Natural Resources Baseline Report

King City URA Concept Plan
King City, Oregon



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SCJ ALLIANCE
CONSULTING SERVICES

Draft Natural Resources Baseline Report

Project Information

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES BASE CONDITIONS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a planning level assessment and description of natural resources in the King City Urban Reserve Area (URA) study area. GOAL 5 resources discussed include: Riparian corridors; Wetlands; Wildlife Habitat; Groundwater Resources; Designated Natural Areas, and Trails. The following other GOAL 5 resources do not occur in the King City Urban Reserve Area (URA), and therefore are not discussed in the report: Oregon Scenic Waterways and Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers.

King City is in Washington County, covering about 460 acres in the southwest greater Portland metropolitan area at the edge of the regional Urban Growth Boundary (Figure 1). The City is northwest of Highway 99; north of the Tualatin River and south of Bull Mountain. Sewer and stormwater services are provided by regional Clean Water Services (https://www.cleanwaterservices.org/), and water is provided by the City through the Tualatin Basin Water Supply Project (a subsidiary to Clean Water Services, http://www.tualatinbasinwatersupply.org/about/). The Clean Water Services Durham Sewage Treatment Plant that serves King City is in Tigard, about 2 to 3 miles to the east of the URA.

This report is intended to provide project planners with a hydrological and ecological basis, which will inform and support planning and development decisions in the King City URA. The information gathered is based only on paper research – a compilation of information already documented, but organized to provide context and to support an informed decision-making and planning process for the City. No field work has been conducted.

The proposed King City URA (approximately 700 acres) is directly adjacent and west of the existing King City limits, along the northern bank of the Tualatin River. It is bounded to the north by SW Beef Bend Road and by SW Roy Rogers Road to the west. The URA includes several north-to-south trending drainage ravines as well as some floodplain areas which create unique challenges for road building and development. Current land use in the URA area is a dominantly agriculture with associated rural homesteads, but may include a few single-family homes unassociated with farming.

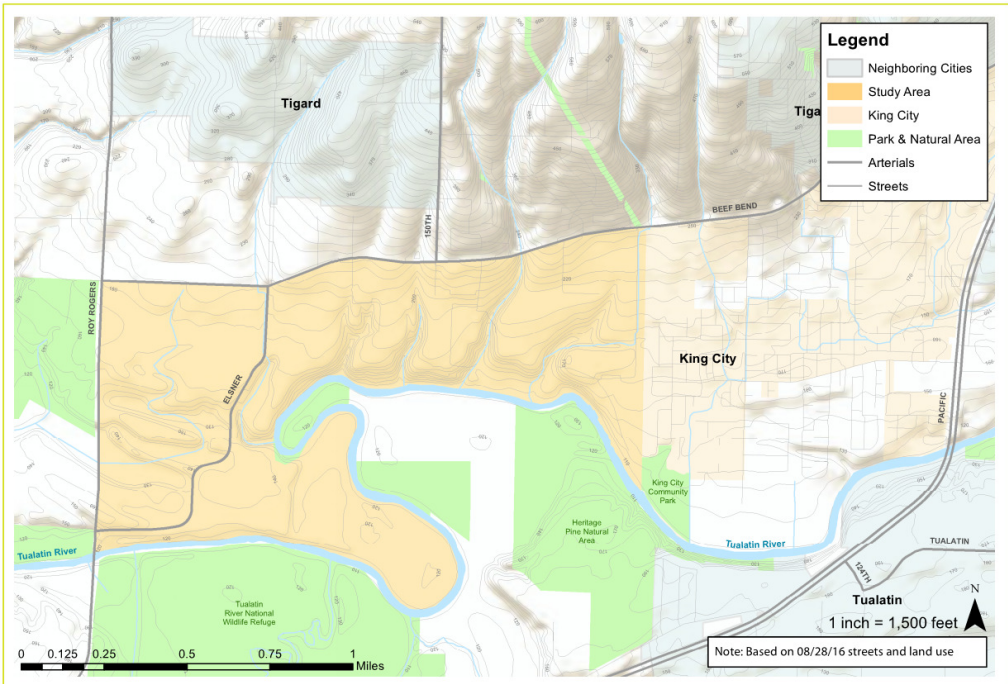


Figure 1. King City URA Study Area with Topography

As noted, the Tualatin River forms the southern boundary of the URA, and is a key natural resource feature within the study area. The section adjacent to King City meanders and is a comparatively slow river, so does not provide ideal anadromous fish habitat, but according to local information, certain sections of the Tualatin River support a range of fish, including Coho salmon, cutthroat trout, squawfish, catfish, largemouth and smallmouth bass. The riverbank and stream corridors create opportunities for interconnected walking trails and wildlife habitat corridors within the City.

2. KING CITY URA PROJECT INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

2.1 NATURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

This report provides a description of natural features and conditions in the King City URA (Figure 2, Vicinity Map) that have potential to affect natural resource management, as well as planning and design for infrastructure and land use. This is a summary report, and intended to provide a general context of existing conditions in the URA west of King City.

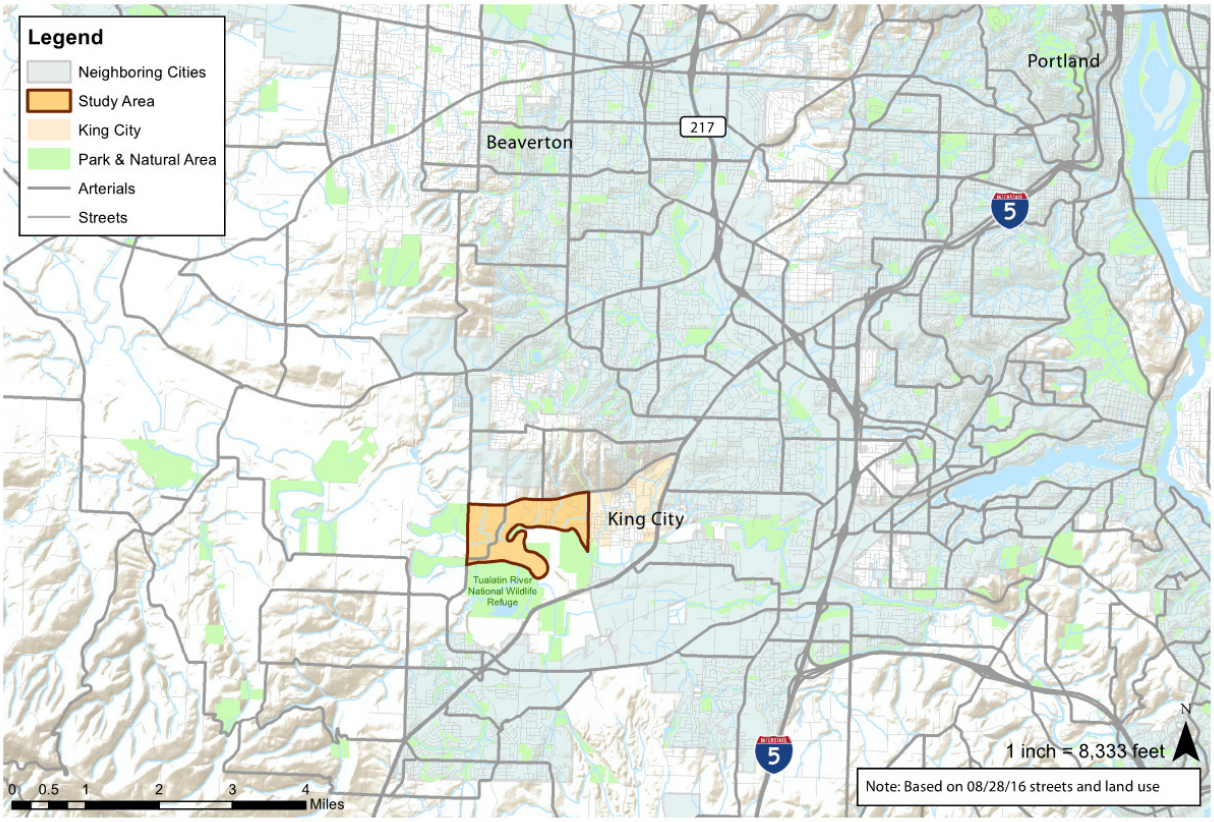


Figure 2. King City Vicinity Map

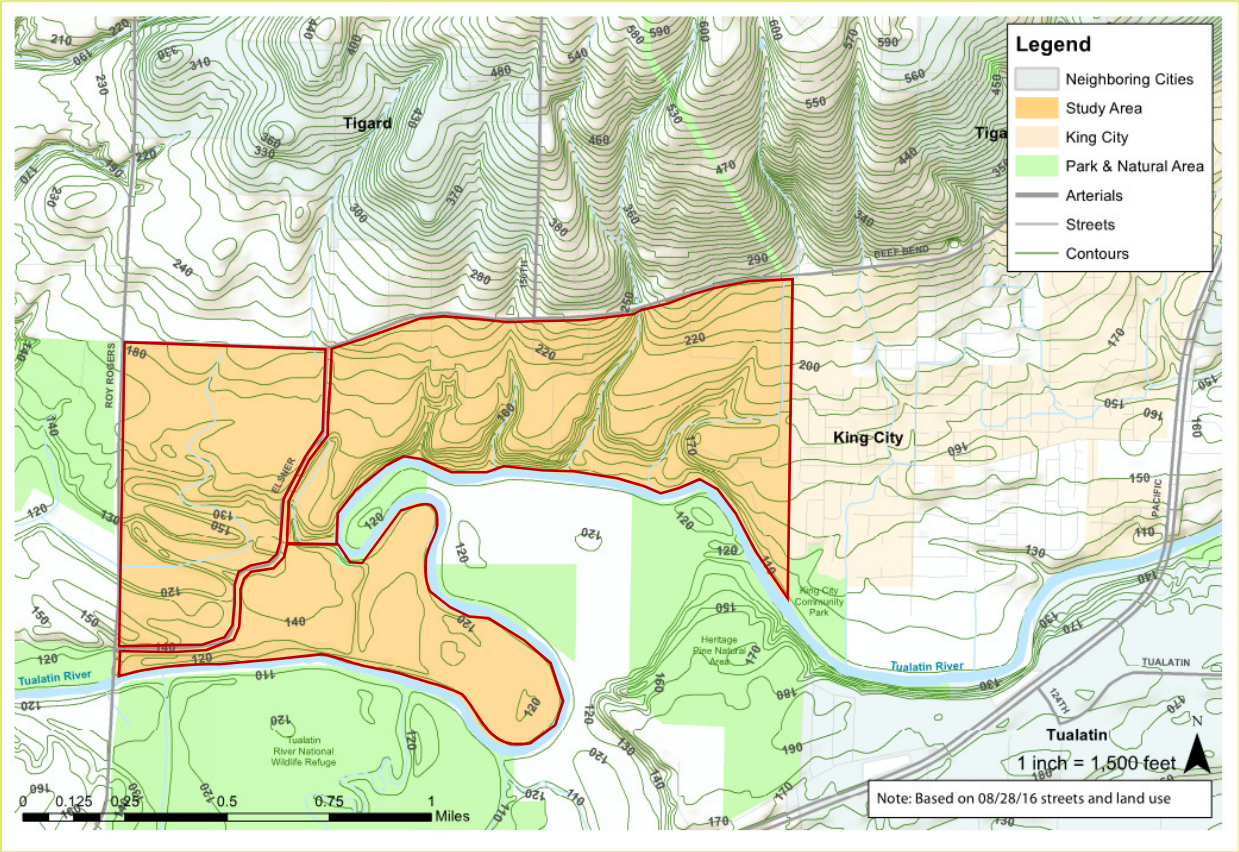
The existing incorporated area of King City includes about 460 acres and is situated in the Tualatin River Watershed at the southwestern edge of the Portland metropolitan area. Surface terrain in the area starts to transition from broad, flat alluvial valley floors of the Willamette Valley Ecoregion to the basalt foothills of the Coast Range Ecoregion. It is bordered to the south by the Tualatin River; to the north by SW Beef Bend Road, to the east by Highway 99W, and to the west by SW 137th Avenue.

The target URA is west of the current King City limits, along the north bank of the Tualatin River. It is bounded to the north by SW Beef Bend Road, and to the west by SW Roy Rogers Road. For purposes of this report, the URA has been split into three sub-areas, based on development potential and limitations (Figure 3).

2.1.1 Sub-Area Overview

The **Northeastern URA sub-area** lies between SW Beef Bend Road and the river, bounded to the west by SW Elsner Road and to the east by 137th Avenue (Figure 3). This area has broad, relatively flat farm fields across the upper surface of the terraces, and four north-to-south draining stream ravines which become increasingly deep as they progress toward the Tualatin River.

The **Western URA sub-area** lies between SW Elsner Road and SW Roy Rogers Road (Figure 3). This area is bisected by a floodway / wetland swale about 2,000 feet south of Beef Bend Road. The floodway is crossed by an 800-foot bridge on Roy Rogers Road. The area south of the floodway swale to Elsner Road is a farm, but includes a couple of single family homes that may not be associated with the farm. The area north of the floodway is a plant nursery and a farm.



The **Southern URA sub-area** is southeast of Elsner Road in the southern portion of the URA, bounded on three sides by the Tualatin River (Figure 3). The eastern two-thirds of this area is floodplain, and a small floodway wraps around its northern side near Elsner Road (see map for Northeast sub-area); the western one-third is farmed, but also has a couple of single-family homes that may not be farm-related. These areas will be described in greater detail below.

2.1.2 GOAL 5 Guidelines

Under Oregon State GOAL 5 guidelines (OAR 660-015-0000[5]), local governments are encouraged to adopt programs designed to protect natural resources, as well as to conserve scenic and historic areas and open space. Local governments and state agencies are also encouraged to maintain current inventories for Historic Resources, Open Spaces and Scenic Views and Sites. The intent of this report is to provide information to King City about local Natural Resources to help carry out certain aspects of the King City URA planning process.

Goal 5 (adopted in 1982 and updated in 1996) provides a five-step planning process:

1. Inventory local occurrences of resources listed in Goal 5, and decide which ones are important.
2. Identify potential land uses on or near each resource site and any conflicts that might result.
3. Analyze economic, social, environmental, and energy (ESEE) consequences of such conflicts.
4. Decide whether the resource should be fully or partially protected, and justify the decision.
5. Adopt measures such as zoning to put that policy into effect

Under GOAL 5 guidance, the following resources are to be inventoried:

a. Riparian corridors, including water and riparian areas and fish habitat;
b. Wetlands;
c. Wildlife Habitat;
d. Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers;
e. State Scenic Waterways;
f. Groundwater Resources;
g. Approved Oregon Recreation Trails;
h. Natural Areas;
i. Wilderness Areas;
j. Mineral and Aggregate Resources;
k. Energy Sources;
l. Cultural Areas.

In addition, local governments and state agencies are encouraged to maintain current inventories of the following resources:

a. Historic Resources;
b. Open Space;
c. Scenic Views and Sites.

GUIDELINES FOR GOAL 5

See http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/docs/goals/goal5.pdf for more detailed information about guidelines for implementing Goal 5.

A. PLANNING

1. *The need for open space in the planning area should be determined, and standards developed for the amount, distribution, and type of open space.*

2. *Criteria should be developed and utilized to determine what uses are consistent with open space values and to evaluate the effect of converting open space lands to inconsistent uses. The maintenance and development of open space in urban areas should be encouraged.*

3. *Natural resources and required sites for the generation of energy (i.e. natural gas, oil, coal, hydro, geothermal, uranium, solar and others) should be conserved and protected; reservoir sites should be identified and protected against irreversible loss.*
4. *Plans providing for open space, scenic and historic areas and natural resources should consider as a major determinant the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.*
5. *The National Register of Historic Places and the recommendations of the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation should be utilized in designating historic sites.*
6. *In conjunction with the inventory of mineral and aggregate resources, sites for removal and processing of such resources should be identified and protected.*
7. *As a general rule, plans should prohibit outdoor advertising signs except in commercial or industrial zones. Plans should not provide for the reclassification of land for the purpose of accommodating an outdoor advertising sign. The term "outdoor advertising sign" has the meaning set forth in ORS 377.710(23).*

3. METHODS

3.1 RESOURCE INFORMATION AND MAPPING RESOURCES REVIEWED

A synopsis of the resource information and mapping resources consulting in the preparation of this report is presented in this section. Additional materials listed in References section.

- Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development GOAL 5 regulations (OAR 660-015-0000(5) and guidelines were reviewed to ensure that this report provided adequate discussion on GOAL 5 resource assessment requirements. http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/docs/goals/goal5.pdf
- Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (http://www.dfw.state.or.us/) Oregon Plan for Salmon & Watersheds (http://www.oregon.gov/OPSW/pages/index.aspx)
- GIS mapping layers provided by project engineers
- City of King City website (http://www.ci.king-city.or.us/) for additional information on regulations, parks, and related plans.
- The Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality, Drinking Water Program, which provides information on the King City water supply system, served through the City of Tigard: (http://www.tigard-or.gov/city_hall/departments/PublicWorks/Water/water_quality_report.pdf)
- The Tualatin River Water Shed Council website provides several resource maps as well as excellent description of the Tualatin Basin watershed (http://trwc.org/tualatin-basin-information/)
- Washington County NRCS Soil Survey (online version: WEB Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx)
- National Wetland Inventory Mapper (http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.HTML)
- Google Earth historic timeline aerial photos of the project areas

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4. FINDINGS

4.1 GOAL 5 SUMMARY

Oregon State GOAL 5 guidelines (OAR 660-015-0000[5]) encourage local governments to adopt natural resource protection programs and to conserve scenic and historic areas and open space. The following Resources are to be inventoried: Riparian corridors; Wetlands; Wildlife Habitat; Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers; State Scenic Waterways; Groundwater Resources; Approved Oregon Recreation Trails; Natural Areas; Wilderness Areas; Mineral and Aggregate Resources; Energy sources; Cultural areas.

4.1.1 GOAL 5 Existing Resources

The following GOAL 5 Resources **do exist** in or near the King City URA planning area, and will be characterized below:

- Riparian corridors;
- Wetlands;
- Wildlife Habitat;
- Groundwater Resources;
- Natural Areas;
- Oregon Recreation Trails;
- Mineral and Aggregate Resources;
- Cultural areas.

4.1.2 GOAL 5 Non-Existing Resources

The following GOAL 5 Resources **do not exist or are not currently designated** in the King City URA planning Area, and therefore, are not discussed below:

- **Oregon Scenic Waterways and Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers**: No local rivers are designated as wild and/or scenic in the King City area.
- **Wilderness Areas**: No wilderness areas are located near King City; they occur in the Cascade Range (about 80 miles east) and along the Oregon Coastline (about 40 miles west).
- **Energy Sources**: This is predominantly focused on large-scale wind, geothermal or water energy facilities, although may also control issues along powerline transmission corridors. No new energy facility sites are located in or near King City.

4.2 PLANNING AREAS: KING CITY URBAN RESERVE AREA & VICINITY

King City is situated in the greater Tualatin River Drainage Basin, which forms the foundation for surface and subsurface hydrologic systems in the King City URA. The basin headwaters emanate from the Coast Range foothills, dominated by a basalt bedrock foundation. Lower elevation portions of the basin flow through Willamette Valley floodplains. King City is situated at the transition between the Middle Tualatin Subwatershed Basin and the Lower Tualatin Subwatershed Basin as illustrated in Figure 4.

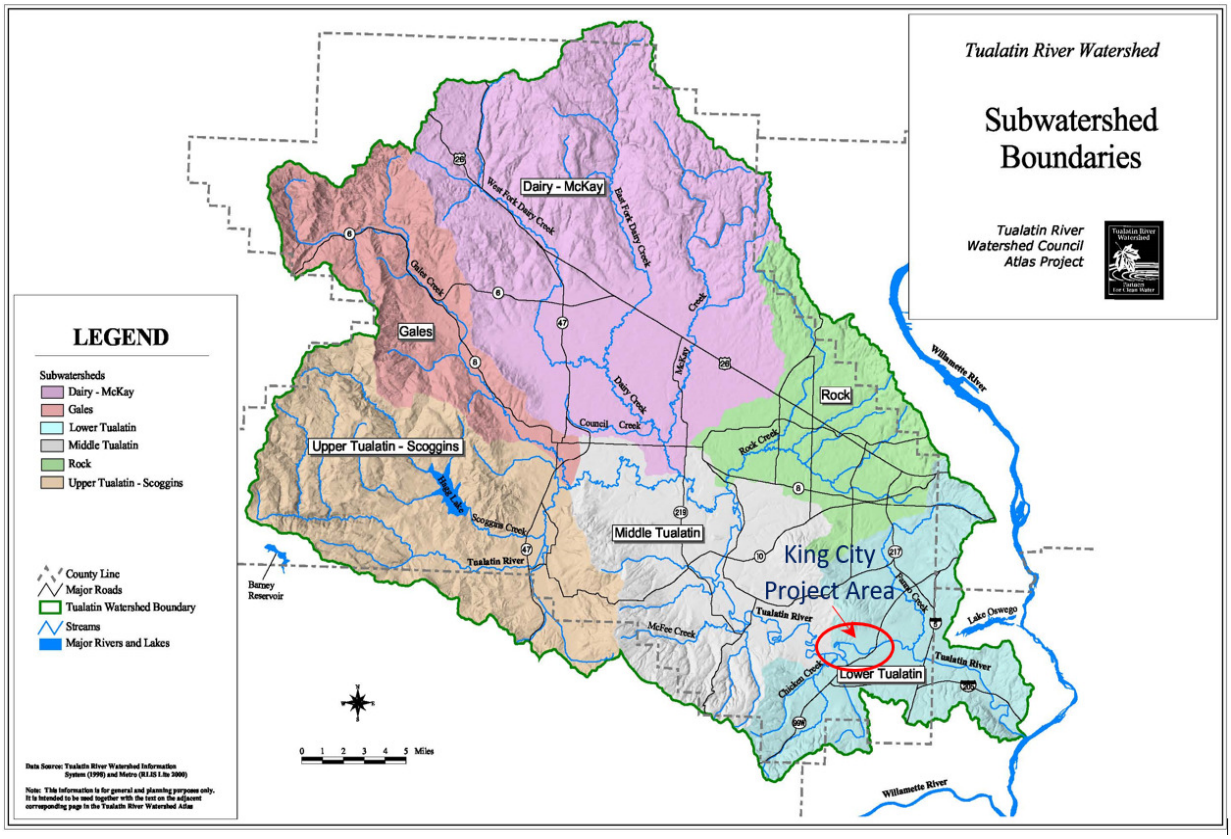


Figure 4. King City Location in the Tualatin River Basin (Figure adapted from Tualatin River Watershed Council map gallery http://trwc.org/tualatin-basin-information/)

4.3 SUB-AREA DESCRIPTIONS

The **Northeastern URA sub-area** is between SW Beef Bend Road and the river, bounded to the west by SW Elsner Road and to the east by 137th Avenue (Figure 5). Elevations range from 200 to 260 feet above sea level along the north boundary (Beef Bend Road) down to 110 feet at the river surface. This area has broad, relatively flat farm fields across the upper surface of the terraces (about 5 percent slopes), and four north-to-south draining stream ravines (about 8 percent slopes), which become increasingly deep, cutting down through the upper terrace as they drain toward the Tualatin River. These four ravines are heavily wooded with only a few crossings, indicating that they are deep enough to make them unsuitable for clearing and farming. A fifth drainage has been redirected to flow in a ditch along Elsner Road at the western end of this sub-area. The most easterly drainage has also been redirected from its primary flow channel into a ditch along 137th Avenue down to Watson Street, then back into its natural drainage course into the Tualatin River. These streams appear to be fed by seasonal stormwater runoff, but maps indicate that some of them may have year-round flow.

There are a few interior farm roads, some of which cross the drainages to access single-family homes (SFH), not associated with farming activities. These existing crossings may be advantageous when developing future road systems in this area, as permitting processes for existing crossings tend to be simpler, and farm roads are often located where it is easiest to cross. The upper farmed terraces in this area can be relatively easily developed, with the biggest challenge how to develop and effective east to west road system across the drainages.

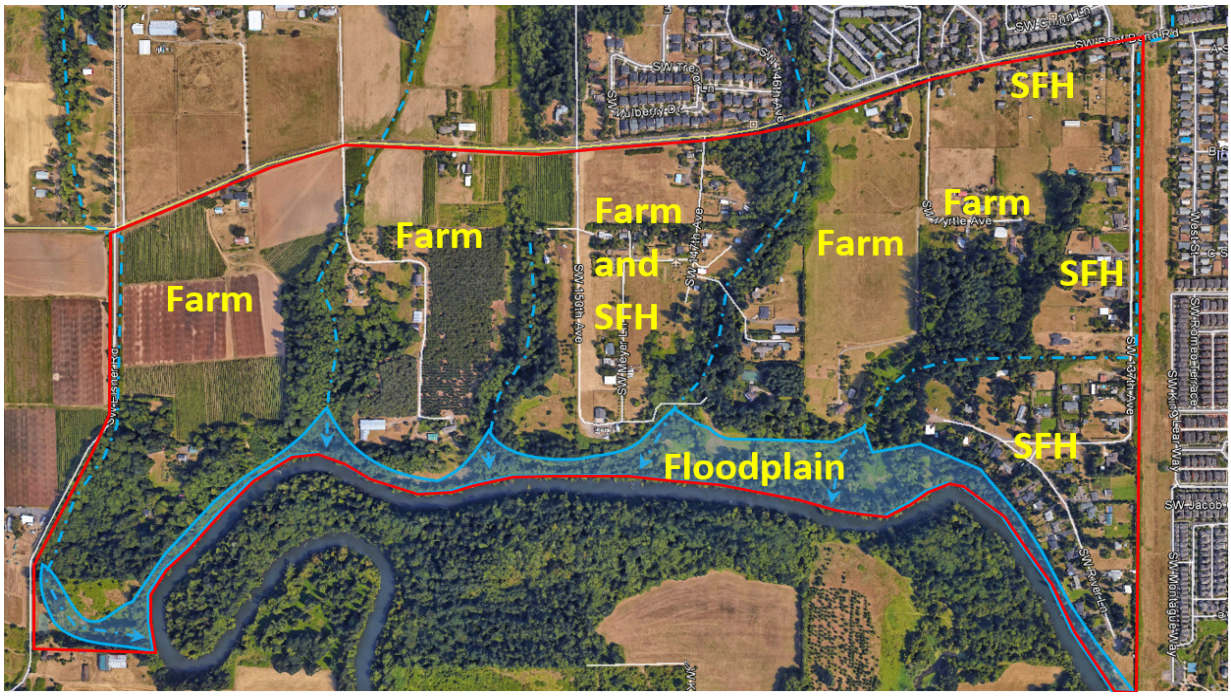


Figure 6. Northeast Sub-area Current Land Use – Farms and Single-family Homes (SFH)

The **Western URA sub-area** is between SW Elsner Road and SW Roy Rogers Road (Figure 6). This area is bisected by a floodway / wetland swale about 2,000 feet south of Beef Bend Road. The floodway is crossed by an 800-foot bridge on Roy Rogers Road. The area south of the floodway swale to Elsner Road is a farm, but includes a couple of single family homes that may not be associated with the farm. Surface elevation ranges from 180 to 200 along the north side (Beef Bend Road) down to about 120 feet in the central floodway (approximately a 3 percent slope).

A wholesale/commercial nursery operation is located between the floodway and the intersection of Beef Bend Road and Roy Rogers Road. A kidney-shaped pond is excavated in southeast corner of the nursery. It may have been developed from an old stream channel, but is well above the floodplain and has been a farm pond since before the early 1990s. The commercial nursery operation is called Al's Garden Center, with an entry from Roy Rogers Road. The wholesale nursery surrounds Al's Garden Center on all sides, and has an entrance

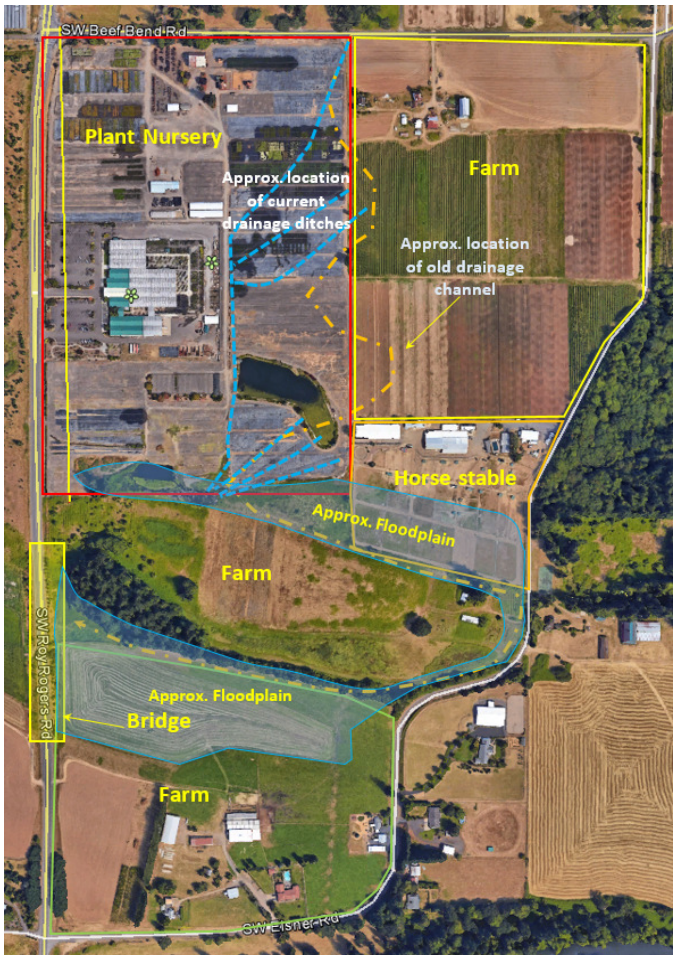


Figure 5. West Sub-Area Conditions.

along Beef Bend Road. Most of the soil surface in the wholesale nursery is covered with plastic, indicating that most of the plants are grown in pots.

A farm operation currently exists between the east side of the nursery and Elsner Road, with row crops in the north, and a horse stable operation at its southern end (adjacent to the floodway). This operation has a barn, a riding arena, a lunging pen and at least 38 paddocks of various sizes and dimensions. Only the paddocks closest to the barn appear to get regular use; the southern paddocks may flood periodically in winter months.

Maps of the Western URA sub-area area indicate a stream drainage used to meander across the eastern nursery area, but that system was redirected into ditches and drains sometime prior to the early 1990s. Several diagonal ditches send water from the eastern nursery boundary to a central roadside ditch, and then south to the floodway swale feature described previously. Google Earth aerial photo records indicate the nursery has been at this location at least since the early 1990s.

Aside from a need to avoid the floodway areas and a possible need for drainage maintenance/ improvement in the area between the nursery and the farm north of the floodway, this portion of the western URA can be developed with relative ease.

The **Southern URA sub-area** is southeast of Elsner Road in the southern portion of the area, bounded on three sides by the Tualatin River (Figure 7). The eastern two-thirds of this area is floodplain (approx. 120 feet elevation), and a small floodway wraps around it northern side near Elsner Road (see map for Northeast sub-area); the western one third is farmed and outside of the floodplain (approx. 140 feet elevation), but also has a couple of single-family homes that may not be farm-related. The curve in Elsner Road may flood from time to time, and thus the road surface may need to be raised and otherwise improved. The areas that are not floodplain are directly adjacent to Elsner Road, and thus can be developed with relative ease.

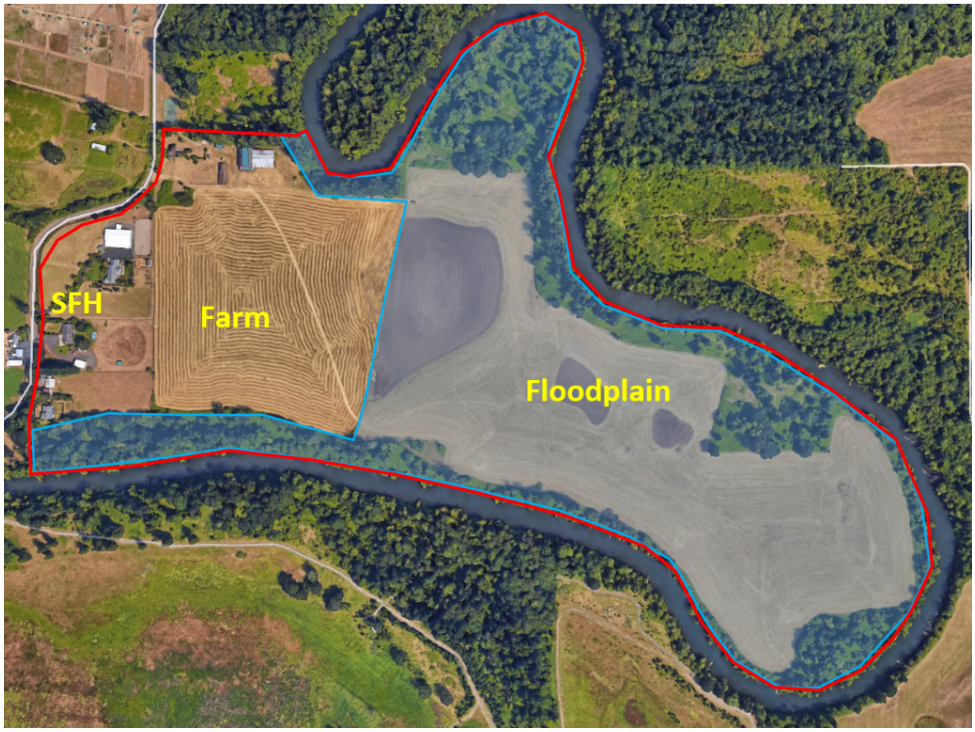


Figure 7. Southern Sub-area Showing Floodplain and Upland Areas

4.4 Riparian Corridors; Wetlands, Wildlife Habitat Resources

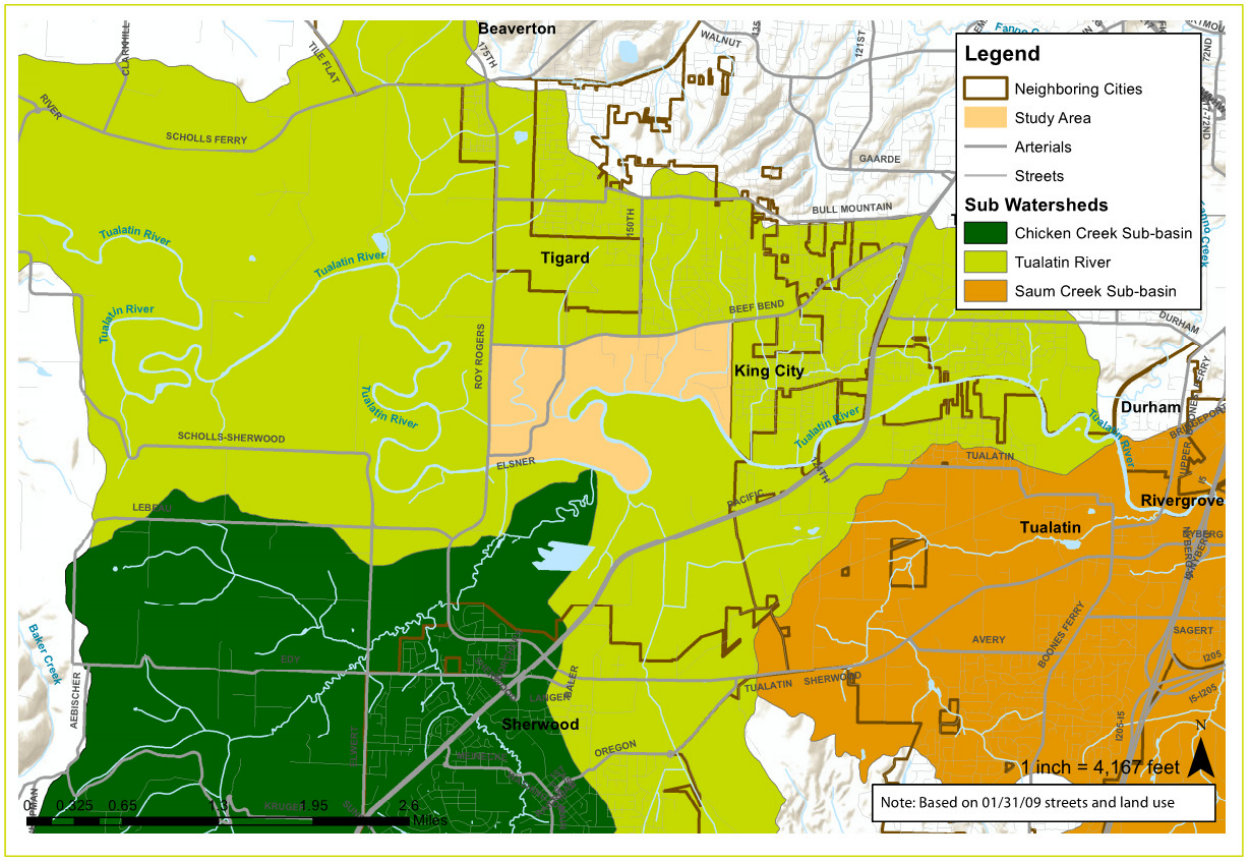
4.4.1 Tualatin River Watershed and Wetlands

King City lies in the southern portion of the greater Tualatin River Watershed, which covers over 700 miles and lays southwest of the Portland metropolitan area. The watershed initiates in the Oregon Coast Range and extends approximately 83 miles southeast where it merges into the Willamette River system. King City is in the Rock Creek Sub-basin, along the banks of the Tualatin River.

There are 6 major sub-basins in the greater Tualatin watershed: Upper Tualatin-Skoggins; Middle Tualatin; Lower Tualatin; Gales; Dairy-McKay; and Rock Sub-basins (see Figure 4). King City is located the Lower Tualatin Basin – the last basin before the Tualatin River merges with the Willamette River, about 12 to 14 miles to the east of King City. In the King City area, there are two minor sub-basins: Chicken Creek, which flows into the Tualatin River along the south side of the URA, and Saum Creek, which is downstream to the east, and so does not affect the URA (Figure 8).

The Lower Tualatin basin downstream of the URA is densely urbanized, but still includes some farmlands along the river, mostly in floodplain areas. The upstream basin is mostly in farmland.

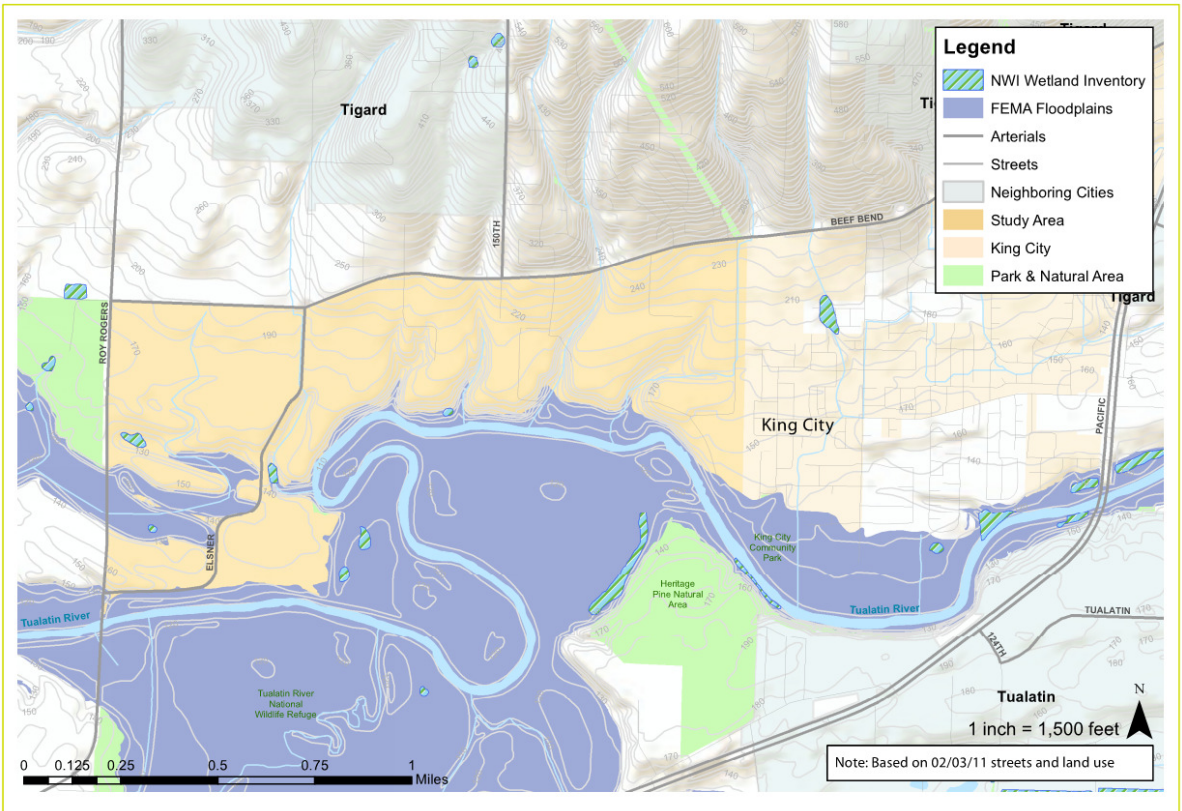
The Tualatin River meanders around the southern edge of the URA, in an incised channel between farm fields. The river surface is at about 110 feet in elevation in summer months; the adjacent floodplain in the southern portion of the study area is about 10 feet higher. Total width of the vegetated (trees and shrubs) riparian corridor ranges about 300 feet, with the main flow channel being about 120 feet wide.



Wetlands in this area are mostly farmed, ditched, and drained to varying degrees, although there are some protected areas that remain in natural vegetation, mostly on the southern side of the river.

Anadromous and resident fish habitat in these farmed portions of the slow-moving Tualatin not high quality, due to lack of large woody debris, lack of clean spawning gravels, lack of rearing and overwintering habitat (side channels) and high water temperatures (from lack of stream-side vegetation). However, Coho salmon, and cutthroat trout, and other resident fish are documented as being present in certain areas of the Tualatin River.

Aside from the National Wetland Inventory and information that can be gleaned from local Soil Survey maps (provided below), there is no local wetland inventory of the area. NWI maps indicate only a few small wetlands are located in the URA, mostly associated with floodplain areas (Figure 9). However, there may be wetlands associated with the drainages, or on broad flat terrace surfaces where drainage is limited.



4.4.2 NRCS Soil Survey

The local Soil Survey can be used to evaluate potential for wetland conditions, or shallow groundwater by identifying Hydric Soils (sols typically found in wetlands) and those with shallow water tables. There are 13 soil series mapped in the URA planning area, some with 2 to 4 different slope classes (Figure 10, and Table 1). Most represent some form of silty floodplain soil, but also reflect proximity to the more clay dominated foothills to the west.

The flatter floodplain soils in the Willamette Valley are formed in sediments that were deposited during the last Ice Age – 10,000 to 100,000 years ago. These floodplain deposits were carried in hundreds of catastrophic floods that flowed periodically across eastern Washington and down the Columbia River from a glacial lake in near what is now Missoula, Montana. Water from the floods ponded in the Willamette Valley as far south as Eugene, depositing many feet of sediment on the valley floor. Soils from these floods near the Columbia River are sand dominated, but most of the floodplain deposits between Portland and Corvallis are silt loams.

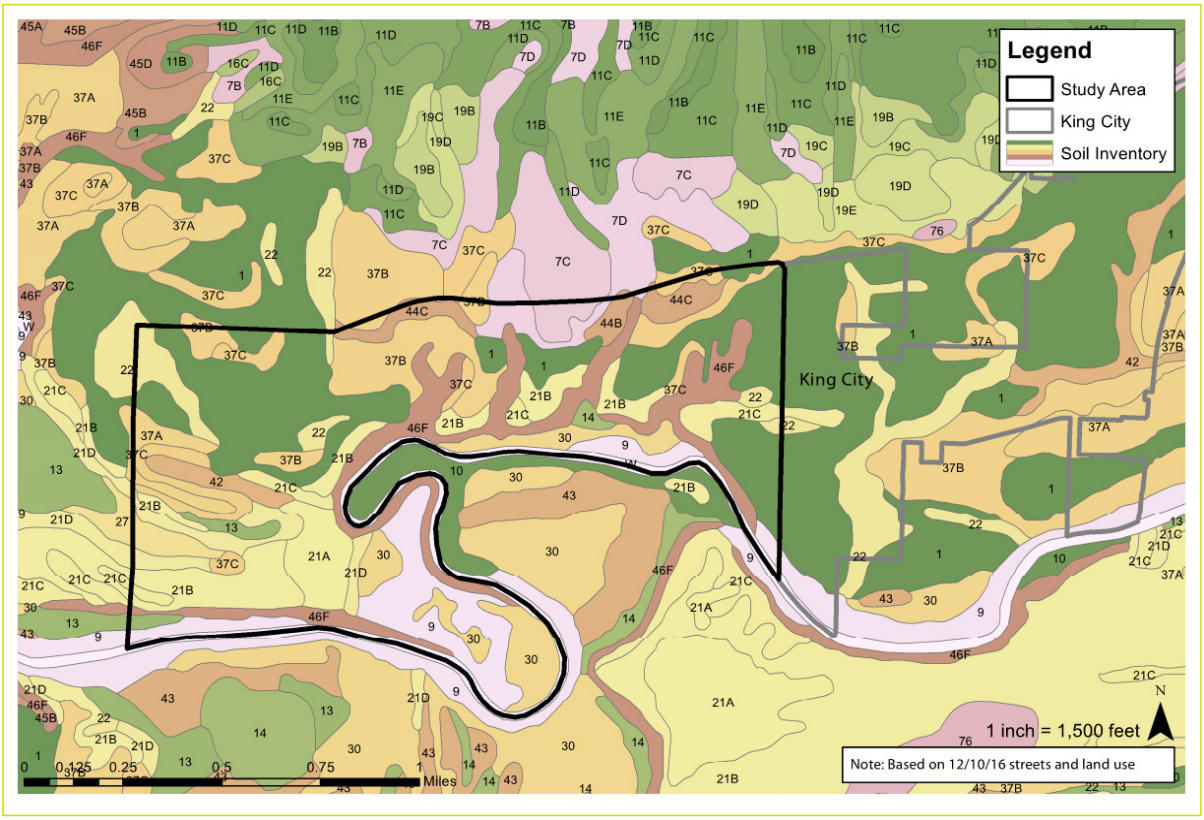


Figure 10. NRCS Soil Survey of the King City URA and surrounding area.

Soils farther west, in the foothills of the Coast Range, are much older – having formed in place for hundreds of thousands of years. As a result, the foothill soils are highly weathered and relatively stable kaolinite[1] 1:1 clay dominated. Some of those clays wash downstream along the Tualatin River and collect on terraces and in backwater areas; other smectite or montmorillonite 2:1 clays form in place, usually in low-lying areas. These clays can cause problems when building due to shrinking and swelling potential.

The dominant soils types in the northern portions of the URA are the Aloha silt loams (SMU 1); the Cascade silt loams (SMU 7C, 7D); the Hillsboro loam (21A, 21B, 21C, 21D); and the Quatama loams (SMU 37a, 37B, 37C). These soils are all relatively fine-textured (silt-dominated), and the Aloha and Cascade soils in particular may have a shallow water table during winter months if not drained or managed properly. Erosion and sediment control during construction will be very important.

[1] Kaolinite clay is a 1:1 clay, very old and very stable; Smectite or montmorillonite clay is a 2:1 clay, younger and more active; will shrink and swell as it dries and wets.

Table 1. Soil Map Unit Names and Brief Descriptions

Map Unit Symbol	Soil Map Unit Name	Description	Hydric Soil (Y/N)
1	Aloha silt loam	Very deep, somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium or lacustrine silts on river terraces. Somewhat poorly drained; slow runoff; moderately slow permeability. A perched water table is expected at 1-2 feet below the soil surface from December through April (unless drained).	Yes
7C, 7D	Cascade silt loam, 7-12% slope (7C), and 12-20% slope (7D)	Moderately deep to a fragipan [weakly cemented layer], somewhat poorly drained soils that formed in silty materials on uplands. Somewhat poorly drained; slow to rapid runoff; slow permeability.	No
9	Chehalis silt loam	Very deep, well drained soils that formed in silty/loamy mixed alluvium on nearly level to undulating flood plains. Well-drained; slow runoff; moderate permeability; flooding from November to April.	Yes
13, 14	Cove silty clay loam and Cove clay	Very deep, poorly and very poorly drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium from sedimentary and basic igneous rocks on flood plains. Smectite clays. Poorly and very poorly drained; slow to ponded runoff; very slow permeability; flooding occurs from December to April; high water table fluctuates at 0-1 foot depth below soil surface from December to June.	Yes
21A, 21B, 21C, 21D	Hillsboro loam, 0-3% (A), 3-7% (B), 7-12% (C), 12-20% slope (D)	Deep, well drained soils that formed in mixed alluvium on terraces. Well drained; slow to medium runoff; moderate permeability.	No
22	Huberly silt loam	Deep, poorly drained soils that formed in stratified glacio-lacustrine deposits on terraces. Poorly drained; slow to ponded runoff; slow permeability. Soils are saturated with water during the winter season unless artificially drained.	Yes
27	Labish mucky clay	Deep, poorly drained soils that formed in mixed alluvial and lacustrine material stratified with lenses of peat or muck on bottomlands. Smectite clays. Soils are saturated with water during the winter season unless artificially drained.	Yes
30	McBee silty clay loam	Very deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in alluvium weathered mostly from sedimentary and basic igneous bedrock on flood plains and low terraces. Moderately well drained; slow runoff; moderate permeability; on flood plains are subject to flooding from December to April. High water table at about 3-foot depth from December to March.	Yes
37A, 37B, 37C	Quatama loam, 0-3% (37A), 3-7% (37B), and 7-12% (37C) slopes	Deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in stratified glaciolacustrine deposits on low terraces. Moderately well drained; slow runoff; moderately slow permeability.	Yes (Huberly inclusions)
42	Verboort silty clay loam	Very deep, poorly drained soils that formed in loamy alluvium over silty and clayey glaciolacustrine deposits. Verboort soils are on narrow low terraces. Poorly drained; slow runoff; very slow permeability; Flooding from December to April. The profiles are usually saturated with water many months of the year unless drained.	Yes
44B, 44C	Willamette silt loam, 3-7% (44B)	Very deep, well drained soils that formed in silty glaciolacustrine deposits on broad valley terraces. Well drained; slow or medium	Yes (Dayton

	and 7-12% (44C) slopes	runoff; moderately slow permeability. Seasonal water table at 40+ inches.	inclusions)
46F	Xerochrepts and Haploxerolls, very steep	Steep side slopes on drainage ravines; no detailed soil profile description.	No

4.4.3 Wildlife Habitat – Streams, Wetlands and Tualatin River

As mentioned above, only a few small wetlands are mapped in the URA planning area. However, a Title 13 inventory process which "combines Regionally Significant Riparian & Upland Wildlife habitat, Habitats of Concern, and impact areas into one integrated layer" provides a relatively robust map of local intact habitat and hydrography systems – rivers, streams and floodplains – which are expected to encompass most natural wetlands in the area (https://databasin.org/datasets/afdbf390255549418f26855af59b2f79). Some of the wetlands have been drained or are being farmed, so do not provide typical wetland functions and values. Figure 11 illustrates the riparian corridors and related floodplain and upland habitat in the vicinity of the King City URA.

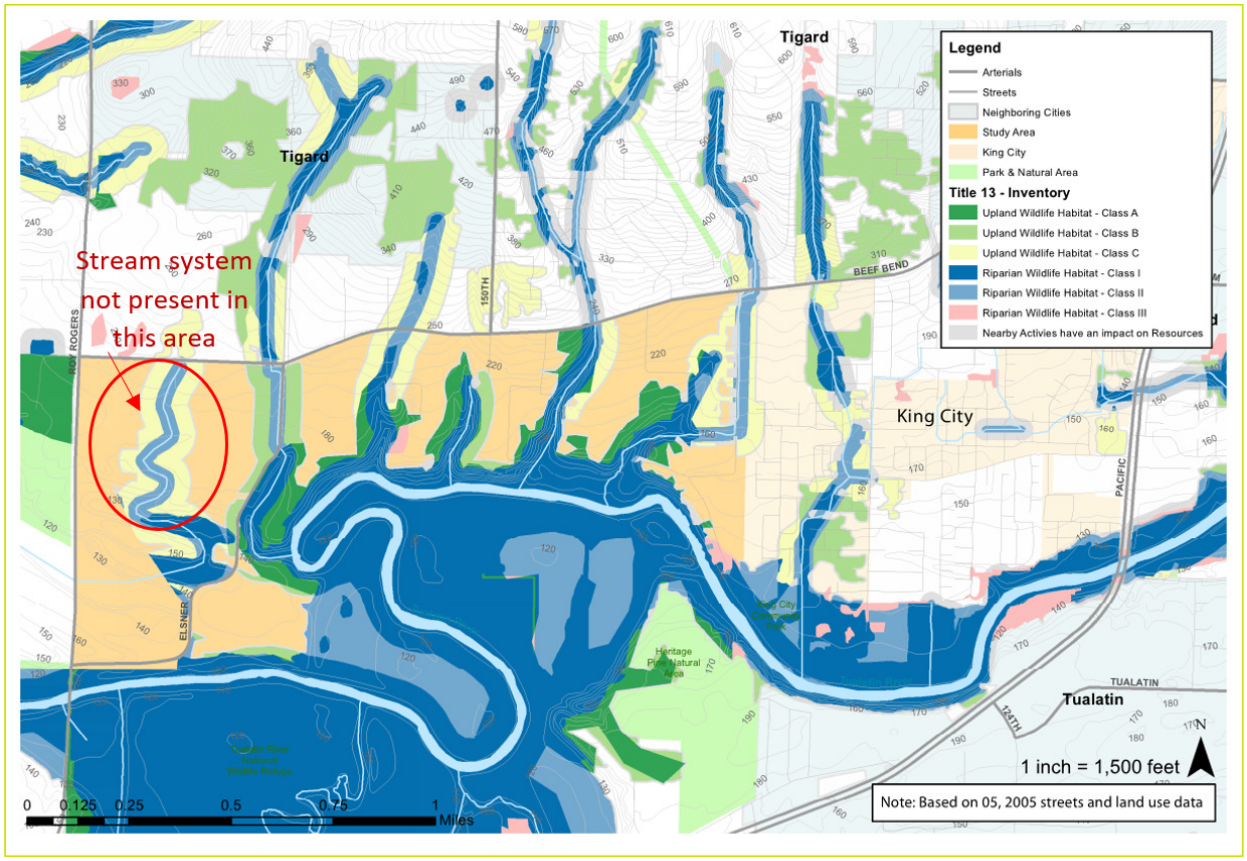


Figure 11. Riparian Corridors and Related Floodplain and Upland Habitat in the URA Project Area

The vegetated stream drainages across the site provide wildlife habitat corridors to the Tualatin River, and also provide excellent opportunities for public trail systems, but make road development from east to west more challenging from the standpoint of both engineering and permitting.

4.4.4 Wastewater Treatment

Clean Water Services manages and operates the Durham Wastewater Treatment Facility that serves King City. This facility is located in the City of Tigard about 2-3 miles to the east of King City. This "state of the art" facility processes and cleans about 22 million gallons of wastewater per day, then either returns it to the Tualatin River through a wetland system for tertiary treatment, or provides water for local irrigation. The commercial nutrient recovery system in this facility captures 80 percent of the phosphorus in the waste stream and converts it into a slow-release fertilizer. The system also recovers fats, oils and grease from the waste stream and converts those materials into an alternative energy resource that provides for 60 percent of the power needed to run the plant. (https://www.cleanwaterservices.org/media/1225/durham-at-a-glance.pdf)

4.5 Regulations: Wetlands, Streams, Water Bodies, Wildlife Habitat

All mapped streams, wetlands and associated ponds are potentially regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act. Under certain circumstances, the COE may not take jurisdiction over isolated wetlands and small ponds (with no surface water connection to streams). All jurisdictional wetlands are also regulated by the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL).

As mentioned above, it is possible that not all jurisdictional wetlands are known in the King City URA as no detailed inventory has been carried out. We do know that some wetlands in the area have been ditched and drained for farming to various degrees, but do not know if these areas would still be considered jurisdictional wetlands. Current state and federal laws provide an up to date definition of a wetland, as well as the standard processes and methodology used to determine whether a wetland is present.

Adoption of urban land use designations in the new planning areas may trigger application of the Goal 5 Administrative Rule, which requires local governments to conduct and adopt a local wetlands inventory, as well as adopt a list of locally significant wetlands (per rules described in ORS 197.279(3)(b)). Jurisdictional wetlands not yet identified or inventoried would still be regulated under state and federal law. The city is also encouraged to develop land use codes protecting streams, water bodies, and wetland resources. Avoidance of impacts is typically the primary goal. Unavoidable impacts to these resources typically require mitigation.

The City may protect upland wildlife habitat or critical wildlife corridors through development of voluntary compliance programs or by formal designation of certain areas with high quality habitat, such as an area supporting an extensive and healthy native forest plant community. These areas may be designated as Significant Natural Resource Areas (SNRAs). SNRA protections processes or rules can incorporated into the planning process.

4.6 Groundwater Resources

The King City drinking water system is managed by Clean Water Services through the Tualatin Basin Water Supply Project. Water supply is contracted through the City of Tigard, with King City, Durham and the City of Tigard falling within the Tigard Water Service Area (TWSA). About 90 percent of the TWSA water supply comes from three wholesale water providers: Portland Water Bureau (PWB), the Joint Water Commission (JWC) and the City of Lake Oswego.

The PWB manages the Bull Run Watershed (Mt. Hood area), and accesses the Columbia South Shore Well Field (Troutdale area) as a backup system. The JWC draws surface water from the Trask and

Tualatin River watersheds via rivers or reservoirs. During the winter, the majority of raw water comes from the Tualatin River; during summer months, water supply is supplemented by drawing from Barney reservoir and Scoggins Reservoir (Hagg Lake). Lake Oswego withdraws water from the Clackamas River basin. They have a Clackamas River intake facility at Gladstone, near Oregon City. Water is treated and pumped to the Waluga Reservoir near Waluga Park, then to Tigard into the water supply system. All of the water from these three sources is filtered and chlorinated to ensure a safe drinking water supply. http://www.tigard-or.gov/city_hall/departments/PublicWorks/Water/water_quality_report.pdf

The URA is not currently served by the City for drinking water. Thus there are dozens of domestic wells in the area. Some are irrigation wells, but most serve primarily as a drinking water supply. GOAL 5 requires protection for a certain critical groundwater areas. King City and most of the URA fall within the Cooper/Bull Mountain Critical Ground Water Area – an area with a basalt aquifer that has experienced significant drawdown. Special restrictions help stabilize ground water levels in these areas.

Wells in the URA are only allowed for single family domestic and stock water purposes on 10 acres or more. Water for stock must be piped to tanks or troughs, and not allowed to overflow. In certain areas, domestic users may irrigate up to 1/4 acre of noncommercial lawn and garden, but in areas where water in the well has declined 20+ feet from the original static water level, no irrigation from the well is allowed. Water use cannot exceed one acre-foot (325,850 gallons) per year. http://www.co.washington.or.us/Watermaster/GroundWater/GroundWaterManagementAreas/cooper-bull-mountain.cfm

4.7 Designated Oregon Recreation Trails Resources

There are several planned and proposed connectors to regional trail systems in and around the King City URA (See Figure 12). The planned Westside Trail would run along the BPA powerline easement that forms the eastern boundary of the URA, and then loop around Bull Mountain to the north to connect with other secondary planned trails to the northwest and south along Roy Rogers Road. Connections would also be available to the proposed trail system in the recently approved River Terrace project which could substitute for or augment the steep portions of the Westside Trail north of Beef Bend Road.

There will also be opportunities to connect south to branches of the "Ice Age Tonquin Trail" that will lead to Sherwood and Wilsonville. Other locally planned trails include an extension of the Tualatin River Greenway from the east, which would follow the north shore of the Tualatin River through the King City URA, and continue offsite to the west, eventually connecting to the planned Reedville Trail. (http://www.oregonmetro.gov/sites/default/files/2014%20Regional%20Trails%20and%20Greenways%20publication_print.pdf)

These regional trail systems provide opportunities for long-distance bike rides, but also provide for local walking and running users. In addition to the trail systems, there are some existing opportunities for bicycling along the wide shoulders of Roy Rogers Road and there are some bike-friendly streets in the area north of Beef Bend Road and on lower volume streets within King City. Washington County is currently improving Fischer Road between 131st Avenue and Highway 99W to add bike lanes. There are few other opportunities for comfortable bicycling within or near the URA as man streets carry higher volumes of traffic and operate at higher speeds. This situation not only increases the need for caution but also makes plans for completion of the connected regional trails systems even more important when carrying out long-range planning processes for the King City URA. Figure 13 presents a qualitative evaluation of bicycling facilities in the King City URA area.

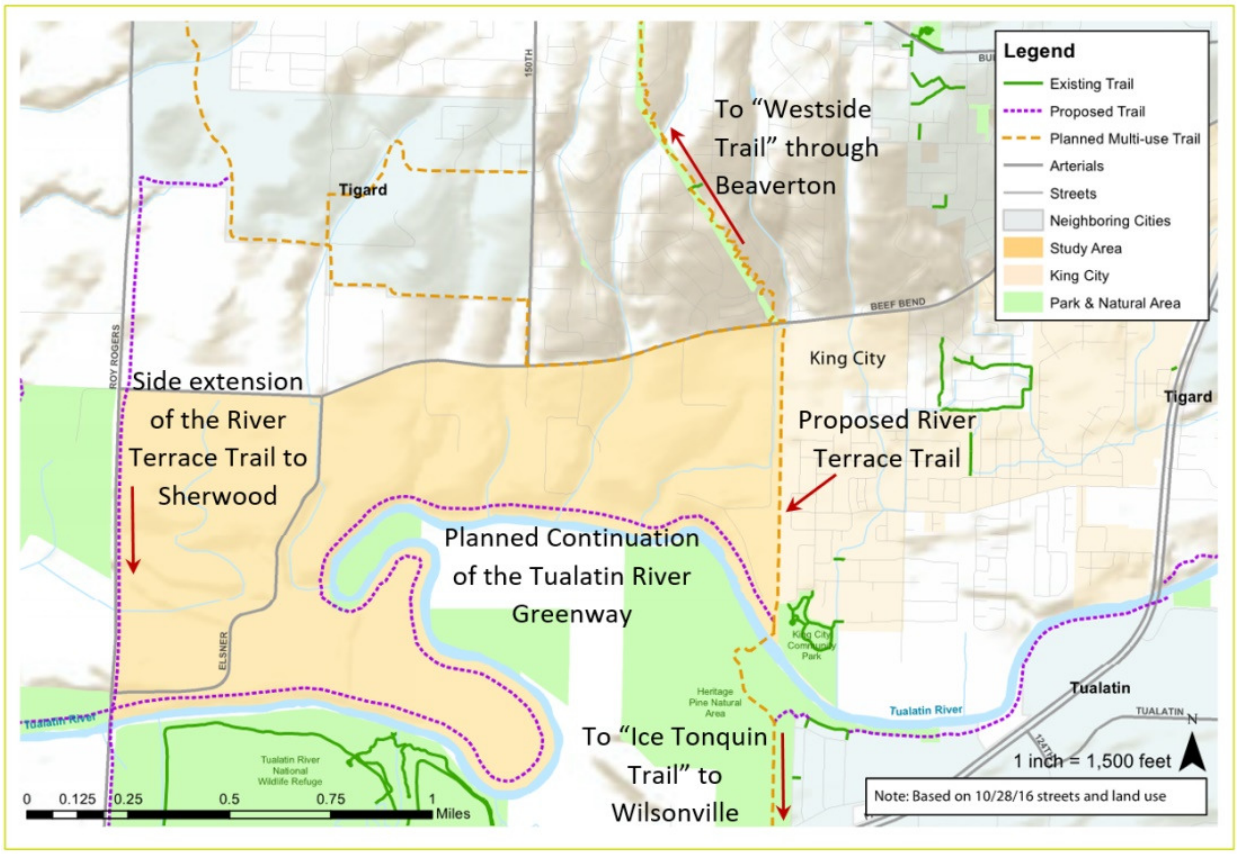


Figure 12. Existing, Proposed and Planned Trails in the URA Vicinity

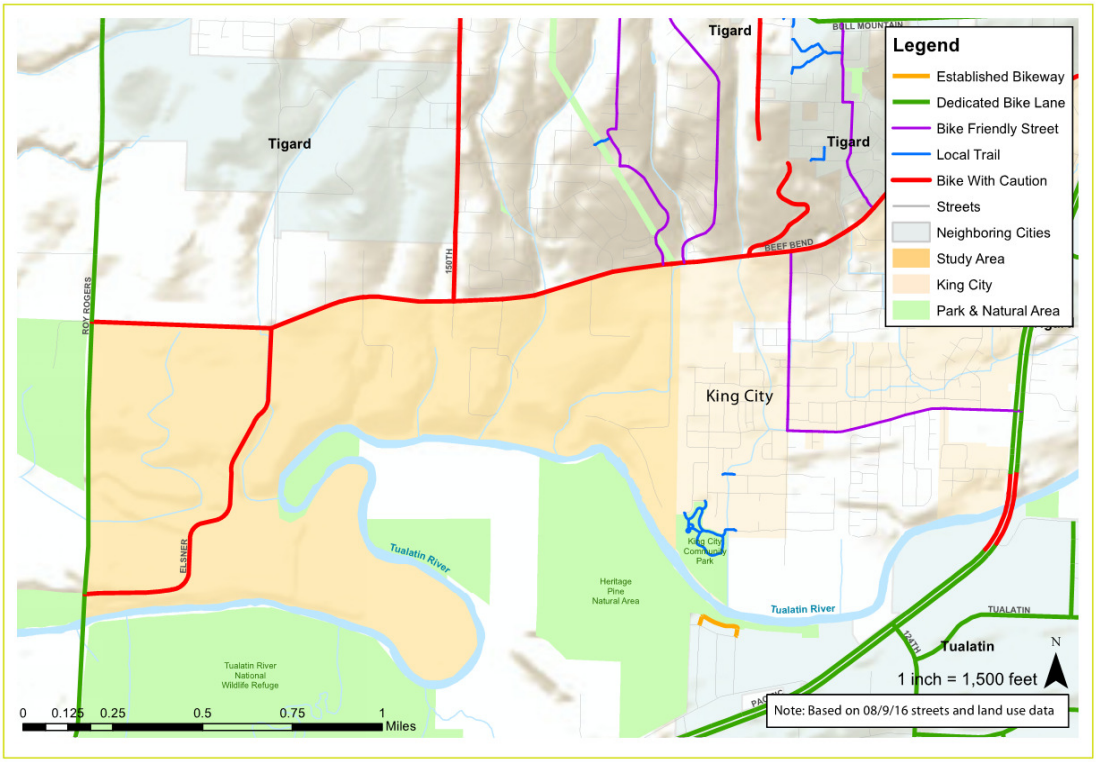


Figure 13. Bike Lanes in and near the King City URA

4.8 OPEN SPACE RESOURCES

King City has a 9-hole Golf Course in the northeast portion of the City, and a 17-acre Community Park in the southwest corner of the City, near the Tualatin River, with a soccer field and playground. The King City URA has no internal parks, but the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge and the Heritage Pine Natural Area are directly across the river to the south. Figure 14 shows natural areas and parks that are located in and near King City. This figure also illustrates locations with extensive natural tree canopy cover.

To expand and connect Open Space, Parks and Trails systems, the City could develop cooperative relationships with regional organizations and agencies outside of the City – such as the Intertwine Alliance (http://theintertwine.org/partners), and Metro and Washington County Parks. These and other similar organizations or adjacent Cities could be helpful in developing trail connections and other ideas for providing access to these nearby natural areas, which are currently unavailable due to being on the opposite side of the River.

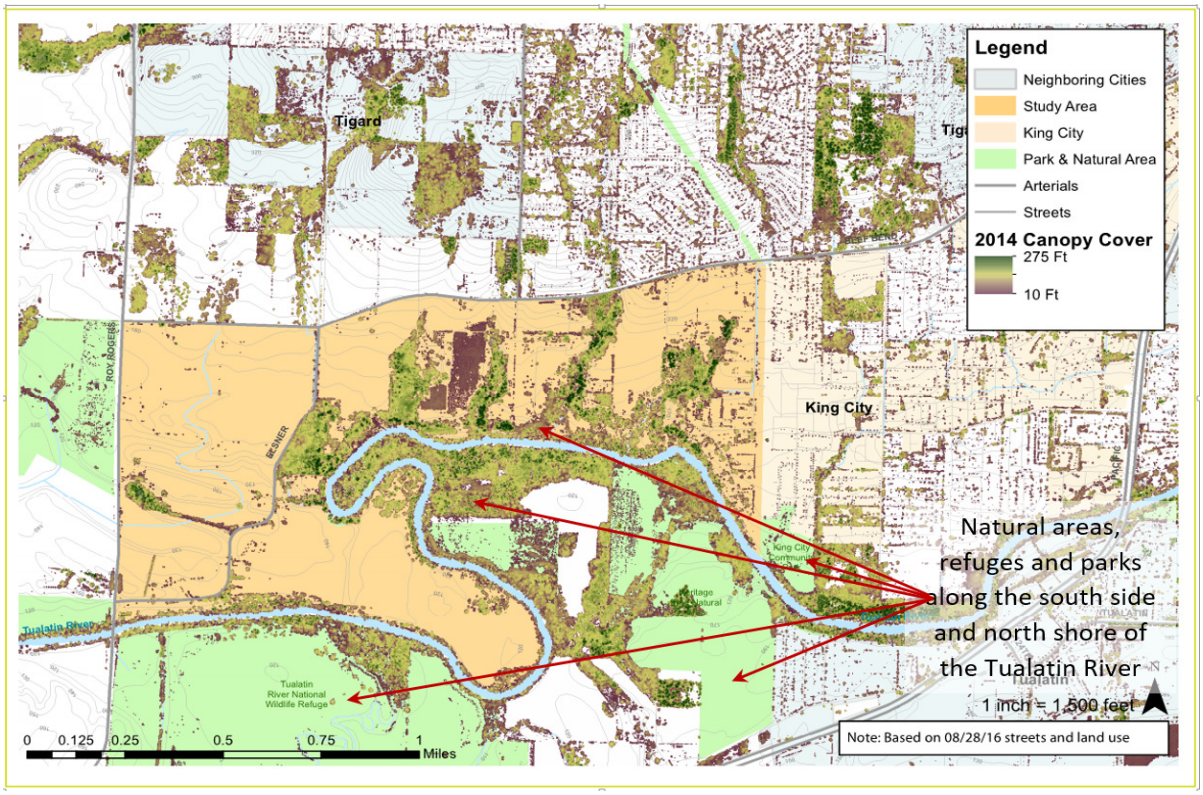


Figure 14. Naturally vegetated areas, Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge, King City Community Park, Heritage Pine Natural Heritage area, and Open Space in and near King City

Information provided below is extracted from Metro's Portfolio of Natural Areas, Parks and Trails: Opportunities and Challenges: http://www.oregonmetro.gov/sites/default/files/portfolio_report.pdf. These areas are directly adjacent to or within the King City URA. Descriptions provided include the current organizations managing or planning for these nearby natural areas and preserves, providing opportunities for developing planning partnerships. For example, some sections of the Tualatin River are defined as a "water trail" system – an idea that might be adopted along the naturally-vegetated section of the river south of King City.

The two areas below can be linked. The nearest one, Map Location 21, is associated with the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge, located just across the river to the south, and connects to other areas upstream. Map location 14 is connected, but is farther south, in the Chicken Creek basin, which flows into the Tualatin through the refuge along the south side of the King City URA.

Tualatin River Washington County 400 acres | Map location 21 	The Tualatin River is home to an abundance of fish and wildlife. Washington County's only river is also important to human health – it provides drinking water to 200,000 homes and businesses. Metro's protected land includes potential river access points and property next to the Tualatin River Wildlife Refuge. At Gotter Prairie, restoration has transformed a farm field into a wetland with thousands of native trees, shrubs and plants.	**Nature parks and natural areas** While floodplain and riparian protection are critical, nature parks could be supported at five sites: Gotter, Munger, Farmington, Morand and Borland. Water access would be a key feature.	City of Tualatin Natural Resources Conservation Service Tualatin Riverkeepers U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Multiple sites protect Tualatin River water quality and wildlife through riparian, floodplain, forest and prairie restoration and provide potential river access. Metro Council directed natural areas staff to identify a river access site that will facilitate a water trail; additional acquisitions may present opportunities to expand on this project.
Lower Tualatin River headwaters Washington County 210 acres | Map location 14 	Flowing from the Chehalem Mountains, headwaters of the Tualatin River provide significant wildlife habitat and safeguard water quality. Though it traverses urban areas of Sherwood, Cedar Creek supports many fish. Chicken Creek provides wetland, riparian and upland habitat for migratory birds, endangered fish and other wildlife. And, nestled in forests of fir, maple, alder and cedar trees, Baker Creek is home to sensitive wildlife such as Northern red-legged frogs.	**Habitat preserves** Public access is not compatible with the goal of improving water quality in this target area.	Tualatin Riverkeepers U.S. Fish and Wildlife	This target area includes the headwaters of streams that feed the Tualatin River at the Tualatin River Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition is in early stages; future opportunities will depend on what land Metro can protect.
Tualatin River Water Trail **Tualatin River Greenway Trail** Tualatin, Durham, King City, Hillsboro, West Linn 	Someday, people will be able to explore the Tualatin River by boat, bike or foot on two sister trails: a greenway trail along the banks and a water trail in the river itself. Metro has acquired five sites along the river that could serve both trails, but none has been developed yet. Partners have built sections of the six-mile greenway trail in Browns Ferry Park and Cook Park, and developed nine launch sites for the 40-mile water trail.	310,000 trips in 2010 Metro Council directed natural areas staff to identify a river access site that will facilitate a water trail; additional acquisitions may present opportunities to expand on this project. Existing launch sites are at Rood Bridge Park, Eagle Landing, 99W Bridge, Jurgens Park, Cook Park, Tualatin Community Park, Browns Ferry Park and River Grove Boat Ramp.	Cities of Tualatin, West Linn, Tigard and Hillsboro Tualatin Riverkeepers Washington County	The water trail and the greenway trail will connect to the future Westside Trail and Tonquin Trail, where those two trails meet at the Tualatin River. The greenway trail will provide access to Brown's Ferry Park, Tualatin Community Park, Cook Park, Durham Park, Jurgens Park and the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge.

4.9 CULTURAL AREA RESOURCES

A search of the Oregon Historic Sites database indicates that only one property within the boundaries of the King City URA is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Gustave Plieth House at 16170 SW Beef Bend Road (Figure 15). The house was built in 1890, and a direct descendent of Mr. Plieth still owns the house. The historical record (Resource number 48387, Resource number 115/409) indicates that in addition to the house, there are several outbuildings that were constructed between the 1890s and 1940s: "*A small, older log framed barn is situated directly behind the residence. It has vertical plank siding and shed attachments. A pole barn, probably the oldest on the property, is to the east of the plank barn. A gambrel roof barn, lean-to, outhouse, shop, and storage building are other outbuildings on the property*."

Mr. Plieth was married to Ulrike Hildgendorf of West Point, Nebraska in 1889, after which they moved to Oregon and settled on this property – which was called the Hikland Land Claim. They had three

before Ulrike passed away in 1901. Gustav remarried to Anna Zwerer – a neighbor's daughter. They had one child – Fred, who still owns the property and lives nearby.

"*This farm complex is significant as an example of historical settlement in the county during the post frontier era. The number of outbuildings that remain intact adds support to the architectural merit of this resource*."

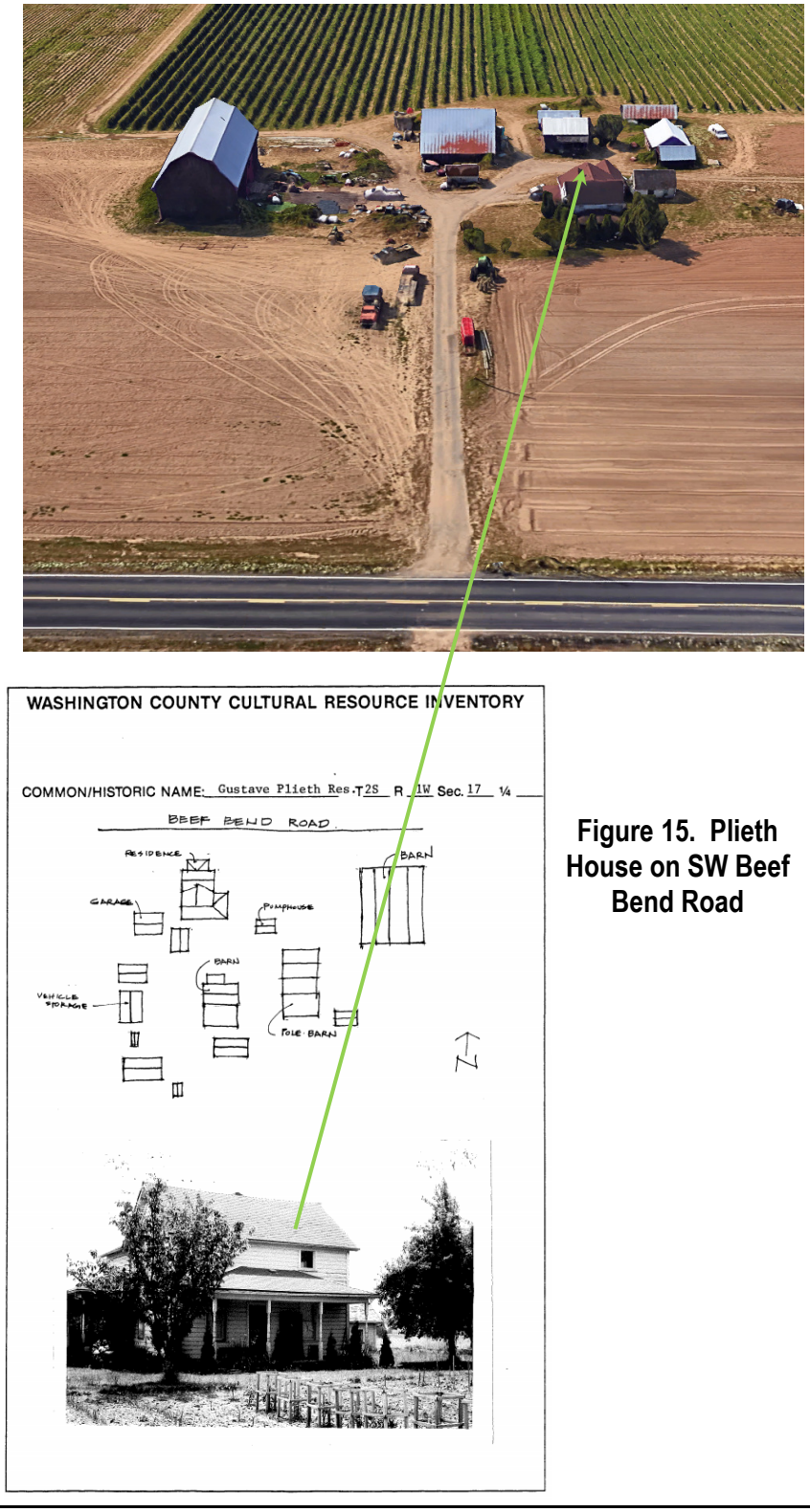


Figure 15. Plieth House on SW Beef Bend Road

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5. OPPORTUNITIES

5.1 WETLAND MAPPING

There is no current wetland inventory for the URA. However, soil maps indicate potential for wetlands, as well as redirected stream channels that may provide opportunities for mitigation or enhancement. A wetland inventory will help with planning in that areas that may have problems due to shallow groundwater or regulatory challenges will be identified in advance.

5.2 SOIL MAPPING RESULTS

The NRCS Soil Survey of the area is relatively high quality, but more detailed, targeted mapping at key locations – such as stream crossings, or ditched and drained farmlands -- will help define areas with shallow groundwater and other limiting soil characteristics that must be properly managed before detailed planning is carried out, to avoid later problems with erosion or sediment control.

5.3 POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION & ENHANCEMENT OPPORTUNITIES NEAR PLANNING AREA

This review of project area resources helps in development of a list of potential opportunities to protect and improve natural resource conditions in the project planning area.

Potential Ecological Protection and Enhancement Opportunities near the URA include:

- The edge of the Tualatin River and several of the north to south drainage ravines are already naturally forested with some trees almost 300 feet tall. These areas provide opportunities for a public trail system as well as improved wildlife habitat and water quality.
- Maintaining vegetation in areas with steep slopes (such as the drainage ravines) will avoid erosion and sediment problems.
- Steep slope areas that are not currently vegetated can be replanted with deep-rooted native vegetation to reduce erosion problems and provide for habitat connections.
- Build wider roads with bike lanes along Beef Bend Road and Elsner Road to improve safety and provide connections to existing and planned regional and City trail systems
- Development of the Plieth Historic Homesite into a new park or special events facility
- Promote voluntary conservation measures and integration of built and natural systems

5.3.1 General Opportunities

- Update existing Wetland and Stream Inventory using current definitions and mapping processes.
- Blend storm water management with natural systems (using constructed wetlands adjacent to natural systems to improve water quality and wildlife habitat opportunities).
- Remove invasive plants throughout City riparian and wetland areas to minimize invasive growth, reduce and stream bank erosion and improve wildlife habitat.

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6. REFERENCES

City of King City website (http://www.ci.king-city.or.us/) for additional information on regulations, parks, and related plans.

City of Tigard Water Quality Report: http://www.tigard-or.gov/city_hall/departments/PublicWorks/Water/water_quality_report.pdf

Clean Water Services: (https://www.cleanwaterservices.org/); https://www.cleanwaterservices.org/media/1225/durham-at-a-glance.pdf

National Wetland Inventory Mapper (http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.HTML)

NRCS Soil Survey of Washington County: https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/ ; http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality, Drinking Water Program, which provides information on the King City water supply system, served through the City of Tigard: (http://www.tigard-or.gov/city_hall/departments/PublicWorks/Water/water_quality_report.pdf)

Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development GOAL 5 regulations (OAR 660-015-0000(5) and guidelines were reviewed to ensure that this report provided adequate discussion on GOAL 5 resource assessment requirements. http://www.oregon.gov/LCD/docs/goals/goal5.pdf

Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife (http://www.dfw.state.or.us/)

Oregon Plan for Salmon & Watersheds (http://www.oregon.gov/OPSW/pages/index.aspx)

T Title 13 Inventory, Portland Metro Region, Oregon: https://databasin.org/datasets/afdbf390255549418f26855af59b2f79

Tualatin Basin Water Supply Project: http://www.tualatinbasinwatersupply.org/about/)

Tualatin River Watershed Council website provides several resource maps as well as excellent description of the Tualatin Basin watershed (http://trwc.org/tualatin-basin-information/)

Tualatin River Watershed Council map gallery: http://trwc.org/tualatin-basin-information/

Washington County NRCS Soil Survey (online version: WEB Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx)

Google Earth historic timeline aerial photos of the project areas

Washington County Watermaster information about King City water supply: http://www.co.washington.or.us/Watermaster/GroundWater/GroundWaterManagementAreas/cooper-bull-mountain.cfm

Metro Regional Trail Planning:
http://www.oregonmetro.gov/sites/default/files/2014%20Regional%20Trails%20and%20Greenways%20publication_print.pdf;

Metro's Portfolio of Natural Areas, Parks and Trails: Opportunities and Challenges:
http://www.oregonmetro.gov/sites/default/files/portfolio_report.pdf