



CENTRALCITY 2035

Volume 2A ZONING CODE & MAP AMENDMENTS

Part 2: Willamette River and Trails

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This plan is the culmination of work over many years on the Central City Concept Plan, three quadrant plans (North/Northeast Quadrant Plan, West Quadrant Plan, Southeast Quadrant Plan), Natural and Scenic Resources protection plans, and the Bonus and Transfer Study. Many thanks to the thousands of stakeholders who participated in those processes and whose contributions helped to shape this plan.

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Special thanks to the current and former PSC members who chaired Central City Plan committees:

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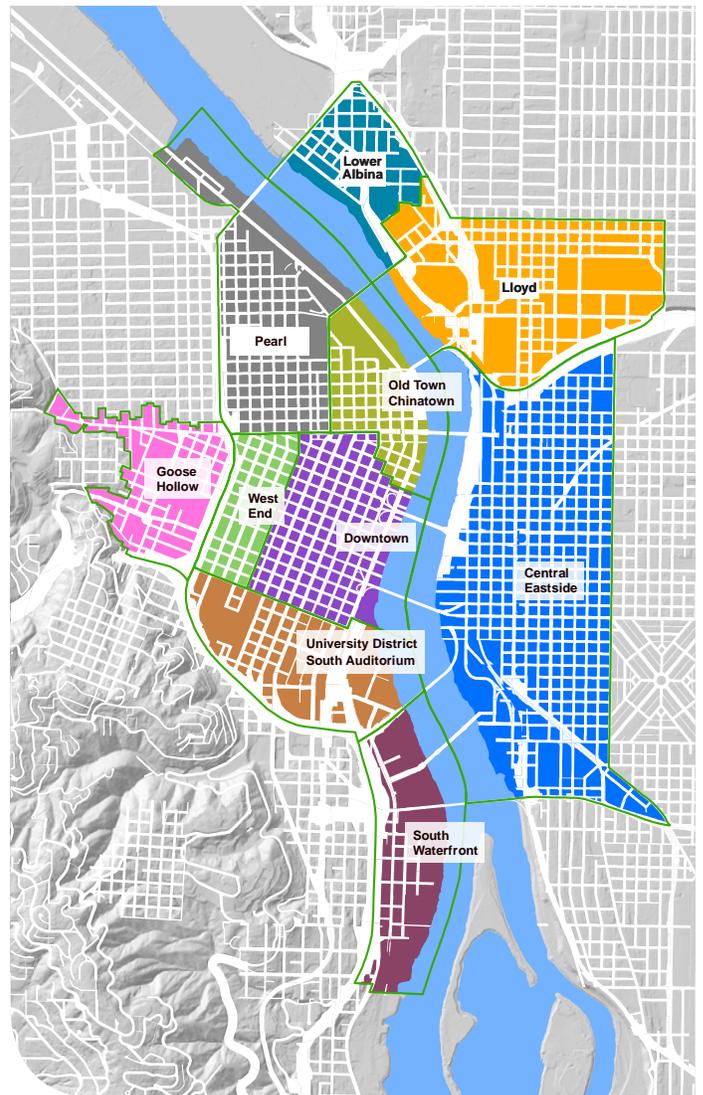
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Consultants

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Chapter 33.475 is a new chapter and is not underlined for ease of reading

New Chapter 33.475 River Overlay Zones

This new chapter establishes the development regulations for sites within the Willamette Greenway boundary in the Central Reach, except for sites within the South Waterfront Subdistrict and sites zoned industrial. The greenway regulations for the South Waterfront Subdistrict are found in 33.510.253. In the future, as river planning for the North and South reaches is completed, Chapter 475 will be updated specifically for those areas and will replace Chapter 440 Greenway Overlay Zones in its entirety. Industrially zoned sites in the Central Reach will be included in the update of the industrial North Reach because Central Reach sites zoned industrial share common characteristics with those in the North Reach.

The river overlay zones replace the Greenway overlay zones' terminology of 33.440. In the Central Reach, the applicable river overlay zones are River General and River Environmental.

33.475 River Overlay Zones

475

Sections:

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Map 475-1 Central Reach River Overlay Boundary

Map 475-2 Willamette River Top of Bank

Map 475-3 Governor Tom McCall Waterfront Park and Eastbank Crescent

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.010.A. Purpose

The River General and River Environmental overlay zones exist or are proposed within the Greenway Boundary within the Central Reach. The River General overlay zone covers entire sites and includes development standards for the river setback, landscaping and lighting. There are no use restrictions outside of the river setback area in the River General overlay zone. Instead the base zones govern the allowed uses including urban scale residential, commercial, mixed-use development and open space/recreation uses that bring people to the riverfront, meeting the purpose of the River General overlay zone.

The River Environmental overlay zone is a new overlay zone that overlaps the River General overlay zone. The River Environmental overlay zone is applied to high or medium ranked riparian corridors and wildlife habitat as identified in the *Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan* (2017). The Protection Plan describes and maps the location, extent and relative condition of natural resources that provide riparian corridors and wildlife habitat functions in the Central Reach. The river, riverbank and riparian areas within at least 50 feet of the top of bank are ranked high or medium. The width of the riparian area may be wider than 50 feet from the top of bank depending on the natural resources present, including vegetated floodplains and riparian vegetation. The River Environmental overlay zone does not apply to low-ranked natural resources, for example developed floodplains located more than 50 feet from top of bank. This is consistent with best available science, including Metro's Title 13 Nature in Neighborhoods Program and City of Portland's Natural Resources Inventory (adopted as a part of the 200035 *Comprehensive Plan*), which documented that the absolute minimum width of a protected riparian corridor around rivers, streams and wetlands should be 50 feet. Federal regulations and maps related to the floodway and floodplain may change in the near future and result in necessary changes to the requirements of this section.

33.475.020.B. Map Symbols

This subsection provides the map symbols for River General and River Environmental overlay zones. The River General overlay zone has a map symbol g* to differentiate it from the River General overlay zones that exist in the other reaches and outside of the boundary of these regulations in the Central Reach.

There are code section spaces between the River g* and River e regulations that are placeholders for the other river overlay zones that will be included in this chapter in the future. In the North and South reaches, there are the River Industrial and River Recreational overlay zones. When the City updates the Willamette Greenway Plan for these reaches, the regulations of 33.440 will be replaced by 33.475. The final 33.475 will include the following sections:

- 33.475.100 River Industrial Overlay Zone (future - not included)
- 33.475.200 River General Overlay Zone (included)
- 33.475.300 River Recreational Overlay Zone (future- not included)
- 33.475.400 River Environmental Overlay Zone (included)
- 33.475.500 Clean Up of Contaminated Sites (included)

The River Environmental overlay zone will always be applied along with one of the other river overlay zones. It is not a freestanding overlay zone.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

33.475.010 Purpose

The River Overlay zones generally promote the protection, conservation, restoration, enhancement and maintenance of the economic, natural, scenic, and recreational qualities of lands along the central reach of the Willamette River. This purpose is achieved by applying regulations that control development of land, change of use and intensification of use. The regulations reflect the desired character of the central reach of the Willamette River—a character that includes:

- A healthy river and watershed;
- A thriving riverfront with regional gathering spaces, active and passive recreational uses, maritime and commercial activities, and a welcoming mixed-use community; and
- Access to, along and in the river.

The River Overlay Zones also implement the City’s responsibilities under ORS 390.310 to 390.368.

33.475.020 River Overlay Zones

- A. Purpose.** The River Overlay zones implement the land use pattern identified in the *Central City 2035 Plan (2017)*. There are two River Overlay zones each with their own purpose:
1. River General. The River General overlay zone allows for uses and development that are consistent with the base zoning and allows for public use and enjoyment of the riverfront.
 2. River Environmental. The River Environmental overlay zone protects, conserves and enhances important natural resource functions and values while allowing environmentally sensitive development. The purpose of the zone is to limit the impacts from development and vegetation maintenance on the natural resources and functional values contained within the overlay zone. The environmental regulations encourage flexibility and innovation in site planning and provide for development that is carefully designed to be sensitive to the site’s protected resources. Mitigation is required for unavoidable impacts and is intended to have no net loss of natural resource features or functions over time. The River Environmental overlay zone applies to specific natural resource areas identified in a detailed study titled *Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan (2017)*. This overlay zone always applies in combination with one of the other River Overlay zones.
- B. Map symbols.** The River Overlay Zones are shown on the official zoning maps with the following symbols:

<u>Overlay Zone</u>	<u>Map Symbol</u>
River General	g*
River Environmental	e

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.030 and 33.475.040 Where and When These Regulations Apply

These sections clarify where and when the regulations in this chapter apply to uses and development that occur on the land and in the water. Map 475-1 depicts the area within which the river overlay zones and regulations of this chapter apply in the Central Reach minus South Waterfront (see 33.510.253) and sites zoned industrial. The latter will continue to meet the regulations of 33.440 Greenway Overlay Zones until such time as new regulations are adopted and those new regulations apply.

33.475.040.B.2 Exemptions

Some development and activities that occur within the River Environmental overlay zone will be exempt from regulation. These activities exempt from the regulations are important for the continued operation of existing facilities. Examples include the operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of existing structures and improvements, alterations that do not change the footprint of a building, and placement of a certain number of piles and dolphins. The majority of these exemptions mirror the levels of development and alteration that are currently exempt from the regulations of the Environmental overlay zones or are exempt from Greenway Review.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

33.475.030 Where These Regulations Apply

The regulations of this chapter apply to the land and the water within the Central Reach portion of the Willamette Greenway Plan boundary shown on Map 475-1 and designated on the Official Zoning Maps with the River General (g*) and the River Environmental (e) overlay zones. The regulations of this chapter do not apply to the River General (g) overlay zone located within the Greenway Overlay zone boundary shown on Map 440-1. See Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay zones for regulations that apply to the River General (g) overlay zone within the Greenway Overlay zone boundary.

33.475.040 When These Regulations Apply

- A. River General overlay zone.** The regulations in Sections 33.475.200 through 33.475.260 apply to any changes to land or development in the River General overlay zone including rights-of-way.
- B. River Environmental overlay zone.** The regulations in 33.475.400 through 33.475.450 apply in the River Environmental overlay zone as follows:
 - 1. Unless exempted by Paragraph B.2., the regulations apply to:
 - a. Development;
 - b. Planting, removing, cutting, mowing, clearing, burning or poisoning trees or vegetation;
 - c. Changing topography, grading, excavation or filling; and
 - d. Resource enhancement.
 - 2. Exemptions. The following items are exempt from the River Environmental overlay zone regulations:
 - a. Change of ownership;
 - b. Temporary emergency procedures necessary for the protection of life, health, safety, or property;
 - c. Changes to the interior of a building where there are no exterior alterations;
 - d. Operation, maintenance, alterations, repair, and replacement of existing structures, exterior improvements, irrigation system, stormwater facilities, non-potable water systems, roads, utilities, public trails and paths, public viewpoints, public interpretive facilities, and erosion control measures. Alterations, repair and replacement is not exempt whenever total square footage, building coverage or utility size is increased;

Commentary

33.475.040.B.2.e.

Under the current greenway regulations all dredging, channel maintenance and removal of gravel/materials from the river is exempt from Greenway review. This narrows that exemption because dredging in or near shallow water and beaches could have significant detrimental impacts on the habitat that the shallow water provides. Beaches and shallow water play important roles in the life cycle of aquatic species, including salmon, and impacts to these areas should be avoided. The exemption language allows dredging in the main federal navigation channel and dredging in waters more than 35 feet deep without having to meet development standards or go through River Review. Shallow water is identified as water between the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) and 20 feet below the OHWM. Using 35 feet as the trigger for review is appropriate because the area between 20 and 35 feet deep represents an area of concern where the impacts of dredging could affect the habitat in the shallow water areas.

Maintenance dredging that occurs outside the main river channel and has been approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will continue to be exempt from the River Environmental overlay zone regulations.

33.475.040.B.2.f

The River General overlay zone requires removal of structures and debris prior to planting vegetation. If the structures or debris are located above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) or more than 30' from a wetland, then removal is exempt from the regulations of 33.475.400. If the structures or debris are located below the OHWM, then the regulations of 33.475.400 must be met.

33.475.040.B.2.i

Removal of non-native vegetation with handheld equipment and thinning of small trees allows for basic maintenance to ensure survivability of native vegetation within the River Environmental overlay zone. Disturbance areas must be replanted to meet the landscaping standards of Table 475-1. Because the River Environmental overlay zone may extend landward of the river setback, outside of the river setback, subarea 3 landscaping standards apply. This will ensure a consistent approach to planting trees throughout the River Environmental overlay zone.

It is possible that after the thinning of trees and removal of non-native vegetation, the remaining vegetation already meets the landscaping standards of Table 475-1. In this situation, no additional planting is required.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- e. Dredging, channel maintenance, and the removal of materials from the river as follows:
 - (1) Dredging, channel maintenance, and the removal of material within the federal navigation channel.
 - (2) Dredging, channel maintenance, and the removal of materials outside the federal navigation channel as follows:
 - Dredging and the removal of materials in waters that are 35 feet deep or deeper, measured from the ordinary high water mark; or
 - Channel, slip and berth maintenance that has been approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 - (3) The placement of dredged materials within the River Environmental overlay zone is not exempt.
- f. Removal of structures and debris located landward of the ordinary high water mark of the Willamette River, streams or drainageways, or more than 30 feet from the edge of a wetland;
- g. Installation of temporary erosion control measures;
- h. Alterations to buildings that do not change the building footprint and do not require adjustments to site-related development standards;
- i. Continued maintenance of existing gardens, lawns, and other planted areas, including the installation of new plants except those listed on the *Nuisance Plants List*;
- j. Changes to existing disturbance areas to accommodate outdoor activities such as events, play areas and gardens as long as plantings do not include plants on the *Nuisance Plants List* and no trees 1.5 or more inches in diameter are removed;
- k. Development located on an existing dock, wharf, or pier. A dock, wharf, or pier includes the gangway that provides access to the dock, wharf or pier;
- l. Removal or pruning of trees that are not more than 1.5 inches in diameter and other vegetation that is not listed as native on the *Portland Plant List*. The removal or pruning must be done with handheld equipment. Temporary disturbance area located within and riverward of the river setback must be replanted to meet the relevant subarea standards of Table 475-1, and temporary disturbance area located outside and landward of the river setback must be replanted to meet the subarea 3 standard of Table 475-1.

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.040.B.2.m

This allowance permits the use of a lightweight utility vehicle as needed for efficient vegetation management without creating significant soil compaction. The ground pressure of no more than 7.5 psi was chosen based on a typical lightweight utility vehicle's wheel to ground pressure. Small augers for drilling planting holes are typical types of equipment that would be allowed, provided the wheel to ground pressure is no more than 7.5 psi. For a comparable ground pressure, a typical human footprint has a ground pressure of 8.7 to 11.6 psi.

33.475.040.B.2.p

Typically, when ground disturbance is exempt from the River Environmental overlay zone requirements, temporary disturbances must be replanted to meet the landscaping standards of Table 475-1. However, when the exemption specifies that the temporary disturbance be less than 100 square feet in size, the landscaping standards of Table 475-1 cannot be met if the applicant chooses to plant a medium or large canopy tree. Therefore, for temporary disturbances required to be less than 100 square feet in size the applicant can replant the area with shrubs and seed with grasses and forbs; no trees are required.

33.475.040.B.2.q

Typically, when ground disturbance is exempt from the River Environmental overlay zone requirements, temporary disturbances must be replanted to meet the landscaping standards of Table 475-1. However, when the exemption specifies that the temporary disturbance be less than 100 square feet in size, the landscaping standards of Table 475-1 cannot be met if the applicant chooses to plant a medium or large canopy tree. Therefore, for temporary disturbances required to be less than 100 square feet in size the applicant can replant the area with shrubs and seed with grasses and forbs; no trees are required.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- m. Planting of native vegetation listed on the *Portland Plant List* when planted with hand held equipment or equipment with a wheel surface-to-ground pressure of no more than 7.5 psi;
- n. Public street and sidewalk improvements meeting all of the following:
 - (1) Improvements must be within an existing public right-of-way used by truck or automobile traffic; and
 - (2) Streets and sidewalks must not exceed the minimum width standards of the Bureau of Transportation Engineering.
- o. Groundwater monitoring wells constructed to the standards of the Oregon Water Resources Department and water quality monitoring stations when access is by foot only;
- p. Installation of security cameras provided that no more than 100 square feet of ground surface is disturbed landward of top of bank, no ground is disturbed riverward of the top of bank, no native trees are removed, and disturbed area is planted with the following (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2):
 - (1) Three shrubs per 100 square feet; and
 - (2) Grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre restored to pre-construction conditions;
- q. Utility service using a single utility pole or where no more than 100 square feet of ground surface is disturbed landward of the top of bank, no ground is disturbed riverward of top of bank, and disturbance area is planted with the following (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2):
 - (1) Three shrubs per 100 square feet; and
 - (2) Grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre;
- r. Utilities installed above or below developed portions of the public right-of-way, and stormwater management facilities within the public right-of-way provided that no ground is disturbed riverward of top of bank (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2);
- s. Installation of fencing in the following situations:
 - (1) Fencing on an existing paved surface;
 - (2) Fencing around stormwater facilities that meet the Stormwater Management Manual; or
 - (3) Temporary fencing to protect resource enhancement project planting areas, prevent access to hazardous material spill areas or contaminated sites, or to close off or control the use of illegal trails. The fence must be removed within five years;

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.040.B.2.†

Signage includes signs installed on land or in the water. Examples of signs in the water include navigation guides, speed limits, swimming buoys or hazard markers.

33.475.040.C Removal or Remediation of Hazardous Substances

The requirements of 33.475.500 only apply in areas of a site where the removal or remediation actions are implemented. Outside of the removal or remediation action areas, all other procedures and regulations of this chapter, including the landscaping standards, must be met.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- t. Installation of signage provided no trees over 1.5 inches in diameter are removed; and
 - u. Removal of trash, provided that native vegetation is not removed or damaged. This includes removal of trash from the river bed and from the water. Removal of trash does not include the removal or remediation of hazardous substances.
- C. Removal or Remediation of Hazardous Substances.** The regulations in 33.475.500 apply to actions to remove or remediate hazardous substances that have been approved or selected under Oregon or federal cleanup law. The regulations in 33.475.500 only apply to the portions of the site where the removal or remediation actions will occur; development or exterior alterations on other portions of the site outside of the removal or remediation areas must meet all other applicable regulations and procedural requirements of this chapter. Remedial actions within public rights of way and actions not approved or selected by a state or federal cleanup authority must meet all other applicable regulations and procedural requirements of this chapter and may not use 33.475.500. The applicant conducting the removal or remediation action may choose to meet the regulations of 33.475.500 or all other applicable regulations of this chapter.

33.475.050 Supplemental Permit Application Requirements

The following information is required when a permit for development or exterior alteration in the River Overlay Zones is reviewed for compliance with this chapter.

- A. Supplemental site plan.** The following supplemental site plans are required when a permit for development or exterior alteration within the River Overlay zones is reviewed for compliance with this chapter. Five copies of each required site plan must be submitted. The site plans must show the entire site, must be drawn accurately to a scale that is between 1 inch to 50 feet and 1 inch to 10 feet, and must show all property lines with dimensions, a north arrow and a date. Additional site plans that show only a portion of the site may be submitted. All copies of site plans must be suitable for reproduction on paper no smaller than 8.5 x 11 inches and no larger than 36 x 48 inches; and
- 1. An existing conditions site plan including:
 - a. Location of all base zone and overlay zone lines on the site;
 - b. Location of the top of bank, river setback line and the landscaping sub areas;
 - c. Outline of any existing development, including existing river bank stabilization treatments, stormwater treatment facilities, environmental enhancement or mitigation areas, and trails and paths;
 - d. Extent of the 100-year floodplain;
 - e. The location, size including trunk and canopy crown diameter, and species of trees that are 1.5 inches or greater in diameter that are within the area where ground disturbance or vegetation removal will occur, or that are within 50 feet of the area where ground disturbance and vegetation removal will occur;

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- f. Vegetation other than trees within the area where ground disturbance or vegetation removal will occur, and vegetation other than trees within 50 feet of the area where ground disturbance and vegetation removal will occur. Vegetation may be shown as the area of cover with a list and percent cover of plant species present; and
 - g. Topography shown by contour lines at 2 foot vertical contours in areas of slopes less than 10 percent and at 5 foot vertical contours in areas of slopes 10 percent or greater.
2. A proposed development or exterior alterations plan including:
- a. Outline of the proposed project area, including:
 - (1) limits of the temporary and permanent disturbance areas, equipment staging and maneuvering areas, ingress and egress areas, and areas to be left undisturbed;
 - (2) areas of ground disturbance, stockpiling or grading;
 - (3) outfalls and river bank stabilization treatments;
 - (4) trails and paths;
 - (5) areas of vegetation to be left undisturbed including the root protection zone for trees;
 - (6) environmental enhancement or mitigation areas,
 - b. Location and size (cubic yards) of fill to be placed within the 100-year floodplain;
 - c. Location and description of all proposed erosion control measures;
 - d. Location and description of all proposed stormwater management facilities;
 - e. Location of proposed fencing and identification of where the fencing is temporary and where it is permanent;
 - f. Location of exterior lighting; and
 - g. A landscaping plan indicating the size, species, and location of all vegetation to be planted.
- B. Photos of the site.** Submission of photographs of the site are not required but are encouraged to supplement the existing conditions site plan.

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

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33.475.210.A-C. River Setback

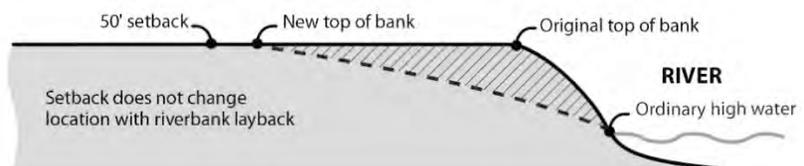
OAR 660-015-0005 and Statewide Planning Goal 15 require that a setback line be established to keep structures separated from the river. The setback is 50 feet from the top of bank of the Willamette River in the Central Reach. However, the setback does not apply to development such as buildings and structures that are river-dependent and river-related development. One of the main goals of the River Plan/Central Reach is to expand the river setback in order to provide enough space within the setback for public recreation, natural resource protection and enhancement and other river-related development and activities in the city's most urban section of riverfront.

The setback is based on the location of the top of bank. A new top of bank map is included (Map 475-2), which is based on Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) remote-sensed data and surveys done by the Portland Bureau of Transportation to verify the LiDAR. It is intended that applicants use the top of bank as mapped by the City or provide a surveyed top of bank based on the definition, Chapter 33.910, and measurements, Chapter 33.930.

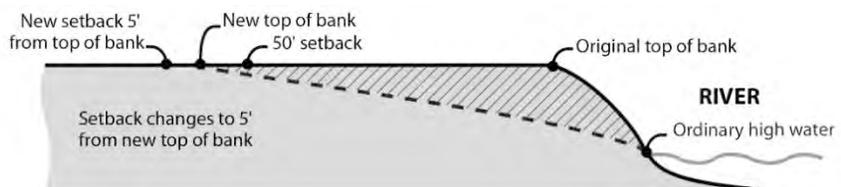
Best available science, including Metro's Title 13 Nature in Neighborhoods Program and City of Portland's Natural Resources Inventory, have documented that the absolute minimum area for protection of riparian corridors around rivers, streams and wetlands is 50 feet. A 50-foot setback that includes trails and other development does not meet the minimum requirement for protection of riparian corridors. However, due to the extent of existing development that already encroaches into the riparian corridor, as well as other Central City goals that encourage activation of and access to the Willamette River, a 50-foot setback is the maximum practical for the Central City. In other reaches of the Willamette River a wider setback that is more protective of the riparian corridor may be appropriate.

When the river bank is laid back to reduce the steepness and enhance riparian and in-water habitat, the location of the setback remains in its existing location unless laying the bank back creates a top-of-bank that is landward of the original setback. In that situation the new setback is 5 feet landward from the new top-of-bank. See examples below.

Example 1: The new top of bank is riverward of the original setback.



Example 2: The new top of bank is landward of the original setback, so a new setback is established 5 feet from top of bank.



River General Overlay Zone

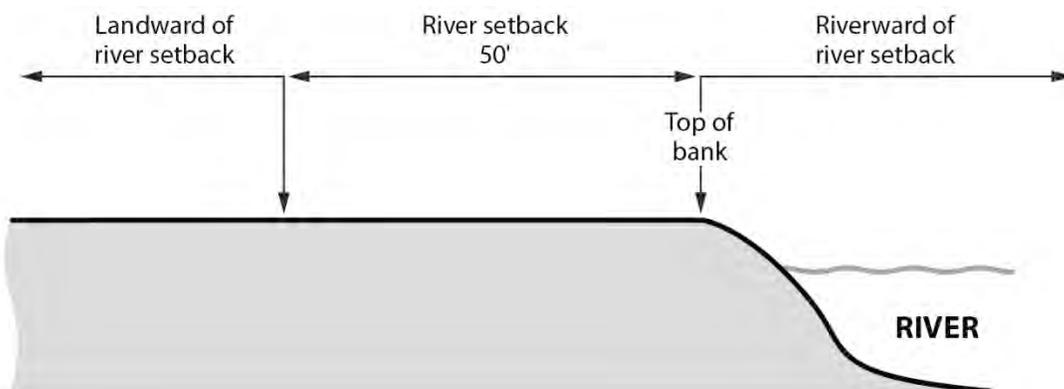
33.475.200 Use Regulations

There are no special use restrictions in the River General overlay zone.

33.475.210 River Setback

- A. Purpose.** The purpose of the river setback is to keep structures separated from the river in areas where the land is not being reserved for river-dependent and river-related uses. Separating structures from the river facilitates protection, maintenance, restoration, preservation and enhancement of the natural, scenic, historic and recreational qualities of the Willamette River in the Central Reach by reserving space for the conservation and enhancement of natural vegetation and the opportunity for public access. In addition, OAR 660-015-0005 requires the establishment of a setback line.
- B. General.** The requirements of this section focus on whether the development is river-dependent or river-related. The focus is not on the primary use of the land. For example, in the River General overlay zone, a marine transportation terminal is a river-dependent primary use, but not all development associated with the terminal is river-dependent. The dock is river-dependent, but the parking lot and offices are not.
- C. The river setback.** The river setback extends from the top of the bank to a point 50 feet landward of the top of bank. See Figure 475-1. Top of bank is shown on Map 475-2. Where top of bank is not shown on Map 475-2, top of bank is determined as described in 33.910.030, Definitions, and 33.930.150, Measuring Top of Bank. Where alteration to the river bank carried out to meet 33.475.440.H results in the top of bank shifting landward, the applicant may choose to measure the setback from the original top of bank. When this occurs, a survey of the original top of bank line and new top of bank line must be submitted for verification that the top of bank has been measured according to the standard in 33.930.150, Measuring Top of Bank, and then recorded with the County recorder. In all cases the river setback line must be at least 5 feet landward of the new top of bank line.

**Figure 475-1
River Setback**



Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

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33.475.210.D.2.b River Setback Standards

The intent of this standard is to facilitate the reuse of existing historic buildings by allowing uses that are not river-dependent or river-related to be located in the setback. Historic and landmark structures were constructed before setback standards were established. The reuse of these buildings is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 15, *Willamette River Greenway*, for preserving historic resources close to the Willamette River.

The standard includes a small increase in the size of the structure and exterior improvements. This is intended to support required improvements, such as an egress staircase or seismic upgrades for safety. The 10% increase is measured by taking the existing floor area and exterior improvement area located within the river setback and adding 10%. For example, if the floor area within the setback is 10,000 sq ft and the exterior improvement area within the setback is 2,000 sq ft, then within the setback there can be an additional 1,200 sq ft of development that is not river-dependent or river-related. This is not a 10% increase to the total floor area of the whole landmark or the total exterior improvements of the whole site, only to that which is within the setback.

33.475.210.E Encroachment into the setback.

One of the main goals of the River Plan/Central Reach is to provide flexibility for property owners in the Central City to expand and redevelop on site. This standard allows non-river-dependent and non-river-related development to encroach up to 5 feet into the river setback as long as the setback is enlarged an amount equal to the square footage of the encroachment. The regulations also stipulate that at no point can development encroach closer than 45 feet from top of bank.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

D. River setback standards.

1. Development landward of the river setback. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, and fills landward of the river setback are not required to be river-dependent or river-related.
2. Development within or riverward of the river setback. Except as follows, development, exterior alterations, excavations, and fills within or riverward of the river setback must be river-dependent or river-related:
 - a. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, and fills that are not river-dependent or river-related are allowed to encroach into the river setback as described in Subsection E. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, and fills located riverward of the setback must be river-dependent or river-related;
 - b. Development within a Historic or Conservation landmark located within or riverward of the river setback is not required to be river-dependent or river-related, and the floor area of the landmark and the exterior improvement area associated with the landmark can be increased up to a total of 10 percent within the river setback when the alteration does not bring the building or exterior improvement area closer to the river.
 - c. All other development, exterior alterations, excavations, and fills that are not river-dependent or river-related are allowed if approved through a Greenway Goal Exception.

- E. Encroachment into the setback.** Development that is not river-dependent or river-related may encroach up to 5 feet into the river setback provided that the setback is increased by an area equivalent in size to the encroachment area. The area that is increased must be located adjacent to the original setback. See Figure 475-2.

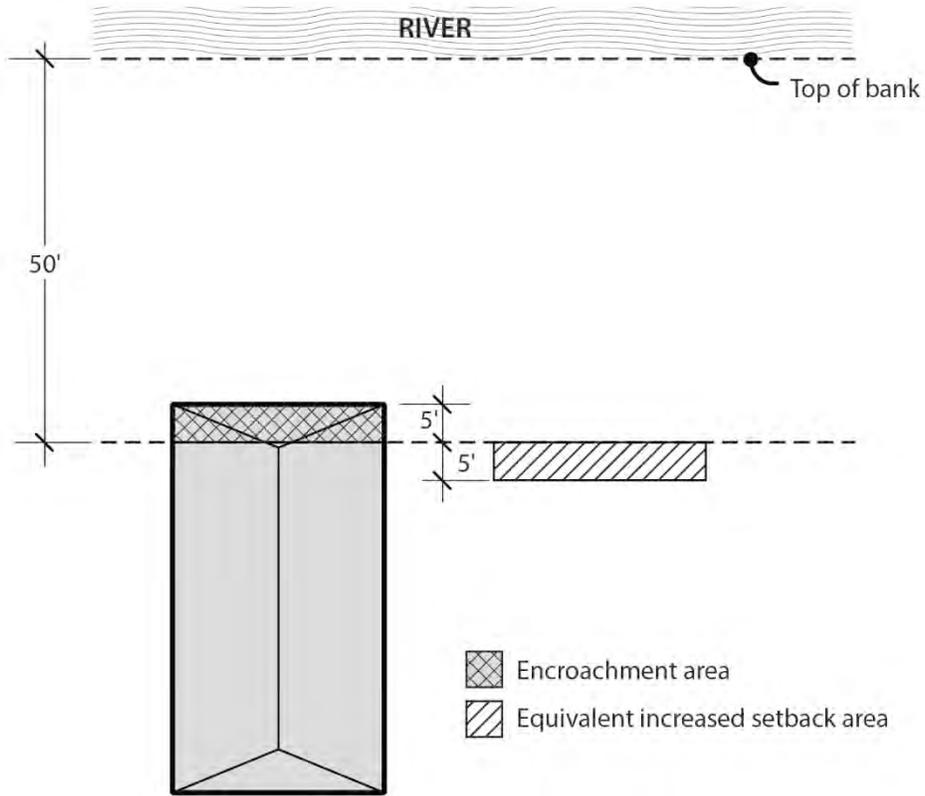
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This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

**Figure 475-2
Encroachment into the River Setback**



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33.475.215 Marine Passenger Docks

As stated in 33.910.030, the river-related definition is updated to add certain uses and development associated with a marine passenger dock (and a marine passenger terminal) with a primary purpose to load and unload passengers from marine vessels. Passenger waiting and queuing areas, security checkpoints, and machine shops associated with marine passenger docks and marine passenger terminals can locate in the river setback.

Section 33.475.215 limits building coverage to 5,000 square feet for river-related development associated with marine passenger docks within the river setback. Allowed river-related development could be located in multiple stories as long as the building footprint within the river setback does not exceed 5,000 square feet. Staff looked at the queuing area at the Salmon Springs dock, the average square footages for similar uses associated with an aviation passenger terminal and the square footage for other related uses provided by an interested property owner to calculate the square footage limitation. The elements that are essential to the loading and unloading of passengers are the queuing and security areas (and thus river-related). Some amount of passenger waiting area (with seating) is appropriate within the setback, especially for seniors and those with special needs. If a larger waiting area is needed, it can locate contiguous to the river setback. Limiting the footprint of this development in the river setback to essential river-related development will help address other Willamette River goals and objectives including the conservation and enhancement of natural, scenic and historic resources, recreation or public access.

33.475.220.B. Required Landscaping

New development must comply with this standard, which is intended to increase vegetation along the Willamette River to improve multiple ecosystem functions, increase habitat and provide other environmental benefits. Landscaping requirements are described for 3 subareas based on proximity to the river. Legally nonconforming development can maintain their nonconforming landscaping or may choose to come further into conformance; but may not become more nonconforming. If the owner of a legal nonconforming development alters their site, they are subject to Chapter 33.258. Alterations costing more than \$154,000 will require that 10% of project value be dedicated to coming more into conformance with existing zoning codes. Landscaping is one option that counts towards becoming more conforming.

This requirement does not apply to Governor Tom McCall Waterfront Park because the park is in the center of Portland's urban center, serves the entire region as a recreational destination and has multiple and varied uses and activities including large scale events. There is a master plan for the park that includes improvements and landscaping that will accommodate the current and future uses and activities at the park.

The landscaping requirement also does not apply to the mapped portion of the "Eastbank Crescent Beach"; a naturally occurring beach near the Hawthorne Bridge on the east side of the Willamette River. If the Eastbank Crescent is improved as a public beach and swimming area, landscaping will be determined as part of a public planning process for that area.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

33.475.215 Marine Passenger Docks and Terminals

- A. Purpose.** River-related development provides goods or services that are directly associated with river-dependent land or waterway use. River-related development is typically allowed within the river setback, however certain river-related development associated with a marine passenger dock, while river-related in nature, does not need to be fully located within the river setback. In order to ensure that these particular types of river-related development do not overwhelm or dominate within the river setback, the total amount of footprint allowed within the setback is limited. The limitation will ensure that the river setback can accommodate other river-related or river-dependent development and provide opportunities for recreation, public access, and the conservation and enhancement of natural, scenic and historic resources.
- B. Standard.** Passenger waiting and queuing areas, security checkpoints, and machine shops associated with marine passenger docks for subregional travel or marine passenger terminals for regional travel are limited to a 5,000 square foot footprint within or riverward of the river setback.

33.475.220 Landscaping

The following regulations apply in the River General overlay zone. Adjustments are prohibited.

- A. Purpose.** The landscaping regulations are intended to increase vegetation along the Willamette River. Adding a diversity of vegetation within the river setback will improve multiple ecosystem functions, increase fish and wildlife habitat, provide shade, cool the air, and create visual diversity. The regulations are also intended to accommodate safe and enjoyable public access to and along the Willamette River.
- B. Required landscaping.**
 - 1. Governor Tom McCall Waterfront Park and the Eastbank Crescent beach, shown on Map 475-3, are exempt from this Section.
 - 2. Required landscaping for all other areas. For areas not exempt from this section, land within and riverward of the river setback that is not covered with a building or other structure or developed with a trail or viewing area must be landscaped to meet Table 475-1, Landscaping Planting Density. Subareas are shown on Figure 475-3 and described below. There are three planting densities allowed within each subarea. The applicant may choose which planting density standard to apply within each subarea, and more than one planting density may occur on a site. For example, the applicant may choose planting density 1 for all the subareas, or planting density 2 for subarea 1, planting density 3 for subarea 2, and planting density 1 for subarea 3.

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33.475.220.B.2.b

Resources enhancement areas and mitigation areas have planting standards that require a higher density of tree planting than the landscaping requirements. When the standards for enhancement and mitigation areas are met, the planting density will automatically meet the landscaping requirements. Outside of the areas used for resource enhancement or mitigation, the landscaping standards must be met.

33.475.220.B.2.c Exceptions

On contaminated sites, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality works with the property owners and other jurisdictions to determine the appropriate removal or remediation actions to clean up the site. The areas where the removal or remediation actions are implemented do not need to meet the landscaping standards. Outside of the removal or remediation areas, the landscaping standards must be met.

Within utility easements, the roots of trees and shrubs may impact the underground utilities. Future maintenance may require removal of vegetation. Grass and forbs are required to minimize erosion and provide some natural resources functions.

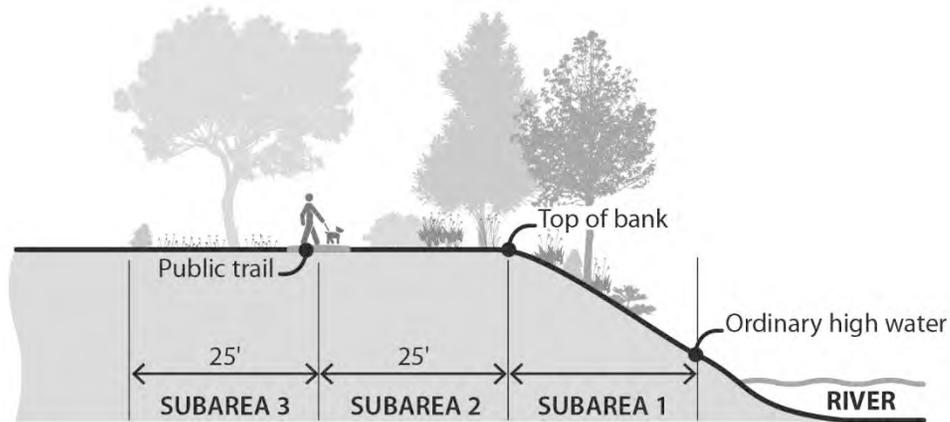
Within scenic (s) overlay zones trees and shrubs can grow and fully or partially block the protected view. Trees are not allowed to be planted in the s overlay. Shrubs may be planted and depending on the topography of the site and the species of shrub may have no impact on the view. Shrubs are encouraged because they provide multiple riparian corridor functions and wildlife habitat. Land within the s overlay must be seeded with grasses and forbs to minimize erosion and provide some natural resources functions.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

a. Subareas:

- (1) Subarea 1. Subarea 1 extends from the ordinary high water mark to the top of bank of the Willamette River.
- (2) Subarea 2. Subarea 2 extends from the top of bank to a point 25 feet landward of the top of bank of the Willamette River.
- (3) Subarea 3. Subarea 3 extends from a point 25 feet landward of the top of bank to a point 50 feet landward of the top of bank of the Willamette River (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2). When the setback area is increased in conformance with 33.475.210.E., Encroachment into the setback, Subarea 3 extends into the increased setback area.

**Figure 475-3
Landscaping Area**



- b. Vegetation planted to meet the resource enhancement standards of 33.475.440.H or the mitigation standards of 33.475.440.L may be counted towards meeting the landscaping standard.
- c. Exceptions.
 - (1) Landscaping is not required within portions of sites where contamination removal or remediation actions meet the standards of 33.475.500;
 - (2) Trees and shrubs are not required within utility easements but the area must be seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre;
 - (3) Trees and shrubs are not required within a scenic (s) overlay zones but the area must be seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre. Trees may not be planted within a scenic (s) overlay zones; or

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33.475.220.B.2.c(4)

Where the riverbank between the ordinary high water mark and the top of bank is steep and armored with rip rap or where the rip rap is very thick, vegetation cannot survive. Rather than plant the armored bank, the equivalent size of landscaped area can be provided elsewhere on-site provided that area is outside of the river setback but within the river overlay zones. While on-site landscaping located within 100-200 feet of the Willamette River or within the river's floodplain provides riparian corridor functions and wildlife habitat, on-site landscaping located more than 100-200 feet from the river does not provide wildlife habitat.

The required river landscaping that is planted more than 50 feet from top of bank can be planted in multiple locations as long as the total area equals that which would have been required to be planted in subarea 1.

Landscaping that is required to meet other standards, such as parking lot landscaping, cannot be counted towards meeting the river landscaping standard.

Most of the Central Reach sites that have river frontage are already developed. Incorporating landscaping landward of the river setback at an equivalent size to the subarea 1 area that would have been landscaped may not be feasible. There is an option to pay a fee-in-lieu of landscaping.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- (4) If the area to be landscaped within subarea 1 has an average slope of 30 percent or steeper (30 percent slope represents a rise over run ratio of 1:3.3) and the area with an average slope of 30 percent or steeper is armored with rip rap, or the area within subarea 1 has rip rap that is at least four feet deep, then the required subarea 1 landscaping may be planted on an area of the site that is landward of the river setback but within the River overlay zones, or the applicant may pay a revegetation fee-in-lieu as described below. If the landscaping will be provided on-site, the total area outside of subarea 1 to be landscaped must be equivalent in size to the area that would have been required to be landscaped in subarea 1. More than one landscaped area may be provided to achieve the total, but other required landscaping may not count toward the total:
- Revegetation fee-in-lieu use and administration. The revegetation fee is collected by Bureau of Development Services and is administered by the Bureau of Environmental Services (BES). The fees collected are used for revegetation projects on public or private property within the same reach of the Willamette River as the site. The reaches are shown on Map 475-1.
 - Calculation of required fee-in-lieu contributions. Applicants must contribute the cost to purchase and plant trees, shrubs and groundcover plants as set out in the next bullet. The cost to purchase and plant trees and plants will be adjusted annually as determined by the Director of BES based on current market prices for materials, labor and maintenance.
 - Required fee-in-lieu contribution. The applicant must contribute the cost to purchase, plant and maintain one tree, three shrubs and four ground cover plants per 100 square feet of required planting area before a building permit will be issued. The fee calculation will be rounded up to the next multiple of \$10. The minimum area to be used in this calculation is 100 square feet. Calculations that are not a multiple of 100 will be rounded up to the next multiple of 100.

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Table 475-1

The intent of Table 475-1 is to allow a mix of tree types, densities and heights. Applicants may choose to install a mix of tree sizes, and planting densities, within each subarea. However, applicants are not required to choose a mix of densities, unless the total area to be planted is greater than 600 square feet. The shrub and grass densities are consistent across the entire setback, only the density of trees may vary depending on the size at maturity of the tree species.

Planting a mix of tree types, densities and heights will provide a diversity of habitat. In addition, a diversity of trees will create unique experiences along the river for the public.

Title 11, Trees, code section 11.60.020.C. Canopy, includes canopy size categories. Tree canopy types are categorized as small, medium, or large based on the estimated canopy size at maturity. The "Portland Tree and Landscaping Manual" suggested plant lists include the size categories recognized for many trees. To determine the size category of a tree not listed in the "Portland Tree and Landscaping Manual" the applicant will provide an objective source of information about the tree's mature height, crown spread, and growth rate. This information can come from published sources, internet sources, or nursery information such as cut sheets.

The canopy size category is calculated according to the following formulas, which incorporate the estimated height and crown spread of a mature specimen and the tree species' growth rate:

1. Small trees have a canopy factor of less than 40, Medium trees have a canopy factor from 40 to 90, and Large trees have a canopy factor greater than 90;
2. $\text{Canopy factor} = (\text{Mature height of tree}) \times (\text{Mature canopy spread}) \times (\text{Growth rate factor}) \times 0.01$;
3. The growth rate factor is 3 for fast-growing trees, 2 for medium growing trees, and 1 for slow-growing trees

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Table 475-1 Landscaping Planting Density			
Subarea	Planting Density 1: Small Trees[1]	Planting Density 2: Medium Trees[1]	Planting Density 3: Large Trees[1]
Landscaping Subarea 1	One tree, three shrubs, and four other ground cover plants must be planted for every 100 square feet. Trees may be clustered. All plants must be native.	One tree, six shrubs, and eight other ground cover plants must be planted for every 200 square feet. Trees may be clustered. All plants must be native.	One tree, nine shrubs, and 12 other ground cover plants must be planted for every 300 square feet. Trees may be clustered. All plants must be native.
Landscaping Subarea 2	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 100 square feet. Trees must be separated from other trees by at least 20 feet on center. Shrub species must not exceed 3 feet in height at maturity.</p> <p>Option 1: Three shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Three shrubs and four other groundcover plants.</p>	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 200 square feet. Trees must be separated from other trees by at least 20 feet on center. Shrub species must not exceed 3 feet in height at maturity.</p> <p>Option 1: Six shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Six shrubs and eight other groundcover plants.</p>	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 300 square feet. Trees must be separated from other trees by at least 20 feet on center. Shrub species must not exceed 3 feet in height at maturity.</p> <p>Option 1: Nine shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Nine shrubs and 12 other groundcover plants.</p>
Landscaping Subarea 3	One tree for every 100 square feet and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre. Trees must be separated from other trees by at least 20 feet on center. Shrubs or other ground cover are not required, however if they are included they must meet the standards for Landscaping Subarea 2.	One tree for every 200 square feet and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre. Trees must be separated from other trees by at least 20 feet on center. Shrubs or other ground cover are not required, however if they are included they must meet the standards for Landscaping Subarea 2.	One tree for every 300 square feet and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre. Trees must be separated from other trees by at least 20 feet on center. Shrubs or other ground cover are not required, however if they are included they must meet the standards for Landscaping Subarea 2.

[1]Tree size is based on Title 11.60.020.C Canopy Size

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

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33.475.220.C. Landscaped area site preparation.

The Central Reach's urban riverfront has been highly altered with hardscaped materials and debris. This standard is intended to help ensure that the site conditions are conducive to plant survival over time when the planting of vegetation is required.

Erosion control measures, which include existing riverbank rip rap, do not need to be removed.

33.475.220.D. Plant Requirements

This subsection details plant requirements. Willow and tree cuttings and branches cut off existing trees, can be planted directly into rip rap.

Within a 600 square foot area, to meet the diversity requirement of at least 2 different species and two different sizes of tree, the applicant would need to plant one of the following options:

- 3 small trees (300 sq. ft.) and 1 large tree (300 sq. ft.);
- 1 small (100 sq. ft.), 1 medium (200 sq. ft.) and 1 large (300 sq. ft.); or
- 2 small (200 sq. ft.) and 2 medium (400 sq. ft.).

As the total landscaping area gets larger, a wider mix of tree sizes can be chosen. For 1,200 sq. ft. there is a wide mix of sizes that could be used to meet the requirement. It is up to the applicant to show how they are meeting the planting density.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- C. Landscaped area site preparation.** Before installing the required landscaping, the following standards must be met:
1. All prohibited and nuisance plants listed on the *Portland Plant List* must be removed within and riverward of the river setback.
 2. All structures and debris located within and riverward of the river setback must be removed except for river-dependent and river-related structures, non-conforming development, erosion control measures, flood control facilities, large wood, and bioengineered structures. Examples of bioengineered structures include bundles of plant materials or soil cells wrapped in biodegradable fabrics.
 3. If the area to be planted is not currently vegetated, the soil must be amended with 12 inches of growing medium. If the planting area is in subarea 1 has an average slope of 30 percent or steeper (30 percent slope represents a rise over run ratio of 1:3.3), and is armored with rip rap, the growing medium may be placed in planting wells. The composition of the growing medium must meet one of the following:
 - a. For all planting areas located outside of the flood hazard area, the growing medium must be a blend of loamy soil, sand, and compost that is 30 to 40 percent plant material compost (by volume); or
 - b. For all planting areas located within the flood hazard area, the growing medium must be a blend of loamy soil, sand, small gravels and compost. A landscape architect or civil engineer must certify that the growing medium is adequate to support the establishment and growth of vegetation, and is heavier than water.
 4. Placement of the growing medium is not allowed when the ground is frozen or saturated; and
 5. Temporary erosion control measures are required until permanent stabilization measures are functional. Temporary erosion control measures must be biodegradable or removed after permanent stabilization measures are functional or within 3 years, whichever is sooner.
- D. Plant requirements.** Trees must be a minimum ½-inch caliper, bareroot, or live stakes, unless they are oak or madrone, which may be one gallon size. Shrubs must be a minimum of one gallon size or bareroot. All other species must be a minimum of four-inch pots or equivalent. For planting areas over 600 square feet, at least two different tree species and sizes, three different shrub species, and four different groundcover species must be used.

Commentary

33.475.230 Exterior Lighting

The standards are intended to minimize the adverse health, safety, and livability impacts of exterior lighting on humans, fish and wildlife, including glare, light spill, and encroachment into habitat areas. The standards and exemptions are also intended to continue providing for public safety in public parks and along trails and public streets, and to support river-dependent uses. Public streets are streets managed by a public agency such as Portland Bureau of Transportation; this may include private streets with a public access easement. These standards are also proposed in the South Waterfront Subdistrict under the River General (g) overlay zone regulations (see 33.253.E.5.h).

This section includes general standards for directionality and shielding of exterior light fixtures that apply throughout the overlay zone. These standards will support policies calling for energy efficiency, reducing light pollution and glare, and reducing light-related hazards to birds. This section also includes standards for exterior lighting on land proximate to the Willamette River. These standards restrict the location, spacing, brightness and spectral character of lighting to reduce impacts on birds, pollinators, and other wildlife and their habitat.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

33.475.230 Exterior Lighting

- A. Purpose.** The standards for exterior lighting are intended to:
- Avoid or minimize light glare and light spill from artificial lighting and associated negative impacts on fish and wildlife and their habitats;
 - Reduce light pollution and glare impacts on residential developments;
 - Maintain public safety and security along public trails, in parks, along public streets, and on piers and gangways; and
 - Provide flexibility for river-dependent operations associated with docks.
- B. General standards.** The following standards apply to all exterior lights located within the River General overlay zone.
1. Exterior lights must not project light upward or to the side of the fixture; and
 2. The top and sides of all exterior light fixtures must be shielded with 100 percent opaque materials.
- C. Additional standards for areas near the Willamette River.** The following standards apply to all permanent exterior lights located within and riverward of the river setback, and all permanent exterior lights located within 25 feet landward of the river setback. Exterior lights within Governor Tom McCall Waterfront Park, and exterior lights within public streets are exempt from this Subsection:
1. Exterior lights are allowed only if the lights are for the following uses or development:
 - a. Park and Open Area uses;
 - b. The major public trail;
 - c. A public viewing area; or
 - d. River-dependent or river-related development.
 2. Structures that support exterior light fixtures must be set back at least 5 feet from the top of bank of the Willamette River unless the structure that supports the exterior light fixture is located on a dock, pier and gangway, and must be setback at least 30 feet from any other stream, drainageway, wetland or water body (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2);
 3. Structures that support exterior light fixtures must be spaced at least 25 feet apart;
 4. Lamps must fall below 3000K or within an S/P ratio range of 1 to 1.2; and
 5. Exterior lights must not project directly into the Willamette River.

Commentary

33.475.240 Public Viewpoints

Statewide Planning Goal 15 Willamette River Greenway calls for protecting, enhancing, and maintaining the natural, scenic, historical and recreational qualities of lands along the river. The provision allows public viewpoints within the river setback to help support scenic, natural and public recreation goals and policies for the Willamette River. This standard applies to sites that are within the River Overlay zone boundary and are designated in the *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan*.

33.475.250 Nonconforming Uses and Development

Nonconforming uses and development exist where a site met all the regulations at the time it was developed but does not meet the current regulations because of subsequent changes to the Zoning Code. For example, many parking lots were built before Portland required landscaping. Such development can remain as long as there are no changes to the site.

The language allows nonconforming uses and development to continue. Expansion of the use or development may occur provided that it is not within or riverward of the river setback. This means that new overhanging or cantilever structures like decks or bay windows are not allowed. These structures would bring the nonconforming development further out of compliance with river setback regulations. Development may change to allow river-dependent and river-related development by right, consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 15, Willamette River, and other zoning code regulations.

33.475.260 Property Line Adjustments

In the past, property line adjustments have been approved that resulted in eliminating river frontage. The proposed regulations ensure that property line adjustments do not create more than one river overlay zone on the site with the exception of the River Environmental overlay zone, which is intended to coincide with other river overlay zones. The river overlay zones each have a different purpose and set of regulations.

33.475.240 Public Viewpoints

- A. Purpose.** Public viewpoints provide stopping places along major public trails where the public can view and enjoy the natural, scenic, historic, cultural, recreational and economic qualities of the Willamette River.
- B. Viewpoint Requirement.** All sites with a designated viewpoint(s) in *the Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan* are required to provide a public viewing area(s). The viewpoint design is addressed through the Central City Fundamental Design Guidelines. In addition, the viewpoint must comply with the Use of Trail, Hours of Use, Trespass and Trail Maintenance and Liability sections of Chapter 33.272, Major Public Trails. The Trails Maintenance and Liability section is applicable when the viewpoint is located along the physically contiguous trail segment.

33.475.250 Nonconforming Uses and Development

Nonconforming uses and development in the River General overlay zone are subject to the regulations and reviews of Chapter 33.258, Nonconforming Situations. The additional regulations stated below apply to development within or riverward of the river setback that is not river-dependent or river-related:

- A.** The development may continue;
- B.** The development may be changed to an allowed river-dependent or river-related development by right;
- C.** The development may be changed to another nonconforming development if within the existing building. If outdoors, it may not be changed to another nonconforming development; and
- D.** The development may be expanded, but not within or riverward of the river setback. Expansion includes adding additional floor area.

33.475.260 Property Line Adjustments

Property line adjustments may not result in a property that is in more than one river overlay zone, unless the second overlay is the River Environmental overlay zone. Adjustments are prohibited.

Commentary

33.475.420 Review Procedures

The River Environmental overlay zone includes a multi-track system that allows some types of development and activity to be exempt from regulations, allows some development and exterior alteration if it meets standards, and requires some development to go through a land use review. The standards are modelled after the standards listed in Chapter 33.430, Environmental Zones; however, there are some differences specific to the Central Reach.

River Environmental Overlay Zone

33.475.400 Use Regulation

There are no special use restrictions associated specifically with the River Environmental overlay zone. However, any use restrictions that apply as a result of an accompanying River overlay zone also apply within the River Environmental overlay zone.

33.475.410 Environmental Report

The application of the River Environmental overlay zone is based on a detailed study titled *Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan (2017)*. The report identifies the type, location, extent and relative condition of natural resource features and describes the functional values they provide within the study area. Functional values are the benefits provided by resources. The values for each resource site are described in the inventory section of the report.

33.475.420 Review Procedures

Development and exterior alterations will be reviewed through one of the following tracks:

- A. Standards.** Several specific types of development and exterior alterations are allowed within the River Environmental overlay zone if the proposal meets certain standards. The standards are intended to encourage sensitive development while providing clear limitations on disturbance, including tree removal, and minimizing impacts on resources and functional values. Adjustments to the standards are prohibited. Modification of the standards may be approved through River Review. When a proposal can meet the standards, the applicant may choose to meet the objective standards of this section or go through the discretionary River Review process. When there are no applicable standards, the proposal must be approved through River Review. Compliance with the standards is determined as part of the building permit or development permit application process. The standards are listed in 33.475.440.
- B. Review.** River Review is required when the proposed development or exterior alteration is subject to the River Environmental overlay zone regulations and the development or exterior alteration either does not meet the River Environmental overlay zone development standards or there are no River Environmental overlay zone development standards that apply to the proposal. The process and approval criteria for River Review can be found in Chapter 33.865, River Review.

Commentary

33.475.430 Prohibitions

This section prohibits the packaging and storage of most hazardous substances, the planting and propagation of identified nuisance plants and the dumping of trash or yard debris within the River Environmental overlay zone area. All of these materials and activities negatively impact protection and enhancement of high and medium ranked natural resources.

33.475.440 Standards

Some development and alteration will be allowed within the River Environmental overlay zone without requiring a discretionary review. The types and levels of development and alteration allowed are generally low-impact activities that can be readily mitigated. The standards limit the amount of disturbance that can occur and limit how close the development or alteration can be to the river, a stream or a wetland. Tree removal is limited and mitigation is required.

33.475.440.A Standards for rail rights-of-way

The width of corridor allowed for the development of a rail right-of-way is based on discussions with BDS staff who have reviewed the installation and extension of rail road track in the Central Reach. The width is intended to accommodate standard gauge rail (4 feet 8 inches) with added space for ballast and any equipment that may be necessary for track operations.

33.475.440.B Standards for utility lines

The standards in this paragraph apply to both new utilities and upgrades to existing utilities.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

33.475.430 Prohibitions

The following are prohibited within the River Environmental overlay zone:

- A.** The packaging or storage of hazardous substances except as follows:
 - 1. Use of consumer quantities of hazardous substances is allowed. Consumer quantities of hazardous substances are packaged and distributed in a form intended or suitable for sale through retail sale outlets for consumption by individuals for purposes of personal use; and
 - 2. Marine vessel fueling stations are allowed.
- B.** The planting or propagation of any plant listed on the *Nuisance Plant List*; and
- C.** Dumping of trash or yard debris.

33.475.440 Development Standards

Unless exempted by 33.475.040.B.2., the standards in this Section apply to development and exterior alterations in the River Environmental overlay zone. All of the applicable standards must be met. Modification of any of these standards requires approval through River Review.

- A. Standards for rail rights of way.** The following standards apply to rail rights-of-way:
 - 1. The disturbance area associated with the development of a rail right-of-way must occur within a corridor that is not more than 20 feet wide. No disturbance is allowed outside of the 20-foot-wide corridor;
 - 2. Disturbance associated with the rail corridor or development of the rail corridor must not occur riverward of the top of bank of the Willamette River, within the river channel, or within 30 feet of the top of bank of any other stream, wetland, or water body (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2);
 - 3. Tree removal is allowed as specified in Subsection K.; and
 - 4. Mitigation is required as specified in Subsection L.
- B. Standards for utility lines.** The following standards apply to new utility lines and upgrades to existing utility lines, including stormwater conveyance facilities, and private connections to utility lines:
 - 1. The disturbance area for the installation of a utility line or upgrade to an existing utility line, including utility trenching, must be no more than 15 feet wide;
 - 2. The disturbance area must not occur riverward of the top of bank of the Willamette River, within the river channel, or within 30 feet of the top of bank of any other stream, wetland, or other water body (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2);
 - 3. Tree removal is allowed as specified in Subsection K.;

Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

4. The temporary disturbance area must be seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; and
 5. Exemption. If a proposed utility line or upgrade to an existing utility line runs through an area that has already been approved as a permanent disturbance area, or allowed by standards of this section, it is exempt from Paragraphs B.1. and B.2.
- C. Standards for stormwater outfalls.** The following standards apply to the installation of stormwater outfalls:
1. The disturbance area associated with the installation or replacement of a stormwater outfall must not be more than 15 feet wide;
 2. When constructed open channels or vegetated swales are proposed, the slope between the stormwater source and the water body must not exceed 15 percent at any point;
 3. If an outfall riprap pad is used it must be planted with live stakes of native plant stock, one-half inch in diameter. Stakes must be installed at a density of three stakes per square yard. Detailed specifications for installing live stakes are found in the *Erosion Control Manual*;
 4. Tree removal is allowed as specified in Subsection K.; and
 5. Mitigation is required as specified in Subsection L.
- D. Standards for placement of piles.** The following standards apply to the placement of up to four new single piles or two new multiple-pile dolphins for each 100 feet of shoreline:
1. The placement of the piles or dolphins must be associated with a river-dependent or river-related use;
 2. An equal number of piles or dolphins as are placed in the River Environmental overlay zone, plus one, must be removed from the River Environmental overlay zone within the Central Reach. The boundaries of the Central Reach are shown on Map 475-1; and
 3. If the applicant does not own the property where the pile or dolphin removal will occur, the applicant must have an easement or deed restriction sufficient to allow the necessary removal.

Commentary

33.475.440.E. Standards for Trails

In the Central City, major public trails are shown as a star symbol (★) on the Official Zoning Maps. During site development, a trail easement dedication and potentially the construction of the trail is required. These standards are intended to allow for major public trails to locate within the River Environmental overlay zone, but limit the impacts of the trails, and associated public use on the natural resource functions of the riparian corridor.

If the trail crosses a stream it needs to set back 10 feet from the top-of-bank on both sides of the stream. This is different than standards for other development in this section which require disturbance area to be setback 30 feet from a stream. The reason for the allowance for trails to be located closer to streams is to facilitate completion of a contiguous trail along both sides of the Willamette River in the Central City. Much of the trail along the Willamette River is already constructed and new segments need to connect with the existing. In the North Reach and South Reach, the conditions and circumstances of the major public trails, zoning, land use and existing natural resource may warrant a different standard for stream crossings.

33.475.440.F Standards for Public Viewing Areas

This standard allows for the construction and maintenance of public viewing areas at viewpoints that are designated in the *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan*. Trees, including native trees, may be removed. The area where vegetation is removed must be revegetated with ground cover. Trees cannot be planted in view corridors because they grow and block or partially block the view. Shrubs can be planted along with the ground cover in the view corridors.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- E. Standards for trails.** The following standards apply to the construction of a new major public trail and alterations to an existing major public trail:
1. The trail must be setback at least 10 feet, and disturbance associated with construction of the trail must be setback at least 5 feet, from the top of bank of the Willamette River or a stream (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2);
 2. The trail and disturbance associated with construction of the trail must be setback at least 30 feet from the top of bank of a wetland or other water body;
 3. The total width of the trail must be no more than 16 feet;
 4. The total width of disturbance area must be no more than 24 feet;
 5. Tree removal is allowed as specified in Subsection K; and
 6. Temporary disturbance area located within and riverward of the river setback must be replanted to meet the relevant subarea standards of Table 475-1, and temporary disturbance located outside and landward of the river setback is replanted to meet the subarea 3 standard of Table 475-1. Trees may not be planted within a scenic (s) overlay zone.
- F. Standards for public viewing areas.** The following standards apply to the construction of a public viewing area:
1. The viewing area must be associated with a viewpoint designated in the *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan*;
 2. The total disturbance area must be no more than 800 square feet in area;
 3. The permanent disturbance area associated with the viewing area must not be more than 500 square feet in area;
 4. The total disturbance area must not be located below the top-of-bank of the Willamette River (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2), stream, or any other water body, and must not be located within 30 feet of a wetland;
 5. Tree removal is allowed as specified in Subsection K.; and
 6. Temporary disturbance area located within and riverward of the river setback must be replanted to meet the relevant subarea standards of Table 475-1, and temporary disturbance located outside and landward of the river setback is replanted to meet the subarea 3 standard of Table 475-1. Trees may not be planted within a scenic (s) overlay zone.

Commentary

33.475.440.G Standards for View Corridors

This standard allows for removal of trees within the scenic (s) overlay zones. The area where vegetation is removed must be revegetated with ground cover and shrubs.

33.475.430.H Standards for resource enhancement

These standards are intended to ensure that the river bank is less steep than before the enhancement project because a shallow bank provides better resource function than a steep bank. The standards also require that the bank be stabilized with vegetation rather than rock armoring, which has little to no habitat value.

For projects that occur landward of the top of bank, the standards allow disturbance of the ground as long as there is no net increase in soil within the River Environmental overlay zone and the area disturbed is replanted with native vegetation. Resource enhancement projects, by definition, must result in a net increase in functional value and an improvement in the quantity or quality of resources.

33.475.440.I Standards for site investigative work

Typically, when there is ground disturbance exempt from the River Environmental overlay zone requirements, then temporary disturbances must be replanted to meet the landscaping standards of Table 475-1. However, when the exemption specifies that the temporary disturbance be less than 100 square feet in size, then the landscaping standards of Table 475-1 cannot be met if the applicant chooses to plant a medium or large sized tree. Therefore, for temporary disturbances required to be less than 100 square feet in size, the applicant can replant the area with shrubs and seed with grasses and forbs; no trees are required.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- G. Standards for view corridors.** The following standards apply to pruning or removing vegetation in a scenic (s) overlay zone.
1. Tree removal and pruning is allowed as specified in Subsection K.; and
 2. Temporary disturbance areas must be replanted with three shrubs per 100 square feet and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre.
- H. Standards for resource enhancement.** The following standards apply to resource enhancement projects:
1. There must be no excavation, fill, or construction activity below ordinary high water mark of any river, stream, wetland or other water body;
 2. The riverbank may be re-graded if the slope after grading is shallower than the slope prior to grading and the slope is no greater than 20 percent (20 percent slope represents a rise to run ratio equal to 1:5);
 3. Rock armoring must not be used on the surface between the top of bank and the ordinary high water mark of any water body except as required surrounding outfalls (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2);
 4. No structures are proposed landward of the top of bank except trails that meet the regulations of 33.475.440.E, and structures associated with public viewing areas that meet the regulations of 33.475.440.F.;
 5. All nuisance plants listed on the *Portland Plant List* must be removed;
 6. Tree removal is allowed as specified in Subsection K.; and
 7. Temporary disturbance area located within and riverward of the river setback must be replanted to meet the relevant subarea standards of Table 475-1, and temporary disturbance located outside and landward of the river setback is replanted to meet the subarea 3 standard of Table 475-1. Trees may not be planted within a scenic (s) overlay zone.
- I. Standards for site investigative work.** The following standards apply to site investigative work. Site investigative work includes soil tests and test pits, land surveys, and groundwater and water quality monitoring stations.
1. No more than 100 square feet of disturbance area is allowed per test pit or monitoring station;

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.440.J Standards for development in a City of Portland park

These standards allow the City of Portland Bureau of Parks and Recreation (Parks) to install park amenities in City parks located in the Central Reach. The types of amenities that Parks envisions being installed without River Review include park benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, bicycle racks, trash cans, playgrounds, memorials, kiosks, etc. The standards limit the amount of additional disturbance that will occur within the River Environmental overlay zone to a total of 2,200 square feet of additional permanent disturbance area. The standards also limit tree removal and require mitigation.

33.475.440.K Standards for tree removal or pruning of vegetation

These standards allow the removal of non-native trees, including those that are listed as nuisance or prohibited on the *Portland Plant List*. These trees must be replaced with native trees. Under certain circumstances, the standards also allow the removal of native trees up to 12 inches in diameter. The removal of trees is limited to the areas within which the development or activity will occur and replacement is required for trees over 1.5 inches in diameter.

Trees may not be replaced within the scenic overlay zones because they may grow and block views that are intended to be protected.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

2. Disturbance associated with site investigative work must be temporary;
 3. No trees are removed; and
 4. Temporary disturbance area must be planted with three shrubs per 100 square feet and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre.
- J. Standards for other development in a City of Portland park.** The following standards apply to development in a City of Portland park that is not subject to another set of development standards contained in this Section.
1. The total disturbance area must not be more than 2,200 square feet;
 2. Disturbance area must not be located below the top-of-bank of the Willamette River (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2), streams, or other water body, or located within 30 feet of a wetland;
 3. Tree removal is allowed as specified in Subsection K.; and
 4. Mitigation is required as specified in Subsection L.
- K. Standards for removal or pruning of vegetation.** The following standards apply to the removal or pruning of vegetation:
1. All vegetation removal activities must be surrounded or protected to prevent erosion and sediment from leaving the site or negatively impacting resources on the site;
 2. The removal or pruning must be conducted with handheld equipment or equipment with a wheel surface-to-ground pressure of no more than 7.5 psi;
 3. Temporary disturbance area located within and riverward of the river setback must be replanted to meet the relevant subarea standards of Table 475-1, and temporary disturbance located outside and landward of the river setback is replanted to meet the subarea 3 standard of Table 475-1;
 4. The vegetation that is removed or pruned is limited to the following:
 - a. Vegetation listed on the Nuisance Plant List;
 - b. Dead, dying or dangerous trees or portions of trees when they pose an immediate danger, as determined by the City Forester or certified arborist. All sections of wood more than 12 inches in diameter must be placed in the River Environmental overlay zone of the ownership within which the wood was cut unless the City Forester authorizes the removal because the wood is diseased and will threaten the health of other trees;
 - c. Vegetation that exceeds the height restriction of a view corridor with special height restrictions designated in the *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan*;

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Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- d. Trees that are not native trees on the *Portland Plant List*; or
 - e. Madrone, Garry Oak or Pacific Yew that are less than 6 inches in diameter, or other native trees on the *Portland Plant List* less than 12 inches in diameter may be removed if the removal or pruning is in conjunction with development or an exterior alteration approved under the standards of this section as follows:
 - (1) Within a rail right-of-way or within 10 feet of the rail right-of-way;
 - (2) Within a utility line corridor;
 - (3) Within the disturbance area for installation or replacement of stormwater outfalls;
 - (4) Within a major public trail;
 - (5) Within a public viewing areas associated with viewpoints designated in the *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan*;
 - (6) Within a scenic (s) overlay;
 - (7) Within a resource enhancement area; or
 - (8) Within the disturbance area associated with development in a City of Portland park.
5. Trees removed must be replaced as shown in Table 475-2 and must meet the following:
- a. Replacement vegetation must meet all of the following:
 - (1) Trees must be a minimum ½-inch caliper, bareroot or live stakes, unless they are oak or madrone, which may be one gallon size. No more than ten percent of the trees may be oak or madrone. Shrubs must be a minimum of one gallon size or bareroot. All other species must be a minimum of four-inch pots or equivalent;
 - (2) The planting must occur within the River Overlay Zones. Trees must not be planted within a scenic (s) overlay zone. If the vegetation is not planted on the applicant’s site, then the applicant must own the property or have an easement or deed that ensures the vegetated area will not be developed; and
 - (3) The requirements of Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Planting must be met; and
 - b. Vegetation planted to meet the landscaping requirements of 33.475.220 may be counted towards meeting the tree replacement standard.

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.440.L Standards for mitigation

Mitigation is required for most development in or alteration of the River Environmental overlay zone. Mitigation must occur in an area that is one and one-half times the size of the area that will be disturbed for the development. This ratio is intended to mitigate for the fact that when mature and established vegetation is removed and replaced with new plantings, there is a loss of resource functional value until the new vegetation becomes established.

Mitigation is usually installed within the River Environmental overlay zone. However, if the land within the River Environmental overlay zone is already planted at a high density, then the mitigation can be done elsewhere on-site provided that the mitigation area is contiguous to the River Environmental overlay zone.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Size of tree to be removed (inches in diameter)	Option A (no. of native trees to be planted)	Option B (combination of native trees and shrubs)
At least 1.5 and up to 6	1	Not applicable
More than 6 and up to 12	2	Not applicable
More than 12 and up to 20	3	1 tree and 3 shrubs
More than 20 and up to 25	5	3 trees and 6 shrubs
More than 25 and up to 30	7	5 trees and 9 shrubs
More than 30	10	7 trees and 12 shrubs

- L. Standards for mitigation.** The following standards apply to mitigation required by Subsections A., C., and J.
1. Mitigation must occur at a 1.5:1 ratio of mitigation area to project impact area. Project impact area is the total area within the River Environmental overlay zone where structures will be built, vegetation will be removed, or ground disturbance will occur as a result of the proposal. Mitigation area is not counted as part of the project impact area;
 2. Mitigation must occur in the River Environmental overlay zone within the Central Reach. The boundaries of the Central Reach are shown on Map 475-1.;
 3. If the mitigation area is not on the site where the project occurs, then the applicant must own the property or possess a legal instrument, such as an easement or deed restriction that is approved by the City as sufficient to ensure the right to carry out, monitor, and maintain the mitigation;

Commentary

33.475.440.L.5.

The tree replacement standard specifies the number of trees that must be planted to replace the trees removed. The trees planted can be counted towards meeting the mitigation planting density. Additional tree planting may be required to fulfill the mitigation ratio.

Table 475-3

This table represents the same planting density as the landscaping planting density for subarea 1, described in Table 475-1. It is intended to result in a multi-storied habitat with tree canopy, shrub layer and ground cover that provide a wide range of riparian corridor and wildlife habitat functions. This planting density applies everywhere in the River Environmental overlay zone where mitigation is conducted.

Title 11, Trees, code section 11.60.020.C. Canopy, includes canopy size categories. Tree canopy types are categorized as small, medium, or large based on the estimated canopy size at maturity. The "Portland Tree and Landscaping Manual" suggested plant lists include the size categories recognized for many trees. To determine the size category of a tree not listed in the "Portland Tree and Landscaping Manual" the applicant shall provide an objective source of information about the tree's mature height, crown spread, and growth rate. This information can come from published sources, internet sources, or nursery information such as cut sheets.

The canopy size category is calculated according to the following formulas, which incorporate the estimated height and crown spread of a mature specimen and the tree species' growth rate:

1. Small trees have a canopy factor of less than 40, Medium trees have a canopy factor from 40 to 90, and large trees have a canopy factor greater than 90;
2. Canopy factor = (Mature height of tree) x (Mature canopy spread) x (Growth rate factor) x 0.01;
3. The growth rate factor is 3 for fast-growing trees, 2 for medium growing trees, and 1 for slow-growing trees.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

4. Nuisance plants identified on the *Portland Plant List* must be removed within the area to be replanted. Trees removed to meet this Paragraph must be replaced as specified in Subsection J.;
5. Plantings required for tree removal, as specified in Subsection J., can be counted towards mitigation if the planting is located within the River Environmental overlay zone or in an area that is contiguous to the River Environmental overlay zone;
6. Required planting density standards are specified in Table 475-3. Trees may be clustered. Trees must not be planted within a view corridor shown on Map 480-1. Plants must be selected from the *Portland Plant List*;

Table 475-3 Planting Density			
	Small Trees[1]	Medium Trees[1]	Large Trees[1]
Planting Density	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 100 square feet:</p> <p>Option 1: Three shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Three shrub and four other groundcover plants.</p>	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 200 square feet:</p> <p>Option 1: Six shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Six shrub and eight other groundcover plants.</p>	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 300 square feet:</p> <p>Option 1: Nine shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Nine shrub and 12 other groundcover plants.</p>

[1] Tree size is based on Title 11.60.020.C Canopy Size

7. For planting areas over 600 square feet, at least two different tree species and sizes, three different shrub species, and four different groundcover species must be used; and
8. Trees must be a minimum ½-inch caliper, bareroot or live stake, unless they are oak or madrone, which may be one gallon size. No more than ten percent of the trees may be oak or madrone. Shrubs must be a minimum of one gallon size or bareroot. All other species must be a minimum of four-inch pots or equivalent.

Commentary

33.475.440.M

Typically, application of soil, including placing fill in the River Environmental overlay zone, requires River Review. However, the landscaping standards of 33.475.220 require amending the soil prior to installing the required plants. This standard exactly matches the landscaping soil amendment standard to ensure that applying soil amendments as required by the landscaping standard does not require River Review.

33.475.440.N

The intent of this standard is to support public recreational uses within the Willamette River, including public swimming, while minimizing the impacts of structures on in-water habitat. The temporary structure must be located in an Open Space (OS) zone to ensure that it is associated with a park and open space use. The structure may be free-floating, meaning accessed by the water, with an anchor to the river bottom or it may be attached to an existing dock, pier or piling by a rope, chain or a walkway. (A walkway is considered part of the temporary structure and, in combination with the floating portion, should meet the size and location requirements.) The standard limits the impact of the structure on the natural resources by setting a maximum size for the structure, specifying the location within the waterbody and limiting the time when the structure may be in place. The width is based on minimizing impacts of the structure by allowing sunlight to penetrate the sides, which reduces impacts on native fish. The length is intended to allow multiple uses including public swimming, non-motorized boating or fishing. No portions of the structure, including any walkways, may be closer than 50 feet from the ordinary low water mark. This will minimize the impact of the structure on shallow water habitat. And the structure may only locate in the river during the in-water work period, which is July 1 and October 31, which is between peak juvenile migration seasons. The time frame that the structure may be in the river is inclusive of set up and tear down.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

M. Standards for application of soil amendments. The following standards apply to the application of soil amendments:

1. The depth of the soil amendment must be no more than 12 inches;
2. The soil must not be applied below the ordinary high water mark of the Willamette River, streams, or other water body, or within 30 feet of a wetland;
3. The composition of the growing medium must meet one of the following:
 - a. For all planting areas located outside of the flood hazard area, the growing medium must be a blend of loamy soil, sand, and compost that is 30 to 40 percent plant material compost (by volume); or
 - b. For all planting areas located within the flood hazard area, the growing medium must be a blend of loamy soil, sand, small gravels and compost. A landscape architect or civil engineer must certify that the growing medium is adequate to support the establishment and growth of vegetation, and is heavier than water.
4. Placement of soil is not allowed when the ground is frozen or saturated; and
5. Temporary erosion control measures are required until permanent stabilization measures are functional. Temporary erosion control measures must be biodegradable or removed after permanent stabilization measures are functional or within 3 years, whichever is sooner.

N. Standards for placement of temporary floating structures. The following standards apply to temporary floating structures:

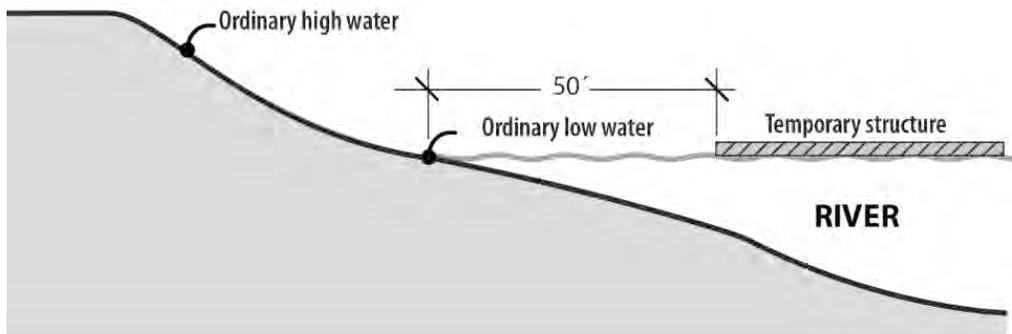
1. The structure and all work necessary to install and remove the structure is allowed in the Willamette River only between July 1 and October 31;
2. The structure must be located within the OS zone;
3. There are no more than 8 temporary floating structures in the Central Reach at one time;
4. The structure is free-floating or is attached to an existing dock, pier or piling. Free-floating means that the structure is anchored to the river bottom and is not accessible from the riverbank via anything other than the water;
5. The dimensions of the entire temporary structure must not be greater than 12 feet by 50 feet;
6. The structure has no walls and no roof;
7. The structure is at least 50 feet away from the riverbank. The 50 feet is measured horizontally from the ordinary low water mark. See Figure 475-4; and
8. The hours of operation are between 6 am and 10 pm.

Commentary

33.475.450 Corrections to Violations of River Environmental Overlay Zone Development Standards

The regulations are intended to facilitate timely remediation for damage to resources and functional values that occur as a result of a violation.

Figure 475-4



33.475.450 Corrections to Violations of River Environmental Overlay Zone Development Standards

- A. Purpose.** The purpose of the correction regulations is to ensure the timely restoration of natural resources and functional values that have been degraded due to a violation of the River Environmental overlay zone standards.

These regulations establish a process to determine which review requirements will be applied to remedy a violation that takes place in the River Environmental overlay zone. The type of review required depends on the circumstances of the violation. Section 33.475.450.B details methods for correcting such violations and Title 3 of the City Code details the enforcement penalties.

- B. Correction Options.** Applicants must choose one of the following options to correct environmental code violations.
1. When these options may be used.
 - a. If all of the following are met, the applicant may choose Option One, Option Two, or Option Three:
 - (1) No more than 12 diameter inches of trees were removed;

Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- (2) No ground disturbance occurred riverward of the top of bank of the Willamette River (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2) or within 30 feet of the top of bank of a stream, wetland or other water body;
 - (3) The correction will remove all illegal development; and
 - (4) The correction will replant illegal clearing.
 - b. If any of the following occurred, the applicant may not use Option One, but may choose either Option Two or Option Three:
 - (1) More than 12 diameter inches of trees were removed;
 - (2) A Madrone, Garry Oak, or Pacific Yew larger than 6 inches was removed; or
 - (3) Disturbance occurred riverward of the top of bank of the Willamette River (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2), or within 30 feet of the top of bank of a stream, wetland or other water body.
 - c. If the applicant cannot meet Options One or Two, Option Three must be used.
 - d. If the violation also violates a condition of approval of a land use review, no trees have been removed, and disturbance did not occur riverward of the top of bank of the Willamette River or within 30 feet of the top of bank of a stream, wetland or other water body, the applicant may choose Option One or the process described in Section 33.730.140. The applicant may not choose Options Two or Three.
 - e. If the violation also violates a condition of approval of a land use review, trees have been removed, and disturbance occurred riverward of the top of bank of the Willamette River or within 30 feet of the top of bank of a stream, wetland or other water body, the applicant must use the process described in Section 33.730.140. The applicant may not choose one of the options in this section.
2. Option One, Remove and Repair. This option results in removal of illegal development and replanting and repair of any damage. All of the requirements of this paragraph must be met. Adjustments and modifications to these requirements are prohibited.
 - a. All items and materials placed in the area of violation are removed and no new disturbance area is created;
 - b. Any soil compaction resulting from the violation is tilled or otherwise broken up to a depth of 6 inches prior to planting;
 - c. Violation remediation planting. The area to be planted is the area disturbed by the violation. All of the following must be met:
 - (1) The area disturbed by the violation activity must be replanted to meet the standards of Table 475-3;

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- (2) For planting areas over 600 square feet, at least two different tree species and sizes, three different shrub species, and four different groundcover species must be used. All plants must be native;
 - (3) A second area, equal in size to the area disturbed by the violation activity, must also be replanted to meet the standards of Table 475-3;
 - (4) Any Nuisance or Prohibited Plants listed on the *Portland Plant List* must be removed from the planting area and within 10 feet of the planting area;
 - (5) Trees must be a minimum ½ inch in diameter, bareroot or live stake, unless they are oak, madrone, or conifer, which may be three- to five-gallon size. No more than 10 percent of the trees may be oak or madrone. Trees must not be planted within a Scenic (s) overlay zone. Trees may be clustered. Shrubs must be a minimum of two-gallon size. All other species must be a minimum of four-inch pots;
 - (6) The requirements of Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Planting, must be met; and
 - (7) For violations involving the removal of trees, two times the number of diameter inches removed must be planted on the site, in addition to other remediation vegetation planted. If any tree removed was a Garry Oak, Madrone, or Pacific Yew, the replacement trees must be of the same species. Planted trees must be a minimum one inch in diameter unless they are oak, Madrone, or conifer, which may be three- to five-gallon size.
3. Option Two, Retain and Mitigate. This option results in legalizing the illegal development and mitigating for any damage. All of the requirements of this subsection must be met. Adjustments and modifications to these standards are prohibited.
- a. The applicable standards of paragraphs 33.475.440.B must be met;
 - b. Violation remediation planting. The area to be planted is the area disturbed by the violation. Where development is approved for the area disturbed by the violation, an area of the same size elsewhere on the site must be planted. All of the following must be met:
 - (1) The area disturbed by the violation activity must be replanted to meet the standards of Table 475-3;

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- (2) For planting areas over 600 square feet, at least two different tree species and sizes, three different shrub species, and four different groundcover species are used. Plants must be native and selected from the *Portland Plant List*.
 - (3) A second area, equal in size to the area disturbed by the violation activity, must also be replanted to meet the standards of Table 475-3;
 - (4) Any Nuisance or Prohibited Plants listed on the *Portland Plant List* must be removed from the planting area and within 10 feet of the planting area;
 - (5) Trees must be a minimum ½ inch in diameter, bareroot or live stake, unless they are oak, madrone, or conifer, which may be three- to five-gallon size. No more than 10 percent of the trees may be oak or madrone. Trees must not be planted within a scenic (s) overlay zone. Trees may be clustered. Shrubs must be a minimum of two-gallon size. All other species must be a minimum of four-inch pots; and
 - (6) The requirements of Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Planting, must be met; and
- c. For violations involving the removal of trees, two times the number of diameter inches removed must be planted on the site, in addition to other remediation vegetation planted. If any tree removed was a Garry Oak, Madrone, or Pacific Yew, the replacement trees must be of the same species. Planted trees must be a minimum one inch in diameter unless they are oak, Madrone, or conifer, which may be three- to five-gallon size.
4. Option Three, River Review. This option requires River Review, using the approval criteria and procedures below:
 - a. Approval criteria. The applicable approval criteria of Subsection 33.865.120 must be met.
 - b. Review procedures. Reviews are processed as follows:
 - (1) Type III. A Type III review is required for any development, exterior alteration, or exterior improvement within a wetland, stream channel, drainageway, or water body.
 - (2) Type II. All other reviews to correct violations are processed through a Type II procedure.
 - (3) All River Reviews must provide the information required in Section 33.865.040, Supplemental Application Requirements

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.500 Removal or Remediation of Hazardous Substances

The regulations in this section apply to removal or remediation of hazardous substances. The goal of these regulations is to ensure that cleanup actions do not impair river-dependent and river-related uses and development, public access and recreation or natural resource protection and enhancement.

The requirements are intended to refine the cleanup design to be in conformance with City requirements and the Oregon Statewide Planning Goals, particularly Goal 15: Willamette River Greenway. Goal 15 requires protection of significant fish and wildlife habitats, protection of natural vegetative fringe along the river, and setbacks from the river for non-water related or non-water dependent uses. The regulations have been written in a way that will provide the person conducting the cleanup and the regulating agency with the flexibility required to design the most appropriate removal or remediation action.

Portions of state or federally approved cleanups may be exempt from procedural requirements of the section. Under Oregon State Law (ORS 465.315(3)) the onsite portion of a state approved cleanup is exempt from the procedural requirements of the Code to obtain local permits if the substantive requirements of the local jurisdiction are met.

The regulations in this section are the City's substantive requirements for clean ups that must be met regardless of whether the cleanup may be exempt from procedural requirements or not. The Bureau of Development Services implements what it calls an "exempt process" for evaluating hazardous substance removal or remediation plans compliance with the City's substantive regulations. Cleanup conducted under state law in a City right-of-way is not exempt and must comply with all applicable City requirements.

Under federal law (42 U.S.C. 9621 (e)(1)), EPA has its own process for determining the extent to which substantive requirements of City Code will be considered in a federally approved cleanup.

33.475.500.E

Statewide Planning Goal 15 requires that structures or buildings be separated from the river. The City's river setback (called greenway setback outside of this chapter) requires that development in the River General overlay zone in the Central City that is not river-dependent or river-related be set back 50 feet from the top of bank. Structures required as part of remediation actions are considered river-related and allowed within the setback. The standard seeks to ensure that after cleanup actions are complete, the location of structures associated with the remediation will allow for future river-dependent and river-related development, such as development of the major public trails.

Clean Up of Contaminated Sites

33.475.500 Removal or Remediation of Hazardous Substances

- A. General.** The following regulations are substantive requirements that apply to actions taken to remove or remediate hazardous substances. All of the regulations must be met unless one or more are demonstrated to be impracticable pursuant to subsection G, below.
- B. Where these regulations apply.** The regulations of this section apply to the portion of the site located within the boundaries of the removal or remediation action.
- C. Review procedure.**
 - 1. Except as described in paragraph C.2, compliance with these regulations is processed through a Type II procedure.
 - 2. If the action to remove or remediate hazardous substances is subject to this Code but exempt from procedural requirements, the action must comply with the substantive requirements of these regulations to the extent required under state or federal law and the person performing the action must notify the City that the action is exempt. A person conducting a cleanup otherwise exempted from the procedural requirements may choose to obtain a permit.
- D. Relationship to other regulations in this chapter.** Actions to remove or remediate hazardous substances that are approved or selected under Oregon or federal cleanup law are exempt from the procedural requirements of Chapter 33.475. Any part of an action that is not in itself a remedial or removal action must meet all other applicable regulations and procedural requirements of this chapter.
- E. Regulations that apply to actions to remove or remediate hazardous substances.** The following regulations apply to proposals for the removal or remediation of hazardous substances:
 - 1. The removal or remedial actions and the final remedy must not preclude the use of the site consistent with the uses allowed by the base zone or an approved conditional use. If the site is within the River Industrial overlay zone or riverward of the river setback, the final remedy must allow the use of the site for river-dependent or river-related activities unless the site is found to be unsuitable for river-dependent or river-related uses. Generally, this means that the final remedy must allow development of major public trails, dredging necessary to establish or maintain navigation to and from riverfront sites, the placement of piles or dolphins, or the development of a marine facility, dock, or wharf or other river-dependent or river-related structure;

Commentary

33.475.500.F.1

The requirements of this subsection are aimed at encouraging the person conducting the cleanup to design a remedy that leaves identified natural resource areas intact as much as possible. The City is aware that this will not be possible in all cases, and therefore requires re-vegetation when ground disturbance and native plant removal cannot be avoided. The revegetation requirements are intended to allow flexibility in the type and size of trees planted.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

2. Buildings, structures and equipment required as part of removal or remediation actions must be located and designed taking into account the purpose of the river setback standard which is to keep structures at least 50 feet away from the top of bank of the river, reserve space for public access to the river and development of major public trails, and allow for natural resource enhancement (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2); and
3. Water quality treatment facilities must be located outside of the River Environmental overlay zone.

F. Regulations that apply to actions to remove or remediate hazardous substances that occur in specific areas. The following regulations apply to actions within the River Environmental overlay zone to remove or remediate hazardous substances based on specific locations:

1. The following regulations apply to areas landward of the top of bank (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2):
 - a. Disturbance of the ground and removal of native vegetation must be avoided outside of the actual soil removal areas. If avoiding disturbance or native vegetation removal is not practicable, disturbance and removal must be minimized.
 - b. Where ground disturbance or removal of native vegetation cannot be avoided, the area must be replanted. The replanting standards are as follows:
 - [1] Nuisance and prohibited plants identified on the *Portland Plant List* must be removed within the area to be replanted and within 10 feet of any plantings;
 - [2] Planting density. The replanting area must meet one of the following plant and planting density standards specified in Table 475-4. Trees may be clustered. Trees must not be planted within a view corridor designated in the Scenic Resources Protection Plan, shown on Map 480-1.

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Table 475-4

This table represents the same planting density as the mitigation planting density, Table 475-3, and the landscaping planting density for subarea 1, Table 475-1.

Title 11, Trees, code section 11.60.020.C. Canopy includes canopy size categories. Tree canopy types are categorized as small, medium, or large based on the estimated canopy size at maturity. The "Portland Tree and Landscaping Manual" suggested plant lists include the size categories recognized for many trees. To determine the size category of a tree not listed in the "Portland Tree and Landscaping Manual", the applicant shall provide an objective source of information about the tree's mature height, crown spread, and growth rate. This information can come from published sources, internet sources, or nursery information such as cut sheets.

The canopy size category is calculated according to the following formulas, which incorporate the estimated height and crown spread of a mature specimen and the tree species' growth rate:

1. Small trees have a canopy factor of less than 40, Medium trees have a canopy factor from 40 to 90, and large trees have a canopy factor greater than 90;
2. $\text{Canopy factor} = (\text{Mature height of tree}) \times (\text{Mature canopy spread}) \times (\text{Growth rate factor}) \times 0.01$;
3. The growth rate factor is 3 for fast-growing trees, 2 for medium growing trees, and 1 for slow-growing trees.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Table 475-4 Planting Density			
	Small Trees[1]	Medium Trees[1]	Large Trees[1]
Planting Density	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 100 square feet:</p> <p>Option 1: Three shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Three shrub and four other groundcover plants.</p>	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 200 square feet:</p> <p>Option 1: Six shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Six shrub and eight other groundcover plants.</p>	<p>One tree and one of the following two options for every 300 square feet:</p> <p>Option 1: Nine shrubs and seeded with a grass and forb seed mix at a ratio of 30 pounds per acre; or</p> <p>Option 2: Nine shrub and 12 other groundcover plants.</p>

[1] Tree size is based on Title 11.60.020.C Canopy Size

- [3] Plant diversity. For planting areas over 600 square feet, at least two different tree species and sizes, three different shrub species, and four different groundcover species are used;
 - [4] Plant size. Trees must be a minimum ½-inch caliper or bareroot unless they are oak or madrone, which may be one gallon size. No more than ten percent of the trees may be oak or madrone. Shrubs must be a minimum of one gallon size or bareroot. All other species must be a minimum of four-inch pots or equivalent; and
 - [5] The requirements of Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Planting must be met.
- c. Tree replacement. Trees that are 1.5 inches or greater in diameter that are removed must be replaced based on Table 475-5:

Commentary

Table 475-5

The tree replacement information in Table 475-5, Tree Replacement in Hazardous Substance Cleanup Sites, is the same as the tree replacement standards in Table 475-2.

33.475.500.F.2.a

If the river bank will be altered significantly as a result of the removal or remediation of hazardous substances, the City requires that the bank be restored using soil bioengineering instead of engineered inert materials to the extent practicable. The City's priority is a natural bank that can sustain vegetation for soil stabilization, improve ecological values and provide riparian functionality. However, the City recognizes that there will be cases when bioengineering will not be practicable. If rock armoring is used on the bank, the City requires re-grading to a slope level that will allow vegetation to be maintained, and requires that live willow or dogwood stakes be planted between the rocks to provide a minimum level of vegetative cover.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Table 475-5 Tree Replacement in Hazardous Substance Cleanup Sites		
Size of tree to be removed (inches in diameter)	Option A (no. of native trees to be planted)	Option B (combination of native trees and shrubs)
At least 1.5 and up to 12	2	Not applicable
More than 12 and up to 20	3	1 tree and 3 shrubs
More than 20 and up to 25	5	3 trees and 6 shrubs
More than 25 and up to 30	7	5 trees and 9 shrubs
More than 30	10	7 trees and 12 shrubs

- [1] Size. The replacement trees must be a minimum ½-inch diameter or bareroot unless they are oak or madrone, which may be one gallon size. Shrubs must be a minimum of one gallon size or bareroot. All other species must be a minimum of four-inch pots or equivalent.
 - [2] Type. The replacement trees must be native trees selected from the *Portland Plant List*;
 - [3] Location. All replacement trees must be planted within the River Environmental overlay zone, within 50 feet of the River Environmental overlay zone, or within 50 feet of the top of bank of the Willamette River in the Central Reach (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2). The person conducting the cleanup must own the property where the trees are planted or have an easement or deed restriction sufficient to ensure the success of the tree planting; and
 - [4] Replacement trees can be counted toward meeting the requirements of subparagraph G.1.b(2).
- d. All vehicle areas and construction staging areas installed for purposes of conducting the removal and remediation actions must be removed from the River Environmental overlay zone when they are no longer necessary for remedy construction. All such areas must be removed by the time the project is complete and the areas must be replanted according to the standards of subparagraph G.1.b, above.
2. The following regulations apply to the area between the top of bank and the ordinary high water mark:
- a. When there is an alteration to the area between top of bank and the ordinary high water mark that is greater than 500 square feet or includes more than 50 cubic yards of excavation or fill, changes the ground contours, results in the removal of buildings, requires engineering of the river bank or includes in-water work, the following should be met (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2):

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- [1] The area between the top of bank and the ordinary high water mark where the alteration occurs must be designed using biotechnical techniques including soil bioengineering (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2). Figures 475-5 and 475-6 show examples of biotechnical techniques. In addition to using biotechnical techniques, the following requirements apply:
- Rock armoring or other hard surface armoring methods must not be used between the top of bank and the Ordinary High Water Mark except as needed surrounding outfalls. This is not intended to preclude using rock or other hard surface stabilization methods below the surface if necessary to contain hazardous substances or to preclude the use of rocks or gravel as part of the biotechnical technique;
 - The bank must be sloped or terraced in a way that allows the establishment and maintenance of vegetation as the primary soil stabilization method;
 - If the site is currently used for public recreation, including access to a beach or the river, the bank must be sloped or terraced in a way that allows for at least one public access way to the beach or river;
 - Large wood, including root wads, tree boles and logs, must be used to reduce localized erosion, improve bank stabilization, and improve ecological values and, if the site is currently used for public recreation, support continued use of beaches and the river; and
 - At least eighty percent of the area between the top of bank and the ordinary high water mark that is being altered as a result of the remedy must be planted with shrubs. At least one tree must be planted for every 400 square feet of altered area. All of the area that is not planted with shrubs or trees must be fully covered with ground cover plants. All plants must be selected from the Portland Plant List and should be appropriate for the conditions on the site. The requirements of Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Planting must be met.
- [2] If biotechnical techniques are not practicable, as described in 33.475.500.G, and rock armoring is used on the surface between the top of bank and the Ordinary High Water Mark, then the slope of the bank must be shallow enough to allow a combination of rock and vegetation (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2). At a minimum, live native willow or dogwood stakes should be planted in adequate soil, in the interstices between the rocks at a ratio of three stakes for every square yard of rock armoring.

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.475.500.F.3

If the river bottom, which is the ground below the ordinary high water mark, will be altered significantly as a result of the removal or remediation of hazardous substances, the City requires that the river bottom be restored to support use by fish and people. The City's priority is a natural river bottom with improved ecological values and allows for public access where possible. However, the City recognizes that there will be cases when this will not be practical. If angular or large rock is necessary, the City requires adding a top layer of small gravel over the large rock.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- b. When there is a minor alteration of less than 500 square feet or less than 50 cubic yards of excavation or fill to the area between the top of bank and the ordinary high water mark, the regulations of paragraph G.1, above apply (top of bank is shown on Map 475-2).
3. In the area that is riverward of the Ordinary High Water Mark, the following apply:
- a. Avoid in-water permanent structures that will impact the navigation channel or will preclude river-dependent or river-related development from accessing and utilizing the river for public recreation, transportation, tourism, or the transport, transfer and conveyance of goods and materials to and from the upland site;
 - b. Integrate large wood, or other natural wave deflection structures or techniques that mimic the function of large wood, into the near-shore environment. Rock armoring, chemically treated wood, articulated block, and industrial debris is discouraged;
 - c. If the area is a beach or is a shallow water depositional area, then the final design should include all of the following:
 - (1) At least six inches depth of substrate that is ½-inch rounded gravel or smaller in size should be placed over capping material;
 - (2) The submerged slope should be no steeper than 1:7 (rise to run ratio); and
 - (3) Public access from major public trails or abutting upland sites to the river should not be precluded.
 - d. If the area is not a beach or is not a shallow water depositional area, then the final substrate should be rounded rock no larger than 6 inches (D100=6”) with an average gradation size of 3 inches (D50=3”). Angular rock is discouraged.
- G. Demonstration of Impracticability.** A person conducting a cleanup may be exempted from compliance with any requirement in this section if the person demonstrates that compliance with the requirement is not capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project remedial purposes. The person must still comply with that requirement to the extent practicable and remains subject to all other applicable requirements. To demonstrate impracticability the applicant must submit an engineering analysis, a cost schedule and any other information, such as desired future use of the site, that supports a demonstration that a requirement cannot be fully met.

Commentary

Figures 475-5 and 475-6

The examples that accompany this subsection were developed as part of a river bank design charrette conducted by River Plan staff as part of River Plan/North Reach, and attended by biologists, bank design experts, landscape architects, and City, state and federal agency representatives. Staff updated the figures to reflect types of contamination clean-up that have occurred in the Willamette River in recent years.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Figure 475-5

Example 1: Upland and In-Water Contamination Cleanup

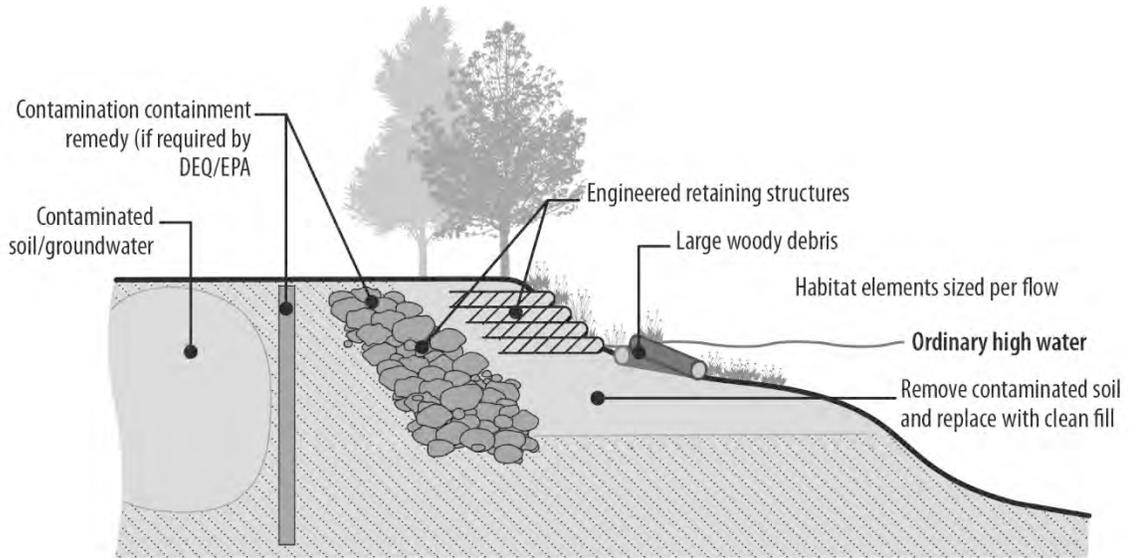
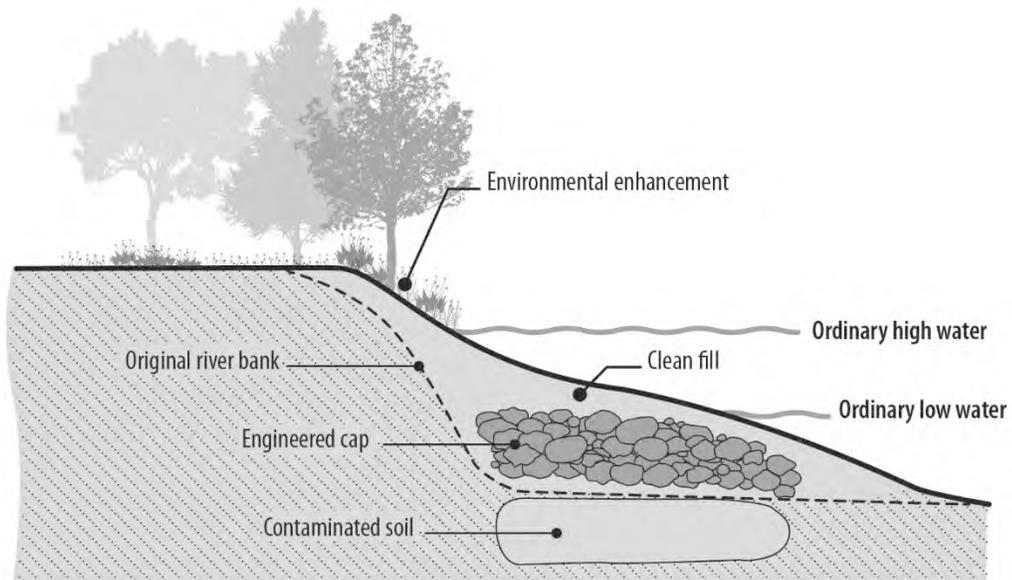


Figure 475-6

Example 2: In-Water Contamination Cleanup



Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Map 475-1

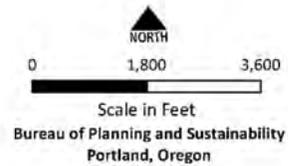
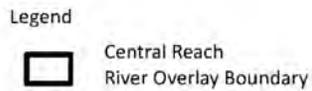
This map depicts the Central Reach portion of the Willamette Greenway Boundary that is subject to the regulations of Chapter 475. Industrially zoned sites in the northeast and southeast portion of the Central Reach in the Central City remain subject to the regulations of the Greenway Overlay Zones Chapter, 33.440. Revised regulations for these sites will be reviewed as part of the update to the Greenway Plan for the North Reach, which predominantly addresses river industrial sites and development. The Greenway overlay zone regulations for the South Waterfront Subdistrict are contained in 33.510.253 and therefore, the South Waterfront Subdistrict is not included on this map and the regulations of this chapter do not apply.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Central Reach River Overlay Boundary

Map 475-1

Map Revised XXXXX X, 201X



Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Map 475-2

This map series shows the mapped top of bank for the Central City using Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR). The top of bank is defined in 33.910 as the largest decrease in slope that is 10 percent or greater between the ordinary high water mark of a water body and a point 50 feet landward from the ordinary high water mark. See Section 33.930.150, *Measuring Top of Bank*. If there is no decrease in slope that is 10 percent or greater within a distance of 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark, then the top of bank will be the default location described in Section 33.930.150, *Measuring Top of Bank*.

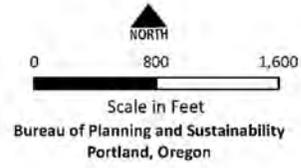
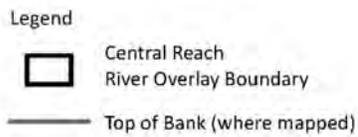
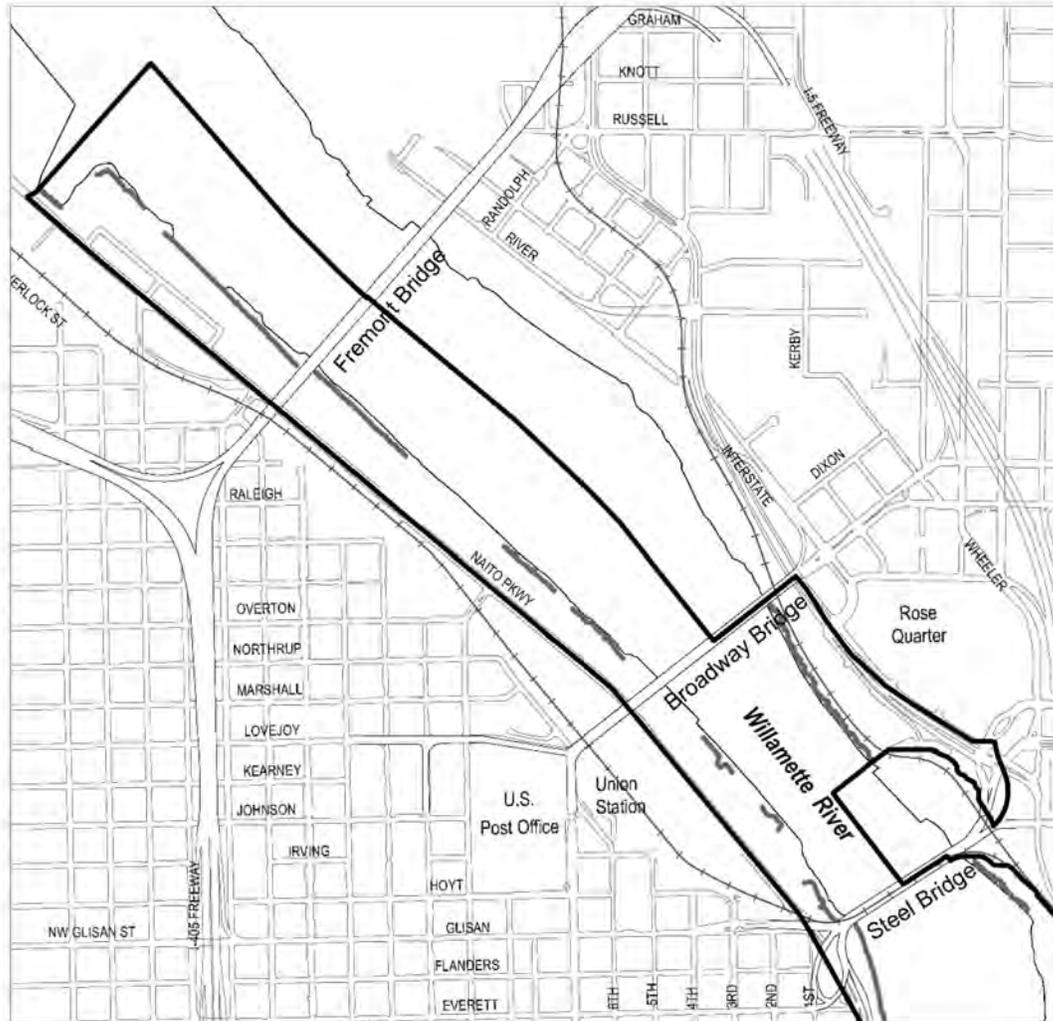
This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Central Reach Top of Bank

Map 475-2

Map 1 of 3

Map Revised XXXXX X, 201X



Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

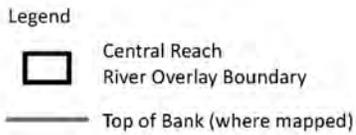
This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Central Reach Top of Bank

Map 475-2

Map 2 of 3

Map Revised XXXXX X, 201X



Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

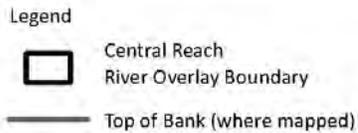
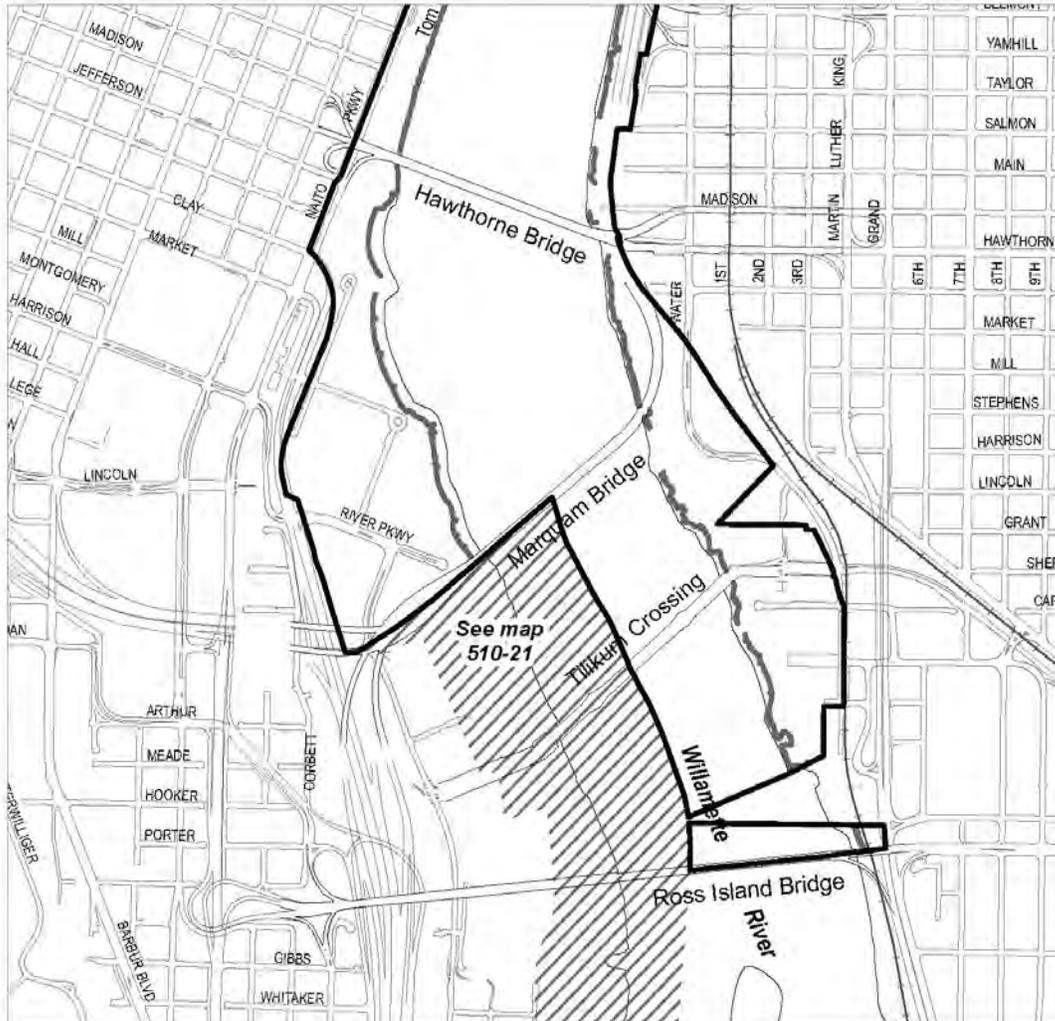
This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Central Reach Top of Bank

Map 475-2

Map 3 of 3

Map Revised XXXXX X, 201X



Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

Map 475-3

This map depicts *Governor Tom McCall Waterfront Park* and the public beach at *Eastbank Crescent*. There are different requirements at these locations, such as landscaping.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

Areas Exempt from Landscaping Requirements

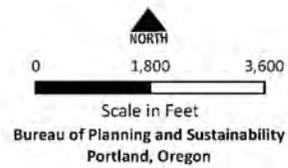
Map 475-3

Map Revised Xxxxx X, 201X



Legend

-  Central Reach River Overlay Boundary
-  Exempt Areas



Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.440 Greenway Overlay Zones

Code amendments to this chapter include a number of generally minor changes. See code amendment sections for more information.

33.440 Greenway Overlay Zones

440

Sections:

General

- 33.440.010 Purpose
- 33.440.030 Greenway Overlay Zones
- 33.440.050 Relationship to State and Federal Reviews
- 33.440.060 Sunset Provision

Use Regulations

- 33.440.100 Use-Related Restrictions

Development Regulations

- 33.440.200 Application of the Development Standards
- 33.440.210 Development in the Greenway Setback
- 33.440.220 Floor Area Ratios
- 33.440.230 Landscaping
- 33.440.240 Major ~~Public Recreational~~ Trails
- 33.440.250 Public Viewpoints
- 33.440.260 View Corridors
- 33.440.270 Nonconforming Uses and Development

Greenway Review

- 33.440.300 Purpose
- 33.440.310 Where Greenway Review Applies
- 33.440.320 Items Exempt from Greenway Review
- 33.440.330 Procedures
- 33.440.340 Notice to State Parks and Recreation Division
- 33.440.345 Supplemental Application Requirements
- 33.440.350 Approval Criteria
- ~~33.440.360 Greenway Goal Exceptions~~

Map 440-1 Willamette Greenway Public Access

33.440.030 Greenway Overlay Zones

- A. Purpose.** The purpose of the greenway overlay zones is to implement the land use pattern identified in the Willamette Greenway Plan and the water quality requirements of Metro Code 3.07.340.B (Title 3). There are five greenway overlay zones, each with its own focus and purpose. The purpose of each of the overlay zones is stated below.
1. River Natural. The River Natural zone protects, conserves, and enhances land of scenic quality or of significant importance as wildlife habitat.

Commentary

33.440.030.B Where these regulations apply

The Willamette River Central Reach is regulated by 33.475, River Overlay Zones, and 33.510, Central City Plan District. Chapter 33.440 applies to the North and South reaches of the Willamette Greenway and industrially zoned parcels in the Central Reach.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~striketrough~~.

2. River Recreational. The River Recreational zone encourages river-dependent and river-related recreational uses which provide a variety of types of public access to, ~~and~~ along and in the river, and which enhance the river's natural and scenic qualities.
3. River General. The River General ~~Overlay Z~~zone allows for uses and development which are consistent with the base zoning, which allow for public use and enjoyment of the ~~water~~riverfront, and which enhance the river's natural and scenic qualities.
4. River Industrial. The River Industrial zone encourages and promotes the development of river-dependent and river-related industries which strengthen the economic viability of Portland as a marine shipping and industrial harbor, while preserving and enhancing the riparian habitat and providing public access where practical.
5. River Water Quality. The River Water Quality zone is designed to protect the functional values of water quality resources by limiting or mitigating the impact of development in the setback.

B. Where these regulations apply.

1. General. The regulations of this chapter apply to all land and fills and structures in water within the North and South reaches and industrially zoned sites within the Central reach of the Willamette Greenway Plan boundary. The North and South reaches and industrially zoned sites within the Central reach of the Willamette Greenway Plan boundary are shown on Map 440-1, and are designated on the Official Zoning Maps with River Natural, River Recreational, River General, River Industrial, or River Water Quality overlay zones.
2. Exceptions.
 - a. ~~except that the area within~~ The interior of Ross and Hardtack Islands ~~which is presently subject to the Ross Island Management Plan~~ will not be subject to the regulations of this chapter during such time as the Ross Island Management Plan ~~remains~~ is in effect.
 - b. ~~In addition,~~ The major public trail standards of Section 33.440.240 ~~below~~ apply to all lands ~~designated on~~ within the Willamette Greenway Plan boundary designated with the ~~recreational~~ major public trail symbol but which are outside of the greenway zones. ~~However, the regulations of this chapter do not apply within the South Waterfront subdistrict of the Central City plan district. Sites in the South Waterfront subdistrict are instead subject to Section 33.510.253, Greenway Overlay Zone in South Waterfront Subdistrict.~~

C.-D. [No change]

33.440.050 Relationship to State and Federal Reviews

In addition to any City requirements, ~~all~~ development within or riverward of the greenway setback, including fills, ~~must be approved~~ may be regulated by the Oregon Division of State Lands and the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. City approval does not imply approval by these agencies.

Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.440.100.B.4

The River Water Quality zone (q-zone) applies in combination with other greenway overlay zones, some of which affect allowed use on a site. The purpose statement for the q-zone says that the zone is designed to protect the functional values of water quality resources by limiting or mitigating the impact of development in the greenway setback. The use limitation has no practical effect on the allowed uses within the greenway setback. There are no greenway review approval criteria related to use in the q-zone, so greenway review is not required for a use that is not river-dependent or river-related. The amendment clarifies the code to ensure that development within the greenway setback will continue to require greenway review and will continue to be subject to the River Water Quality zone application requirements and approval criteria (limit impacts, mitigate for unavoidable impacts).

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.440.100 Use-Related Restrictions

A. Generally. In most cases, the greenway zones do not restrict primary uses that are allowed in the base zones by right, with limitations, or as a conditional use. Exceptions to this are in the River Recreational, River Industrial, and River Water Quality zones. The restrictions on uses are stated in Subsection B. below. The location of development for an allowed use is regulated by the development standards below. Any changes to the land associated with the use are subject to greenway review unless exempted. See 33.440.310 and 33.440.320 below.

B. Use restrictions.

1. River Recreational zone. Primary uses in the River Recreational zone are limited to recreational uses which are river-dependent or river-related.
2. River Industrial zone. In the River Industrial zone, river-dependent and river-related primary uses are allowed by right on sites that front the river. Primary uses that are not river-dependent or river-related may be allowed on sites that front the river if they are approved through greenway review. They must comply with the approval criteria of 33.440.350.B. below. There are no special use restrictions on sites that do not have river frontage.
3. River Natural and River General zones. There are no special use restrictions in the River Natural and River General zones.
4. River Water Quality zone. There are no special use restrictions associated specifically with the River Water Quality zone. However, any use restrictions that apply as a result of an accompanying Greenway Overlay Zone also apply within the River Water Quality zone.~~In the River Water Quality zone, use restrictions apply only within the greenway setback. Primary uses that are river-dependent or river-related are allowed and do not need to comply with Section 33.440.345, Supplemental Application Requirements or the approval criteria of Subsection 33.440.350.G. Primary uses that are not river-dependent or river-related may be allowed if they are approved through greenway review. Existing uses that change to a non-river-dependent or non-river-related use are subject to greenway review.~~

C.-D. No change

Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

33.440.210.C.2.b.2

The River Water Quality zone (q-zone) applies an expanded setback area as a way to limit impacts from development on water quality resources. In the q-zone, the setback is expanded from 25 feet landward of top of bank to 50 feet or 200 feet landward from top of bank. While the expanded setback is intended to require minimization of impacts and mitigation for unavoidable impacts to natural resources, the q-zone regulations are not intended to effectively prohibit non-river-dependent and non-river-related development within the expanded setback area. The amended code limits the requirement for a greenway goal exception to the area that is within 25 feet from top of bank, consistent with the requirement in all other greenway zones. Greenway review will continue to be required for all development that is within the q-zone greenway setback. See new Figure 440-3 that illustrates this regulation.

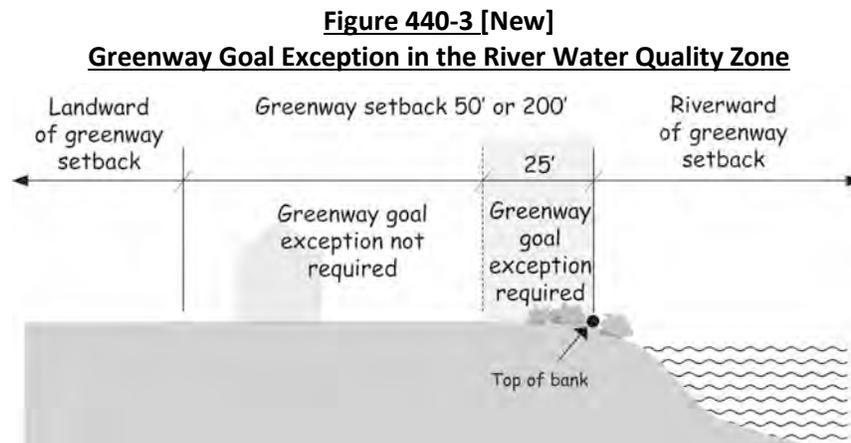
Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.440.210 Development in the Greenway Setback

A.-B.No change

C. Development regulations.

1. Development landward of the greenway setback. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, and fills landward of the greenway setback are not required to be river-dependent or river-related and are subject to greenway review, unless exempt under Section 33.440.320, Exemptions.
2. Development within the greenway setback.
 - a. River-dependent and river-related development. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, fills, and associated tree removal within the greenway setback that are river-dependent or river-related may be allowed if approved through greenway review, unless exempt under Section 33.440.320, Exemptions.
 - b. Development that is not river-dependent or river-related.
 - (1) General. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, or fills that are not river-dependent or river-related require greenway review and a Greenway Goal Exception to locate in the greenway setback.
 - (2) Exception. Within the River Water Quality zone, development, exterior alterations, excavations, and fills that are not river-dependent or river-related do not require a Greenway Goal Exception when located outside of the area that is within the first 25 feet landward of the top of bank. See Figure 440-3.
3. Development riverward of the greenway setback. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, fills, and associated tree removal riverward of the greenway setback that are river-dependent or river-related may be allowed if approved through a greenway review, unless exempt under Section 33.440.320, Exemptions. Development, exterior alterations, excavations, or fills that are not river-dependent or river-related require greenway review and a Greenway Goal Exception to locate riverward of the greenway setback.



Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.440, *Greenway Overlay Zones*

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.440.220 Floor Area Ratios

The maximum floor area ratio (FAR) is 2 to 1 for the first 200 feet inland measured from the ordinary high water line, except in any of the following situations:

- A. The site is already subject to a more restrictive FAR; or
- ~~B. The site is located in the Central City plan district, where the plan district FAR limits apply;~~
or
- ~~C.~~ B. The use is an industrial use in an IH or IG base zone.

33.440.240 Major Public Recreational Trails

- A. **Purpose.** Major p~~Public recreational~~ trails provide public access to and along both sides of the Willamette River. Major p~~Public recreational~~ trails are one of the tools used to comply with the public access requirements of the Comprehensive Plan and the Willamette Greenway Plan.
- B. **Major p~~Public recreational~~ trail requirements.** All sites with a major ~~public recreational~~ trail symbol shown on the Official Zoning Maps must comply with the requirements of Chapter 272, Major Public Recreational Trails, provide and install the official Greenway Trail signs as required by the Parks Bureau, and meet the trail design guidelines contained in the Willamette Greenway Plan.
- C. **Major Public Recreational ~~T~~Trails in the River Natural and River Water Quality zones.** Major public Recreational ~~trails~~ must be designed to minimize disturbances on the natural environment of the River Natural and the River Water Quality zoned lands.

Commentary

33.440.270.D. Nonconforming Uses and Development

Within the greenway setback in the River Water Quality zone development may expand building square footage as long as the overall building footprint is not enlarged. The provision allows for a vertical increase in square footage (e.g., a second story addition) that does not add to the total footprint area or increase impervious surface that would have negative impacts on the water quality of the Willamette River.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.440.270 Nonconforming Uses and Development

Nonconforming uses and development in the greenway zones are subject to the regulations and reviews of Chapter 33.258, Nonconforming Situations. The additional regulations stated below and apply to development within or riverward of the greenway setback that is not river-dependent or river-related.

- A. The development may continue.
- B. The development may be changed to an allowed river-dependent or river-related development by right.
- C. The development may be changed to another nonconforming development if within a building if outdoors, it may not be changed to another nonconforming development.
- D. The development may be expanded, but not within or riverward of the greenway setback except in the River Water Quality zone. In the River Water Quality zone, development may be expanded within the greenway setback when the building coverage of the development is not increased.

33.440.320 Exemptions from Greenway Review

Greenway review is not required for any of the situations listed below. The situations listed below are still subject to the Greenway development standards. When no development is proposed, removal of trees allowed under the exemptions below are subject to the tree permit requirements of Title 11, Trees. Exempt situations are:

- A.- C. [No changes]
- D. Development of or changes to the greenway trail or access paths provided that all development standards including the standards of Chapter 33.272, Major Public Recreational Trails, are met. Development of or changes in a viewpoint or view corridor, as indicated on Map 440-1, will require greenway review;
- E.-M. [No changes]

Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.440, *Greenway Overlay Zones*

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.440.330 Procedures

All development that does not require a Greenway Goal Exception is processed through the Type II procedure. All development that requires a Greenway Goal Exception is processed through a Type III procedure, and must be approved by City Council. See ~~Section~~ Chapter 33.440.360-840, Greenway Goal Exception and Chapter 33.850, Statewide Planning Goal Exceptions.

33.440.345 Supplemental Application Requirements

In addition to the application requirements of Section 33.730.060, Application Requirements, the following information is required for Greenway review applications:

- A. Supplemental site plans.** One copy of each plan must be at a scale of at least one inch to 100 feet.
 1. An existing conditions site plan, showing the following:
 - a. Topography shown by contour lines at two foot vertical contours in areas of slope less than 10 percent and at five foot vertical contours in areas of slope ten percent or greater;
 - b. The top of bank and the setback area and the structures and topographic contours referenced to determine the top of bank. The site plan depicting the top of bank must be drawn accurately to scale, and be suitable for reproduction on paper no smaller than 8.5 x 11 inches and no larger than 36 x 48 inches. The scale of the drawing must be between 1 inch = 50 feet, and 1 inch = 10 feet. Ground elevations must be shown by contour lines at 2-foot vertical intervals. See the definition of top of bank in 33.910.030;

Commentary

33.440.360

The approval criteria for a *Greenway Goal Exception* have been moved to a new Chapter 33.840.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~striketrough~~.

- c. Distribution outline of shrubs and ground covers with a list of most abundant species;
- d. Trees identified by species, including the location of the drip line;
- e. Streams, wetlands, other water bodies, and drainage patterns, using arrows to indicate the direction of major drainage flow;
- f. Existing improvements such as structures, buildings, utility lines, fences, paved areas, roads, culverts, and bridges;
- g. Areas of known soil or groundwater contamination, areas of uncontained hazardous materials, and underground storage tanks; and
- h. Stormwater management facilities.

2.-3. [No changes]

B. No change

33.440.360 Greenway Goal Exception

- ~~A. When a greenway goal exception is required. Approval of an exception to Statewide Planning Goal 15 – Willamette Greenway, is required to locate a development or right-of-way that is not river dependent or river related within or riverward of the greenway setback. A greenway goal exception is not required to add revetments to a riverbank.~~
- ~~B. Approval criteria. Requests for greenway goal exceptions will be approved if the review body finds the applicant to have shown that all of the following approval criteria are met:~~
 - ~~1. The proposed use is allowed in the base zone by right, with limitations, or as a conditional use;~~
 - ~~2. The proposal will not have a significant adverse effect on the inventoried greenway values of the site or on abutting sites or water areas;~~
 - ~~3. The proposal will not significantly reduce lands available for river dependent or river related uses within the City;~~
 - ~~4. The proposal will provide a significant public benefit;~~
 - ~~5. The intensification of existing uses or change in use must be limited, to the greatest possible degree, so that such lands will remain compatible with the preservation of the natural, scenic, historical, and recreational qualities of such lands;~~

Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.440, *Greenway Overlay Zones*

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~striketrough~~.

6. ~~The proposal cannot reasonably be accommodated in a location which does not require a goal exception;~~
7. ~~Of all other potential locations within the greenway that require a goal exception, there are none with significantly better long-term environmental, economic, social, and energy consequences after mitigation measures;~~
8. ~~The proposal is compatible with other adjacent uses, or will be so rendered through measures designed to reduce adverse impacts; and~~
9. ~~Development and fills riverward of the greenway setback must show that there are no practical on-site alternatives which achieve the same level of public benefit.~~

Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Maps 440-1 Willamette Greenway Public Access Map (Maps 1-5)

Map 440-1 is a series of maps that delineate the Willamette Greenway Boundary, primary and interim major trail alignments, access paths and connection points to other pedestrian paths and bicycle routes. The creation of Chapter 475, River Overlay Zones, applies to most of the Central Reach/ Central City portion of the Willamette Greenway. The greenway regulations for the South Waterfront Subdistrict can be found in Chapter 510. Industrial zoned sites that are mapped sites in Map 440-4, will continue to have the regulations of Chapter 440 apply.

There are no changes to 440-1 Maps 1-3 of 5 and Map 5 of 5. These maps are included in this draft for information only. 440-1 Map 4 is replaced with a new map that removes the Central City.

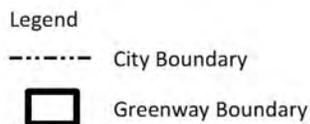
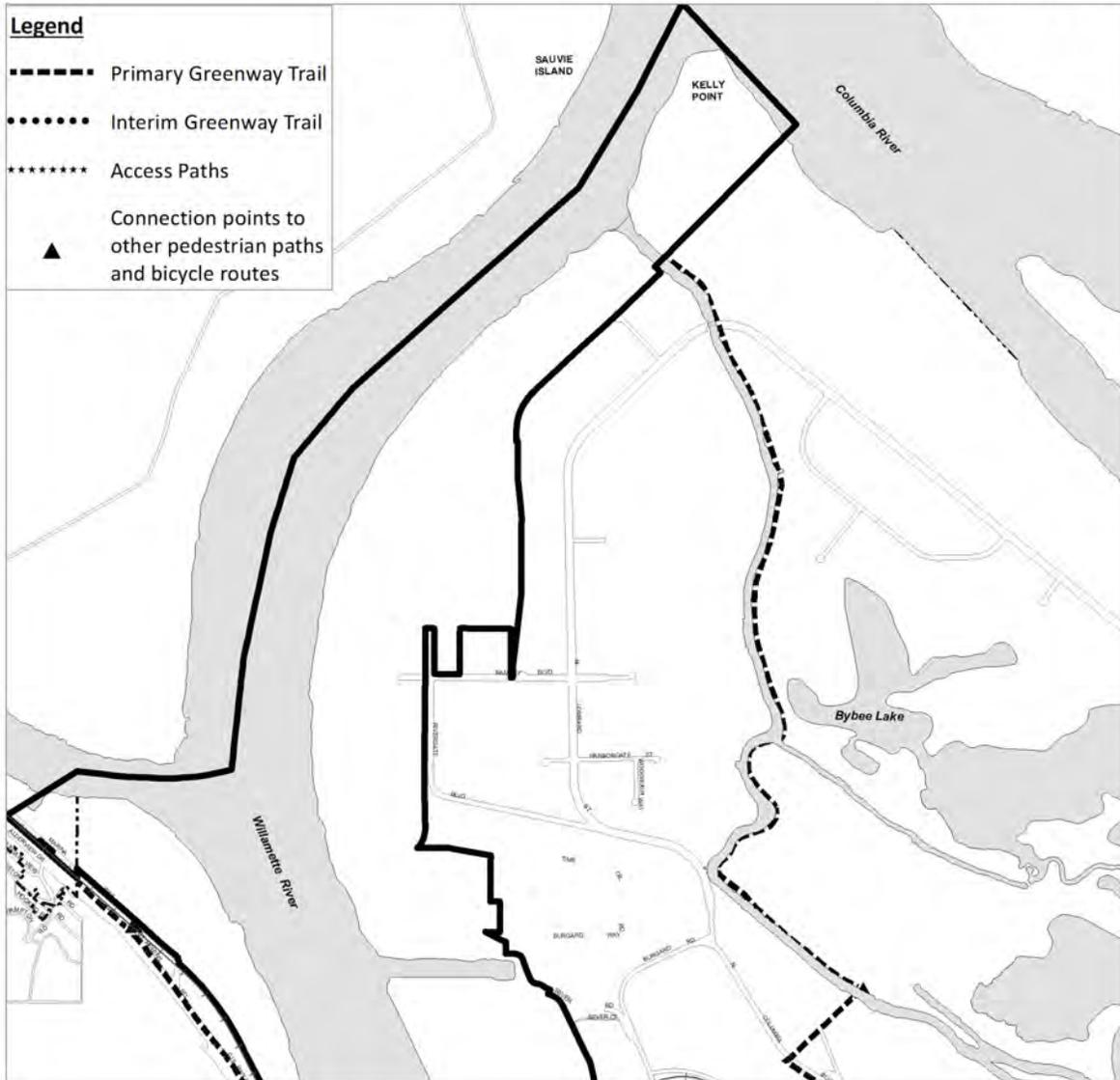
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Willamette Greenway Public Access Map

Map 440-1

Map 1 of 5

Map Revised Xxxxx X, 201X



Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.440, *Greenway Overlay Zones*

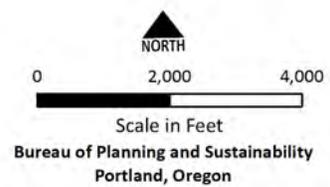
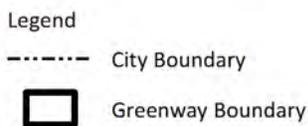
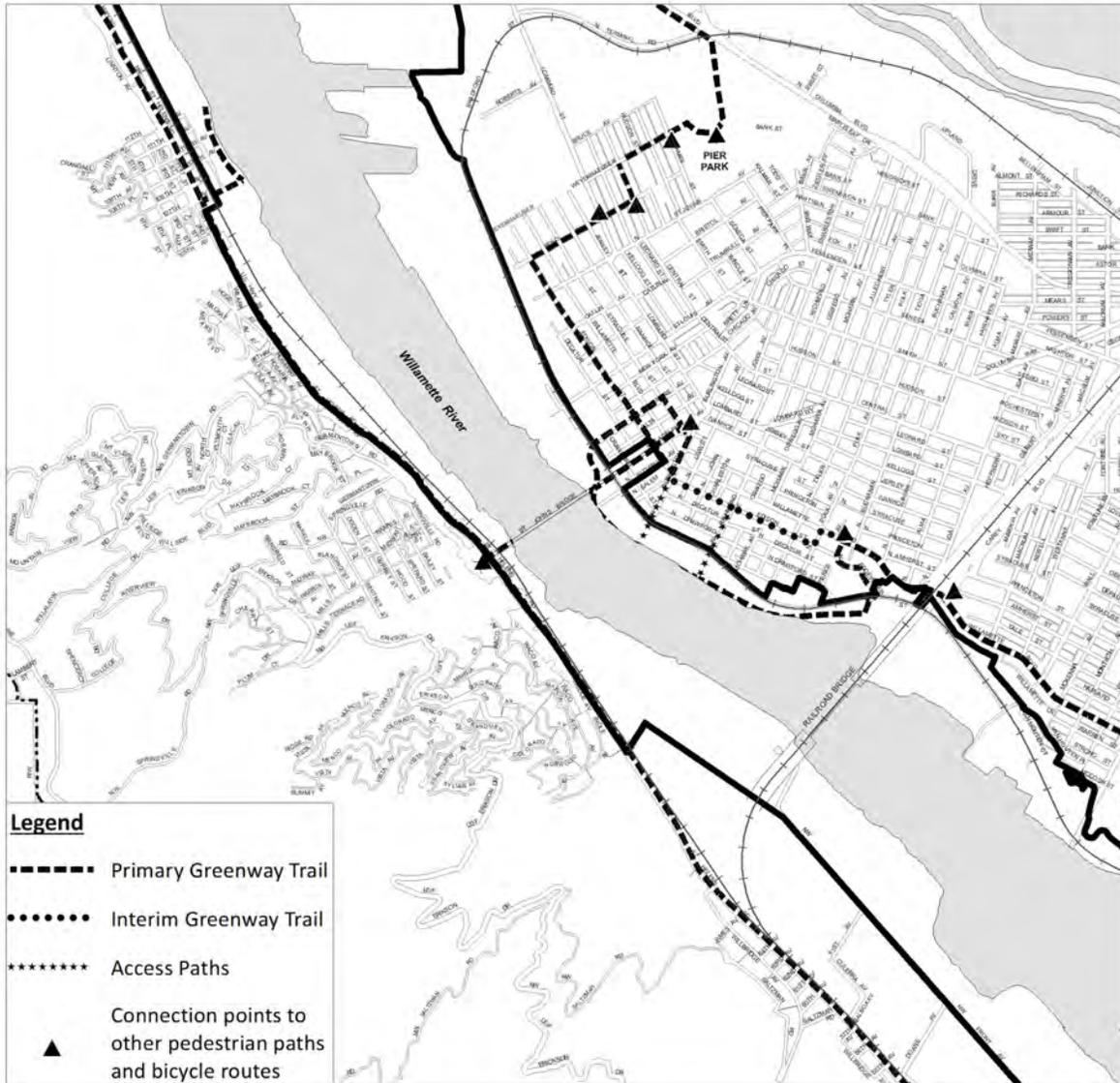
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Willamette Greenway Public Access Map

Map 440-1

Map 2 of 5

Map Revised Xxxxx X, 201X



Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.440, *Greenway Overlay Zones*

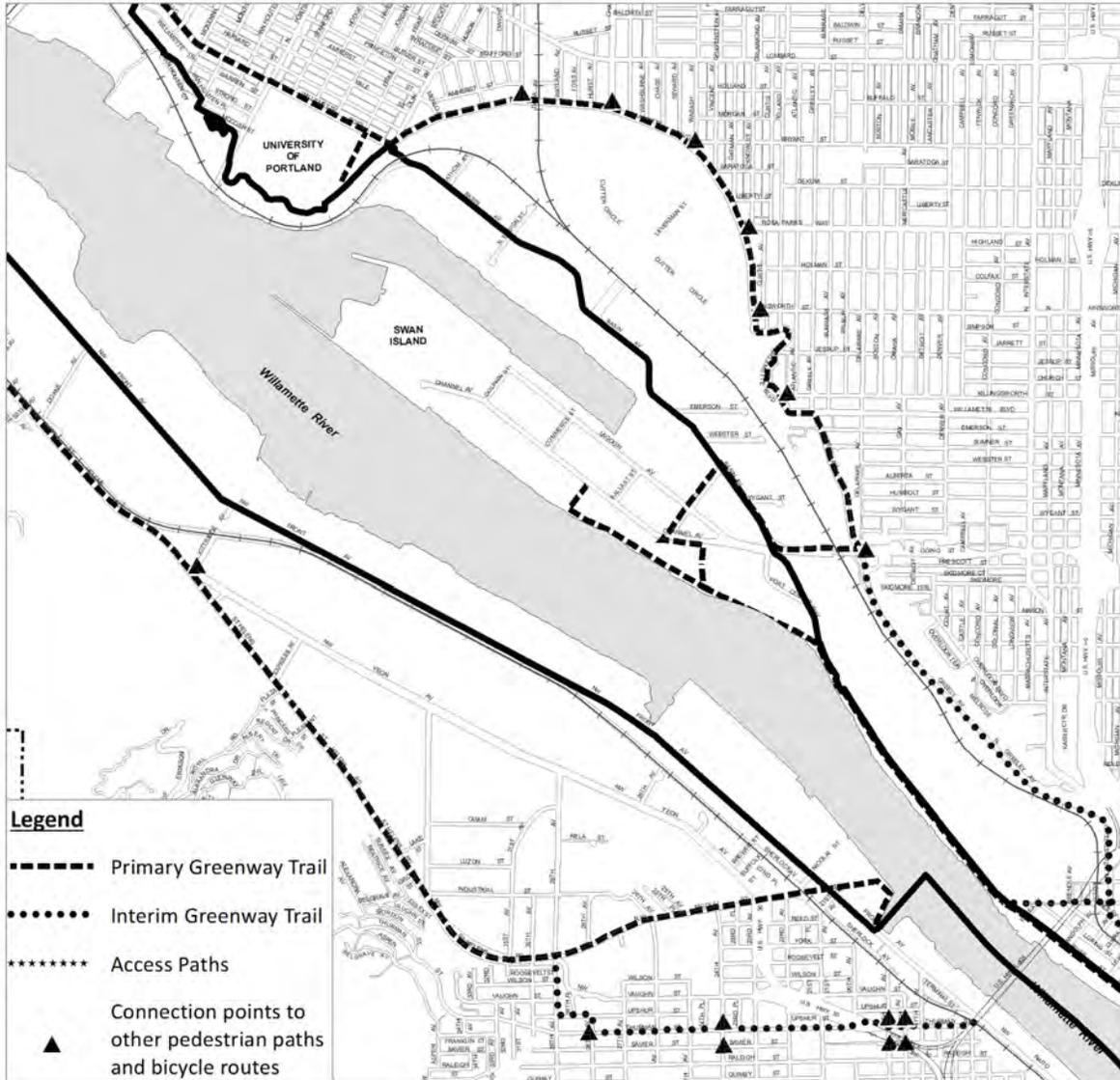
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Willamette Greenway Public Access Map

Map 440-1

Map 3 of 5

Map Revised Xxxxx X, 201X



Legend

- Primary Greenway Trail
- Interim Greenway Trail
- Access Paths
- Connection points to other pedestrian paths and bicycle routes

Legend

- City Boundary
- Greenway Boundary

NORTH

0 2,000 4,000

Scale in Feet

Bureau of Planning and Sustainability
Portland, Oregon

Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.440, *Greenway Overlay Zones*

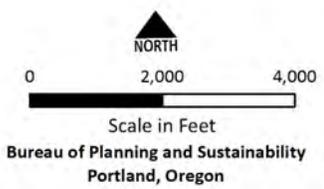
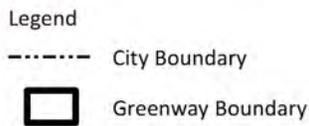
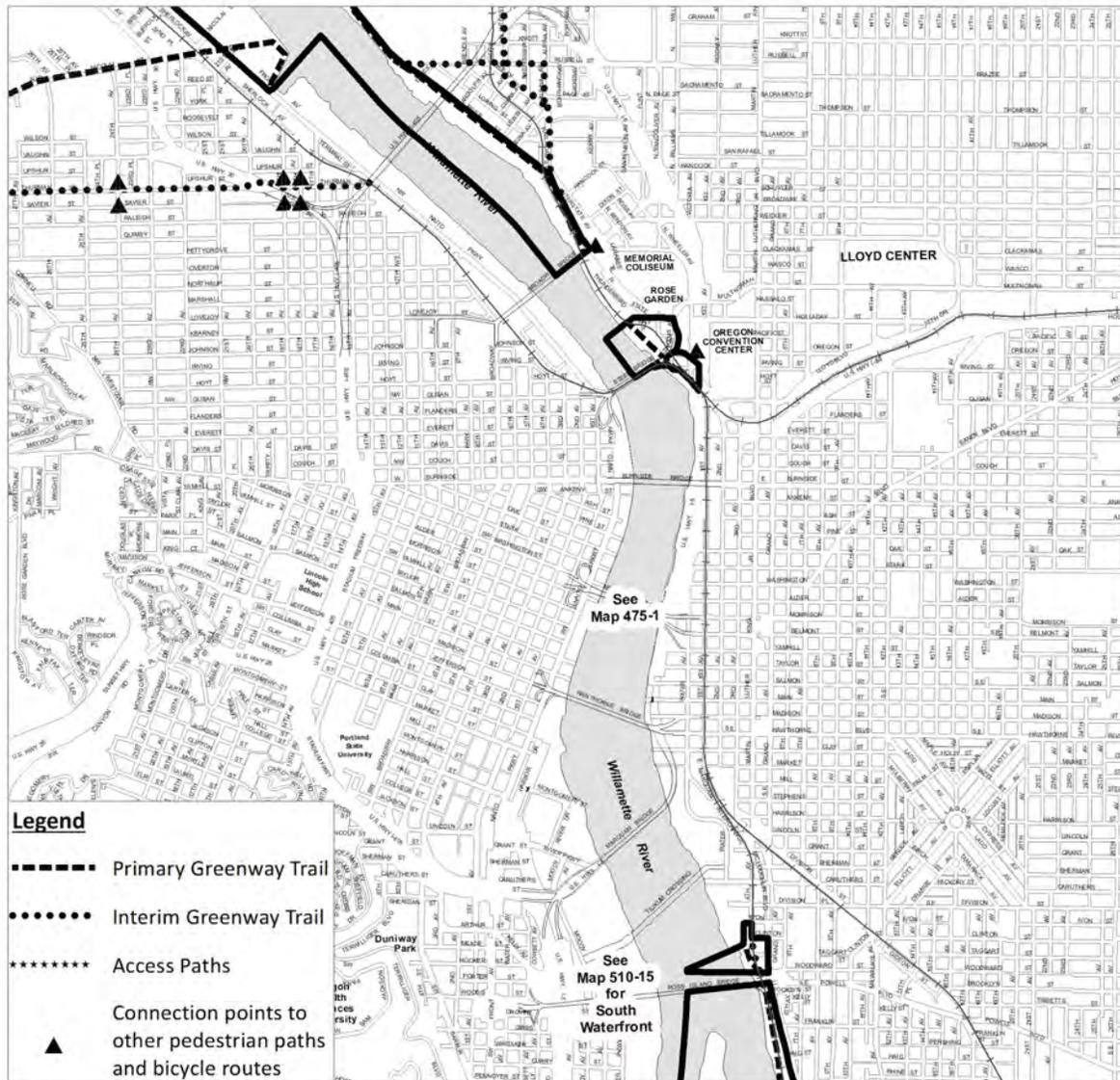
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Willamette Greenway Public Access Map

Map 440-1

Map 4 of 5

Map Revised Xxxxx X, 201X



Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.440, *Greenway Overlay Zones*

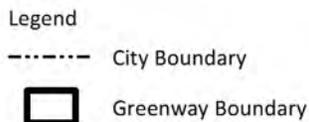
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Willamette Greenway Public Access Map

Map 440-1

Map 5 of 5

Map Revised Xxxxx X, 201X



Chapter 33.440, Greenway Overlay Zones

Commentary

Chapter 33.865 is a new chapter and the text is not underlined for ease of reading.

33.865 River Review

This chapter contains the review process, application requirements and approval criteria for River Review. This is a new chapter and it replaces *Greenway Review* in the Central Reach.

33.865 River Review

865

Sections:

- 33.865.010 Purpose
- 33.865.020 When River Review is Required
- 33.865.030 Procedure
- 33.865.040 Supplemental Application Requirements
- 33.865.100 Approval Criteria
- 33.865.110 Modification of Site-Related Development Standards
- 33.865.120 Corrections to Violations of the River Environmental Overlay Zone Standards
- 33.865.200 Use of Performance Guarantees
- 33.865.210 Special Evaluations by a Trained Professional

33.865.010 Purpose

River Review is intended to:

- Protect, conserve and enhance identified resources and functional values in the River Environmental overlay zone, compensate for unavoidable significant detrimental impact to those resources and functional values, and ensure the success of mitigation and enhancement activities;
- Help the City meet existing and future requirements pursuant to federal and state laws including the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the National Flood Insurance Act;
- Provide flexibility for unusual situations. River Review allows for evaluation of alternative development scenarios that may have less detrimental impact on protected resources, and allows for the evaluation of off-site mitigation proposals;
- Provide a mechanism for the evaluation of detailed, site-specific information on the location or quality of resources and functional values;
- Provide a mechanism for modifying the location of the River Environmental overlay zone to reflect permitted changes in the location or quality of resources and functional values.
- Provide for the replacement of resources and functional values that are lost through violations of the River Environmental overlay zone standards;
- Provide a mechanism to modify the River Environmental overlay zone standards of Chapter 33.475, River Overlay Zones; and
- Allow for modifications to site-related development standards when modification will result in greater resource protection.

Commentary

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

33.865.020 When River Review is Required

River Review is required in the following situations:

- A.** When a development or regulated activity in the River Environmental overlay zone is not exempt from the River Environmental overlay zone regulations and either does not meet the standards of subsection 33.475.440 or there are no development standards applicable to the proposal;
- B.** When River Review is required to correct a violation of the River Environmental overlay zone regulations, as described in subsection 33.475.450;
- C.** When an applicant wishes to fine tune the boundary of the River Environmental overlay zone based on a detailed environmental study that more accurately identifies the location and quality of resources and functional values. Minor boundary changes are allowed through River Review. Map error corrections are reviewed under 33.855.070, Corrections to the Official Zoning Maps, and removal of the River Environmental overlay zone is processed as a change of overlay zone as stated in 33.855.060, Approval Criteria for Other Changes; or
- D.** To modify the boundary of River Environmental overlay zone to reflect permitted changes in the location or quality of resources or functional values. The modification of River Environmental overlay zone procedure does not apply to changes caused by violations of subsection 33.475.440.

33.865.030 Procedure

A River Review is processed through a Type IIx procedure, except as described in 33.475.450.B when River Review is required to correct a violation of the River Environmental overlay zone regulations.

Commentary

33.865.040 Supplemental Application Requirements

The supplemental application requirements are substantively the same as those required for the Environmental Overlay Zones.

33.865.040 Supplemental Application Requirements

In addition to the application requirements of Section 33.730.060, the following information is required when the River Review application is for development in the River Environmental overlay zone, or for modification of the River Environmental overlay zone boundary:

A. Supplemental site plan requirements. Five copies of each required site plan must be submitted. The site plans must show the entire site, must be drawn accurately to a scale that is between 1 inch to 50 feet and 1 inch to 10 feet, and must show all property lines with dimensions, a north arrow and a date. Additional site plans that show only a portion of the site may be submitted. All copies of site plans must be suitable for reproduction on paper no smaller than 8.5 x 11 inches and no larger than 36 x 48 inches. The Director of BDS may waive items listed in this subsection if they are not applicable to the specific review; otherwise they must be included. Additional information such as wetland characteristics or soil type may be requested through the review process.

1. Existing conditions site plan. The existing conditions site plan must show the following:
 - a. Location of any wetlands or water bodies on the site or within 50 feet of the site. Indicate the location of the top of bank, including structures and topographic contours referenced to determine top of bank, centerline of stream, ordinary high water, or wetland boundary as appropriate. See Section 33.910.030, Environmental-Related Definitions, Top of Bank. In the case of a violation, also identify the location of the wetland or water body prior to alteration;
 - b. 100-year floodplain and floodway boundaries. In the case of a violation, also identify the location of the 100-year floodplain and floodway prior to alteration;
 - c. Drainage patterns, using arrows to indicate the direction of major drainage flow;

Commentary

Chapter 33.865, River Review

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- d. Boundaries of the River Environmental overlay zone. These boundaries may be scaled in relation to property lines from the Official City Zoning Maps;
- e. Within the River Environmental overlay zone:
 - (1) Distribution outline of shrubs and ground covers, with a list of most abundant species; and
 - (2) Trees over 1.5 inches in diameter identified by species and size, including the location and size of the trunk, canopy crown diameter and the root protection zone. In the case of a violation, also identify the trees that were cut or damaged by showing a stump diameter and species;
- f. Outside of the River Environmental overlay zone, trees over 3 inches in diameter, including the location of the trunk and canopy crown cover, identified by species and size;
- g. Location and boundaries of designated scenic resources. The location of viewpoints, view corridors and scenic corridors must be show in relation to the property lines, existing and proposed public trails and boundaries of the River Environmental overlay zone;
- h. Topography shown by contour lines at 2 foot vertical contours in areas of slopes less than 10 percent and at 5 foot vertical contours in areas of slopes 10 percent or greater. In the case of a violation, also identify the topography prior to alteration; and
- i. Existing improvements such as structures, buildings, utility lines, stormwater systems, septic or sewer facilities, fences, etc.

Commentary

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This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

2. Proposed development site plan. The proposed development site plan must show the following:
 - a. Location of the River Environmental overlay zone, the top of bank and river setback areas, and the landscaping area subareas;
 - b. Location of all proposed development including buildings, structures, decks, retaining walls, bridges, trails/pathways;
 - c. Location of proposed utility lines and connections, stormwater systems and septic or sewer facilities;
 - d. Location of protected scenic resources;
 - e. Delineation and total square footage of temporary and permanent disturbance areas including equipment maneuvering areas;
 - f. Delineated areas of vegetation removal and identification of trees to be removed using a bold X;
 - g. Proposed final contour lines at 2 foot vertical intervals in areas of slopes less than 10 percent and at 5 foot vertical contours in areas of slopes 10 percent or greater;
 - h. Location of excavation and fill and total quantities of each, including balanced cut and fill calculation for any grading in the 100-year floodplain;
 - i. Delineated areas to be left undisturbed; and
 - j. Location and species of existing trees, shrubs, and ground covers to remain including the required root protection zone per Title 11.
3. Construction management site plan. The construction management site plan must show the following:
 - a. Location of the River Environmental overlay zone;
 - b. Delineation and total square footage of temporary and permanent disturbance areas including equipment maneuvering areas;
 - c. Proposed grading plan with existing and proposed contours. The grading plan must show proposed alteration of the ground at 2-foot vertical contours in areas of slopes less than ten percent and at 5-foot vertical contours in areas of slopes ten percent or greater;

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- d. Location of excavation and fill and total quantities of each, including balanced cut and fill calculation for any grading in the 100-year floodplain;
 - e. Location of all proposed development;
 - f. Delineated areas of vegetation removal and identification of trees to be removed using a bold X;
 - g. Areas where existing topography and vegetation will not be affected by the development proposal;
 - h. Location of trees to remain including the required root protection zone per Title 11;
 - i. Location of site access and egress;
 - j. Material staging and stockpile areas; and
 - k. Erosion control measures.
4. Mitigation or remediation site plan. A mitigation site plan is required when the proposed development will result in unavoidable significant detrimental impact on the resources and functional values ranked high or medium in the *Willamette River Natural Resources Protection Plan* or when mitigation is proposed in order to meet River Review approval criteria. A remediation site plan is required when significant detrimental impacts occur in violation of the Zoning Code and no permit was applied for. The on-site or off-site mitigation or remediation site plan must show the following:
- a. Location of the River Environmental overlay zone in relation to the mitigation site;
 - b. Distribution outline, species composition, and percent cover of ground covers to be seeded or planted using standard landscape graphics;
 - c. Location, species, and size of each individual tree to be planted;
 - d. A planting table listing the size, number, and species (common and scientific) of all trees, shrubs, groundcover or seeds to be installed;
 - e. The area of the mitigation site in square feet in relation to the project impact area;
 - f. The location of the mitigation site in relation to existing, proposed or anticipated future development on the site;
 - g. Stormwater management features, including retention, infiltration, detention, discharges, and outfalls;
 - h. Location of protected viewpoints and scenic overlay zones;

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- i. Water bodies to be created, including centerline, top of bank, wetland boundary and depth;
- j. Water sources to be used, including volumes;
- k. Location of excavation and fill and total quantities of each including balanced cut and fill calculation for any grading in the 100-year floodplain; and
- l. Information showing compliance with Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Plantings.

B. Supplemental narrative. The following is required:

1. Impact evaluation. An impact evaluation is required to determine compliance with the approval criteria, and to evaluate practicable development alternatives for a particular site. The alternatives must be evaluated on the basis of their impact on identified resources and functional values. Significant resources and functional values are identified in the *Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan (2016)*, and a supplemental environmental assessment can be provided to more accurately identify resources and functional values on the site. In the case of a violation, the impact evaluation is used to determine the nature and scope of the significant detrimental impacts.

a. An impact evaluation includes:

- (1) Identification, by characteristic and quantity, of the natural resources and their functional values found on the site. The *Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan (2016)* provides site-specific information on the natural resource features including:
 - open water;
 - shallow water (river depth 0-20 feet);
 - beach;
 - riparian vegetation;
 - upland and bottomland forest;
 - grassland;
 - flood area and floodplain;
 - wetlands, streams and ponds; and
 - special habitat area.

Commentary

(2) Scenic resources are mapped with a scenic (s) overlay zone. The adopted *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan* describes the specific resources to be protected. Chapter 33.480, *Scenic Resources*, says that adjustments and modifications to the standards can be made through Environmental or River Review. Scenic resources should be considered in context of the natural resources features and functions. In the case where resource values will be diminished in order to protect the scenic resources, mitigation is required to compensate for the loss of function.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

The *Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan (2016)* provides site-specific information on the functional values provided by the various natural resource features including:

- Microclimate and shade;
- Stream flow moderation and water storage;
- Bank function, and sediment, pollution and nutrient control;
- Large wood and channel dynamics;
- Organic inputs, food web and nutrient cycling;
- Fish and wildlife habitat; and
- Habitat connectivity/movement corridor.

The *Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan (2016)* also provides information on wildlife and plant special status species that are known or reasonably expected to occur within or use a site. The application must contain current information regarding any special status species known or expected to occur on the site;

- (2) Identification and description of the scenic resources on the site. Scenic resources are mapped on the official zoning maps with the Scenic (s) overlay zone and are described in the *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan (2017)*;
- (3) Identification of significant unavoidable detrimental impacts on identified natural and scenic resources and functional values. Actions that could cause detrimental impacts and should be identified include:
 - excavation and fill both in the water and above the ordinary high water mark. The quality and source of fill material is an important factor to be considered;
 - clearing and grading;
 - construction;
 - vegetation removal;
 - tree planting;
 - altering bathymetry;
 - altering a vegetated riparian corridor or upland vegetated area;
 - altering the floodplain; and
 - altering the temperature of the river especially the altering of existing cold water sources.
- (4) Evaluation of practicable alternative locations, design modifications, or alternative methods of development that both achieve the project purpose, taking into account cost and technology, and minimize significant detrimental impacts on identified natural and scenic resources and functional values; and
- (5) Determination of the practicable alternative that best meets the applicable approval criteria.

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Commentary

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This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- b. An impact evaluation for a violation includes:
 - (1) Description, by characteristics and quantity, of the natural and scenic resources and functional values on the site prior to the violation; and
 - (2) Determination of the impact of the violation on the natural and scenic resources and functional values.
2. Biological assessment. A biological assessment developed for the purposes of a federal or state permit may be submitted in place of some or all of the impact evaluation if the biological assessment includes the information described in subparagraph B.1, above. In the event that the applicant submits a biological assessment in place of some or all of the impact evaluation, the applicant must identify which aspects of the impact evaluation are covered by the biological assessment and, if necessary, identify which pieces of information will be included in the impact evaluation.
3. Supplemental environmental site assessment. A site-specific environmental assessment, prepared by a qualified consultant, to more precisely determine the existence, location, type, extent, and quality of the natural resources and functions on the site can be provided as part of the supplemental narrative. The assessment may verify, supplement, or challenge the information in the City's inventory for the purpose of informing the impact evaluation and identifying mitigation obligations;
4. Construction management plan. Identify measures that will be taken during construction or remediation to protect the remaining natural and scenic resources and functional values at and near the construction site and provide a description of how areas that are not affected by the construction will be protected. For example, describe how trees will be protected, erosion controlled, construction equipment controlled, and the timing of construction; and
5. Mitigation or remediation plan. The purpose of a mitigation or remediation plan is to compensate for unavoidable significant detrimental impacts on identified natural and scenic resources and functional values that result from the chosen development alternative or violation. A mitigation or remediation plan includes:
 - a. Natural or scenic resources and functional values to be restored, created, or enhanced within mitigation or remediation area;
 - b. Documentation of coordination with appropriate local, regional, special district, state, and federal regulatory agencies;

Commentary

33.865.100.A Development within the River Environmental Overlay Zone

The approval criteria for development within the River Environmental overlay zone are intended to protect and conserve the natural resources and functional values that exist in the overlay zone. The approval criteria are modeled on the environmental conservation overlay zone approval criteria and will allow development to occur as long as the applicant can show that all other practicable alternatives to locating development in the resource area have been explored and are not practicable within the context of project purpose. In cases where development will occur and resource values will be diminished, mitigation is required to compensate for the loss of function due to the development.

33.865.100.A.1 Resource Enhancement Projects

Resource enhancement projects should result in an overall increase in natural resource functions. That could result from an increase in natural resource area; for example, removing impervious surface and landscaping with native plants. Or it could result from keeping the area the same but removing invasive plants and landscaping with native plants. No net loss of functional value does not mean that no trees or native vegetation can be removed. For example, if older mature trees are dying out and becoming hazardous; removing those trees and replacing them with new native trees should be considered no net loss of functional value.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- c. Construction timetables;
- d. Operation and a long-term maintenance plan;
- e. Monitoring and evaluation procedures that include periodic reporting;
- f. Remedial actions for unsuccessful mitigation;
- g. Information showing compliance with Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Plantings; and
- h. If off-site mitigation is proposed, demonstration that on-site mitigation is not practicable or ecologically beneficial.

33.865.100 Approval Criteria.

Requests for a River Review will be approved if the review body finds that the applicant has shown that all applicable approval criteria have been met.

A. Development within the River Environmental overlay zone. The applicant's supplemental narrative must demonstrate that all of the following are met:

- 1. Resource enhancement projects:
 - a. There will be no net loss of total resource area;
 - b. There will be no net loss of functional values; and
 - c. There will be a significant improvement of at least one functional value.
- 2. All other proposals in the River Environmental overlay zone:
 - a. Proposed development minimizes the loss of identified natural or scenic resources and functional values consistent with the uses that are generally permitted or allowed in the base zone without a land use review, or permitted or allowed by an approved conditional use review;
 - b. Proposed development locations, designs, and construction methods are less detrimental to identified natural and scenic resources and functional values than practicable and significantly different alternatives, including alternatives on the same site but outside of the River Environmental overlay zone;

Commentary

33.865.100.A.2.d Mitigation

Mitigation for unavoidable impacts from development will be required for every River Review.

(3) The applicant will be required to show that the proposed mitigation compensates for all significant detrimental impacts to identified natural resources and functional values including the interim loss of resource area and functionality. Lost resource features and functions on the site will have to be fully replaced with in-kind resources, and any interim loss of functionality that will happen between the time the impacts occur and the time the mitigation site is mature will have to be addressed.

Through previous mitigation projects, staff determined a mitigation ratio of 1.2:1 is the absolute minimum to account for time lag between impacts and mitigation establishment and that ratio is associated with mitigation for grassland habitat. Shrublands, woodlands and forests will have a longer time lag between impacts and establishment of mitigation. Therefore, a 1.5:1 ratio of project impact area to mitigation area is the least amount of mitigation that may be proposed. This is also the mitigation ratio required by the standard 33.475.440.L, Mitigation.

During review it is possible that a higher mitigation ratio will be required due to the factors listed in 3. The applicant's response to the first bullet, uniqueness of the features and functions, should include consideration of how rare the habitat or fish/wildlife are in the local area or region and if any species listed in the Natural Resources Inventory as *at-risk* are impacted, including Endangered Species Act listed species. The applicant's response to distance between the impact area and mitigation area should address the species being impacted and how well the mitigation area will serve those species that will have to relocate.

Responses to the last bullet under 3 should address the time for plants to grow and fully replace the lost functions. The City or applicant may propose a different mitigation ratio that better accounts for the time lag between impacts and a fully functioning mitigation site. Time lag is dependent on the plant and fish/wildlife species impacted and the time it takes for those functions to be replaced. An old growth bottomland hardwood forest can take more than 50 years to be replaced, where a grassland may take only a few years.

(5) On-site mitigation opportunities must be explored before off-site mitigation can be approved. On-site mitigation is a priority in cases where there is adequate space to mitigate based on the mitigation ratio, and appropriate conditions exist to support successful mitigation. An adequate on-site mitigation area should be able to sustain on-going resource functionality and habitat connectivity without being negatively impacted by surrounding development. On-site opportunities will be evaluated within the context of existing, proposed and future development on the site.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- c. There will be no significant detrimental impact on areas of the site reserved for mitigation, areas within the River Environmental overlay zone not proposed for development at this time, downstream river habitat within the Central Reach, or other sites in the Central Reach where environmental restoration is in progress or complete;
- d. Mitigation:
 - (1) The mitigation plan demonstrates that all significant detrimental impacts on identified scenic and natural resources and functional values, and the interim loss of functional value will be compensated for;
 - (2) To the extent practicable, the natural and scenic resources and functional values restored or enhanced as mitigation must be the same kind of resource, performing the same functions as the lost resource;
 - (3) The amount of natural resource mitigation due as compensation must be based on the amount and relative condition of the resources and functional values impacted by the proposal. The amount of natural resource mitigation required will be at a ratio of no less than 1.5:1 of mitigation area to project impact area, but may be more to address the following:
 - the uniqueness of the resources and functional values impacted;
 - the relative condition of the mitigation area;
 - the distance between the impact area and mitigation area; and
 - the time lag between when the resources and functional values are lost due to the impacts and the point when the mitigation site will achieve full functions;
 - (4) Mitigation must occur within the River Environmental overlay zone or in an area that is contiguous to the River Environmental overlay zone. The applicant must own the mitigation site, possess a legal instrument that is approved by the City as sufficient to ensure the right to carry out, monitor, and maintain the mitigation (such as an easement or deed restriction);
 - (5) Mitigation must occur on-site when practicable, and ecologically beneficial. Factors to be considered when evaluating this criterion include:
 - The potential for the long-term success of the restored resources and functional values in the mitigation area;
 - The amount, size, shape, and connectivity potential of on-site mitigation areas;
 - The location of the mitigation area in relation to existing, proposed or future development on the site, and the impact development may have on the mitigation area;
 - Contamination; and
 - Any other site specific issue or constraint;

Chapter 33.865, River Review

Commentary

33.865.100.A.2.d.6 Mitigation

A higher ratio of mitigation to impacts is applied to off-site mitigation because there are natural resource functions lost permanently when resources are removed at one location and mitigated for at a different location. The approval criteria of 33.865.100.A.2.d.3 allows the mitigation ratio to be higher than 1.5:1 depending on the distance between the impact area and the mitigation area. The minimum ratio of 3:1 for off-site mitigation ensures that compensation for moving the resources to a different site is accounted for. Staff may propose an even higher ratio if the mitigation area is located far from the impact area or if the species that use the resources impacted are not benefitting from the mitigation. Best available science includes ratios of 7:1 or higher if there is a large distance between the impact area and mitigation area and the species in the impact area cannot easily transplant to the mitigation area.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- (6) If on-site mitigation is not practicable or ecologically beneficial, the applicant may perform mitigation off-site. The off-site mitigation must meet all other approval criteria in this Subparagraph and the following:
 - Mitigation must occur at a minimum 3:1 ratio of mitigation area to project impact area; and
 - The mitigation area must be located within the Willamette River Central Reach, shown on Map 475-1; and
- (7) The requirements of Section 33.248.090, Mitigation and Restoration Planting, must be met.

Commentary

33.865.100.B Modifications to zone boundaries

The intent of this section is to ensure that the River Environmental overlay zone is applied to the existing natural resources that are intended to be protected. In the situation where an applicant receives approval to remove some of the natural resources within the overlay zone and mitigate for the impacts, the overlay zone can be modified to remove the approved development and include the successful mitigation area.

Another way the overlay zone may be modified is by the applicant providing additional, more detailed data showing that the River Environmental overlay zone should be remapped on a site. For example, a survey of the top of bank of a river, stream or drainageway may be provided. The City may need to perform a site visit to verify the data.

Modifications to the location of the River Environmental overlay zone based on more site specific data should be reviewed to determine if any natural resource features or functions have been altered in a way that constitutes a violation to 33.475. Natural resource features and functions change naturally over time due to weather changes, growth of new plants, flooding, etc. Natural changes can result in the features and functions moving on the site and thus the River Environmental overlay zone may need to change accordingly. However, if natural resource features or functions are altered by humans in a way that does not meet the exemptions or standards of 33.475, and have not been reviewed and approved through 33.865, then the location of the River Environmental overlay zone should not be changed.

The applicant may use the more detailed feature data (e.g., location of top of bank, flood area, tree canopy, etc.) and apply the adopted methodology of the Natural Resources Inventory to determine the revised location of high and medium ranked resources. This should be verified by the City using the Natural Resources Inventory GIS models.

33.865.110 Modification of Site-Related Development Standards

This approval criterion allows adjustments to site-related development standards to be considered and approved as part of a River Review. The applicant must show that granting the adjustment will result in greater protection of the resources and functional values on the site and that the proposal is consistent with the purpose of the standard that is being adjusted. This approval criterion is the same as a criterion used in Environmental overlay zones and the Pleasant Valley Natural Resource overlay zone.

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

B. Modification of River Environmental overlay zone boundaries. Modifications of River Environmental overlay zone boundaries that reflect permitted changes in the location or quality of resource areas will be approved upon finding that the applicant's statement demonstrates that either Paragraph B.1 or B.2 are met. For modification of environmental zone boundaries based on a more detailed site specific environmental study, that confirms the location of natural resource features identified in the adopted Natural Resources Inventory, the applicant's impact evaluation must demonstrate that Paragraph B.3, below, is met:

1. Successful mitigation. An approved mitigation plan has been successful and a new, restored, or enhanced resource exists which should be included in the River Environmental overlay zone; or
2. Approved loss of resource area. All of the following must be met:
 - a. All approved development in a resource area has been completed;
 - b. All mitigation required of this development has been successful; and
 - c. The identified resources and functional values at the developed site no longer exist, or have been subject to a significant detrimental impact.
3. Modification of River Environmental overlay zone boundaries based on a more detailed site-specific environmental study. The River Environmental overlay zone line location may be modified to more accurately reflect the location of natural resources and functional values on the site. All of the following must be met:
 - a. The modified River Environmental overlay zone boundary must include all natural resource features that receive a high or medium rank using the methodology within the adopted Natural Resources Inventory; and
 - b. The modified River Environmental overlay zone boundary must be located no closer than 50 feet from the top of bank of a river, stream, drainageway, wetland or other water body.

33.865.110 Modifications of Site-Related Development Standards

The review body may consider modifications to site-related development standards that are not otherwise prohibited from being adjusted as part of the River Review process. These modifications are done as part of the River Review process and are not required to go through the adjustment process. Adjustments to use-related development standards (such as floor-area ratios, intensity of use, size of the use or concentration of uses) are subject to the adjustment process of Chapter 33.805. In order to approve these modifications, the review body must find that the development will result in greater protection of the resources and functional values identified on the site and will, on balance, be consistent with the purpose of the applicable regulations.

Commentary

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This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

33.865.120 Corrections to violations of the River Environmental Overlay Zone Standards

For corrections to violations of the River Environmental development standards the application must meet all applicable approval criteria stated in Subsection 33.865.100.A, above, and Subsection A, and Paragraphs B.2 and B.3, below. If these criteria cannot be met, then the applicant's remediation plan must demonstrate that all of the following are met:

- A.** The remediation is done in the same area as the violation; and
- B.** The remediation plan demonstrates that after its implementation there will be:
 - 1. No permanent loss of any type of resource or functional value;
 - 2. A significant improvement of a least one functional value; and
 - 3. There will be minimal loss of resources and functional values during remediation until the full remediation program is established.

33.865.200 Performance Guarantees

The Director of BDS may require performance guarantees as a condition of approval to ensure mitigation or remediation. See Section 33.700.050, Performance Guarantees.

33.865.210 Special Evaluation by a Professional

A professional consultant may be hired to evaluate proposals and make recommendations if the Director of BDS finds that outside expertise is needed due to exceptional circumstances. The professional will have expertise in the specific resource or functional value or in the potential adverse impacts on the resource or functional value. A fee for these services will be charged to the applicant in addition to the application fee.

Commentary

33.272 Major Public Trails

The intent of the *Greenway* trail and other trails shown with the star symbol on the city's *Official Zoning Maps* is to serve bicyclists and pedestrians for recreation and transportation purposes. The terminology "major public trail" is consistent with the City Council's recently adopted *2035 Comprehensive Plan*.

33.272 Major Public Recreational Trails

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Sections:

- 33.272.010 Purpose
- 33.272.020 Where These Regulations Apply
- 33.272.~~030020~~ Dedication of Public Right-Of-Way or Easement
- 33.272.~~040030~~ Construction of the Trail
- 33.272.050 Trail Standards
- 33.272.~~060040~~ Use of Trail
- 33.272.~~070050~~ Hours of Use
- 33.272.~~080060~~ Trespass
- 33.272.~~090070~~ Trail Maintenance and Liability
- 33.272.~~100080~~ Standards for City Acceptance of Deeded Land

33.272.010 Purpose

The major public recreational trail requirements are intended to:

- Increase recreational opportunities within the City of Portland and connect these recreational opportunities with a regional recreational trail system;
- Support active modes of transportation and provide connections to other transportation systems;
- Increase public access to and along the Willamette River and to other significant natural resource areas;
- Provide emergency vehicle access;
- Provide access to increase public safety;
- Assist in flood protection and control;
- Assist in shoreline anchoring;
- ~~Support alternative modes of transportation;~~
- ~~Provide connections to other transportation systems;~~
- Implement the City's Comprehensive Plan policies regarding public ~~recreational~~ trails;
- Help create a pleasant, aesthetically pleasing urban environment; and
- Provide consistent standards for trail development.

Commentary

33.272.020.A Where These Regulations Apply - General

This subsection describes in general terms the circumstances under which an applicant for a land use review or building permit will be required to grant an easement for a major public trail. An applicant will be required to grant an easement when the applicant seeks a permit for new development on property that has a major public trail designation on the Official Zoning Maps; and the development will increase use of existing trail facilities or increase the need for new trail facilities. Consistent with constitutional principles, the extent of the easement that is granted must be related to (roughly proportional to) the impact of the applicant's development, as determined by the Bureau of Development Services. The subsection authorizes the Bureau of Development Services to develop and adopt an administrative rule that contains a consistent methodology for making this determination. See Volume 5 of this plan for a draft administrative rule and an action to implement it. Nothing in this subsection precludes an applicant from voluntarily granting a major public trail easement, whether or not required, or the City from acquiring or building a major public trail through other legal means.

33.272.020.B

The regulations of this chapter will not apply when the removal and remediation of hazardous substances is being conducted. The development of a major public trail most likely will occur when the site is being developed rather than when it is being cleaned up. In addition, the City does not want to add cost and complexity to the removal and remediation of hazardous substances.

33.272.020.C & D

These subsections identify the additional plan district regulations that apply for major public trails in Columbia South Shore and South Waterfront.

33.272.030 Dedication of a Public Right-of-Way or Easement

The language clarifies that all applicants in a land use review or seeking a building permit on lands designated with the major public trail symbol on the Official Zoning Maps that are required to grant an easement must record it with the County Recorder/Auditor's Office, prior to obtaining a final certificate of occupancy. Portland Parks and Recreation often receives an easement as part of a land use decision, rather than at the time of development.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.272.020 Where These Regulations Apply

- A. General.** The regulations of this chapter apply to all sites that have the major public trail symbol designation shown on the Official Zoning Maps. The regulations of this chapter apply when a proposed development will increase the use of the trail system or will contribute to the need for additional trail facilities, and application of the regulations is determined to be roughly proportional to the impacts of the proposed development. The Bureau of Development Services is authorized to develop and maintain administrative rules establishing a clear and objective formula for rough proportionality. A determination that the regulations of this chapter do not apply does not preclude acquisition and construction of a public trail through other legal means.
- B. Exception.** The regulations of this chapter do not apply when the proposal is for the removal or remediation of hazardous substances and the actions are conducted in compliance with state law under ORS. Chapter 465.
- C. Columbia South Shore Plan District.** Sites in the Columbia South Shore Slough Trail area and Cross-Levee Trail area must also comply with the regulations of 33.515.260. These areas are shown on Map 515-4.
- D. South Waterfront subdistrict of the Central City Plan District.** Sites in the South Waterfront subdistrict of the Central City Plan District must also comply with the regulations of 33.510.253. The regulations of that section specify when major public trails must be constructed within the South Waterfront subdistrict.

33. 272.030020 Dedication of a Public Right-Of-Way or Easement

All applicants for a land use review or for building permits on lands designated with a major recreational public trail symbol on the zoning map ~~are~~ may be required to grant an easement for the ~~recreational~~ trail. The easement must be recorded with the County Recorder/Auditor's Office ~~done~~ as part of recording an approved land use review decision, and finalized prior to obtaining a final certificate of occupancy. The land may be donated to the City instead of granting an easement when the standards of Section 33.272.~~080~~100 are met. Trails shown adjacent to public rights-of-way may be constructed in the public right-of-way, subject to approval from the Portland Bureau ~~Office~~ of Transportation.

Commentary

Chapter 33.272, Major Public Trails

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33. 272.040030 Construction of Trails

A. Single-dwelling zones. The construction of the ~~recreational~~major public trail in single-dwelling residential zones is only required for ~~land divisions~~subdivisions and Planned Developments~~PUDs that involve the creation of a street.~~ Construction of the trail is not required as part of development on an e~~Existing single-dwelling lot.~~s are not required to construct the trail.

~~**B. Columbia South Shore Plan District.** Sites in the Columbia South Shore Slough Trail area and Cross Levee Trail area must also comply with the regulations of Section 33.515.260. These areas are shown on Map 515-4. Other trails in the Columbia South Shore Plan District must comply only with the regulations of this chapter.~~

~~**C. South Waterfront subdistrict of the Central City plan district.** Sites in the South Waterfront subdistrict must comply with the regulations of Section 33.510.253. The regulations of that section specify when recreational trails must be constructed within the South Waterfront subdistrict.~~

~~**B.D. All other zones.** Construction of the ~~recreational~~major public trail is required on lands designated with a ~~recreational~~major public trail symbol on the zoning maps in any of the following situations: ~~listed below.~~~~

1. When there is new development;
2. When exterior alterations to existing development are 35 percent or greater of the assessed improvement value of the total improvements on the site; or
3. When there is a land division or Planned Development. ~~When streets are constructed in a subdivision, industrial park, or PUD.~~

~~**C.E. Prior to certificate of occupancy.** The trail must be constructed prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, unless the site is eligible for the trust fund provisions of 33.515.260.B, or the special timing provisions of ~~Paragraph~~ 33.510.253.D.4.~~

33. 272.050 Trail Standards

~~**F. Trail standards.** A ~~major public~~recreational trail must comply with the standards of Portland Parks and Recreation for recreational trails or, where the trail is located in a public right-of-way, it must comply with the standards of the Portland Office of Transportation.~~

~~**G. Environmental review.** If the trail is located within the Environmental zones, the trail must comply with the requirements of Chapter 33.430.~~

33. 272.060040 Use of Trail

Public use and conduct on the ~~recreational~~major public trail are subject to the regulations in Chapter 12, Prohibited Conduct, of Title 20, Parks and Recreation; and Chapter 50, Columbia South Shore Slough Trail of Title 20 except as otherwise limited by the terms of an easement between the applicant and the City.

Commentary

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33. 272.070050 Hours of Use

The ~~recreational~~major public trail and access paths must be open to the public between the hours of 5 a.m. and 10 p.m., except as otherwise ~~limited~~ specified by the terms of an easement between the applicant and the City.

33. 272.080060 Trespass

Nothing in this chapter is intended to authorize public use of private property. Public use of private property is a trespass unless appropriate easements and access have been acquired.

33. 272.090070 Trail Maintenance and Liability

- A. City maintenance.** The City will accept maintenance and liability, similar to its responsibilities for City-owned park property, for a ~~recreational~~major public trail segment if the City Engineer or the Director of Portland Parks and Recreation finds all of the following:
1. The applicant requests that the City assume the responsibilities;
 2. The trail lies within an easement or right-of-way granted to the City for trail purposes;
 3. The trail has been constructed to City standards;
 4. The trail is physically continuous for at least 1/4-mile along the designated route. This requirement will be waived if the trail has not been made part of a physically continuous segment of at least 1/4-mile within 2 years after completion of the segment under consideration; and
 5. If the applicant desires to use a private security force to patrol the trail area, the owner has signed an agreement holding the City harmless from all claims, suits, or actions of any nature, caused or arising out of the actions of the private security force, its subcontractors, agents, or employees.
- B. Applicant maintenance.** The applicant retains maintenance and liability responsibilities unless these responsibilities are accepted by the City. Where the applicant retains maintenance and liability responsibilities, the trail segment must be maintained at a level at least equal to those segments maintained by the City.

33. 272.100080 Standards for City Acceptance of Deeded Land.

The land may be donated to the City instead of granting an easement if the following standards are met:

- A.** The trail is constructed and meets the City's trail construction standards or the trust fund option described under Subsection 33.515.260.B. has been applied.
- B.** The property owner meets the hazardous substances standards in the City's standard trail easement agreement.

Commentary

33.900.010 List of Terms and 33.910.030 Definitions

Beach: The ordinary low water mark is defined by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

Ordinary High Water Mark: The definition included here is the definition that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers uses and requires that the location of the mark be determined in the field.

River-dependent and river-related definitions originated from Oregon State Statutes definitions in order to implement Statewide Planning Goal 15, Willamette River. The definition is clarified to provide examples of river-dependent and river-related uses and development.

33.900s General Terms

900s

33. 900.010 List of Terms

The following terms are defined in Chapter 33.910, Definitions, unless indicated otherwise.

Beach

Bulkhead

Dredge Material

Ordinary High Water Mark

Shallow Water Habitat

33. 910.030 Definitions

Beach. Land located between the ordinary low water mark and the top of bank of a river, stream or lake with a substrate predominately composed of sand, pebbles or small cobblestone and covered with less than 25% vegetation.

Bulkhead. A retaining wall along a waterfront

Dredge Material. Rock, gravel, sand, silt and other inorganic substances removed from waters of the state.

Ordinary High Water Mark. The line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

River-Dependent. A use which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to a river because it requires access to the river for waterborne transportation or recreation. River-dependent also includes development, which by its nature, can be built only on, in, or over a river such as a dock or gangway. Bridges supported by piers or pillars, as opposed to fill, are river-dependent development.

Commentary

River-Related:

The definition is expanded to state that resource enhancement projects adjacent to the river are river-related. These projects directly relate to improving fish and wildlife habitat within the Willamette River Greenway.

Another addition to the river-related code definition is the inclusion of specific uses/development associated with a marine passenger terminal and its passenger vessels. The river-related uses and development proposed in this definition are directly related to a marine passenger terminal that's primary purpose is to load and unload passengers from marine vessels. The dock and gangway for the marine vessels are river-dependent. Passenger waiting and queuing areas, security checkpoints, and machine shops associated with marine passenger docks and marine passenger terminals can locate in the river setback. A machine shop that serves the ongoing in-water maintenance and operations of the terminal facility or out-of-water vessel maintenance are not considered river-related. Other uses and development associated with a marine passenger terminal like a restaurant, or other food services like a café or concession stand, restrooms, business offices, restrooms and supply storage areas are not river-related. Such uses and development can locate outside the river setback. Overall, this facility, adjacent to the river, supports state and local goals for activating the riverfront, river transportation, recreation and economy.

Shallow Water Habitat:

Shallow water habitat is a feature of the Willamette and Columbia River that is critical for Endangered Species Act-listed fish species. This definition reflects the current best available science. The extent of shallow water habitat has been vetted by NOAA Fisheries, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Service and City of Portland Bureau of Environmental Services.

Top of Bank:

This definition of top of bank is intended to apply only in the Central City. It is anticipated that City Council will amend the definition to clarify that it only applies in the Central City.

The existing definition of top of bank is problematic when the shoreline is variable. The definition has been clarified and a section has been added to 33.930 describing how to measure top of bank. This new definition would apply to water bodies throughout the city. The change from degrees to percent slope makes this language more consistent with other code chapters, which refer to percent slope.

The definition is intended to identify the plateau of the river/stream bank. If the slope of the bank decreases by 10% and then decreases by 15%, where it stays steady, then the location at which the slope decreased by 15% is the top of bank. If the slope of the bank decreases by 5% and then by 10%, where it stays steady, then the location at which the slope decreases by 10% is the top of bank. If there is no decrease in slope 10% or greater within 50 feet of the ordinary high water mark, then a default top of bank is applied.

Please also review minor amendments to 33.930 Measurements.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

River-Related. A use or development ~~which that~~ is not directly dependent upon access to a water body but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with river-dependent land or waterway use or development, and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered. Residences (including houseboats), parking areas, spoil and dump sites, roads and highways, restaurants, businesses, factories, and recreational vehicle parks are not generally considered dependent or related to water. ~~Recreational trails and viewpoints adjacent to the river are river-related development. Bridge exit and entrance ramps supported by piers or pillars, as opposed to fill, are river-related development. Removal or remedial actions of hazardous substances conducted under ORS 465.200 through 465.510 and 475.900 are considered river-related development for the duration of the removal or remedial action.~~ The following are considered river-related development:

- ~~Recreational Major public T~~ trails and viewpoints adjacent to the river; ~~are river-related development.~~
- Resource enhancement projects;
- Passenger waiting and queuing areas, security checkpoints, and machine shops associated with marine passenger docks for subregional travel and marine passenger terminals for regional travel;
- ~~Bridge exit and entrance ramps supported by piers or pillars, as opposed to fill; and, are river-related development.~~
- Removal or remedial actions of hazardous substances conducted under ORS 465.200 through 465.510 and 475.900 are considered river-related development for the duration of the removal or remedial action.

Top of Bank. ~~The largest decrease in slope that is 10 percent or greater~~ first major change in the slope of the incline from ~~between~~ the ordinary high water ~~mark~~ level of a water body and a point 50 feet landward from the ordinary high water mark. See Section 33.930.150, Measuring Top of Bank. ~~A major change is a change of ten degrees or more.~~ If there is no decrease in slope that is 10 percent or greater ~~major change~~ within a distance of 50 feet from the ordinary high water ~~mark~~ level, then the top of bank will be the default location described in Section 33.930.150, Measuring Top of Bank ~~elevation 2 feet above the ordinary high water level.~~

Shallow Water Habitat. Land and riverbed located between the ordinary high water mark and 20 feet below the ordinary low water mark of the Willamette or Columbia Rivers.

Commentary

33.10.130.C. Clarification for water bodies

Dredging is regulated in the Willamette River Central Reach by Title 33 because dredging has an impact on significant natural resources identified in the adopted Willamette River Natural Resources Protection Plan and subject to Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 5, Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas and Open Spaces and Goal 15, Willamette Greenway. The riverbeds of rivers, streams, drainage ways and wetlands play an important role in the life cycle of aquatic species, including Endangered Species Act listed fish. Land use review will ensure that the dredging activities have the least detrimental impact to aquatic habitat as practicable, and that mitigation is conducted to offset any unavoidable impacts to aquatic habitat.

33.10 Legal Framework and Relationships

33.10.030 When the Zoning Code Applies

- A. All land and water.** The zoning code applies to all land and water within the City of Portland except as provided in Subsections B., C., and D. below. All land divisions, uses and development must comply with all of the requirements specified in the zoning code for that location.
- B. Clarification for rights-of-way.** Land within private rights-of-way, including rail rights-of-way and utility rights-of-way, is regulated by Title 33. Land within public rights-of-way is regulated by Title 17, Public Improvements, and not by Title 33, except in the following situations where both Titles apply:
1. Rights-of-way in the greenway, river environmental, environmental conservation, environmental protection, pleasant valley natural resource, and scenic resource overlay zones, including the creation of new rights-of-way and the expansion or vacation of existing rights-of-way;
 2. The act of creating or dedicating public rights-of-way through a land division;
 3. Development within design districts when specified in Chapter 33.420, Design Overlay Zone;
 4. Structures that project from private property over rights-of way, such as oriel windows; and
 5. Proposals for park-and-ride facilities for mass transit.
- C. Clarification for waterbodies.** The siting of fills or structures on or over waterbodies is subject to the zoning code provisions. The zoning code does not regulate shipping, dredging, boating, and other similar uses on or in water bodies. The zoning code does regulate dredging in the Willamette River Central Reach, but does not regulate dredging on or in any other portion of the Willamette River or any other water body.
- D. Private rights-of-way.** The creation of private rights-of-way is regulated by Title 33, Planning and Zoning. Street improvements in private rights-of-way are allowed by right in all zones.

33.10.050 Official Zoning Maps

- A. All Content of the Official Zoning Maps.** The boundaries of the base zones, overlay zones, and plan districts are shown on the Official Zoning Maps of the City of Portland. The maps also show the location of historical landmarks, special street setbacks, and existing and planned major public recreational trails. The Official Zoning Maps are a part of the zoning code, but are published separately. Maps that delineate areas subject to additional zoning regulations may be included in the zoning code, attached to the adopting ordinance, or adopted by reference. The Bureau of Planning and Sustainability maintains the Official Zoning Maps.
- B.-C.** No change

Chapter 33.010, Legal Framework

Commentary

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33. 248.090 Mitigation Restoration Plantings

A.-C. No change

D. Landscaped Area Preparation. All new required mitigation areas must be cleared of groundcovers and shrubs listed on the Nuisance Plants Lists. If the site is within the Environmental Overlay Zone, the Pleasant Valley Natural Resource Overlay Zone, ~~and the River Natural Overlay Zone, and the River Water Quality Overlay Zone, or the River Environmental Overlay Zone in the Greenway Overlay Zone,~~ then trees listed on the Nuisance Plants List must be removed from the required mitigation area.

E.-G. No Change

Commentary

33.258.070.D.2.a. Thresholds triggering compliance

An applicant meeting the required landscaping standards in the river setback per 33.475.220 are providing a public benefit and are exempt from the threshold that triggers nonconforming upgrades.

The removal or remediation of hazardous substances has substantial public benefit. An applicant providing cleanup actions is exempt from the threshold that triggers nonconforming upgrades.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.258.070 Nonconforming Development

A.-C. No change

D. Development that must be brought into conformance.

1. No change
2. Nonconforming development with an existing nonconforming use, allowed use, limited use, or conditional use. Nonconforming development associated with an existing nonconforming use, an allowed use, a limited use, or a conditional use, must meet the requirements stated below. When alterations are made that are over the threshold of Subparagraph D.2.a., below, the site must be brought into conformance with the development standards listed in Subparagraph D.2.b. The value of the alterations is based on the entire project, not individual building permits
 - a. Thresholds triggering compliance. The standards of Subparagraph D.2.b., below, must be met when the value of the proposed alterations on the site, as determined by BDS, is more than \$300,000. The following alterations and improvements do not count toward the threshold:
 - (1) Replacing a manufactured dwelling in a manufactured dwelling park;
 - (2) Alterations required by approved fire/life safety agreements;
 - (3) Alterations related to the removal of existing architectural barriers, as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act, or as specified in Section 1113 of the Oregon Structural Specialty Code;
 - (4) Alterations required by Chapter 24.85, Interim Seismic Design Requirements for Existing Buildings;
 - (5) Improvements to on-site stormwater management facilities in conformance with Chapter 17.38, Drainage and Water Quality, and the Stormwater Management Manual; and
 - (6) Improvements made to sites in order to comply with Chapter 21.35, Wellfield Protection Program, requirements.
 - (7) Energy efficiency or renewal energy improvements that meet the Public Administrator incentive criteria whether or not the project applies for and receives the incentive;
 - (8) Landscaping required by 33.475.220; and
 - (9) Removal or remediation of hazardous substances conducted under ORS 465.200-545 & 900.
 - b.-d. [no change]

Chapter 33.258, Nonconforming Development

Commentary

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.299 Wind Turbines

33.299.120 Setbacks and Height

The height of a turbine is measured to the tip of the rotor blade at its highest point. For pole mounted turbines, height is measured from grade at the base of the pole. For building mounted turbines, height is measured from the base point of the building.

- A. View Corridors.** Although the regulations of this section allow wind turbines to exceed the height limits of the base zones, they are not allowed to extend into a view corridor designated by the *Scenic Resources Protection Plan (1991)* or the *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan (2016)*.

Commentary

33.465.230 Procedure

Public trails designated on the Official Zoning Maps are used for multiple purposes including transportation corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists. This change is consistent with terminology in the City Council's recently adopted *2035 Comprehensive Plan*.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.465 Pleasant Valley Natural Resources Overlay Zone

465

33.465.230 Procedure

Pleasant Valley Resource reviews are processed through the following procedures:

- A. Resource enhancement activities are process through the Type Ix procedure
- B. The following are processed through the Type II procedure:
 - 1. Roads, driveways, walkways, stormwater disposal, and buried connections to existing utility lines;
 - 2. Major Ppublic recreational trails;
 - 3. Public safety facilities;
 - 4. Mitigation;
 - 5. Pleasant Valley natural Resources overlay zone boundary modifications; and
 - 6. All other uses and development in the Pleasant Valley Natural Resources overlay zone.

Commentary

33.508.290 Open Space Plan

Public trails designated on the Official Zoning Maps are used for multiple purposes including transportation corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists. This change is consistent with terminology in the City Council's recently adopted *2035 Comprehensive Plan*.

33.508 Cascade Station/Portland International Center Plan District

508

33.508.290 Open Space Plan

B. Pedestrian and bicycle circulation system.

1. Purpose. The Columbia Slough Trail, shown on Figure 508-13, is a significant open space resource as well as a means of pedestrian and bicycle access. Trails in this area run along the Columbia Slough and provide an inviting environment to run, walk, or bike. Bike routes (bike lanes and signed routes) must work in an integrated way with this existing resource to form an extended network of trails.
2. Public ~~recreational~~ trail requirements. All sites designated on Figure 508-13 as off-road public ~~recreational~~ trails must meet the requirements of this subsection and Chapter 33.272. Figure 508-13 illustrates the general location of the CS/PIC Bicycle and Pedestrian system, which provides for additional off-road trails and connections to the Columbia Slough Trail.

If the trail is located within an Environmental Overlay zone, the trail must also comply with the requirements in Sections 33.508.300 through .340.

3. [No change]

Commentary

33.515.260

Public trails designated on the Official Zoning Maps are used for multiple purposes including transportation corridors for pedestrians and bicyclists. This change is consistent with terminology in the City Council's recently adopted *2035 Comprehensive Plan*.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

33.515 Columbia South Shore Plan District

515

33.515.260 Major Public Recreational Trails

- A. Major p Public recreational trail requirements. All sites with a major public recreational trail symbol shown on the Official Zoning Maps must comply with the requirements of Chapter 33.272, Major Public Recreational Trails, except those in the Columbia South Shore Slough Trail area or Cross-Levee Trail area. Sites in these areas, shown on Map 515-4, must also comply with the regulations of this section. If the trail is located within the Environmental zones, the trail must also comply with those requirements.
- B.-D. No change

Commentary

33.700.110 Prior Conditions of Approval

The intent of this code is to clarify that prior conditions of *Greenway Review* approval continue to apply where *Greenway Review* no longer applies to specific sites. Sites mapped in Map 475-1 in the *Central Reach*, will no longer be subject to *Greenway Review*, instead relying on *Design Review* and 33.865, *River Review*; the latter applies when the standards of 33.475 cannot be met. However, the prior conditions of approval from a past *Greenway Review* continue to apply.

33.700 Administration and Procedures

700

33. 700.110 Prior Conditions of Land Use Approvals

This section addresses situations where a use, development, or land division was approved with conditions as part of a land use review under zoning or land division regulations that no longer apply to the site. Over time, there are instances when uses or development previously approved with conditions are subject to new zoning or land division regulations. This may result from a change of the content of zoning or land division regulations or from legislative zone changes including annexation rezonings.

- A. **Conditions of approval prior to 1981.** (No Change)
- B. **Conditions of approval after 1981.** The regulations stated below apply to all prior conditions of approval for all types of land divisions, Planned Unit Developments (PUD), and any other quasi-judicial review approved in association with a land division or PUD, and for land use reviews applied for after January 1, 1981, unless the conditions of approval or the ordinance adopting the conditions provide for their continuance.
 - 1.-3. (No Change)
 - 4. Greenway review. If a use or development is subject to conditions under a greenway review, the conditions continue to apply.
 - 4.5. Other land use actions. If the use or development was approved with conditions under a review which is no longer in effect on the site (such as site review, design review, significant environmental concern review), the conditions no longer apply.

Commentary

This is a new section in the 33.800 chapter. It is code language that has been moved from 33.440. The text is not underlined for ease of readability except for one proposed addition.

33.840 Greenway Goal Exception

Statewide Planning Goal 15 requires that development be separated from the river. To meet this requirement, the City of Portland implements a setback requirement within the greenway boundary that requires that development that is non-river-dependent and non-river-related, and a major public trail, to be set back a certain distance from the top of bank. In the South Waterfront subdistrict, the setback is 100 feet. In the Central Reach the river setback is 50-foot river setback. The area outside of South Waterfront and Central City have a 25-foot greenway setback requirement.

A greenway goal exception is required in situations where an applicant proposes to place development that is not river-dependent or river-related within or riverward of the greenway/river setback.

33.840 Greenway Goal Exception

840

Sections

- 33.840.010 Purpose
- 33.840.020 When a Greenway Goal Exception is Required
- 33.840.040 Procedure
- 33.840.100 Application Requirements
- 33.840.200 Approval Criteria

33.840.010 Purpose

Statewide Planning Goal 15 requires that structures be set back from the river to protect, maintain, preserve, and enhance the natural, scenic, historic, and recreational qualities of the Willamette River Greenway. This requirement is carried out by setback standards in the Greenway and River overlay zones that limits development within or riverward of the setback to development that is river-dependent or river-related. A Greenway Goal Exception is required to establish development that is not river-dependent or river-related within or riverward of the setback. The regulations in this chapter describe the review procedure and approval criteria for a Greenway Goal Exception.

33.840.020 When A Greenway Goal Exception is Required

Approval of an exception to Statewide Planning Goal 15 - Willamette Greenway, is required to locate a development or right-of-way that is not river-dependent or river-related within or riverward of the greenway or river setback. A greenway goal exception is not required to add revetments to a riverbank.

33.840.040 Procedure

A greenway goal exception is processed through a Type III procedure, and must be approved by City Council. See also 33.850, Statewide Planning Goal Exceptions.

33.840.200 Approval Criteria

Requests for a greenway goal exception will be approved if the review body finds that the applicant has shown that all of the following approval criteria are met:

- A. The proposed use is allowed in the base zone by right, with limitations, or as a conditional use;
- B. The proposal will not have a significant adverse effect on identified natural resources and functional values of the site or on abutting sites or water areas;
- C. The proposal will not significantly reduce lands available for river-dependent or river-related uses within the City;
- D. The proposal will provide a significant public benefit;
- E. The intensification of existing uses or change in use must be limited, to the greatest possible degree, so that such lands will remain compatible with the preservation of the natural, scenic, historical, and recreational qualities of such lands.

Commentary

Chapter 33.840, *Greenway Goal Exception*

This is a new chapter. For ease of readability the text is not underlined.

- F.** The proposal cannot reasonably be accommodated in a location that does not require a goal exception;
- G.** Of all other potential locations within the greenway that require a goal exception, there are none with significantly better long-term environmental, economic, social, and energy consequences after mitigation measures;
- H.** The proposal is compatible with other adjacent uses, or will be so rendered through measures designed to reduce adverse impacts; and
- I.** Development and fills riverward of the river setback must show that there are no practical on-site alternatives that achieve the same level of public benefit.

Chapter 33.840, Greenway Goal Exception

Commentary

33.920.200 Commercial Outdoor Recreation

The Examples subsection under the Commercial Outdoor Recreation use category is updated to include subregional cruise ships that provide passenger excursions on the Columbia and Willamette rivers. These uses provide recreation and entertainment. Marinas are an existing example of a river-based outdoor recreation use.

33.920 Descriptions of the Use Categories

920

33.920.200 Commercial Outdoor Recreation

- A. **Characteristics.** Commercial Outdoor Recreation uses are large, generally commercial uses that provide continuous recreation or entertainment oriented activities. They generally take place outdoors. They may take place in a number of structures which are arranged together in an outdoor setting.
- B. **Accessory Uses.** Accessory uses may include concessions, restaurants, parking, caretaker's quarters, food membership distribution, and maintenance facilities.
- C. **Examples.** Examples include amusement parks, theme parks, golf driving ranges, miniature golf facilities, zoos, ~~and marinas,~~ and marine passenger docks for subregional cruise ships such as Willamette and Columbia River cruises.
- D. **Exceptions.**
 - 1. Golf courses are classified as Parks And Open ~~Space~~Areas.
 - 2. Uses ~~which~~that draw large numbers of people to periodic events, rather than on a continuous basis, are classified as Major Event Entertainment.

33. 920.510 Aviation and Surface Passenger Terminals

- A. **Characteristics.** Aviation And Surface Passenger Terminals includes facilities for the landing and takeoff of flying vehicles, including loading and unloading areas. Aviation facilities may be improved or unimproved. Aviation facilities may be for commercial carriers or for shared use by private aircraft. Aviation And Surface Passenger Terminals also includes passenger terminals for aircraft, regional bus service, regional rail service, and regional marine transportation.
- B. **Accessory uses.** Accessory uses include freight handling areas, concessions, offices, parking, maintenance and fueling facilities, and aircraft sales areas, rental car facilities, food membership distribution, and Basic Utilities.
- C. **Examples.** Examples include airports, bus passenger terminals for regional bus service, railroad passenger stations for regional rail service, passenger docks for regional marine travel such as ocean-going cruise ships, air strips, seaplane facilities, and helicopter landing facilities.

Commentary

33.920.510.D.2 Exceptions

This use category is transportation-oriented. Subregional river transportation for the purposes of this use category includes water taxis, water buses and water ferries. Subregional river cruise ships are recreational in nature, and are being added as examples under the Commercial Outdoor Recreation use category.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

D. Exceptions.

1. Bus and rail passenger stations for subregional service such as mass transit stops are classified as Basic Utilities. Park-and-ride facilities are classified as Community Service.
2. Marine passenger docks for subregional marine ~~travel transportation~~ such as Columbia River cruise ships, water taxis, water buses and ferries ~~or recreational boating~~; and other marine tie ups (such as the seawall between the Broadway bridge and the Hawthorne bridge) are not included in this category and are classified as accessory to their adjacent facilities. Marine passenger terminals that are accessory to marine freight terminals are classified as accessory facilities in the Warehouse And Freight Movement category.
3. Private helicopter landing facilities which are accessory to another use, are considered accessory uses. However, they are subject to all the regulations and approval criteria for helicopter landing facilities.

Commentary

33.930.150 Measuring Top of Bank:

The section provides prescriptive standards that must be followed in order to locate the top of bank and determine compliance with development standards that refer to the location of top of bank. It is noteworthy that not all possible scenarios can be anticipated. In situations where the measurement does not provide a clear determination, the purpose and intent of the development standard in question and its relationship to other regulations and situations must be consulted. Common surveying practices may be taken into consideration when applying this measurement standard.

See section 33.910.030 for the definition of top of bank.

33.930 Measurements

930

Sections:

- 33.930.010 Purpose
- 33.930.020 Fractions
- 33.930.025 Measuring Development Standards
- 33.930.030 Measuring Distances
- 33.930.040 Measuring Distances on Maps
- 33.930.050 Measuring Height
- 33.930.055 Measuring the Area of Limited Uses
- 33.930.060 Determining Average Slope
- 33.930.070 Determining the Area of the Facade of a Building
- 33.930.080 Determining the Plane of a Building Wall
- 33.930.090 Determining the Garage Wall Area
- 33.930.100 Measuring Lot Widths and Depths
- 33.930.103 Measuring Lot Depths
- 33.930.110 Measuring Areas with Squares of Specified Dimensions
- 33.930.120 Setback Averaging
- 33.930.130 Measuring Tree Diameter
- 33.930.140 Measuring the Root Protection Zone
- 33.930.150 Measuring Top of Bank

33.930.150 Measuring Top of Bank

Top of Bank is defined in Section 33.910.030.

- A. Using Percent Slope.** Percent slope is determined by dividing the vertical rise by the horizontal run, and converting that decimal to a percentage. For example, a slope section that rises 1 foot over a distance of 4 feet is a 25 percent slope.

- B. Identifying a Decrease in Slope.** A decrease in slope is a change in percent slope from a steeper to a less steep grade. For example, a change from 40 percent slope to 30 percent slope is a decrease in slope of 10 percent. A change from 35 percent slope to 15 percent slope is a decrease in slope of 20 percent. To identify the decrease in slope the slope must be sampled every 3 feet between the ordinary high water mark and a point 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. See Figure 930-20.

Commentary

33.930.150.C Relationship to Other Structures

There are many structures built over the riverbank, especially in the Willamette River and Columbia River. The intention is to locate the actual top of bank of the underlying ground, using the relationship to other structures as guidance, or use the default top of bank if the underlying ground is not accessible or the actual top of bank cannot be located. However, it may be difficult to locate the top of bank under some structures such as docks, bridges or seawalls. In situations where the measurement standard does not provide a clear determination, the purpose and intent of the development standard in question and its relationship to other regulations and situations must be consulted.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

Figure 930-20a
Example 1: Identifying a Decrease in Slope

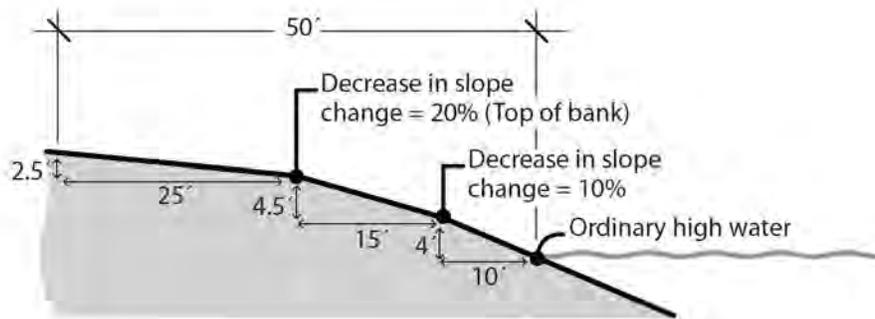
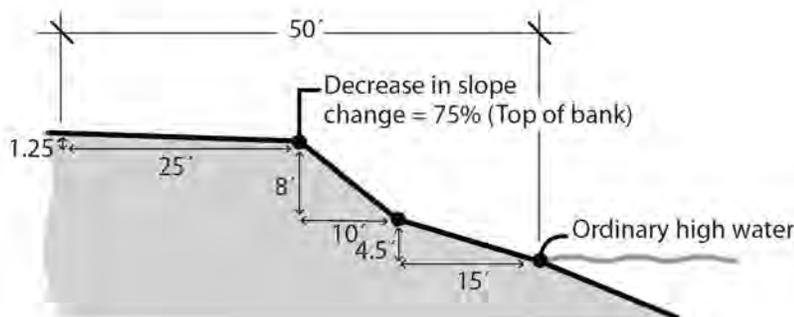


Figure 930-20b
Example 2: Identifying a Decrease in Slope



C. Relationship to Other Structures. See Figure 930-22.

1. Where a structure straddles the top of bank, the top of bank line is drawn as a straight line through the structure, connecting the top of bank line on either side.
2. Where there is a vertical bulkhead or seawall, the top of bank is the point at the top of the bulkhead that is closest to the river.
3. Docks, pilings, slips, wharves and other similar structures built over the water are not factored into the determination of top of bank. Where there is a dock, wharf or other structure on the bank, measurements of slope are taken on the underlying dry land.
4. Where the bank itself is a structure, such as a rip-rap slope at the edge of reclaimed land, the top of bank line is based on the predominant slope of that structure, rather than the slope of individual boulders or structural elements.

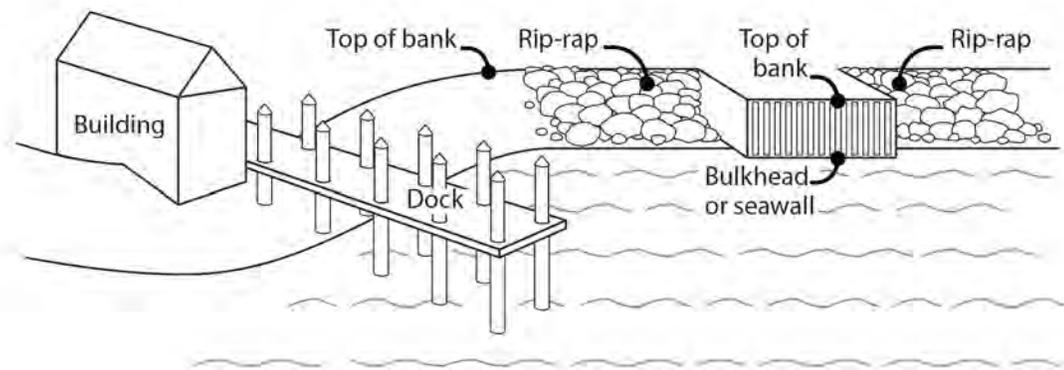
Commentary

33.930.150.D Default Top of Bank

The default top of bank is used when the top of bank cannot be found within 50 feet of the ordinary high water mark. The default top of bank is being updated for the Central Reach of the Willamette River because the Willamette is a large river system that has daily fluctuations based on tides as well as seasonal variations based on high flows and flooding, which forms a wide river channel. Further, the riverbanks in the Central Reach have been significantly altered by fill, reinforcements and development to create generally very steep riverbanks. To address these characteristics, the default top of bank is expanded from 2 feet above the ordinary high water mark to 50 feet above the ordinary high water mark in the Central Reach. This change does not extend to the Willamette River North Reach or South Reach or the Columbia River.

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

Figure 930-22
Top of Bank in Relation to Other Structures



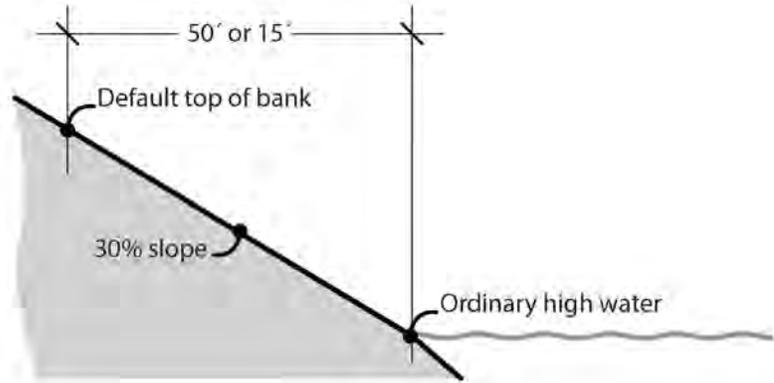
D. Default Top of Bank. If no slope decrease of 10 percent or more is found within 50 feet (measured horizontally) of the ordinary high water mark, then the top of bank will be one of the following default locations, see Figure 930-21. The Willamette River Reaches are shown on Map 440-1 and 475-1:

1. For the Willamette River Central Reach, the default top of bank is 50 feet (measured horizontally) from the ordinary high water mark.
2. For the Willamette River North Reach, Willamette River South Reach, and the Columbia River, the default top of bank is 2 feet (measured vertically) from the ordinary high water mark.
3. For perennial streams, seeps and wetlands the default top of bank is 15 feet (measured horizontally) from the ordinary high water mark.
4. For intermittent and ephemeral streams, the default top of bank is 15 feet (measured horizontally) from the centerline of the stream.

Commentary

Language to be added is underlined.
Language to be deleted is shown in ~~strike through~~.

Figure 930-21
Measuring Default Top of Bank



Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Recommended Overlay Zone Maps

This section includes the recommended overlay zone maps for the Central City Plan District.

An interactive version of these maps with more information about the zones can be found online by clicking on “Central City 2035” after visiting: <http://www.portlandmaps.com/bps/mapapp>.

Commentary

Overlay Zones

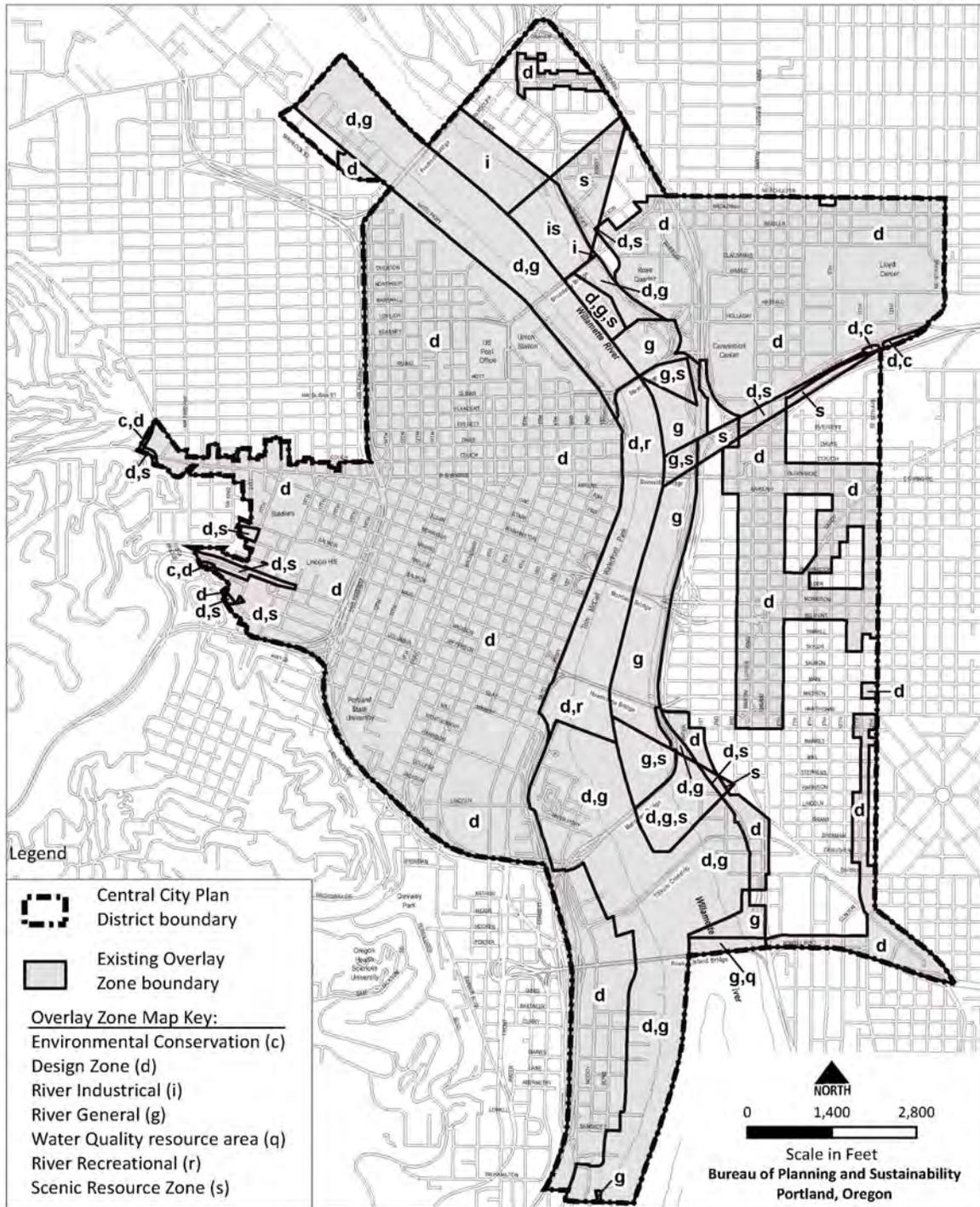
The following overlay zones are being added to or removed from properties as part of the Central City 2035 Plan:

- **Design overlay (d):** This overlay promotes conservation, enhancement and vitality of areas with special scenic, architectural or cultural value by requiring design review. This overlay is applied to all non-industrial sites in the Central City, and therefore is being added to properties where new non-industrial zones are proposed.
- **River overlays (e, g*):** A new River Environmental overlay (e) is proposed for natural resources, including the Willamette River, riverbank and riparian areas, to maintain fish and wildlife habitat. This overlay and a new River Review process replaces the existing *Greenway* overlay and *Greenway Review* for the Central City. The River General overlay (g*) zone is being added to Governor Tom McCall Waterfront Park to allow for greater public use and enjoyment of the riverfront. Properties in the Central City with the Water Quality overlay (q) are being rezoned to River General (g*). All existing River General overlay zoned property identified within the River Overlay Zones Boundary on Map 475-1 are proposed as River g*.
- **Scenic overlay (s):** The *Central City Scenic Resources Protection Plan*, updated in conjunction with the Central City 2035 Plan, recommends protecting public views of nearby mountains, the Willamette River and bridges, or the city skyline. The plan is implemented by the Scenic (s) overlay for some view corridors and regulating building heights in others. Properties that are in the Scenic (s) overlay and in an environmental conservation or protection overlay zone have a new standard that allows pruning, removal and replacement of existing trees that obstruct views. Properties along the river within the Scenic (s) overlay have special landscaping regulations. Height limits are described on the back of this insert.

A series of inset maps follow the Recommended Overlay Zones Map, showing in greater detail proposed overlay zones along the Willamette River.

Central City Existing Overlay Zones

April, 2020



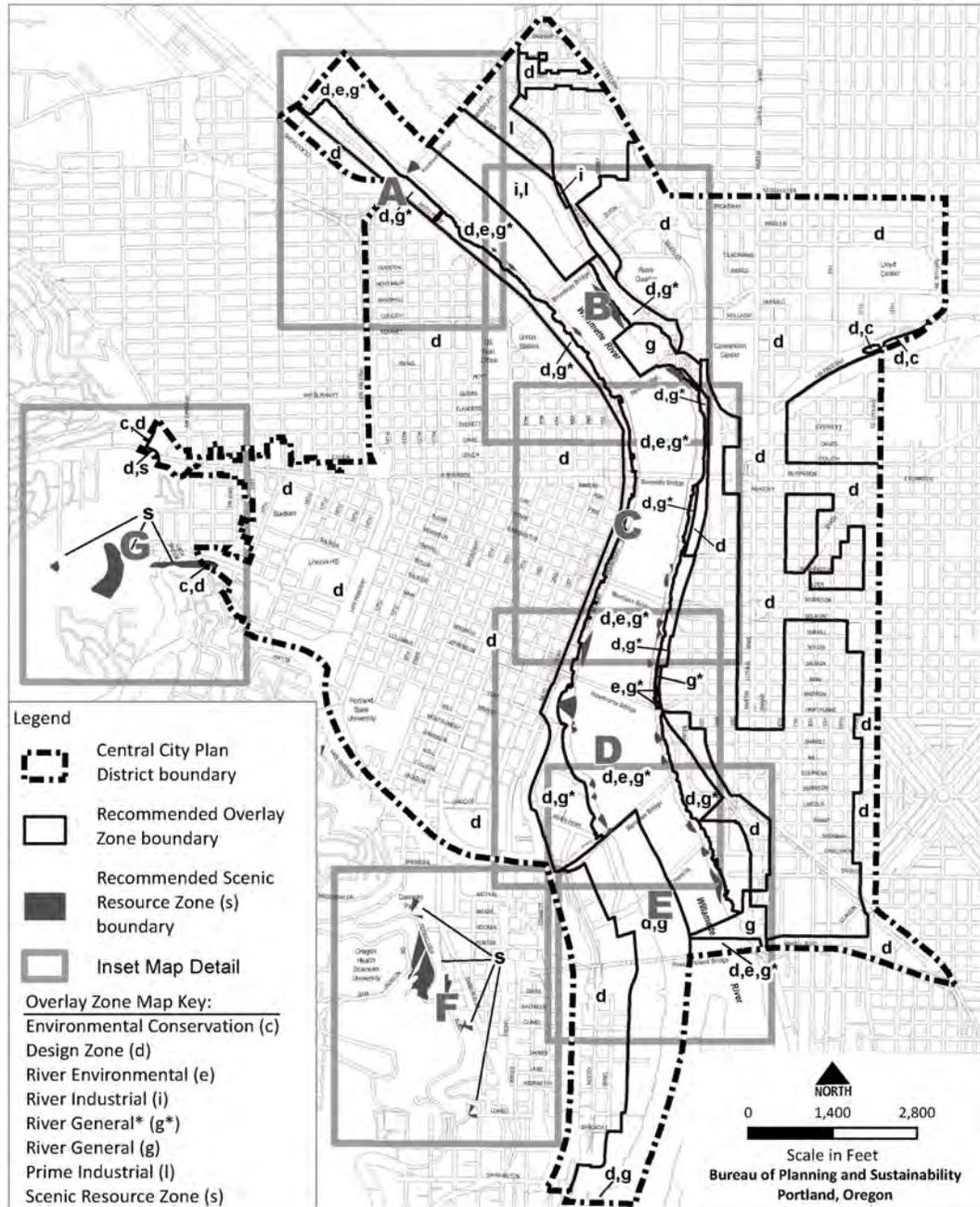
Overlay Zone Maps

Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Central City Recommended Overlay Zones

April, 2020



Overlay Zone Maps

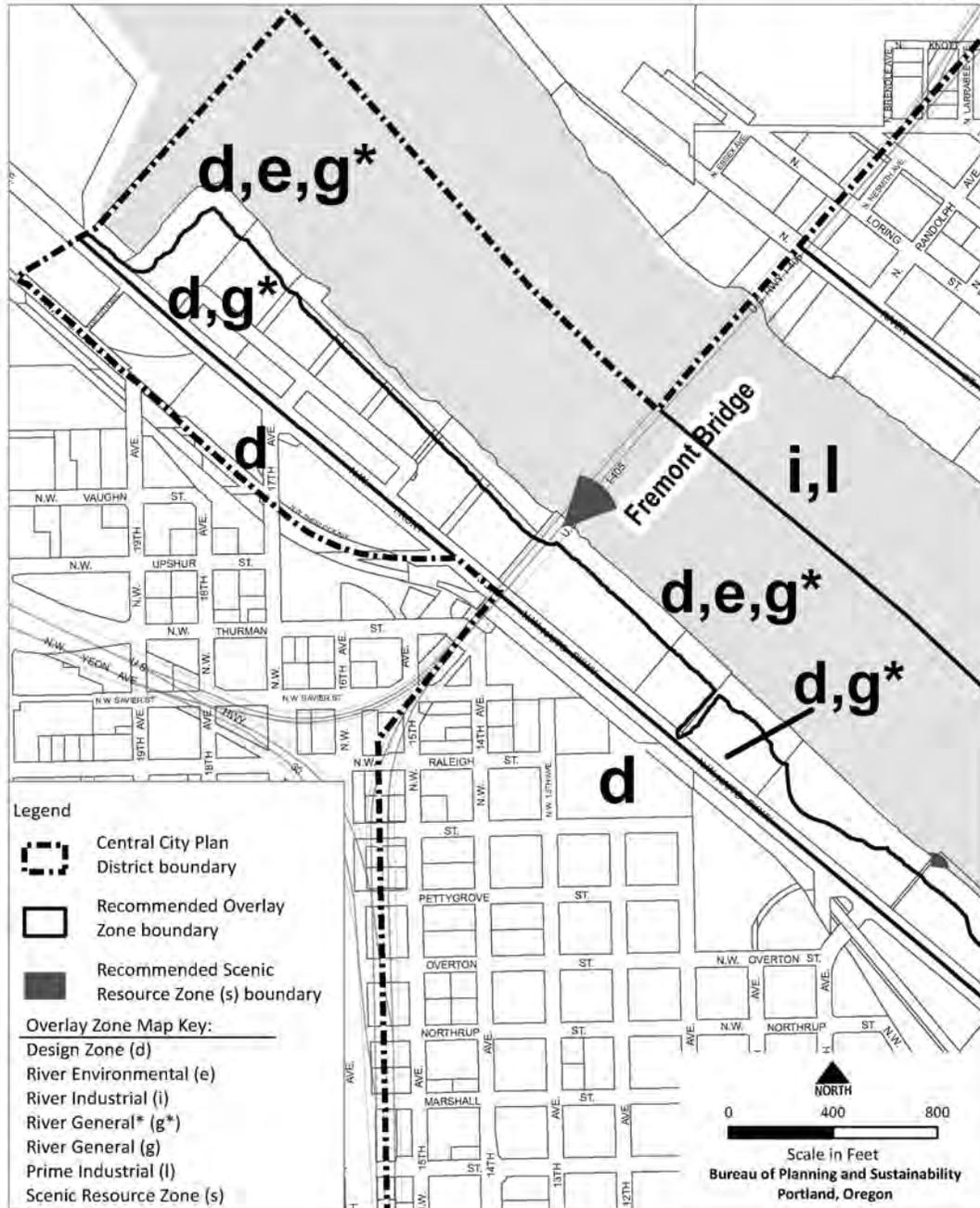
Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Central City Recommended Overlay Zones

Inset Map A

April, 2020



Overlay Zone Maps

Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

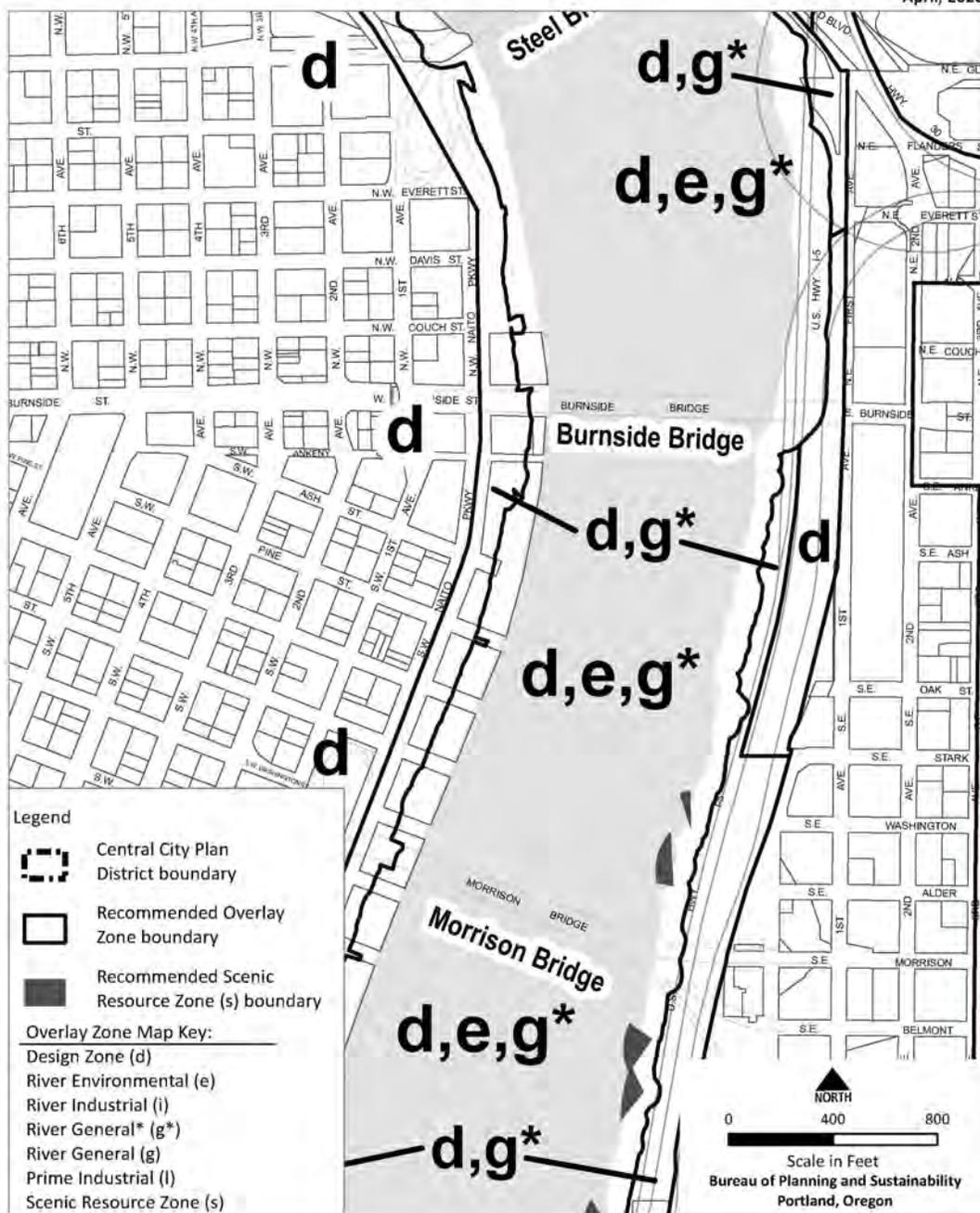
Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Central City Recommended Overlay Zones

Inset Map C

April, 2020



Overlay Zone Maps

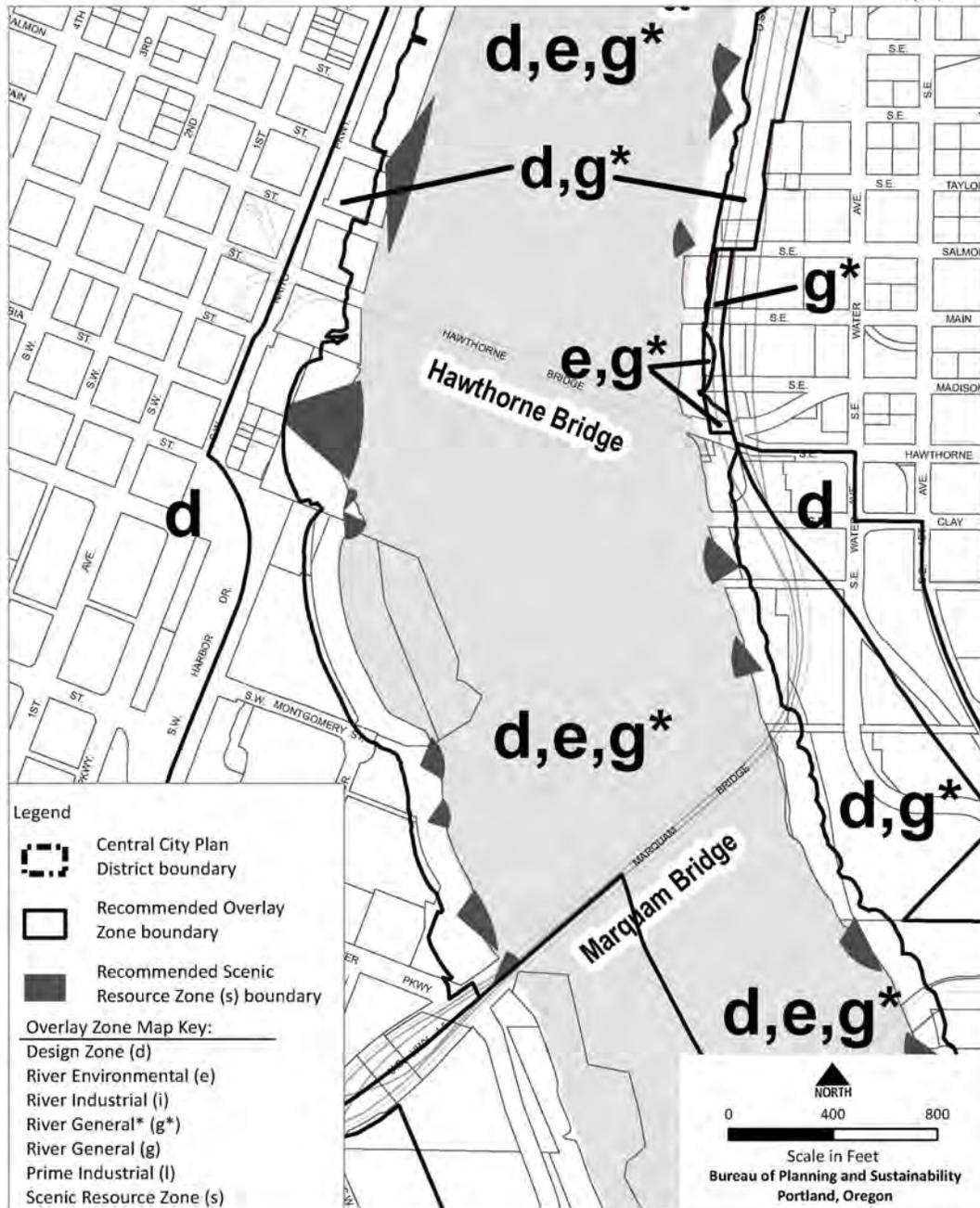
Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Central City Recommended Overlay Zones

Inset Map D

April, 2020



Overlay Zone Maps

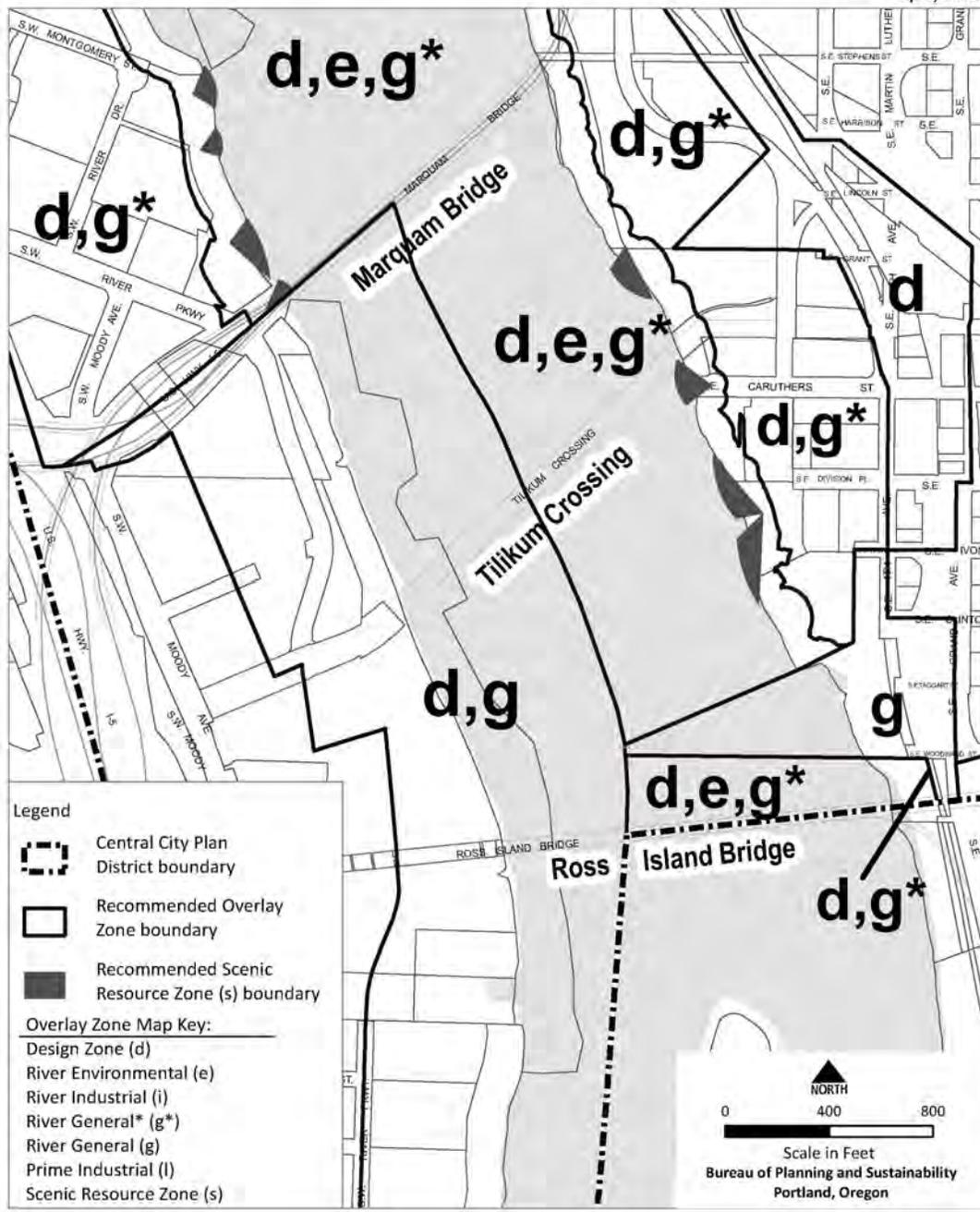
Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Central City Recommended Overlay Zones

Inset Map E

April, 2020



Overlay Zone Maps

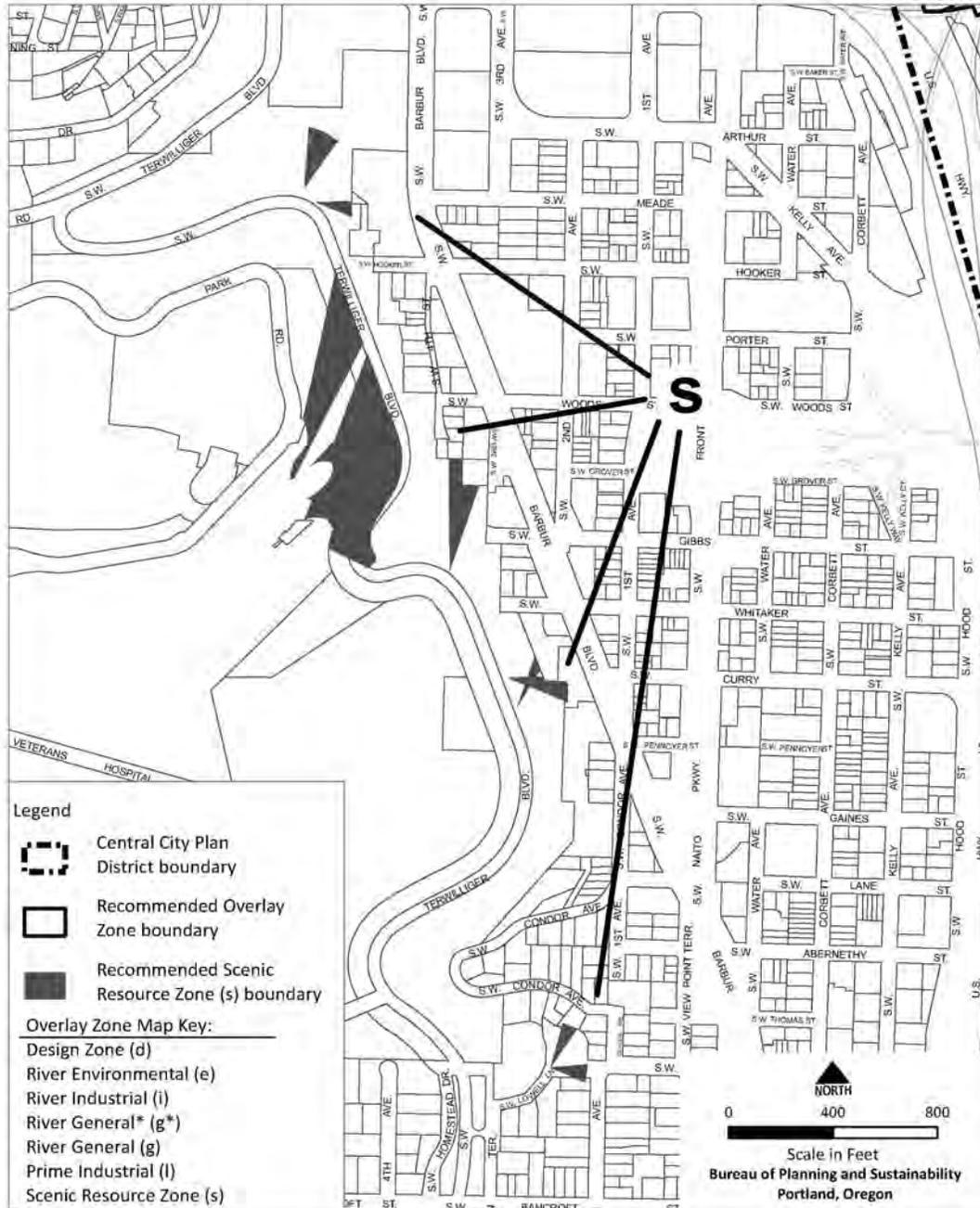
Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Central City Recommended Overlay Zones

Inset Map F

April, 2020



Overlay Zone Maps

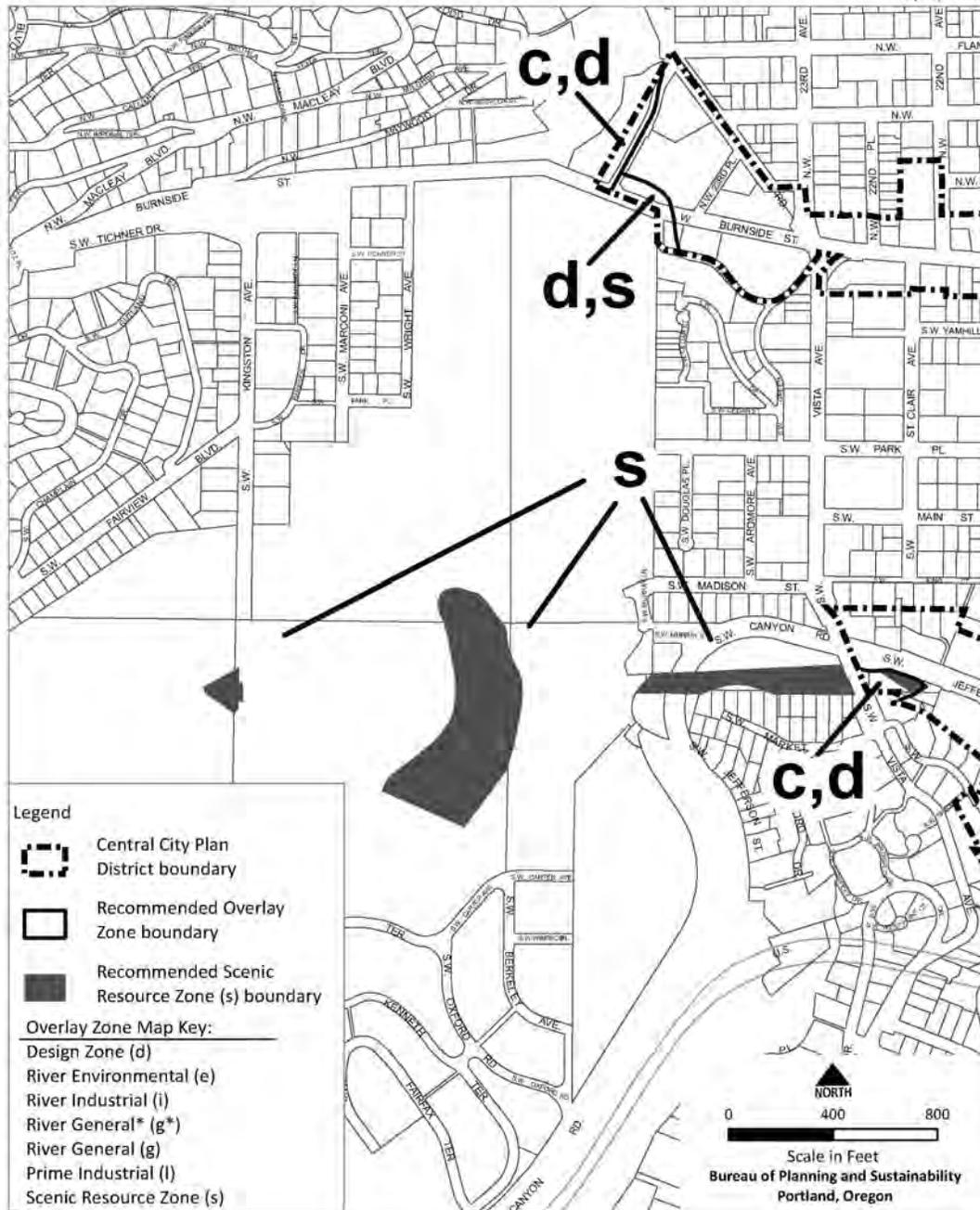
Commentary

Overlay Zone Maps

Central City Recommended Overlay Zones

Inset Map G

April, 2020



Overlay Zone Maps

WHAT'S IN THE CENTRAL CITY 2035 PLAN?

Volume 1: Goals and Policies

Volume 2A: Zoning Code and Map Amendments

- Part 1: Central City Plan District
- Part 2: Willamette River and Trails
- Part 3: Environmental and Scenic

Volume 2B: Transportation System Plan Amendments

Volume 3A: Scenic Resources Protection Plan

- Part 1: Summary, Results and Implementation
- Part 2: Scenic Resources Inventory
- Part 3: Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy Analysis

Volume 3B: Willamette River Central Reach Natural Resources Protection Plan

Volume 4: Background Materials

Volume 5A: Implementation - Performance Targets and Action Plans

Volume 5B: Implementation - The Green Loop

Volume 6: Public Involvement