix of housing types and determine the need for housing types over the next 20 years; (2) add capacity to the UGB for the unmet portion of the need for land for industrial use; and (3) either remove tax lots 1300, 1400 and 1500 in Study Area 62 from the UGB or justify their inclusion; and

WHEREAS, the Council completed its analysis of the number, density and mix of housing types and the need for housing over the planning period 2002-2022 and incorporated its conclusions in a revision to its Housing Needs Analysis; and

WHEREAS, the Council increased the capacity of the UGB both by adding land to the UGB and by revising the Regional Framework Plan and Title 4 of the UGMFP to meet the previously unmet portion of the need for land for industrial use; and

WHEREAS, a change in design type designation of a portion of Study Area 12 added to the UGB on December 5, 2002, by Ordinance No. 02-969B from residential to industrial will help the region accommodate the need for industrial use without reducing the region's residential capacity below the region's residential need; and

WHEREAS, the Council decided to remove tax lots 1300, 1400 and 1500 in Study Area 62 from the UGB; and

Exhibit 4 to Ordinance No. 1418-19

WHEREAS, the Council consulted its Metropolitan Policy Advisory Committee and the 24 cities and three counties of the metropolitan region and considered comments and suggestions prior to making this decision; and

WHEREAS, prior to making this decision, the Council sent individual mailed notification to more than 100,000 households in the region and held public hearings on Title 4 and the efficient use of industrial land on December 4 and 11, 2003, public workshops at six locations around the region in March, 2004, on possible amendments to the UGB, and public hearings on the entire matter on April 22 and 29, May 6, [May 27](#), and June 10 and 24, 2004; now, therefore

THE METRO COUNCIL HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Policy 1.12 of the Regional Framework Plan is hereby amended, as indicated in Exhibit A, attached and incorporated into this ordinance, to guide the choice of farmland for addition to the UGB when no higher priority land is available or suitable.
2. Title 4 (Industrial and Other Employment Areas) of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan is hereby amended, as indicated in Exhibit B, attached and incorporated into this ordinance, to improve implementation of Title 4 by cities and counties in the region.
3. The Employment and Industrial Areas Map is hereby amended, as shown in Exhibit C, attached and incorporated into this ordinance, to depict the boundaries of Regionally Significant Industrial Areas pursuant to Policy 1.4.1 of the Regional Framework Plan in order to ensure more efficient use of the areas for industries reliant upon the movement of freight and to protect the function and capacity of freight routes and connectors in the region.
4. The Revised Housing Needs Analysis, January 24, 2003, is hereby further revised, as indicated in Exhibit D, Addendum to Housing Needs Analysis, April 5, 2004, attached and incorporated into this ordinance, to comply with the first item in LCDC's "Partial Approval and Remand Order 03-WKTASK-001524."
5. The Metro UGB is hereby amended to include all or portions of the Study Areas shown on Exhibit E with the designated 2040 Growth Concept design type, and more precisely identified in the Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study, February, 2004, Item (c) in Appendix A, subject to the conditions set forth in Exhibit F, and to exclude tax lots 1300, 1400 and 1500 in Study Area 62 ~~and the southeast portion of Study Area 9 from the UGB~~, also shown on Exhibit E and more precisely identified in the Staff Report, "In Consideration of Ordinance No. 04-1040, For the Purpose of Amending the Metro Urban Growth Boundary, the Regional Framework Plan and the Metro Code to increase the capacity of the Boundary to Accommodate Growth in Industrial Employment", Item (a) in Appendix A. Exhibits E and F are attached and incorporated into this ordinance to comply with the second and third items in LCDC's "Partial Approval and Remand Order 03-WKTASK-001524."

6. Ordinance No. 02-969B is hereby amended to change the 2040 Growth Concept design type designation for that 90-acre portion of Study Area 12 that projects from the rest of the study area to the southeast along Highway 26 from “Inner Neighborhood” to “Regionally Significant Industrial Area.”

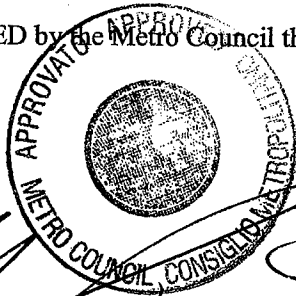
~~6~~7. The Appendix, attached and incorporated into this ordinance, is hereby adopted in support of the amendments to the UGB, the Regional Framework Plan and the Metro Code in sections 1 through 3 of this ordinance. The following documents comprise the Appendix:

- a. Staff Report, ‘In Consideration of Ordinance No. 04-1040, For the Purpose of Amending the Metro Urban Growth Boundary, the Regional Framework Plan and the Metro Code to increase the capacity of the Boundary to Accommodate Growth in Industrial Employment’, April 5, 2004.
- b. 2002-2022 Urban Growth Report: An Employment Land Need Analysis, June 24, 2004 Supplement.
- c. Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study, February, 2004.
- d. Measure 26-29 Technical Report: Assessment of the Impacts of the June, 2004, UGB Expansion on Property Owners.
- e. Industrial Land Expansion Public Comment Report, March, 2004.
- f. ‘An Assessment of Potential Regionally Significant Industrial Areas’, memorandum from Mary Weber to Dick Benner, October 21, 2003.
- g. ‘Recommended Factors for Identifying RSIA’s’, memorandum from Mary Weber to MTAC, June 30, 2003.
- h. ‘Slopes Constraints on Industrial Development’, memorandum from Lydia Neill to David Bragdon, November 25, 2003.
- i. ‘Limited Choices: The Protection of Agricultural Lands and the Expansion of the Metro Area Urban Growth Boundary for Industrial Use’, prepared by the Metro Agricultural Lands Technical Workgroup, April, 2004.
- j. ‘Technical Assessment of Reducing Lands within Alternatives Analysis Study Areas’, memorandum from Lydia Neill to David Bragdon, October 30, 2003.
- k. Agriculture at the Edge: A Symposium, October 31, 2003, Summary by Kimi Iboshi Sloop, December, 2003.
- m. ‘Industrial Land Aggregation Methodology, Test and Results’, memorandum from Lydia Neill to David Bragdon, September 24, 2003.
- n. ‘Industrial Areas Requested by Local Jurisdictions’, memorandum from Tim O’Brien to Lydia Neill, July 29, 2003.

- o. 'Industrial Land Locational and Siting Factors', memorandum from Lydia Neill to David Bragdon, June 9, 2003.
- p. 'A Review of Information Pertaining to Regional Industrial Lands', memorandum from Dick Benner to David Bragdon, January 26, 2004.
- q. Map of Freight Network and Freight Facilities, Metro, November, 2003.
- r. 'Evaluating the Industrial Land Supply with Projected Demand', memorandum from Lydia Neill to David Bragdon, May 14, 2003.
- s. 'Identifying 2003 Industrial Land Alternatives Analysis Study Areas', memorandum from Tim O'Brien to Lydia Neill, July 9, 2003.
- t. 'For the Purpose of Reducing the Land Under Consideration in the 2002 and 2003 Alternatives Analysis for Meet the Remaining Need for Industrial Land through Urban Growth Boundary Expansion', Staff Report, November 18, 2003.
- u. 'Formation of Industrial Neighborhoods', memorandum from Lydia Neill to David Bragdon, October 24, 2003.
- v. 'Developed Lots 5 Acres and Smaller Outside the UGB', memorandum from Amy Rose to Lydia Neill, November 18, 2003.
- w. 'Employment Land Included in the 2002 Urban Growth Boundary Expansion', memorandum from Andy Cotugno to David Bragdon, March 10, 2003.
- x. 'Identifying Additional Land for Industrial Purposes', memorandum from Tim O'Brien to Lydia Neill, March 7, 2003.
- y. Staff Report, 'In Consideration of Ordinance No. 04-1040B, For the Purpose of Amending the Metro Urban Growth Boundary, the Regional Framework Plan and the Metro Code to increase the Capacity of the Boundary to Accommodate Growth in Industrial Employment', June 21, 2004.

78. The Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law in Exhibit G, attached and incorporated into this ordinance, explain how this ordinance complies with state law, the Regional Framework Plan and the Metro Code.

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this 24th day of June, 2004.



David Bragdon, Council President

ATTEST:

Approved as to Form:

Christina Billington, Recording Secretary

Daniel B. Cooper, Metro Attorney

Exhibit A to Ordinance No. 04-1040B

REGIONAL FRAMEWORK PLAN POLICY 1.12
Protection of Agriculture and Forest Resource Land

~~1.12~~1.12.1 Agricultural and forest land outside the UGB shall be protected from urbanization, and accounted for in regional economic and development plans, consistent with this Plan. However, Metro recognizes that all the statewide goals, including Statewide Goal 10, and Goal 14, Urbanization, are of equal importance to Goals 3 and 4, which protect agriculture and forest resource lands. These goals represent competing and, some times, conflicting policy interests which need to be balanced.

~~1.12.1 Rural Resource Lands~~

~~— Rural resource lands outside the UGB that have significant resource value should actively be protected from urbanization. However, not all land zoned for exclusive farm use is of equal agricultural value.~~

1.12.2 When the Council must choose among agricultural lands of the same soil classification for addition to the UGB, the Council shall choose agricultural land deemed less important to the continuation of commercial agriculture in the region.

~~1.12.2 Urban Expansion~~

~~— Expansion of the UGB shall occur in urban reserves, established consistent with the urban rural transition objective. All urban reserves should be planned for future urbanization even if they contain resource lands.~~

1.12.3 Metro shall enter into agreements with neighboring cities and counties to carry out Council policy on protection of agricultural and forest resource policy through the designation of Rural Reserves and other measures.

~~1.12.3 Farm and Forest Practices~~

~~— Protect and support the ability for farm and forest practices to continue. The designation and management of rural reserves by the Metro Council may help establish this support, consistent with the Growth Concept. Agriculture and forestry require long term certainty of protection from adverse impacts of urbanization in order to promote needed investments.~~

1.12.4 Metro shall work with neighboring counties to provide a high degree of certainty for investment in agriculture in agriculture and forestry and to reduce conflicts between urbanization and agricultural and forest practices.

Exhibit B to Ordinance No. 04-1040B

TITLE 4: INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT AREAS

3.07.410 Purpose and Intent

A. The Regional Framework Plan calls for a strong economic climate. To improve the region's economic climate, **[the plan] Title 4** seeks to **provide and** protect **[the] a** supply of sites for employment by limiting **[incompatible uses within] the types and scale of non-industrial uses in Regionally Significant Industrial Areas (RSIAs)**, Industrial Areas and Employment Areas. **Title 4 also seeks to provide the benefits of "clustering" to those industries that operate more productively and efficiently in proximity to one another than in dispersed locations.** Title 4 further seeks **[T]to** protect the capacity and efficiency of the region's transportation system for **the** movement of goods and services, and to **[promote the creation of jobs within designated Centers and discourages certain kinds of commercial retail development outside Centers] encourage the location of other types of employment in Centers, Employment Areas, Corridors, Main Streets and Station Communities.** **[It is the purpose of Title 4 to achieve these policies.] The Metro Council will [consider amendments to this title in order to make the title consistent with new policies on economic development adopted] evaluate the effectiveness of Title 4 in achieving these purposes** as part of **its** periodic **[review] analysis of the capacity of the urban growth boundary.**

3.07.420 Protection of Regionally Significant Industrial Areas

A. Regionally Significant Industrial Areas (RSIA) are those areas **[that offer the best opportunities for family-wage industrial jobs] near the region's most significant transportation facilities for the movement of freight and other areas most suitable for movement and storage of goods.** Each city and county with land use planning authority over **[areas] RSIAs** shown on the **[Generalized Map of Regionally Significant Industrial Areas adopted in Ordinance No. 02-969] Employment and Industrial Areas Map** shall derive specific plan designation and zoning district boundaries of **[the areas] RSIAs within its jurisdiction** from the Map, taking into account the location of existing uses that would not conform to the limitations on non-industrial uses in **[subsection C, D and E] this section**, and **[its] the** need **[of individual cities and counties] to achieve a mix of [types of] employment uses.**

B. **[Each city and county with land use planning authority over an area designated by Metro on the 2040 Growth Concept Map, as amended by Ordinance No. 02-969, as a Regionally Significant Industrial Area shall, as part of compliance with section 3.07.1120 of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, derive plan designation and zoning district boundaries of the areas from the Growth Concept Map] Cities and counties shall review their land use regulations and revise them, if necessary, to include measures to limit the size and location of new buildings for retail commercial uses - such as stores and restaurants - and retail and professional services that cater to daily customers – such as financial, insurance, real estate, legal, medical and dental offices - to ensure that they serve primarily the needs of workers in the area. One such measure shall be that new buildings for stores, branches, agencies or other outlets for these retail uses and services shall not occupy more than 3,000 square feet of sales or service area in a single outlet, or multiple outlets that occupy more than 20,000 square feet of sales or service area in a single building or in multiple buildings that are part of the same development project, with the following exceptions:**

1. Within the boundaries of a public use airport subject to a facilities master plan, customary airport uses, uses that are accessory to the travel-related and freight movement activities of airports, hospitality uses, and retail uses appropriate to serve the needs of the traveling public; and

2. Training facilities whose primary purpose is to provide training to meet industrial needs.

C. [After determining boundaries of Regionally Significant Industrial Areas pursuant to subsections A and B, the city or county] **Cities and counties** shall [adopt implementing ordinances that limit development in the areas to industrial uses, uses accessory to industrial uses, offices for industrial research and development and large corporate headquarters in compliance with subsection E of this section, utilities, and those non-industrial uses necessary to serve the needs of businesses and employees of the areas] **review their land use regulations and revise them, if necessary, to include measures to limit the siting and location of new buildings for the uses described in subsection B and for non-industrial uses that do not cater to daily customers - such as bank or insurance processing centers - to ensure that such uses do not reduce off-peak performance on Main Roadway Routes and Roadway Connectors shown on Metro's Freight Network Map, November, 2003, below standards set in the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan or require added road capacity to prevent falling below the standards.**

D. [Notwithstanding subsection C, a city or county shall not approve:

1. A commercial retail use with more that 20,000 square feet of retail sales area in a single building or in multiple buildings that are part of the same development project;
or

2. Commercial retail uses that would occupy more than five percent of the net developable portion of all contiguous Regionally Significant Industrial Areas] **No city or county shall amend its land use regulations that apply to lands shown as RSIA on the Employment and Industrial Areas Map to authorize uses described in subsection B that were not authorized prior to July 1, 2004.**

E. [As provided in subsection C of this section, a city or county may approve an office for industrial research and development or a large corporate headquarters if:

1. The office is served by public or private transit; and

2. If the office is for a corporate headquarters, it will accommodate for the initial occupant at least 1,000 employees]

[F. A city or county] **Cities and counties** may allow division of lots or parcels into smaller lots or parcels as follows:

1. Lots or parcels [less] **smaller** than 50 acres may be divided into any number of smaller lots or parcels[;].

2. Lots or parcels [50 acres or] larger **than 50 acres** may be divided into smaller lots and parcels **pursuant to a master plan approved by the city or county** so long as the resulting division yields [the maximum number of lots or parcels of] at least [50 acres] **one lot or parcel of at least 50 acres in size[;].**

3. **Lots or parcels 50 acres or larger, including those created pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, may be divided into any number of smaller lots or parcels pursuant to a master plan approved by the city or county so long as at least 40 percent of the area of the lot or parcel has**

been developed with industrial uses or uses accessory to industrial use, and no portion has been developed, or is proposed to be developed, with uses described in subsection B of this section.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2[.] **and** 3 **[and]** of this subsection, any lot or parcel may be divided into smaller lots or parcels or made subject to rights-of-way for the following purposes:

- a. To provide public facilities and services;
 - b. To separate a portion of a lot or parcel in order to protect a natural resource, to provide a public amenity, or to implement a remediation plan for a site identified by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality pursuant to ORS 465.225;
 - c. To separate a portion of a lot or parcel containing a nonconforming use from the remainder of the lot or parcel in order to render the remainder more practical for a permitted use; **or**
 - d. **[To reconfigure the pattern of lots and parcels pursuant to subsection G or this section]**
- [e.]** To allow the creation of a lot for financing purposes when the created lot is part of a master planned development.

[G. A city or county may allow reconfiguration of lots or parcels less than 50 acres in area if the reconfiguration would be more conducive to a permitted use and would result in no net increase in the total number of lots and parcels. Lots or parcels 50 acres or greater in area may also be reconfigured so long as the resulting area of any such lot or parcel would not be less than 50 acres.]

[H] F. Notwithstanding subsections **[C and D]** **B** of this section, a city or county may allow the lawful use of any building, structure or land existing at the time of adoption of its ordinance to implement this section to continue and to expand to add up to 20 percent more floor area and 10 percent more land area. Notwithstanding subsection E of this section, a city or county may allow division of lots or parcels pursuant to a master plan approved by the city or county prior to **[December 31, 2003] July 1, 2004.**

3.07.430 Protection of Industrial Areas

A. **[In Industrial Areas mapped pursuant to Metro Code section 3.07.130 that are not Regionally Significant Industrial Areas, c] Cities and counties shall [limit new and expanded retail commercial uses to those appropriate in type and size to serve the needs of businesses, employees and residents of the Industrial Areas] review their land use regulations and revise them, if necessary, to include measures to limit new buildings for retail commercial uses - such as stores and restaurants - and retail and professional services that cater to daily customers – such as financial, insurance, real estate, legal, medical and dental offices - in order to ensure that they serve primarily the needs of workers in the area. One such measure shall be that new buildings for stores, branches, agencies or other outlets for these retail uses and services shall not occupy more than 5,000 square feet of sales or service area in a single outlet, or multiple outlets that occupy more than 20,000 square feet of sales or service area in a single building or in multiple buildings that are part of the same development project, with the following exceptions:**

1. Within the boundaries of a public use airport subject to a facilities master plan, customary airport uses, uses that are accessory to the travel-related and freight movement activities of airports, hospitality uses, and retail uses appropriate to serve the needs of the traveling public; and

2. Training facilities whose primary purpose is to provide training to meet industrial needs.

B. [In an Industrial Area, a city or county shall not approve:

1. A commercial retail use with more than 20,000 square feet of retail sales area in a single building or in multiple buildings that are part of the same development project; or

2. Commercial retail uses that would occupy more than ten percent of the net developable portion of the area or any adjacent Industrial Area] Cities and counties shall review their land use regulations and revise them, if necessary, to include measures to limit new buildings for the uses described in subsection A to ensure that they do not interfere with the efficient movement of freight along Main Roadway Routes and Roadway Connectors shown on Metro's Freight Network Map, November, 2003. Such measures may include, but are not limited to restrictions on access to freight routes and connectors, siting limitations and traffic thresholds. This subsection does not require cities and counties to include such measures to limit new other buildings or uses.

C. No city or county shall amend its land use regulations that apply to lands shown as Industrial Area on the Employment and Industrial Areas Map to authorize uses described in subsection A of this section that were not authorized prior to July 1, 2004.

D. Cities and counties may allow division of lots or parcels into smaller lots or parcels as follows:

1. Lots or parcels smaller than 50 acres may be divided into any number of smaller lots or parcels.

2. Lots or parcels larger than 50 acres may be divided into smaller lots and parcels pursuant to a master plan approved by the city or county so long as the resulting division yields at least one lot or parcel of at least 50 acres in size.

3. Lots or parcels 50 acres or larger, including those created pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, may be divided into any number of smaller lots or parcels pursuant to a master plan approved by the city or county so long as at least 40 percent of the area of the lot or parcel has been developed with industrial uses or uses accessory to industrial use, and no portion has been developed, or is proposed to be developed with uses described in subsection A of this section.

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 2 and 3 of this subsection, any lot or parcel may be divided into smaller lots or parcels or made subject to rights-of-way for the following purposes:

a. To provide public facilities and services;

b. To separate a portion of a lot or parcel in order to protect a natural resource, to provide a public amenity, or to implement a remediation plan for a site identified by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality pursuant to ORS 465.225;

c. To separate a portion of a lot or parcel containing a nonconforming use from the remainder of the lot or parcel in order to render the remainder more practical for a permitted use; or

d. To allow the creation of a lot for financing purposes when the created lot is part of a master planned development.

E. Notwithstanding ~~[subsection B]~~ subsection A of this section, a city or county may allow the lawful use of any building, structure or land existing at the time of ~~[enactment of an]~~ adoption of its ordinance ~~[adopted pursuant to this section]~~ to implement this section to continue and to expand to add up to 20 percent more ~~[floorspace]~~ floor area and 10 percent more land area. Notwithstanding subsection D of this section, a city or county may allow division of lots or parcels pursuant to a master plan approved by the city or county prior to July 1, 2004.

3.07.440 Employment Areas

- A. Except as provided in subsections C, D and E, in Employment Areas mapped pursuant to Metro Code Section 3.07.130, cities and counties shall limit new and expanded retail commercial uses to those appropriate in type and size to serve the needs of businesses, employees and residents of the Employment Areas.
- B. Except as provided in subsections C, D and E, a city or county shall not approve a commercial retail use in an Employment Areas with more than 60,000 square feet of gross leasable area in a single building, or retail commercial uses with a total of more than 60,000 square feet of retail sales area on a single lot or parcel, or on contiguous lots or parcels, including those separated only by transportation right-of-way.
- C. A city or county whose zoning ordinance applies to an Employment Area and is listed on Table 3.07-4 may continue to authorize retail commercial uses with more than 60,000 square feet of gross leasable area in that zone if the ordinance authorized those uses on January 1, 2003.
- D. A city or county whose zoning ordinance applies to an Employment Area and is not listed on Table 3.07-4 may continue to authorize retail commercial uses with more than 60,000 square feet of gross leasable area in that zone if:
1. The ordinance authorized those uses on January 1, 2003;
 2. Transportation facilities adequate to serve the retail commercial uses will be in place at the time the uses begin operation; and
 3. The comprehensive plan provides for transportation facilities adequate to serve other uses planned for the Employment Area over the planning period.
- E. A city or county may authorize new retail commercial uses with more than 60,000 square feet of gross leasable area in Employment Areas if the uses:
1. Generate no more than a 25 percent increase in site-generated vehicle trips above permitted non-industrial uses; and
 2. Meet the Maximum Permitted Parking – Zone A requirements set forth in Table 3.07-2 of Title 2 of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan.

Title 4 Industrial and Employment Land

- Employment Land
- Industrial Land
- Regionally Significant Industrial Area

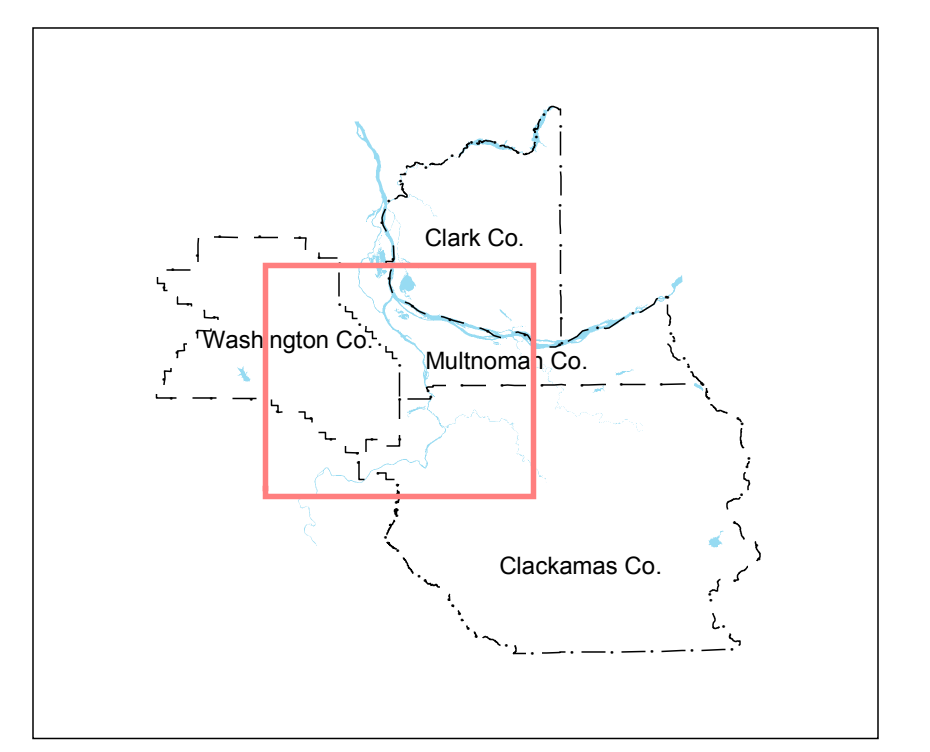
Updated May 10, 2006

WARNING: some maps combine data layers of differing map accuracies, e.g. flood plains can be laid on top of. When this occurs, the map is not reliable to correctly show data at the tax lot level.

The information on this map was derived from digital databases on Metro's GIS. Care was taken in the creation of this map. Metro cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, or positional accuracy. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, including the warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying this product. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.

1 inch equals 1.0 miles

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Miles



Location Map


METRO DATA RESOURCE CENTER
600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE PORTLAND, OREGON 97232-2736
TEL (503) 797-1742 FAX (503) 797-1900
drc@metro.dst.or.us www.metro-region.org

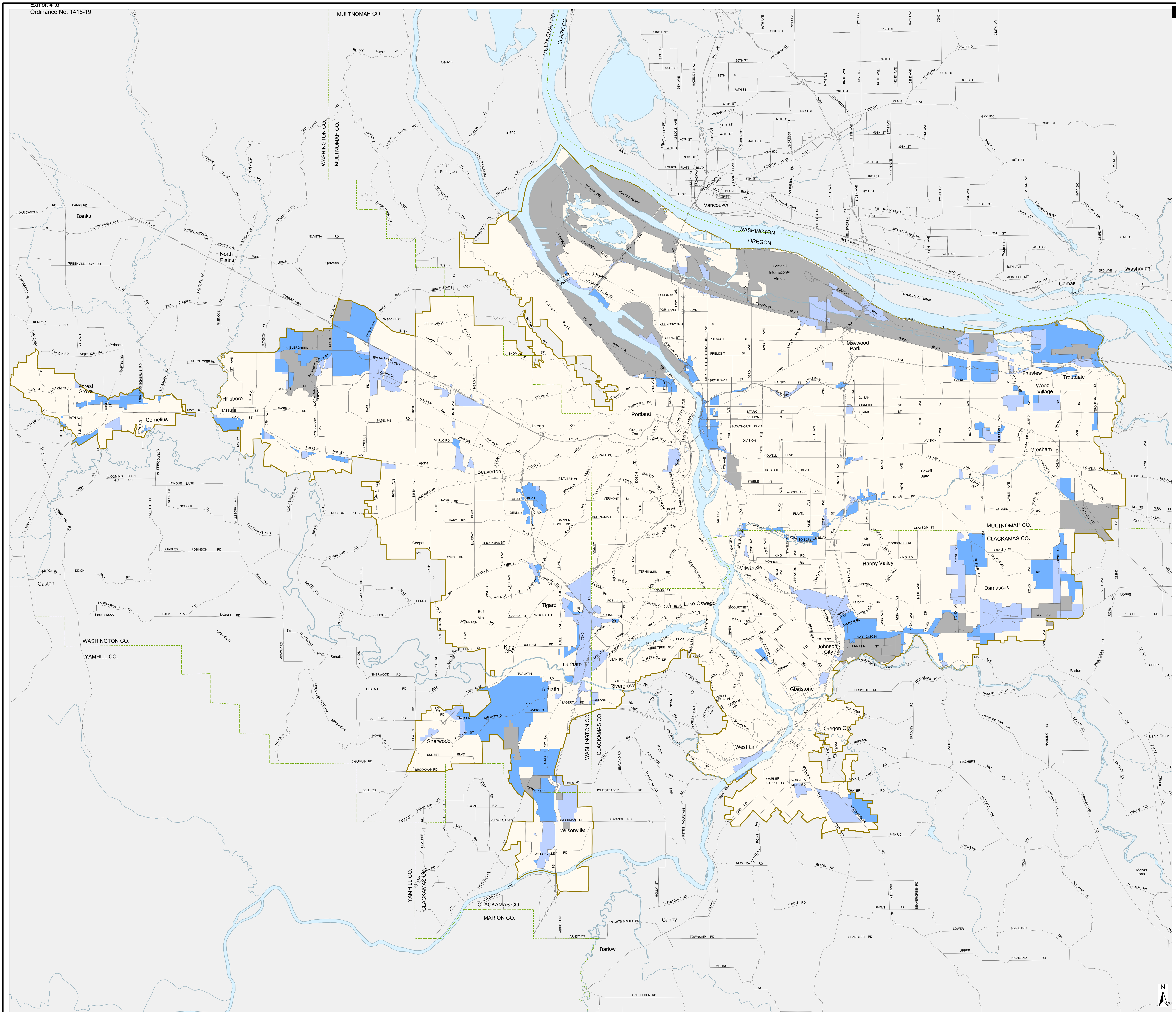


Exhibit D to Ordinance No. 04-1040B
Addendum to Housing Needs Analysis
April 5, 2004

I. INTRODUCTION

The attached three Tables satisfy the requirements of ORS 197.298(5)(a)(E) to provide at least 3 years of data on the number, density and average mix of housing for vacant, partially vacant, redevelopment and infill (refill) and mixed use designated land. Table 5(a)(E) – 1 provides number, density and mix data on refill land for the period 1997 through 2001. Table 5(a)(E) – 2 provides the same data for development on vacant and partially vacant land for the period 1998 through 2001. Table 5(a)(E) – 3 displays the number, density and mix data for development on mixed use land for the period 1998 – 2001.

As noted in the original Housing Needs Analysis submission, the data in the attached Tables are subsets of more aggregated data contained in the original Housing Needs Analysis Report. While interesting and informative, the data in the attached Tables do not contradict the conclusions and actions taken in conjunction with the Urban Growth Report and periodic review. Nor do the data affect the determinations of the overall average density and overall mix of housing types at which residential development must occur in order to meet housing needs through 2022, as depicted in the original Housing Needs Analysis, pages 2 through 7 and Figures 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1 and 5.3.

The remainder of the report consists of an explanation of methodology and data sources and a synopsis of the data content of each of the tables.

II. METHODOLOGY AND DATA SOURCES

A. Data Sources

In order to retrospectively meet the requirements of State Statute we made maximum use of Metro's RLIS archived data that extend back in some degree to 1995. These data consist of the following elements:

1. Land use data at the tax lot level designating land by vacant, developed and zoning category.
2. County assessor tax lot data showing use, value, sales data, etc.
3. Geo-coded building permit data by building type.
4. Air photos for each year taken approximately in July of each year with a trend of improving resolution level over time.

B. Sampling Approach

We elected to measure the data using a 20% sampling approach so that we could manually audit each of the selected data points to insure accuracy. Machine processing of the data is not possible due to the following sources of measurement error.

1. Building permit geo-coding variability as approximately 70% of building permits actually geo-code exactly to the correct tax lot.

2. Building permit data error due to incomplete reporting, undetected duplicates and inaccurate descriptions of building type, work done and location.
3. Slight registration discrepancies between tax lot maps, air photos and archived land use coverages.
4. Variability between the time a building permit is issued, building takes place and the tax lot is created and enumerated in the County Assessor's tax lot coverage. The practical consequence of this is often that a row house constructed on a 2,500 sq. ft. lot appears to be on a 100,000 sq. ft. plus lot because the subdivision plat is not yet available in the data base.

For multi-family units we modified the 20% sample to include 100% of all building permits for 20 or more units and applied the 20% rate to permits of under 20 units. This avoided the potential sampling errors associated with having a few permits for multi-family of over 100 or more units.

C. Expansion Back to the Population Totals

Because we elected a 100% count of multi-family the sample was not self-weighting. As a consequence after the analysis was complete we used a two phase approach to estimate the building permit population. First, we expanded our sample by building type back to the totals reported in our building permit data base. Secondly, since our building permit data base is incomplete relative to the totals reported to the State and Federal Government, we expanded our building permit data base to match the County totals by building type.

D. Definition of Entities Being Measure

State Statute requires we report on the number and densities by building type of development on "refill", "vacant", "partly vacant" and "mixed use" land. These entities we define and discuss in the context of our RLIS data base and measurement protocols as follows:

1. Refill: Housing units developed on land that Metro already considers developed in its data base. Refill is further divided into redevelopment and infill. Redevelopment occurs after an existing building has been removed. Infill is additional building without removal of existing buildings.
 - a. **Method of Measurement**: We measure refill by counting the number of permits that locate on land Metro considers developed in the next fiscal year. For instance for the year "1998" we would compare the RLIS developed and vacant lands inventory for the year ending June 30, 1998 with all building permits issued beginning July 1, 1998 and ending June 30, 1999. Building permits located on land Metro classed vacant as of June 30, 1998 would be classed as development on vacant land and permits landing on land Metro classed as developed as of June 30, 1998 would be classed as refill.
 - b. **Measurement Protocols**: As noted earlier we select a 20% sample of all permits for new residential construction from the RLIS data base for the relevant years (with the exception of the 100% of multi-family permits equal to or exceeding 20 units). Each permit is scrutinized manually by a

trained intern using the RLIS data base and air photos to insure it is properly located and that the permit is for valid construction that did occur as the permit indicated. The analyst then determines whether the permit constitutes refill or vacant land development. Beginning with this study the analyst further classifies the permit to “legal – Urban Growth Report” refill and “economic – MetroScope” refill. This distinction results from the fact that RLIS analysts classify some individual lots in developing green field areas as developed prior to actual development occurring and also classify land cleared for urban renewal areas as vacant. In the former case the economic interpretation is development on new and in the latter case the economic interpretation is refill development. However, to be consistent with the RLIS land accounting system on which the Urban Growth Report is based we classify development the way RLIS accounts for it. On the other hand, the MetroScope land use model used for forecasting and policy evaluation counts green field development as vacant land consumption and urban renewal as refill (redevelopment). Consequently, we report refill data for both classifications.

2. Vacant and partially vacant: In RLIS tax lots that are “completely vacant” (90% vacant) are classed as totally vacant. If the unoccupied portion of a tax lot with development exceeds ½ acre, the unoccupied portion is classed a partially vacant. Green field sites under development may transition from vacant to partially vacant, back to totally vacant to developed and back again to totally vacant depending on the patterns of tax lot subdivision activity and zone changes. This also is true for urban renewal redevelopment sites. There are also a limited number of partially vacant sites in established residential areas where present zoning would allow further subdivision and development.
 - a. ***Method of Measurement:*** Using the audited building permit sample we machine processed the permits classed as legally vacant to fully vacant and partially vacant. Due to map registration discrepancies the RLIS developed lands coverage for 1997 could not be used so we dropped 600 observations for that year. In addition, another 1400 observations failed the machine screening in that they could not be conclusively classed as either vacant or partially vacant without manual auditing. The 2000 observations excluded from the vacant and partially vacant analysis resulting in the number of units developed on some type of vacant land dropping from 39,000 to 25,000. Though not relevant to the refill study or overall results, discussions with RLIS analysts indicated that the machine filtering process was more likely to exclude partially vacant than vacant tax lots. The bias, resulting from this procedure was minimized, by restating our inventory totals of vacant and partially vacant land using the same screening procedures.
 - b. ***Measurement Protocols:*** Once the refill data base was reclassified between vacant and partially vacant, we tabulated all the development on vacant land by the type of vacant land it fell on by building type (multi-family and single family) and by lot size.

3. Mixed use development: In our RLIS data base mixed use development is classed as MUC1, MUC2 and MUC3. From the original audited refill data base we selected all the records of building permits that fell on land classed as MUC1, MUC2 or MUC3 regardless of whether it was refill, vacant or partially vacant. Again matching the RLIS land use inventory for 1997 proved problematic for machine selection procedures and this year was excluded. The resulting selection process produced 402 observations representing over 4,600 units constructed from 1998 through 2001.

E. Years of Data Included in the Retrospective Analysis

We included building permit data from 12/97 through 6/2002 that could be reliably recovered and geo-coded from our existing RLIS data base. This time period allows us to evaluate 5 years of recent history in regard to “refill” and 4 years of history for “vacant”, “partly vacant” and “mixed use” land.

III. SYNOPSIS OF RESULTS

A. Data Table 5E1: Refill Numbers by Type and Density 1997 – 2001

The data displayed on Table 5E1 show the amount of residential development of vacant and refill land that occurred during the period 1997 through 2001. During that period nearly 54,000 dwelling units located within the Metro region.¹ Of the 54,000 dwelling units, 26.5% occurred as refill according to the legal – Urban Growth Report definition. Using the economic-MetroScope definition 30.4% were refill reflecting the increasing importance of redevelopment in urban renewal areas and centers. Nearly 20,000 of the units constructed were multi-family with a legal refill rate of 31.5% and an economic rate of 40.2%. 34,000 units constructed were single family with a legal refill rate of 23.6% and an economic rate of 24.7%. Average lot sizes are also reported for every category.² For multi-family average lot sizes range from 1,800 to 2,000 sq. ft. depending on category. For single family average lot sizes range from 6,600 to 8,400 sq. ft. with refill development generally in the 6,500 – 7,000 sq. ft. range.

B. Table 5E1(a): Median Lot Size Data

This table provides additional and somewhat more meaningful weighted median lot size data. When we compare the average lot sizes in Table 5E1, we observe substantive differences in most cases. In general the median lot sizes are 30% less for vacant single family, 25% more for vacant multi-family, 25% less for refill single family and 30% less for refill multi-family. For all types combined the weighted median is 27% less for vacant and 26% less for refill. Assuming that the present median is a superior measure of long run average lot size, the combined weighted median of 4,417 sq. ft. should be used to determine vacant land consumption. This figure combined with the 39,619 units located on legally vacant land over the 5 year period implies a land consumption of slightly over 4,000 net buildable acres. Using a plausible range of gross to net conversion factors of .55 - .7 yields a gross buildable acre consumption of 1,150 to 1,450 acres per year, within the range estimated in the original Housing Needs Analysis.³

¹ **Real Estate Report for Metropolitan Portland, Oregon**, Spring 2003. Numbers are based on building permits summarized at the County level and only approximate the UGB. This procedure slightly overstates UGB land consumption.

² Average as contrasted to median inflates land consumption as the measure is substantially influenced by a few large lot single family permits on urban land still zoned RRFU that will subsequently be subdivided. RLIS procedure of assuming ½ acre of land consumption for permits on non-subdivided land also inflates average lot size.

³ While appearing precise, attempting to estimate long run densities and land consumption from individual lot sizes involves substantial uncertainties. The most serious of these is the gross to net conversion factor as we only observe

C. Table 5E2: Housing on Fully Vacant and Partially Vacant Land

The accompanying table presents the required data on development on a subcategory of vacant land – fully vacant land and land partially vacant. As noted in the methods section, fully or partially vacant is classified relative to the tax lot existing at the time of the RLIS vacant and developed lands inventory. As also noted in the methods section, due to procedures and quirks of the land development and reporting process land may be fully vacant, partially vacant or developed refill land several times during the development process. In addition as a result of attempting to categorize and measure “partially vacant” we discover that the acreage totals are extremely volatile and sensitive to whatever criteria we use in the machine query process to differ partial from full. Very minor discrepancies between vacant land coverages and assessor’s tax lot coverages can dramatically change the inventories of fully and partially vacant. In the methods section we note that we use the same selection criteria for both the inventory totals and the classification of the refill sample into fully and partially vacant.

Of the over 39,000 legal vacant units located in the Metro Region for the period 1997 – 2001 we were able to reliably classify 25,000 units covering the period 1998 – 2001. Of these 15,500 (62.6%) were on fully vacant land and 9,300 (37.4%) were on partially vacant land. Looking at *Table 5E2(a) Fully Vacant and Partially Vacant Land Inventory 1998 – 2001* (replacing Table 4.1AB in the original Housing Needs Analysis) that on average partially vacant comprised 34.3% of the vacant land inventory. In sum development on partially vacant land overall has been occurring at roughly the same rate as development on fully vacant land and appears to not be materially different.

At the same time we recognize that there are a number of instances where partially vacant land shares a tax lot with a high valued single family home. In order to better understand the likelihood of further development under these circumstances, we used our single family sales price study to estimate the “optimum lot size” by neighborhood and house size. We define optimum lot size as the lot size at which at the loss of value to a homeowner by selling off part of his lot just equals the amount he gains by selling the land. If the homeowner sells more land, the value of his house declines more than he gains by the sale. Conversely, if he sells less land, the land unsold contributes less to the value of his home than the amount he would receive were he to sell it. Making that calculation for Dunthorpe we found that a \$1,000,000 home on 5 acres would have a positive incentive to sell off land down to about 1 – 1.5 acres. By comparison, a \$600,000 home on 1 acre would have an incentive to sell off no more than ½ acre. Significantly, in 2000 the average Dunthorpe selling price was \$590,000 for a 3,100 sq. ft. house on a 22,000 sq. ft. lot, almost exactly the optimum lot size determined from our estimates. On average then we would expect Dunthorpe to have no additional capacity other than that resulting from subdivision of lots at least 1 acre to sizes no smaller than ½ acre. Optimum lot size calculations vary dramatically by neighborhood. For instance, the average house in the Powellhurst-Gilbert neighborhood has a positive incentive to sell off land down to and sometimes below a 5,000 sq. ft. lot minimum. This is more often the case within the Metro region notwithstanding the exceptionally high value areas such as Dunthorpe.

D. Table 5E3: Housing on Mixed Use Designated Land

As required by statute the accompanying table shows development for the period 1998 – 2001 that occurred on land Metro considered at the time of development to be MUC1, MUC2 and MUC3. As pointed out in the methods section, the mixed use inventory includes refill, vacant and partially vacant

net buildable land consumption and cannot measure land lost to streets, parks, schools, freeways, etc. The second drawback is that average lot size measures are always exaggerated by a few large lot placements (often of manufactured homes) done by private individuals that will undoubtedly be further subdivided sometime in the future.

lands. Over the 4 year period we noted 4,600 housing units developed of which 3,000 were multi-family and 1,600 were single family. Average lot size for multi-family was 1,400 sq. ft. and single family lot size was 2,300 sq. ft. Table 5E3(a) depicts the 2040 Plan mixed use capacity as of 8/98. Total mixed use capacity at that time was roughly 23,000 units. Mixed use development constituted about 11% of residential development for the 4 year period 98 – 2001. As of 1998, mixed use capacity of 23,000 units constituted 12% of the capacity 193,000 dwelling unit capacity estimated at the time. As was the case with vacant and partially vacant, this sub-classification of land type seems to produce housing at a rate commensurate with its proportion of the land inventory.

**Exhibit 5E1_: Housing on Vacant and Refill Land -
Number, Type and Density 1997 Through 2001**

Vacant/Refill Status	Year					Grand Total
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Legal - Urban Growth Report Basis						
Vacant Legal						
Multi Family	4,412	3,761	2,407	1,824	1,274	13,678
Average Lot Size	2,208	2,021	813	1,244	2,502	1,810
Single Family	4,594	5,670	4,814	5,425	5,439	25,941
Average Lot Size	8,516	8,611	10,104	6,292	8,161	8,292
Total All Types	9,005	9,431	7,221	7,249	6,713	39,619
Average Lot Size	5,425	5,983	7,007	5,022	7,087	6,054
Refill Legal						
Multi Family	2,228	1,567	918	503	1,059	6,275
Average Lot Size	2,729	2,042	1,178	1,353	1,499	2,013
Single Family	2,446	1,451	1,994	958	1,170	8,020
Average Lot Size	6,017	7,505	5,787	7,521	9,260	6,882
Total All Types	4,675	3,018	2,912	1,461	2,229	14,295
Average Lot Size	4,450	4,669	4,334	5,397	5,573	4,744
Percent of Development Refill	34.2%	24.2%	28.7%	16.8%	24.9%	26.5%
Economic - MetroScope Basis						
Vacant Economic						
Multi Family	4,300	3,103	1,983	1,484	1,068	11,938
Average Lot Size	2,260	2,124	955	1,245	2,304	1,885
Single Family	5,196	4,962	5,466	4,503	5,455	25,582
Average Lot Size	8,352	9,035	9,614	6,463	8,178	8,384
Total All Types	9,496	8,065	7,449	5,986	6,523	37,520
Average Lot Size	5,593	6,376	7,309	5,169	7,216	6,317
Refill Economic						
Multi Family	2,340	2,225	1,342	843	1,265	8,015
Average Lot Size	2,608	1,894	852	1,309	1,830	1,856
Single Family	1,844	2,159	1,342	1,880	1,154	8,379
Average Lot Size	5,664	6,891	5,686	6,510	9,196	6,660
Total All Types	4,184	4,384	2,684	2,724	2,419	16,394
Average Lot Size	3,955	4,355	3,269	4,899	5,344	4,311
Percent of Development Refill	30.6%	35.2%	26.5%	31.3%	27.0%	30.4%

**Exhibit 5E1(a)_: Housing on Vacant and Refill Land -
Median Lot Size 1997 - 2001**

Year	Legal - Urban Growth Report Basis					2001 Totals
	1997	1998	1999	2000		
Single Family						
Median Lot Size Vacant	5,936	5,887	6,021	5,268	5,001	5,605
Median Lot Size Refill	5,406	5,628	4,001	5,301	5,047	5,032
Multi Family						
Median Lot Size Vacant	3,550	2,348	352	825	2,377	2,242
Median Lot Size Refill	1,630	2,318	953	408	534	1,384
Total All Types						
Median Lot Size Vacant	4,684	4,480	4,159	4,105	4,562	4,417
Median Lot Size Refill	3,930	3,902	3,003	3,851	2,724	3,506
Economic - MetroScope Basis						
Single Family						
Median Lot Size Vacant	5,955	5,897	6,000	5,277	5,026	5,636
Median Lot Size Refill	5,196	5,569	3,177	5,267	5,001	4,958
Multi Family						
Median Lot Size Vacant	3,562	2,367	385	933	2,377	2,420
Median Lot Size Refill	1,100	2,007	485	404	1,172	1,131
Total All Types						
Median Lot Size Vacant	4,835	4,555	4,628	4,515	4,688	4,660
Median Lot Size Refill	3,031	3,739	1,731	3,218	2,816	2,997

**Exhibit 5E3_: Housing on Mixed Use Designated Land by
Number, Type and Density 1998 Through 2001**

Land Use Class	Year				Grand Total
	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Mixed Use One					
Multi Family	1,116	367	262	321	2,066
Average Lot Size	1,834	1,427	1,437	2,313	1,786
Single Family	226	100	304	737	1,367
Average Lot Size	3,127	4,386	2,482	1,946	2,439
Mixed Use Two					
Multi Family	41	153	132	-	326
Average Lot Size	2,277	252	1,090	-	846
Single Family	40	87	55	25	207
Average Lot Size	1,919	2,159	1,265	1,574	1,803
Mixed Use Three					
Multi Family	133	203	146	107	590
Average Lot Size	1,605	345	250	100	561
Single Family	37	23	21	-	80
Average Lot Size	2,108	1,841	2,144	-	2,043
Total Mixed Use					
Multi Family	1,290	723	541	428	2,982
Average Lot Size	1,824	874	1,032	1,758	1,441
Single Family	303	210	380	763	1,655
Average Lot Size	2,845	3,187	2,287	1,934	2,340
Total All Types	1,593	933	920	1,190	4,637
Average Lot Size	2,018	1,394	1,549	1,870	1,762

Exhibit 5E3(a): Mixed Use 2040 Plan Designated Land Capacity 8/98
(Includes Capacity of Vacant, Infill and Redevelopment Land & Areas)

Plan Category	DU Capacity
MUC 1	10,320
MUC 2	7,250
MUC 3	4,650
Total Capacity	22,220

Source: Compiled from Urban Growth Report Addendum, August 1998, page 40.
MUC 1 includes MUEA capacity.

**Exhibit 5E2_: Housing on Fully Vacant and Partially
Vacant Land - Number, Type and Density 1998 Through 2001**

Land Vacancy Class	Year				Grand Total
	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Fully Vacant					
Multi Family	1,012	1,910	714	801	4,438
Average Lot Size	2,383	871	1,720	2,784	1,698
Single Family	2,554	2,894	2,808	2,951	11,206
Average Lot Size	6,517	6,743	5,684	5,327	6,054
Total	3,566	4,804	3,522	3,752	15,644
Average Lot Size	5,344	4,408	4,880	4,784	4,818
Partly Vacant					
Multi Family	2,496	319	271	126	3,213
Average Lot Size	1,847	638	778	1,339	1,617
Single Family	2,219	1,159	1,501	1,244	6,122
Average Lot Size	5,984	7,764	5,624	4,622	5,956
Total	4,715	1,478	1,772	1,370	9,335
Average Lot Size	3,794	6,227	4,882	4,320	4,463
Combined					
Multi Family	3,508	2,229	986	927	7,651
Average Lot Size	2,002	837	1,460	2,588	1,664
Single Family	4,773	4,053	4,309	4,194	17,329
Average Lot Size	6,269	7,035	5,663	5,118	6,019
Total	8,281	6,282	5,295	5,122	24,979
Average Lot Size	4,461	4,836	4,881	4,660	4,685
Percent Units on Fully Vacant:					62.6%
Percent Units on Partly Vacant:					37.4%

**Exhibit 5E2(a)_: Housing on Fully Vacant and Partially
Vacant Land - Inventory of Fully Vacant and Partially Vacant All Land Classes**

Land Vacancy Class	Year				4 Year Average	Percent
	1998	1999	2000	2001		
Fully Vacant	33,422	30,820	28,789	26,631	29,916	65.7%
Partly Vacant	16,678	15,776	15,401	14,738	15,648	34.3%
Total	50,100	46,596	44,190	41,369	45,564	100.0%

Filter Criteria: Full - 90% of year 1 tax lot is vacant

Maybe - Vacant area is <90% of year 1 taxlot and >=5,000 sq. ft. and <1/2 acre

Part - Vacant area is <90% of year 1 taxlot and >= 1/2 acre

Sliver - vacant area is <90% of year 1 taxlot and < 5,000 sq. ft.

Exhibit F to Ordinance No. 04-1040B
Conditions on Addition of Land to the UGB

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL LANDS ADDED TO THE UGB

A. The city or county with land use planning responsibility for a study area included in the UGB shall complete the planning required by Metro Code Title 11, Urban Growth Management Functional Plan (“UGMFP”), section 3.07.1120 (“Title 11 planning”) for the area. Unless otherwise stated in specific conditions below, the city or county shall complete Title 11 planning within two years after the effective date of this ordinance. Specific conditions below identify the city or county responsible for each study area.

B. The city or county with land use planning responsibility for a study area included in the UGB, as specified below, shall apply the 2040 Growth Concept design types shown on Exhibit E of this ordinance to the planning required by Title 11 for the study area.

C. The city or county with land use planning responsibility for a study area included in the UGB shall apply interim protection standards in Metro Code Title 11, UGMFP, section 3.07.1110, to the study area until the effective date of the comprehensive plan provisions and land use regulations adopted to implement Title 11.

D. In Title 11 planning, each city or county with land use planning responsibility for a study area included in the UGB shall recommend appropriate long-range boundaries for consideration by the Council in future expansions of the UGB or designation of urban reserves pursuant to 660 Oregon Administrative Rules Division 21.

E. Each city or county with land use planning responsibility for an area included in the UGB by this ordinance shall adopt provisions – such as setbacks, buffers and designated lanes for movement of slow-moving farm machinery – in its land use regulations to enhance compatibility between urban uses in the UGB and agricultural practices on adjacent land outside the UGB zoned for farm or forest use.

F. Each city or county with land use planning responsibility for a study area included in the UGB shall apply Title 4 of the UGMFP to those portions of the study area designated Regionally Significant Industrial Area (“RSIA”), Industrial Area or Employment Area on the 2040 Growth Concept Map (Exhibit C). If the Council places a specific condition on a RSIA below, the city or county shall apply the more restrictive condition.

G. In the application of statewide planning Goal 5 (Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces) to Title 11 planning, each city and county with land use responsibility for a study area included in the UGB shall comply with those provisions of Title 3 of the UGMFP acknowledged by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (“LCDC”) to comply with Goal 5. If LCDC has not acknowledged those provisions of Title 3 intended to comply with Goal 5 by the deadline for completion of Title 11 planning, the city or county shall consider, in the city or county’s application of Goal 5 to its Title 11 planning, any inventory of regionally significant Goal 5 resources and any preliminary decisions to allow, limit or prohibit conflicting uses of those resources that is adopted by resolution of the Metro Council.

H. Each city and county shall apply the Transportation Planning Rule (OAR 660 Div 012) in the planning required by subsections F (transportation plan) and J (urban growth diagram) of Title 11.

II. SPECIFIC CONDITIONS FOR PARTICULAR AREAS

A. Damascus Area

1. Clackamas County and Metro shall complete Title 11 planning requirements through the incorporation of this area into the greater Damascus/Boring Concept Plan planning effort currently underway. This planning shall be completed within the same time frame as specified in Ordinance No. 02-969B.
2. In the planning required by Title 11, subsections (A) and (F) of section 3.07.1120, Clackamas County or any future governing body responsible for the area shall provide for annexation of those portions of the area whose planned capacity is sufficient to support transit to the Tri-met District.
3. In the planning required by Title 11, subsections (A) and (F) of section 3.07.1120, Clackamas County or any future governing body responsible for the area shall provide for annexation of those portions of the area whose planned capacity is sufficient to support transit to the Tri-met District.

B. Beavercreek Area

1. Clackamas County or, upon annexation to Oregon City, the city and county, with Metro, shall complete Title 11 planning for the area.
2. This area shall be planned in conjunction with the adjoining tax lot added to the UGB in 2002, under Ordinance No. 02-969B.

~~C. Borland Area — North of I-205~~

- ~~1. Clackamas County or, upon annexation to the City of Tualatin, the city and county, in coordination with the Cities of Lake Oswego, Tualatin, and West Linn and Metro, shall complete Title 11 planning within four years following the effective date of Ordinance No. 04-1040. The county and city, in conjunction with Lake Oswego and West Linn and Metro shall recommend long range boundaries in the Stafford Basin and general use designations for consideration by the Council in future expansions of the UGB.~~
- ~~2. Until the effective date of new regulations adopted pursuant to Title 11, the city or county with land use planning responsibility for the area shall not allow the division of a lot or parcel that is 50 acres or larger into lots or parcels smaller than 50 acres.~~

~~DC.~~ Tualatin Area

1. Washington County or, upon annexation to the Cities of Tualatin or Wilsonville, the cities, in conjunction with Metro, shall complete Title 11 planning within ~~four~~ two years following the selection of the right-of-way alignment for the I-5/99W Connector, or within seven years of the effective date of Ordinance No. 04-1040, whichever occurs earlier.

2. Title 11 planning shall incorporate the general location of the projected right of way ~~location~~ alignment for the I-5/99W connector and the Tonquin Trail as shown on the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan. If the selected right-of-way for the connector follows the approximate course of the "South Alignment," as shown on the Region 2040 Growth Concept Map, as amended by Ordinance No. 03-1014, October 15, 2003, the portion of the Tualatin Area that lies north of the right-of-way shall be designated "~~Inner~~Outer Neighborhood" on the Growth Concept Map; the portion that lies south shall be designated "Industrial."
3. The governments responsible for Title 11 planning shall consider using the I-5/99W connector as a boundary between the city limits of the City of Tualatin and the City of Wilsonville in this area.

~~E~~D. Quarry Area

1. Washington County or, upon annexation to the cities of Tualatin or Sherwood, the cities, and Metro shall complete Title 11 planning for the area.
2. Title 11 planning shall, if possible, be coordinated with the adjoining area that was included in the UGB in 2002 under Ordinance No. 02-969B.
3. Until the effective date of new regulations adopted pursuant to Title 11, the city or county with land use planning responsibility for the area shall not allow the division of a lot or parcel that is 50 acres or larger into lots or parcels smaller than 50 acres.
4. Title 11 planning shall incorporate the general location of the projected right-of-way for the Tonquin Trail as shown on the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan.

~~F~~E. Coffee Creek Area

1. Washington and Clackamas Counties or, upon annexation of the area to the ~~City~~ cities of Tualatin or Wilsonville, the city, ~~and in conjunction with~~ Metro, shall complete the Title 11 planning for the area within ~~four~~ two years following the selection of the right-of-way alignment for the I-5/99W Connector, or within seven years of the effective date of Ordinance No. 04-1040B, whichever occurs earlier.
2. ~~The concept~~ Title 11 planning shall incorporate the general location of the projected right of way location for the I-5/99W connector and the Tonquin Trail as shown on the 2004 Regional Transportation Plan.

~~G.~~ Wilsonville East Area

- ~~1. Clackamas County or, upon annexation of the area to the City of Wilsonville, the city, and Metro shall complete the Title 11 planning for the area within two years of the effective date of Ordinance No. 04-1040.~~
- ~~2. In the planning required by Title 11 a buffer shall be incorporated to mitigate any adverse effects of locating industrial uses adjacent to residential uses located southwest of the area.~~

- ~~3. Until the effective date of new regulations adopted pursuant to Title 11, the city or county with land use planning responsibility for the area shall not allow the division of a lot or parcel that is 50 acres or larger into lots or parcels smaller than 50 acres.~~

~~HF.~~ Cornelius Area

1. Washington County, or, upon annexation of the area to the City of Cornelius, the city and Metro shall complete the Title 11 planning for the area.

~~IG.~~ Helvetia Area

1. Washington County, or upon annexation of the area to the City of Hillsboro, the city, and Metro shall complete the Title 11 planning for the area.
2. Until the effective date of new regulations adopted pursuant to Title 11, the city or county with land use planning responsibility for the area shall not allow the division of a lot or parcel that is 50 acres or larger into lots or parcels smaller than 50 acres.

**Exhibit G to Ordinance No. 04-1040B
Findings of Facts, Conclusions of Law**

Introduction

The Metro Council adopted Ordinance 04-1040B in response to LCDC Partial Approval and Remand Order 03-WKTASK-001524, entered July 7, 2003. LCDC's order followed its review of seven ordinances (Nos. 02-969B, 02-983B, 02-984A, 02-985A, 02-986A, 02-987A and 02-990A) adopted by the Metro Council as part of Periodic Review Work Task 2. The findings of fact and conclusions of law that explained how those ordinances complied with state planning laws, together with the supplemental findings and conclusions set forth in this exhibit, are part of the explanation how Ordinance No. 04-1040B complies with those laws. These findings also explain how Ordinance No. 04-1040B complies with the three requirements of the remand order.

REQUIREMENT NO. 1:

REMAND ORDER ON SUBTASK 17: COMPLETE THE ACCOMMODATION OF THE NEED FOR THE INDUSTRIAL LAND NEED COMPONENT OF EMPLOYMENT LAND THAT REMAINS APPROVAL OF WORK TASK 2.

I. GENERAL FINDINGS FOR TASK 2 REMAND DECISION ON UGB

A. Coordination with Local Governments

Metro worked closely with the local governments and special districts that comprise the metropolitan region. The Metro Charter provides for a Metropolitan Policy Advisory Committee ("MPAC") composed generally of representatives of local governments, special districts and school districts in the region. MPAC reviewed all elements of this periodic review decision. MPAC made recommendations to the Metro Council on most portions of the decision. All recommendations were forwarded formally to the Council and the Council responded. Metro Councilors and staff held many meetings with local elected officials in the year since LCDC's remand (July 7, 2003).

The record of this decision includes correspondence between local governments and Metro, including Metro's responses to concerns and requests from local governments and local districts related to industrial land.

Metro accommodated the requests and concerns of local governments as much as it could, consistent with state planning laws and its own Regional Framework Plan (Policy 1.11) and Regional Transportation Plan (Policy 2.0).

B. Citizen Involvement

These findings address Goal 1 and Regional Framework Plan Policy 1.13.

To gather public input on this Task 2 remand decision, Metro conducted an extensive citizen involvement effort. The findings for Ordinance No. 02-969B set forth Metro's effort leading to adoption of that ordinance on December 5, 2002. Those findings are incorporated here. Since that time, the Metro notified by mail nearly 75,000 people of the pending decision to expand the UGB for industrial land. Metro also provided individual mailed notice to nearly 5,000 landowners of possible revisions to Title 4 (Industrial and Other Employment Areas) of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan ("UGMFP"). In March, 2004, Metro held six workshops on industrial land throughout the region, attended by some 1,200 people. Finally, the Council held public hearings on the UGB expansion and Title 4 on December 4 and December 11 of 2003 and April 22 and 29, May 6 and 27, and June 10 and 24 of 2004.

These efforts bring Metro into compliance with Goal 1 and Metro's Regional Framework Plan. More important, this work to involve Metro area citizens has contributed greatly to their understanding of the importance of this set of decisions for the region and have brought Metro invaluable comment on options available to it.

C. Need for Land

These findings address ORS 197.296; ORS 197.732(1)(c)(A); Goal 2, Exceptions, Criterion (c)(1); Oregon Administrative Rules 660-004-0010(1)(c)(B)(i) and 660-004-0020(2)(a); Goal 9 (local plan policies); Goal 10; Goal 14, Factors 1 and 2; Metro Regional Framework Plan ("RFP") Policies 1.2, 1.4, 1.4.1 and 1.4.2; and Metro Code 3.01.020(b)(1) and (2).

The findings for Ordinance No. 02-969B set forth Metro's analysis of the need for land for new jobs through the year 2022. The Urban Growth Report-Employment ("UGR-E") provides the details of that analysis. The analysis indicates that the region will need approximately 14,240 acres to accommodate an additional 355,000 jobs (all employment, commercial and industrial). Based upon new information that came to the Council during hearings on Title 4 revisions and UGB expansion, Metro completed a supplement (Ordinance No. 04-1040B, Appendix A, Item b) to the UGR-E that describes emerging trends in industrial use.

Leading to adoption of the ordinances that expanded the UGB in December, 2002, Metro analyzed the capacity of the existing UGB to accommodate this employment growth. The analysis determined that the UGB contained a surplus of land (759.6 acres) for commercial employment and a deficit of land (5,684.9 acres) for industrial development. The UGR-E provides the details of this analysis.

Following adoption of the December, 2002, ordinances, Metro analyzed the capacity of the expanded UGB. Those ordinances left Metro with a deficit of 1,968 acres of industrial land and a surplus of 393 acres of commercial land. From this analysis, the Council concluded that the UGB, as expanded by ordinances in December, 2002, did not have sufficient capacity to accommodate the remaining unmet need for industrial land. This deficit was one reason for LCDC's July 7, 2003, remand order directing Metro to complete the accommodation of this need for industrial land.

Based upon interviews with industrial developers, brokers and consultants, the Regional Industrial Land Survey ("RILS") and Metro's UGR-E, Metro refined the need for industrial land. Not just any land will satisfy the need for industrial use. Metro defined the need as 1,968 acres of land composed generally of less than 10 percent slope that lies either within two miles of a freeway interchange or within one mile of an existing industrial area. RILS and the UGR-E also calculate the need for parcels of varying sizes by sectors of the industrial economy. Table 13 of the UGR-E shows a need for 14 parcels 50 acres or larger for the warehouse and distribution and tech/flex sectors (page 25).

D. Alternatives: Increase Capacity of the UGB

These findings address ORS 197.732(c)(B); Goal 14, Factors 3 and 4; Goal 2, Exceptions, Criterion 2; OAR 660-004-0010(1)(B)(ii) and 660-004-0020(2)(b); Metro Code 3.01.020(b)(1)(E); and RFP Policies 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9.

To address the shortfall in employment capacity, Metro considered measures to increase the efficiency of land use within the UGB designated for employment. Metro's UGMFP Title 4, first adopted in 1996, limited non-employment uses in areas designated Industrial and Employment. Analysis of results of local implementation of Title 4 indicates that commercial uses and other non-industrial uses are converting land designated for industrial use to non-industrial use.

In response to this information, the Metro Council amended the RFP in Ordinance No. 02-969B in December, 2002, to improve the protection of the existing industrial land base. The Council created a new 2040 Growth Concept design type – “Regionally Significant Industrial Land” (“RSIA”) – and revised Title 4 to establish new limitations on commercial office and commercial retail uses in RSIA. Metro estimated that these new measures would reduce the shortfall in industrial land by 1,400 acres by reducing encroachment by commercial uses. The Council counted this “savings” of industrial land in its determination that the deficit of industrial land following the December, 2002, expansion of the UGB was 1,968 net acres.

Following adoption of the December ordinances, the Council began implementation of the new policy and code, including the mapping of RSIA. The process of developing the map with cities and counties in the region uncovered implementation difficulties with the provisions of the new Title 4 that limited commercial retail and office uses. With Ordinance No. 04-1040B, the Council once again revised Title 4 with two objectives: greater flexibility for traded-sector companies and retention of the 1,400-acre “savings” estimated from the December, 2002, revisions. Based upon the analysis of Title 4 revisions in the supplement to the UGR-E (Ordinance No. 04-1040B, Appendix A, Item b), the Council estimates that the revisions, in combination with conditions placed upon areas added to the UGB for industrial use, will continue to “save” 1,400 acres of industrial land from intrusion by commercial uses.

During hearings on the remand from LCDC, the Council received testimony that an increasing number of industrial jobs is finding space in office buildings rather than in traditional industrial buildings. The Council relied upon this testimony to revise Title 4 limitations on offices in industrial areas. The Council also relied upon the testimony to apply the 393-acre surplus of commercial land taken into the UGB by the December, 2002, ordinances to the need for 1,968 acres of industrial land. The Council assumed that offices in the region’s designated Employment Areas, Centers, Corridors, Station Communities and Mains Streets would absorb industrial jobs. This assumption reduced the need for industrial land from 1,968 to 1,575 net acres.

Also during the hearings, the cities of Wilsonville, Oregon City and Fairview brought news of recent plan amendments (adopted after completion of Metro’s inventory of industrial land) adding land to the industrial land supply. The Council concluded that the land added by Wilsonville (127 acres) and Oregon City (74 acres) are actually available for industrial use, subject to timing and infrastructure requirements. The Council concluded that the Fairview land, though designation industrial in the city’s comprehensive plan, is not yet appropriately zoned to make it available for industrial use. These actions reduced the need for industrial land from 1,575 to 1,374 net acres.

The City of Gresham requested a change to the 2040 Growth Concept Map and the Title 4 Employment and Industrial Areas map for a 90-acre tract that is part of Study Area 12 and adjacent to land added to the UGB in December, 2002, for industrial use. The city says further planning work on its part has revealed that some 20 acres of the tract are suitable for industrial use. The Council makes this change in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, reducing the need from 1,374 to 1,354.

In a further effort to accommodate industrial development more efficiently within the UGB, the Council discovered that it had assumed a commercial development refill rate of 50 percent, lower than the most recently observed rate of 52 percent. For the reasons stated above, the Council concludes that this infill and re-development of lands in designated Employment Areas, Centers, Corridors, Station Communities and Mains Streets will accommodate some of the increasing number of industrial jobs that is locating in offices rather than factories or other traditional industrial buildings. Correction of the commercial refill rate assumption reduces the need for industrial land from 1,354 to 1,180 acres.

E. Alternatives: Expand the UGB

These findings address ORS 197.732(c)(B), (C) and (D) and Goal 2, Exceptions; ORS 197.298(1); Goal 11; Goal 14, Factors 3-7; OAR 660-004-0010(1) and 660-004-0020(2); RFP Policies 1.2, 1.3.1, 1.4, 1.4.1, 1.7, 1.7.2, 1.9, 1.12.1, 1.12.2 and 5.1.1; Regional Transportation Plan Policy 3.0 and Metro Code 3.01.020(b)(3) through (7) and 3.01.020(d)

The measures taken by the Council to increase the capacity of the existing UGB for industrial use, described above leave an unmet need for industrial land of 1,180 acres.

Metro began the search for the most appropriate land for inclusion in the UGB by applying the priorities in ORS 197.298(1). Because Metro has not re-designated "urban reserve" land since its 1997 designation was invalidated on appeal, the highest priority for addition of land is exception land.

Metro first included for consideration all exception land that was studied for inclusion in the December, 2002, ordinances, but not included at that time (59,263 acres). Metro then expanded the search to consider all other land, resource land included, that met the siting characteristics that help define the need for industrial land (less than 10 percent slope and within two miles of a freeway interchange or one mile of an existing industrial area (9,071 acres). In all, Metro looked at approximately 68,000 acres to find the most appropriate land.

Once Metro mapped land by its statutory priority, Metro analyzed the suitability of the land for industrial use, considering the locational factors of Goal 14, the consequences and compatibility criteria of the Goal 2 and statutory exceptions process, the policies of the Regional Framework Plan (RFP) and the criteria in the Metro Code that are based upon Goal 14. This analysis is set forth in the Alternatives Analysis Study, Item (c) in Appendix A of Ordinance No. 04-1040B and subsequent staff reports [Appendix A, Items (a) and (y)].

The Alternatives Analysis and testimony from the hearings gave the Council few easy or obvious choices among the lands it considered. The land most suitable for the types of industrial use forecast in the region for the next 20 years is flat land near freeway interchanges or near existing industrial areas. In addition, the region needs parcels 50 acres or larger for the warehouse and distribution and tech/flex sectors. The land most likely to meet these needs at the perimeter of the UGB is agricultural land, the last priority for inclusion under ORS 197.298(1).

The highest priority for inclusion, under the priority statute, where no urban reserves have been designated, is exception land. But the character of most exception areas makes them unable to fill the region's needs for industrial use. The great majority of exception land outside the UGB is designated for residential use, and most of that is settled with residences. Parcels are generally small (five acres and smaller), the topography is usually rolling and often steep, and streams, small floodplains and wildlife habitat are common. And residents, as evidenced by testimony at Council hearings, are often vigorously opposed to industrial intrusions into what they consider their neighborhoods.

The Council excluded from further consideration those exception lands that lie further than two miles from a freeway interchange and more than one mile from existing industries for the reason that these areas cannot meet the identified need for industrial land. The Staff Report [Appendix A, Item (a)] describes these specific areas in detail at pages 13 to 18.

The Council excluded other study areas (or portions of them) from further consideration even though they could meet the identified need (less than 10 percent slope and either within two miles from a freeway interchange or within one mile from existing industries) because they are unsuitable for industrial use. Further analysis showed that some combination of parcelization, existing development, limitations on use

imposed by Title 3 of the UGMFP (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation), poor road access, difficulty in providing public services and negative effects of urbanization on nearby agricultural practices renders the areas unsuitable for industrial use. Portions of the areas contain designated farm or forest land. The Staff Report [Appendix A, Item (a)] describes these specific areas in detail at pages 18 to 25 (and portions of other areas at pages 13 to 18).

The Council also excluded those exception areas that are not contiguous to the UGB, or to areas added to the UGB for industrial use, and do not contain enough suitable land to comprise a minimum of 300 gross acres. Based upon an analysis of industrial areas within the pre-expansion UGB and reasoning set forth in “Formation of Industrial Neighborhoods”, memorandum from Lydia Neill to David Bragdon, October 24, 2003, the Council concludes that these small areas cannot satisfy the need for industrial land.

The Council looked next to resource land, beginning with land of lowest capability. The Council included 354 acres (236 net acres) designated for agriculture in the Quarry Study Area, composed predominantly of the poorest soils (Class VII) in the region. Other land with poor soils in the vicinity were rejected due to steep slopes. The Council included 63 acres (30 net acres) designated for forestry in the Beaver Creek Study Area composed of Class IV and VI soils and 102 acres (69 net acres) of Class III and IV soils in the Damascus West Study Area. No other land with soil capability lower than Class II can meet the need for industrial use identified by the Council.

Finally, the Council turned to the many lands under consideration with predominantly Class II soils. To choose among thousands of acres of this flat farmland near urban industrial areas or near freeway interchanges, the Council considered the locational factors of Goal 14 and policies in its Regional Framework Plan (“RFP”) and Regional Transportation Plan (“RTP”). Further, the Council sought advice from a group of farmers and agriculturalists in the three counties, assembled by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (“ODA”). This group submitted a report to the Council entitled “Limited Choices: The Protection of Agricultural Lands and the Expansion of the Metro Area Urban Growth Boundary for Industrial Use.” [Appendix A, Item (i).] Preliminary guidance from ODA led the Council to consider an amendment to Policy 1.12 of the RFP on agricultural land, adopted and applied in Ordinance No. 04-1040B: “When the Council must choose among agricultural lands of the same soil classification for addition to the UGB, the Council shall choose agricultural land deemed less important to the continuation of commercial agriculture in the region.” (Exhibit A.)

The Council finds that the region will be able to urbanize the lands it has added to the UGB in an efficient and orderly fashion. The Council concludes that the overall consequences of urbanization of these lands are acceptable, especially given the protections in place in the RFP and Metro Code for sensitive resources. Through mitigation measures required by the conditions in Exhibit F, the Council believes it can achieve compatibility between urbanization of the land added to the UGB and adjacent land outside the UGB.

The Council also believes that it is able to maintain separations between communities at the urban fringe sufficient to allow each community to retain a sense of place. The Council chose ridgelines, streams, power lines, roads and property lines to define the boundaries of the UGB in an effort to provide a distinct boundary and a clear transition between urban and rural uses.

The Council also finds that the lands it added to the UGB for industrial use contribute to a compact urban form. The lands are adjacent to the existing UGB. Many involve exception lands that are already partially urbanized and contain some components of public facilities needed to serve urban industrial uses. The Council rejected some areas of exception land that extend far from the UGB and would require long extensions of linear services such as sewer, water and stormwater lines. The Council chose land that adheres closely to siting characteristics needed by the industries likely to grow during the planning period: proximity

to existing industrial areas and accessibility to freeway interchanges. These choices contribute to the region's urban form which, among other things, calls for siting uses with higher densities (commercial and residential) in Centers and other design types served by high-capacity public transit.

Combined with areas added to the UGB for employment in the December, 2002, periodic review ordinances, areas added by Ordinance No. 04-1040B for industrial use are distributed round the region. Most of the jobs land was added to the east side of the region in December, 2002. This ordinance adds industrial land mostly to the south and west sides of the region. In particular, addition of 262 acres north of Cornelius will add jobs, income, investment and tax capacity to a part of the region with disproportionately little of those resources.

F. Water Quality

Each local government responsible for an area added to the UGB must complete the planning requirements of Title 11, Urban Growth Management Functional Plan ("UGMFP"), including compliance with the water quality provisions of Title 3 of the UGMFP.

G. Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards

The Council has excluded environmentally constrained areas from the inventory of buildable land (see UGRs) and from its calculation of the housing and jobs capacity of each study area (see Alternatives Analysis). Each local government responsible for an area added to the UGB must complete the planning requirements of Title 11, Urban Growth Management Functional Plan ("UGMFP"), including compliance with Title 3 of the UGMFP on floodplains and erosion control.

The Council considered the best information available on known hazards, including earthquake hazard. The study areas with the highest earthquake hazard have been rejected. There are small portions of several study areas with known earthquake hazards added to the UGB. Local governments responsible for Title 11 planning are required by that title (and Goal 7) to take these portions into account in their comprehensive plan amendments.

H. Economic Development

As part of Task 2 of periodic review, Metro reviewed the economic development elements of the comprehensive plans of each of the 24 cities and three counties that comprise the metro area. Metro used the review in its determination of the region's need for employment land and for coordination with local governments of its choices to add land to the UGB for employment purposes.

Revisions to Title 4 (Industrial and Other Employment Areas) of the UGMFP and the conditions placed upon lands added to the UGB (Exhibit F of Ordinance No. 04-1040B and exhibits to December, 2002, ordinances) add significant protection to sites designated for industrial use, both those added to the UGB and those within the UGB prior to expansion, to help ensure their availability for that purpose.

Inclusion of these areas adds 1,920 acres (1,047 net acres) to the UGB for industrial use. Combined with the efficiency measures described in Section D of these Findings (Alternatives: Increase Capacity of the UGB), above, and actions taken in December, 2002, these additions to the UGB accommodate approximately 99 percent of the need for industrial land [identified in the 2002-2022 Urban Growth Report: An Employment Land Need Analysis (9,366 net acres)]. Given the unavoidable imprecision of the many assumptions that underlie the determination of need for industrial land – the population forecast; the employment capture rate; the industrial refill rate; employment density (particularly given changes in building types used by industry over time); the rate of encroachment by non-industrial uses; and the vintage

industrial relocation rate – the Council concludes that its actions in the December, 2002, ordinances and in this Ordinance No. 04-1040B provide a 20-year supply of industrial land for the region and comply with part 2 (periodic review Subtask 17) of LCDC’s Partial Approval and Remand Order 03-WKTASK-001524, July 7, 2003.

II. SPECIFIC FINDINGS FOR PARTICULAR AREAS ADDED TO UGB IN TASK 2 REMAND DECISION

These findings address ORS 197.298; ORS 197.732(1)(c)(B), (C) and (D); Goal 2, Exceptions, Criteria (c)(2), (3) and (4); Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 660-004-0010(1)(B)(ii), (iii) and (iv); OAR 660-004-0020(2)(b), (c) and (d); Goal 5; Goal 11; Goal 12; Goal 14, Factors 3 through 7; Metro Code 3.01.020(b)(3) through (7) and 3.01.020(d); Metro RFP Policies 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.11 and 1.12; and Regional Transportation Plan Policies 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 and 14.0.

A. Damascus West

The Council relies upon the facts and analysis in the Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study [Appendix A, Item(c) in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, pp. 21-23; 111; A-1 – A-4] and the Staff Report [Appendix A, Item (a), p. 27] to support its conclusion that addition of a portion of Damascus West will provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. The Council chose this area of resource land because it contains a concentration of larger parcels (five parcels between 10 and 20 acres). Parcels of this range are needed for the types of industries Metro expects will grow during the planning period (UGR-E, p. 25) and are generally unavailable in exception areas. Also, soils in the area are Class III and IV, of lower capability than other resource land under consideration. In addition, the area lies within a ground-water restricted area designated by the Oregon Department of Water Resources. Finally, it occupies a small notch that extends into land within the UGB and is relatively isolated by topography and forested land from other agricultural lands to the south, as noted in the report of the Metro Agricultural Lands Technical Workgroup led by the Oregon Department of Agriculture [“Limited Choices: The Protection of Agricultural Lands and the Expansion of the Metro Area Urban Growth Boundary for Industrial Use”, Appendix A, Item (i)].

1. Orderly Services

The Council relies upon the Study Area Goal 14 Analysis Summary and the Ratings for Transportation Services Feasibility contained in its Alternative Analysis Study (Appendix A, Item 6, pages 111 and Table A-2, respectively) for its determination that these services can be provided to the Damascus West area in an orderly and economic manner by extending services from existing serviced areas. Condition IIA(1) of Exhibit F calls for transportation and public facility and service plans within the same four years allowed for Title 11 planning of the entire Damascus area by Condition IIA(1) of Exhibit M of Ordinance No. 02-969B.

The Alternative Analysis Study (p. 20) sets forth the likely service providers for sewer, water and storm-water services and assigns a serviceability rating for the larger Damascus Study Area. Serviceability generally ranges from “easy” to “difficult” to serve (Table 1, p. 111) and compares favorably with areas not included (such as Borland Road South, Norwood/Stafford and Wilsonville West). Transportation services will be only moderately difficult to provide for reasons set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, p. 21.

2. Efficiency

The Council relies on the same information on provision of essential services mentioned above for its conclusion that the area can urbanize efficiently, particularly knowing that Damascus West will be planned in conjunction with the greater Damascus area added to the UGB in December, 2002. The Council

also relies upon its findings and conclusions above (part I, General Findings, section D, Alternatives: Increase Capacity of UGB) regarding actions it has taken to increase the efficiency of the use of employment land within the existing UGB.

3. Consequences

The Council relies upon the analysis of the consequences of urbanization on the Damascus West area set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, pp. 21-22 and Table A-3. The analysis indicates that the consequences will be low, especially considering the requirements of Title 11 of the UGMFP that comprehensive planning and land use regulations for the area protect the portions (streams, wetlands, floodplains and steep slopes) of the area subject to Title 3 of the UGMFP and the conditions in Exhibit F of Ordinance No. 04-1040B.

The Council has placed a condition on comprehensive planning for the area that the local government responsible for planning considered Metro's adopted Goal 5 inventory during its planning (see Condition IG, Exhibit F). The local governments will eventually adopt provisions to implement Metro's Goal 5 program following the Council's adoption of that program, if the local government's ordinance do not already comply.

4. Compatibility

The Agricultural Analysis Consequences shows that urbanization of the Damascus West area would have low adverse consequences for nearby agriculture (Alternative Analysis Study, p. 21; Table A-4). This is, in part, due to the facts that the area occupies a small notch that extends into land within the UGB and is relatively isolated by topography and forested land from other agricultural lands to the south, as noted in the report of the Metro Agricultural Lands Technical Workgroup led by the Oregon Department of Agriculture ["Limited Choices: The Protection of Agricultural Lands and the Expansion of the Metro Area Urban Growth Boundary for Industrial Use", Appendix A, Item (i)]. Ordinance No. 04-1040B, Exhibit F, imposes Condition IE upon urbanization of Damascus West to reduce conflict and improve compatibility between urban use in the area and agricultural use on land to the south.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources

The Alternative Analysis Study addresses Goal 5 and 6 resources in the Damascus West area protected by Clackamas County in its acknowledged comprehensive plan (p. 22). The county will be responsible for protecting these resources in the area when it amends its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance to implement expansion of the UGB. Condition IG of Exhibit F requires the county to consider Metro's inventory of Goal 5 resources in their application of Goal 5 to the Damascus area. Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of the UGMFP requires Clackamas County to protect water quality and floodplains in the area. Title 11 of the UGMFP, section 3.07.1120G, requires the county to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Title 11, section 3.07.1110, protects the status quo in the interim period of county planning for the area.

6. Public Utilities and Services

Under statewide Planning Goal 11, Metro is responsible for coordination of the preparation of public facility plans within the district. Metro will fulfill this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Clackamas County from upzoning and from dividing land into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres until the county revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county to develop public facilities and services plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of necessary public

facilities such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers and water lines for the area. Metro and the county began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the Damascus area in the Alternative Analysis Study (pages 20-21 and 111).

7. Transportation

Metro shares responsibility to ensure that its Task 2 decision for the Damascus West area does not significantly affect a transportation facility or allow uses that are inconsistent with the identified function, capacity and performance standards of transportation facilities. Metro fulfills this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Clackamas County from upzoning and from land divisions into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres in the area until the county revises its comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county to develop conceptual transportation plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of arterial, collector and essential local streets for the area. Metro and Clackamas County began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the area in the Alternative Analysis Study (p. 21 and Table A-2) and consideration of how to provide services as part of the analysis required to satisfy Goal 14, factors 3 and 4.

Metro's 2000 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) anticipated inclusion of the area within the UGB. The plan's "Priority System" of planned transportation facilities shows improvements planned for the area to serve anticipated growth. Among the improvements is the Sunrise Highway, a likely alignment for which (shown on the 2040 Growth Concept Map) borders the portion of the Damascus West Study Area included by this ordinance. The "Financially Constrained System" includes improvements that will add capacity to East Sunnyside Road near the included area (see discussion of RTP below).

8. Regional Framework Plan

The area lies within ½-mile of Damascus Town Center and will provide additional employment to support the center. The area will not only provide employment opportunities for new residents of the Damascus area, but also improve the ratio between jobs and housing in the east side of the region.

9. Regional Transportation Plan

Through its Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation, Metro has coordinated transportation planning and funding of transportation improvements with local governments in the region. The Regional Transportation Plan adopted a "Priority System" of improvements through the year 2020. The Priority System includes the most critical improvements needed to implement the 2040 Growth Concept. Among the improvements are the "East Multnomah County Transportation Projects" and the "Pleasant Valley and Damascus Transportation Projects" that will provide the basic transportation services to the area (pages 5-49 to 5-57). Figures 1.4, 1.12, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18 and 1.19 of the RTP show how the region's street design, motor vehicle, public transportation, freight, bicycle and pedestrian systems will extend into the Damascus area.

B. Beavercreek

The Council relies upon the facts and analysis in the Alternative Analyses Study [2003 in Appendix A, Item(d) in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, pp. 32-34; 111; A-1 – A-4] and the Staff Report [Appendix A, Item (a), p. 25] to support its conclusion that addition of a portion of the Beavercreek area will provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. The Council added this single tract, zoned for forest use but occupied by a portion of a larger golf course, in part because the Council included the other half of the golf course in the UGB by Ordinance No. 02-969B in December, 2002 (as part of Task 2), and

designated it for industrial use. The predominant soils on the tract are Class IV and VI. This parcel (63 acres; 30 net acres) helps satisfy the identified need for large parcels (see UGR-E, page 25), particularly in combination with the other part of the golf course included in December, 2002.

1. Orderly Services

The Council relies upon the Study Area Goal 14 Analysis Summary and the Ratings for Transportation Services Feasibility contained in its Alternative Analysis Study (Appendix A, Item 6, pages 111 and Table A-2, respectively) for its determination that these services can be provided to this portion of the Beavercreek area in an orderly and economic manner by extending services from existing serviced areas. Condition IA of Exhibit F calls for transportation and public facility and service plans within two years. Condition IIB(2) specifies that Title 11 planning of the area be done in conjunction with Title 11 planning for the adjoining area added to the UGB by Ordinance No. 02-969B.

The Alternative Analysis Study (p. 32-33) sets forth the likely service providers for sewer, water and storm-water services and assigns a serviceability rating for the larger Beavercreek area. The developable portion of the area included in the UGB adjoins and will be served by the same providers that will serve the area added to the UGB in December, 2002. Serviceability generally ranges from “easy” to “difficult” to serve (Table 1, p. 111) and compares favorably with areas not included (such as Borland Road South, Norwood/Stafford and Wilsonville West). Table A-2 shows transportation services for the larger Beavercreek area to be difficult. However, for the portion of Beavercreek added, transportation services will be the same as those provided to the adjoining property added to the UGB in December, 2002.

2. Efficiency

The Council relies on the same information on provision of essential services mentioned above for its conclusion that the area can urbanize efficiently, particularly knowing that this portion of the Beavercreek area will be planned in conjunction with the portion added to the UGB and designated for industrial use in December, 2002. Both portions can be urbanized more efficiently if the portions are planned and urbanized together.

The Council also relies upon its findings and conclusions above (part I, General Findings, section D, Alternatives: Increase Capacity of UGB) regarding actions it has taken to increase the efficiency of the use of employment land within the existing UGB.

3. Consequences

The Council relies upon the analysis of the consequences of urbanization on this portion of the Beavercreek area set forth in the Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study, p. 34 and Table A-3). The analysis indicates that the consequences will be high if the Council were to include the entire Beavercreek study area (2,540 acres). But Ordinance No. 04-1040B includes only a single, 63-acre tract, half of a golf course the other half of which was included in the UGB by Ordinance No. 02-969B. Title 11 of the UGMFP requires that comprehensive planning and land use regulations for the area protect the portions (streams, wetlands, floodplains and steep slopes) of the tract subject to Title 3 of the UGMFP and the conditions in Exhibit F of this ordinance.

The Council has placed a condition on comprehensive planning for the area that the local government responsible for planning considered Metro’s adopted Goal 5 inventory during its planning (see Condition IG, Exhibit F). The local governments will eventually adopt provisions to implement Metro’s Goal 5 program following the Council’s adoption of that program, if the local government’s ordinance do not already comply.

4. Compatibility

The Agricultural Analysis Consequences shows that urbanization of the Beavercreek area would have moderate adverse consequences for nearby agriculture (p. 111). There will be little effect on agriculture from urbanization of this small portion of the area, however, because the tract itself is part of a golf course, and there are no nearby agricultural activities.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources

The Alternative Analysis Study addresses Goal 5 and 6 resources in the larger Beavercreek area protected by Clackamas County in its acknowledged comprehensive plan (page 34). The single portion of the larger area added to the UGB by this ordinance contains no inventoried Goal 5 sites protected by Clackamas County. Condition IG of Exhibit F requires the county to consider Metro's inventory of Goal 5 resources in their application of Goal 5 to the small portion of the Beavercreek area included in the UGB. Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of the UGMFP requires Clackamas County to protect water quality and floodplains in the area. Title 11 of the UGMFP, section 3.07.1120G, requires the counties to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Title 11, section 3.07.1110, protects the status quo in the interim period of county planning for the area.

6. Public Facilities and Services

Under statewide Planning Goal 11, Metro is responsible for coordination of the preparation of public facility plans within the district. Metro will fulfill this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Clackamas County or Oregon City from upzoning and from dividing land into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop public facilities and services plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of necessary public facilities such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers and water lines for the area. Metro, the county and the city began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the Beavercreek area in the Alternative Analysis Study done as part of Ordinance No.02-969B (pages 108-09; A-9, A-13;) and the Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study done as part of Ordinance No. 04-1040A (pages 25, 32-33 and 111).

7. Transportation

Metro shares responsibility to ensure that its Task 2 decision for the Beavercreek area does not significantly affect a transportation facility or allow uses that are inconsistent with the identified function, capacity and performance standards of transportation facilities. Metro fulfills this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Clackamas County or Oregon City from upzoning and from land divisions into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres in the area until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop a conceptual transportation plan and urban growth diagram with the general locations of arterial, collector and essential local streets for the area. Metro, the county and the city began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the Beavercreek area in the Alternative Analysis done as part of Ordinance No.02-969B (pages 108-09; A-9, A-15-19) and the Analysis done as part of Ordinance No. 04-1040B (pages 25 and 33 and A-2).

The City of Oregon City indicates that the Beavercreek area can be provided with transportation services. The small included portion adjoins an area that is more serviceable than other portions of the larger Beavercreek area considered by the Council. It is contiguous to the city and can be served in an orderly manner.

8. Regional Framework Plan

This small addition of industrial land (63 acres) will be planned in combination with adjoining industrial land added by Ordinance No. 02-969B to comprise a more efficient industrial area. The area will provide employment to support the Oregon City Regional Center.

9. Regional Transportation Plan

Through its Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation, Metro has coordinated transportation planning and funding of transportation improvements with local governments in the region. The Regional Transportation Plan adopted a "Priority System" of improvements through the year 2020. The Priority System includes the most critical improvements needed to implement the 2040 Growth Concept. Among the improvements is the "Highway 213 Corridor Study" to complete a long-term traffic management plan and identify projects to implement the plan (pages 5-59 to 5-61).

C. Quarry (Partial)

The Council relies upon the facts and analysis in the Industrial Land Alternative Analyses Study [Appendix A, Item(c) in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, pp. 64-66; 111; A-1 – A-4] and the Staff Report [Appendix A, Item (a), pp. 26-27] to support its conclusion that addition of a portion of the Quarry Study Area will provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. The Council chose this area of resource land because it contains a concentration of larger parcels, relatively few of which are developed with residences. Parcels of this range are needed for the types of industries Metro expects will grow during the planning period (UGR-E, p. 25) and are generally unavailable in exception areas. Also, soils in the area are predominantly Class VII, of lower capability than other resource land under consideration. Significant portions are devoted to quarry operations, which have removed soils altogether. There are major quarry operations adjoining this area to the east and elsewhere nearby. There is also significant industrial development and zoning north and east of the Quarry area. See "Perfect for Industry", prepared by Davis, Wright, Tremaine, LLP, April 29, 2004. The Council included one of the quarry areas in the UGB in Ordinance No. 02-990A for industrial use. Some agricultural activity takes place in the northern section of this area, but it is isolated from other areas devoted to agriculture by quarry operations and other nonfarm activities [Tualatin Valley Sportsmens Club (gun club), for example].

1. Orderly Services

The Council relies upon the Quarry Study Area Goal 14 Analysis Summary and the Ratings for Transportation Services Feasibility contained in its Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study (Appendix A, Item (c), pages 111 and Table A-2, respectively) for its determination that urban services can be provided to the Quarry area in an orderly and economic manner by extending services from existing serviced areas. Condition IIE(2) of Exhibit F calls for coordination of transportation and public facility and service planning for this area with the adjoining area added to the UGB for industrial use on December 12, 2002.

The Alternatives Analysis (p. 64-65) sets forth the likely service providers for sewer, water and storm-water services and assigns a serviceability rating for the Quarry Study Area. Serviceability ranges from "easy" to "moderately difficult" to serve (Table 1, p. 111) and compares favorably with areas not included (such as Borland Road South, Norwood/Stafford and Wilsonville West). Transportation services would be easy to provide for reasons set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, p. 65.

2. Efficiency

The Council relies on the same information on provision of essential services mentioned above for its conclusion that the area can urbanize efficiently, particularly knowing that this portion of the Quarry Study Area will be planned in conjunction with the quarry area to the east, added to the UGB and designated for industrial use in December, 2002. This portion lies close to existing services and Tualatin-Sherwood and Oregon Roads. Both portions can be urbanized more efficiently if the portions are planned and urbanized together.

The Council also relies upon its findings and conclusions above (part I, General Findings, section D, Alternatives: Increase Capacity of UGB) regarding actions it has taken to increase the efficiency of the use of employment land within the existing UGB.

3. Consequences

The Council relies upon the analysis of the consequences of urbanization on this portion of the Quarry Study Area set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, p. 65-66 and Table A-3). The analysis indicates that the environmental consequences will be low. In addition, Title 11 of the UGMFP requires that comprehensive planning and land use regulations for the area protect the portions (streams, wetlands, floodplains and steep slopes) of the area subject to Title 3 of the UGMFP and the conditions in Exhibit F of this ordinance.

The Council has placed a condition on comprehensive planning for the area that the local government responsible for planning considered Metro's adopted Goal 5 inventory during its planning (see Condition I G, Exhibit F). The local governments will eventually adopt provisions to implement Metro's Goal 5 program following the Council's adoption of that program, if the local government's ordinance do not already comply.

4. Compatibility

The Agricultural Analysis Consequences shows that urbanization of the Quarry Study Area would have few adverse consequences for nearby agriculture. The area has the UGB on three sides and quarry operations to the east and southeast. The portion devoted to agriculture is in the northwest portion, isolated from agricultural operations south of the quarries.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources

The Alternative Analysis Study addresses Goal 5 and 6 resources in the Quarry Study Area protected by Washington County in its acknowledged comprehensive plan (page 65-66). Significant portions of the area are identified as aggregate sites in the county's Goal 5 inventory and are protected by aggregate overlays. Under Metro's Title 11, current county land use regulations will remain in place until the county, or one of the cities (Tualatin or Sherwood), adopts new plan provisions and land use regulations to allow industrial uses in the area, at which time the county or city will apply Goal 5 to the area and re-consider the decision to protect the quarries under Goal 5.

Condition IG of Exhibit F requires the county or cities to consider Metro's inventory of Goal 5 resources in its application of Goal 5 to the Quarry area included in the UGB. Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of the UGMFP requires the county to protect water quality and wetlands in the area. Title 11 of the UGMFP, section 3.07.1120G, requires the county to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Title 11, section 3.07.1110, protects the status quo in the interim period of county or city planning for the area.

6. Public Facilities and Services

Under statewide Planning Goal 11, Metro is responsible for coordination of the preparation of public facility plans within the district. Metro will fulfill this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County or the City of Sherwood or Tualatin from upzoning and from dividing land into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop public facilities and services plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of necessary public facilities such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers and water lines for the area. Metro, the county and the cities began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the Quarry Study Area in the Alternative Analysis done as part of Ordinance No.02-969B (pages 161-63; A-9) and the Analysis done as part of Ordinance No. 04-1040B (pages 64-65 and 111).

7. Transportation

Metro shares responsibility to ensure that its Task 2 decision for the Quarry Study Area does not significantly affect a transportation facility or allow uses that are inconsistent with the identified function, capacity and performance standards of transportation facilities. Metro fulfills this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County or the City of Sherwood or Tualatin from upzoning and from land divisions into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres in the area until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and land use regulations to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop a conceptual transportation plan and urban growth diagram with the general locations of arterial, collector and essential local streets for the area. Metro and the county and cities began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the area in the Alternatives Analysis done as part of Ordinances No.02-969B (pages 108-09; A-9, A-15-19) and 990A and the Analysis done as part of Ordinance No. 04-1040B (pages 64-65 and A-2). The cities indicate a willingness to serve the Quarry area with transportation services pending the determination of service boundaries.

8. Regional Framework Plan

This addition of industrial land will be planned in coordination with adjoining industrial land to the east added by Ordinance No. 02-990A to comprise a more efficient industrial area. The area will provide employment to support the Sherwood and Tualatin Town Centers. The Quarry area runs along the Tualatin-Sherwood Road within two miles of the two centers. Given that the added portion of the Quarry area is suitable for the types of industry likely to grow in the future, the Council includes the area notwithstanding that this part of the region is relatively well-endowed with employment.

By adding the Quarry area to the UGB, following addition of the quarry area to the east, Metro will be bringing a “notch” into the UGB that lies between the two cities of Sherwood and Tualatin. This keeps the form of the region compact and efficient.

9. Regional Transportation Plan

Through its Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation, Metro has coordinated transportation planning and funding of transportation improvements with local governments in the region. The Regional Transportation Plan adopted a “Priority System” of improvements through the year 2020. The Priority System includes the most critical improvements needed to implement the 2040 Growth Concept. Among the improvements are the “The Tualatin-Sherwood Major Investment Study”, to complete environmental design for the I-5 to 99W principal arterial connector, and the “Tualatin-Sherwood

Connector”, to construct the four-lane tollway connection (pages 5-65 to 5-67). Although a final corridor for this facility has not yet been chosen, it is almost certain that it will pass less than a mile from the south border of the Quarry area.

D. Coffee Creek (partial)

The Council relies upon the facts and analysis in the Alternatives Analyses [Appendix A, Item(c) in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, pp. 58-60; 111; A-1 – A-4] and the Staff Report [Appendix A, Item (a), pp. 26] to support its conclusion that addition of a portion of the Coffee Creek Study Area [264 acres (97 net acres) of 442 in the study area] will provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. The Council chooses this portion because it is almost entirely exception land (there is a 4.6-acre tract of resource at the northern edge), it can be planned in conjunction with land added to the UGB in December, 2002, for industrial use, urban services are available in the vicinity, and urbanization will have no effect on agricultural practices on adjacent land due to its isolation from agricultural activities.

1. Orderly Services

The Council relies upon the Coffee Creek Study Area Goal 14 Analysis Summary and the Ratings for Transportation Services Feasibility contained in its Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study (Appendix A, Item 6, pages 111 and Table A-2, respectively) for its determination that urban services can be provided to the Quarry area in an orderly and economic manner by extending services from existing serviced areas. Condition IIF(1) of Exhibit F allows four years for Title 11 planning for this area so that planning for urban services can be done in conjunction with such planning for the adjoining area added to the UGB for industrial use on December 5, 2002.

The Alternative Analysis Study sets forth the likely service providers for sewer, water and storm-water services and assigns a serviceability rating for the Coffee Creek area (p. 58-60; Table 1, p. 111). Serviceability ranges from “moderate” to “difficult” to serve and compares favorably with areas not included (such as Borland Road South and Wilsonville West).

2. Efficiency

The Council relies on the same information on provision of essential services mentioned above for its conclusion that the area can urbanize efficiently, knowing that this portion of the Coffee Creek Study Area will be planned in conjunction with the area to the east, added to the UGB and designated for industrial use in December, 2002. The area lies adjacent to a principal north-south rail line that will make industrial use and movement of freight more efficient.

The Council also relies upon its findings and conclusions above (part I, General Findings, section D, Alternatives: Increase Capacity of UGB) regarding actions it has taken to increase the efficiency of the use of employment land within the existing UGB.

3. Consequences

The Council relies upon the analysis of the consequences of urbanization on this portion of the Coffee Creek area set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, p. 58-60 and Table A-3). Because the Council included only the easternmost portion of the study area – the portion that borders the UGB on the west – the adverse consequences will be reduced. Title 11 of the UGMFP requires that comprehensive planning and land use regulations for the area protect the portions (streams, wetlands, floodplains and steep slopes) of the area subject to Title 3 of the UGMFP and the conditions in Exhibit F of this ordinance.

The Council has placed a condition on comprehensive planning for the area that the local government responsible for planning considered Metro's adopted Goal 5 inventory during its planning (see Condition IG, Exhibit F, Ordinance No. 04-1040B). The local government will eventually adopt provisions to implement Metro's Goal 5 program following the Council's adoption of that program, if the local government's ordinance do not already comply.

4. Compatibility

The Agricultural Analysis Consequences shows that urbanization of the included portion of the Coffee Creek area would have no adverse consequences for nearby agriculture (p. 111). The area has quarry operations nearby and is isolated from commercial agricultural activity by stream drainages.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources

The Alternative Analysis Study addresses Goal 5 and 6 resources in the Coffee Creek Study Area protected by Washington County in its acknowledged comprehensive plan (p. 60). The quarries in the area are protected by aggregate overlays by Washington County. Under Metro's Title 11, current county land use regulations will remain in place until the county, or the City of Wilsonville or Tualatin, adopts new plan provisions and land use regulations to allow industrial uses in the area, at which time the county or city will apply Goal 5 to the area and re-consider the decision to protect the quarries under Goal 5.

Condition IG of Exhibit F requires the county or city to consider Metro's inventory of Goal 5 resources in its application of Goal 5 to the portion of Coffee Creek area included in the UGB. The area contains streams, wetlands and floodplains. Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of the UGMFP requires the county or city to protect water quality and wetlands in the area. Title 11 of the UGMFP, section 3.07.1120G, requires the county or city to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Title 11, section 3.07.1110, protects the status quo in the interim period of county or city planning for the area.

6. Public Facilities and Services

Under statewide Planning Goal 11, Metro is responsible for coordination of the preparation of public facility plans within the district. Metro will fulfill this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County or the City of Wilsonville or Tualatin from upzoning and from dividing land into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of the area; and (2) requires the county or city to develop public facilities and services plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of necessary public facilities such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers and water lines for the area.

7. Transportation

Metro shares responsibility to ensure that its Task 2 decision for the Coffee Creek Study Area does not significantly affect a transportation facility or allow uses that are inconsistent with the identified function, capacity and performance standards of transportation facilities. Metro fulfills this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits the county or city from upzoning and from land divisions into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres in the area until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance to authorize urbanization of the area; and (2) requires the county or city to develop conceptual transportation plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of arterial, collector and essential local streets for the area.

8. Regional Framework Plan

This addition of industrial land will be planned in combination with adjoining industrial land to the east added by Ordinance No. 02-969B to comprise a more efficient industrial area. The Coffee Creek Study Area will provide employment to support the Tualatin and Wilsonville Town Centers, to the north and south respectively. Given that the developable portion of the area is exception land and is suitable for the types of industry likely to grow in the future, the Council includes the Coffee Creek area notwithstanding that this part of the region is relatively well-endowed with employment.

Adding the Coffee Creek area to the UGB, lying between and adjacent to the Cities of Tualatin and Wilsonville, following addition of the area to the east, keeps the form of the region compact and efficient.

9. Regional Transportation Plan

Through its Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation, Metro has coordinated transportation planning and funding of transportation improvements with local governments in the region. The Regional Transportation Plan ("RTP") adopted a "Priority System" of improvements through the year 2020. The Priority System includes the most critical improvements needed to implement the 2040 Growth Concept. Among the improvements are improvements to Boones Ferry Road from Durham Road in the north to Elligsen Road in the south, east of the Coffee Creek Study Area.

The RTP also includes "The Tualatin-Sherwood Major Investment Study", to complete environmental design for the I-5 to 99W principal arterial connector, and the "Tualatin-Sherwood Connector", to construct the four-lane tollway connection (pages 5-65 to 5-67). Although a final corridor for this facility has not yet been chosen, it is almost certain that it will pass through or just to the north of the Coffee Creek area, likely enhancing its access to I-5. Finally, the principal north-south rail line that lies along the eastern boundary of the area will offer an additional mode of transport for movement of freight in the area.

E. Tualatin

The Council relies upon the facts and analysis in the Industrial Land Alternative Analyses Study [Appendix A, Item(c) in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, pp. 61-63; 111; A-1 – A-4] and the Staff Reports [Appendix A, Item (a), pp. 27-28] to support its conclusion that addition of a portion of the Tualatin Study Area will provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. The Council chose this area because it is exception land (rural residential and rural industrial) with characteristics that make it suitable for industrial use. It lies within two miles of the I-5 corridor and within one mile of an existing industrial area, and portions of the area are relatively flat. These characteristics render it the most suitable exception area under consideration for warehousing and distribution, a significant industrial need facing the region.

The City of Tualatin and many residents of the area expressed concern about compatibility between industrial use and residential neighborhoods at the south end of the city. They have also worried about preserving an opportunity to choose an alignment between Tualatin and Wilsonville for the I-5/99W Connector; the south alignment for this facility passes through the northern portion of the Tualatin Study Area.

In response to these concerns, the Council placed several conditions upon addition of this area to the UGB. First, the Council extended the normal time for Title 11 planning for the area: two years following the identification of a final alignment for the Connector, or seven years after the effective date of Ordinance No. 04-1040B, whichever comes sooner. This allows Title 11 planning by Washington County, the cities of Tualatin and Wilsonville and Metro to accommodate planning for the Connector alignment. Second, the

Council states that, so long as the alignment for the Connector falls close to the South Alignment shown on the 2040 Growth Concept Map, it will serve as the buffer between residential development to the north (the portion least suitable for industrial uses) and industrial development to the south (the portion of the area most suitable for industrial use)

1. Orderly Services

The Council relies upon the Tualatin Study Area Goal 14 Analysis Summary and the Ratings for Transportation Services Feasibility contained in its Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study (Appendix A, Item (c), pages 111 and Table A-2, respectively) for its determination that urban services can be provided to the area in an orderly and economic manner by extending services from existing serviced areas.

The Alternatives Analysis (pp. 61-62) sets forth the likely service providers for sewer, water and storm-water services and assigns a serviceability rating for the Tualatin Study Area. Serviceability ranges from “easy” to “difficult” to serve (Table 1, p. 111). Throughout Task 2 of periodic review the Council has found, however, that provision of services to almost every exception area is difficult and expensive. The City of Wilsonville anticipates further industrial development in the portion of the study area north and northwest of the existing city, in part due to the siting of the Coffee Creek Correctional Facility, and expects to be the service provider over time. Given the critical need for sites proximate to interchanges on I-5 and the rarity of such sites, the Council has decided to include the Tualatin Study Area notwithstanding.

2. Efficiency

The Council relies on the same information on provision of essential services mentioned above (Orderly Services) for its conclusion that the area can urbanize efficiently. The Council also relies upon its findings and conclusions above (part I, General Findings, section D, Alternatives: Increase Capacity of UGB) regarding actions it has taken to increase the efficiency of the use of employment land within the existing UGB.

This area lies between two cities and among areas added to the UGB for industrial use in December, 2002, making urbanization of the area more efficient than projecting urbanization from the UGB into a rural area. Given the likelihood that the region will build the I-5/99W Connector through this area, industrial development in the area will ensure efficient use of that facility.

3. Consequences

The Council relies upon the analysis of the consequences of urbanization on the Tualatin Study Area set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, pp. 62-63 and Table A-3). The analysis indicates that the consequences will be low to moderate, especially considering the requirements of Title 11 of the UGMFP that comprehensive planning and land use regulations for the area protect the portions (streams, wetlands, floodplains and steep slopes) of the area subject to Title 3 of the UGMFP and the conditions in Exhibit F of Ordinance No. 04-1040B.

The Council has placed a condition on comprehensive planning for the area that the local government responsible for planning considered Metro’s adopted Goal 5 inventory during its planning (see Condition IG, Exhibit F). The local governments will eventually adopt provisions to implement Metro’s Goal 5 program following the Council’s adoption of that program, if the local government’s ordinance do not already comply.

4. Compatibility

The Agricultural Analysis Consequences shows that urbanization of the Tualatin Study Area would have low adverse consequences for agriculture (Alternative Analysis Study, p. 62; Table A-4). Although there are a few agricultural uses in the study area itself, the area is designated entirely for rural residential and rural industrial uses, pursuant to exceptions from statewide planning Goals 3 and 4. The area is isolated from land designated for agriculture by the UGB, I-5 and mining operations to the west. Hence, it is unlikely that industrial use will conflict with agricultural activities on land designated for agricultural or forest use.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources

The Alternative Analysis Study addresses Goal 5 and 6 resources in the Tualatin Study Area protected by Washington County in its acknowledged comprehensive plan (pp. 62-63). There are aggregate mines in the vicinity; portions of Washington County's Mineral and Aggregate Overlay District B cover small portions of the study area in the northwest and southwest corners and the top central portion.

The county, or the City of Wilsonville or Tualatin upon annexation to one of the cities, will be responsible for protecting these resources when it amends its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance to implement expansion of the UGB. Condition IG of Exhibit F requires the county or city to consider Metro's inventory of Goal 5 resources in their application of Goal 5 to the Tualatin Study Area. Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of the UGMFP requires the county or city to protect water quality and floodplains in the area. Title 11 of the UGMFP, section 3.07.1120G, requires the county or city to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Title 11, section 3.07.1110, protects the status quo in the interim period of county or city planning for the area.

6. Public Facilities and Service

Under statewide Planning Goal 11, Metro is responsible for coordination of the preparation of public facility plans within the district. Metro will fulfill this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County and the cities of Wilsonville and Tualatin from upzoning and from dividing land into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of the area; and (2) requires the county or city to develop public facilities and services plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of necessary public facilities such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers and water lines for the area.

7. Transportation

Metro shares responsibility to ensure that its Task 2 decision for the Tualatin Study Area does not significantly affect a transportation facility or allow uses that are inconsistent with the identified function, capacity and performance standards of transportation facilities. Metro fulfills this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County and the cities of Tualatin and Wilsonville from upzoning and from land divisions into lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres in the area until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land added to the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop conceptual transportation plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of arterial, collector and essential local streets for the area. Metro began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the area in the Alternative Analysis Study (pp. 61-62 and Table A-2) and consideration of how to provide services as part of the analysis required to satisfy Goal 14, factors 3 and 4.

Table A-2 recognizes that provision of transportation to new industrial uses in the area will be difficult. The Oregon Department of Transportation, Region 1 ("ODOT"), expects the volume-to-capacity ratio on I-5 in the vicinity of the North Wilsonville interchange to be "extremely poor" by 2025, and states

that the interchange “may need to be reviewed for impact” if the Council adds land to the UGB dependent upon the interchange. The “Priority System” in Metro’s RTP calls for improvement to Boones Ferry Road from Durham Road in Tualatin to Elligsen Road in Wilsonville and for construction of a four-lane tollway between I-5 and Highway 99W, the southern and most likely alignment of which passes through the study area. There is no planned improvement to the capacity of the freeway or the interchange in the RTP or either city’s TSP. In 2002, however, a joint ODOT/Wilsonville study concluded that in 2030, widening of I-5 to eight lanes would be required to meet interstate freeway capacity standards set by Metro and ODOT. This study will help Metro, ODOT, Wilsonville and Tualatin understand the improvements needed to accommodate industrial use in the study area. The 2004 Federal RTP also identifies a corridor refinement study for I-5 in the vicinity. These studies will inform Title 11 planning for the study area.

8. Regional Framework Plan

The Tualatin Study Area lies midway between the Tualatin and Wilsonville Town Centers, and is nearly as close to the Sherwood Town Center as to Tualatin and Wilsonville. Industrial development in the study area will provide additional employment to support businesses in those centers. The Council includes this area, notwithstanding that this part of the region is relatively well-endowed with employment, because it has more of the characteristics needed for warehousing and distribution than other areas considered. The Wilsonville South Area has many of the same characteristics. But it lies on the opposite side of the Willamette River and requires a trip on I-5 across the river to gain access to the Wilsonville Town Center. The Council concludes that addition of the north portion of the Tualatin Study Area provides better urban form to the city and the region than adding land on the south side of the Willamette River.

9. Regional Transportation Plan

Through its Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation, Metro has coordinated transportation planning and funding of transportation improvements with local governments in the region. The Regional Transportation Plan adopted a “Priority System” of improvements through the year 2020. The Priority System includes the most critical improvements needed to implement the 2040 Growth Concept. Among the improvements in the vicinity of the Tualatin Study Area are improvement to Boones Ferry Road from Durham Road in Tualatin to Elligsen Road in Wilsonville and construction of a four-lane tollway between I-5 and Highway 99W, the southern and most likely alignment of which passes through the study area.

F. Helvetia (Partial)

The Council relies upon the facts and analysis in the Industrial Land Alternative Analyses Study [Appendix A, Item(c) in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, pp. 104-06; 111; A-1 to A-4] and the Staff Reports [Appendix A, Item (a), p. 28] to support its conclusion that addition of a 249-acre portion of the Helvetia Study Area will provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. The Council chose this area because it has several characteristics that render it among the most suitable sites under consideration for industrial use: a large parcels; relatively flat land; and proximity to a freeway interchange. The Urban Growth Report-Employment (UGR-E) identifies a specific need for large parcels (50 acres or larger) (Ordinance No. 02-969B, Appendix A, Item 4, page 25). This portion of the Helvetia Study Area contains one parcel between 50 and 100 acres.

Two-thirds of this area (162 acres) is designated for agriculture in Washington County’s comprehensive plan (predominantly Class II soil). The farmland portion lies between the existing UGB (to the south and east) and the exception land portion to the west. West Union Road separates the included farmland from excluded farmland to the north. The Council includes this farmland because the exception land portion (87 acres) contains some land suitable for industrial use. Also, among farmlands considered,

this farmland is already affected by nearby urban and rural residential use. Further, the Council found only two areas designated for agriculture of higher priority (Class IV or III soils) suitable for industrial use (Damascus West and Quarry Study Areas) (see discussion of West Union Study Area, below).

The Council considered including a portion of the Evergreen Study Area, which also contains a combination of exception land and Class II farmland, because it, too, contains several large parcels. The Council favored the Helvetia area because the farmland portion of the Evergreen area that lies between the UGB to the east, the exception land to the west and NW Meek Road to the north includes considerably more farmland than the included portion of the Helvetia Area (478 acres versus 162 acres in Helvetia). Further, unlike the exception land portion of Helvetia, the exception land portion of the Evergreen Study Area does not contain land suitable for industrial use.

The Council also considered inclusion of the West Union Study Area, which contains farmland of Class II and III soils. The Council chose the Helvetia area rather than the West Union area because the portion of the West Union area with higher-priority Class III soils is not suitable for industrial use (slopes greater than 10 percent), and this portion lies to the north of the portion with predominantly Class II soils (adjacent to the UGB). Also, the Council found no good barrier in the West Union area to separate farmland included from farmland excluded until Cornelius Pass Road to the north, which would enclose many more acres of farmland (862 acres) than the 162 acres in the Helvetia area.

The Council also considered Class II farmland in the Wilsonville East Study Area in order to find large parcels suitable for industrial use. The Council chose the Helvetia Study Area over the Wilsonville area because the former will be considerably easier to provide with public facilities and services (p. 111). As a result, inclusion of the Helvetia area has the support of the City of Hillsboro, while the City of Wilsonville opposes inclusion of the Wilsonville East area.

The Council considered two other study areas composed predominantly of Class II soils: the Noyer Creek and South Hillsboro areas. According to the report of the Metro Agricultural Lands Technical Workgroup led by the Oregon Department of Agriculture [“Limited Choices: The Protection of Agricultural Lands and the Expansion of the Metro Area Urban Growth Boundary for Industrial Use”, Appendix A, Item (i)], both areas have higher value for commercial agriculture than the Helvetia area.

Finally, the Council considered Class II farmland south of Wilsonville, near the I-5 corridor on the south side of the Willamette River. The Council rejected this farmland because inclusion would constitute a projection away from the urbanization portion of the metropolitan region, toward Marion County to the south. Industrial development south of the river would also be separated from the services of the City of Wilsonville and the rest of the metropolitan region, connected only by a limited access (interstate highway) bridge across the river. Inclusion of the Helvetia area would better achieve the compact urban form sought by Policies 1 and 1.6 of the RFP and Policy 3 of the Regional Transportation Plan. The Oregon Department of Agriculture urged the Council not to add farmland south of the Willamette River because it would further introduce urban uses into that core area of the Willamette Valley’s commercial agriculture. Although the department also expressed concern about inclusion of the Helvetia area, it placed a higher priority on protection of farmland south of the Willamette River. The Council concludes that inclusion of the Helvetia area rather than the Wilsonville South Study area farmland better achieves Policy 1.12.2 of the RFP.

In short, of the Class II farmlands considered by the Council, this portion of the Helvetia Study Area best meets the identified need for industrial land and is most separated from nearby agricultural lands. Other than the exception lands that are part of this study area, there are no other exception lands that can help the region meet its need for larger parcels for industrial use.

1. Orderly Services

The Council relies upon the Helvetia Study Area Goal 14 Analysis Summary and the Ratings for Transportation Services Feasibility contained in its Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study (Appendix A, Item (c), pages 111 and Table A-2, respectively) for its determination that urban services can be provided to the area in an orderly and economic manner by extending services from existing serviced areas.

The Alternatives Analysis (pp. 104-05) sets forth the likely service providers for sewer, water and storm-water services and assigns a serviceability rating for the larger Helvetia Study Area. Serviceability ranges from “easy” to “moderate” to serve the entire area (Table 1, p. 111). It will be easier to serve the smaller portion of the study area included by the Council because it is the portion closest to the existing UGB (borders on east and south) and services just to the east.

2. Efficiency

The Council relies on the same information on provision of essential services mentioned above (Orderly Services) for its conclusion that the area can urbanize efficiently. The Council also relies upon its findings and conclusions above (part I, General Findings, section D, Alternatives: Increase Capacity of UGB) regarding actions it has taken to increase the efficiency of the use of employment land within the existing UGB.

This area borders the UGB on two sides, with employment and industrial uses on the urban sides of the UGB, making urbanization of the area for industrial use more efficient than projecting urbanization from the UGB into a rural area.

3. Consequences

The Council relies upon the analysis of the consequences of urbanization on the Helvetia Study Area set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, pp. 105-06 and Table A-3). The analysis indicates that the consequences will be moderate. The requirements of Title 11 of the UGMFP that comprehensive planning and land use regulations for the area protect the portions (streams, wetlands, floodplains and steep slopes) of the area subject to Title 3 of the UGMFP and the conditions in Exhibit F of Ordinance No. 04-1040B will reduce adverse consequences from urbanization of the area.

The Council has placed a condition on comprehensive planning for the area that the local government responsible for planning consider Metro’s adopted Goal 5 inventory during its planning (see Condition IG, Exhibit F). The local government will eventually adopt provisions to implement Metro’s Goal 5 program following the Council’s adoption of that program, if the local government’s ordinance do not already comply.

4. Compatibility

The Agricultural Analysis Consequences shows that urbanization of the Helvetia Study Area would have high adverse consequences for nearby agriculture (Alternative Analysis Study, pp. 105-06; Table A-4). The analysis, however, is based urbanization of the entire Helvetia Study Area (1,339 acres) rather than just the portion included within the UGB (249 acres). Adverse consequences and incompatibility from urbanization of the included portion will be much reduced, given that the UGB borders this portion on the east and south sides, West Union Road borders the portion on the north side, and much of this portion (87 acres) is exception area lying between the included farmland portion and the excluded farmland portion to the west.

According to the report of the Metro Agricultural Lands Technical Workgroup led by the Oregon Department of Agriculture [“Limited Choices: The Protection of Agricultural Lands and the Expansion of the Metro Area Urban Growth Boundary for Industrial Use”, Appendix A, Item (i)], the included portion of the Helvetia area is less important to commercial agriculture in the region than other agricultural areas under consideration because it lies amid urban and rural residential uses: “However, the workgroup could not ignore the land use pattern both within the area, the location of the area within a small notch of the current urban growth boundary and the two hard edges provided by Helvetia and West Union Roads” (p. 11).

Ordinance No. 04-1040B, Exhibit F, imposes Condition IE upon urbanization of the area to reduce conflict and improve compatibility between urban use in the area and agricultural use on land to the north and west.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources

The Alternative Analysis Study addresses Goal 5 and 6 resources in the Helvetia Study Area protected by Washington County in its acknowledged comprehensive plan (p. 106). The county, or the City of Hillsboro upon annexation to the city, will be responsible for protecting these resources in the area when it amends its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance to implement expansion of the UGB. Condition IG of Exhibit F requires the county or the City of Hillsboro to consider Metro’s inventory of Goal 5 resources in their application of Goal 5 to the Helvetia area. Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of the UGMFP requires the county or city to protect water quality and floodplains in the area. Title 11 of the UGMFP, section 3.07.1120G, requires the county or city to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Title 11, section 3.07.1110, protects the status quo in the interim period of county or city planning for the area.

6. Public Facilities and Services

Under statewide Planning Goal 11, Metro is responsible for coordination of the preparation of public facility plans within the district. Metro will fulfill this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County or the City of Hillsboro from upzoning or from dividing land into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop public facilities and services plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of necessary public facilities such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers and water lines for the area.

7. Transportation

Metro shares responsibility to ensure that its Task 2 decision for the Helvetia Study Area does not significantly affect a transportation facility or allow uses that are inconsistent with the identified function, capacity and performance standards of transportation facilities. Metro fulfills this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County or the City of Hillsboro from upzoning and from land divisions into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres in the area until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop conceptual transportation plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of arterial, collector and essential local streets for the area. Metro began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the area in the Alternative Analysis Study (pp. 104-05 and Table A-2) and consideration of how to provide services as part of the analysis required to satisfy Goal 14, factors 3 and 4.

The Oregon Department of Transportation (“ODOT”), Region 1, notes that the Shute Road interchange on Hwy. 26, to which most of the trips generated by development in the Helvetia area will go, “is already inadequate to accommodate the 2003 Urban Growth Boundary (“UGB”) expansion in this area.” Metro’s 2004 RTP includes an interchange improvement to serve the industrial land added to the UGB for industrial use in December, 2002, with partial funding. The RTP also identifies the need to widen several stretches of Hwy. 26 from four to six lanes. The county or city, together with Metro, will fully assess the effects of development on these facilities during Title 11 planning. Title 11 calls for a conceptual transportation plan as part of amendment of city or county comprehensive plans and land use regulations, to which statewide planning Goal 12 and the Transportation Planning Rule apply.

8. Regional Framework Plan

The Helvetia Study Area lies adjacent to, and will likely become part of the North Hillsboro Industrial Area. This industrial area is the anchor of the high tech cluster that runs from this tract to Wilsonville. It contains the largest concentration of high technology firms in the state. The area supports businesses in the Hillsboro Regional Center, other Centers on the west side of the region, and the Central City. Industrial development in the Helvetia Study Area will provide additional employment to support those centers. The Council includes this area, notwithstanding that this part of the region is relatively well-endowed with employment, because, as noted above, it the characteristics needed for the industrial sectors likely to grow during the planning period.

9. Regional Transportation Plan

Through its Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation, Metro has coordinated transportation planning and funding of transportation improvements with local governments in the region. The Regional Transportation Plan (“RTP”) adopted a “Priority System” of improvements through the year 2020. The Priority System includes the most critical improvements needed to implement the 2040 Growth Concept. Among the improvements in the vicinity of the Helvetia Study Area in Metro’s 2004 RTP is an interchange improvement to serve the industrial land added to the UGB for industrial use in December, 2002, with partial funding.

G. Cornelius

The Council relies upon the facts and analysis in the Industrial Land Alternative Analyses Study [Appendix A, Item(c) in Ordinance No. 04-1040B, pp. 84-87; 111; A-1 to A-4] and the Staff Reports [Appendix A, Item (a), p. 27] to support its conclusion that addition of this 262-acre portion of the Cornelius Study Area will provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use. Slightly more than half (56 percent) of the included portion is designated for agriculture in Washington County’s comprehensive plan (predominantly Class II soil). The farmland portion lies in two tracts separated by an exception area. A second tract of exception land borders the farmland on the east side. Together, these four adjacent tracts comprise the portion of the study area included in the UGB.

The Council chose this portion of the study area because it has characteristics that render it suitable for industrial use: large and mid-sized parcels and relatively flat land. The Urban Growth Report-Employment (UGR-E) identifies a specific need for large parcels (50 acres or larger) (Ordinance No. 02-969B, Appendix A, Item 4, page 25). The included portion of the study area contains one parcel between 50 and 100 acres [Appendix A, Item (a), p.30].

The Council also chose this area to help achieve Policies 1.2, 1.3.1 and 1.4 of the Regional Framework Plan (RFP), which call, among other things, for an equitable and balanced distribution of employment opportunities, income, investment and tax capacity throughout the region. The Council considered the fiscal and equity effects of including this area on the City of Cornelius. Given that the city

has the highest poverty rate, the lowest property tax revenue per capita, the lowest land improvement market value and the longest average commute in the region, the Council concluded that industrial development in this area would help achieve these policies better than inclusion of any other Class II agricultural land.

The Council considered including a portion of the Evergreen Study Area, which also contains a combination of exception land and Class II farmland, because it, too, contains several large parcels. The Council favored the Cornelius area for the reasons stated above, and because the farmland portion of the Evergreen area that lies between the UGB to the east, the exception land to the west and NW Meek Road to the north includes considerably more farmland than the included portion of the Cornelius Study Area (478 acres versus 147 acres in the Cornelius area).

The Council also considered inclusion of the West Union Study Area, which contains farmland of Class II and III soils. The Council chose the Cornelius area rather than the West Union area because the portion of the West Union area with higher-priority Class III soils is not suitable for industrial use (slopes greater than 10 percent), and this portion lies to the north of the portion with predominantly Class II soils (adjacent to the UGB).

The Council also considered Class II farmland in the Wilsonville East Study Area in order to find large parcels suitable for industrial use. The Council chose the Cornelius area over the Wilsonville area for the reasons stated above, and because the former will be considerably easier to provide with public facilities and services (p. 111). As a result, inclusion of the Cornelius area has the support of the City of Cornelius, while the City of Wilsonville opposes inclusion of the Wilsonville East area.

The Council considered two other study areas composed predominantly of Class II soils: the Noyer Creek and South Hillsboro areas. The Cornelius area is easier to provide with public services than either Noyer Creek or South Hillsboro. Inclusion of industrial land in the Cornelius area will better accomplish Policies 1.2, 1.3.1 and 1.4 of the RFP than inclusion of Noyer Creek or South Hillsboro.

Finally, the Council considered Class II farmland south of Wilsonville, near the I-5 corridor on the south side of the Willamette River. The Council rejected this farmland because inclusion would constitute a projection away from the urbanization portion of the metropolitan region, toward Marion County to the south. Industrial development south of the river would also be separated from the services of the City of Wilsonville and the rest of the metropolitan region, connected only by a limited access (interstate highway) bridge across the river. Inclusion of the Cornelius area would better achieve the compact urban form sought by Policies 1 and 1.6 of the RFP and Policy 3 of the Regional Transportation Plan. The Oregon Department of Agriculture urged the Council not to add farmland south of the Willamette River because it would further introduce urban uses into that core area of the Willamette Valley's commercial agriculture. Although the department also expressed concern for expansion of the UGB north of Council Creek in the Cornelius area (part of the included area lies north of Council Creek; part lies south), it placed a higher priority on protection of farmland south of the Willamette River. The Council concludes that inclusion of the Cornelius area rather than the Wilsonville South Study Area farmland better achieves Policy 1.12.2 of the RFP.

1. Orderly Services

The Council relies upon the Cornelius Study Area Goal 14 Analysis Summary and the Ratings for Transportation Services Feasibility contained in its Industrial Land Alternative Analysis Study (Appendix A, Item (c), pages 111 and Table A-2, respectively) for its determination that urban services can be provided to the area in an orderly and economic manner by extending services from the City of Cornelius.

Exhibit 4 to Ordinance No. 1418-19

The Alternatives Analysis (pp. 84-85) sets forth the likely service providers for sewer, water and storm-water services and assigns a serviceability rating for the entire Cornelius Study Area. Serviceability ranges from “easy” to “moderate” to serve the entire area (Table 1, p. 111). It will be easier to serve the portion of the study area included by the Council because it is the portion closest to the existing UGB (borders on south) and existing services.

2. Efficiency

The Council relies on the same information on provision of essential services mentioned above (Orderly Services) for its conclusion that the area can urbanize efficiently. The Council also relies upon its findings and conclusions above (part I, General Findings, section D, Alternatives: Increase Capacity of UGB) regarding actions it has taken to increase the efficiency of the use of employment land within the existing UGB.

This area borders the UGB to the south, with employment and industrial uses along a portion of the urban side of the UGB. The included portion also includes two exception area of predominantly rural residential use. Inclusion of the exceptions areas will, over time, lead to more efficient use of the areas.

3. Consequences

The Council relies upon the analysis of the consequences of urbanization on the Cornelius Study Area set forth in the Alternative Analysis Study, pp. 86-87 and Table A-3). The analysis indicates that the consequences will be moderate. The requirements of Title 11 of the UGMFP that comprehensive planning and land use regulations for the area protect the portions (streams, wetlands, floodplains and steep slopes) of the area subject to Title 3 of the UGMFP and the conditions in Exhibit F of Ordinance No. 04-1040B will reduce adverse consequences from urbanization of the area.

The Council has placed a condition on comprehensive planning for the area that the local government responsible for planning consider Metro’s adopted Goal 5 inventory during its planning (see Condition IG, Exhibit F). The local government will eventually adopt provisions to implement Metro’s Goal 5 program following the Council’s adoption of that program, if the local government’s ordinance do not already comply.

4. Compatibility

The Agricultural Analysis Consequences shows that urbanization of the Cornelius Study Area would have high adverse consequences for nearby agriculture (Alternative Analysis Study, pp. 84-85; Table A-4). The analysis, however, is based urbanization of the entire study area (1,154 acres) rather than just the portion included within the UGB (262 acres). Adverse consequences and incompatibility from urbanization of the included portion will be much reduced, given that the UGB borders this portion on the south side, and that the farmland portions of the included area border two exception areas, also included.

Ordinance No. 04-1040B, Exhibit F, imposes Condition IE upon urbanization of the area to reduce conflict and improve compatibility between urban use in the area and agricultural use on land to the north and west.

5. Natural and Cultural Resources

The Alternative Analysis Study addresses Goal 5 and 6 resources in the Cornelius Study Area protected by Washington County in its acknowledged comprehensive plan (p. 86). The county, or the City of Cornelius upon annexation to the city, will be responsible for protecting these resources in the area when it amends its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to implement expansion of the UGB. Condition IG of

Exhibit F requires the county or the city to consider Metro's inventory of Goal 5 resources in their application of Goal 5 to the area. Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of the UGMFP requires the county or city to protect water quality and floodplains in the area. Title 11 of the UGMFP, section 3.07.1120G, requires the county or city to protect fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. Title 11, section 3.07.1110, protects the status quo in the interim period of county or city planning for the area.

6. Public Facilities and Services

Under statewide Planning Goal 11, Metro is responsible for coordination of the preparation of public facility plans within the district. Metro will fulfill this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County or the City of Cornelius from upzoning or from dividing land into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop public facilities and services plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of necessary public facilities such as sanitary sewers, storm sewers and water lines for the area.

7. Transportation

Metro shares responsibility to ensure that its Task 2 decision for the Cornelius Study Area does not significantly affect a transportation facility or allow uses that are inconsistent with the identified function, capacity and performance standards of transportation facilities. Metro fulfills this responsibility through implementation of Title 11 of the UGMFP, which (1) prohibits Washington County or the City of Cornelius from upzoning and from land divisions into resulting lots or parcels smaller than 20 acres in the area until the county or city revises its comprehensive plan and zoning ordinances to authorize urbanization of land Metro brings into the UGB; and (2) requires the county or city to develop conceptual transportation plans and urban growth diagrams with the general locations of arterial, collector and essential local streets for the area. Metro began this work with the evaluation of the serviceability of the area in the Alternative Analysis Study (pp. 85 and Table A-2) and consideration of how to provide services as part of the analysis required to satisfy Goal 14, factors 3 and 4.

The Oregon Department of Transportation ("ODOT"), Region 1, notes that industrial development in the Cornelius area will worsen the level of service on the Tualatin Valley Highway between Cornelius and Hillsboro. The "Financially Constrained" and "Priority System" in Metro's Regional Transportation Plan ("RTP") include several projects that will address congestion in the corridor (Projects 3156, 3164, 3166, 3167, 3168 and 3171). The county or city, together with Metro, will fully assess the effects of development on these facilities during Title 11 planning. Title 11 calls for a conceptual transportation plan as part of amendment of city or county comprehensive plans and land use regulations, to which statewide planning Goal 12 and the Transportation Planning Rule apply.

8. Regional Framework Plan

The included portion of the Cornelius Study Area lies directly north of and adjacent to the City of Cornelius. The area is within one mile of the designated Main Street of Cornelius (there is no designated Town Center). Industrial development in the included area will provide additional employment to support the businesses on Main Street, and provide employment opportunities for the many residents of Cornelius who now travel to other parts of the region for work. As stated above, industrial development in this area will help achieve Policies 1.2, 1.3.1 and 1.4 of the RFP better than inclusion of any other land, including other farmland.

9. Regional Transportation Plan

Through its Joint Policy Advisory Committee on Transportation, Metro has coordinated transportation planning and funding of transportation improvements with local governments in the region. The Regional Transportation Plan (“RTP”) adopted a “Priority System” of improvements through the year 2020. The Priority System includes the most critical improvements needed to implement the 2040 Growth Concept. Among the improvements in the vicinity of the included portion of the Cornelius Study Area in Metro’s RTP are intersection safety improvements on the TV Highway couplet and improved transit service (see list of projects noted in section 8, above).

REQUIREMENT NO. 2:

REMAND ORDER ON SUBTASK 17: EITHER REMOVE TAX LOTS 1300, 1400 AND 1500 FROM THE BOUNDARY OF EXPANSION AREA 62, OR JUSTIFY THEIR INCLUSION UNDER GOAL 14.

Ordinance No. 04-1040A amends the UGB to remove Tax Lots 1300, 1400 and 1500, all in Study Area 62, from the UGB (Exhibit E). The Council concludes that there is no need to include these lots given the small surplus of land for residential use that resulted from expansion of the UGB by Ordinance No. 02-969B.

REQUIREMENT NO. 3:

REMAND ORDER ON SUBTASK 12B: PROVIDE DATA ON THE ACTUAL NUMBER DENSITY AND AVERAGE MIX OF HOUSING TYPES AS REQUIRED BY ORS 197.296(5) AND DETERMINE THE OVERALL AVERAGE DENSITY MUST OCCUR IN ORDER TO MEET HOUSING NEEDS OVER THE NEXT 20 YEARS AS REQUIRED BY ORS 197.296(7)

Ordinance No. 04-1040A further revises the Revised Housing Needs Analysis (“HNA”) to display data required by ORS 197.296(5) (Exhibit D). The data show the number, density and average mix of housing types arranged by type of buildable land (vacant, partially vacant, redevelopment and infill and mixed-use land). These data were subsets of aggregated data in the HNA, but were not displayed in the Revised HNA submitted to LCDC with the Task 2 Submittal on January 24, 2003.

The purpose for collecting the data is to help determine “the overall average density and overall mix of housing types at which residential development of needed housing types must occur in order to meet housing needs over the next 30 years.” ORS 197.296(7). Metro determined the overall density and mix of needed housing types in the Revised HNA submitted on January 24, 2003 (see pages 2-7, Figures 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1 and 5.3). [add text and explanation from earlier HNA] The data newly displayed in this revision do not affect Metro’s earlier determination.