

Submitted by Mr. Leitgeb
Planning Commission 2/13/19
LP19-0001 METRO - 000636

EXHIBIT A 2/13/19 PC

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.

Page 2 - Exhibit G to Ordinance No. 04-1040B

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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’s. 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’s. 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 Beavercreek 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. The 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

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.

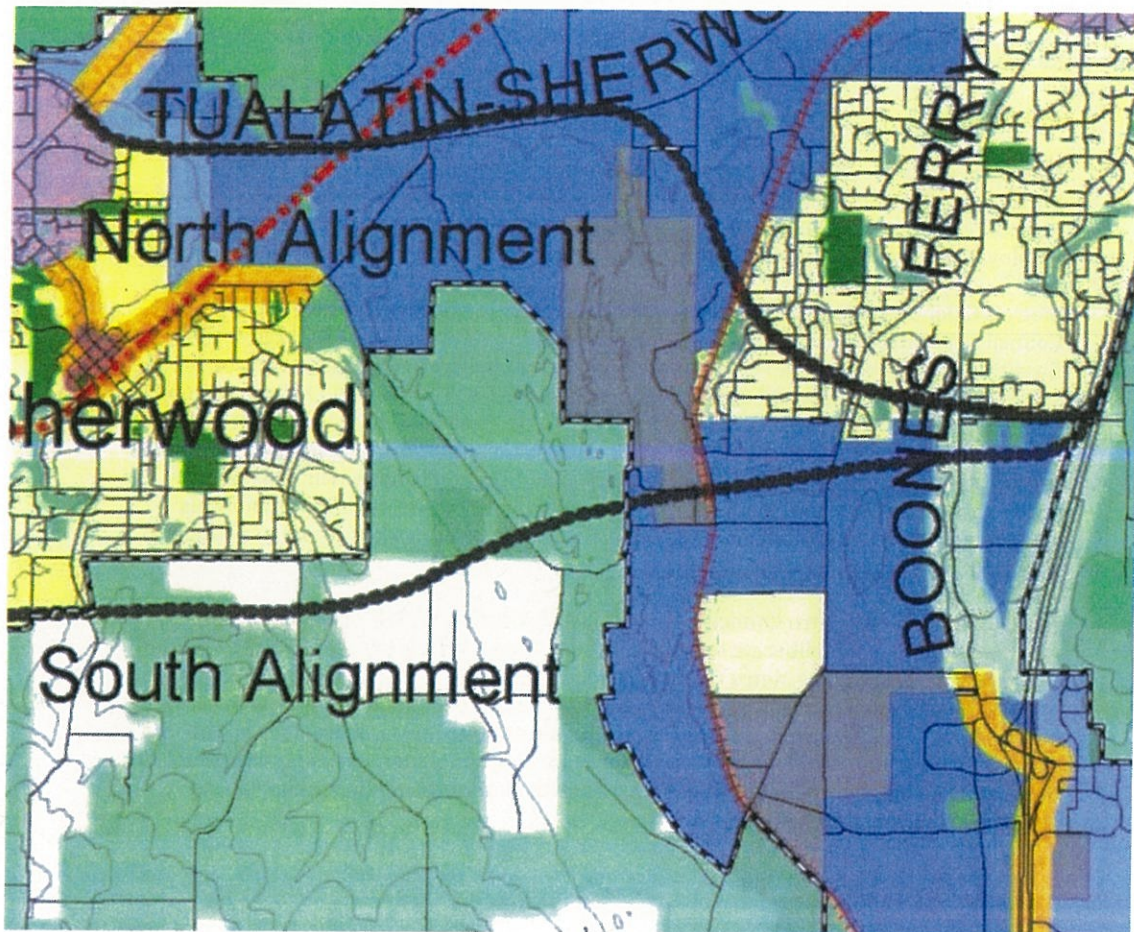
Two-thirds of this area (162 acres) is designated for agriculture in Washington County’s comprehensive plan (predominantly Class II soil). The farmland portion lies between the existing UGB (to the south and east) and the exception land portion to the west. West Union Road separates the included farmland 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,

METRO - 000648

EXHIBIT B

2014 Growth Concept Map from Ordinance 04-1040B

Red dotted line shows overlay with Figure 1



METRO - 000649



Roger A. Alfred, Senior Assistant Attorney

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Fax: 503-797-1792
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February 15, 2018

Barbara A. Jacobson
City Attorney
City of Wilsonville
29799 SW Town Center Loop East
Wilsonville, OR 97070

Sean Brady
City Attorney
City of Tualatin | Legal Services
8880 SW Martinazzi Avenue
Tualatin, OR 97062-7092

Alan A. Rappleyea
Office of County Counsel
Washington County
161 NW Adams Ave. Suite 305, MS #24
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Re: Basalt Creek Planning Area Decision Process

Dear Counsel:

Following up on the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) among Metro, the cities, and Washington County describing Metro's role in mediating the dispute between the cities regarding the Basalt Creek Planning Area, this letter defines the process that Metro will employ for purposes of reaching the decision called for in our IGA.

Metro's Chief Operating Officer (COO) will issue a written recommendation to the Metro Council regarding the appropriate planning designation for the Central Subarea of the Basalt Creek Planning Area. The COO recommendation will be made after review of written submittals from the cities and county. The timeline will be as follows: (1) Metro planning department staff will issue a staff report to the COO by February 21, 2018; (2) the cities and county will have 14 days to submit written evidence and argument in response to the staff report (deadline 5:00 pm on March 7, 2018); (3) the cities and county will then have a seven-day period to submit evidence and argument in rebuttal to the initial submittals (deadline 5:00 pm on March 14, 2018); and (4) the COO will issue her recommendation to the Metro Council by March 23, 2017.

At the first available Metro Council meeting in April, the Council will review the COO recommendation and deliberate to a decision regarding whether to accept, reject, or modify the recommendation. The Metro Council's review will be based on the record of written materials submitted by the cities, county, and Metro staff. The Council will adopt a resolution to memorialize its decision regarding the appropriate land use designation of the Central Subarea, and directing the cities to prepare concept plans consistent with Metro's final decision and with Title 11 of the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, as specified in Section 2 of the IGA.

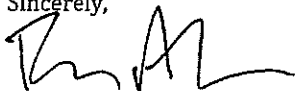
METRO - 000650

Sean Brady
Barbara A. Jacobson
Alan A. Rappleyea
February 14, 2018
Page 2

The scope of Metro's review and decision in this process is limited to what is described in the IGA: that is, whether the land use designation of the Central Subarea of the Basalt Creek Planning Area should be for housing or employment. Metro will not consider any other issues related to the Basalt Creek area. As described in the IGA, Metro's review will be limited to materials submitted by the cities and the county. Metro will not consider evidence or argument presented by other parties.

Thank you all for your participation; we look forward to resolving this matter.

Sincerely,



Roger A. Alfred
Senior Assistant Attorney
Office of Metro Attorney

cc: Martha Bennett
Elissa Gertler

AGENDA

WASHINGTON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Agenda Category: Consent – Land Use & Transportation (CPO 5)

Agenda Title: CONSIDER AGREEMENT BETWEEN WASHINGTON COUNTY, THE CITIES OF TUALATIN AND WILSONVILLE, AND METRO FOR TRANSPORTATION AND CONCEPT PLANNING COORDINATION

Presented by: Andrew Singelakis, Director

SUMMARY:

In 2004, Metro brought the Basalt Creek and West Railroad Planning Areas—775 unincorporated acres between Tualatin and Wilsonville—into the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) for industrial use. In 2010, Metro amended the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) to incorporate the results of a multi-year, multi-jurisdictional planning effort to address transportation needs in the southeastern part of the county, including the subject areas.

Pursuant to Policy 41 of the county's Comprehensive Framework Plan for the Urban Area, these UGB expansion areas are intended to urbanize under the governance of the cities of Tualatin and Wilsonville. The county currently has planning authority for these areas, and they are designated FD-20 (Future Development, 20-acre minimum lot size) pending completion of concept planning in conformance with Metro Title 11 and Metro Ordinance 04-1040B and subsequent transfer of planning authority in these areas to the cities. The cities, county, and Metro propose to engage in a collaborative transportation and concept planning process for these areas, and this Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) outlines the parties' roles and responsibilities in the process.

(continued)

Attachments:

1. Vicinity Map
2. A copy of the IGA is available at the Clerk's desk

DEPARTMENT'S REQUESTED ACTION:

Approve the Intergovernmental Agreement between Washington County, the Cities of Tualatin and Wilsonville, and Metro for transportation and concept planning coordination.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATION:

I concur with the requested action.

Program Code:

APPROVED WASHINGTON COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
MINUTE ORDER # 11-131
DATE 6-7-11
BY Barbara Heitmanek
CLERK OF THE BOARD

Agenda Item No.	<u>1.j.</u>
Date:	<u>06/07/11</u>

**CONSIDER INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN WASHINGTON COUNTY,
THE CITIES OF TUALATIN AND WILSONVILLE, AND METRO FOR TRANSPORTATION
AND CONCEPT PLANNING COORDINATION
BCC 06/07/11.**

SUMMARY OF IGA PROVISIONS:

The county will identify funding and lead transportation system planning efforts for the planning area in collaboration with the other parties, including a preliminary alignment study for the extension of SW 124th Avenue south of Tualatin-Sherwood Road. The 124th alignment study is being funded through MSTIP.

The cities will jointly assume lead responsibility for managing the concept planning process in collaboration with the other parties.

Metro is providing Construction Excise Tax funding to the cities for concept planning activities, and will work with the parties toward assuring compliance with Title 11, Ordinance 04-1040B, and the Regional Transportation Plan.

Upon completion of concept planning, the county's Urban Planning Area Agreements with both cities will be amended to set the remaining conditions for transfer of planning authority for these areas from the county to the cities, which will facilitate future annexation and urban development of these areas under the governance of the cities.

The Wilsonville City Council is scheduled to consider this IGA at its June 6, 2011 meeting; the Tualatin City Council is scheduled to consider this IGA at its June 13, 2011 meeting; and the Metro Council is scheduled to consider this IGA on June 16, 2011.

METRO - 000653

12/11/10

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT
BETWEEN METRO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, AND THE CITIES OF TUALATIN AND
WILSONVILLE FOR CONCEPT PLANNING THE URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY
EXPANSION AREAS KNOWN AS THE "BASALT CREEK" AND "WEST
RAILROAD" PLANNING AREAS**

This Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) is entered into by the following parties: METRO, the Portland area metropolitan service district; WASHINGTON COUNTY, a political subdivision in the State of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as "COUNTY"; and the CITY OF TUALATIN and CITY OF WILSONVILLE, incorporated municipalities of the State of Oregon, hereinafter referred to as "CITIES".

Whereas, in 2004 METRO's Council added two areas known as the Basalt Creek and West Railroad Planning Areas, located generally between the CITIES, to the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) for industrial uses, via Metro Ordinance No. 04-1040B; and

Whereas, METRO conditioned that these UGB expansion areas undergo Title 11 concept planning as defined in Metro Code Chapter 3.07, cited as the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan ("UGMFP"), and that the concept planning be in accordance with Exhibit F of Metro Ordinance 04-1040B; and

Whereas, on June 10, 2010 the METRO Council adopted its 2035 Regional Transportation Plan ("2035 RTP") via Metro Ordinance 10-1241B, with a Project List including an extension of SW 124th Avenue (Project #10736) south of SW Tualatin-Sherwood Road and several projects related to the proposed I-5 to Hwy 99W Connector Project Alternative 7 "Southern Arterial", which is planned as a continuous east-west roadway between I-5 and Hwy 99W passing through the subject UGB expansion areas; and

Whereas, in recognition of the immediate needs of the region, the parties of this IGA support the extension of SW 124th Avenue from Tualatin-Sherwood Road to the vicinity of Tonquin Road, and ultimately to Boones Ferry Road via an east-west alignment yet to be determined through the planning efforts initiated pursuant to this IGA; and

Whereas, METRO has allocated \$365,000 of Construction Excise Tax funding to CITIES to pay for Concept Planning in the subject area; and

Whereas, COUNTY and CITIES have agreed to consider both areas in a single concept planning effort, and to refer to the two subject UGB expansion areas generally as the "Basalt Creek Planning Area;" and

Whereas, COUNTY currently has primary planning responsibility in the subject area; and

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning -- METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 2 of 10

Whereas, COUNTY and CITIES wish to work together to complete integrated land use and transportation system concept planning to assure carefully planned development in the Basalt Creek Planning Area that will be of benefit to COUNTY, CITIES, and their residents; and

Whereas, Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 1 requires public involvement and Goal 2 requires intergovernmental coordination, this IGA is intended to indicate to private property owners in the area, METRO, the State of Oregon, and all other interested parties the cooperative nature of the planning effort being undertaken by the CITIES and COUNTY for the Basalt Creek Planning Area; and

Whereas, COUNTY and the CITIES anticipate amending existing Urban Planning Area Agreements (UPAAs) between the CITIES and the COUNTY to reflect the future limits of each city and to establish requirements for transfer of planning authority to the respective city.

Now, therefore, COUNTY, the CITIES, and METRO agree as follows:

A. Subject Land Area

1. The Basalt Creek Planning Area subject to this IGA is depicted on Exhibit 1.

B. Agency Roles and Responsibilities

1. COUNTY will:
 - a. Allow CITIES to jointly take the lead in managing concept planning of the Basalt Creek Planning Area, in coordination with COUNTY, METRO, and the Oregon Department of Transportation ("ODOT"), recognizing that the CITIES will complete the concept planning in compliance with Title 11 of the UGMFP and the CITIES will ultimately be responsible for providing urban level services and governance to the area. The foregoing statement does not create or imply any obligation on the part of the CITIES under this agreement to fund right-of-way acquisition or to construct the I-5/99W "Southern Arterial."
 - b. Retain planning authority for the Basalt Creek Planning Area until such authority is transferred to the CITIES, pursuant to the terms of UPAAs with each city, as amended pursuant to Section D of this IGA.
 - c. In coordination with the parties to this IGA and ODOT, provide funding, establish a scope of work, retain a consultant, and provide project management services for planning of the major roadway system in the Basalt Creek Planning Area, including preliminary project development for the SW 124th Avenue extension project from Tualatin-Sherwood Road to SW Boones Ferry Road, whether following existing right-of-way alignments

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning – METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 3 of 10

or new right-of-way alignments, which may include portions of an east-west arterial that is consistent with the future "Southern Arterial" elements outlined in the 2035 RTP.

It is acknowledged that the RTP requires compliance with specific conditions before the construction of the "Southern Arterial." Consistency with the "Southern Arterial" elements of the RTP can be assured only when the conditions related to the "Southern Arterial" have been fully addressed. However, due to the immediate needs of the region in the interim period, the RTP allows the extension of SW 124th Avenue, as described in the paragraph above, to be completed with minimal extra conditions.

In an effort to provide timely answers to the property owners in the Basalt Creek Planning Area, a sufficient amount of this study must be complete within six (6) months following the effective date of this IGA in order to allow the Cities to begin concept planning. Accordingly, this task is budgeted to last for up to six (6) months. As part of the transportation planning effort, COUNTY will address the following in coordination with the CITIES, METRO and ODOT:

- i. The conditions related to the 'Southern Arterial' in the METRO 2035 RTP (as described in Exhibits 2, 3, and 4), as applicable;
 - ii. Strategies for maintaining freight access to and freight mobility within the planning area;
 - iii. Potential I-5/Elligsen Road interchange improvements, including a split-diamond interchange option;
 - iv. Potential I-5 overcrossing north of Elligsen Road interchange; without a direct connection to I-5, which does not preclude arterial options on the east side of I-5; and
 - v. Potential roadway connections directly to I-5, subject to satisfaction of applicable 2035 RTP conditions.
- d. Consider acquisition of right-of-way and/or construction of portions of the SW 124th Avenue extension project improvements as described in Paragraph B.1.c. above, subject to availability of funding.
 - e. In order to preserve the ability for a future potential roadway connection, consider acquisition of right-of-way for a potential future east-west arterial roadway connection between SW Boones Ferry Road and I-5, subject to availability of funding. It is acknowledged that no new east-west roadway may be constructed between SW Boones Ferry Road and I-5 until applicable RTP "Southern Arterial" conditions have been satisfied.
 - f. In coordination with CITIES, consider potential funding and/or construction of permanent or interim improvements to the existing roadway network in

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning – METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 4 of 10

and adjacent to the planning area prior to funding and/or construction of the "Southern Arterial."

2. CITIES will:

- a. Assume primary project management responsibly for, concept planning of the Basalt Creek Planning Area, in coordination with COUNTY and METRO, effective as of the date of execution of this IGA. Concept planning shall conform to Metro UGMFP Title 11 requirements in effect when the subject planning areas were added to the Urban Growth Boundary.
- b. Mutually agree upon a future city limit boundary through the concept planning process.
- c. Incorporate into the final Basalt Creek Concept Plan and any city comprehensive plans, transportation plans and/or implementing regulation amendments those major transportation facilities identified by COUNTY, in collaboration with METRO, CITIES, and ODOT, pursuant to B.1. above. CITIES shall incorporate into their amended plans and regulations reasonable measures to identify and assist in the protection of the approved major transportation facility corridors from development encroachment in order to implement the final Basalt Creek Concept Plan as agreed upon by the parties to this IGA. The parties to this IGA acknowledge that such reasonable protection measures are subject to constitutional limitations on property takings, and are not intended to require the CITIES to in any way violate constitutional property protections or to incur a financial obligation to purchase right-of-way to preserve the identified transportation corridors. It is acknowledged by the parties to this IGA that construction of some new roadway facilities may be subject to the conditions set forth in the RTP relative to the proposed I-5 to 99W Connector Project Alternative 7 Southern Arterial (refer to Exhibits 2, 3, and 4).

3. METRO will:

- a. Provide CET funding to CITIES for concept planning activities in the subject planning area.
- b. Participate in ongoing concept and transportation planning efforts with COUNTY and CITIES as warranted.

C. Coordination of Concept Planning Activities

1. COUNTY and CITIES shall:

- a. Engage in a facilitated concept plan partnering and scoping session following the execution of this IGA.

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning – METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 5 of 10

- b. Provide all parties to this IGA and ODOT with appropriate opportunities for participation, review and comment on the proposed concept planning efforts. The following procedures shall be followed by the CITIES and the COUNTY to notify and involve the other parties in the process to prepare the concept plan:
 - i. COUNTY and the CITIES shall transmit notice of meetings related to the concept plan to all parties to this IGA at least one week prior to the scheduled meeting. This includes any technical advisory committee meetings, open houses, Planning Commission or Planning Advisory Committee meetings, City Council or Board of Commissioner meetings and similar meetings, etc.
 - ii. The CITIES or COUNTY shall notify the other parties no less than forty-five (45) days prior to the initial public hearing for proposed comprehensive plan, transportation plan or implementing regulation amendments.
 - iii. The CITIES shall transmit draft documents to COUNTY for its review and comment before finalizing. COUNTY shall have ten (10) business days after receipt to submit comments in writing. Lack of response shall be considered "no objection" to the drafts.
 - iv. The CITIES shall respond to the comments made by COUNTY either by a) revising the draft document, or b) by letter to COUNTY explaining why the comments are not addressed in the documents.
 - v. Comments from the COUNTY shall be given consideration as part of the public record on the concept plan.
2. COUNTY shall provide the CITIES with notice of development actions requiring notice within the Concept Plan area, according to the following procedures:
 - a. The COUNTY shall send by first class mail or as an attachment to electronic mail a copy of the public hearing notice which identifies the proposed development action to the other agency, at the earliest opportunity, but no less than ten (10) business days prior to the date of the scheduled public hearing. The failure of the CITIES to receive a notice shall not invalidate an action if a good faith attempt was made by the COUNTY to notify the CITIES.
 - b. The CITIES receiving the notice may respond at their discretion.
3. In addition to the above, COUNTY shall make reasonable efforts to provide the CITIES with copies of pre-application conference notes regarding potential

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning – METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 6 of 10

development applications within the subject planning area, as well as encouraging all potential development applicants to contact the CITIES for additional information on the concept planning efforts.

D. Urban Planning Area Agreements (UPAAs)

1. Both the CITIES have UPAAs with COUNTY that will have to be amended upon adoption of the final Basalt Creek Concept Plan, as agreed upon by the parties to this IGA.
2. The CITIES and COUNTY agree that the amended UPAAs will reflect which areas within the Basalt Creek Planning Area will be governed by which city, as determined through the concept planning process, and that the respective areas will be under the CITIES respective jurisdictions, and not the COUNTY, as the areas urbanize.
3. The amended UPAAs will specify conditions to be met prior to COUNTY transfer of planning authority to each of the CITIES, such as adoption of comprehensive plans, transportation plans and/or implementing regulation amendments by each of the CITIES necessary to implement the final Basalt Creek Concept Plan, as agreed upon by the parties to this IGA.
4. It is recognized that COUNTY adopts annual land use and transportation work programs, and this concept planning effort will require coordination to fit within the work program of COUNTY.

This IGA shall become effective upon full execution by all parties. The effective date of this IGA shall be the last date of signature on the attached signature pages. This IGA shall be in effect until the CITIES and COUNTY amend their respective UPAAs and incorporate the Basalt Creek Concept Plan into each CITIES respective comprehensive plans or until 5 years following the execution of this IGA, whichever occurs earlier.

Attachments:

- Exhibit 1 – Plan Areas Map
- Exhibit 2 – Excerpt from Regional Transportation Plan
- Exhibit 3 – Regional Transportation Plan Appendix 3.3 (1-5/99W Conditions)
- Exhibit 4 – Excerpt from Regional Transportation Plan Project List

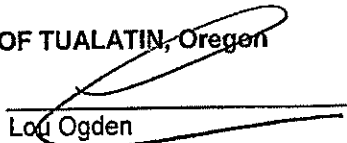
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METRO - 000659

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning – METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 7 of 10

CITY OF TUALATIN, Oregon

By:

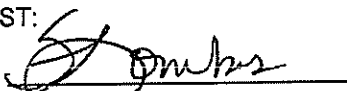

Lori Ogden
Mayor

Date:

6-13-2011

ATTEST:

By:



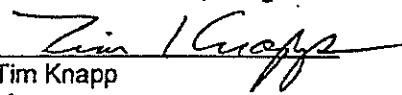
APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM


Brenda K. Brader
CITY ATTORNEY

METRO - 000660

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning -- METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 8 of 10

CITY OF WILSONVILLE, Oregon

By: 
Tim Knapp
Mayor

Date: June 8, 2011

ATTEST:

By: 

METRO - 000661

IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning – METRO/CITIES/COUNTY
May 17, 2011
Page 9 of 10

WASHINGTON COUNTY

By: *Andy Duyck*
Andy Duyck
Chair, Board of County Commissioners

Date: 6-21-11

ATTEST:

By: _____

APPROVED WASHINGTON COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

MINUTE ORDER # 11-131

DATE 6/7/11

BY *Barbara Hejmanek*
CLERK OF THE BOARD

METRO - 000662

Exhibit A to Resolution No. 11-4268
IGA for Basalt Creek Concept Planning
Page 11 of 11

METRO

By:



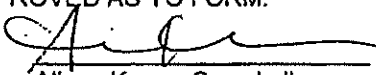
Dan Cooper
Acting Chief Operating Officer

Date:

5/7/11

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

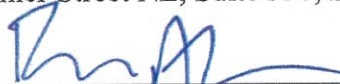
By:



Alison Keang Campbell
Acting Metro Attorney

CERTIFICATE OF FILING

I certify that on June 21st, 2018, I filed two electronic copies on DVD of the Metro Record of Proceedings, via first class mail, with the Land Use Board of Appeals, 775 Summer Street NE, Suite 330, Salem, OR 97201-1283.



Roger Alfred, OSB No. 935009

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on June 21st, 2018, I served a true and correct copy of Metro's Record of Proceedings on the following persons via first class mail:

Petitioner:

Peter O. Watts
1750 SW Harbor Way, Suite 380
Portland, OR 97207

Petitioner:

Sherman Leitgeb
23200 SW Grahams Ferry Road
Sherwood, OR 97140-9529

*Attorneys for Washington
County:*

Alan A. Rappleyea
Washington County Counsel
161 NW Adams Avenue, #305
Hillsboro, OR 97124

Attorneys for City of Wilsonville

Barbara Jacobson
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Attorneys for City of Tualatin:

Sean T. Brady
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Tualatin, OR 97062-7092



Roger Alfred, OSB No. 935009