

Appendix A. State, Regional and City Policy Frameworks

Numerous state, regional, and local goals and policies inform and influence the management of floodplains, riparian habitat, and flood storage capacity along and adjacent to the rivers and streams within Portland. The following is a summary of goals and policies that most directly influence this program and apply to and inform the regulation of the city's floodplains.

i. State Land Use Planning Program

Comprehensive land use planning was mandated by the 1973 Oregon Legislature, primarily in response to population growth pressures on valuable farm and forest land. Since 1975, cities and counties in Oregon have been required to comply with Statewide Planning Goals. Today, there are 19 goals that Oregon cities and counties must comply with through the adoption and maintenance of local comprehensive plans. Portland adopted its first comprehensive plan in 1981 to satisfy the requirements of the state planning program.

Multiple state planning goals apply to the areas covered by floodplains in the city; however only those goals most directly relating to floodplain, flooding hazards, and natural resource management, Goals 5, 6, 7 and 15, are addressed here.

- **Goal 7: Areas Subject to Natural Hazards** – Goal 7 deals with development in places subject to natural hazards such as flooding, landslides or wildfire. It requires that jurisdictions apply “appropriate safeguards” (e.g., flood plain regulations) when planning for development. In particular, Goal 7 suggests that “local governments should consider: a) the benefits of maintaining natural hazard areas as open space, recreation and other low density uses; b) the beneficial effects that natural hazards can have on natural resources and the environment; and c) the effects of development and mitigation measures in identified hazard areas on the management of natural resources.”
- **Goal 15: Willamette River Greenway** – Goal 15 sets forth procedures for protecting the diverse qualities of the 300 miles of land along the Willamette River. Multiple uses and functions are to be conserved, enhanced and maintained, including significant habitat and economic and recreational uses.
- **Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces** – Goal 5 addresses many types of resources. It establishes a process in which resources are inventoried and evaluated for significance. If a resource or site is found to be significant, the local government must evaluate the consequences of three policy choices: protecting the resource, allowing proposed uses that conflict with the resource, or establishing a balance between protecting and allowing uses that conflict with the resource. The local government must then adopt a program based on the results of

this evaluation. Goal 5 does not apply to the area within the Goal 15 Willamette Greenway Boundary. However, local jurisdictions may use tools and approaches provided by Goal 5 to inform natural resources management within the Willamette Greenway Boundary.

- **Goal 6: Air, Water and Land Resources Quality** – This goal requires local comprehensive plans and implementation measures to be consistent with state and federal regulations on matters such as stream quality and groundwater pollution. Goal 6 provides guidelines for local jurisdictions, including buffering and separating those land uses which create impacts on air, water and other resources. Further, plans should consider the carrying capacity of the air, land and water resources within the planning area.

Although Goals 5, 6, and 15 directly relate to floodplains and floodplain habitat, regulations promulgated as a part of this floodplain program will be intended to further meet Goal 7 requirements and exceed National Flood Insurance Program requirements.

ii. Metro’s Urban Growth Management Functional Plan and Titles 3 and 13

The 1973 Legislature granted expanded powers for the Columbia Region Association of Governments (now called Metro) to “coordinate regional planning in metropolitan areas” and to “establish a representative regional planning agency to prepare and administer a regional plan.” During the 1990s, Metro worked with local jurisdictions to develop Regional Urban Growth Goals and Objectives (RUGGOs) and the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan.

The Urban Growth Management Functional Plan provides a regional approach to growth management by tailoring several key statewide land use goals to meet regional population growth expectations. This approach recognizes the interrelationship between housing, employment, clean air and water, natural resource protection, and transportation networks across jurisdictional boundaries. Metro developed the plan with input from the 24 cities and three counties within the Urban Growth Boundary at that time. The Urban Growth Boundary is one tool used to protect farms and forests from urban sprawl and promote efficient use of lands within the boundary. Uses of land within an Urban Growth Boundary support and are supported by urban services such as road, water and sewer systems.

Nine titles in the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan are derived from or relate to statewide planning goals and the rest are procedural. Title 3 and Title 13 pertain most directly to the floodplains and natural resources addressed in this report.

- **Title 3** is derived from portions of Oregon State Land Use Goals 6 and 7 and establishes regional requirements relating to water quality, erosion control and flood hazard management. In September 2002, the City of Portland completed the Title 3 Water Quality Compliance Report. The report explains how the City complies with Title 3 requirements through the existing Environmental Overlay Zoning program and newer regulations established by the Willamette River Title 3 Water

Quality Compliance Project (adopted by the City Council in August 2002). Metro found the City in substantial compliance with Title 3 in December 2002. Prior to this, Metro Council adopted the Title 3 Water Quality and Flood Management Area Map in June 1998. This is the official map which identifies areas as “February 1996 Flood Inundation;” these identified areas are subject to the regulations of City of Portland Title 24.50 Flood Hazard Areas in the Building Code (Title 24).

- **Title 13**, adopted by the Metro Council in September 2005, establishes the Nature in Neighborhoods program. The purpose of the program is to protect, conserve and restore important riparian corridors and wildlife habitat areas in the region and also serves as a supplement to Title 3 requirements relating to water quality, flood hazard and erosion control. Title 13 establishes provisions intended to prevent impacts or ensure mitigation of unavoidable impacts on identified Habitat Conservation Areas within the region. Habitat Conservation Areas are comprised of regionally significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat identified in Metro’s inventory, including substantial portions of Hayden Island. Title 13 also establishes specific planning requirements for West Hayden Island, namely the development of a district plan.

In January 2007, the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development acknowledged the new Title 13 program, finding it in compliance with Goals 5 and 6. This acknowledgement establishes new Goal 5 and 6 requirements for cities and counties in the Metro area, which had until January 2009 to show that their local programs meet the requirements of the regional program. In November 2009 and June 2011, Metro granted the City of Portland extensions to meet Title 13 requirements. The extension was granted to provide the City with time to complete or make progress on key projects that would update Portland’s environmental policy direction and regulations. These projects include area-specific plans such as Airport Futures and citywide projects like the updated citywide Natural Resources Inventory.

In October 2012, the Portland City Council adopted the citywide Natural Resources Inventory methodology and maps as part of the factual basis to inform the City's Comprehensive Plan update. In November 2012, the City Council approved the City's Request for Metro Determination of Substantial Compliance with Title 13 for submittal to Metro. In December 2012, Metro staff determined that the City is in substantial compliance with Title 13 and the Metro Council accepted this determination in February 2013.

The City and Metro entered into a voluntary Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) that states the City's intent to complete a number of planning projects that will involve the development of area-specific inventory updates and evaluation of environmental program refinements based on the inventory findings and other new information. The River Plan North Reach, Central City and South Reach are referenced in the IGA.

iii. City of Portland 2035 Comprehensive Plan

Portland's *2035 Comprehensive Plan* is a long-range plan that helps the City prepare for and manage expected population and employment growth, as well as plan for and coordinate major public investments. The *2035 Comprehensive Plan* guides how and where land will be developed and what infrastructure projects will be constructed to prepare for and respond to population and job growth. The plan was developed based on five guiding principles, including: Economic Prosperity, Human Health, Environmental Health, Equity and Resilience.

Key *2035 Comprehensive Plan* goals that are both relevant to and call for improved management of Portland's floodplains and riparian habitat include the following:

Goal 2.B: Social Justice and equity

The City of Portland seeks social justice by expanding choice and opportunity for all community members, recognizing a special responsibility to identify and engage, as genuine partners, under-served and under-represented communities in planning, investment, implementation, and enforcement processes, particularly those with potential to be adversely affected by the results of decisions. The City actively works to improve its planning and investment-related decisions to achieve equitable distribution of burdens and benefits and address past injustices.

Goal 3.A. A city and hazard resilient urban form

Portland's compact urban form, sustainable building development practices, green infrastructure, and active transportation system reduce carbon emissions, reduce natural hazard risks and impacts, and improve resilience to the effects of climate change.

Goal 3.E. Connected public realm and open spaces

A network of parks, streets, City Greenways, and other public spaces supports community interaction; connects neighborhoods, districts, and destinations; and improves air, water, land quality, and environmental health.

Goal 3.G. Nature in the city

A system of habitat corridors weaves nature into the city, enhances habitat connectivity, and preserves natural resources and the ecosystem services they provide.

Goal 4.C Human and environmental health

Neighborhoods and development are efficiently designed and built to enhance human and environmental health: they protect safety and livability; support local access to healthy food; limit negative impacts on water, hydrology, and air quality; reduce carbon emissions; encourage active and

sustainable design; protect wildlife; address urban heat islands; and integrate nature and the built environment.

Goal 4.D Urban resilience

Buildings, streets, and open spaces are designed to ensure long-term resilience and to adjust to changing demographics, climate, and economy, and withstand and recover from natural disasters.

Goal 7.B Health watersheds and Environment

Ecosystem services and ecosystem functions are maintained and watershed conditions have improved over time, supporting public health and safety, environmental quality, fish and wildlife, cultural values, economic prosperity, and the intrinsic value of nature.

Goal 7.C Resilience

Portland's built and natural environments function in complementary ways and are resilient in the face of climate change and natural hazards.

Goal 7.D Environmental Equity

All Portlanders have access to clean air and water, can experience nature in their daily lives, and benefit from development designed to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and environmental contamination.

Goal 7.E Community stewardship

Portlanders actively participate in efforts to maintain and improve the environment, including watershed health.

Goal 8.B Multiple benefits

Public facility and service investments improve equitable service provision, support economic prosperity, and enhance human and environmental health.

Goal 8.C Reliability and resiliency

Public facilities and services are reliable, able to withstand or recover from catastrophic natural and manmade events, and are adaptable and resilient in the face of long-term changes in the climate, economy, and technology.

Goal 8.E Sanitary and stormwater systems

Wastewater and stormwater are managed, conveyed, and/or treated to protect public health, safety, and the environment, and to meet the needs of the community on an equitable, efficient, and sustainable basis.

Goal 8.F Flood management

Flood management systems and facilities support watershed health and manage flooding to reduce adverse impacts on Portlanders' health, safety, and property.

Goal 8.H Parks, natural areas, and recreation

All Portlanders have safe, convenient, and equitable access to high-quality parks, natural areas, trails, and recreational opportunities in their daily lives, which contribute to their health and well-being. The City manages its natural areas and urban forest to protect unique urban habitats and offer Portlanders an opportunity to connect with nature.

Goal 10.A Land use designations and zoning

Effectively and efficiently carry out the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan through the land use designations, Zoning Map, and the Zoning Code.

In addition, numerous policies relate directly to the management of development in the floodplain and the protection of natural resources and riparian habitats.

iv. City of Portland *Central City 2035*

As part of the *2035 Comprehensive Plan*, the *Central City 2035 Plan (CC2035)* was the culmination of five years of long-range planning to plan the future of the heart of the city. The plan envisions a prosperous, healthy, equitable and resilient Central City, where people collaborate, innovate and create a more vibrant future together. In addition to the relevant goals listed below, the plan was based upon six "big idea's", including enhancing the Willamette for people and wildlife, as well as increasing the resilience of the Central City. Both of these big ideas, and the goals focusing on a healthy river and resilient city, are essential to the work of this floodplain program.

Goal 4.B: The Willamette River is healthy and supports fish, wildlife and people.

Goal 6.A: The Central City is a living laboratory that demonstrates how the design and function of a dense urban center can: a) equitably benefit human health, the natural environment and the local economy; and b) provide resilience to climate change impacts such as urban heat island, and to natural hazards, including flooding and earthquakes.

In addition, numerous policies relate directly to the management of development in the floodplain and the protection of natural resources and riparian habitats within the Central City. However, of particular relevance to this program is the following policy under the above-highlighted goal of a healthy Willamette River:

Policy 4.6 Watershed health and native species recovery.

a. Watershed Health. Improve the quality, quantity, connectivity and overall function of the ecological system including upland, riparian and in-water habitat to protect public health and support the conservation and restoration of native fish and wildlife populations.

b. Threatened, endangered and at-risk species. Restore in-water, riparian and floodplain habitat that supports fish and wildlife populations at risk of becoming or are currently threatened or endangered.

c. Floodplains. Improve the ability of floodplains to store water, reduce risks on the public and provide habitat functions.

d. Stormwater Management. Reduce stormwater entering into the separated sewer system.

e. Riverbank enhancement targets. Strive to meet Central City targets related to riverbank enhancement and restoration.

v. City of Portland and Multnomah County 2015 Climate Action Plan

The *Climate Action Plan* identifies twenty objects to be met by 2030 and more than one hundred actions to be completed or be significantly underway in the five years following its publication. The plan was intended to put Portland and Multnomah County on a path to reduce carbon emissions 80 percent from 1990 levels by 2050 (and 40 percent by 2030), as well as to prepare for the impacts of a changing climate. With regards to preparation for impacts, the plan identifies three objectives with direct relevance to this floodplain program, as follows:

Objective 13: Urban Forest, Natural Systems, and Carbon Sequestration

Sequester carbon through increased green infrastructure (trees, plants, soil) and natural areas. Reduce effective impervious areas by 600 acres. Expand the urban forest canopy to cover at least one-third of the city with a minimum canopy cover of 25 percent of each residential neighborhood and 15 percent of the central city, commercial and industrial areas.

Objective 15: Climate Change Preparation

Reduce risks and impacts from flooding and landslides by preparing for warmer winters with the potential for more intense rain events.

Objective 17: Community Engagement, Outreach and Education

Engage communities, especially impacted under-represented and under-served populations, in the development and implementation of climate change-related policies and programs.

vi. City of Portland 2016 Mitigation Action Plan

The 2016 *Mitigation Action Plan* (MAP) was developed to meet the requirements of the Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2006 that requires state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for federal disaster grant assistance. The MAP is the second comprehensive update to the *City of Portland Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan* (NHMP), which was first developed in 2004, and also serves to meet the planning requirements of FEMA's Community Rating System (CRS), allowing the City to maintain or enhance its CRS classifications. As is described elsewhere, improving the CRS rating results in significant savings on flood insurance premiums for Portland residents living the floodplain.

The MAP was driven by the vision of the *2035 Comprehensive Plan* that "Portland is a prosperous, healthy, equitable and resilient city where everyone has access to opportunity and is engaged in shaping decisions that affect their lives." The MAP outlines the following seven goals, all of which are supported by this floodplain program:

- 1) Protect lives and reduce injuries.
- 2) Engage and build capacity for the whole community.
- 3) Minimize public and private property damage.
- 4) Protect, restore, and sustain natural systems.
- 5) Minimize the disruption of essential infrastructure and services.
- 6) Integrate mitigation strategies into existing plans and programs.
- 7) Prioritize multi-objective actions that reduce risk to vulnerable communities.

To meet these goals, the MAP further identifies the following objectives:

- Strengthen development codes and update land use designations to facilitate effective disaster risk reduction;
- Prevent or reduce mitigation-related disparities affecting under-served and under-represented communities through plans, investments and engagement;
- Promote the use of natural systems to limit natural hazard related impacts;
- Increase the resilience of high-risk and critical infrastructure through monitoring, planning, maintenance, investment, adaptive technology, and continuity planning;
- Coordinate land use plans and public facility investments between City bureaus, other public and jurisdictional agencies, businesses, community partners, and other emergency response providers;
- Support community outreach activities that increase stakeholder awareness and understanding of hazard risk, mitigation options, and preparedness strategies;
- Identify and seek various funding opportunities for mitigation activities and look for ways to leverage existing funds;
- Seek opportunities in which hazard mitigation also benefits other community goals;

- Collect data to track progress on meeting mitigation goals;
- Use the best available data, science and technologies to improve understanding of the location and potential impacts of natural hazards, the vulnerability of building types and community development patterns, and the measures needed to protect life safety;
- Retrofit, purchase, or relocate structures in high hazard areas, especially those known to be repetitively damaged;
- Promote, incentivize and support the mitigation of private property;
- Improve systems that provide warning and emergency communications;
- Promote mutual information exchange and incorporate existing community networks in the identification and implementation of mitigation actions;
- Build City staff and community capacity to ensure effective implementation and equitable outcomes of mitigation action efforts; and,
- Develop plans to reduce immediate impacts of natural hazard events, and to facilitate rapid and effective social and economic recovery.

In addition to the vision, goals, and objectives for natural hazard mitigation planning, the MAP also assessed the potential risks of natural hazards in Portland. This risk assessment, which measured the potential loss of life, personal injury, economic injury, and property damage resulting from natural hazards, identified and ranked the following eight natural hazards from high to low risk to Portland:

- Severe weather
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- Wildfire
- Flood
- Volcanic activity
- Dam failure
- Drought

However, although flooding was not identified as the highest risk, cost estimates for a 500-year flood (0.2-percent-annual-chance flood) exceed \$19 billion in damage to structures and their contents.

vii. City of Portland 2005 Watershed Management Plan

The City of Portland's *Watershed Management Plan* presents the shared goals, objectives, strategies, and actions of the city's five watersheds in one comprehensive document that integrates all approaches

to meeting applicable regulatory mandates. Some of the key regulatory drivers incorporated into the plan’s integrated approach are the following: CERCLA (Superfund); Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Water Act; Endangered Species Act; and other relevant land use laws. All of the 20 actions identified in the plan (see Table) have direct or indirect impacts on the quality and availability of floodplain and riparian habitats and can be categorized into the following six watershed improvement strategies:

1. Stormwater Management
2. Revegetation
3. Aquatic and Terrestrial Enhancement
4. Protection and Policy
5. Operations and Maintenance
6. Education, Involvement, and Stewardship

TABLE 46: WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN - STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

Watershed Management Plan Strategies and Actions		GOALS											
		Hydrology					Physical Habitat		Water and Sediment Quality			Biological Communities	
		Stream Flow and Hydrologic Complexity	Channel and Floodplain Function	Stormwater Conveyance	Aquatic Habitat	Terrestrial Habitat	Stream Temperature	Human Pathogens	Urban Pollutants	Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms	Terrestrial Wildlife and Vegetation		
STRATEGIES	ACTIONS		OBJECTIVES	Stream Flow and Hydrologic Complexity	Channel and Floodplain Function	Stormwater Conveyance	Aquatic Habitat	Terrestrial Habitat	Stream Temperature	Human Pathogens	Urban Pollutants	Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms	Terrestrial Wildlife and Vegetation
	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	Modify storm drain system to increase infiltration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Modify storm drain system to increase retention or detention of stormwater	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X
		Modify storm drain system to treat stormwater pollutants							X	X	X	X	X
		Modify storm drain system to separate flow from combined storm/sanitary sewer							X	X	X	X	X
	REVEGETATION	Increase canopy and other vegetative cover	X	X	X					X		X	X
		Improve quality and composition of vegetative cover	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
	AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL ENHANCEMENT	Restore channel and floodplain function and stability	X	X	X	X			X			X	X
		Restore or create riverine, wetland and upland habitat structure and function	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
		Restore habitat connectivity and access				X	X					X	X
		Manage for appropriate native species		X		X						X	X
	PROTECTION AND POLICY	Implement management of erosion, sediment, and pollutant discharge from construction sites				X				X	X	X	X
		Implement management of stormwater for all new and redevelopment projects	X		X				X	X	X	X	X
		Implement management of pollutant discharge for industrial and commercial sites				X			X	X	X	X	X

	Protect sites and features with high watershed value	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE	Operate and maintain storm sewer system, public rights-of-way, and other city facilities and infrastructure to remove and prevent pollutant discharges						X	X	X	X	X
	Reduce illicit and non-stormwater discharges			X			X	X	X	X	X
	Maintain and repair sewer systems to ensure conveyance for current demand and future growth			X				X	X		
EDUCATION, INVOLVEMENT AND STEWARDSHIP	Provide education and technical assistance to city staff and industrial and commercial facilities to prevent pollution						X	X	X	X	X
	Provide education, involvement, and stewardship on pollution prevention to organizations and general public						X	X	X	X	X
	Provide education, involvement, and stewardship on watershed function to city staff, businesses and public	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The *Watershed Management Plan* incorporated various technical documents as its foundation, including the *Framework for Integrated Management of Watershed Health*. This *Framework* describes how the City plans to go about achieving and maintaining health conditions and ecological functions in its urban waterways. Within this *Framework* is the scientific foundation that supports the watershed management process. A central tenet of the foundation is that reestablishing healthy watersheds will require restoration of ecological functions and conditions. In addition, the *Framework* includes the principles and guidelines underlying the scientific foundation, falling into four categories: primary ecological principles; riverine, wetland, and upland ecology; salmonid ecology principles; and restoration guidelines. Table 47 identifies all included principles and guidelines of the *Framework*.

TABLE 47: PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES UNDERLYING THE CITY'S SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION FOR ACHIEVING WATERSHED HEALTH

Category	Principle or Guideline
Primary ecological principles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystems are dynamic, resilient and develop over time. 2. Ecological systems operate on various spatial and time scales that can be viewed hierarchically. 3. Habitats develop and are maintained by processes related to biotic and abiotic components of the ecosystem. 4. The abundance, productivity and diversity of organisms are integrally linked to the characteristics of their ecosystems. 5. Species play key roles in developing and maintaining ecological conditions. 6. Ecosystem function, habitat structure and biological performance are affected by human actions. 7. Biological diversity allows ecosystems to accommodate environmental variation.

Category	Principle or Guideline
Riverine, wetland, and upland ecology principles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rivers are not separate from the wetland and upland areas they drain. 2. Watersheds are defined by and operate across the spatial and temporal dimensions of riverine, wetland and upland ecosystems. 3. Hydrologic modification (outside normative flow regimes) and changes in upland conditions, functions and land uses can reduce habitat diversity, decrease native biodiversity, increase nonnative species and exacerbate water pollution, landslides and flooding.
Salmonid ecology principles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life history diversity, genetic diversity and metapopulation organization are ways salmonids adapt to their complex and connected habitats and are the basis of salmonid productivity and salmonids' ability to cope with environmental variation. 2. Sustained salmonid productivity requires a network of complex, diverse and interconnected habitats that are created, altered and maintained by natural physical processes in freshwater, estuarine and ocean environments. 3. Restoration of salmonids must address the entire natural and human ecosystem, encompassing the continuum of freshwater, estuarine and ocean habitats where salmonids complete their life histories.
Restoration guidelines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. View the whole picture: Watershed restoration efforts need to be placed within the context of the entire watershed; species recovery efforts must be placed within the context of complete life cycles. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Define watershed health holistically, by addressing the entire system. Evaluate watershed health in four dimensions: longitudinal, lateral, vertical and temporal. Define watershed health in terms of physical, chemical and biological integrity. 1.2. Understand the role of the watershed in the landscape. 2. Characterize existing conditions and use the results to inform the entire restoration planning process. 3. When planning watershed restoration actions, prioritize and sequence them to maximize long-term success in meeting the stated objectives for the restoration. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Begin recovery efforts by protecting and restoring existing fish and wildlife functions, populations and habitats. 3.2. Build outward from existing populations, functions, and rare and high-quality habitats. Consider the pattern and connectivity of habitat patches as habitats and functions are built outward. 3.3. Place priority on controlling sources of degradation before attempting to address the impacts of those sources. 3.4. In prioritizing restoration actions, first understand how watershed processes affect watershed health. Focus initial restoration actions on the processes that create and maintain healthy watershed conditions and functions.

Category	Principle or Guideline
	4. To the maximum extent practicable, use natural processes to achieve ecological functions and societal goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. Minimize the introduction and spread of nonnative plant and animal species, especially into relatively natural habitat areas. <li>4.2. Use native species and emphasize natural habitat features and processes whenever possible in restoration activities.

vii. City of Portland Stormwater Management Manual

The Stormwater Management Manual (SWMM), administered by BES, is a technical document first adopted in 1999 and most recently updated in 2016. The SWMM contains the City’s stormwater management requirements that ensure compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit under the Clean Water Act, as well as compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The requirements in the manual apply to all development and redevelopment projects on both private and public property that exceed certain thresholds. The approach to stormwater management contained in the manual emphasizes the use of vegetated facilities to treat and infiltrate stormwater on the property where the stormwater is created. This approach provides numerous benefits in protecting stormwater infrastructure and improving watershed health by reducing pollution, managing volumes and reducing peak flows, and facilitating groundwater recharge.

viii. City of Portland Resolution No. 35715

In response to the listing of the Lower Columbia Evolutionary Significant Unit (ESU) of steelhead in March 1998, Portland developed a comprehensive, citywide approach to respond to the listing. City Council adopted Resolution No. 35715 on July 22, 1998. This resolution defined the following four-pronged approach to salmon recovery:

- Involve all City of Portland bureaus, to maximize effectiveness and efficiency.
- Collaborate with NOAA fisheries to prepare a program that not only complies with the requirements of the ESA but also assists in salmonid recovery.
- Because listed fish species use watersheds that cross political boundaries, integrate the City of Portland’s response with regional and state responses, to the extent possible.
- Enlist the help of the citizenry at a number of levels in developing the response to the listing.

The City’s Endangered Species Act Program, housed in the Bureau of Environmental Services, coordinates the City’s response to listings under the ESA by both avoiding “take ”of listed species, as well as by assisting with recovery of listed salmonids with critical habitat in the city.

ix. City of Portland Resolution No. 35894

In July 2000, Portland City Council adopted and committed to the Portland Recovery Plan for Salmon and Trout. In this resolution, the City pledged all City bureaus to proactively collaborate with the City's Endangered Species Act Program to develop a recovery plan based on a comprehensive framework for developing a recovery plan. The recovery plan was to incorporate existing City natural resource management, protection, restoration and enhancement programs and projects, and would close partnership with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), as well as partnerships with other jurisdictions and stakeholders.

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About City of Portland Bureau of Planning and Sustainability

The Bureau of Planning and Sustainability (BPS) develops creative and practical solutions to enhance Portland's livability, preserve distinctive places, and plan for a resilient future.



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