



Memorandum

To: Abigail Cermak, Bureau of Environmental Services Systems Development and
Kaitlin Lovell, Bureau of Environmental Services Watershed Services
City of Portland

From: Mike Peebles, PE - Otak
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Jeancarlo Saenz- HLR Architects

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Linda Tycher - LTA Landscape Design
Josh Owens, Keith Buisman - Otak

Date: January 6, 2020

Subject: Case File: LU 19-225732 SOWA Alamo Manhattan Blocks
Otak Responses to Land Use Review Comments dated November 21, 2019

Otak Project No.:19050.100

The following responses are provided to address Land Use Review Comments from the Portland Bureau of Environmental comments dated November 21, 2019. The responses provide specific information to address comments and/or outlines the strategy to address review comments with additional submittal materials to be provided under separate cover or through a Design Review resubmittal.

BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (BES)

[...]

C. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

[...]

3. Private Property Stormwater Management

[...]

a. Blocks 41, 42, 44, & 45 (Design Review)

- 1)** *The stormwater report Figures 2.1 – 2.4 (exhibits C.124, C.125, C.126, C.127) as well as the Stormwater Plan figures (exhibits C. 116, C.117, C.118, C.119) provided in the design review package show ecoroof coverage for each building which is inconsistent with the stormwater report narrative. Ecoroofs are required on new buildings in the Central City Plan District (Portland City Code 33.510.243) and should be accounted for in the stormwater management plan.*

RESPONSE:

A revised Design Review Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan will be resubmitted to show consistency between the report and the updated building/greenway plans. Note, as discussed with City BDS Planning staff, the project team is resubmitting the DR application under Title 33 code that went into effect on March 1, 2017. This eliminates the code requirement for ecoroofs that were provided in the original submittal. The reduction of ecoroofs on the project will impact the stormwater strategy in that we will utilize (and try to maximize) raised flow-through planters at intermediate roof levels and ground level for specific areas of non-ecoroof runoff. We will continue to use flow through planters at ground-level plaza and pedestrian access areas as the site design allows. We will incorporate stormfilter catch basins/vaults/downspouts (mechanical treatment) within each block for water quality treatment of areas not treated by vegetated facilities. These are typically at plaza areas that cannot accommodate the depth of required LIDA facilities (planters) due to conflicts with garage structure below plaza areas. Our proposed stormwater treatment design considers contributing

areas, collection locations, depth of facilities, outlet locations, and conveyance to storm laterals to the public storm system in adjacent streets.

We have attached preliminary exhibits for each Block that show stormwater treatment areas and facilities proposed for the four blocks. A revised Design Review Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan will be submitted to support the revised stormwater strategy for the project.

- 2) *Figures 2.1 – 2.4 of the stormwater report indicate the lined flow-through planters are managing non-ecorooft areas only and this is inconsistent with the narrative. Therefore, it is unclear if the applicant intends to only manage stormwater with lined flow-through planters or if stormwater will also be managed by ecoroofts. This information should be provided as changes to the size and location of the lined-planters could impact the design and layout of the site.*

RESPONSE:

See response to 3.a.1 above. The amount of ecorooft will be reduced with the Design Review resubmittal. The use of conventional roofs on this project will increase the impervious area to managed on-site and a revised Design Review Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan will show the use of raised flow-through planters, ground level lined flow-through planters, and stormfilters to meet the stormwater treatment requirements on each block. The design will utilize raised flow-through planters at intermediate roof levels and ground levels to treat specific areas of impervious roof runoff.

- 3) *Also, it should be noted that the Landscape Plan figures (exhibit C.90, C.92) in the design review package are inconsistent with the Stormwater Plan figures in both the design review package and the stormwater report.*

RESPONSE:

The Landscape Plan and Stormwater Plan figures will be revised prior to resubmittal to confirm consistency with the Design Review and Greenway Review package as well as the revised Design Review Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan.

b. Greenway Tracts (Greenway Review)

[...]

- 1) *The Landscape – Greenway Development Plan figures show filter strips for managing stormwater and this is not consistent with the other Greenway Site Plan figures or the stormwater plan narrative. Please clarify the facility type and locations.*

RESPONSE:

The initial design for stormwater management within the Greenway incorporated the use of filter strips and vegetated swales, but due to stormwater collection, grading, and conveyance challenges, we revised stormwater management strategy to use linear sand filters along the trail alignment. This was not reflected on the Landscape Greenway Development Plan figures.

The resubmittal of the DR/GR package will have a revised Greenway design based on comments from staff and the Design Review hearing. The design team will be resubmitting greenway plans that will clarify facility type and locations. The revised design will place the two trails closer together and in parallel to allow for vegetated planters/swales to collect the runoff from the impervious trail areas. The trails will be graded/sloped for each to drain to these stormwater management areas between the trails. The Abernethy Overlook is also being eliminated which simplifies stormwater management in that area.

The Greenway adjacent to Block 41 (north) contains approximately 8,200 sf of impervious trail and plaza area, which will require approximately 160 sf of vegetated planter area for treatment. The greenway adjacent to Block 44 (south) contains approximately 11,100 sf of impervious trail and plaza area, which will require approximately 220 sf of vegetated planter area for treatment. The impervious

area runoff will be directed towards the landscaped area between the trails where shallow surface conveyance will direct the water into lined flow through vegetated planters. The landscaped area between the trails are approximately 2,800 sf and 2,900 sf for the north and south greenways respectively, providing adequate area for the planters. The planters will be plumbed to discharge into the existing storm system and outfall directly into the Willamette River to the south of the site.

- 2) *Figure 2.1(exhibit C.124) and Figure 2.3 (exhibit C.126) from the stormwater plan show the location of the sand filters as described in the narrative of the report. However, the Greenway Site Plan figures (exhibits GR2.1, GR2.2) indicate that the sand filter locations are retaining walls with guardrails. These same figures mark the locations of vegetated swales as well. Please clarify the facility type and locations.*

RESPONSE:

The Greenway Site Plan figures had incorrect callouts/keynotes for the sand filters and retaining walls. See response to 3.b.1 above for the proposed greenway stormwater management approach.

- 3) *Also, on the Greenway Site Plan figures, the drainage arrows for the upper path appear to be draining away from the sand filter that runs along the northern side. Please provide information on how stormwater is routed from impervious surfaces to the stormwater facilities.*

RESPONSE:

The Greenway Site Plan figures had inconsistencies in the drainage arrow labels.

Per response to 3.b.1 above, the resubmittal of the DR/GR package will have a revised Greenway design based on comments from staff and the Design Review hearing. The design team will be resubmitting greenway plans that will clarify facility type and locations. The revised design will place the two trails closer together and in parallel to allow for filter strips and vegetated swales to collect the runoff from the impervious trail areas. The trails will be graded/sloped for each to drain to these stormwater management areas between the trails.

- 4) *Although the stormwater narrative states the plaza and overlook areas will be managed by the filter strips, due to the inconsistencies between the plans, it is unclear if filter strips will adequately manage these areas. The utility plan or drainage plan should indicate where stormwater from these areas is being directed.*

RESPONSE:

Per response to 3.b.1 above, the resubmittal of the DR/GR package will have a revised Greenway design based on comments from staff and the Design Review hearing. The design team will be resubmitting greenway plans that will clarify facility type and locations, including conveyance routes from greenway stormwater management facilities to public storm connections. Note, the Abernethy Overlook is also being eliminated which simplifies stormwater management in that area.

c. Public Works Permit

[...]

- 1) *It should be noted that the Composite Utility Plan (sheet PW-11) reviewed under the Public Works Permit shows stormwater connections on the east side of the buildings for Blocks 41 and 44 that cross onto the Greenway Tracts prior to connecting to the storm lines in SW Lane St and SW Lowell St respectively. This appears to be inconsistent with the Composite Utility Plan (exhibit C.103) submitted with the design review package. The applicant should ensure that the information BES Development Engineering is reviewing through the Public Works Permit is consistent with the information provided during review of the building permits.*

RESPONSE:

The evolving Design Review/Greenway Review package will be coordinated with the Public Works Permit (PWP) set to provide consistency between the BDS Development Engineering (private on-site

utilities) and the PWP Design Development submittal. The two design/permitting documents will be aligned prior to building permit submittal.

D. SITE RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

1. 100-Year Floodplain

[...]

- a. *Currently the proposal includes nearly 6,000 cubic yards of fill, only 4,300 is offset, leaving a net fill of 1,700 cubic yards in the greenway. Note that it is a policy of the City to encourage the use of the cut-and-fill ratios described in the National Marine Fisheries Service Biological Opinion to FEMA (found on pg. 279 of the Biological Opinion). The use of those ratios is less likely to result in harm to wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, and to structures and their inhabitants. Please consider incorporating them into your design.*

RESPONSE:

The greenway includes areas that are both inside and outside of the delineated 100-yr floodplain/floodway. The area within the floodplain/floodway consists almost entirely of the bank stabilization and enhancement portion of the floodway, which will result in a net cut of 5,260 cubic yards (from 5,430 cubic yards of cut and 170 cubic yards of fill). Areas of fill within the greenway are largely outside of the floodplain/floodway and includes areas of fill for the trails and to meet grade requirements on the west side of the greenway where it will transition to the building and plaza grading. Bank stabilization design will require permits from the USACE for work below Ordinary High Water and will meet NMFS biological opinion requirements.

- b. *The overlook appears to occur in the regulated floodway which could cause mortality and stranding of federally protected endangered salmon and steelhead during high water events such as the 1996 flood event when this area was submerged.*

RESPONSE:

The Abernethy Overlook is also being eliminated. There will be no proposed structures within the regulated floodway. A no-rise analysis has been completed for the regulated floodway area along the project's riverfront area and it shows no impact to floodway.

A no-rise analysis was done that includes the Abernethy Overlook for the design presented in the original, allowing the design to proceed without CLOMR/LOMR review. For the proposed Design Review/Greenway Review resubmittal, the Abernethy Overlook has been eliminated and the bank laid back further at that location so there are no obstructions that could endanger federally protected endangered salmon and steelhead. The no-rise analysis that includes the Abernethy Overlook is attached to this response. The analysis will be updated with revised grading when required for permit issuance. Since the revised grading no longer has the overlook and the bank has been laid back further there should not be any issues with floodplain rise for the revised bank grading.

2. Natural Resource Inventory

... To protect the natural functions provided by these resources, BES recommends that the applicant minimize site disturbance and replant disturbed areas with native vegetation. Doing so will help minimize erosion, protect slope stability, and restore lost functions.

RESPONSE:

While the existing bank condition provides some natural functions, it is largely limited to shallow mildly sloped alcove areas (4H:1V) that exist at the north and south end of the sites below elevation 10 ft. Below elevation 10 ft the existing bank slopes are typically 2H:1V or flatter, while above this elevation the bank is much steeper. The existing bank material consists largely of miscellaneous fill, including large concrete rubble and asphalt pavement. Finer materials are present within the existing alcove

areas that can provide shallow water habitat. Existing vegetation consists of a row of shore pines at the top of existing bank, with ivy and blackberry. Vegetation below the existing top of bank is comprised largely of ivy and blackberry that has grown down from the top of bank. There are also a number of derelict piles along the bank.

The bank will be laid back and stabilized to protect against erosion from high water flood events and from wave and wake damage that can occur during low water periods. For this reason, the bank stabilization must extend below ordinary low water to prevent the bank stabilization measures (riprap) from being undermined. Due to the height of the bank with very steep existing slopes (approximately 22 ft height from elevation 10 ft to elevation 32 ft) and the limited greenway width that must also provide additional uses (e.g. trails) laying the bank back to a slope flat enough to not require engineered stabilization measures (riprap) is not feasible. Therefore, riprap will be used to stabilize the bank below ordinary high water (elevation 18.22) at a maximum 2H:1V slope while incorporating engineered large woody debris to provide high flow refuge and shelter for fish species. Where riprap is used below ordinary high water to stabilize existing mild slopes the riprap will be overlain with clean river rock and sediment to provide enhanced shallow water habitat. To allow for flatter vegetated slopes above ordinary high water, retaining walls must be used to make up the height to the trail elevation. Retaining walls have been located near the trail and as high up the slope as possible to minimize the inundation duration. The area below the retaining walls will be vegetated with native trees and shrubs that will provide a slow moving flow fringe during high water events adjacent to the retaining wall.

While the bank cannot be completely naturalized due to site constraints, including tall, steep existing banks, matching grades to the adjacent properties, and providing user trail space, the bank design does incorporate the following enhancement features:

- Existing slopes 2H:1V or flatter will be preserved, and the riprap will be overlain with large river rock
- The existing slopes 4H:1V or flatter in the two alcove areas will be preserved and the riprap will be overlain with fine river rock and sediment, similar to what exists at those areas now.
- Derelict piles within the work area will be removed
- Engineered large woody debris will be incorporated into the riprap below proposed ordinary high water to provide refugia and shelter and meet NMFS SLOPES V requirements
- Engineered large woody debris within the planting requirements of subarea 1 will be configured to maximize retention of fine sediment to create planting pockets
- Engineered large wood debris below the planting requirements of subarea 1 will be configured to maximize refugia and shelter for fish
- Above ordinary high water the slopes will be a maximum of 3H:1V and stabilized with native vegetation. Vegetation stabilization is adequate for these slopes above ordinary high water because the duration of exposure to wave and wake damage is much less than below ordinary high water.
- Bank enhancement and stabilization grading will result in a net cut of 5,260 cubic yards of cut and material removal (1,030 cubic yards below OHW)

The bank design will also be reviewed and permitted by the USACE and OR-DSL.

[...]

3. Special Habitat Area

[...]

4. Shoreline and Floodplain Habitat

[...]

5. South Waterfront Greenway Review

...This proposal does not meet those approval criteria for the following reasons:...

- a. *The proposal maintains a steep slope of 2:1 or 3:1 at all areas below top of bank (Sheet C2.2, C.110). This slope will require additional riprap and reinforcement. All decreases in slope appear to occur above ordinary high water (Sheet C2.2). Stable, naturalized riverbanks throughout the Willamette River are a minimum of 5:1 or shallower to 7:1 in order to allow native plantings to survive, provide adequate cover and slow moving margins for salmon to rest and rear, and to provide additional areas to escape high flows and predators. Notably, the areas of Ross Island are a 10:1 slope, Zidell was a 10:1 to a 5:1 slope in most areas, and Cottonwood bay is similarly a 6:1 to 7:1 slope below top of bank.*

RESPONSE:

The updated Greenway Review submitted is being revised to remove lawn, move the trails to the west, and create more space for bank re-grading and natural vegetation areas. Below ordinary high water the revised proposal calls for slopes between 2H:1V and 4H:1V, above ordinary high water it calls for slopes between 3H:1V and 5H:1V with some retaining wall required to prevent steeper slopes. Flatter slopes that would be required to fully naturalize the bank are not feasible due to the height of the existing steep bank and the available greenway width that must also accommodate other uses. Decreases in slope occur both below and above ordinary high water. Existing mild slopes are preserved, especially in flatter existing alcove areas at the north and south of the site (see attached plans)

Riprap is required for bank stability to protect against erosion from river flow and waves and wake. To provide cover, slow moving margins, and refuge for salmon as the water level rises, engineered large woody debris structures will be incorporated into the riprap slope. Below elevation 10 the large woody debris will be placed to create refuge and shelter, above elevation 10 large woody debris will be placed to create planting pockets for vegetation establishment because vegetation survival below elevation 10 is low even on mild naturalized slopes such as Ross Island and Cottonwood Bay. The established vegetation will provide the refuge and shelter functions. This approach is consistent with requirements of NMFS in their SLOPES V biological opinion.

- b. *There are few if any examples in the Willamette River where rip rapped slopes greater than 3:1 have any vegetation survival. Mortality rates of vegetation in riprap are extremely high and therefore there should be no assumption that the proposed shrubs and plantings below top of bank will survive to replace or enhance functions and values. Notably just to the north, the City experimented with vaults in order to ensure plant survival, and while the plants have survived, they have also not provided rearing or refuge areas for salmon and steelhead because of the need to use vaults*

RESPONSE:

Engineered Large Woody Debris (LWD) is being incorporated into the riprap slope to provide many of the ecological functions that would be provided by vegetation in a natural bank setting with flatter slopes. Unfortunately, due to the tall and steep existing bank, flatter slopes that would be required to eliminate the need for engineering bank stability are not feasible. The LWD provides a roughened surface that creates turbulent and eddies during high flows that allows fish to more easily navigate to refuge and shelter areas that are also provided by the large woody debris. Multiple types of LWD structures are provided to provide complexity and diversity, see attached plan for structure types, overall layout is still being revised. LWD structures will be installed along the entire bank between ordinary high water and a few feet below ordinary low water. Native natural area plantings will be provided above ordinary high water.

While the majority of the bank is over-steepened with miscellaneous fill and rubble, there are two existing mildly sloped alcove areas with fine sediment that exist near ordinary low water to approximately elevation 10 ft. These existing grades will be preserved with riprap overlain with fine sediment installed. The fine sediment will provide habitat for benthic invertebrates' shallow water

rearing. These alcove areas will also provide slower moving water refuge areas for fish that use the site.

- c. *The use of riprap increases sheer forces for salmon and can cause mortality in juvenile salmon, especially with high wakes.*

RESPONSE:

Incorporating Large Woody Debris (LWD) into the riprap will reduce the sheer forces by providing turbulence and eddies that allow for fish to more easily navigate to refuge and shelter areas that are also provided by the large woody debris and vegetation where established. The bank slopes will not be uniform, there is variation in the bank with alcoves and points that also provide flow complexity.

- d. *The proposal calls for disconnecting the river from the riverbank in areas where the concrete retaining wall will remain, and where new retaining walls are created down to the top of bank.*

RESPONSE:

The proposed trail alignment redesign will provide more area for the bank stabilization and enhancement and has allowed the revised proposal to reduce the retaining wall area from 1,800 square feet to 950 square feet. The maximum height of the retaining wall at the central portion of the site is 5 ft. The maximum height of the retaining wall at the south portion of the site is 8 ft. This higher wall is required to tie into the steep bank and existing concrete wall/pier at this location. The retaining wall is located close to the trail to allow for it to be as far away from the river as possible, with the toe of the wall being at least 4 ft above ordinary high water, this minimizes the duration that flow will interface with the wall. The walls are required to allow the area above ordinary high water to have 3H:1V or flatter slopes to support natural area plantings, therefore the area in front of the wall (water side of the wall) will be planted with trees and shrubs that will likely be similar height to the wall, providing the slow moving fringes and flow variability to benefit fish. The retaining walls allow for the river to connect to more natural vegetation while still providing trail and use access in the remainder of the greenway.

- e. *It is unclear what the application is referring to as a "naturalized bank" if it is reliant on heavy rip rap, geogrid, and small shrubs that are unlikely to survive.*

RESPONSE:

The term "naturalized bank" was used generically in application material, but will be revised in future submittals to better represent the proposed bank stabilization and planting. Native trees and shrubs will be planted above ordinary high water (subarea 2) according to the plant list and density provided by the City of Portland. Below ordinary high water riprap is required for bank stability and erosion protection. Even on mild natural slopes vegetation is not present below an elevation of approximately 10. Above this elevation and below ordinary high water engineered large woody debris will be incorporated to create pockets of fine sediment to for plantings.

- f. *The proposal removes over 40 existing trees that are at or below top of bank that are currently providing some function. It is unclear, given the engineered riverbank, how newly planted trees will survive. There is some reference to LWD but in this river system, large woody debris will need to be highly engineered. BES strongly supports the use of large wood as bank stabilization but would require engineered drawings to review for stability and durability.*

RESPONSE:

The existing trees are at the top of bank and largely outside of the 100-year floodplain, so they provide little ecological function for the river. The proposed bank stabilization and enhancement will lay back the bank, requiring removal of the trees. The bank slopes will allow for natural vegetation above ordinary high water that will interface with the river on a regular basis. Below ordinary high water engineered large woody debris will be incorporated to provide ecological function. Where possible the engineered large woody debris will support planting pockets to provide vegetation below ordinary high water. Engineered large woody debris details are provided in the attached plan set,

however the overall layout has not been revised yet, and will be revised to distribute more large woody debris near ordinary high water to support plantings.

[...]

6. **Recommendations**

This site provides extensive opportunities for fish and wildlife habitat enhancement and result in a net gain of biological productivity. Many of these opportunities are included generally in the Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan. However, some specific recommendations include:

- a. *Remove the derelict pilings and structures in the shallow water habitat. Lay back the bank where possible to a minimum 5:1 slope or shallower up to Ordinary High Water.*

RESPONSE:

Derelict pilings will be removed within the work area and along the fringe of the work area. Some clusters will remain to match the aesthetic of the adjacent properties and honor the history of the area. Due to site constraints, mainly the steepness of the existing bank, it is not possible to lay back the bank to a 5H:1V slope entirely below ordinary high water. We are taking advantage of existing areas with mild bank slopes to stabilize and rebuild alcove areas where finer sediment can persist to support benthic invertebrates and rearing habitat. Engineered Large Woody Debris will be incorporated into the slope below ordinary high water to provide improved ecological function.

- b. *Plant with native trees and shrubs to provide food, shade, microclimate, structure, rearing and refuge.*

RESPONSE:

Native trees and shrubs will be planted above ordinary high water (subarea 2) according to the plant list and density provided by the City of Portland. Below ordinary high water riprap is required for bank stability and erosion protection. Even on mild natural slopes vegetation is not present below an elevation of approximately 10. Above this elevation and below ordinary high water engineered large woody debris will be incorporated to create pockets of fine sediment to for plantings.

Attachments:

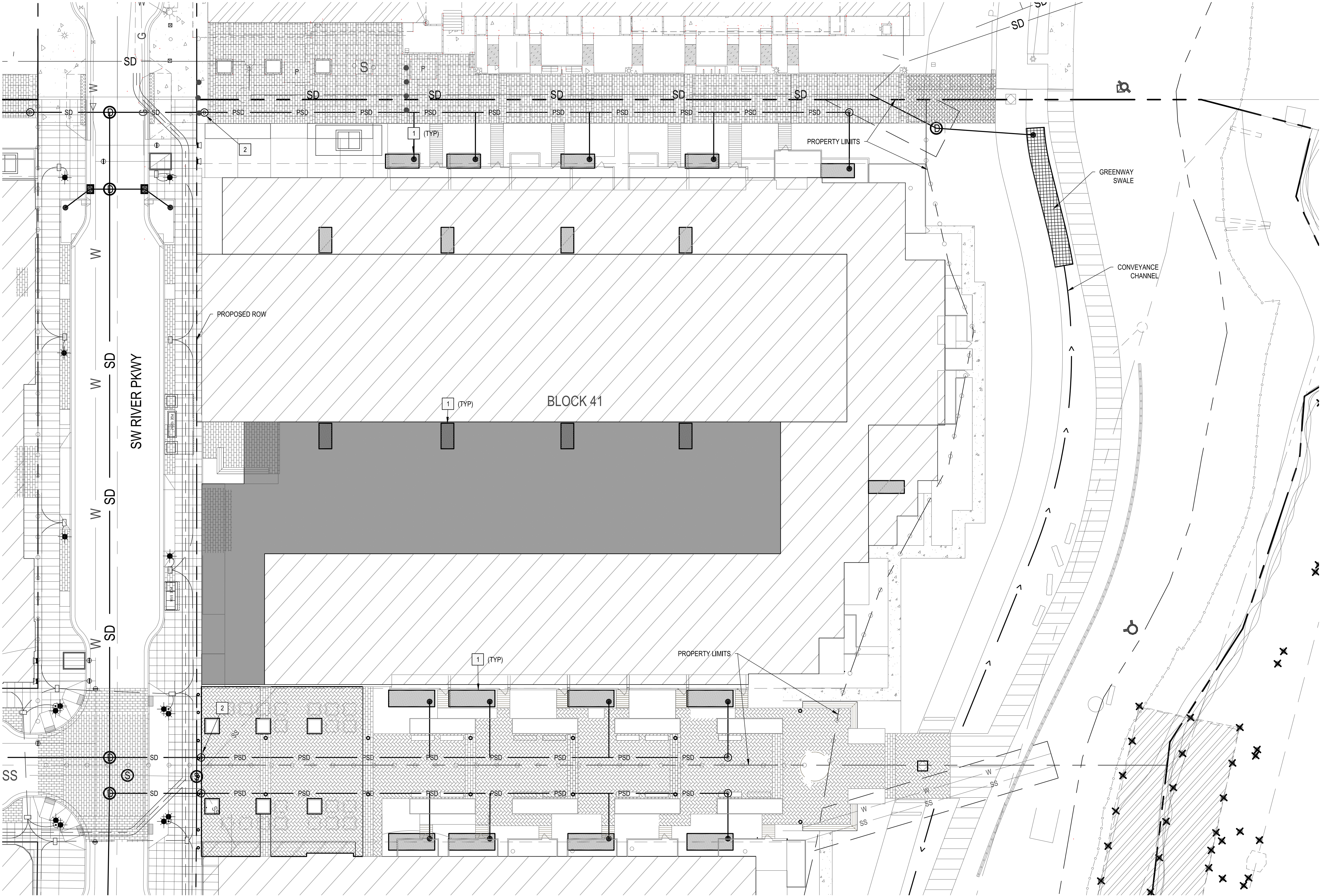
- 1) Stormwater Area Exhibit(s): B41, B42, B44, B45 (shows proposed treatment areas and facilities)
- 2) Bank Stabilization Plans: C0.0-0.1, C1.0-1.1, C2.0-C2.5, C2.0-C3.3 (*current design plans dated 1/6/2020, updated plans will be provided to BES as permitting progresses governing regulatory agencies*)
- 3) Bank Stabilization Cut/Fill Exhibit
- 4) Technical Memorandum: Otak, Inc, "Blocks 41, 42, 44, and 45; No Rise Analysis" dated January 6, 2020.

Future Submittal Materials:

- 1) Design Review Conceptual Stormwater Management Plan: B41, B42, B44, B45, Greenway
- 2) Design Review Resubmittal: B41, B42, B44, B45 Utility Plan Exhibits, Landscape Exhibits
- 3) Greenway Review Resubmittal: Greenway Exhibits

© 2019 WDG ARCHITECTURE (RIVER BLOCKS 41 & 44)

© 2019 HLR ARCHITECTS (INNER BLOCKS 42 & 45)



STORMWATER NOTES

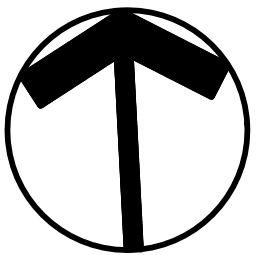
- 1 PROPOSED PRIVATE STORMWATER PLANTER.
- 2 PROPOSED STORMWATER LATERAL CONNECTION.

STORMWATER NARRATIVE

THE PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PORTLAND'S STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL AND SEWER AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL, WILL INCLUDE LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) PLANTERS AND STORMFILTER MECHANICAL TREATMENT FOR WATER QUALITY TREATMENT. A PIPED CONVEYANCE SYSTEM WILL CONNECT TO AN EXISTING STORM SEWER IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF SW LOWELL STREET. LID FLOW-THROUGH PLANTERS WERE SIZED USING THE CITY'S PRESUMPTIVE APPROACH CALCULATOR (PAC) TOOL MEET POLLUTION REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS BY FILTERING STORM WATER THROUGH THE TOPSOIL MIX SPECIFIED BY BES. THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS MEET THE CRITERIA FOR EXEMPTION FROM FLOW CONTROL RUNOFF, PER SECTION 1.3.4 OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL, AS THE STORM LINE DISCHARGES DIRECTLY TO THE WILLAMETTE RIVER THROUGH THE EXISTING SW LOWELL STREET' OUTFALL. THE STORMWATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM HAS BEEN SIZED TO CONVEY AND CONTAIN THE 10-YEAR, 5-MINUTE EVENT WITHOUT SURCHARGING AND THE 25-YEAR, 5-MINUTE STORM EVENT WITH AT LEAST 6 INCHES OF FREEBOARD.

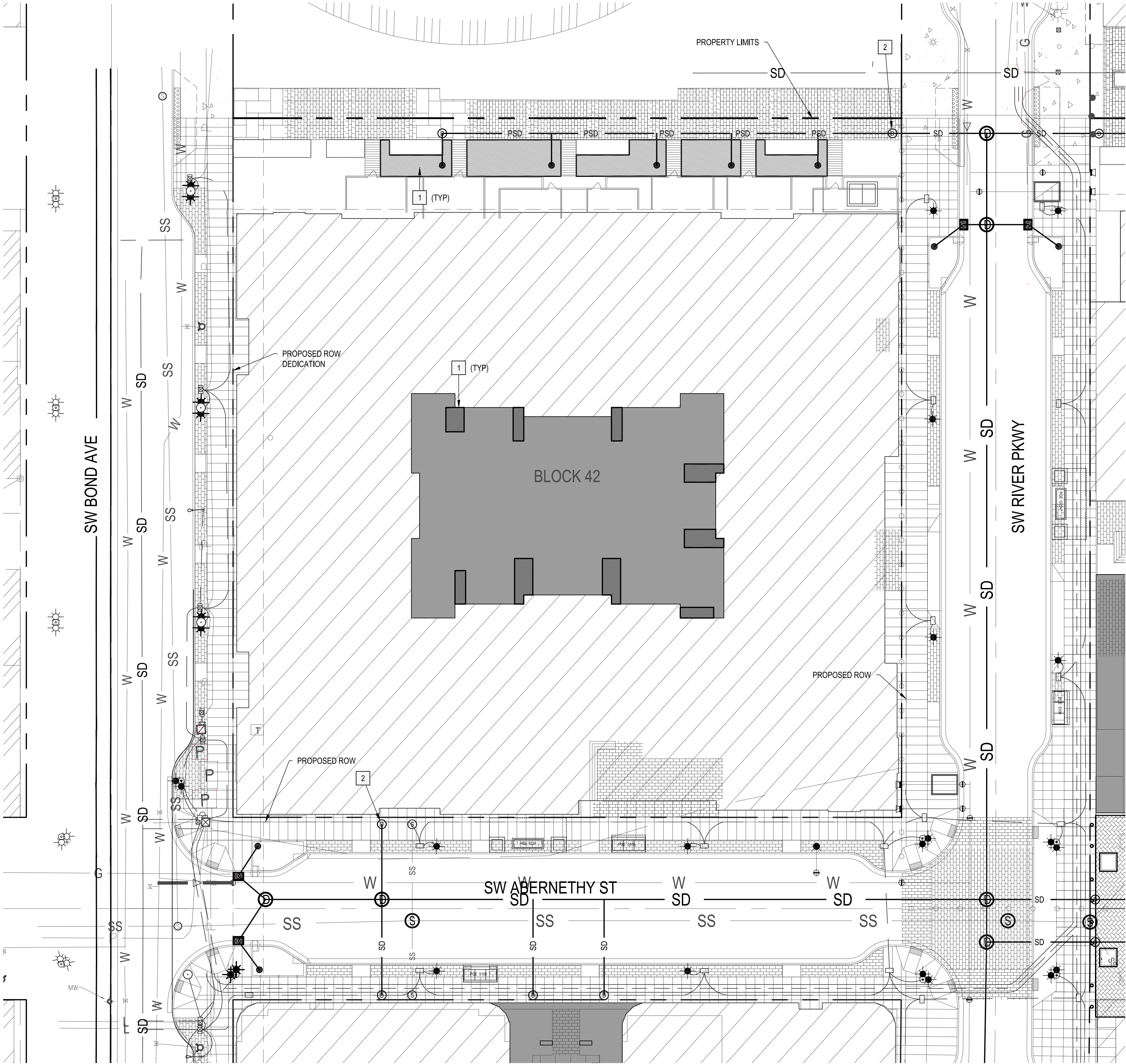
LEGEND

- BUILDING IMPERVIOUS AREA (TO STORMFILTER) [Solid Gray Box]
- BUILDING IMPERVIOUS AREA (TO PLANTER) [Hatched Box]
- PRIVATE STORMWATER PLANTER [Stippled Box]
- PROPOSED SWALE [Cross-hatched Box]



© 2019 WDG ARCHITECTURE (RIVER BLOCKS 41 & 44)

© 2019 HLR ARCHITECTS (INNER BLOCKS 42 & 45)



STORMWATER NOTES

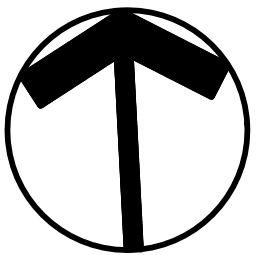
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LEGEND

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BUILDING IMPERVIOUS AREA (TO PLANTER)	
PRIVATE STORMWATER PLANTER	



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STORMWATER NOTES

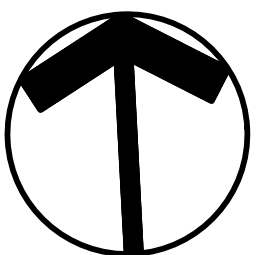
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STORMWATER NARRATIVE

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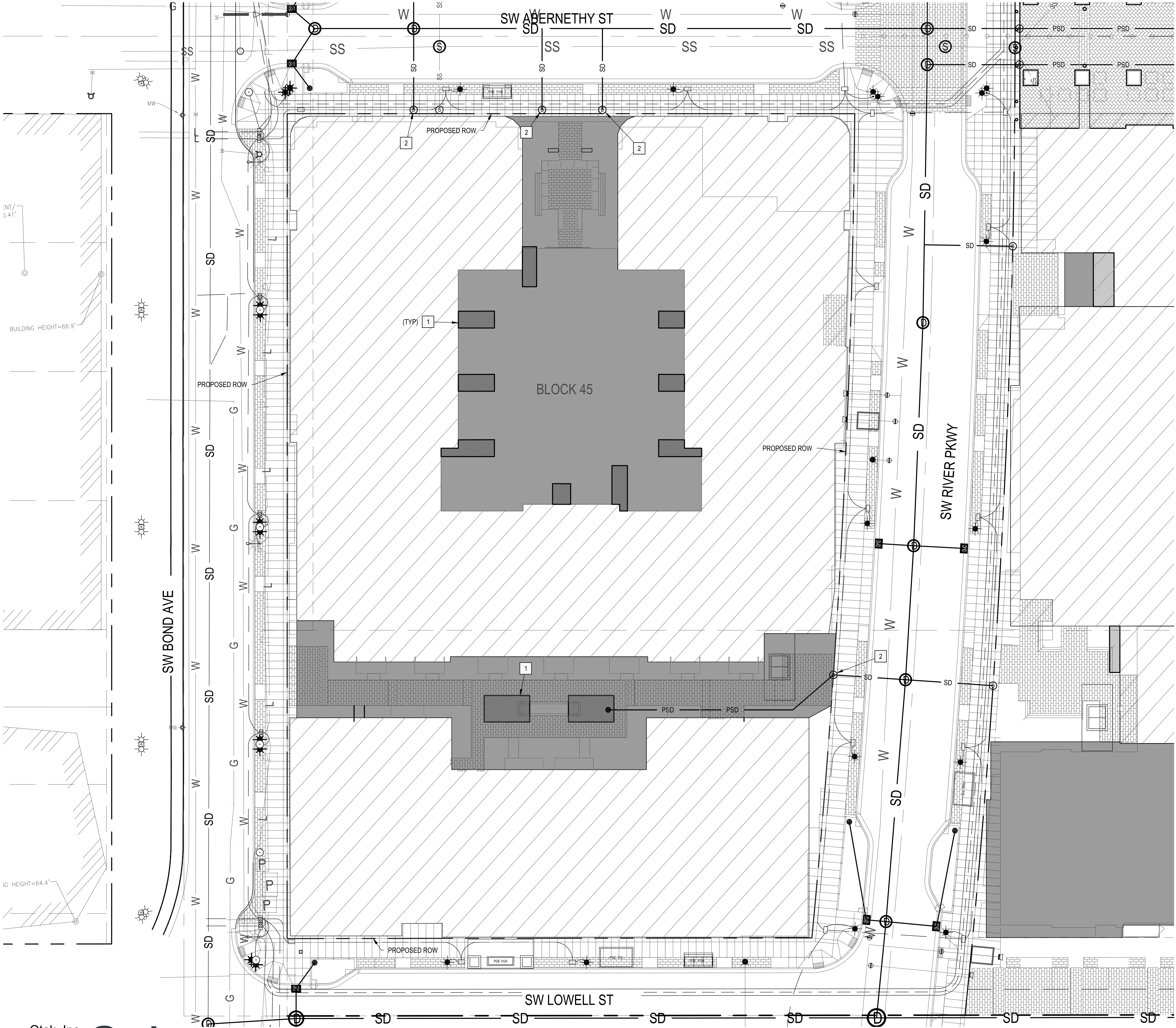
LEGEND

- BUILDING IMPERVIOUS AREA (TO STORMFILTER) [Solid Grey Box]
- BUILDING IMPERVIOUS AREA (TO PLANTER) [Diagonal Hatching Box]
- PRIVATE STORMWATER PLANTER [Cross-hatching Box]
- PROPOSED SWALE [Grid Hatching Box]



© 2019 WDG ARCHITECTURE (RIVER BLOCKS 41 & 44)

© 2019 HLR ARCHITECTS (INNER BLOCKS 42 & 45)



STORMWATER NOTES

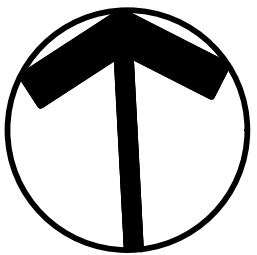
- 1 PROPOSED PRIVATE STORMWATER PLANTER.
- 2 PROPOSED STORMWATER LATERAL CONNECTION.

STORMWATER NARRATIVE

THE PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PORTLAND'S STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL AND SEWER AND DRAINAGE FACILITIES DESIGN MANUAL, WILL INCLUDE LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) PLANTERS AND STORMFILTER MECHANICAL TREATMENT FOR WATER QUALITY TREATMENT. A PIPED CONVEYANCE SYSTEM WILL CONNECT TO AN EXISTING STORM SEWER IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF SW LOWELL STREET. LID FLOW-THROUGH PLANTERS WERE SIZED USING THE CITY'S PRESUMPTIVE APPROACH CALCULATOR (PAC) TOOL MEET POLLUTION REDUCTION REQUIREMENTS BY FILTERING STORM WATER THROUGH THE TOPSOIL MIX SPECIFIED BY BES. THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS MEET THE CRITERIA FOR EXEMPTION FROM FLOW CONTROL RUNOFF, PER SECTION 1.3.4 OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL, AS THE STORM LINE DISCHARGES DIRECTLY TO THE WILLAMETTE RIVER THROUGH THE EXISTING SW LOWELL STREET OUTFALL. THE STORMWATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM HAS BEEN SIZED TO CONVEY AND CONTAIN THE 10-YEAR, 5-MINUTE EVENT WITHOUT SURCHARGING AND THE 25-YEAR, 5-MINUTE STORM EVENT WITH AT LEAST 6 INCHES OF FREEBOARD.

LEGEND

- BUILDING IMPERVIOUS AREA (TO STORMFILTER) [Solid grey box]
- BUILDING IMPERVIOUS AREA (TO PLANTER) [Hatched box]
- PRIVATE STORMWATER PLANTER [Patterned box]



PORTLAND, OREGON



MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON
1S1E10DB TL 300 (7.68 ACRES)
1S1E10DB TL 400 (2.15 ACRES)
CITY OF PORTLAND ZONING: CX-CENTRAL
PROPOSED USE: HIGH-RISE COMMERCIAL MIXED-USE

ALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS ARE CITY OF PORTLAND DATUM USING BENCHMARK NO. 1514, ELEVATION=36.182, LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF SW MOODY AVE AND SW GIBBS ST AT THE SW CORNER AND BENCHMARK NO. 1519, ELEVATION=33.576, LOCATED AT SW BOND AVE AND SW CURRY ST AT THE EAST CURB. THIS DATUM HAS ITS ZERO ELEVATION EQUIVALENT TO 1.375 FEET BELOW MEAN SEA LEVEL AS SET BY THE US COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, 1947 ADJUSTMENT.

C0.0	COVER SHEET
C0.1	GENERAL NOTES AND LEGEND
C1.0	EXISTING CONDITIONS AND DEMOLITION
C1.1	TREE INVENTORY AND PROTECTION
C2.0	GRADING PLAN AND PROFILE
C2.1	GRADING PLAN AND PROFILE
C2.2	BANK SECTIONS
C2.3	BANK SECTIONS
C2.4	BANK SECTIONS
C2.5	BANK SECTIONS
C3.0	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C3.1	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C3.2	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C3.3	CONSTRUCTION DETAILS
C4.0	LANDSCAPE PLAN
EC.1	CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN
EC.2	EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
EC.3	EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

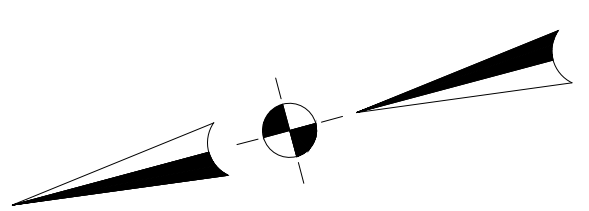
Name: Alamo Manhattan
Contact: Wade Johns
Phone: (469) 941-4515
Email: Wade.Johns@alamomanhattan.com

Name: Otak, Inc.
Engineer: Joshua Owens, PE
Surveyor: Mike Spelts
Phone: (503) 287-6825
Email: joshua.owens@otak.com

Name: Pacific Habitat Services, Inc.
Contact: John van Staveren
Phone: (503) 570-0820
Email: jvs@pacifichabitat.com

Name: GeoDesign, Inc.
Contact: Nick Pavaglio
Phone: (360) 693-8416
Email: npavaglio@geodesign.com

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CONSTRUCTED BY				CAD BY	SECTION ENGR							
PROJECT COMPLETED				CHECKED BY	BES REVIEWER							
MAP CORRECTED BY					PBOT REVIEWER							
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NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPD.	REVISIONS		FINAL MAP DATA						



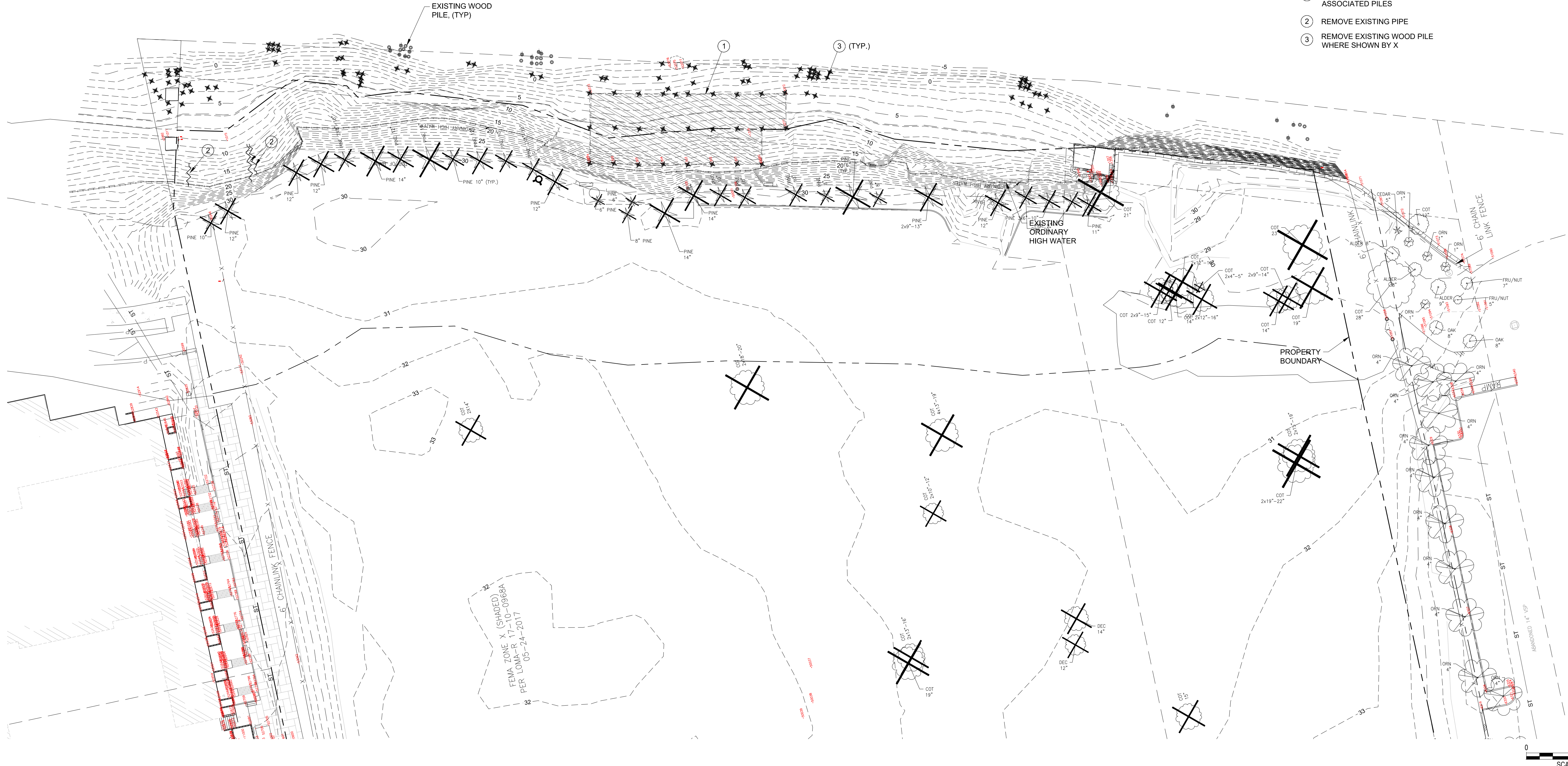
WILLAMETTE RIVER

DEMOLITION GENERAL NOTES:

THE WOOD PILES SHOWN TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE FULLY REMOVED. THE VOID SHALL BE FILLED WITH CLEAN SAND UNLESS OTHER WISE SHOWN ON PLANS
1. TREE REMOVAL IS SHOWN ON SHEET C1.1.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1 REMOVE EXISTING WOOD PIER AND ASSOCIATED PILES
- 2 REMOVE EXISTING PIPE
- 3 REMOVE EXISTING WOOD PILE WHERE SHOWN BY X



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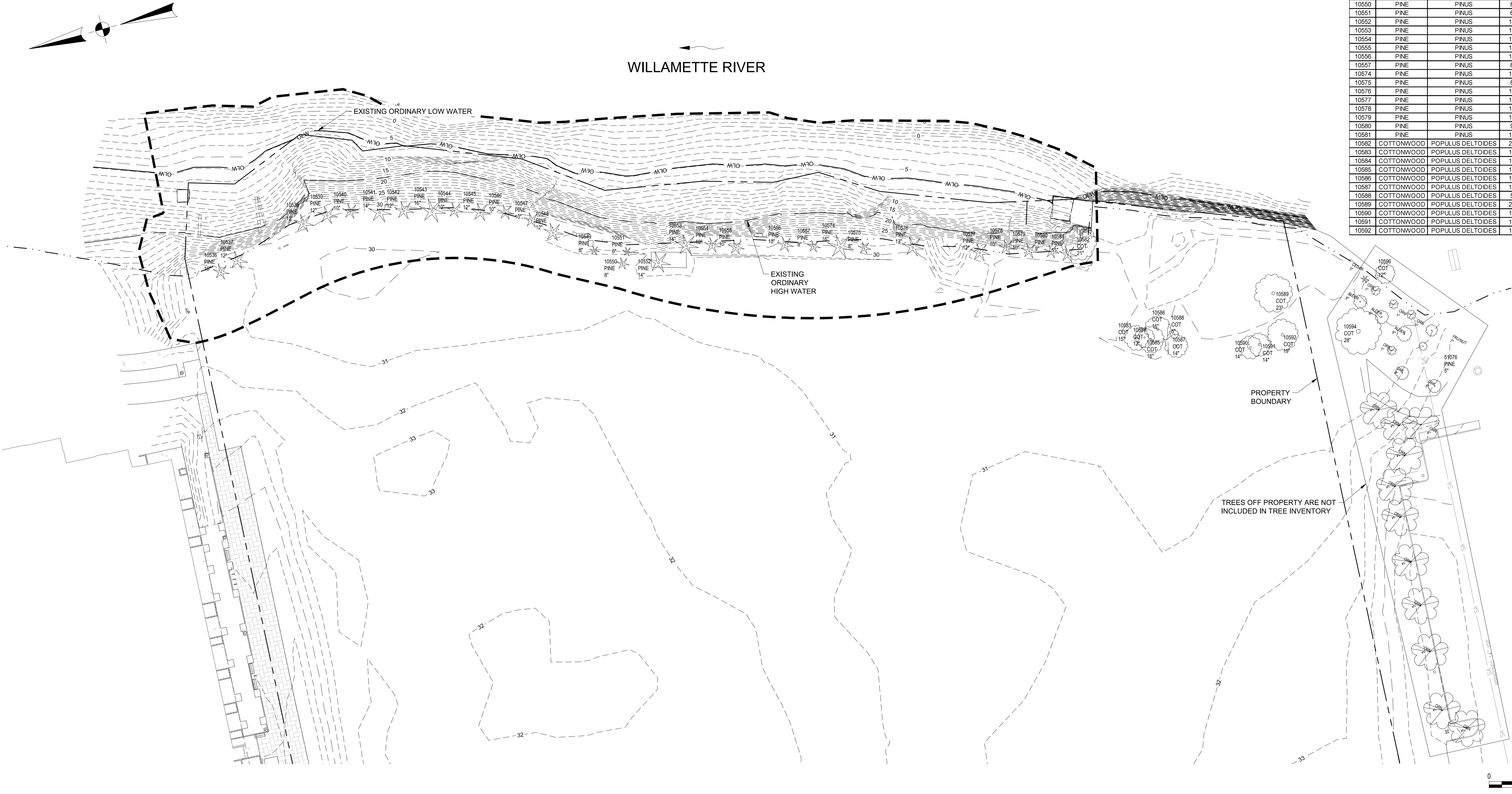
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				CHECKED BY		BES REVIEWER					
						PBOT REVIEWER					
				CONSTRUCTED BY						ALAMO MANHATTAN BANK STABILIZATION PORTLAND, OR EXISTING CONDITIONS AND DEMOLITION	SHEET NO. C1.0 OF
				PROJECT COMPLETED							
				MAP CORRECTED BY							
				CHECKED BY							
				FINAL MAP DATA							

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1 REMOVE TREES AS SHOWN IN "TREE INVENTORY TABLE."

TREE INVENTORY TABLE

ID #	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DBH (IN)	REMOVAL Y/N
10536	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10537	PINE	PINUS	12"	Y
10538	PINE	PINUS	12"	Y
10539	PINE	PINUS	12"	Y
10540	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10541	PINE	PINUS	14"	Y
10542	PINE	PINUS	12"	Y
10543	PINE	PINUS	16"	Y
10544	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10545	PINE	PINUS	12"	Y
10546	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10547	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10548	PINE	PINUS	12"	Y
10549	PINE	PINUS	6"	Y
10550	PINE	PINUS	8"	Y
10551	PINE	PINUS	6"	Y
10552	PINE	PINUS	14"	Y
10553	PINE	PINUS	14"	Y
10554	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10555	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10556	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10557	PINE	PINUS	8"	Y
10574	PINE	PINUS	16"	Y
10575	PINE	PINUS	8"	Y
10576	PINE	PINUS	13"	Y
10577	PINE	PINUS	12"	Y
10578	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10579	PINE	PINUS	10"	Y
10580	PINE	PINUS	9"	Y
10581	PINE	PINUS	11"	Y
10582	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	21"	Y
10583	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	15"	N
10584	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	12"	N
10585	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	16"	N
10586	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	16"	N
10587	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	12"	N
10588	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	5"	N
10589	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	23"	N
10590	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	14"	N
10591	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	14"	N
10592	COTTONWOOD	POPULUS DELTOIDES	19"	N



NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPD.
REVISIONS			

CONSTRUCTED BY	DESIGNED BY	DATE APPROVED
PROJECT COMPLETED	CAD BY	SECTION ENGR
MAP CORRECTED BY	CHECKED BY	BES REVIEWER
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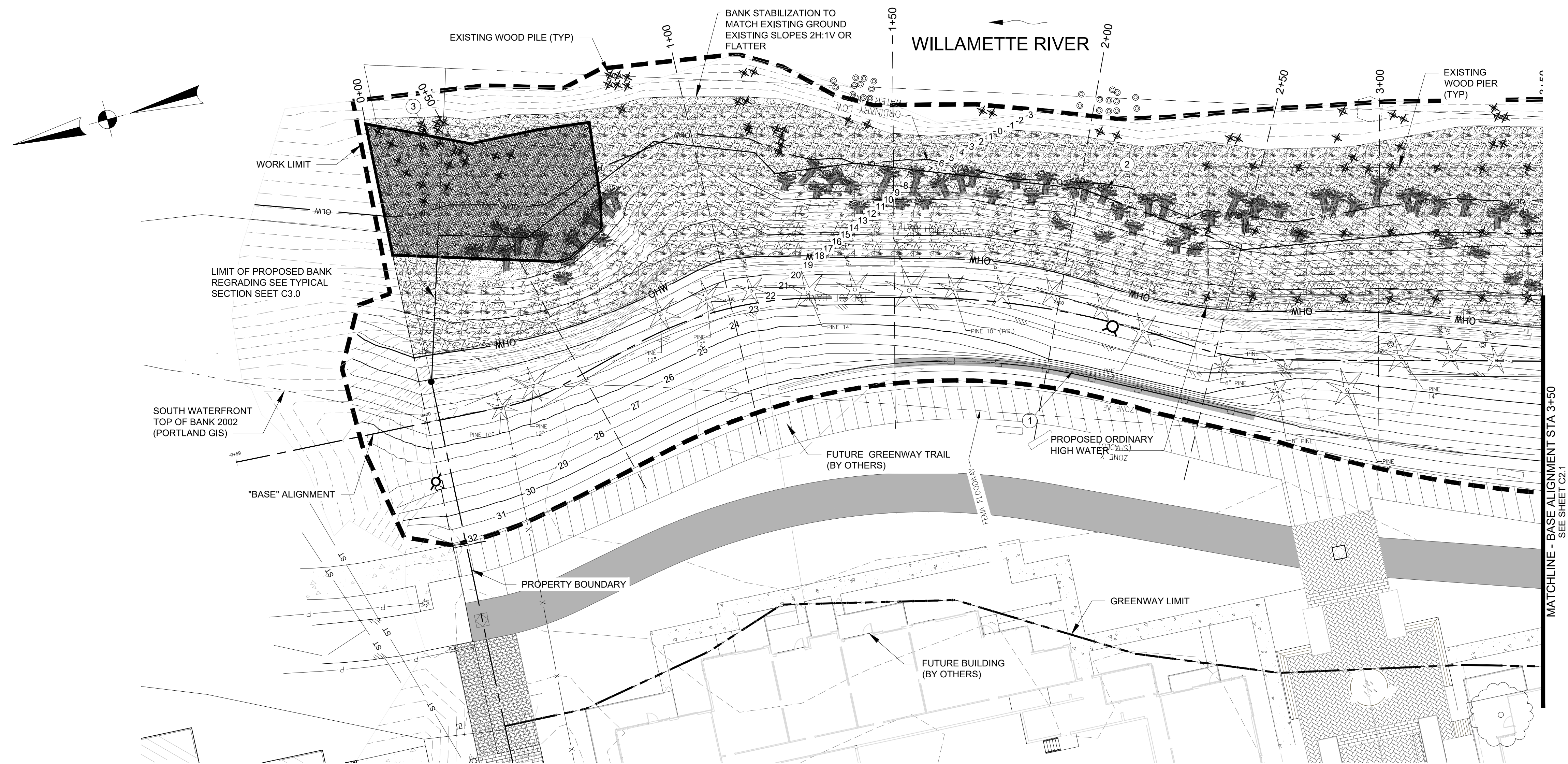
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PORTLAND, OR
TREE INVENTORY AND
PROTECTION

SHEET NO.
C1.1
OF

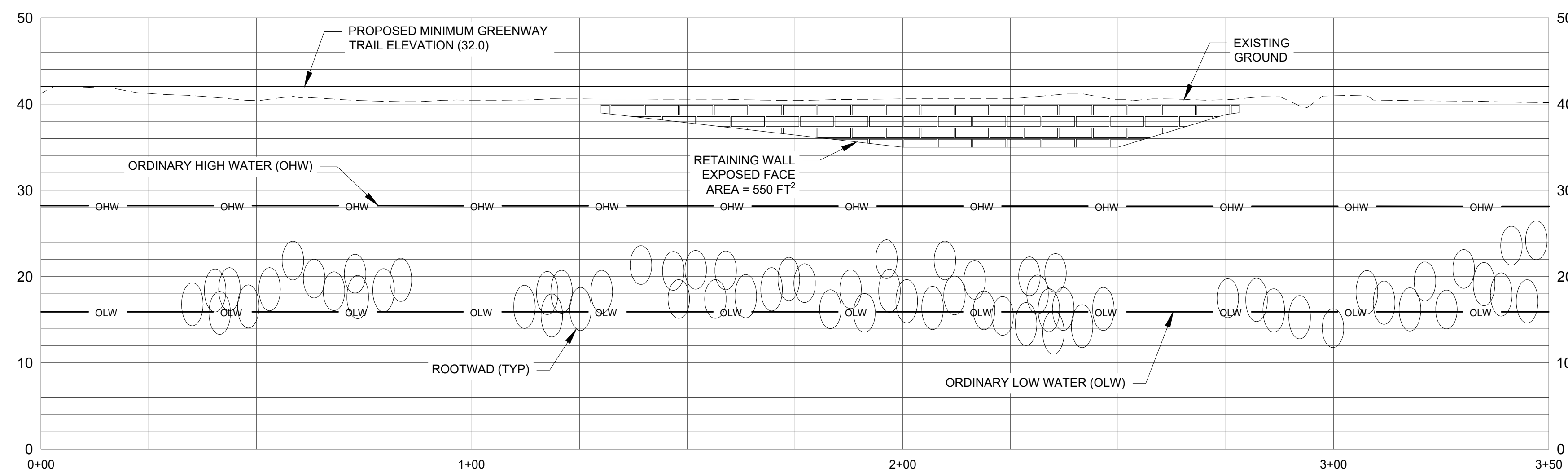
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19050.2



GENERAL NOTES:

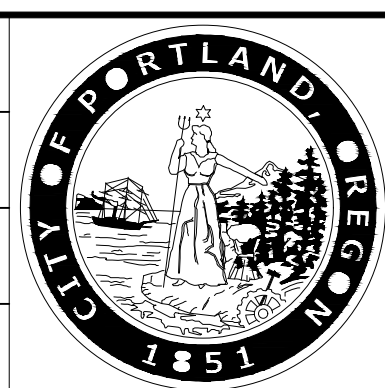
CONSTRUCTION NOTES

LEGEND

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PROJECT COMPLETED	_____
MAP CORRECTED BY	_____
CHECKED BY	_____
FINAL MAP DATA	

DESIGNED BY	DATE APPROVED	
CAD BY	SECTION ENGR	
CHECKED BY	BES REVIEWER	
	PBOT REVIEWER	



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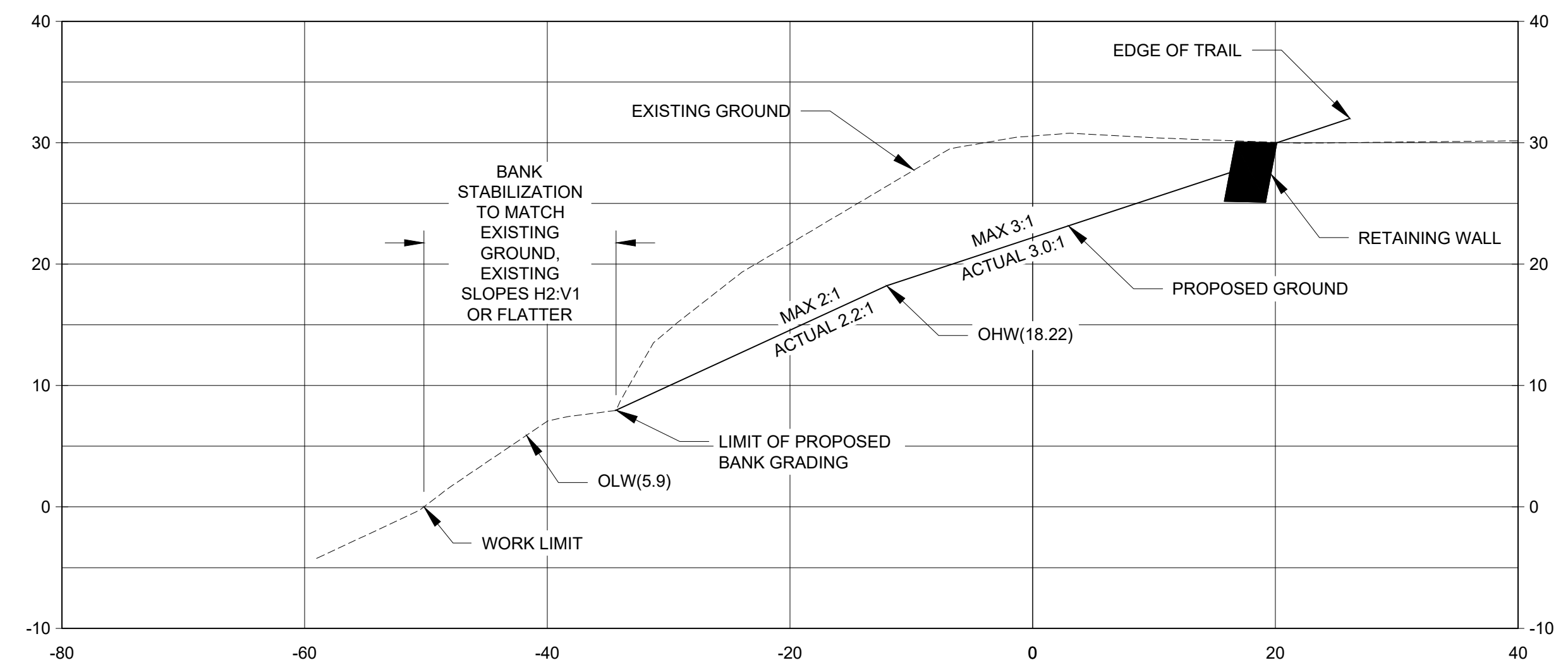
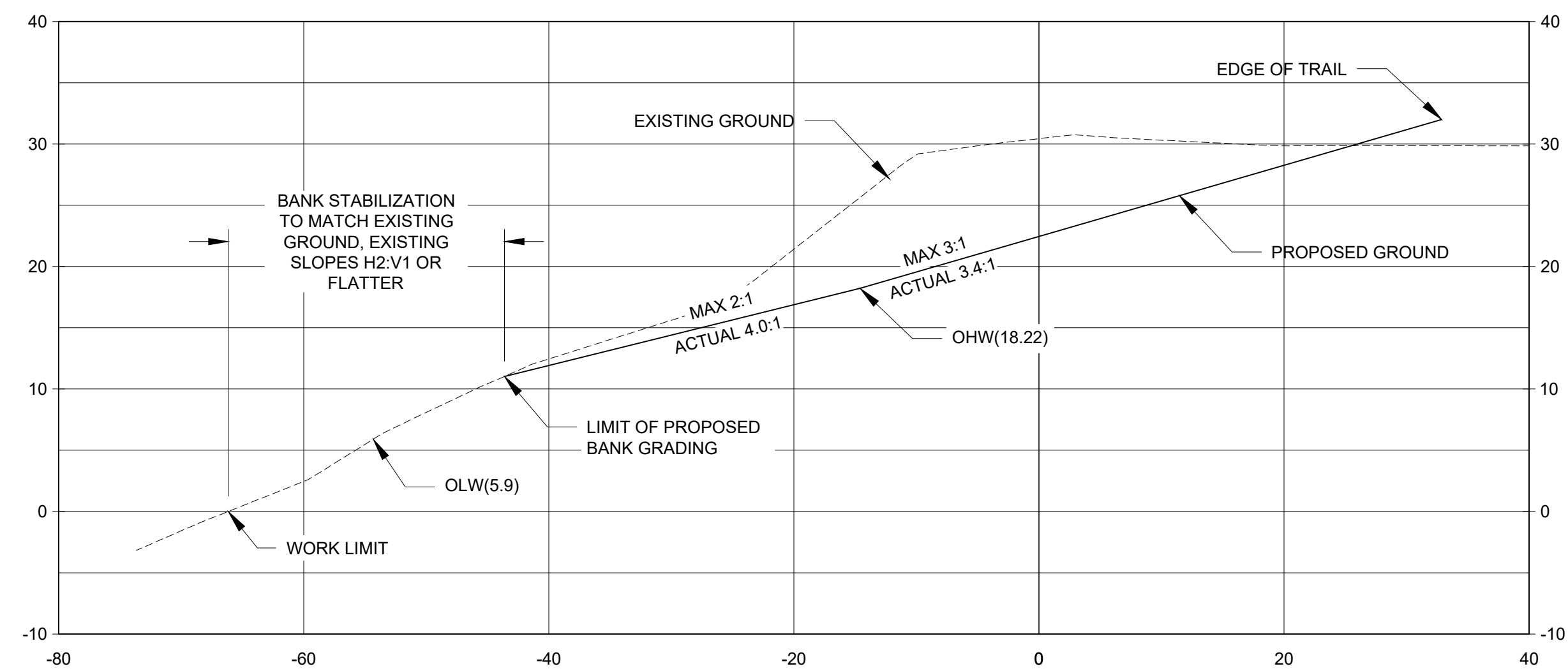
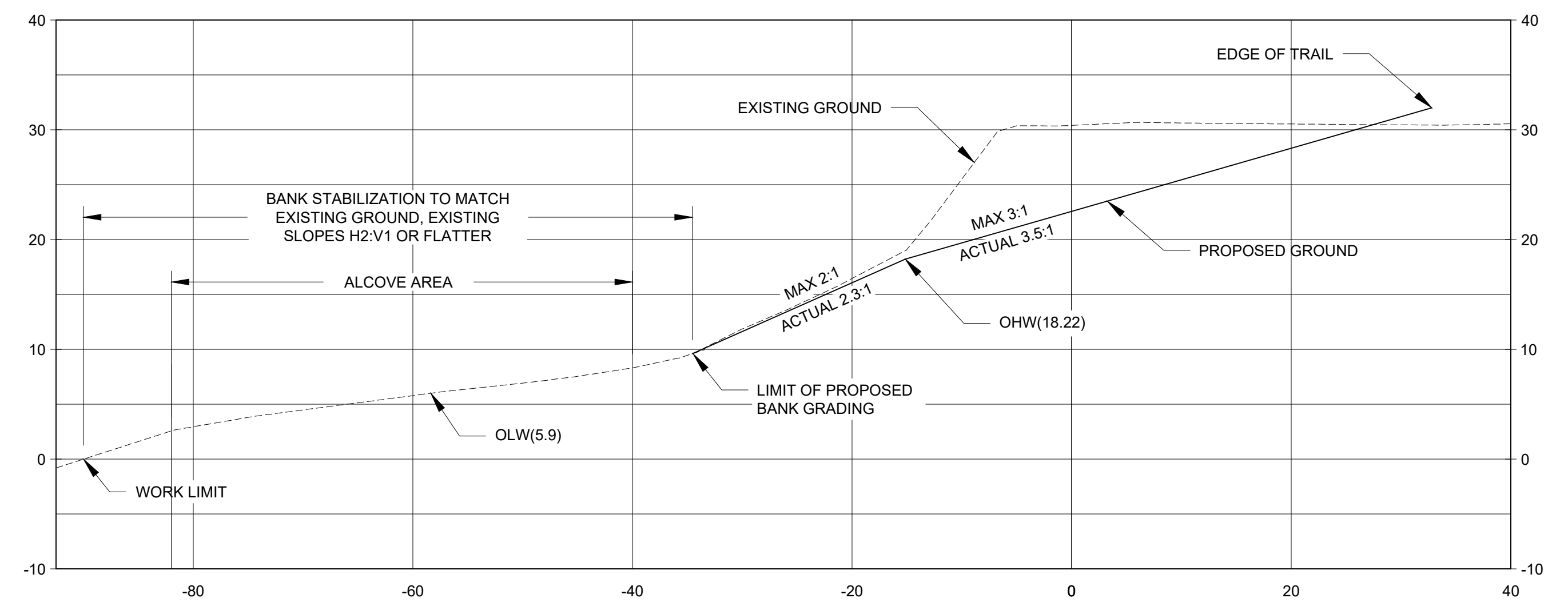
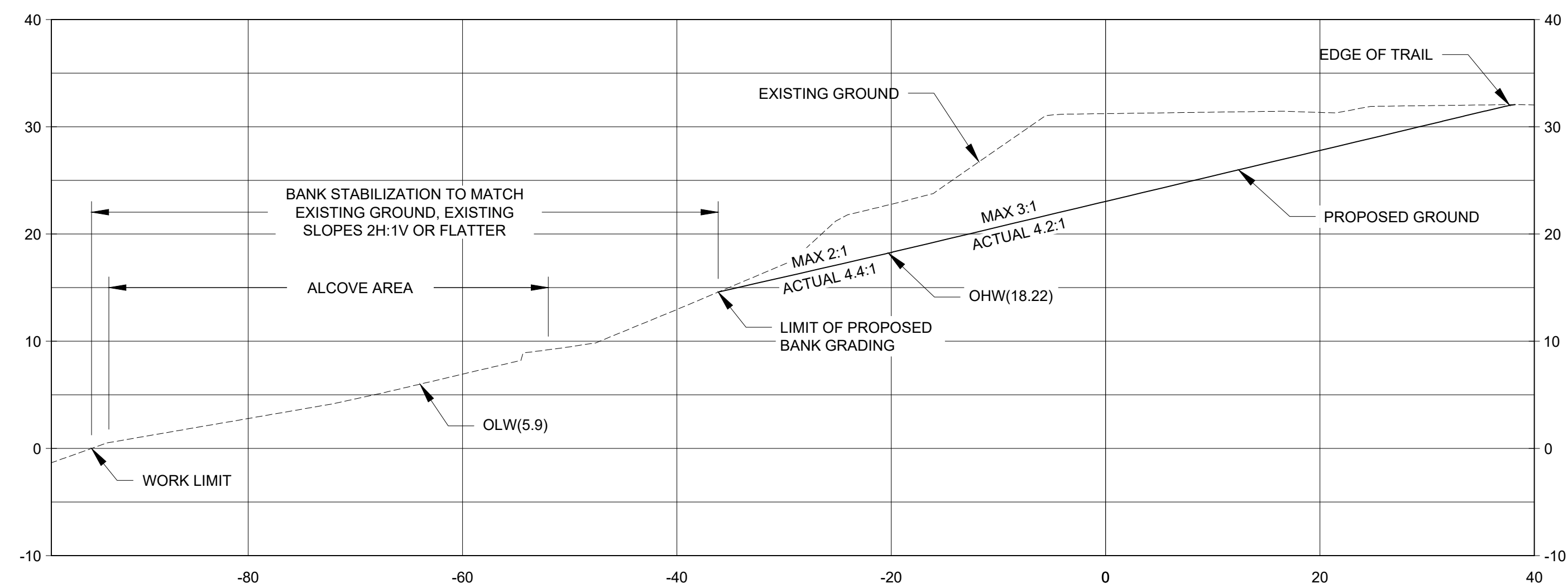
OTAK PROJECT NUMBER
19050.2

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BANK STABILIZATION
PORTLAND, OR
GRADING PLAN AND PROFILE

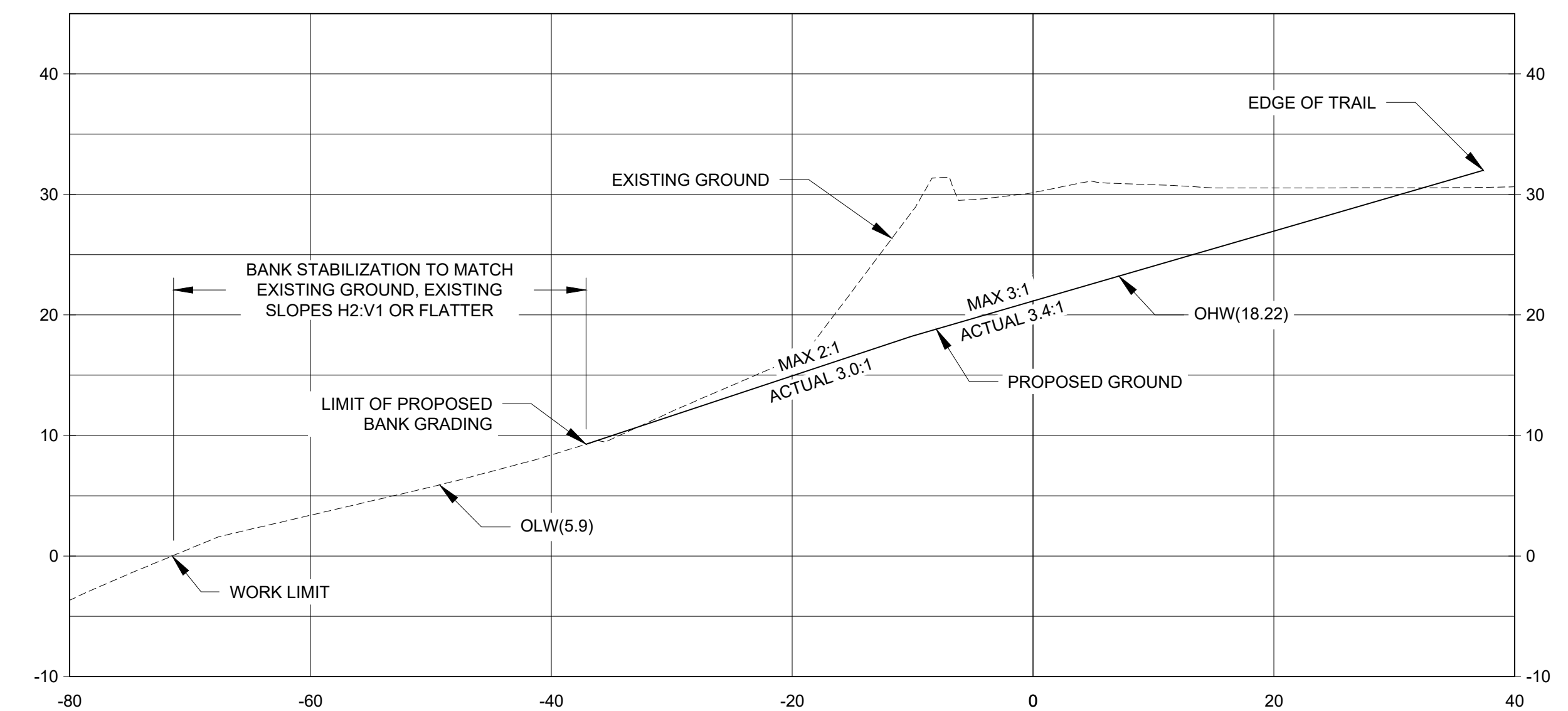
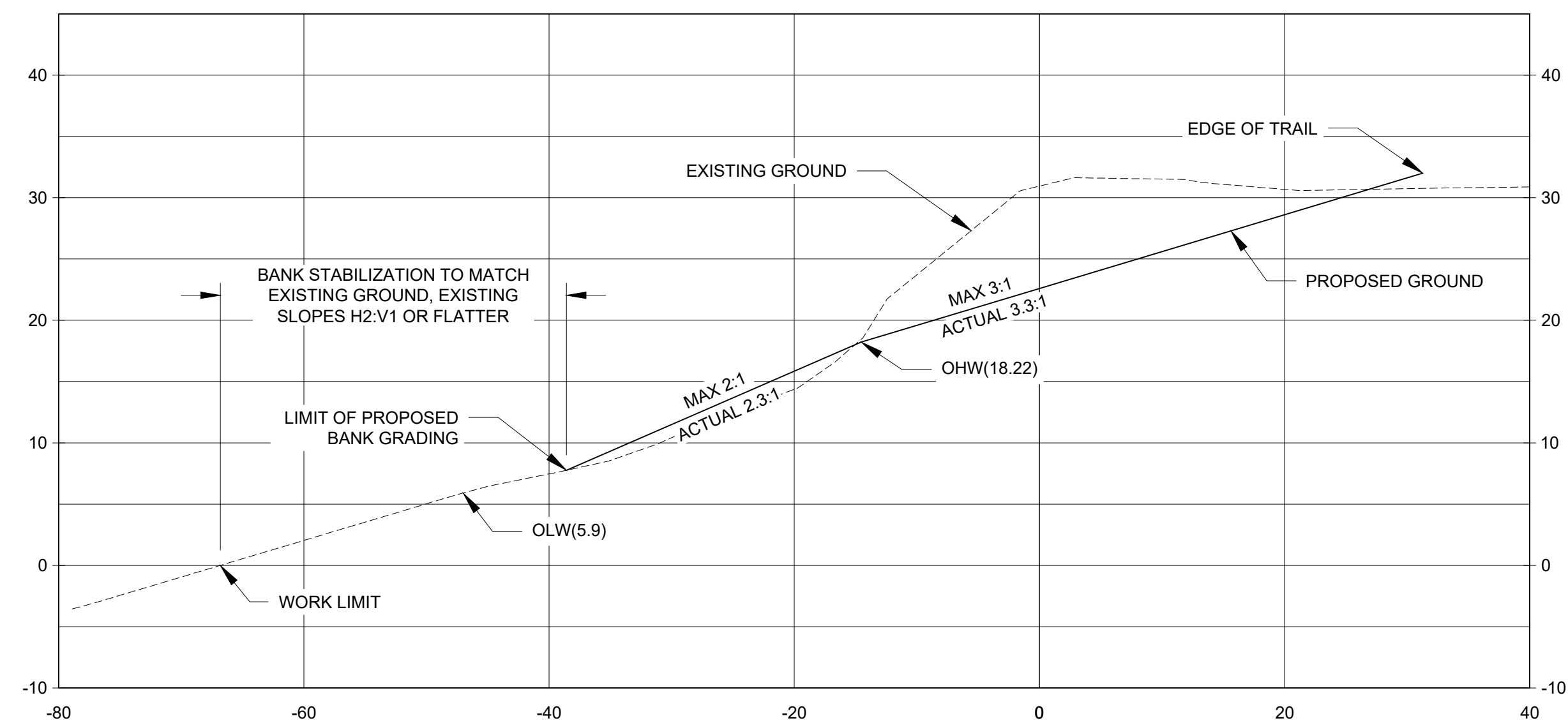
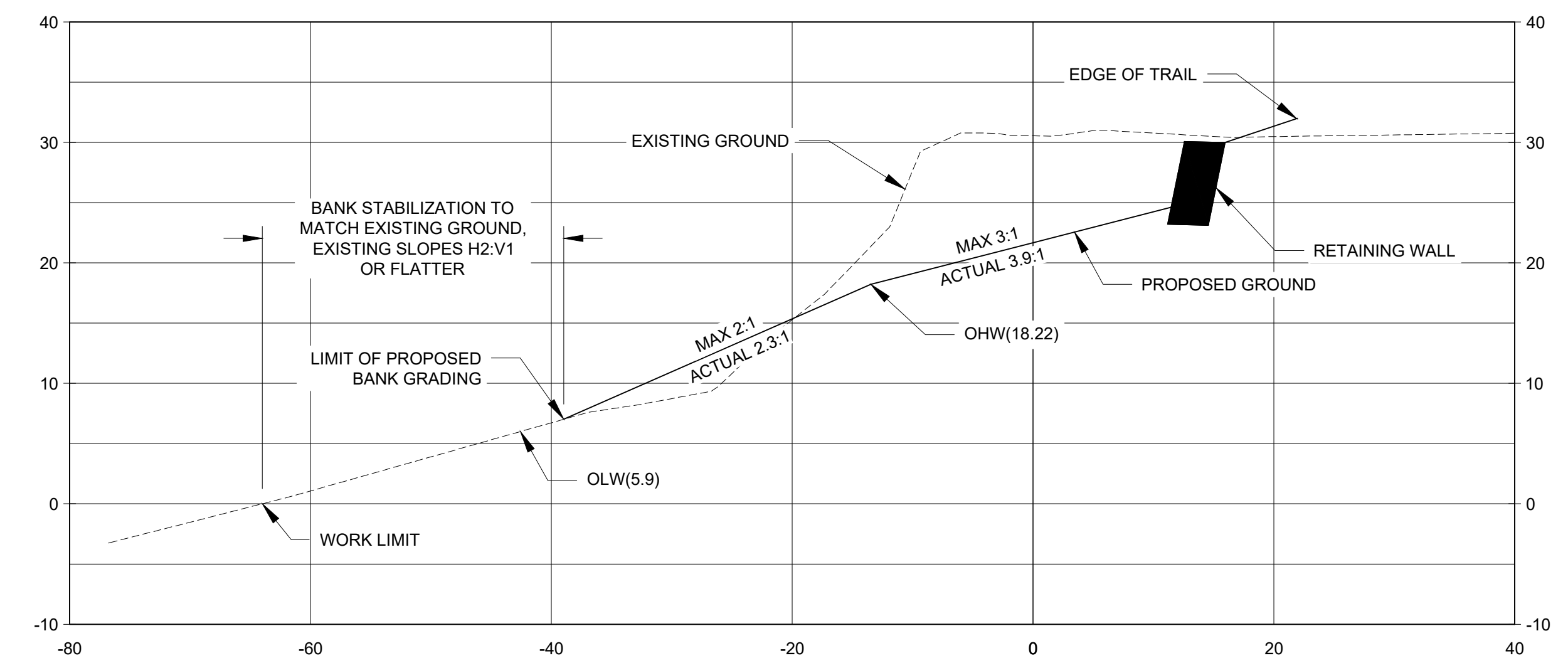
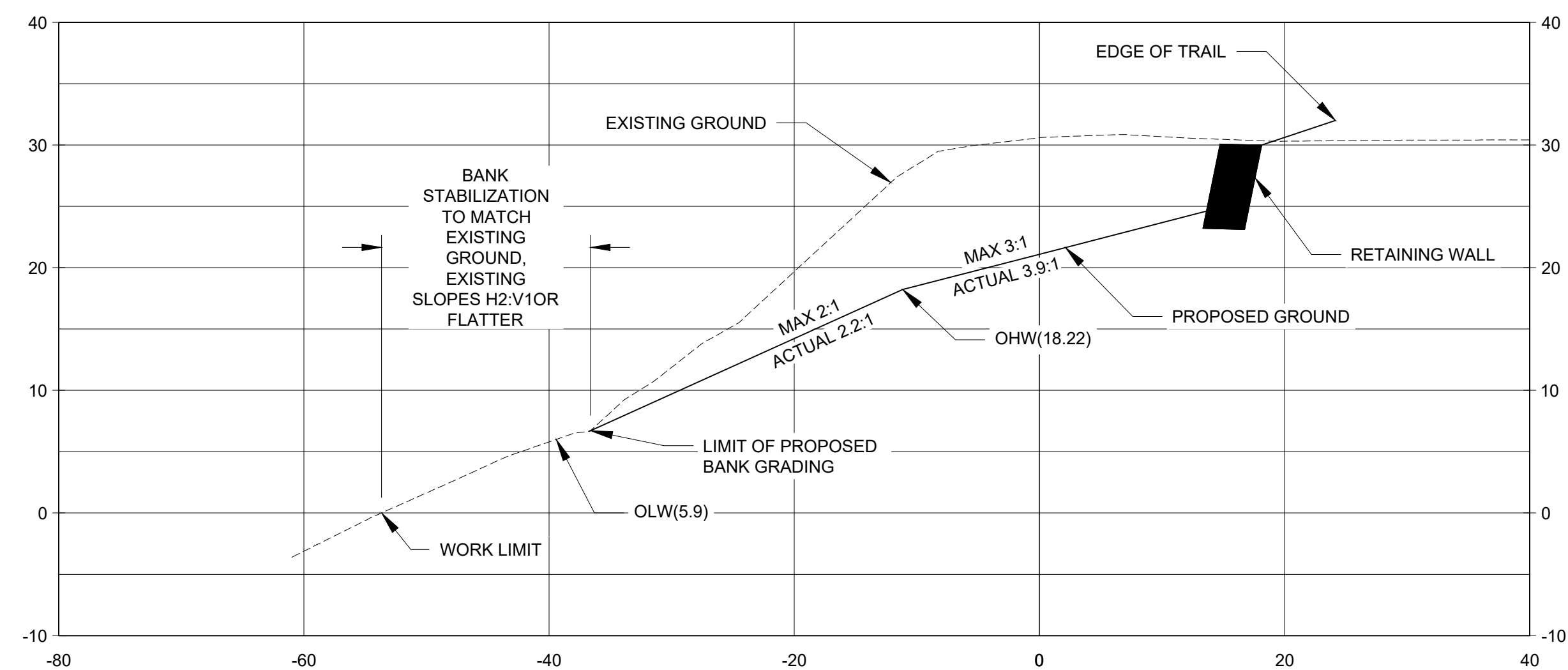
HEET NO.

C2.0

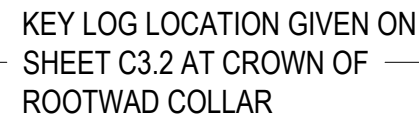
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CONSTRUCTED BY				CAD BY	SECTION ENGR									
PROJECT COMPLETED				CHECKED BY	BES REVIEWER									
MAP CORRECTED BY														
CHECKED BY					PBOT REVIEWER									
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPD.											
REVISIONS				FINAL MAP DATA										



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CONSTRUCTED BY _____															
PROJECT COMPLETED _____															
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REVISIONS															
FINAL MAP DATA															



TYPE 1 LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE

NOT TO SCALE

TYPE 1 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING:

- ① PLACE LOG AT ANGLE AND ELEVATION SPECIFIED ON SHEET C3.2. LOGS SHALL BE INSTALLED FLAT OR AT A STEM TILT ANGLE UP TO 2 DEGREES. LOGS PLACED AT TOE OF BANK-LEVEL MAY BE INSTALLED SUCH THAT UP TO 6 FT OF STEM IS EXPOSED. LOGS ABOVE THE TOE OF BANK BUT BELOW 10 FT MAY HAVE EXPOSED STEM UP TO 2 FT. LOGS INSTALLED ABOVE THE 10 FT ELEVATION SHOULD HAVE EXPOSED STEM 0.5 -1FT MAXIMUM, DECREASING AS ELEVATION INCREASES.



TYPE 2 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING:

- ① PLACE KEY LOG AT ANGLE AND ELEVATION SPECIFIED ON SHEET C3.2, WITH TILT ANGLE AND BURIAL AS SPECIFIED.
- ② PLACE SECOND LOG SPACED SUCH THAT ITS ROOTWAD BARELY OVERLAPS WITH KEY LOG ROOTWAD (APPROXIMATELY 6 FEET ON CENTER). DIRECTION OF MEASUREMENT (UPSTREAM OR DOWNSTREAM) VARIES PER PLAN (SHEETS C2.0 - C2.1). PLACE AT AN ELEVATION SUCH THAT CROWN OF ROOT COLLAR IS AT OR SLIGHTLY ABOVE ELEVATION OF KEY LOG ROOT COLLAR CROWN.
- ③ PLACE THIRD LOG AT A 40° ANGLE WITH THE KEY LOG, POINTING UPSTREAM OR DOWNSTREAM PER PLAN (SHEETS C2.0 - C2.1). TILT ANGLE OF THE THIRD LOG SHOULD BE FLAT OR SLIGHTLY DOWN-ANGLE.

KEY LOG LOCATION GIVEN ON
SHEET C3.2 AT CROWN OF
ROOTWAD COLLAR

TYPE 3 LARGE WOOD STRUCTURE

NOT TO SCALE

TYPE 3 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING:

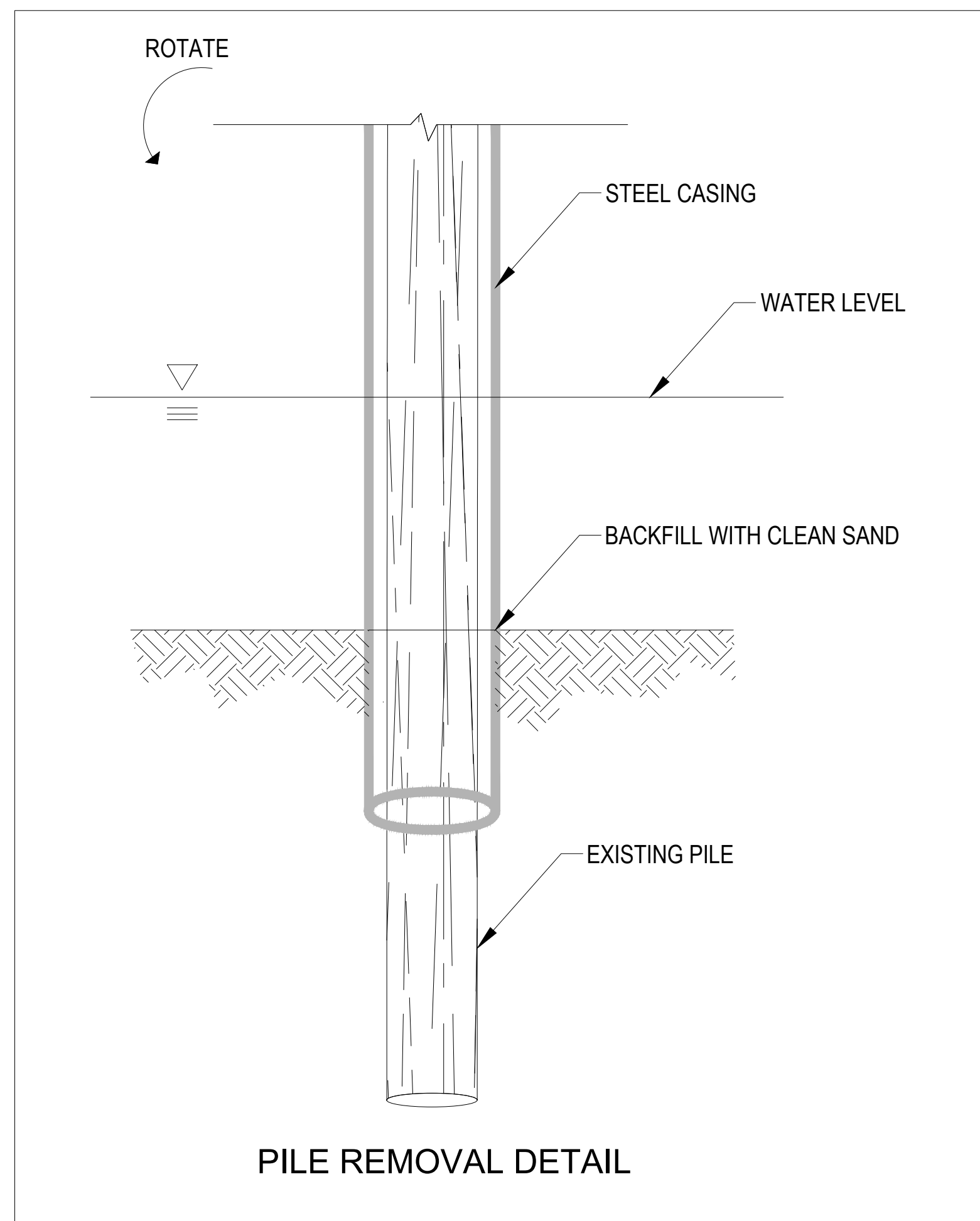
- ① PLACE KEY LOG AT ANGLE AND ELEVATION SPECIFIED ON SHEET C3.2, WITH TILT ANGLE AND BURIAL AS SPECIFIED.
- ② PLACE SECOND LOG AT AN 18° ANGLE WITH THE KEY LOG SUCH THAT THE TWO ROOTWADS BARELY OVERLAP (6 FEET ON CENTER). TILT ANGLE AND BURIAL SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED.
- ③ PLACE THIRD LOG SUCH THAT ROOTWADS 2 & 3 OVERLAP BY 1' AND FORM A 150° ANGLE AT THEIR FACES. TILT ANGLE AND BURIAL SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED.
- ④ PLACE FOURTH LOG SUCH THAT THE ROOTWAD FACE OVERLAPS WITH THE ROOTWAD OF LOG 2 AND THE STEM RESTS ON LOG 2. LOG 4 SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR TO THE SLOPE AND INSTALLED AT THE TILT ANGLE AND BURIAL AS SPECIFIED.
- ⑤ PLACE FIFTH LOG SPACED FOUR FEET DOWNSTREAM OF LOG 4, SIMILARLY ORIENTED WITH THE BANK. LOG 5 RESTS ON LOG 2 AND IS APPROXIMATELY 6.5 FEET FROM ROOTWAD COLLAR OF LOG 2. TILT ANGLE AND BURIAL SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED.
- ⑥ PLACE SIXTH LOG SPACED 9.5 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF LOG 5, ALSO ROUGHLY PERPENDICULAR TO THE BANK. THE STEM OF LOG 6 (8.5 FEET FROM ROOTWAD COLLAR) SHALL REST ON LOG 2, APPROXIMATELY 18.5 FT FROM THE ROOTWAD COLLAR OF LOG 2. TILT ANGLE AND BURIAL SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED.



ALAMO MANHATTAN
BANK STABILIZATION
PORTLAND, OR
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

SHEET NO.
C3.1
OF

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



USE THE FOLLOWING STEPS TO MINIMIZE CREOSOTE RELEASE, SEDIMENT DISTURBANCE, AND TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS:

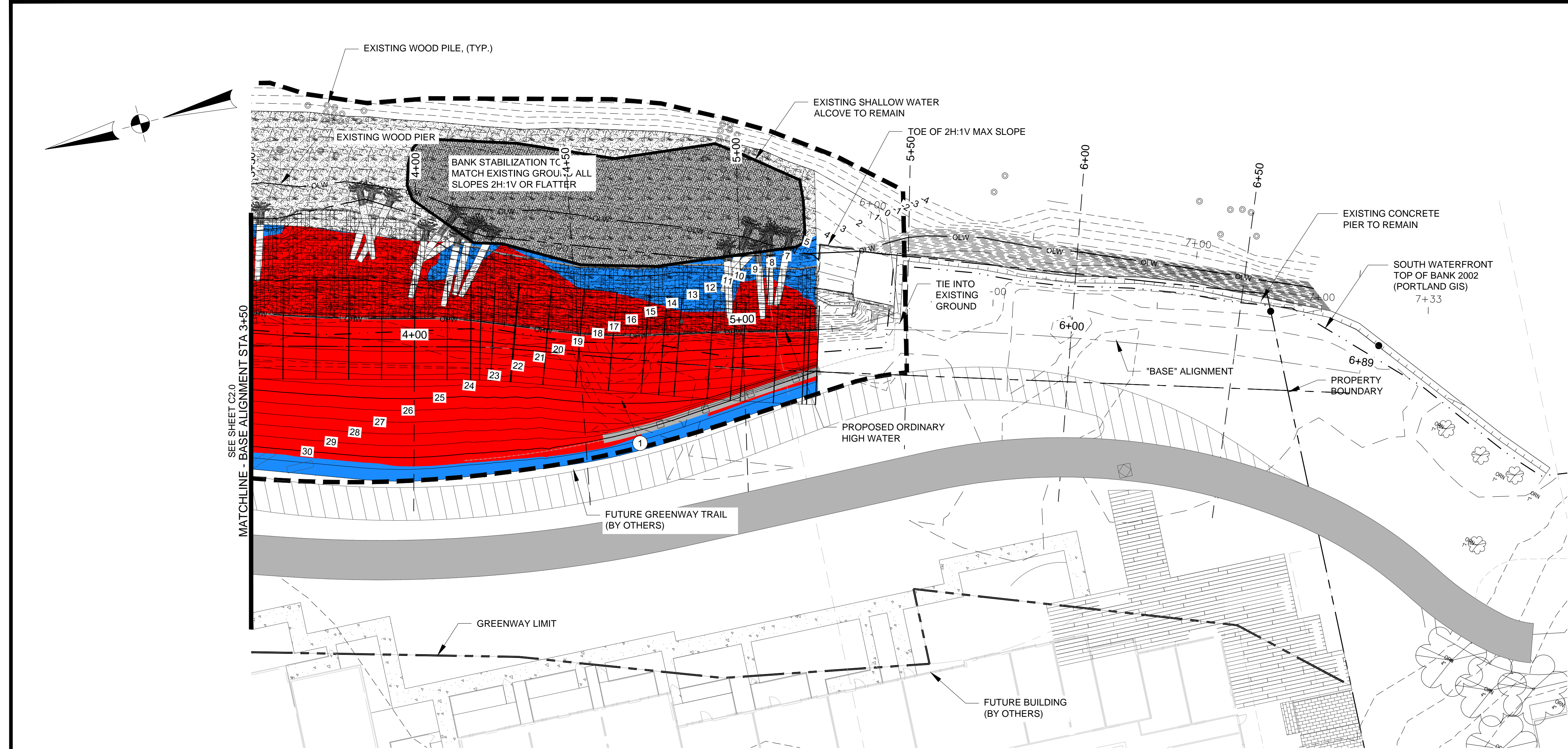
1. INSTALL A FLOATING SURFACE BOOM TO CAPTURE FLOATING SURFACE DEBRIS.
2. KEEP ALL EQUIPMENT (E.G., BUCKET, STEEL CABLE, VIBRATORY HAMMER) OUT OF THE WATER, GRIP PILES ABOVE THE WATERLINE, AND COMPLETE ALL WORK DURING LOW WATER AND LOW CURRENT CONDITIONS.
3. DISLodge THE PILING WITH A VIBRATORY HAMMER, WHENEVER FEASIBLE--NEVER INTENTIONALLY BREAK A PILE BY TWISTING OR BENDING.
4. SLOWLY LIFT THE PILE FROM THE SEDIMENT AND THROUGH THE WATER COLUMN.
5. PLACE THE PILE IN A CONTAINMENT BASIN ON A BARGE DECK, PIER, OR SHORELINE WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO CLEAN OR REMOVE ANY ADHERING SEDIMENT (A CONTAINMENT BASIN FOR THE REMOVED PILES AND ANY ADHERING SEDIMENT MAY BE CONSTRUCTED OF DURABLE PLASTIC SHEETING WITH SIDEWALLS SUPPORTED BY HAY BALES OR ANOTHER SUPPORT STRUCTURE TO CONTAIN ALL SEDIMENT, AND RETURN FLOW MAY BE DIRECTED BACK TO THE WATERWAY).
6. FILL THE HOLES LEFT BY EACH PILING WITH CLEAN, NATIVE SEDIMENTS.
7. DISPOSE OF ALL REMOVED PILES, FLOATING SURFACE DEBRIS, ANY SEDIMENT SPILLED ON WORK SURFACES, AND ALL CONTAINMENT SUPPLIES AT A PERMITTED UPLAND DISPOSAL SITE.

IF PILE CAN NOT BE REMOVED BY PULLING FOLLOW DETAIL

1. INSTALL STEEL CASING BELOW MUDLINE, MIN 3FT or REFUSAL
2. ROTATE CASING TO SNAP PILE OFF BELOW MUDLINE
3. TRANSPORT PILE IN CASING TO DISPOSAL AREA
4. DISPOSE PILE IN ACCORDANCE TO ALL STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS
5. BACKFILL HOLE WITH CLEAN SAND OR MATERIALS AS SHOWN ON PLANS
6. IF WILE IS NOT FULLY REMOVED MARK REMNANT OF SHEETS C2.0 AND C2.1 AS PROVIDED BY ENGINEER OF RECORD

[illegible]

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GENERAL NOTES:

- BANK SECTIONS ARE SHOWN ON SHEETS C2.2 - C2.5.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- CONSTRUCT RETAINING WALL AND FENCE, SEE SHEET C3.X FOR DETAILS

LEGEND

EXISTING 1' CONTOUR	
EXISTING 5' CONTOUR	
PROPOSED 1' CONTOUR	1
PROPOSED 5' CONTOUR	5
ORDINARY HIGH WATER (OHW ELEV 18.22')	OHW
SOUTH WATER FRONT TOP OF BANK (2002, PORTLAND GIS)	
BASE ALIGNMENT (FOR HORIZONTAL REFERENCE)	
PROPOSED FENCE	



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				PROJECT COMPLETED													
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				CHECKED BY					PBOT REVIEWER								
NO.				DATE				DESCRIPTION				APPD.					
REVISIONS								FINAL MAP DATA									



Technical Memorandum

To: City of Portland Bureau of Development Services
From: Joshua Owens, PE
Copies: Wade Johns, Alamo Manhattan Properties, LLC
Date: January 6, 2020
Subject: LU 19-225732 DZM GW Bank Stabilization and Enhancement at the South Waterfront Blocks 41, 42, 44, and 45; No Rise Analysis
Project No.: 19050.200



EXPIRES: 12/31/2020

This Technical Memorandum documents an analysis of potential floodway impacts resulting from proposed bank stabilization associated with development of Blocks 41, 42, 44, and 45 in Portland's South Waterfront (NE corner of SW Bond Avenue and SW Lowell Street, Figure 1). The proposed

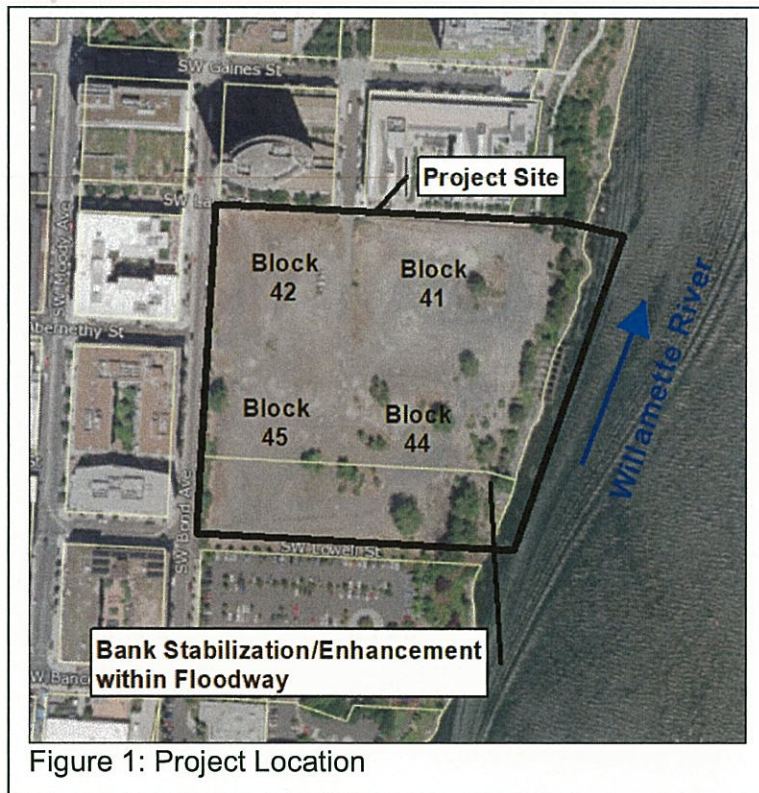


Figure 1: Project Location

development includes four multi-story mixed-use buildings. Willamette Greenway improvements are required to be constructed adjacent to the river bank as part of the currently entitled project's conditions of approval and will be dependent on bank stabilization and enhancement. Bank work will involve the removal of old pilings and miscellaneous fill and re-grading the bank with riprap and natural materials to provide stabilization and protection.

As shown on Figure 2, the proposed bank stabilization project is in the Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA, 100-year floodplain) along the Willamette River and therefore must meet floodplain development

requirements as documented in Chapter 24.50 of the City of Portland Code. In addition, because the project will occur in the mapped regulatory floodway along the river, it must also meet the requirements of Section 24.50.060D of the code that prohibits encroachments into the floodway unless it is demonstrated by technical analysis from a registered engineer that the development will result in no increase in the base flood (100-year) elevation. This is known as the “no-rise” requirement and must be satisfied to avoid a more involved process to revise the SFHA through the Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) and Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) process. The technical analyses presented here documents that the “no-rise” requirement will be met by the proposed project.

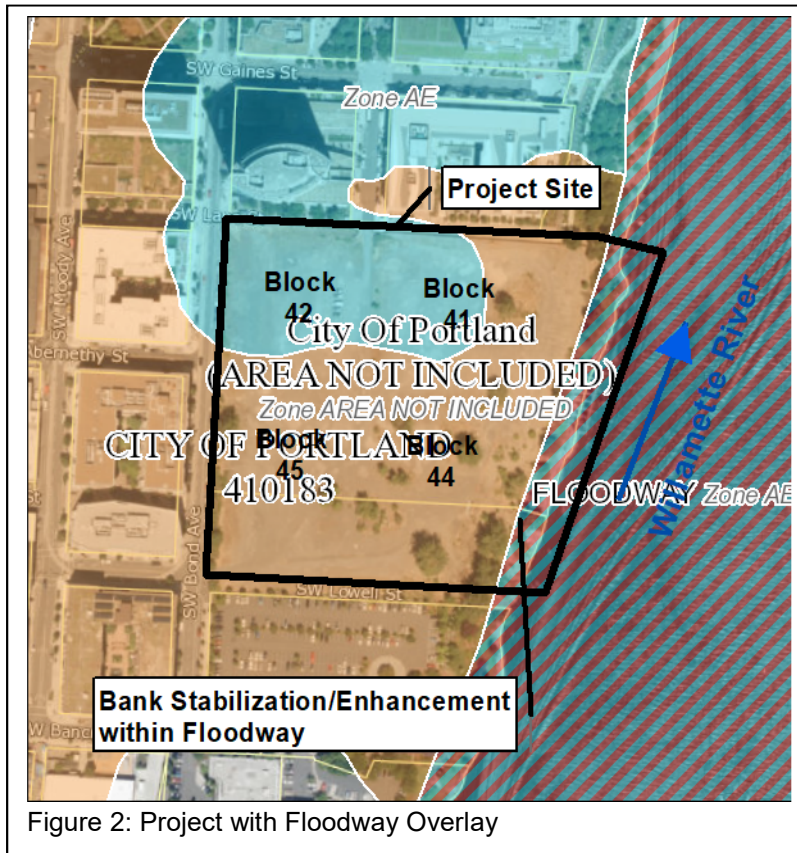


Figure 2: Project with Floodway Overlay

The potential impacts to 100-year water-surface elevations were evaluated by performing a hydraulic analysis of the Willamette River in the vicinity of the project. The analysis was carried out by modifying the hydraulic model developed for the LOMR for TriMet’s Tilikum Crossing bridge that is located about 0.75 miles downstream of the proposed bank stabilization project. As the upstream extent of this model ends at the upstream face of the Ross Island bridge, the model was extended upstream through the project reach with five (5) additional cross sections that are spaced close enough to reflect proposed changes associated with the project and one (1) additional cross section

approximately 250 ft upstream of the project, for a total of six (6) additional cross sections. The new cross sections were developed by cutting from a terrain model developed using the following sources of information:

- Site Survey
- 2014 LiDAR obtained from the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI)
- 2005 Willamette Bathymetry as 5 ft contours available from the City of Portland

Manning’s n values for the new cross sections were set to be consistent with the downstream cross sections. This included a Manning’s n value for the main channel equal to 0.03 and an overbank n value of 0.05. Where cross sections traverse Ross Island the n value was set to 0.08 to reflect the dense

vegetation on the island. The updated model extended upstream through the project reach with six new cross sections forming the Corrected Effective (Existing Conditions) model for the no-rise analysis.

A Project Conditions model was created by updating the cross sections in the vicinity of the project to reflect the preliminary proposed grading as of December 17, 2019. The proposed final grading will be used and modified as needed to confirm the no-rise condition when final design occurs, and permits are issued. Any grading revisions will result in additional bank removal and this preliminary design is presented as a worst-case scenario for flow obstruction as it represents the local fill of the potential overlook. The project will lay back the bank from approximately ordinary low water to the existing top of bank resulting in a net removal of material from the river. There will be one location at the proposed Abernathy Overlook that will result in local fill within the floodway. Cross section 14.48 is located to represent the overlook at the location where it most protrudes into the flow (Southeast corner of overlook), see Figure 3. The bank will be laid back and armored with riprap below ordinary high water (approximately elevation 20.3, NAVD88) that will have a similar roughness to the existing channel and bank material with a Manning's n of 0.03. Above Ordinary High Water, the bank will be laid back and planted with dense riparian vegetation in accordance with the City of Portland development standards. The dense vegetation above Ordinary High Water will result in a similar roughness to the existing overbank with a Manning's n of 0.05. To capture this break in roughness, the bank stations for the proposed cross sections were adjusted to ordinary high water, which is the top of riprap armoring. Appendix A shows the cross sections comparing the Project and Effective Corrected conditions.

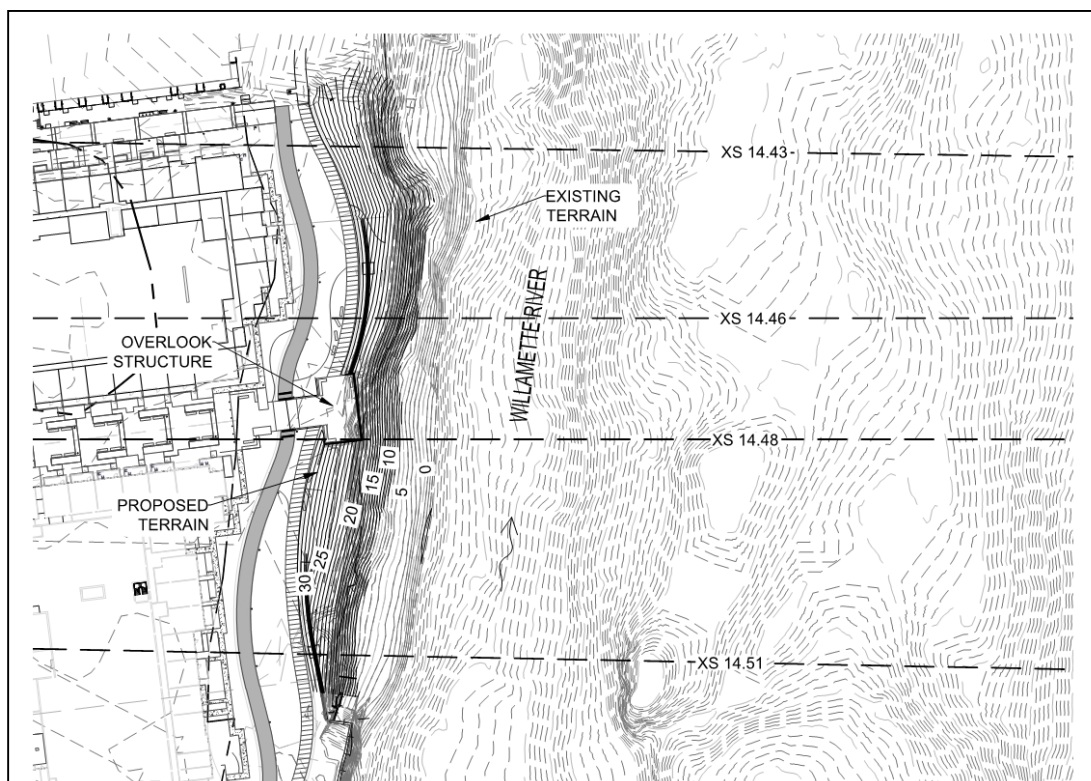


Figure 3: Cross-Section locations through the project reach of the Willamette River

Table 1 compares computed 100-year water-surface elevations between Existing Conditions and Project Conditions for the five cross sections that exhibited a difference (to the thousandth of a foot). The results show that computed water-surface elevations are the same for both conditions (to the nearest hundredth of a foot), demonstrating that the proposed project will not result in any increases in base flood (100-year) water-surface elevations, and thus meets the “no-rise” requirement. Output of the hydraulic model for all cross sections is included in Appendix B.

Table 1: Water Surface Elevation Difference at Project Cross Sections, all other model cross sections had no change			
River Station	Project Conditions	Effective Corrected Conditions	Rise
	W.S. Elev	W.S. Elev	
	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)
14.57	33.193	33.192	0.001
14.53	33.207	33.206	0.001
14.51	33.165	33.164	0.001
14.48	33.113	33.116	-0.003
14.46	33.109	33.109	0.000
14.43	33.075	33.077	-0.002

Appendix A

Figures

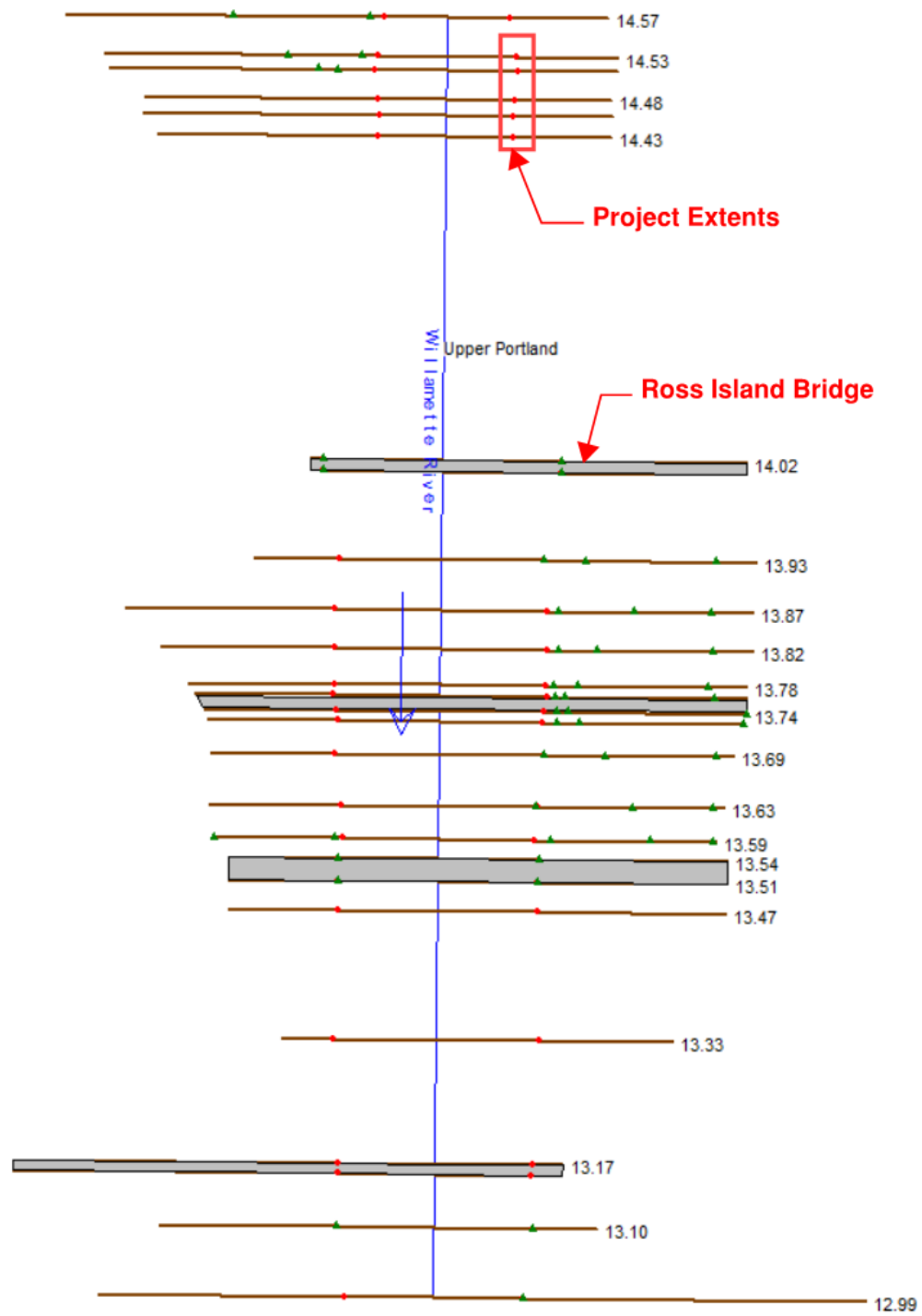


Figure A-1, HEC-RAS Geometry

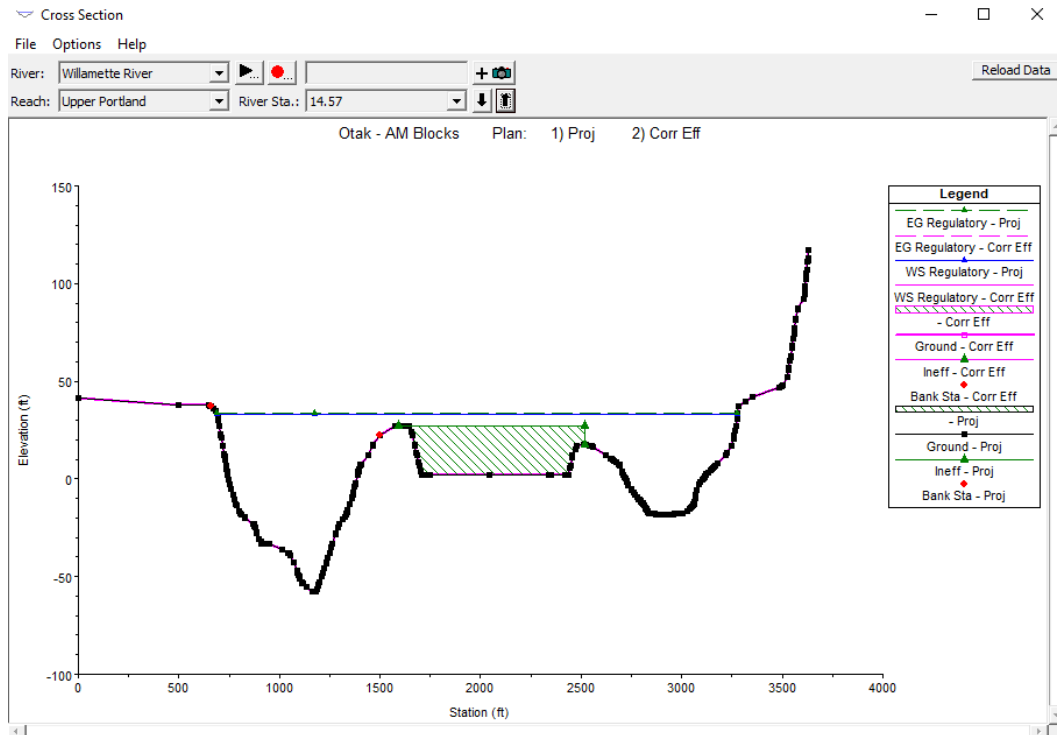


Figure A-2, Cross Section 14.57 (No geometry changes between Effective Corrective and Proposed Conditions)

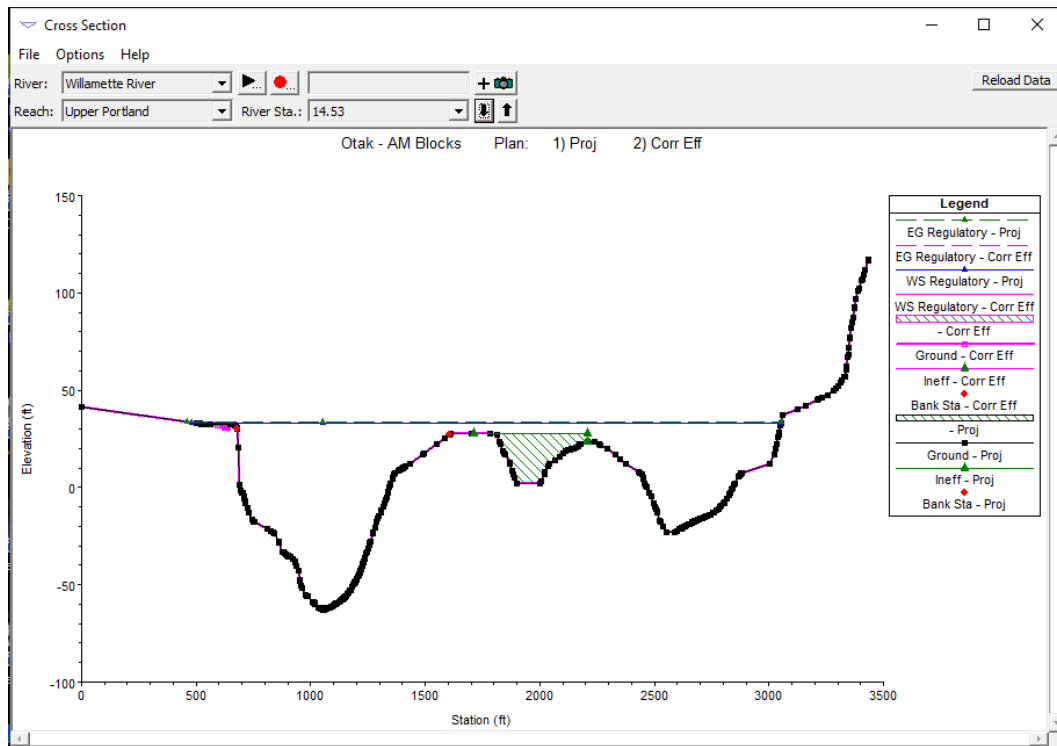


Figure A-3a, Cross Section 14.53 (Effective Corrective geometry shown in purple, Proposed geometry shown in black)

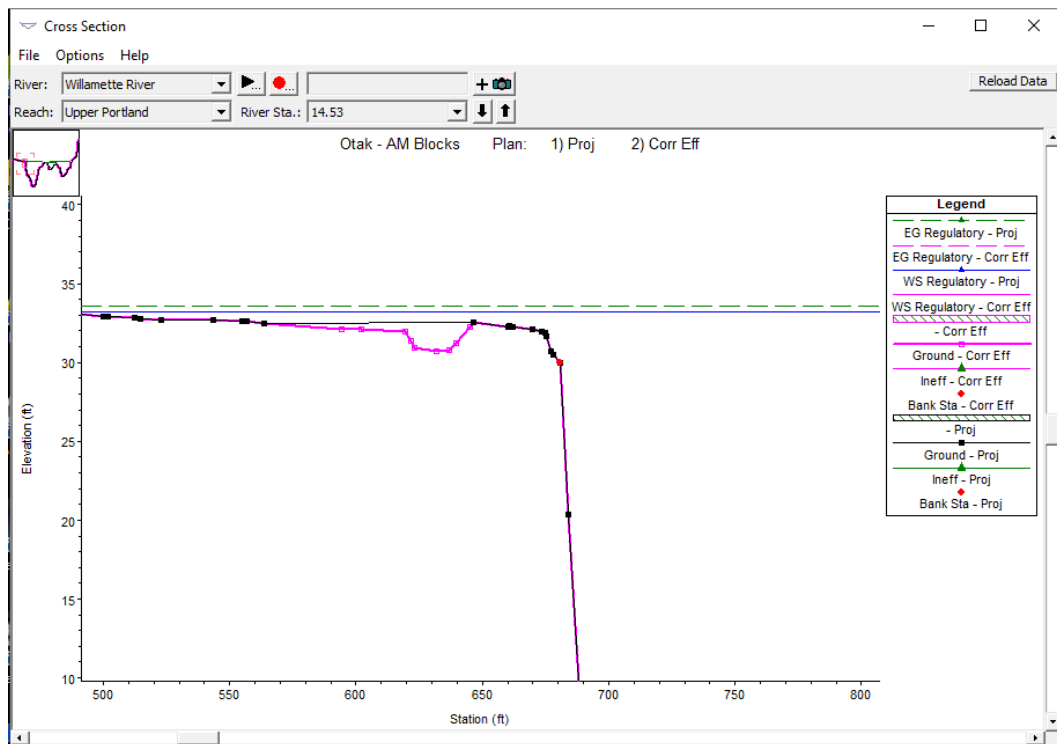


Figure A-3b, Cross Section 14.53 – left bank grading

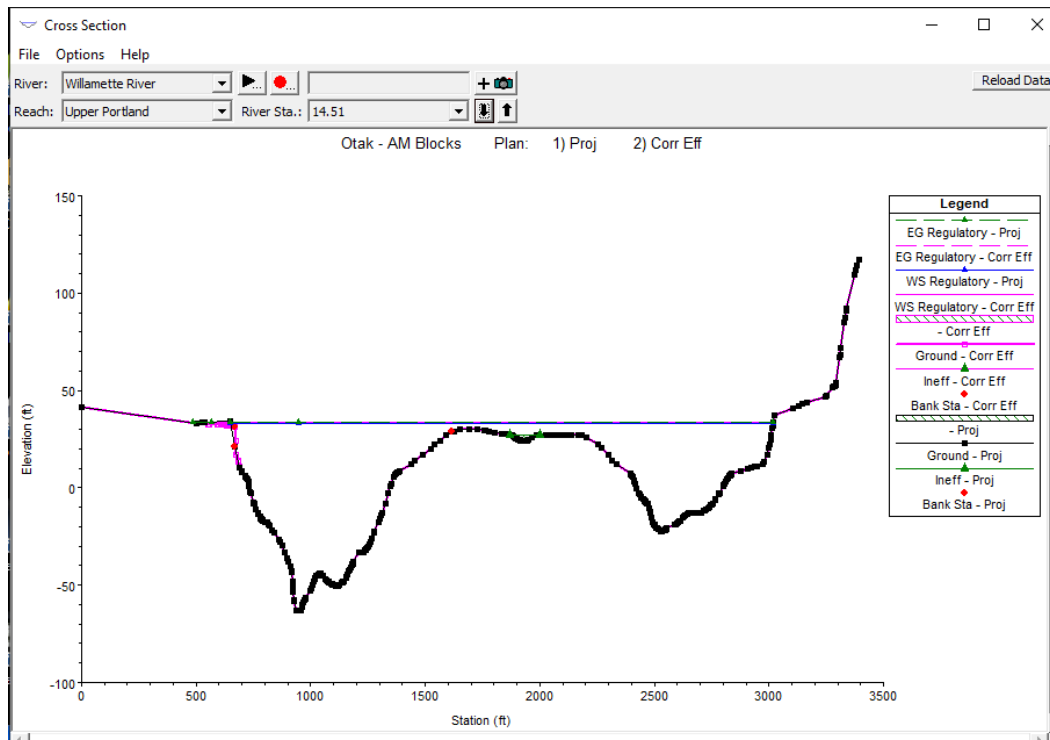


Figure A-4a, Cross Section 14.51 (Effective Corrective geometry shown in purple, Proposed geometry shown in black)

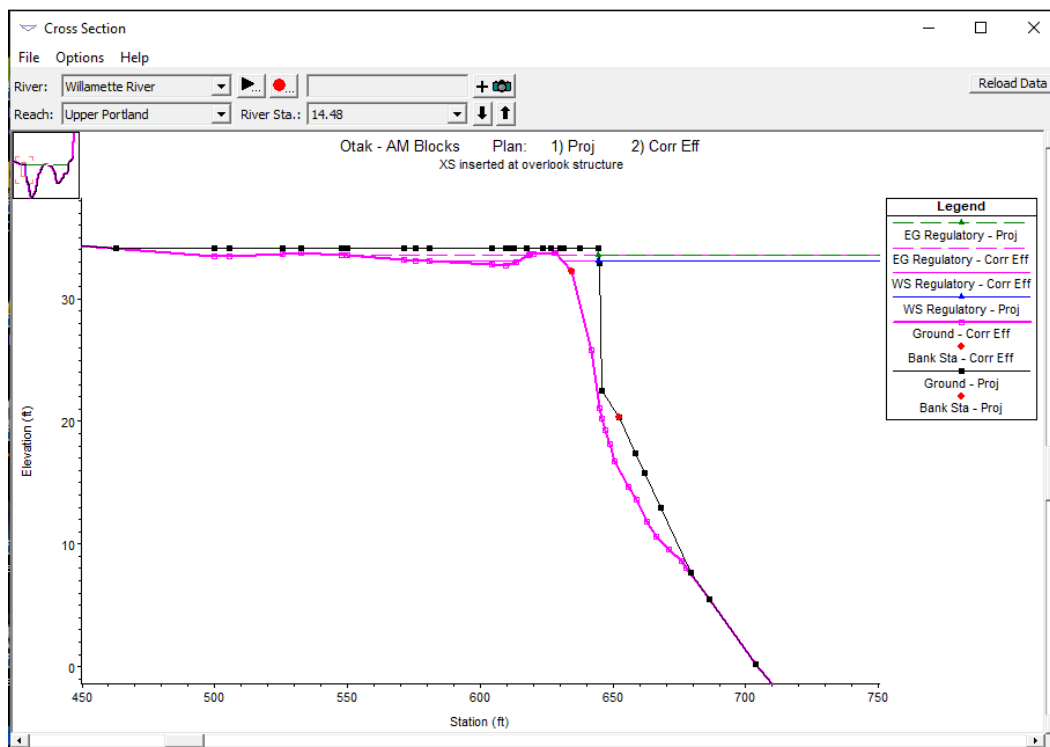


Figure A-4b, Cross Section 14.51 – left bank grading

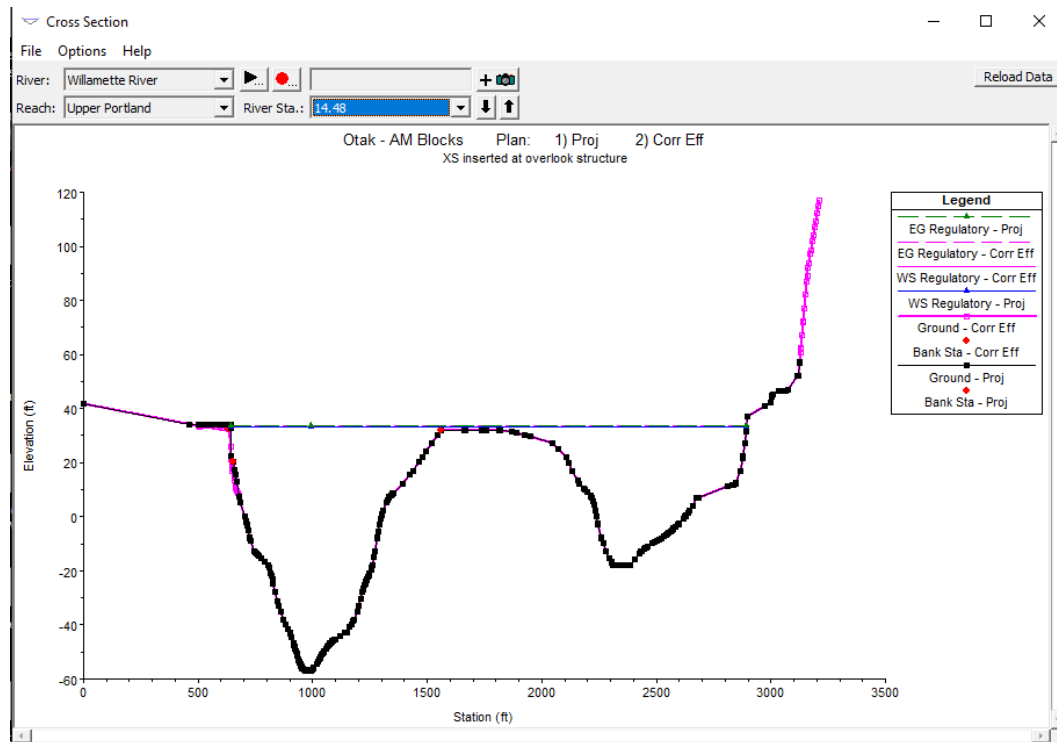


Figure A-5a, Cross Section 14.48 (Effective Corrective geometry shown in purple, Proposed geometry shown in black)

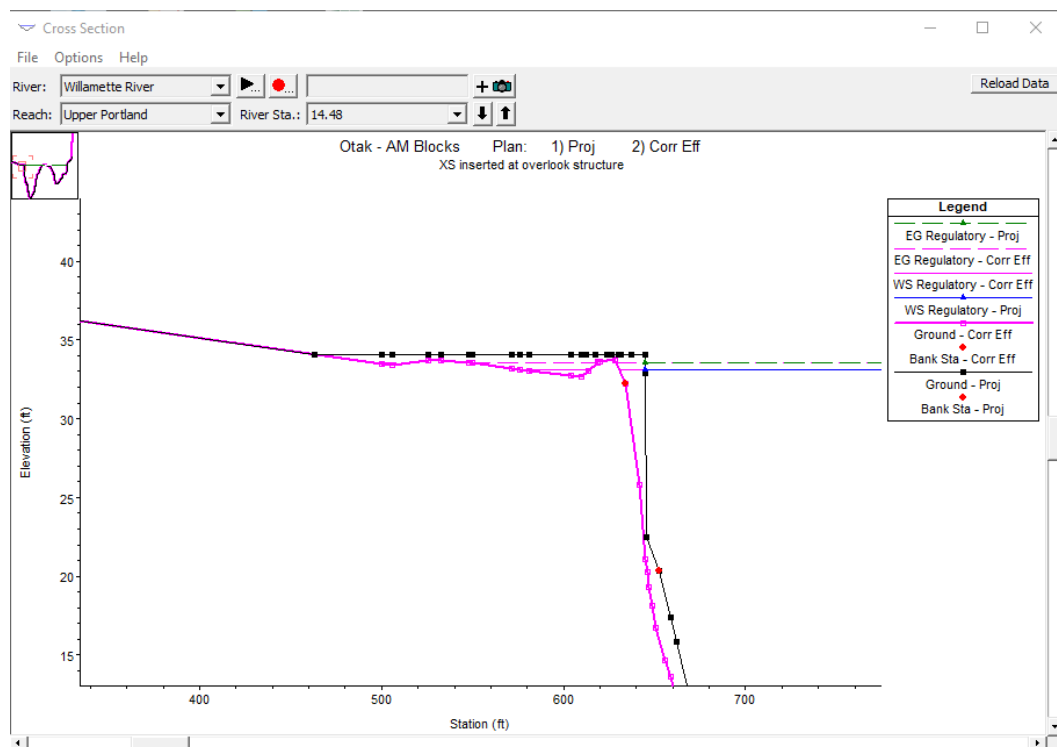


Figure A-5b, Cross Section 14.48 – left bank grading and overlook structure

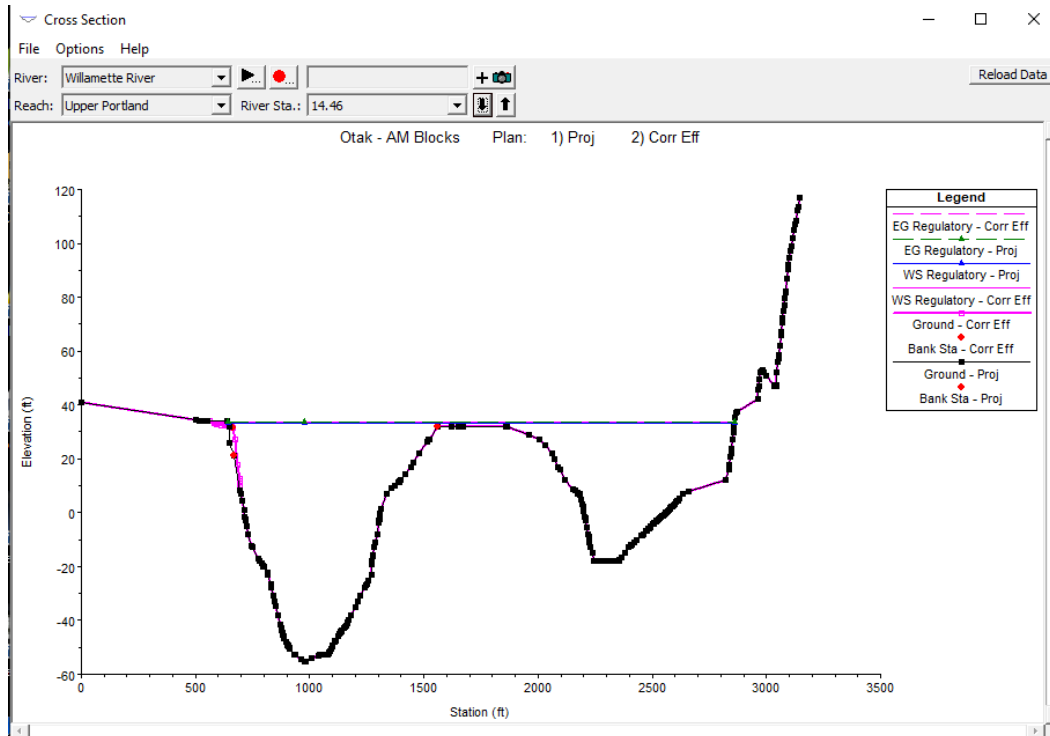


Figure A-6a, Cross Section 14.46 (Effective Corrective geometry shown in purple, Proposed geometry shown in black)

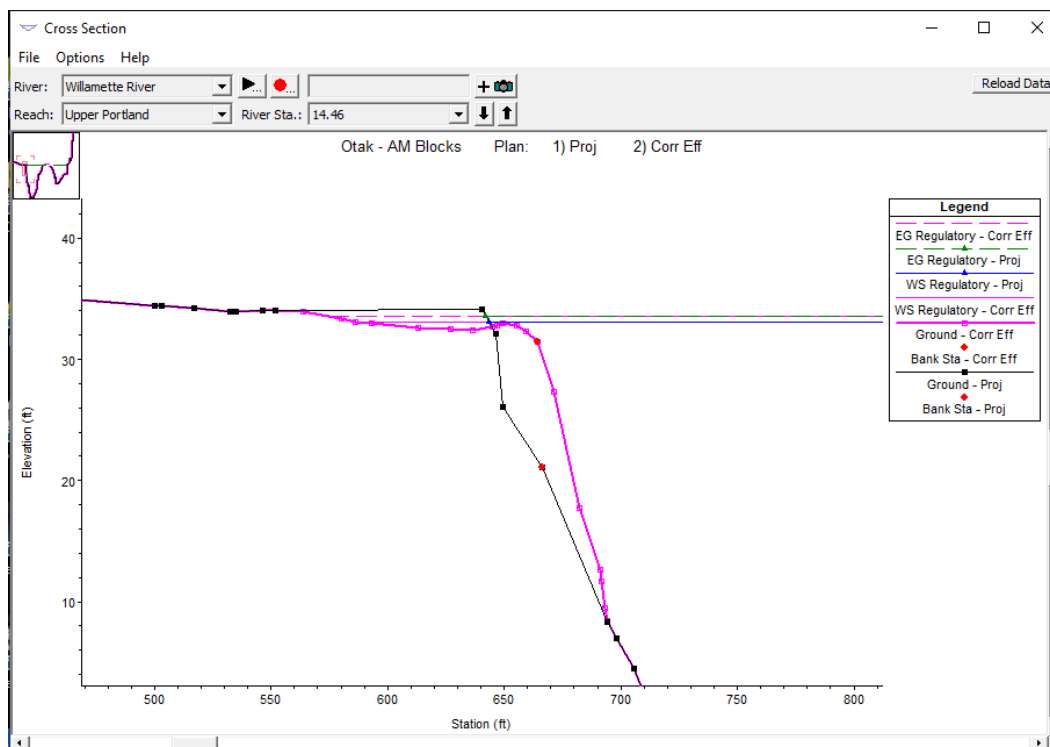


Figure A-6b, Cross Section 14.46 – left bank grading

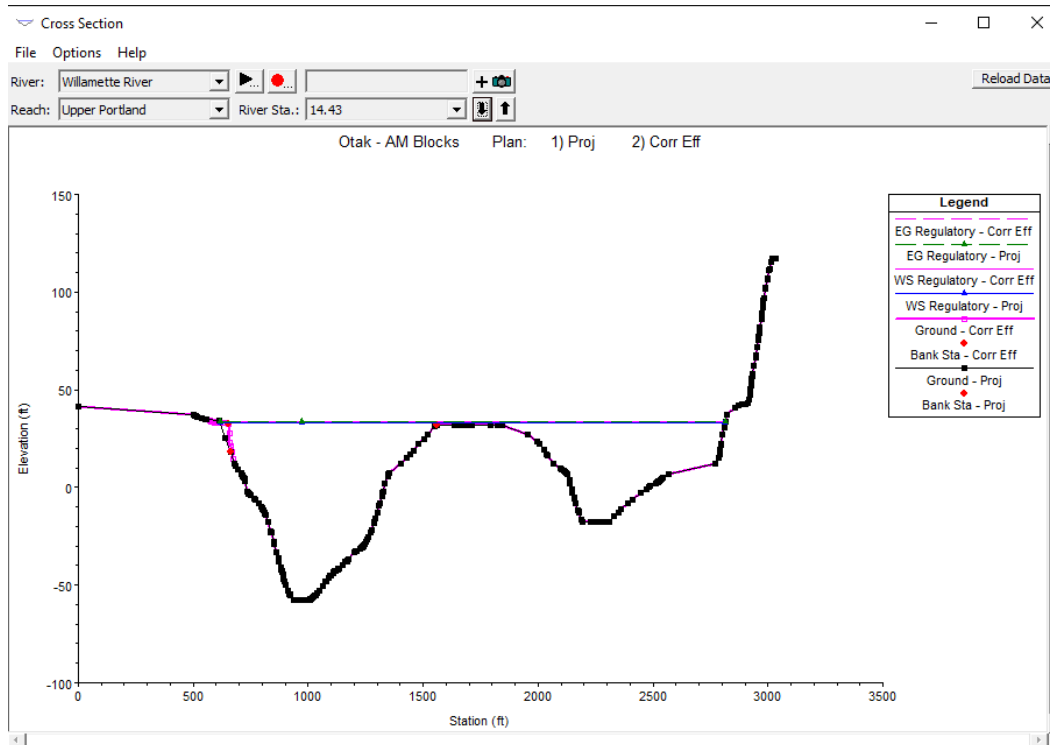


Figure A-7a, Cross Section 14.43 (Effective Corrective geometry shown in purple, Proposed geometry shown in black)

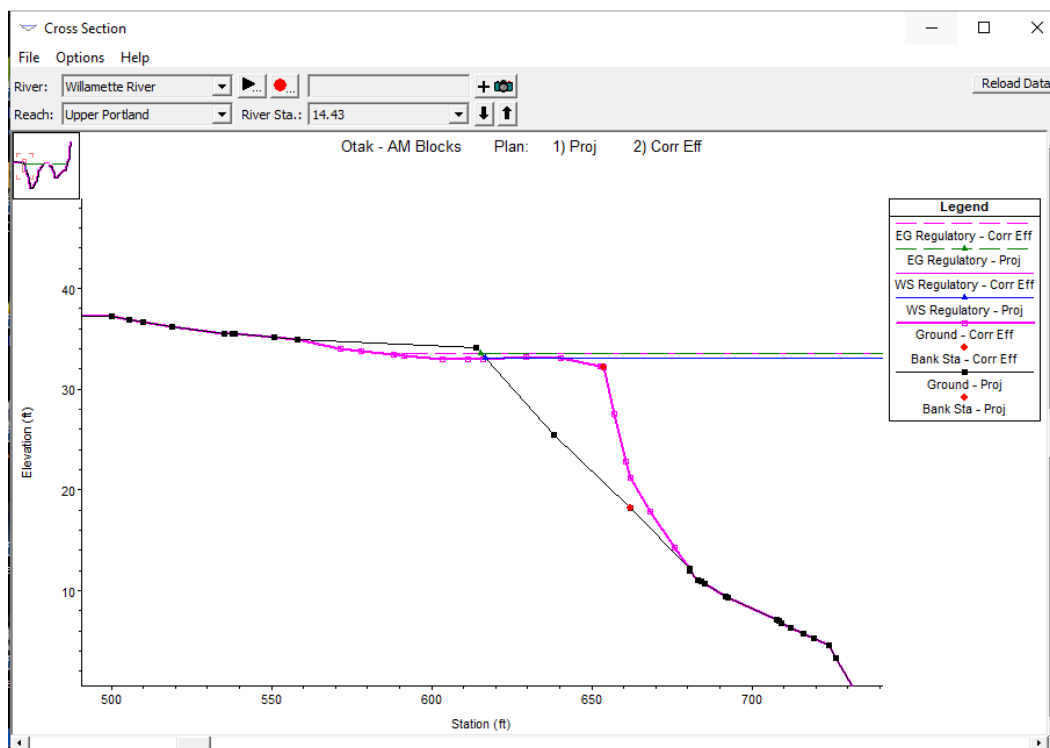


Figure A-7b, Cross Section 14.43 – left bank grading

Appendix B

Tables

Table B-1 HEC-RAS Hydraulic Results. Profile = 100-yr; Q Total = 375,000 cfs. Proj = Project Conditions, Corr Eff = Corrected Effective Conditions

River Sta	Plan	Min Ch El (ft)	W.S. Elev (ft)	E.G. Elev (ft)	E.G. Slope (ft/ft)	Vel Chnl (ft/s)	Flow Area (sq ft)	Top Width (ft)	Froude # Chl
14.57	Proj	-57.9	33.1932	33.6059	0.000066	5.72	77555.05	2590.36	0.14
14.57	Corr Eff	-57.9	33.1921	33.6048	0.000066	5.72	77552.23	2590.36	0.14
14.53	Proj	-62.86	33.2071	33.5766	0.000059	5.32	80856.69	2570.2	0.13
14.53	Corr Eff	-62.86	33.2060	33.5755	0.000059	5.32	80908.28	2570.14	0.13
14.51	Proj	-62.9	33.1653	33.5673	0.000071	5.54	77016.91	2369.59	0.14
14.51	Corr Eff	-62.9	33.1643	33.5662	0.000071	5.54	76942.02	2479.46	0.14
14.48	Proj	-57	33.1126	33.5497	0.000075	5.74	73274.55	2248.72	0.14
14.48	Corr Eff	-57	33.1160	33.5488	0.000076	5.71	73450.37	2300.63	0.14
14.46	Proj	-55.15	33.1090	33.5402	0.000071	5.71	74101.59	2216.3	0.14
14.46	Corr Eff	-55.15	33.1085	33.5409	0.000072	5.72	73827.8	2273.96	0.14
14.43	Proj	-57.9	33.0746	33.5275	0.000077	5.88	73146.8	2196.31	0.15
14.43	Corr Eff	-57.9	33.0766	33.5283	0.000078	5.87	72842.09	2196.79	0.15
14.02	Proj	-35.5	32.9549	33.36	0.000065	5.11	73445.93	1975.47	0.13
14.02	Corr Eff	-35.5	32.9549	33.36	0.000065	5.11	73445.93	1975.47	0.13
14.01									
14	Proj	-35.5	32.9292	33.3348	0.000065	5.11	73405.27	1959.25	0.13
14	Corr Eff	-35.5	32.9292	33.3348	0.000065	5.11	73405.27	1959.25	0.13
13.93	Proj	-32.9	32.8357	33.2917	0.000065	5.42	69232.72	1594.38	0.13
13.93	Corr Eff	-32.9	32.8357	33.2917	0.000065	5.42	69232.72	1594.38	0.13
13.87	Proj	-49	32.8858	33.2443	0.000044	4.8	78077.98	1619	0.11
13.87	Corr Eff	-49	32.8858	33.2443	0.000044	4.8	78077.98	1619	0.11
13.82	Proj	-51.83	32.8828	33.23	0.000042	4.73	79330.48	1499.82	0.11
13.82	Corr Eff	-51.83	32.8828	33.23	0.000042	4.73	79330.48	1499.82	0.11
13.78	Proj	-42.28	32.7647	33.2082	0.000062	5.34	70191.62	2089.67	0.13

[illegible]

River Sta	Plan	Min Ch El (ft)	W.S. Elev (ft)	E.G. Elev (ft)	E.G. Slope (ft/ft)	Vel Chnl (ft/s)	Flow Area (sq ft)	Top Width (ft)	Froude # Chl
13.165									
13.16	Proj	-35.5	32.4191	32.8764	0.000061	5.42	69217.21	1317.3	0.13
13.16	Corr Eff	-35.5	32.4191	32.8764	0.000061	5.42	69217.21	1317.3	0.13
13.1	Proj	-54.7	32.5003	32.8184	0.000035	4.52	82921.77	1316.02	0.1
13.1	Corr Eff	-54.7	32.5003	32.8184	0.000035	4.52	82921.77	1316.02	0.1
12.99	Proj	-45.5	32.3	32.7807	0.000062	5.56	67427.81	1196.92	0.13
12.99	Corr Eff	-45.5	32.3	32.7807	0.000062	5.56	67427.81	1196.92	0.13