

CHAPTER 5 – PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES ELEMENT

What is this chapter about?

STATEWIDE PLANNING FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Oregon's statewide planning goals, statutes and rules include requirements for how local governments develop public facilities plans, including:

- coordinating with plans for designation of urban boundaries, urbanizable land, rural uses and for the transition of rural land to urban uses;
- providing at levels necessary and suitable for urban use;
- providing at levels necessary and suitable for existing uses; and
- ensuring that a public facility or service should not be provided in an urbanizable area unless there is provision for the coordinated development of all other urban facilities and services

Beaverton was platted in December 1868 in anticipation of a railroad link being constructed to Portland. The railroad arrived in 1871. Prior to the railroad the area was developed with farms. The construction of the railroad and electric trains provided reliable access to and from Portland, which was a major improvement over the wood plank Canyon Road constructed in 1851. This connection to Portland allowed Beaverton to develop as a bedroom community. Today Beaverton is an inner ring suburb in the Portland Metropolitan area. Except for the southwest corner of the City, which touches the Urban Growth Boundary, Beaverton is surrounded by urban development. There is very little undeveloped land in the City or in its Urban Services Area. What undeveloped land exists is being developed rapidly. The population of the existing City and its Urban Services Area will continue to increase due to measures taken by both the City and Washington County to allow for or require new development to be at a higher density than currently exists.

Public facilities and services are essential to an urban community. The availability and adequacy of these facilities and services is required for urban land uses. The need to provide these services historically has been a primary reason for cities to incorporate or for areas to annex to existing cities.

The City of Beaverton incorporated in 1893 primarily to provide municipal services. The City has provided these services in the most logical and economic way possible. Over the years, the City has made arrangements with special districts to provide services when that was the most logical route at the time. Because special district jurisdiction also included unincorporated portions of Washington County north, east and west of Beaverton, these areas were able to urbanize, with the provision of limited municipal services by the County such as police patrols, road maintenance and planning, without incorporation. Although the County has supported eventual annexation of these areas to the City, they have also established special districts for enhanced Sheriff's patrols and local road maintenance that allow for an adequate level of urban services to these areas until they are annexed.

Services Provided by Other Agencies

Beaverton is not a full service city in terms of providing all necessary public facilities and services itself but has arranged for all of these services to be provided within its incorporated area. The Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD) provides parks and recreation facilities and services. The Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue District (TVF&R) provides fire and emergency medical services. Several water districts as well as the City, provide potable water. Storm water management and sanitary sewers are provided by cooperation between the City and Clean Water Services (CWS). Solid waste disposal sites, including sites for inert waste, are the responsibility of Metro. Public transportation is primarily provided by Tri-Met, but the City and Washington County retain the option to augment Tri-Met's transit system. K through 12 schools are provided by the Beaverton School District with the exception of the West Slope area, which is in the Portland School District. The City provides library services and the library also is a member of the Washington Cooperative Library System in order to provide better service for residents. The City provides police, planning, zoning, development review, building permitting and subdivision control for its entire incorporated area.

Urban Services Area

An Urban Services Area has not yet been established for the City of Beaverton. The requirements for an Urban Services Boundary that will establish an Urban Services Area for Beaverton are set out in ORS 195.020 and 195.060 through 195.085. The basic concept behind the establishment of an Urban Services Area is to define the area that will eventually be incorporated into the City of Beaverton and for which the City will eventually be responsible for the provision of urban services after incorporation. Urban Service Agreements are required by State statute between the City, Washington County and the various service providers to insure a logical, rational and efficient provision of these services. The urban services required by ORS 195.065 to be included in these Urban Services Agreements are sanitary sewers, water, fire protection, parks, open space, recreation, streets, roads and mass transit. Only portions of the urban service area have been established through intergovernmental agreements. The boundary with Portland was updated through a 2017 intergovernmental agreement, and the City of Beaverton is working on intergovernmental agreements to update and/or define the remainder of the area.



TVF&RD Investigating Gage Road

WHAT IS A PUBLIC FACILITIES PLAN?

A public facility plan is a support document or documents to a comprehensive plan. The facility plan describes the water, sewer and transportation facilities which are to support the land uses designated in the appropriate acknowledged comprehensive plan or plans within an urban growth boundary containing a population greater than 2,500.

5.2 PUBLIC FACILITIES PLAN

The City's Public Facilities Plan (PFP), mandated by State statute for all cities with a population over 2,500, consists of this Element, the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan, the City's Capital Improvements Plan, and the most recent versions of master plans adopted by providers of the following facilities and services in the City: storm water drainage, potable water, sewage conveyance and processing, parks & recreation, schools and transportation. Master plan documents included in the Public Facilities Plan are:

- Tualatin Valley Water District Water Master and Management Plan
- Water System Plan for the West Slope Water District
- Raleigh Water District Water System Master Plan
- City of Beaverton Water System Facilities Plan
- City of Beaverton Sanitary Sewer Master Plan
- Clean Water Services of Washington County, Sewer System Master Plan
- The City of Beaverton Drainage Master Plan
- Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District 20-Year Comprehensive Master Plan
- Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District Trails Master Plan
- Beaverton School District Facilities Plan 2010 (Ord. 4567)
- City of Beaverton Transportation System Plan

The City of Beaverton has chosen to define its Public Facilities Plan in this way because it provides a limited range of municipal services and relies on other independent public agencies to provide many facilities and services for Beaverton residents and property owners. The facilities and services provided by these agencies, as well as the City, are generally described in other sections of this element, by type of facility and service. The exception to this is transportation facilities and services, which are addressed in the Transportation Element of this Plan.

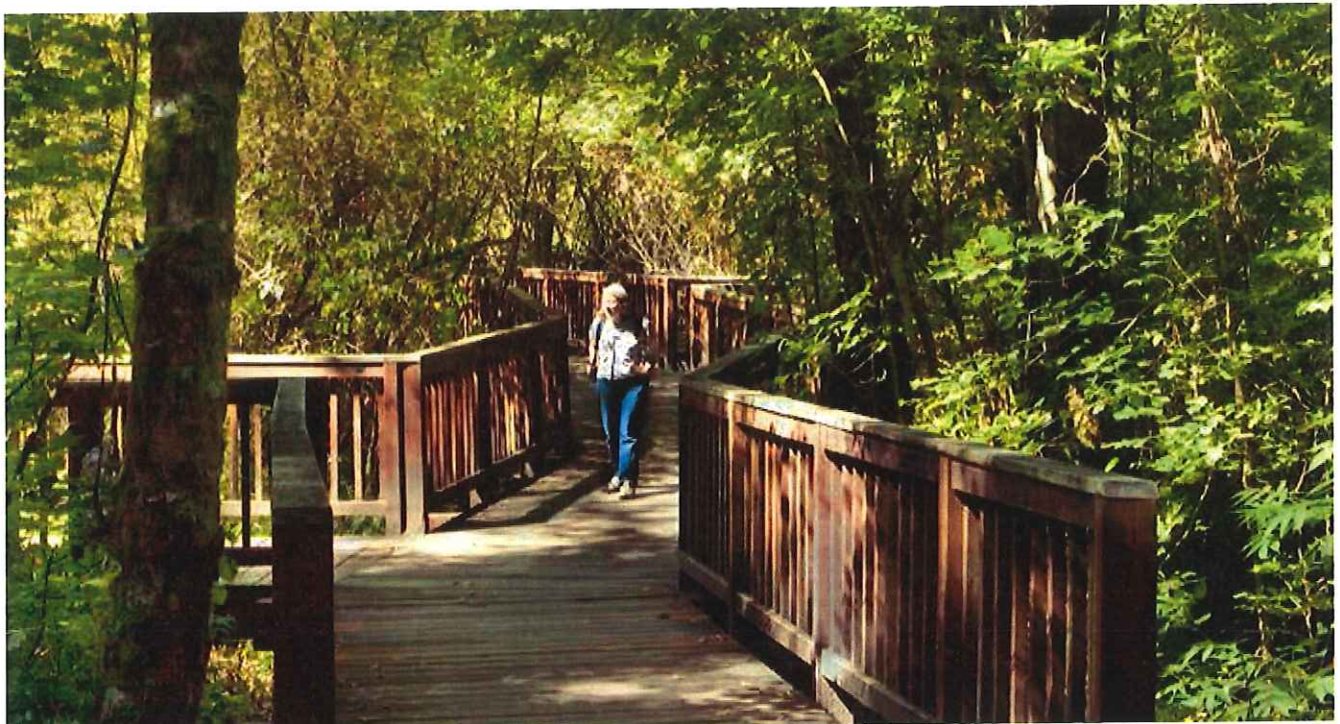
Capital Improvement Plan

The City of Beaverton Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) is an annually updated document with listings of prioritized proposed improvements and expansions of the City's infrastructure system to maintain appropriate service levels to existing City residents and businesses, and to accommodate population growth and land development. The CIP reflects the needs and priorities established by the City and projects the financial resources available to fund projects within a four-year period. The CIP also prioritizes projects many years into the future. The CIP can be modified during the fiscal year (FY) through the supplemental budget process as needs,

priorities, and resources change. Although the CIP is a separate document from the fiscal budget, it is used as a road map in preparing and administering the budget.

The CIP is updated and adopted by the City Council on a yearly basis. The City's fiscal year begins on July 1 of each calendar year and ends on June 30 of the next calendar year. Each year, the City Council adopts a fiscal budget in June for the upcoming fiscal year, as recommended to the Council by the City's Budget Committee. By Oregon law, the City of Beaverton can only fund (budget) projects for the current fiscal year and upcoming fiscal year. Therefore, only projects in the CIP that are shown in the first fiscal years are actually funded. Programmed but not funded projects (projects for the following three fiscal years) and future year projects are included in the CIP for information purposes.

Development of a realistic CIP and applying it to the City budgeting process helps provide orderly growth of the community at a manageable cost. The City's CIP only addresses the City's capital needs and projects and not those of the other providers of facilities and services in Beaverton and its proposed Urban Services Area. Service providers are responsible for their own CIP. The City's most current CIP, including any amendments, is adopted as part of this Element by reference and when the City adopts a new CIP or amends the CIP that will be the one referenced.



THPRD Nature Center Crooked Walk



Library Bike Station

Beaverton's CIP addresses transportation, potable water, sanitary sewer and storm drainage capital projects. Sanitary sewer and storm drainage improvements are planned for the current incorporated area. Transportation improvements are also planned for the current incorporated area and include those transportation projects for which the City is responsible, namely local and collector roads, pedestrian facilities and bikeways. The City's CIP for potable water only includes those projects in the Beaverton Water Division's service area. The Beaverton School District, Clean Water Services, Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue District, Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District, Tualatin Valley Water District, West Slope Water District and Raleigh Water District are each responsible for their own Capital Improvement Plans, funding and project implementation. The City and these agencies coordinate their respective planning efforts pursuant to cooperative agreements that have been signed consistent with ORS 195.

5.3 URBAN SERVICES

Urban Planning Area Agreement

An Urban Planning Area was established by the adoption of the Washington County – Beaverton Urban Planning Area Agreement (UPAA) in 1989. The City and County entered into the UPAA in order to comply with Statewide Planning Goal #2 and requirements of the Oregon Land and Conservation and Development Commission. The purposes of this agreement are to ensure coordinated and consistent comprehensive plans by creating a defined Urban Planning Area within which both the County and City maintain an interest in comprehensive planning and to create a process for coordinated comprehensive planning and development in this Urban Planning Area. The UPAA and the Urban Planning Area defined by it are out of date and should be amended.

Urban Services Area

Cities are traditionally established in the State of Oregon to be urban service providers and to provide a system of governance tailored to responding to and delivering urban services. Toward that end, an Urban Services Boundary is established for two primary purposes:

1. The boundary establishes the extent of the City of Beaverton's direct interest and involvement in planning for and coordination of public facilities and services. This planning and coordination is accomplished through coordination with Washington County and the special districts that currently provide services within

the area. It is not necessarily assumed that the City will directly provide all of the services within that boundary in the future. Services planning with the County and special districts will determine the most effective and efficient method of providing these services without further complicating the existing pattern of urban service provision.

The City provides the following services:

- Construction and maintenance of City maintained arterial, collector and local streets
- Police protection
- Water supply and distribution to approximately eighty-five percent of existing residents
- Planning, zoning, building, and development control
- Library Services
- Franchising of solid waste collection and recycling services provided by private contractors
- Municipal Court

Provision of the following facilities and services is shared or a joint responsibility, generally as specified in intergovernmental agreements:



Public Service Improvements (Image Credit: John Hartman)

- Sanitary sewer and storm drainage services in conjunction with Clean Water Services
- Parks and recreation services with Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District
- Emergency communication system (911) through Washington County Consolidated Communications Agency

The following are services that are the responsibility of other agencies, but the City may be involved in planning and some aspects of provision of these services:

- Fire and emergency medical protection by Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue
 - Solid waste disposal is the responsibility of Metro
 - Justice services are the responsibility of Washington County (with the exception of Municipal Court)
 - K - 12 schools are provided by Beaverton School District with the exception of the West Slope which is in the Portland School District and is a small percentage of our assumed urban services area
 - Community college services are provided by the Portland Community College District
 - Transit services are provided by Tri-Met
2. The Urban Services Boundary establishes the extent of the City's annexation interests, although it does not indicate when or if the City might annex properties within the boundary. In this respect, the boundary serves to inform property owners and citizens in the urban services area of the City's long-term expansion interests and intent.

The Urban Services Boundary is not intended to imply direct changes to land use plans or regulations as established by Washington County. However, to the extent that the establishment of the Boundary creates a planning area for services, it could indirectly influence changes in land use as a result of service planning.

An Urban Services Area has not yet been established for the City of Beaverton. The boundary has been agreed to for the areas to the north, east and south of the City.

In 1985, the cities of Tigard and Beaverton adopted by joint resolution an Annexation Planning Area Agreement -- in effect an urban services boundary between the two cities. The boundary generally lies to the south and east of Beaverton and to the north of Tigard. Metro Council established an Urban Services Boundary between the cities of Beaverton and Portland in 1997. That boundary was amended to better conform to the Washington



TVFR Responding to an Apartment Fire

County / Multnomah County boundary in 2018. The boundary to the north in the area not covered by the Metro Council's decision is the Urban Growth Boundary. The western boundary still has to be worked out between the City, the City of Hillsboro and Washington County or be determined by Metro. The City is presently working on the East Beaverton Urban Services Agreement with Washington County and the affected service providers. This agreement when adopted will establish an interim western boundary that will create an interim Urban Services Area for the City. The current debate concerns an area west of SW 185th Avenue, which is in the Beaverton School District, the Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue District and the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District. The City is unaware of any objections to Beaverton's western Urban Services Boundary being at least as far west as 185th Avenue with the exception of that part of the City of Hillsboro which is currently east of 185th. This Element will assume that the western Urban Services Boundary is the eastern right-of-way line of SW 185th Avenue except that where a portion of the City of Hillsboro currently exists east of 185th the boundary shall follow the Hillsboro City limit. Beaverton is not supporting this assumed western Urban Services Boundary as the final boundary but believes that at a minimum it will be located this far west if not further west. The complete assumed Urban Services Boundary and Urban Services Area are shown on Figure V-1.

**PLACEHOLDER
FOR USB MAP**

Changes to the City's Urban Services Boundary will be required in the future if Metro expands the Urban Growth Boundary to the City's north and/or southwest.

► **Goal 5.3.1**

Ensure long-term provision of adequate urban services within existing City limits and areas to be annexed in the future.

Policies:

- A. Maintain agreements with the special districts and the County to plan for the long-term provision of services within the City's Urban Services Area.
- B. Work cooperatively with service providers within its Urban Services Area in the development of master plans that are elements of the City's Public Facility Plan, so as to prescribe the most effective and efficient long-term methods of providing each service.
- C. Involve owners of properties and residents in the unincorporated portion of its urban services area in planning for facilities and services.
- D. Seek to eventually incorporate its entire Urban Services Area.

5.4 STORM WATER AND DRAINAGE

The storm water collection and treatment system maintained by the City consists of inlets and pipe systems, regional detention facilities, streams and their adjacent riparian corridors, wetland areas, and habitat benefit areas. Many streams, habitat benefit areas, and wetland areas are located on private or park district property and are not actively maintained.

Pursuant to the current intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with CWS, ownership and maintenance of facilities operated by CWS are transferred permanently to the City for all areas annexed to the City. The current IGA with CWS establishes certain maintenance service levels that the City follows and may be amended from time to time as allowed by the IGA.

Urban storm water runoff is a major water quantity and quality issue affecting Beaverton area streams. As development continues, the magnitude of this problem can increase without proper mitigation.

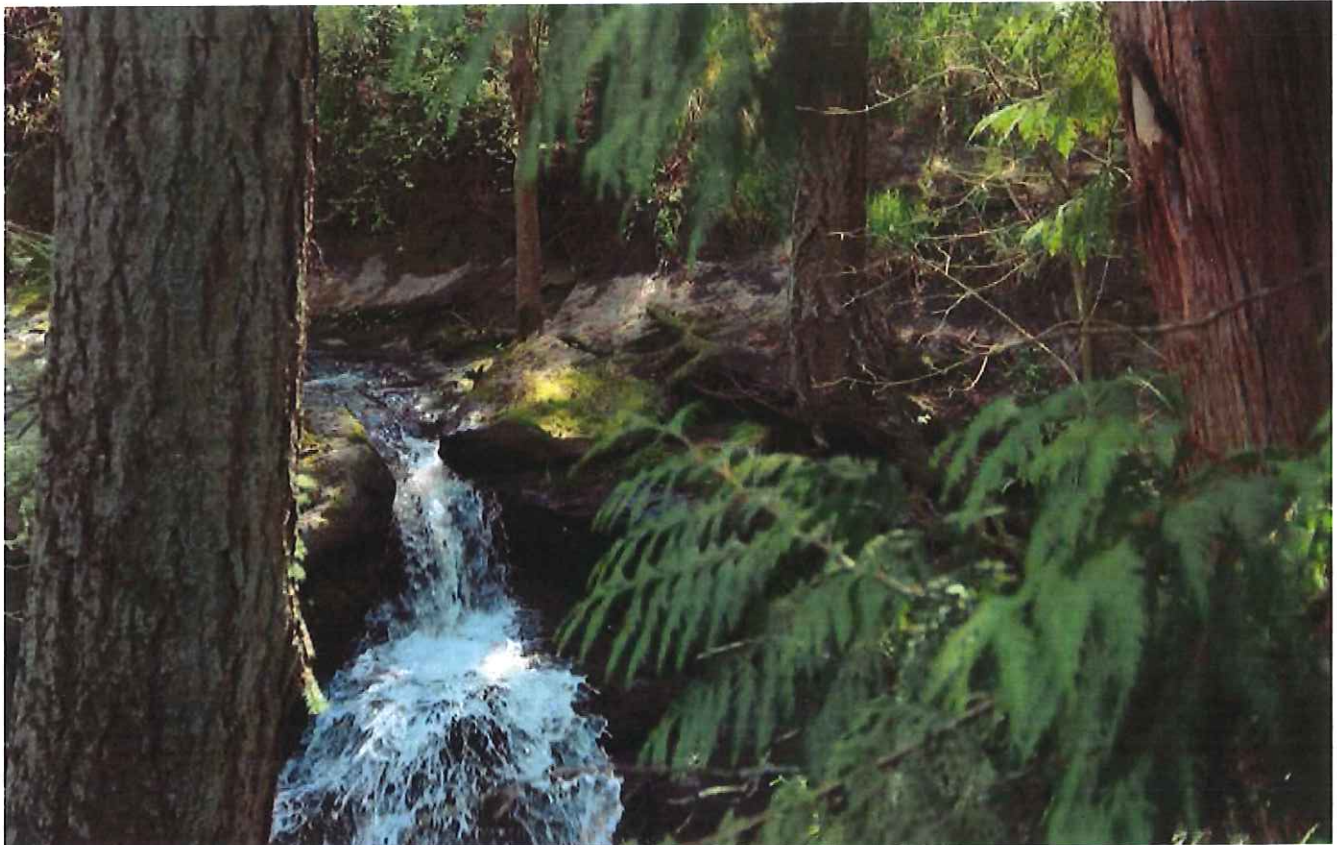
Predevelopment or natural hydrologic function is the relationship among the overland and subsurface flow, infiltration, storage and evapotranspiration characteristics of the landscape. Sustainable stormwater management avoids and minimizes impacts to natural resources by protecting native vegetation and natural hydrologic function. A sustainable system mimics natural water flow by minimizing land disturbances and incorporating natural landscape features into a development.

The process of planning, design, construction, and maintenance of storm water run-off facilities is more difficult and expensive when an area is already developed. The management of storm water run-off is a problem that crosses jurisdictional boundaries. The City of Beaverton has worked with CWS to conduct storm water planning, implement storm water utility and system development charge funding methods, develop design standards for storm water facilities and execute agreements for storm water facility operation and maintenance. In addition, the City contracts with CWS for regional stream system water testing and federal/state permitting such as the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.



Abror Tree Planting (Pictured: Mayor Denny Doyle)

In 1990, CWS's jurisdiction was expanded from exclusively sanitary sewer service to include storm water. The State Legislature officially authorized formation of CWS's Surface Water Management (SWM) program on July 23, 1990, to more effectively deal with the quantity (associated with flooding) and quality of urban surface (storm) water runoff. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency had previously established strict regulations on water quality to control the pollutants that were being carried directly into streams and rivers. CWS in concert with other cities implemented the Surface Water Management utility to address the new regulations that affected the urbanized portion of Washington County (which includes all of Beaverton's assumed Urban Services Area). This was the first time that surface water runoff was administered regionally in Washington County. At the time that CWS formed the SWM program, the City of Beaverton and Washington County had long recognized and developed drainage systems to convey storm water and control flooding. Today, the City continues to own and operate the storm water conveyance system and non-regional detention basins within the City limits.



Beaverton Natural Area

The CWS SWM program focuses on controlling pollution at the source thus reducing the sediments and pollutants that enter receiving streams and the Tualatin River. Preventative measures like using natural and artificial filtration systems, cleaning streets and catch basins, and building holding basins for quantity and quality detention are used. There are also rules for erosion at construction sites, floodplains and wetlands. These methods and many more are currently being used by CWS and cities to effectively control flooding and reduce pollutant loads carried by receiving streams and the Tualatin River.

The City of Beaverton has been involved in a number of studies over the last several years relating to storm water planning and development of storm water design standards. These studies include:

Storm Water Planning

- Millikan Subbasin Drainage Analysis, August 2000, David Evans and Associates
- Beaverton Creek Watershed Management Plan, June 1999, Brown & Caldwell (CWS with City of Beaverton)
- Analysis of the Central Interceptor Drainage System, June 1999, Economic and Engineering Services
- Murray Scholls Town Center Master Plan, April 1998, Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership
- Westside Interceptor Storm Drainage Project, December 1997, KCM
- Fanno Creek Watershed Management Plan, June 1997, Kurahashi & Associates (CWS with City of Beaverton)
- Carrying Capacity Analysis and Capital Improvement Plan for the Beaverton Regional Center and Tek Station Area, December 1996, KCM
- Subbasin Strategies Plan for Rock, Bronson and Willow Creeks, March 1996 (CWS with City of Beaverton)
- The most recent version of The City of Beaverton, Drainage Master Plan

Storm Water Design Standards

- City of Beaverton – Engineering Design Manual and Standard Drawings. CWS standards entitled "Design and Construction Standards for Sanitary Sewer and Surface Water Management" are incorporated by reference from the Beaverton Design Standards.

► Goal 5.4.1

Ensure long-term provision of adequate storm water management within existing City limits and areas to be annexed in the future.

Policies:

- A. Continue to participate in the CWS's Surface Water Management (SWM) program for the urban portion of the Tualatin River watershed. The City shall retain responsibility for planning, construction and maintenance of portions of the local storm water facilities within its incorporated limits.
- B. Use on-site detention as a storm water management tool to mitigate the impacts of increased storm water run-off associated with new land development.
- C. Ensure all new land development is connected to a storm water drainage system. Each new development will be responsible for the construction or assurance of construction of their portion of the major storm water run-off facilities that are identified by the SWM program as being necessary to serve the new land development.

5.5 POTABLE WATER

The City operates and maintains a system for the storage and distribution of potable water within a service area that includes the majority of its residents. Several areas along the easterly boundary of the City are served by the West Slope Water District (WSWD), Raleigh Water District (RWD) or Tualatin Valley Water District (TVWD). Similarly, in the northern and western portions of the City, several areas receive water from the Tualatin Valley Water District. The water provider service areas are shown on Figure V-2.

In 1979, the City entered into a joint service agreement with the Cities of Forest Grove and Hillsboro to establish joint operations for the water supply, pumping, treatment and transmission. In conjunction with this agreement, the City constructed new transmission lines, several new reservoirs, and other improvements to the water system. The agreement was amended in 1994 to add the Tualatin Valley Water District. The joint facilities are administered by the Hillsboro - Forest Grove - Beaverton - Tualatin Valley Water District Joint Water Commission. The Joint Water Commission consists of twelve members with three members appointed by each agency.

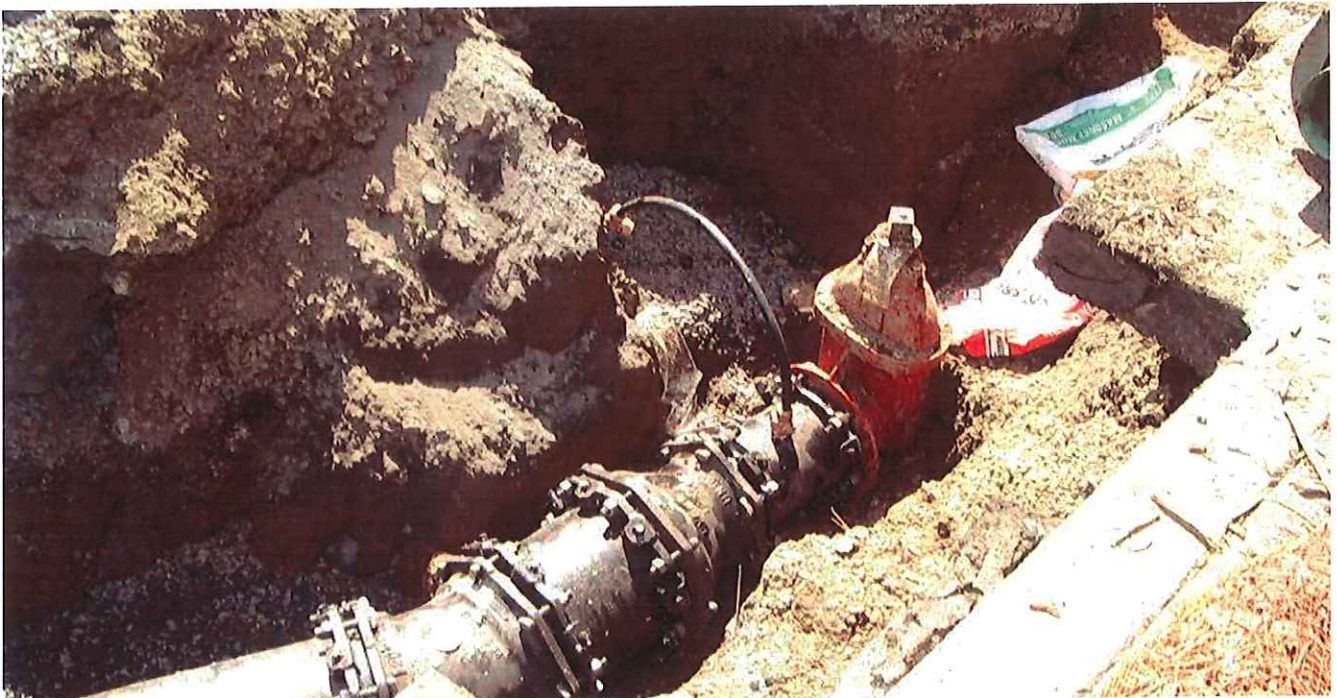
This joint system obtains raw water (prior to treatment) from the Trask and Tualatin Rivers with raw water storage in Barney Reservoir and Hagg Lake. Treatment is at the Joint Water Commission Treatment Plant located south of Forest Grove. Treated water is conveyed to Beaverton from the plant through 45, 42 and 36-inch transmission pipes.

The West Slope Water District, Raleigh Water District and a portion of the Tualatin Valley Water District purchase their water from Portland's Bull Run system. Most of this water is delivered by way of the 60-inch Washington County supply line that comes from the Powell Butte reservoir in east Portland. The City has separate intergovernmental agreements for water supply with the Tualatin Valley Water District and West Slope Water District. The agreements establish obligations and boundaries between the parties.

The following documents set forth the City of Beaverton's water service plan, method of financing and maintenance program:

Water System Planning

- Fire Hydrant Replacement Program, Phase 1 Beta Test, Phase 1 Preliminary Prioritization, June 2000, Murray, Smith and Associates, Inc.
- Technical Memorandum, Fire Hydrant Replacement Program Prioritization, Phase 1 and 2 Summary, June 1, 2000.



Waterline at Broadway and Hall

- Regional Water Providers Consortium Regional Transmission and Storage Strategy, Board Discussion Draft Report, February 22, 2000, Montgomery Watson
- SW 155th Avenue Reservoir Preliminary Siting Evaluation, November 10, 1999, Murray, Smith and Associates, Inc.
- Joint Water Commission, Water Management Plan Final Report, August 1998, Montgomery Watson
- Murray Scholls Town Center Master Plan, April 1998, Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership
- Carrying Capacity Analysis and Capital Improvement Plan for the Beaverton Regional Center and Tek Station Area, December 1996, KCM
- Regional Water Supply Plan for the Portland Metropolitan Area, Final Report, October 1996, Prepared by the Water Providers of the Portland Metropolitan Area
- Report for Phase I, Joint Infrastructure Planning Project for City of Beaverton and Tualatin Valley Water District, March 1993, Murray, Smith and Associates
- Report for Phase II, Joint Infrastructure Planning Project for City of Beaverton and Tualatin Valley Water District, June 1993, Murray, Smith and Associates
- Cooper Mountain Water Storage Tank, July 17, 1992, OTAK, Inc.
- Modeling TVWD/Beaverton Water System on Cooper Mountain, April 13, 1992, OTAK, Inc.
- The most recent version of the Water System Facility Plan

Water System Design Standards

- City of Beaverton – Engineering Design Manual and Standard Drawings

► **Goal 5.5.1**

Continue to participate in the Joint Water Commission and work with the West Slope, Raleigh and Tualatin Valley Water Districts to ensure the provision of adequate water service to present and future customers in Beaverton.

Policies:

- A. Ensure all new land development (residential subdivisions, multiple family dwelling development, and industrial and commercial developments) is connected to a public water system.

- B. Ensure all new development served by the Beaverton Water Division is reviewed by the City to determine that the pressure of water available to serve the proposed development meets City standards.
- C. Encourage water conservation consistent with current intergovernmental agreements, to prolong existing supplies and to help postpone water system capacity improvements needed to supply expected future demands as a result of projected population increases.
- D. Comply with state and federal laws and regulations relating to potable water.

5.6 SANITARY SEWER

The City owns and maintains the wastewater collection system (all pipes 21-inches and smaller) within its incorporated limits and conveys flows to a trunk interceptor system that is owned and maintained by the sewer treatment service provider, CWS. CWS is a special district that was established in eastern Washington County to provide sanitary sewer service in a coordinated and economic manner necessary to meet federal, state, and regional water quality regulations. The City contracts with CWS for sanitary



Water Treatment Plant Tour

sewerage treatment, trunkline conveyance service, development of regional minimum design standards for sanitary sewer systems and regulation of industrial discharge permits. The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES) permit is held by CWS.

Pursuant to the current intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with CWS, ownership and maintenance of collection pipes 21-inches and less operated by CWS are transferred permanently to the City for all areas annexed to the City. The current IGA with CWS establishes certain maintenance service levels that the City follows and may be amended from time to time as allowed by the IGA.

The City's collection system directs flow to sewer trunk lines that convey the flow to two treatment plants: the Durham Treatment Plant and the Rock Creek Treatment Plant. Flows from Downtown Beaverton as well as the easterly and southerly areas of the City are conveyed to the Durham Plant located on the north side of the Tualatin River south of Tigard. Flows from the westerly portion of the City are directed to the Rock Creek Plant near Hillsboro.

The following documents set forth the City of Beaverton's sewer service plan and maintenance program:

Sewer System Planning

- Clean Water Services Conveyance System Management Study, Final Draft Report, November 1998, Shaun Pigott Associates
- Murray Scholls Town Center Master Plan, April 1998, Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership
- Carrying Capacity Analysis and Capital Improvement Plan for the Beaverton Regional Center and Tek Station Area, December 1996, KCM
- Clean Water Services of Washington County, Sewer System Master Plan Update 1995, David Evans and Associates
- The most recent version of The City of Beaverton Sanitary Sewer Master Plan

Sewer System Design Standards

- City of Beaverton – Engineering Design Manual and Standard Drawings. CWS standards entitled "Design and Construction Standards for Sanitary Sewer and Surface Water Management" are incorporated by reference into the Beaverton Design Standards.

► Goal 5.6.1

Cooperate with CWS to ensure long-term provision of an adequate sanitary sewer system within existing City limits and areas to be annexed in the future.

Policies:

- A. Ensure all new land development (residential subdivisions, and multiple family dwelling, industrial, and commercial developments) is connected to the City sewer system.
- B. When sewer service is extended into an area that contains existing development, all existing habitable buildings shall be connected to the new sewer if they are within 100 feet of the sewer line and if gravity lateral sewer lines can serve them.

5.7 SCHOOLS

The need for and location of schools is closely related to residential development and housing densities in the community. The location of public schools can significantly influence the direction and rate of growth of a given area. This is especially true of elementary schools. Beaverton School District #48 (the District) is responsible



Teaching at Greenway Elementary School

for providing public schools in the community. In order to assist the District with monitoring enrollment potential, the City provides the District with information on development proposals that may potentially impact a present or future school site and the capacity of existing schools. (Ord 4567)

The District is required, by State Statute (ORS 195.110), to adopt a School Facility Plan to identify school facility needs based on population growth projections and land use designations contained in local government comprehensive plans covering the area within the District. The School Facility Plan is a supporting document to this Comprehensive Plan and is adopted by reference. The District has adopted the "Beaverton School District Facility Plan 2010" on June 16, 2010, which is incorporated into this Element by reference. The District is responsible for planning its own facilities and the City may only cooperate and advise them in this process. (Ord. 4289, Ord 4567)

State Statute (ORS 195.110(9)(a)) requires the City to accept the District's formally adopted school capacity criteria as its own for purposes of evaluating applications for a comprehensive plan amendment or for a residential land use regulation amendment. Additionally, State Statutes (ORS 195.110(13)) allows the City to deny a residential development request based on a lack of school capacity. The Statute also requires the City to provide notice to the "...District when considering a plan or land use regulation amendment that significantly impacts school capacity." The City has gone beyond this minimal requirement in attempting to inform and assist the District regarding their facilities planning and the development of the School Facilities Plan. (Ord. 4289, Ord 4567)

► **Goal 5.7.1**

Cooperate with the Beaverton School District in its efforts to provide the best possible educational facilities and services to Beaverton residents.

Policies:

- A. Encourage the School District to provide facilities that will adequately accommodate growth while recognizing the limited supply of buildable land in the city for such facilities.
- B. Schools should locate within or adjacent to residential districts for the convenience of those the facilities serve. However, public and private school proposals should be assessed for compatibility in order to assure that the stated purposes of the residential districts are not unnecessarily eroded.



Crafts at Greenway Elementary School

- C. Encourage the District to provide for schools throughout the City in locations that are easily accessible to those they are intended to serve.
- D. Work cooperatively with the School District in implementation of the Comprehensive Plan through the District's various programs, joint acquisition and development efforts.
- E. Notify the school district of development proposals that may potentially impact a present or future school site to allow the district the opportunity to comment, purchase or request dedications.
- F. Notify the School District when considering Comprehensive Plan or land use regulation amendments that may significantly impact school capacity.
- G. Encourage the School District and the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD) to continue their excellent level of cooperation in the joint acquisition, development and use of facilities for educational and recreational purposes.

5.8 PARKS AND RECREATION

Parks and recreation facilities are basic and essential for the health and welfare of the community. The City coordinates the land use aspects of locating these facilities but does not predetermine sites. Location and improvement decisions for these types of facilities are the responsibility of the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD), which is the parks and recreation provider for the City of Beaverton.

As Beaverton and the Metro area become more densely developed, the number, location, size and quality of parks and recreation facilities have become increasingly more important. The demand for these facilities has been brought about in part by a higher standard of living; more leisure time resulting from such things as shorter work weeks, earlier retirement, and increasing life span; higher densities of development and a continuing emphasis on health and exercise. The by-products of urbanization in terms of congestion, air pollution and noise have also created a greater awareness of the need for open space in the urban environment. An adequate park and recreation system contributes to the physical and mental health of the community and can be a source of community pride.

As features in the urban landscape, parks improve the character of neighborhoods and tend to stabilize and improve property values. Also, many businesses and industries seek locations with a high level



THPRD Nature Center Family Entrance

of environmental quality as a means of increasing their ability to attract and retain a stable and productive work force. THPRD facilities are available to residents of the district, to employees who work in the district and to others by paying an out of district fee. With improved transportation systems giving greater flexibility for business and industrial site selection, a well-developed park and recreation system can be an important factor in attracting such developments to the community.

THPRD is a special service district with its own elected five-member Board of Directors and taxing authority. THPRD was established in 1955. THPRD's boundary includes almost all of Beaverton's Urban Services Area. THPRD has developed an acquisition and development plan pursuant to the adopted Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District 20-Year Comprehensive and Trails Master Plans, which are adopted here by reference. In addition to donations and outright purchases, the THPRD works with the City and Washington County through the land development process to obtain sites by dedication.

The THPRD's plan recognizes different types of park and recreation facilities including regional, neighborhood, community and specialty parks, school parks, recreational/aquatic center, multi-use trail system plan, off-street trail corridors and natural areas along streams. These descriptive park designations relate to the function or character of the parks shown on THPRD's 20-Year



Commonwealth Park

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOAL 11

Public Facilities and Services requires cities and counties: "To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development."

Comprehensive Park & Recreation and Trails Master Plans. As the area grows, opportunities will occur in addition to those shown on the plan. Each should be evaluated in terms of conformance with this plan's goals and policies and those of the THPRD 20-Year Comprehensive Park & Recreation and Trails Master Plans.

The City has declared that THPRD is the park and recreation provider for the City. Almost all of the City's current land area is in the district. Statewide Planning Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services requires cities and counties: "To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development." This requirement for urban areas includes recreation facilities and services. Beaverton has complied with this requirement by cooperating and coordinating with THPRD and by adopting their Plans into this Comprehensive Plan by reference. The City does provide some park and recreation facilities but it has no intention of being the primary provider of these facilities or services. Most of Beaverton's unincorporated Urban Service Area is in THPRD. Some of Beaverton's Urban Services Area is not in THPRD and since the City does not intend to be the primary parks and recreation provider to those areas they need to annex to the THPRD, if they develop in the City. To comply with Goal 11 the City will require the owners of property that is proposed for development or redevelopment but not in THPRD, to annex to the District and pay THPRD System Development Charges unless it can be demonstrated the development will provide park land, recreation facilities and services at a level that is similar to that provided by THPRD.

The Portland General Electric (PGE)/Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) transmission lines provide opportunities for open space and trail corridors in the community. These rights-of-way will not be converted to intensive urban land uses in the foreseeable future.

► Goal 5.8.1

Cooperate with THPRD in implementation of its 20-Year Comprehensive Master Plan and Trails Master Plan in order to ensure adequate parks and recreation facilities and programs for current and future City residents.

Policies:

- A. Support and encourage THPRD efforts to provide parks and recreation facilities that will accommodate growth while



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- recognizing the limited supply of buildable land in the city for such facilities.
- B. Encourage THPRD to provide parks and recreation facilities throughout the City in locations that are easily accessible to those they are intended to serve.
 - C. Support and encourage acquisition of park and recreation sites in advance of need so that the most appropriate sites are available for these vital public facilities.
 - D. Notify THPRD of development proposals that may potentially impact a present or future park site to allow the district the opportunity to comment, purchase or request dedications.
 - E. A number of financial incentives exist to encourage private property owners to donate, dedicate, or provide easements for resource preservation, park, trail or open space use. The City shall work cooperatively with property owners and THPRD to maximize the use of these tools for the benefit of the community.
 - F. To offset increased densities and to meet the needs of the population, the City and THPRD should work together to provide urban scale public spaces in regional centers, town centers,

station communities and main street areas within the city.

- G. The planning, acquisition and development of multi-use paths should be consistent with this Plan's Transportation Element and THPRD's Trail Master Plan.
- H. Encourage park acquisition and appropriate development in areas designated as Significant Natural Resources, as defined by Volume III of this Comprehensive Plan.
- I. THPRD is the park and recreation provider for the City of Beaverton and the City desires that all property within its boundaries be within THPRD's boundaries.

5.9 POLICE

The Beaverton Police Department is a full service agency that operates under the community-oriented policing principle. The police department is comprised of over 130 men and women (circa year 2000). In addition to enforcement of all federal, state, and local laws; Police Department personnel respond to non-criminal calls for assistance. The department utilizes planning and research to maximize use of current technology, participates in the development of law enforcement legislation and interagency operations to combat regional crime problems, and encourages



Beaverton Police at Bike Beaverton (Credit: Mike Mulligan)

and coordinates citizen crime prevention efforts through various methods and programs. Continuing education within the force has become increasingly important in order to respond appropriately to changes in society. Changes in the cultural mix of the City's population and the nature of crimes, for example, increased incidents of "white collar" crimes, may require modification of current methods. Operating under a community oriented policing and problem solving philosophy, the Department is guided in their efforts by the following mission statement:

"The Beaverton Police Department shall provide the highest quality service, preserving human rights, lives, and property, while striving to achieve the goals of the department, the City, and the community. We are committed to the highest professional standards, working in partnership with our citizens to problem solve and meet the challenges of reducing crime, creating a safer environment, and improving our quality of life."

This philosophy and organizational strategy is based on forging a partnership between the police and the community for the purpose of working together to solve problems of crime and fear of crime and disorder to enhance the overall quality of life in the community's neighborhoods. Community oriented policing shifts the focus of police work from handling random calls, to solving community problems. To further this philosophy, the City



Beaverton Police Department K-9 Outdoor Unit

has established a policy of providing 1.5 officers per thousand population. This policy was established after careful study to determine the optimal level of officers needed to provide normal police protection and community outreach in line with the City's financial restraints. City voters supported this policy in 1996, with their approval of a tax levy to fund maintaining the ratio of 1.5 officers per 1,000 population.

► **Goal 5.9.1**

Provide full service police protection to the City's incorporated area and to new areas as they are annexed.

Policies:

- A. Provide one and a half (1.5) uniformed officers per 1000 population.
- B. Apply an integrated, department-wide program of identifying problems, analyzing causation, developing resource strategies, and assessing results as a means of long-term problem solving within the community.
- C. Be aggressively proactive in the investigation of narcotics and gang-related crimes.
- D. Aggressively investigate and pursue prosecution of violent crimes, such as sex abuse, child abuse, and homicide.
- E. Proactively train Police Department personnel so as to maximize their knowledge, skills and abilities. Challenge and empower them by delegating responsibility.
- F. Provide equipment and facilities of a standard that will make the organization operate efficiently and effectively in a safe, professional, and pleasant work environment.
- G. Promote cooperation, communication, and the sharing of vital information among other agencies and internally. Address opportunities as a team.

5.10 FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The City has designated the Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue District (TVFR) to be the service provider for fire and emergency medical services for Beaverton. The City no longer provides its own fire

protection and emergency medical services. Rather, in 1996, the City annexed to TVFR, Oregon's largest fire district, for such services. As a result, the District levies its tax rate within the City and the City no longer levies taxes for these purposes. The district's elected five-member board of directors provides policy direction in the area of fire and emergency services.

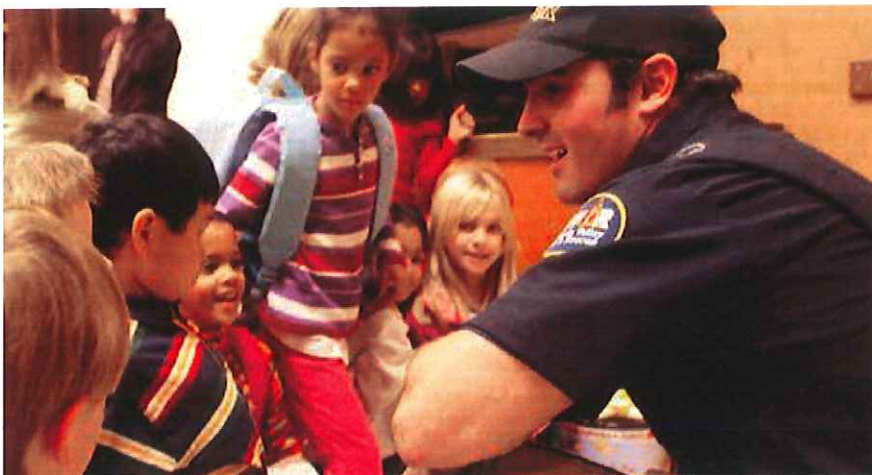
The district operates two stations within, and a number of stations in close proximity to, the City. Recently, the District constructed a new main fire station on Farmington Road to better serve the City's residents. Another new facility, combined with recent modifications to the District's deployment strategies, has markedly improved fire and emergency medical services since the annexation.

► **Goal 5.10.1**

Cooperate with TVF&RD to insure adequate fire and emergency medical services for the current and future residents of the City.

Policies:

- A. Retain TVFR as the provider of fire and emergency medical services for the entire City of Beaverton incorporated area.
- B. The City shall cooperate with TVFR in the siting of new facilities.
- C. The TVFR shall enforce the Uniform Fire Code for existing buildings and the City shall enforce it for new construction.
- D. Adopt and enforce the State Building Code.



TVFR Teaching Children at Rock Creek Elementary School