ENVIRONMENTAL OVERLAY ZONE MAP CORRECTION PROJECT



VOLUME 2, PART A2:

Forest Park and Northwest District, Natural Resources Inventory and Protection Decisions

(Resource Sites 21-41)



PROPOSED DRAFT
June 2020



How to Testify

You may submit comments to the Portland Planning and Sustainability Commission on the Proposed Draft Environmental Overlay Zone Map Correction Project in the following ways:

Use the Map App:

Go to www.portlandmaps.com/bps/mapapp Click on "Ezone Project" and then click the "Testify" button.

By U.S. Mail

Planning and Sustainability Commission **Ezone Map Correction Project Testimony** 1900 SW 4th Avenue, Suite 7100 Portland, Oregon 97201

In person at the public hearings

The hearing, on July 28, 2020 will be held virtually. The meeting starts at 4 p.m. Please check the PSC calendar at https://beta.portland.gov/bps/psc a week in advance to confirm the time of this agenda item. You can use a computer, mobile device or telephone to testify during the hearing.

To testify during the hearing, please visit the project website to register: www.portland.gov/bps/ezones .You will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the virtual hearing. The deadline to sign up for the July 28 PSC hearing is Monday, July 27 at 4:00 p.m. Individuals have two minutes to testify, unless otherwise stated by the Commission Chair at the meeting.

The Bureau of Planning and Sustainability is committed to providing meaningful access. For accommodations, modifications, translation, interpretation or other services, please contact at 503-823-7700 or use the City's TTY at 503-823-6868, or Oregon Relay Service at 711.

Acknowledgements

This plan is the culmination of two years of work across the City of Portland. Many thanks to the thousands of stakeholders, property owners, renters, business owners and interested people who attended dozens of neighborhood and community meetings and invited staff to their homes and businesses to perform site visits.

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Table of Contents

Introduct	1	
How To Use This Document Natural Resources Definitions		
Results		7
	Forest Park and Northwest District Natural Resources	8
	Resource Site FP21	22
	Resource Site FP22	35
	Resource Site FP23	49
	Resource Site FP24	62
	Resource Site FP25	76
	Resource Site FP26	90
	Resource Site FP27	103
	Resource Site FP28	115
	Resource Site FP29	129
	Resource Site FP30	141
	Resource Site FP31	153
	Resource Site FP32	166
	Resource Site FP33	178
	Resource Site FP34	190
	Resource Site FP35	203
	Resource Site FP36	216
	Resource Site FP37	229
	Resource Site FP38	242
	Resource Site FP39	254
	Resource Site FP40	268
	Resource Site FP41	281

Maps	

Maps						
 Forest Park and Northwest District Resource Geography 	2					
2. Forest Park and Northwest District Resource Sites 1 – 20	21					
Resource Site Maps						
A. Water Features						
B. Land Features						
C. Special Habitat Areas						
D. Riparian Corridor Classifications						
E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications						
F. Urban Development Value						
G. Habitat Conservation Areas/Goal 5 Significant Natural Resources						
H. Recommended Natural Resource Protections						
Tables						
A. Quantity of Natural Resource Features						
B. Quality of Natural Resource Functions						

Figures

C. Impervious Area

1. Distribution of English Ivy in Forest Park

14

A. INTRODUCTION

Volume 2, Part A2, includes the results for Resource Sites 21-41 in the Forest Park and West hills geography (see Map 1). For each resource site the following is presented:

- 1. Verification riparian corridors and wildlife habitat features, functions and classifications pursuant to Metro Rule 3.07.1320 and Table 3.07-13d, and OAR 660-023-0110.
- 2. Confirmation of Habitat Conservation Areas, pursuant to Metro Rule 3.07.1320 and Table 3.07.13a.
- 3. Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy analysis pursuant to OAR 660-023-0110 for areas that are not Habitat Conservation Areas.
- 4. Program implementation recommendations pursuant to Metro Rule 3.07.1330 and 3.07.1340, and OAR 660-023-0110. Program implementation is presented in Volume 1, Part B.

B. HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Below is a description of how to use the information found in this volume during quasi-judicial reviews.

Area Descriptions

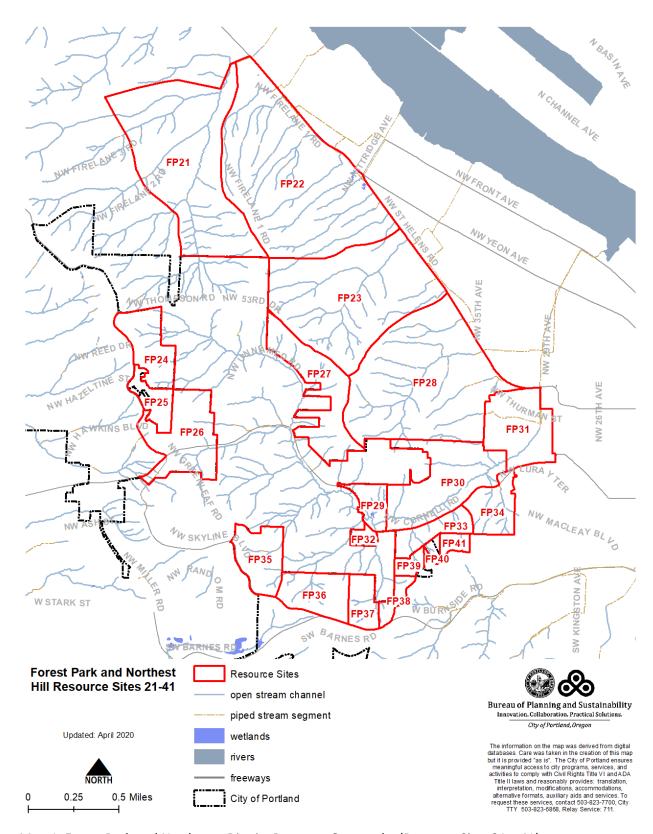
Volume 2, Part A2, begins with an overview of the area's features, functions and conditions, including land use patterns. This information is provided for context but is also applicable to each resource site and should be used in conjunction with resource site-specific maps and descriptions during quasi-judicial reviews.

Natural Resource Features and Classification Maps

Metro Title 13 and Statewide Planning Goal 5, wildlife habitat, rules require verification of natural resource features and classifications. Natural resource features include rivers, streams, wetlands, flood area, vegetation (forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous), steep slopes and Special Habitat areas. The methodology used to identify and map these features and the functions (also referred to as "functional values") they provide is documented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory. The methodology to verify the classifications is documented in Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance.

Each Resource Site begins with maps that document the location and extent of natural resource features, functions and classifications. The decisions regarding which natural resources to protect are based on the mapped features. The natural resource features maps can be updated at any time based on current conditions and additional factual data, such as a wetland delineation performed by a qualified professional. The environmental overlay zone boundaries may be corrected based on new topographic feature data through 33.885.070, Correction to the Official Zoning Maps, or through 33.430.250.D, Modification of Zone Boundaries.

Proposed Draft 1 June 2020



Map 1: Forest Park and Northwest District Resource Geography (Resource Sites 21 – 41)

Habitat Conservation Area and ESEE Decision Maps

Metro Title 13 requires confirmation of Habitat Conservation Areas; the methodology used to determine Habitat Conservation Areas is documented in Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance. For natural resources that are not a Habitat Conservation Area, and for which Portland intends to protect the resources, Statewide Planning Goal 5 OAR 660-023-0110 must be followed to show the ESEE decisions; the methodology used to make the ESEE decisions is documented in Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance. The Habitat Conservation Area determinations and ESEE decisions are the legislative intent regarding which resources should be protected and to what level of protection. The legislative intent should be consulted during quasi-judicial review for clarifications.

Natural Resource Features and Functions Descriptions

Descriptions of the natural resource features and functions are not required by Metro Title 13 or Statewide Planning Goal 5. However, Portland Zoning Code Title 33 requires that impacts to natural resources be fully mitigated to address both features and functions (also referred to as "functional values" in the zoning code). The functions provided by the resources are mapped based on the NRI methodology and further described in the narrative. The area description provided as the beginning of this document also provide information about functions that pertain to each resource site. Both the resource site descriptions and area description should be used to asses natural resource impacts and required mitigation during quasi-judicial reviews. Additional factual information about the resource functions may be provided by a qualified professional.

Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy Analysis

The general ESEE analysis and recommendations are found in Volume 3. For wildlife habitat that is not a Habitat Conservation Area within each resource site, the general ESEE analysis and recommendations are affirmed, clarified or modified based on resource site-specific information. An ESEE decisions is made for each resource site that contains wildlife habitat that is not a Habitat Conservation Area. The ESEE decision describes which significant natural resource features and functions should be protected from the impacts of conflicting uses. ESEE decisions are the legislative intent regarding which resources should be protected and to what level of protection. The legislative intent should be consulted during quasi-judicial review for clarifications.

Note – Habitat Conservation Areas are addressed under Metro Title 13 rules. No local ESEE is required for Habitat Conservation Areas. Resource sites where all of the natural resources are Habitat Conservation Areas will have no ESEE decision because it is not required.

Implementation

The results of the Metro Title 13 and Statewide Planning Goal 5 steps are updates to the official zoning maps and zoning code. Those results are presented in Volume 1, Part B.

Volume 2: Resource Site Results Part B: Forest Park and Northwest Resource Sites 21 - 41

C. NATURAL RESOURCE DEFINITIONS

The natural resource definitions are part of the citywide Natural Resources Inventory (see Volume 3) and used to explain how resources are mapped and classified. These are not regulatory definitions.

Waterbodies

Stream: A stream is a channel that has a defined bed and bank and carries water continuously for a week or more during at least the wet season (October through April). Streams may be naturally occurring or may be a relocated, altered or created channel. Streams may contribute water into another waterbody or the water may flow into a pipe or culvert. Streams may flow for some distance underground. Streams are also referred to as *drainageways*, *ditches*, or *drainages* in other City of Portland reports, codes and rules or by other agencies including but not limited to Oregon Department of State Land or US Army Corps of Engineers. Streams include:

- the water itself, including any vegetation, aquatic life or habitat;
- the channel, bed and banks located between the top-of-bank; the channel may contain water, whether or not water is actually present;
- intermittent streams, which flow continuously for weeks or months during the wet season and normally cease flowing for weeks or months during dry season;
- sloughs, which are slow-moving, canal-like channels that are primarily formed by tidal influences, backwater from a larger river system, or groundwater;
- oxbows and side channels connected by surface flow to the stream during a portion of the vear: and
- drainage from wetlands, ponds, lakes, seeps or springs, which may or may not form a
 defined bed and bank.

<u>Drainage:</u> A drainage is an area on the land that conveys flowing water for only hours or days following a rainfall. If a drainage drains water from a wetland, pond, lake, seep, or spring even if it does not have a defined bed and bank, then it is classified as a stream.

<u>Roadside Ditch:</u> A roadside ditch is a constructed channel typically parallel and directly adjacent to a public or private road. A roadside ditch is designed to capture and convey stormwater runoff from the road and is routinely cleaned (i.e., mechanically scoured or scraped of vegetation and debris) to maintain water conveyance capacity. Naturally occurring streams and drainages that have been relocated due to the construction of a road are not considered a *roadside ditch*.

<u>Wetlands:</u> Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions; although due to landscaping, seeding, mowing or grazing wet-adopted vegetation (hydrophytes) may not be present.

<u>Flood area:</u> The combination of the FEMA 100-year floodplain (those areas with a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year) and areas that were inundated with water during the February 1996 floods. (The FEMA designation for the 100-year floodplain is Special Flood Hazard Area.) <u>Floodway:</u> The floodway consists of the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood (100-year flood) without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Proposed Draft 4 June 2020

Vegetation

<u>Vegetation Patch:</u> An area of contiguous vegetation greater than ½ acre in size containing a distinct pattern, distribution, and composition of vegetation relative to surrounding vegetated and non-vegetated areas.

Forest: Trees with their crowns overlapping, generally forming 60-100% of cover.

<u>Woodland:</u> Open stands of trees with crowns not usually touching, generally forming 25-60% of cover. Tree cover may be less than 25% in cases where it exceeds shrubland and herbaceous vegetation.

Shrubland: Shrubs generally greater than 0.5 m tall with individuals or clumps overlapping to not touching, generally forming more than 25% of cover with trees generally less than 25% of cover. Shrub cover may be less than 25% where it exceeds forest, woodland, and herbaceous vegetation. Vegetation dominated by woody vines (i.e., blackberry) is generally included in this class. Herbaceous: Herbs (graminoids, forbs, ferns and shrubs less than 0.5m tall) dominant, generally forming at least 25% of cover. Herbaceous cover may be less than 25% where it exceeds forest, woodland and shrubland vegetation. This includes shrubs less than 0.5 m tall.

<u>Land:</u> The ground itself and any features associated with or located on the ground including but not limited to flood area, vegetation, rip rap, paved areas, structures, buildings, trails, etc.

Steep slopes: Land with a 25% or greater slope.

<u>Riparian Corridors</u>: Rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas plus the areas bordering the waterbodies; the width of the riparian corridor varies by waterbody size, as well as the vegetation and slopes surrounding the waterbody.

<u>Wildlife Habitat:</u> Waterbodies, flood areas, land, vegetation and other features that support fish and wildlife during one or more life cycle phase; manmade features may provide wildlife habitat.

<u>Special Habitat Areas:</u> Habitats designated by the City of Portland in accordance with Metro's Urban Growth Management Functional Plan Title 13, Nature in Neighborhoods, criteria for Habitat of Concern. These are areas that contain or support special status species, sensitive/unique plant populations, or other unique natural or manmade habitat features.

Volume 2: Resource Site Results Part B: Forest Park and Northwest Resource Sites 21 - 41

D. RESOURCE SITE BOUNDARIES

Portland established resource sites through previously adopted conservation and protection plans in accordance with Statewide Planning Goal 5. OAR 660-023-0010 defines resource site, or site, as "a particular area where resources are located. A site may consist of a parcel or lot or portion thereof or may include an area consisting of two or more contiguous lots or parcels."

Metro Title 13 does not require the designation of resource sites. However, because there is significant wildlife habitat throughout Portland that is not a Habitat Conservation Area, and therefore subject to Goal 5 OAR 660-023-0110, resource site will continue to be used.

This project is remapping resource site boundaries to be more consistent and easier to implement. The resource sites were remapped in the following way:

- 1. The previous resource site boundaries were used to the maximum extent practicable. The intent is to maintain consistency between the past plans and this project.
- 2. Resource site boundaries were expanded to capture contiguous or similar and adjacent natural resource features.
- 3. Resource site boundaries were expanded to eliminate unnecessary gaps between resource sites.
- 4. Very small resource sites, with similar natural resource features and functions, were consolidated into one single larger resource site.
- 5. Resource site boundaries were adjusted to include entire properties within a single resource site. In some cases, adjacent lots under the same ownership may be in different resource sites; however, in these situations the resource site boundary follows lot lines.
- 6. Centerlines of streets, bridges, railroad tracks or other transportation facilities are often used to delineate resource site boundaries.
- 7. The City Boundary or Urban Service Boundary is used along the edges of Portland to provide the outer edge of resource sites.

E. RESULTS

The results begin with a general description of Forest Park and West hills natural resources. The general description is applicable to each resource site. Following the general description are results for the resource sites. For each resource site the following information is provided:

1. Maps

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Natural Resource Protections
- 2. <u>Natural Resource Description</u> A narrative that provides additional site-specific information about the types, quantity, quality or functionality (aka functions or functional values) of the natural resource features present in the resource site.
- 3. <u>Resource Site-Specific ESEE</u> If there is significant wildlife habitat that is not a Habitat Conservation Area present in the resource site, then the general ESEE recommendation will be confirmed, modified or clarified based on resource site-specific conditions.
- 4. <u>Decisions</u> At the end of each resource site section is the final decisions regarding which riparian corridors and wildlife habitat should be protected. These decisions are repeated in Volume 1; if there is a discrepancy between tables, the decisions in Volume 2, Part A2 take precedence.

Proposed Draft 7 June 2020

E.1. Forest Park and Northwest District Natural Resources

The West hills forest protects and conserves important watershed resources such as streams, wetlands, and soils. Forest vegetation moderates the effects of winds and storms, stabilizes and enriches the soil, and slows runoff from precipitation, thereby minimizing erosion and allowing the forest floor to filter out sediments and nutrients as the water soaks down into groundwater reserves or passes into streams. By decreasing runoff and increasing groundwater infiltration, the forest protects downstream neighborhoods from flooding; by stabilizing the soil and reducing runoff and erosion, the forest protects the community from landslides and other land hazards.

By protecting watershed resources in this manner, the forest enhances habitat for terrestrial and aquatic organisms. Diverse layers of treetops, branches, trunks, shrubs and plants on the forest floor provide breeding, feeding and refuge areas for many species of insects, birds, and mammals. The forest canopy helps to maintain stream flows, filter out potential pollutants, and moderate stream temperatures, thereby sustaining habitat for fish, amphibians and aquatic organisms as well as terrestrial wildlife. Also, by filtering out pollutants, the forest maintains quality drinking water for local residents who use wells. The ability of these diverse and interdependent elements of the forest community to function properly is an important measure of the general health and vitality of the local environment. A healthy forest ecosystem is crucial to the forest's value as a scenic, recreational and educational resource, and to its continued contribution to Portland's quality of life.

The forest provides additional values to local landowners and broader segments of society. The dense, coniferous and deciduous forest acts as a buffer from the sights and sounds of the large urban metropolis. The forest mutes the noise of highways and nearby industrial activities and absorbs some air pollutants produced by auto and industrial emissions. The forest also moderates extreme heat events. The microclimate of the forest, created in part by the shade of the vegetation and the transpiration of water from the leaves, reducing extreme temperatures. The forest thus acts as a natural "air conditioner" for adjacent residential areas, cooling the air during the day and warming it at night.

E.1.a. Geology

Portland has been the site of a series of spectacular geologic events dating back 22 million years. These events have included some of the largest lava and water floods on the face of the earth (Price 1987). The major events leading to the formation of the Portland Hills (Tualatin Mountains) began sixteen million years ago during the Miocene period. Volcanic fissures far to the east of Portland began discharging hundreds of cubic miles of molten lava which flowed through an ancient Columbia River Gorge, flooding the Willamette River Basin region. The solidified lava, known today as Columbia River Basalt, covered the Scappoose Formation, a siltstone and shale deposit which had formed 22 million years ago when the Portland area was submerged under marine waters. Today, after millions of years of weathering, the basalt measures roughly 700 feet in depth below the West Hills (Houle 1988).

Geologic disturbances continued through the late Miocene period, when the present-day Cascade and Coast Ranges were formed. At the same time, a large upheaval of Portland's basalt base created the Tualatin Mountain ridge and simultaneously formed the Portland and Tualatin valleys. The valley floors settled over the course of several million years until, in the Pliocene period, their basins breached, forming eddies in the Columbia River into which large quantities of quartzite and granite river rock were deposited. Today these deposits, known as the Troutdale Formation, cover the original basalt layer

Proposed Draft 8 June 2020

along the lower half of the West Hills and provide an excellent aquifer (Price 1987). Later in the Pliocene period, the West Hills became volcanically active. Small volcanoes along the Tualatin Mountain ridge began erupting Boring Lava, evident today in the form of a grey basalt found at several sites along the West Hills.

The last major activity affecting the soils of the West hills area were formed through the deposition of up to 100 feet of Portland Hills Silt at elevations above 600 feet. This silt was eroded from the Columbia River floodplain, carried down the gorge, and finally wind-deposited on the West Hills. In the more recent geological past, silt and sand (alluvium) deposits formed along the Willamette River flood plain (Price 1987).

The presence of Portland Hills Silt along the Tualatin Mountains has important implications for land use and development. The silt becomes very unstable when wet and the potential for slope failure is particularly high after winter rains have saturated the soil. Landslides, mud slides, and slumps are common on steep areas in the West Hills. These slope failures, often associated with logging and building activities, have substantially altered the face of the hillside over the last century.

E.1.b. Soils

Soils in West hills belong to the Goble-Wauld series as identified in the Multnomah County Soil Survey (Green 1983). This soil group is comprised predominantly of silt and gravel loams high in volcanic ash weathered from the parent material, Columbia River Basalt.

The Cascade-Urban complex consists of Cascade soils mixed with soils disturbed by urban development. Urban development alters the soil through excavation, filling and grading, creating a patchwork of soil characteristics. Mostly undisturbed sites have the properties of Cascade silt loam. More disturbed sites vary in their permeability and erosion potential.

Goble silt loams are located primarily on 30 to 60 percent slopes which are some of the steeper parts of the site. This is a very deep and moderately well-drained soil formed from silt and volcanic ash. Goble soils also have a thin (up to 12 inches thick) fragipan at a depth of approximately 30 to 48 inches, making it slightly less limiting for plant growth and excavation. The soil above the fragipan is moderately permeable, and the water table in winter and spring is within four feet of the surface. The steep slopes and seasonal saturation of the soil combine to make the potential for erosion and slumps high where this soil exists.

E.1.c. Topography and Slopes

The eastern face of the Tualatin Mountain range has many streams flowing northeast to the Willamette River. The steams flow through, or are piped trough, the lowland area between the Willamette River and Highway 30 is flat with elevations ranging from 30 to 40 feet mean sea level (msl). Climbing southwest from Highway 30, the hillside slopes become steep before leveling off near the ridgetop along Skyline Boulevard. Elevations range between 900 and 1,180 feet msl along the crest of the Tualatin Mountains.

The principle creeks and secondary ridges descend from the main Tualatin Mountain ridge northeast to the Willamette River lowlands, creating a marked dichotomy between northwest- and southeast-facing slopes which can reach a gradient of 50 percent or more locally.

A physiographic inventory of Portland (Redfern 1976) classified slopes in excess of 30 percent as generally having "severe landslide potential." Between 90 and 95 percent of the upland slopes within the study area exceed 30 percent. Slopes of only 15 percent have been known to fail in the West Hills, particularly during the saturated soil conditions in mid-winter (Redfern 1976). Most soils in the West Hills drain poorly. The subsoil usually includes a fragipan, which is a layer less permeable to water than the upper layers. Fragipans limit the rooting depth of many plants. A seasonal water table is perched on top of fragipans every winter. The typical soil profile amounts to high erosion and slumping hazard due to the seasonal water table, slow permeability, low strength, and the tendency of the upper layers to slide over the fragipan whenever they become saturated. Slumping is common in the West Hills, especially when bare soil is exposed to rainfall or when soil is cut or filled. Several major landslides have occurred in the West Hills. The instability of the soil is a major reason why much of the West Hills have not been developed and is now included in parkland, wildlife sanctuaries, open space, farm, and forest zones. Extreme care must be taken when disturbing these soils, and vegetation must be reestablished quickly on disturbed areas to prevent erosion, sliding, and slumping.

E.1.d. Surface Water and Flooding

Surface water resources within the study area were identified using USGS topographic and National Wetlands Inventory maps, aerial photos, and field work. Stream lengths and drainage basin areas are calculated using a Geographical Information System (GIS) and LiDAR data.

There are approximately 32 miles of perennial and intermittent creeks within the project study area. Most of these creeks are intermittent riverine systems. As described earlier, all the creek channels have steep to moderately steep gradients which result in high flow velocities and a relatively large capacity for sediment transport and erosion.

Associated with the creeks are several palustrine wetlands formed principally as a result of mining and roadway excavations, beaver damming activity, and natural depressions in the uplands and along the Willamette River flood plain.

Surface water drainage between the crest of the Tualatin Mountains and Highway 30 passes primarily through natural channels. Most of the creeks pass through culverts under Highway 30 and the Burlington Northern Railroad and from there enter pipes that outfall to the Willamette River.

Balch and other creeks within the area flow through steep, forested ravines and provide wildlife with a protected travel corridor, refuge from high summer temperatures, and a perennial source of water. Thick riparian forests protect streams and the integrity of their banks and influence the quality of stream habitat throughout. Large quantities of silt are present in several of the streams, providing evidence of the consequences of vegetation removal associated with previous upstream development. Other sources of silt include upstream landslides and bank failures related to new construction.

Proposed Draft 10 June 2020

E.1.e. Vegetation

Information on plant communities, successional patterns and general vegetation resources was compiled from several sources. Data on vegetation types, distribution and resource values was gathered through aerial photo interpretation and field visits.

The eastern slopes of the Tualatin Mountains are clothed by coniferous forest of the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) vegetation zone. This zone extends throughout the wet, mild, maritime climate of British Columbia, western Washington and western Oregon. A vegetation zone delineates a region of essentially uniform macroclimatic conditions with similar moisture and temperature gradients where one plant association predominates. The lowlands immediately adjacent to the forest are part of the more prairie-like Willamette Valley Zone. Emergent, scrub-shrub and forested wetland plant communities reside along some of the creeks and in the palustrine wetlands that occur within the study area.

Western hemlock and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) are considered climax species within the Western Hemlock Zone based on their potential as dominants. The subclimax Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), however, tends to dominate large areas within this region. Historically, Douglas fir has dominated forest regeneration over much of the zone in the last 150 years.

While virtually all of the plants characteristic to the Western Hemlock Zone occur in the Tualatin Mountain forests, two hardwood species, bigleaf maple and red alder, have become widely established as a result of repeated disturbance to the natural vegetation caused by various land uses. Over time, these events have depleted nutrients from the soil. The depletion of nutrients, coupled with the depletion of mycorrhizal fungi which help to process nutrients for plant uptake and are particularly important to conifers, has given the hardwoods an edge over the firs, cedars and hemlocks. Pioneer species such as red alder, a species common only in riparian areas under natural conditions, have colonized these disturbed areas and are now widely established on the upland slopes. Thus, past disturbances have strongly influenced the composition of the plant communities in the West hills.

The *Tsuga heterophylla/Polystichum munitum* (western hemlock/sword fern) association generally characterizes the herb-rich community found in the West hills forests. Overstory species of this association typically include Douglas fir, western red cedar and western hemlock. In areas where invasive species like ivy have not taken over, the understory is dominated by a lush growth of herb species including sword fern, wild ginger, inside-out flower, Oregon oxalis, trillium, Smith's fairybells and deer fern. Shrubs occurring in the understory include red huckleberry, Oregon grape, trailing blackberry, Wood's rose and salmonberry.

While factors such as soils, slope aspect, moisture and topography have an important influence on plant associations in the West hills forest, the composition and distribution of most forest types can most clearly be traced to past logging activities and fires. The last major fire, in August of 1951, burned 1,200 acres of what had only three years earlier been dedicated as "Forest Park."

The forest types occurring in the West hills represent a sequence of successional stages of forest regeneration following logging and fire. These stages closely parallel those of the Western Hemlock Zone as described by Franklin and Dyrness (1973) and Hall (1980). Six distinct successional stages are evident within the study area; their patchwork distribution reflects the location, degree and chronology

Proposed Draft 11 June 2020

of past disturbances. Houle (1987) describes the stages of the West Hills forest succession as: grassforb, shrub, hardwood with young conifer, hardwood topped by conifer, mid-aged conifer and old growth vegetation types. One additional vegetation type, mature hardwood, is also recognized but is not related to the Western Hemlock Zone successional sequence. This type typically occurs in moist to wet areas at lower elevations although occasionally it is found on dryer, upland sites. The distinguishing characteristics of the mature hardwood type are the dense stands of bigleaf maple and red alder and the sparse distribution of conifers.

The grass-forb stage is comprised of low, herbaceous plants such as fireweed, bracken fern and Canadian thistle which initially colonize an area after removal of vegetation. This stage lasts approximately two to five years and occurs along fire lanes, power-line rights-of-way and in open fields along the crest of the hills and in lowland areas. The early seral shrub stage often develops as a thicket of thimbleberry, salmonberry, blackberry, red huckleberry, salal and Indian plum. This stage typically lasts between three and ten years, but will persist as long as 30 years in the absence of conifer regeneration.

The hardwood with young conifer stage is a young, vigorous, broadleaf forest predominantly made up of red alder and big-leaf maple, though often includes bitter cherry, black cottonwood and juvenile Douglas fir. Understory species include sword fern, Oregon grape and red elderberry. This young, second growth forest usually occurs ten to 35 years following a disturbance.

The fourth stage of succession, conifer-topping hardwood, is still a vigorous, though now mixed, hardwood and conifer forest. While the alders and maples approach 100 feet in height during this stage, conifers, primarily Douglas fir, break through the hardwood canopy and grow to heights of 180 feet or more. Characteristic conifer species also include young western red cedar and western hemlock. This mixed stage of second growth forest follows 30 to 80 years after disturbance.

The next successional stage, mid-aged conifer, is dominated by Douglas fir. Young, shade-tolerant western hemlock, western red cedar and pacific yew are gradually making their way up through the understory, while some of the older hardwoods such as alder and cherry are beginning to fall to the forest floor. Sword fern, salal, Oregon grape, red huckleberry and vine maple thrive as the older trees begin to fall. Eighty to 250 years have passed since the last major disturbance.

If the forest is left undisturbed following the *mid-aged conifer* stage, it progresses into an old growth forest community. The *old growth* stage is self-perpetuating and will continue indefinitely unless fire, logging or other disturbance sets it back to an earlier stage of succession. Though western hemlock and western red cedar are climax species, long-lived seral species can remain a component of the community for several hundred years. Remnant old growth stands in the West hills, for example, are dominated by Douglas fir. In addition to large trees of 250 or more years of age, the old growth stage is characterized by the presence of large snags and downed logs in various stages of decay. Old growth stands within the study area are rare; remnant stands occur in small isolated pockets, three to twelve acres in size, near Germantown, Newton and Newberry Roads. These old growth stands make up less than one percent of the study area.

The Tualatin Mountain forest is home to several special or unique flora features. The pacific yew (Taxus brevifolia), is an exceptionally slow growing climax tree species most abundant in ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest. In recent years, a cancer fighting substance known as "taxol" was discovered in the bark of the yew. Taxol has proven effective in fighting ovarian cancer and early results indicate that the

Proposed Draft 12 June 2020

substance may also prove effective for treating leukemia and colon, lung, mammary, prostrate and pancreatic cancers (Wood 1990, Norse 1990).

Though virtually all of the forest in the west hills is second growth, a substantial proportion of it is mature enough to support rare saprophytic orchids such as the phantom orchid (Cephalanthera austiniae), fairy slipper (Calypso bulbosa), rattlesnake-plantain (Goodyera oblongifolia), and three coral root species (Corallorhiza maculata, C. striata and C. mertensiana). The western wahoo (Euonymous occidentalis) inhabits moist, creek side habitats in the West hills. The wahoo was placed on the "1976 Provisional List of Rare and Endangered Plants in Oregon." Its populations have now substantially recovered.

English ivy (Hedera helix), was introduced to the area at the end of 19th century as a horticultural plant and is identified as an escapee as early as 1929 (Christy, et al. 2009). As time has progressed, so has the distribution of this invasive species. In the west hills, English ivy is dominant throughout the disturbed edges of the forests, including backyards. In 1994, in an effort to provide meaningful employment for local youth while raising the profile of English ivy as an invasive species, the No Ivy League was born with help various community partners.

In 2004, the City of Portland conducted a vegetation inventory of Forest Park, which makes up much of the west hills. This survey revealed that over 2,300 acres or 49% of the park had no presence of English ivy (City of Portland Parks and Recreation, 2011). Of the total acreage, approximately 1, 112 acres or 23% of the park included trace amounts of English ivy which is defined as less than 1 percent of a given area. From this analysis the conclusion can be drawn that over 70% of the park is not significantly impacted by English ivy. It is critical that its distribution be controlled to insure that the larger percentage of the park continues to remain free of ivy. Figure 1 shows the distribution of English Ivy in Forest Park (2004).

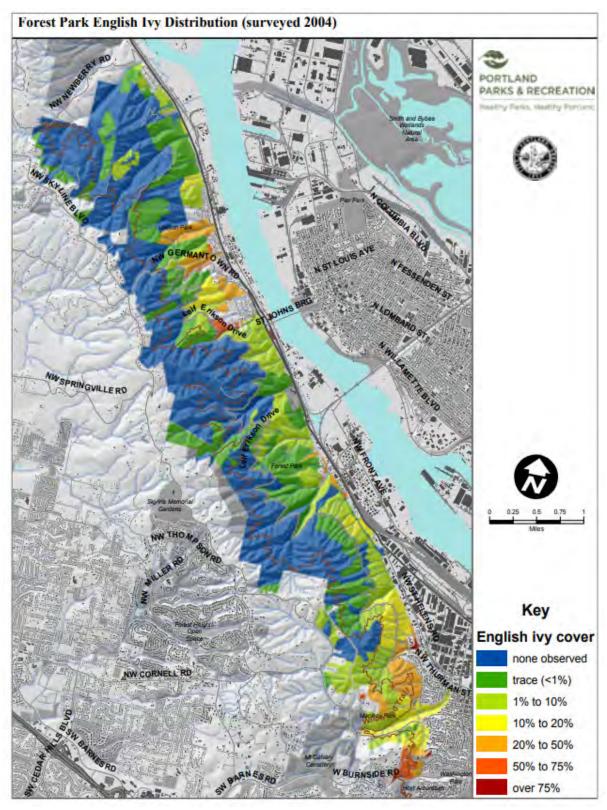


Figure 1: Distribution of English Ivy in Forest Park (2004)

While English ivy might be the most publicly recognizable invasive species in the west hills, other species pose a threat to ecosystem health. In addition to English ivy and clematis (Clematis vitalba), invasive tree species such as English holly (Ilex aquifolium), non-native laurel (Prunus lusitanica and P. laurocerasus), non-native cherry (Prunus avium), English hawthorn (Cratageus monogyna), horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum), and Norway maple (Acer platanoides) are found. In Forest Park, of particular concern is English holly as it is present in greater numbers than other invasive trees and was found to be the most widely distributed invasive species in Forest Park (City of Portland, 2004).

A coordinated campaign to address garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) throughout the Portland Metro area and in the west hills has been ongoing for the past two years. In Forest Park, garlic mustard is found along roadsides and trails; it has been inadvertently distributed by park users and domesticated and wild animals. This particular species is of significant concern because of its documented ability to disturb woodland ecosystems. Garlic mustard exudes chemicals from its roots that may prevent other plants from thriving. As a result, it has the capacity to significantly alter the native woodland herbaceous plant community – reducing plant diversity, destroying palatable forage for wildlife, and reducing opportunities for pollinators.

The potential for the introduction of new invasive species to Forest Park due to the disturbed edge that exists along the park boundary and the proximity to residential properties is high. This requires constant vigilance and a quick response to new invasive plants as they appear. Portland Parks & Recreation is currently addressing several invasive species that have newly arrived to the park's perimeter, primarily through the illegal dumping of yard debris. These species include lesser celandine (*Ranunculus ficaria*), yellow archangel (Lamiastrum galeobdolon), butterbur (Petasites japonica), and spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*). Long-term protection of Forest Park from invasive species will require a significant outreach program to private property landowners to address invasive species control at the interface between public and private property.

Within Forest Park, Portland Parks and Recreation (PP&R) and the Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) have conducted restoration and enhancement projects. As part of the PP&R Renew Forest Park Initiative started in 2014, a significant investment has been made by PP&R and partners to control invasive weeds and replant with native species in this Resource Site. As part of Restore Forest Park a significant investment has been made by a partnership including PP&R, Bonneville Power Administration and Metro to control invasive weeds and plant native pollinator species within the powerline corridors in this Resource Site.

E.1.f. Aquatic Species

Most of the streams and their tributaries flowing through the study area are cool, well-shaded, and well-aerated free-flowing aquatic systems. However, many roads and trails bisect Forest Park streams, and where culverts pass flows through undersized culverts (such as Leif Erikson Drive), surcharging, erosion, and debris flow events can occur.

Special status fish species observed in the study area include coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and steelhead trout. All resource area streams flow into the lower Willamette River, designated as critical habitat for five populations of Pacific salmon and steelhead. Balch Creek supports a population of 2,000 to 4,000 coastal cutthroat trout. These trout have been isolated from exchange with the Willamette River since the replacement of lower Balch Creek by a mile-long culvert in 1921. The culvert may pass

Proposed Draft 15 June 2020

fish downstream; however, upstream passage into Balch Creek from the river is not possible. City and state regulations prohibit fishing in Balch Creek. The existence of these trout is threatened by watershed development and water quality impacts.

High volumes of large wood instream create habitat complexity that supports cutthroat trout and Coastal Giant Salamanders from the headwaters down through Macleay Park.

E.1.f. Wildlife

For additional information about wildlife species within Forest Park please refer to the Forest Park Wildlife Report, Portland Parks and Recreation, December 2012 (https://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/article/427357).

Wildlife use west hills forest habitats to complete various life cycle stages such as mating, feeding and denning. The vegetative structure of the habitat (e.g., downed logs, snags, herb, shrub and tree layers) is a key factor in shaping the distribution and abundance of wildlife (Thomas 1979). Each stage of forest succession in the West hills has its own specific structure. Wildlife species have known preferences for structural components found in distinct successional stages and use these vegetation types to meet all or part of their life cycle requirements (Maser and Thomas 1978, Harris 1984).

A broad range of terrestrial vertebrates use the forested riparian and upland habitats found in the west hills. Salamanders use stream and riparian habitat and moist uplands, where they feed on insects and other invertebrates such as slugs, and are prey to other amphibians (frogs), reptiles (snakes), birds (hawks), and mammals (weasels, raccoons). These local salamanders are dependent on a moist, forested environment and cool, high quality water. Coastal giant salamanders are abundant as neonates in the low reaches of major streams in the park, and adults are occasionally found in streams and nearby upland habitat. A single survey in Saltzman Creek in 2011 found 90 juvenile giant salamanders there.

Several frog species are also dependent on the moist forested environment found in the West hills. These species feed on salamanders, insects and other invertebrates, and are prey to many local snakes, birds and mammals. Northern red-legged frogs, an Oregon vulnerable species and federal species of concern, are relatively common in both riparian and upland habitats in Forest Park. Special status amphibians observed in the study area includes coastal giant salamander, northwestern salamander, and spotted frog. The presence of these native amphibians is of further significance because of the decline of amphibian populations worldwide due in part to predation (e.g., by bullfrogs) and to increased UV radiation that results from deforestation.

Several species of snakes and lizards are also found in the area. Undeveloped forest areas provide good breeding grounds for these non-poisonous, beneficial reptiles, serving as a source of replenishment to developed areas. Snakes are also an important source of food for birds of prey and carnivorous mammals.

A diversity of bird species have been identified in the study area. Many of these species are year-round residents of the West hills forest. The mature conifer, conifer topping hardwood and old growth stages of the forest described in the previous section support the highest populations of breeding birds. The greater diversity of species in the later successional stages is generally due to the greater vegetation complexity found there. At least two sightings of adult bald eagles have been made in the study area.

Proposed Draft 16 June 2020

Other birds of prey include accipiter hawks such as Cooper's hawk and sharp-shinned hawk which rely on tall conifers for nest sites. Several nocturnal avian predators including screech, sawwhet and northern pygmy owls also occur in the West hills. These owls are cavity-nesters that rely on snags with holes excavated by pileated woodpeckers or flickers. The pileated woodpecker is an important indicator species for the retention of a complete community of hole nesting birds and small mammals (McClelland 1979). Most of these cavity-nesters are beneficial insectivores which help to control insect populations in the area; similarly, the birds of prey noted above help to control rodent populations. The pileated woodpecker, and the saw-whet and pygmy owls are all listed as sensitive species in Oregon. The Lewis woodpecker is uncommon and is considered threatened in Oregon.

Wildlife biologists and forest managers often use the presence or absence of one or more "indicator species" to predict whether an area of habitat is suitable for a variety of species having similar habitat requirements (USDA Forest Service 1985). Several species serve as indicators of the health of the west hills ecosystem. The pileated woodpecker is one such species; other indicator species in the West hills are sharp-shinned hawk, Roosevelt elk, white-footed vole and red-legged frog.

One hundred and four avian species are known to occur in Forest Park, and about a dozen of these are rare (City of Portland, 2012 https://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/article/427357). Several migratory bird species, which typically nest at higher elevations or further north, use the west hills forest as an over-wintering ground due in part to the area's mild climate. Still other species, which migrate from Central and South America, use the forest as a stop-over and resting place on their journey along the Pacific Flyway. These birds (e.g., flycatchers, warblers, vireos, etc.) use prominent geographic landforms such as the western terminus of the Columbia Gorge and the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers to orient themselves when migrating. Many of these species are "forest-interior" birds that only use large forested areas, and the west hills provide the largest forest near the river confluence. In recent years, the varied thrush, a Special Status Species, has been detected singing in the North Management Unit throughout the spring and early summer, and is now considered a breeding species in the park. In contrast, large flocks of varied thrush overwinter in the park annually.

Many mammal species use the west hills forest habitat. Forty-five species of mammals representing seven taxonomic orders are known to occur in Forest Park (City of Portland, 2012 https://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/article/427357). These species include northern flying squirrel, Townsend's chipmunk, black-tailed deer, mountain beaver, and bobcat. Bobcat are secretive and nocturnal, but adults with young have been photographed near Balch Creek. Bobcats breed annually beyond the park boundary along Cedar Mill Creek on the west side of the Tualatin Mountains. Bobcats are presumed to occupy and use Forest Park at the low densities typical for medium-sized, wide-ranging carnivorous species. Cougar have never been reported in Forest Park. Coyote, raccoons, striped skunks, long-tailed weasels, and short-tailed weasels are relatively common and well distributed in Forest Park. All of these species are primarily active at night and are seldom encountered by park visitors. In contrast, several other carnivores are considered rare in Forest Park.

Many of the species found in the area are also found in the natural areas of the Oregon Coast Range. In addition to its habitat functions, the forested hills extend northwest from Portland toward the coast and serve as a travel corridor for wildlife, facilitating the seasonal and longer-term dispersal of individuals, thus maintaining genetic and biological diversity.

Proposed Draft 17 June 2020

Volume 2: Resource Site Results Part B: Forest Park and Northwest Resource Sites 21 - 41

E.1.g. Special Habitat Areas

There are many areas in the west hills that are designated Special Habitat Areas because of the presence of special status species (S criterion). Special Status species found in the study area include: bald eagle, band-tailed pigeon, black-throated gray warbler, brown creeper, bushtit, common yellowthroat, downy woodpecker, Hammond's flycatcher, Hutton's vireo, merlin, Nashville warbler, olive-sided flycatcher, orange-crowned warbler, osprey, pacific-slope flycatcher, pacific wren, peregrine falcon, pileated woodpecker, purple finch, red-eyed vireo, rufous hummingbird, Swainson's thrush, varied thrush, Vaux's swift, western wood-pewee, willow flycatcher, Wilson's warbler, Pacific western big-eared bat, long-eared myotis, fringed myotis, long-legged myotis, northern red-legged frog, and coastal cutthroat trout.

<u>Forest Park</u> is designated a Special Habitat Area because it meets the following criteria:

- Special Status Species (S) A habitat area or feature that supports an at-risk wildlife species on more than an incidental basis to complete one or more life history stages.
- Special Status Plants (P) An area where rare or unique plant species have been documented.
 (Note Because rare plants are often sought out for harvesting, the exact location of these species will not be documented in this report.)
- Native Oak (O) An area that contains Oregon white oaks; other tree species and vegetation may be present.
- Bottomland Hardwood Forest (B) An area that contains remnant bottomland hardwood forest species; other tree species and vegetation may be present.
- Elk Migratory Corridor (E) Areas that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has designated as elk migratory corridors.
- Migratory Stopover Habitat (M) An area or feature used by migratory birds for nesting, resting, feeding or cover on more than an incidental basis.
- Habitat Corridor (C) An area that provides a wildlife movement corridor between larger habitat patches

Balch Creek Subwatershed is designated a Special Habitat Area because it meets the following criteria:

- Native Oak (O) An area that contains Oregon white oaks; other tree species and vegetation may be present.
- Bottomland Hardwood Forest (B) An area that contains remnant bottomland hardwood forest species; other tree species and vegetation may be present.
- Elk Migratory Corridor (E) Areas that the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has designated as elk migratory corridors.
- Migratory Stopover Habitat (M) An area or feature used by migratory birds for nesting, resting, feeding or cover on more than an incidental basis.
- Habitat Corridor (C) An area that provides a wildlife movement corridor between larger habitat patches

<u>Wetlands</u> are also designated Special Habitat Areas because they meet the criterion for wetland (W). Wetlands and associated seeps and springs provide criteria watershed functions including improving water quality, storing water and reducing flood risks, contributing to summer in-stream flows and providing habitat for wildlife, including some at-risk species like red-legged frog. Some of these wetlands are found within Forest Park and others are on private property outside of the park. The

Proposed Draft 18 June 2020

relationship between forests and wetlands, in and outside of Forest Park is particularly important to redlegged frog, a Special Status Species.

E.1.h. Stormwater Management

Portland's stormwater system is a complex network of engineered and natural assets that provide conveyance, protect water quality, and provide and protect habitat and biological communities. In addition to hundreds of miles of pipes and ditches, and thousands of sumps and pollution reduction facilities; the city depends on the natural areas that intercept rainfall and the acres of wetlands and hundreds of miles of streams and drainageways that function as a critical part of the stormwater conveyance network.

Within the City of Portland there are three methods of conveying stormwater runoff from impervious areas. When soils allow infiltration, stormwater runoff may be directed to sumps or other stormwater facilities to be infiltrated into the ground, after being treated to protect groundwater. Some portions of the City direct stormwater to the combined sewer system, which sends stormwater along with sewage to the sanitary treatment plant for processing. In the remainder of the City, stormwater is directed to a natural stream system.

When natural areas are developed, the services provided by those natural areas are lost. Many of these services are critical to the healthy functioning of natural resources and are difficult or impossible to replace. For example, forest vegetation slows and takes up runoff from precipitation, thereby minimizing erosion and allowing the forest floor to filter out sediments and nutrients as the water soaks down into groundwater or passes into streams. By decreasing runoff and increasing groundwater infiltration, the forest protects downstream neighborhoods from flooding. The forest canopy helps to maintain stream flows, filter out potential pollutants, and moderate stream temperatures, thereby sustaining habitat for fish, amphibians and aquatic organisms as well terrestrial wildlife. Replacement of these functions through built stormwater management measures can only address a subset of the service provisions provided by natural systems.

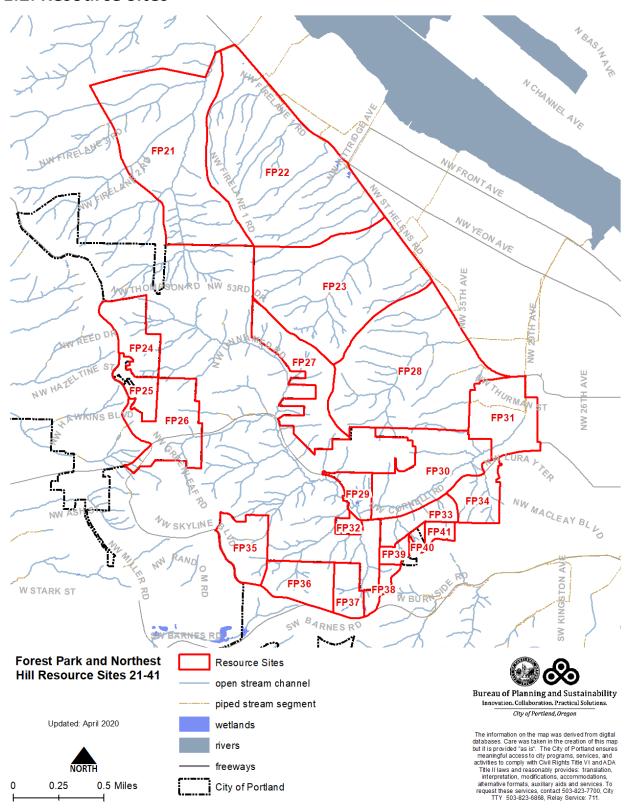
Natural resources found within urban boundaries are vulnerable to negative impacts from unmanaged or inadequately managed stormwater. Pavement, roofing, and other impervious surfaces prevent infiltration of stormwater into the ground and increase the amount of runoff during storm events. This can disrupt the natural hydrologic cycle and increase pollution levels of stormwater washing into rivers, streams, wetlands and groundwater resources. Significant problems can result from urbanization and inappropriately managed stormwater:

- Stormwater collects pollutants and sediment from impervious surfaces and carries those materials to streams, rivers and groundwater. Particulates and pollutants from streets, autos, landscaping, roofs, animal waste and other sources can harm ESA-listed salmon, other native fish and aquatic species.
- Increased in-stream erosion and decreased groundwater recharge occurs due to changes in the timing, routing and amount of runoff. As a result, streambanks can be undercut, impacting stream health and potentially damaging buildings, roads and bridges. Streams become "flashy" –

Proposed Draft 19 June 2020

- rising and falling very quickly increasing flood risks during wet weather and resulting in very low stream flows in the summer.
- Landslide risks can be exacerbated by deficient or inadequate stormwater management.
- Problems with incomplete or ineffective stormwater system could be made worse with climate
 change due to increases in temperature and changes in precipitation patterns. This could further
 impact water temperatures in rivers and streams, a serious problem in Portland streams, which
 exceed temperature standards in the summer. More intense storm patterns can also increase
 the risks of erosion, landslides and flooding.
- Reduced groundwater and aquifer recharge due to impervious surfaces also negatively impacts water availability during dry periods, which are expected to increase with climate change.

E.2. Resource Sites



Map 2: Forest Park and Northwest District Resource Sites 21 - 41

Resource Site No.: FP21 Resource Site Name: Lower Saltzman Creek

Previous Plan: West hills Natural Areas Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 89

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

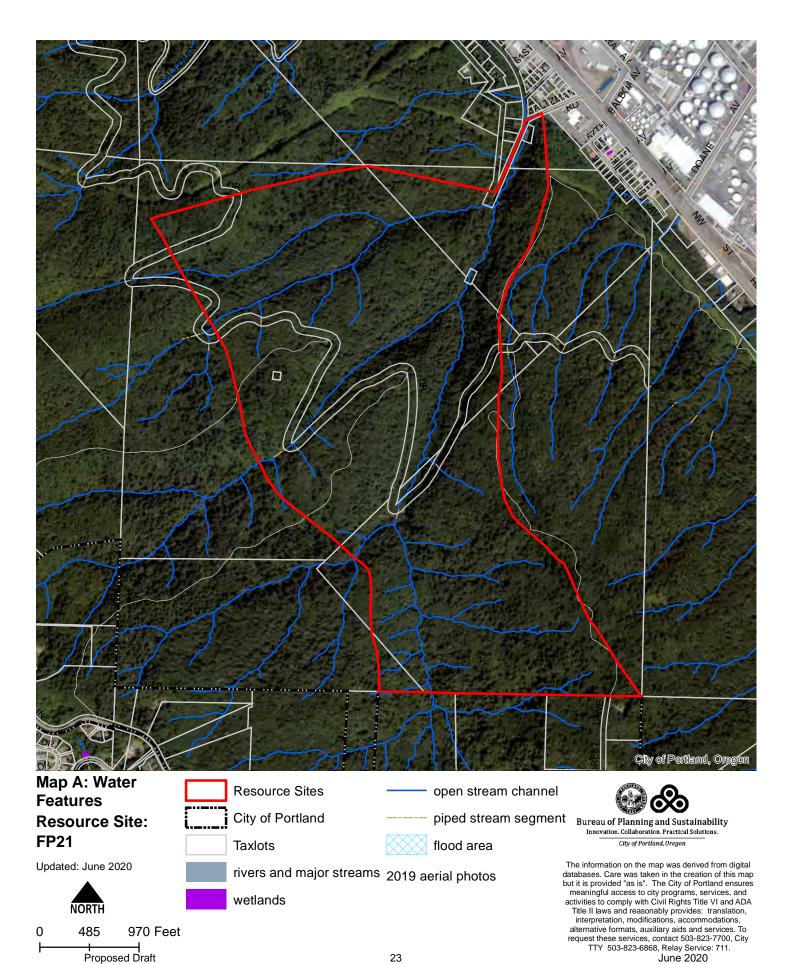
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

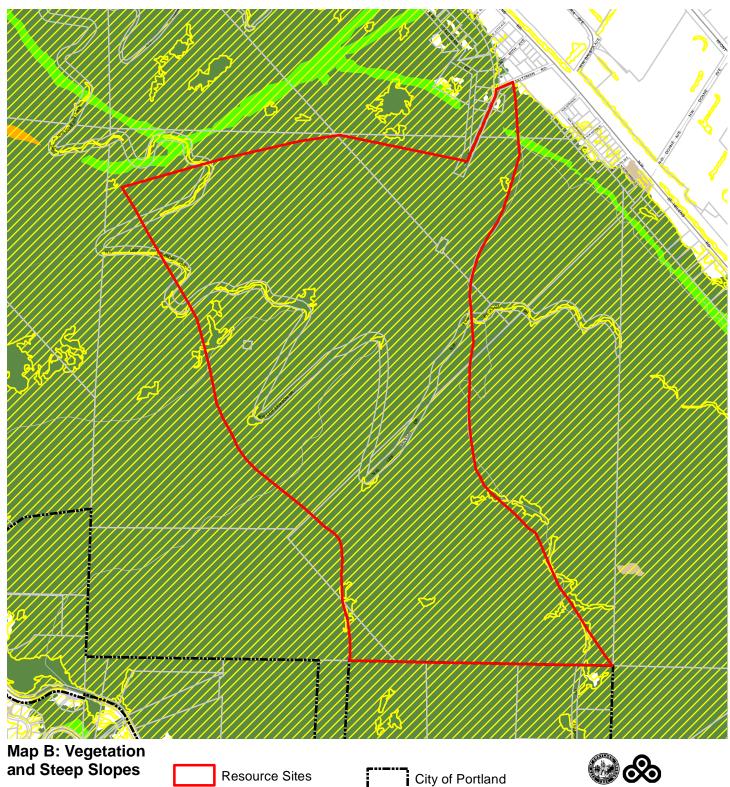
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

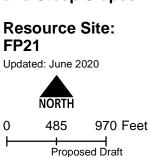
Resource site FP21 includes the following:

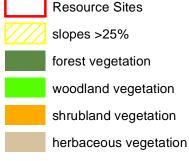
Site (acres)	302.1	
Base zones (acres)		
OS	301.6	
R10	0.4	
R2.5	0.0	





Taxlots



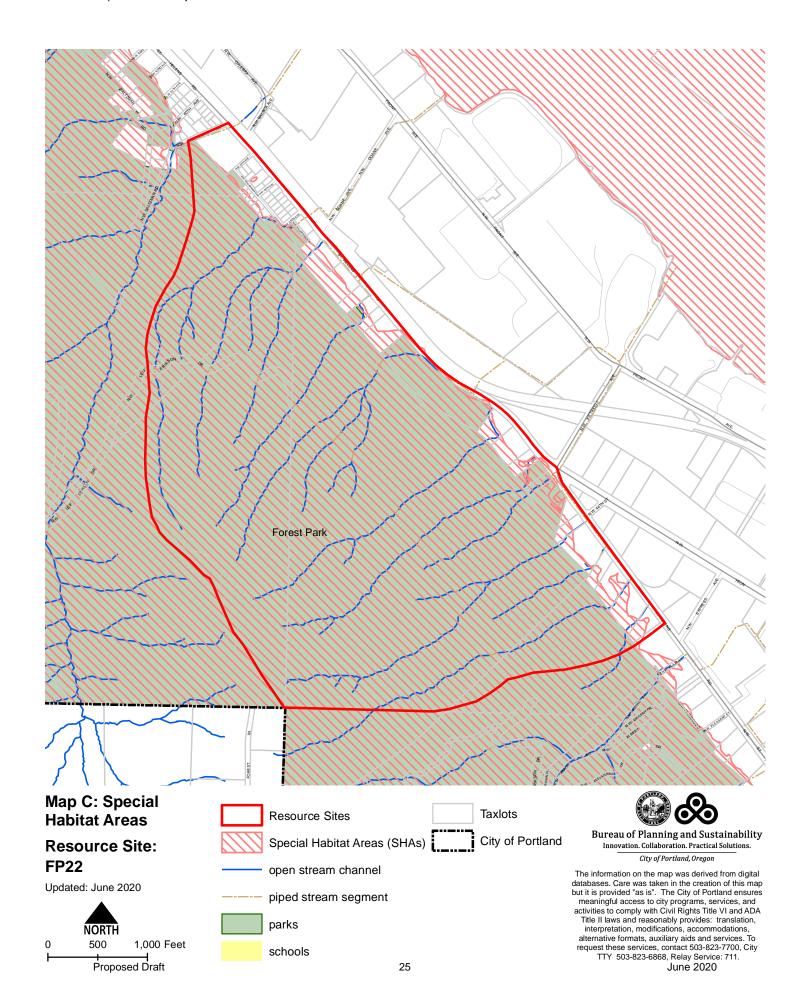




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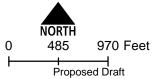
The information on the map was derived from digital databases. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to city programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711. June 2020







Updated: June 2020



Resource Sites
Riparian Corridors

City of Portland
Taxlots

Class I (high rank)

Class II (medium rank)

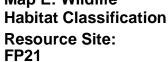
Class III (low rank)



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395 790 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites

City of Portland Wildlife Habitat **Taxlots** Class A (high rank)

Class B (medium rank)

Class C (low rank)

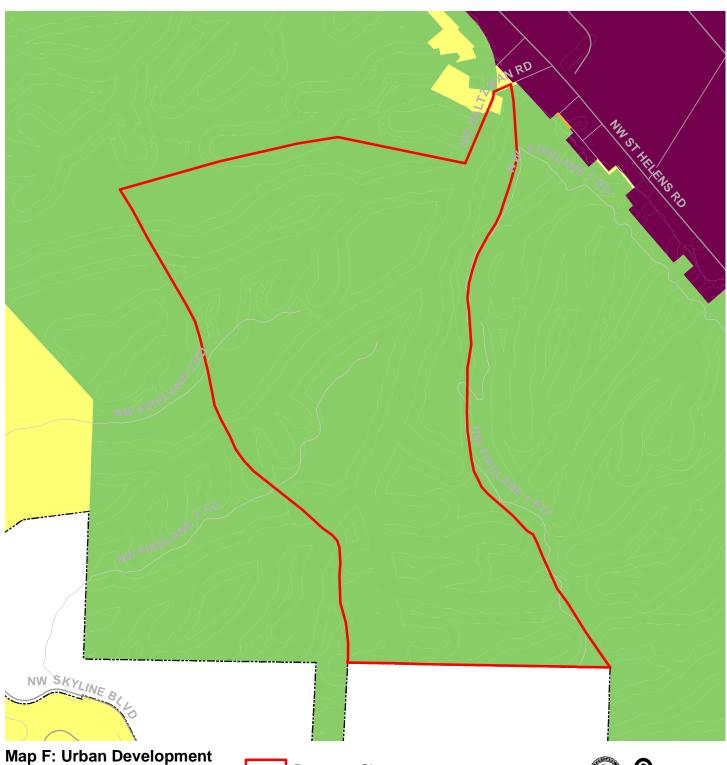




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Value (Title 13)

Resource Site: FP21

Updated: June 2020



Resource Sites

High Urban Development Value Medium Urban Development Value

Low Urban Development Value

Parks

City of Portland

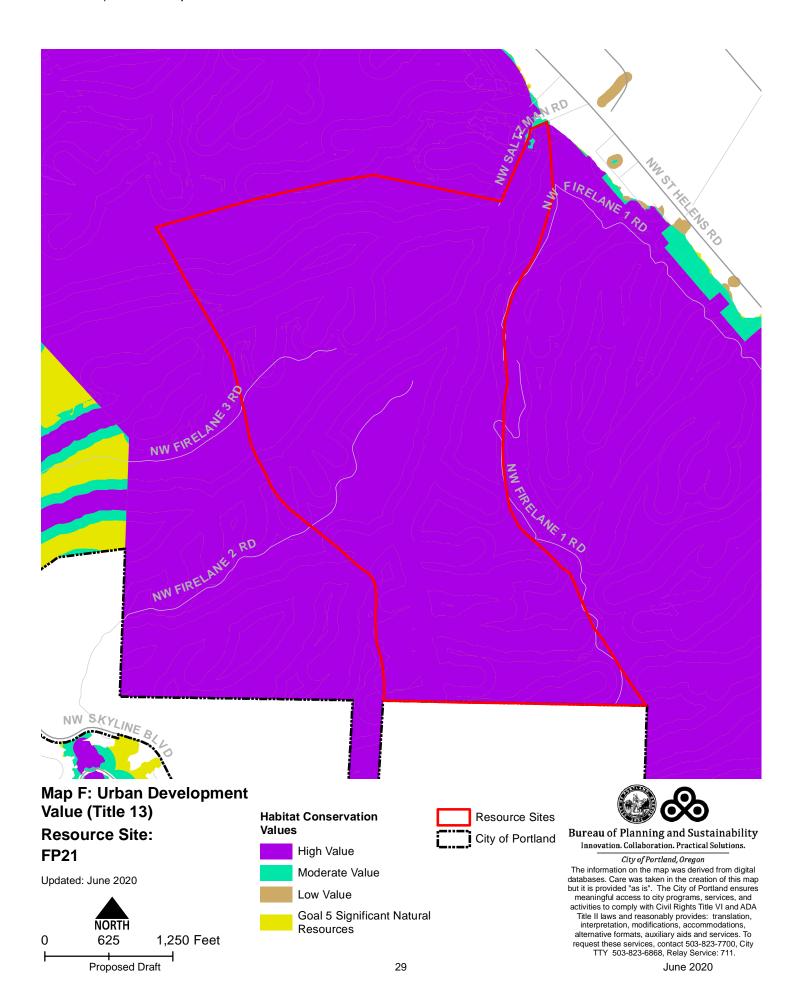


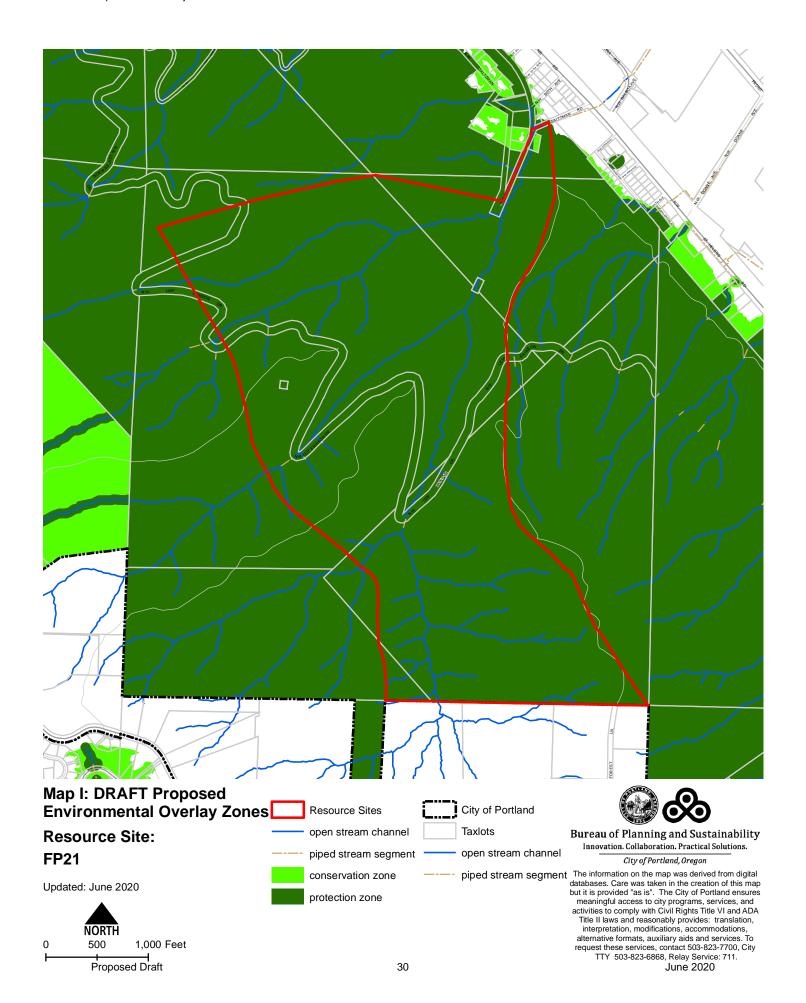


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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP21 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Forest Park (O, B, M, C, S, P, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP21
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	5.0
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	301.7
Woodland (acres)	0.2
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	297.1

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

This site forms the lower half of the Saltzman Creek watershed. The lower basin is clothed in a predominantly deciduous second growth forest, with well-developed riparian vegetation including western wahoo and galleries of alder along the creek bed. The two most common vegetation types are mature hardwood and conifer-topping hardwood, the former typical of riparian areas and the latter

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

common on upland slopes. Forest cover provides open space, scenic and recreational resources; serves as habitat for resident and migratory wildlife; and helps to balance the local water regimen. Snags, downed logs and woody debris found at the site are critical structural and functional components of the watershed. Invasive species such as ivy, holly, morning glory and laurel are present and may impact the native plant community, particularly around Saltzman Road.

Saltzman is a year-round creek which provides high quality habitat for coastal cutthroat trout, macroinvertebrates and amphibians. The site also provides food, water and cover habitat for birds (e.g., pileated woodpecker, great horned and pygmy owls, red-tailed hawk and a variety of songbirds) and mammals (e.g., shrew mole and coyote). The site's interspersion with adjacent forest habitat permits wildlife migration in all directions except east. St. Helens Road and industrial development to the east impede wildlife movement between the forest and the Willamette River. The site's aquatic habitat has been adversely impacted by the establishment of Highway 30 and industrial hardscape on top of the stream that force Saltzman Creek into long culverts and concrete ditches, urban garbage, and by an infestation of Himalayan blackberry.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP21				
Resource Site (acres) =	302			
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	115.5	94.2	92.4	302.1
percent total inventory site area	38.2%	31.2%	30.6%	100.0%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	301.9	0.0	0.0	301.9
percent total inventory site area	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	301.7			
percent total inventory site area	99.9%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	301.9	0.1	0.0	302.1
percent total inventory site area	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP21, 0.0% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP21				
Total area (acres)	Area impervious area*		Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
302.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

All of the significant natural resources within resource site FP21 are designated Habitat Conservation Areas under Metro Title 13; therefore, no resource site-specific ESEE is required. Note – All of the upland wildlife habitat in FP6 is also designated Special Habitat Area and therefore a Class I riparian area per Title 13.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP21, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank, wetlands, land within 25 feet of stream top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of wetlands.
- 2. Within public parks, apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to land between 25 and 50 feet of stream top-of-bank and within areas of forest, woodland, shrubland or herbaceous vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Outside public parks, apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to land between 25 and 50 feet from stream top-of-bank and within areas of forest or woodland vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank or wetlands.
- 5. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 34 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP22 **Resource Site Name:** Firelane 1 – East Bluff

Previous Plan: West hills Natural Areas Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 88

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

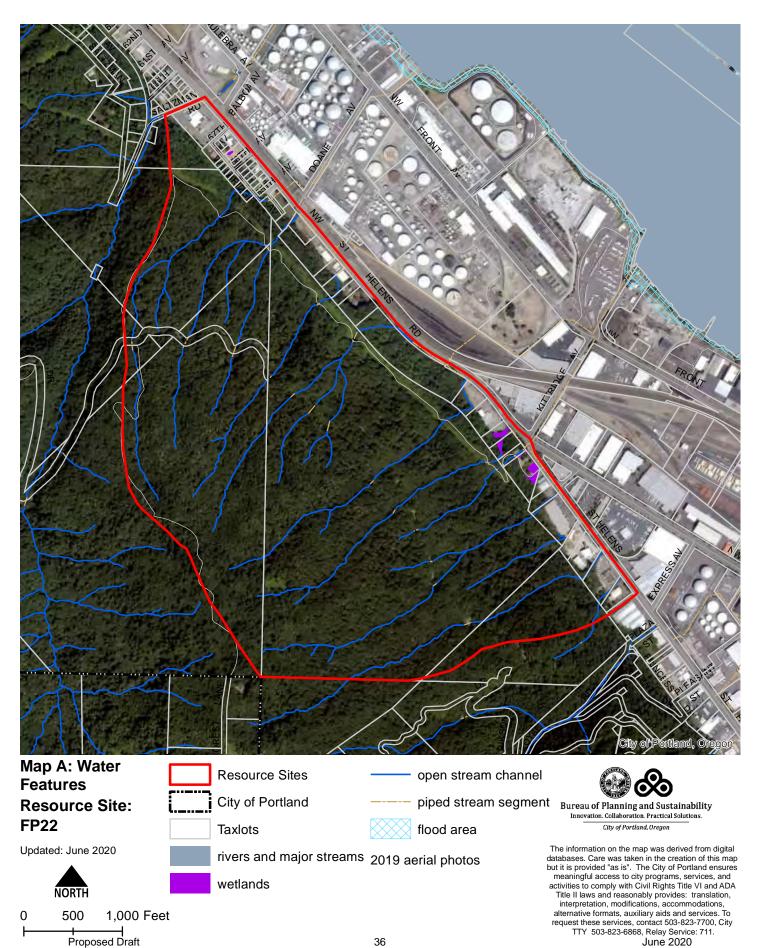
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

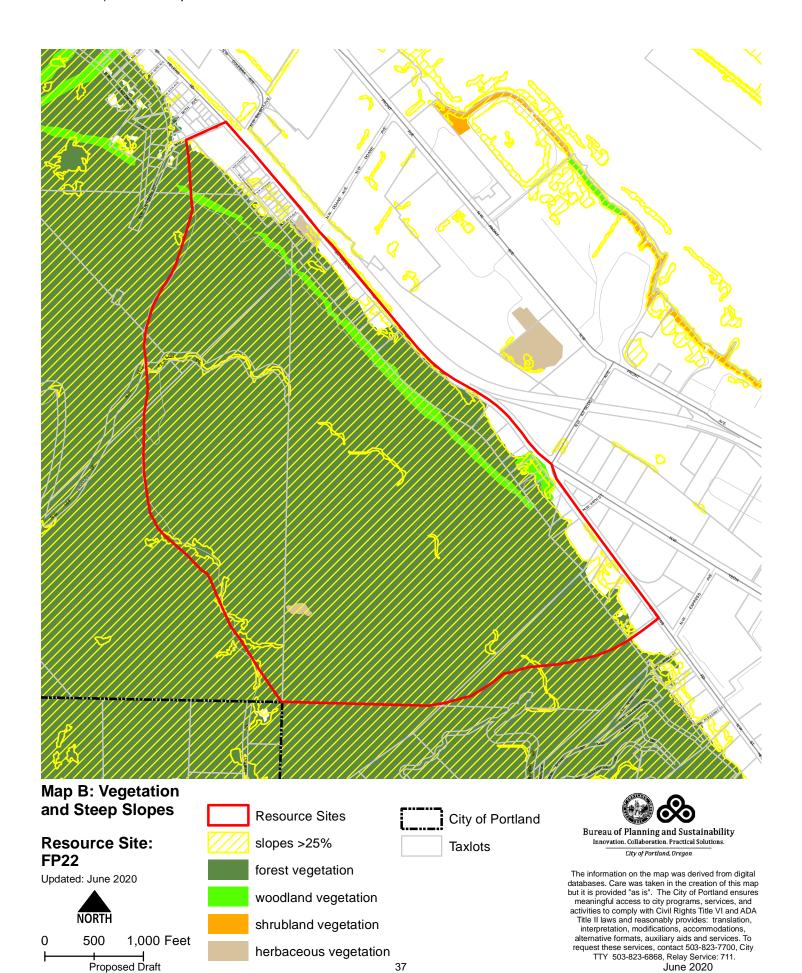
Resource site FP22 includes the following:

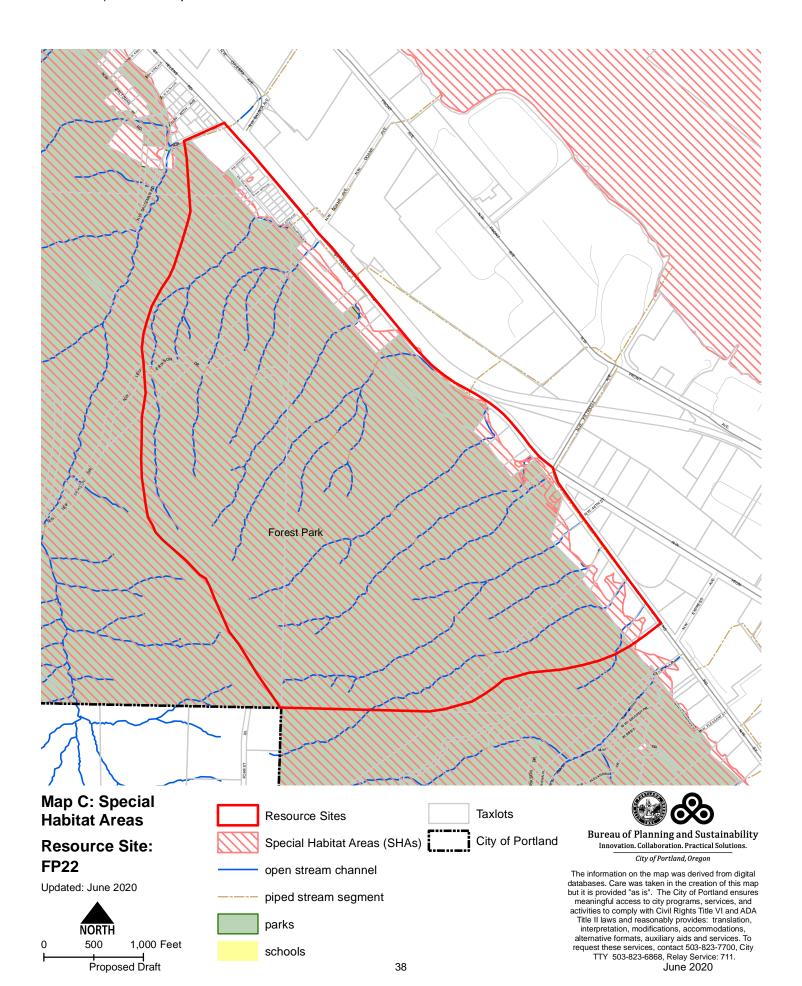
Site (acres) 387.4

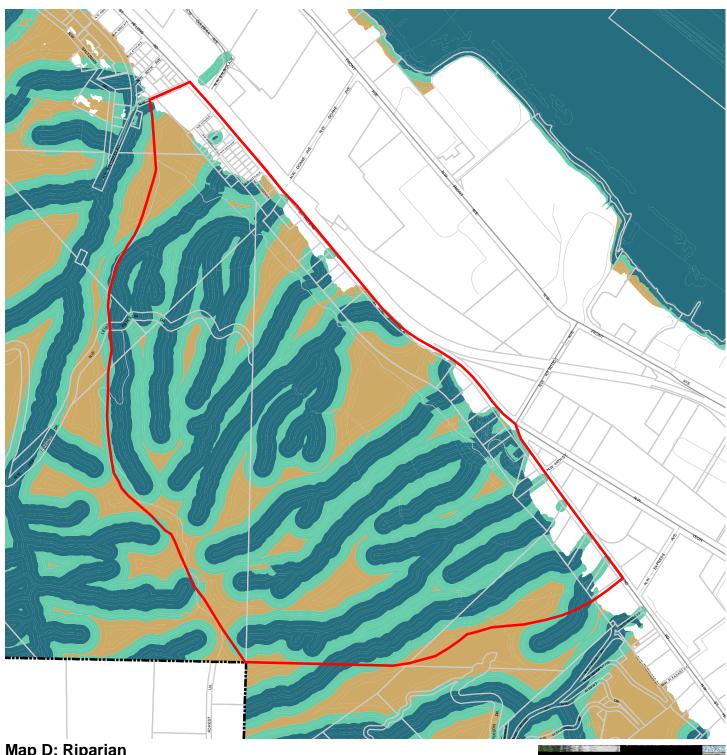
Base zones (acres)

IH 43.1 OS 344.3



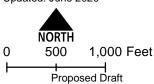


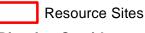




Map D: Riparian Corridors Habitat Classification **Resource Site: FP22**

Updated: June 2020





City of Portland **Riparian Corridors Taxlots** Class I (high rank)

Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)



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Map E: Wildlife Habitat Classification Resource Site: FP22

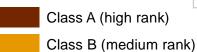
Updated: June 2020



0 410 820 Feet

Resource Sites

Wildlife Habitat



Class C (low rank)



City of Portland

Taxlots



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June 2020



Value (Title 13)

Resource Site: FP22

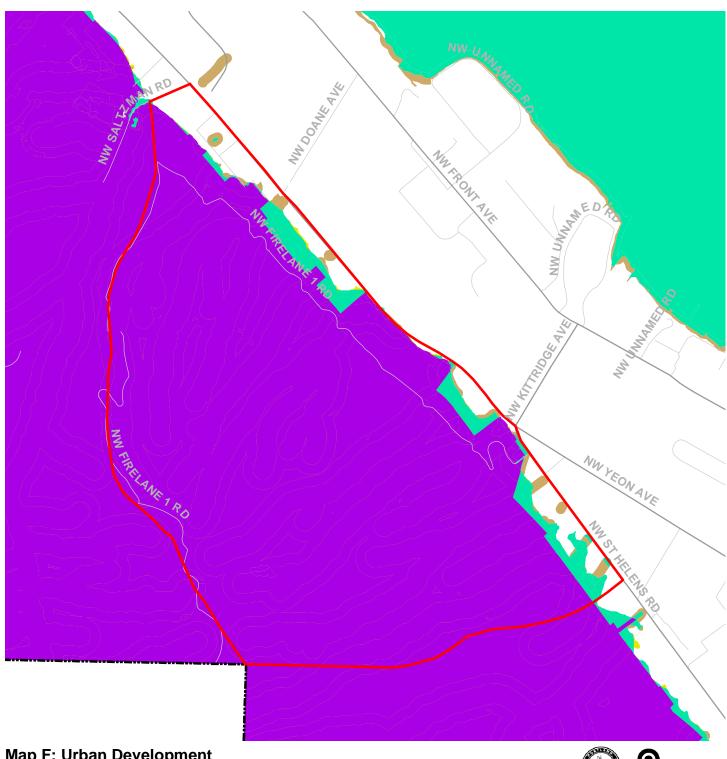
Updated: June 2020







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Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13) Resource Sites **Habitat Conservation Values Resource Site:** City of Portland High Value **FP22** Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 650 1,300 Feet 0 Proposed Draft

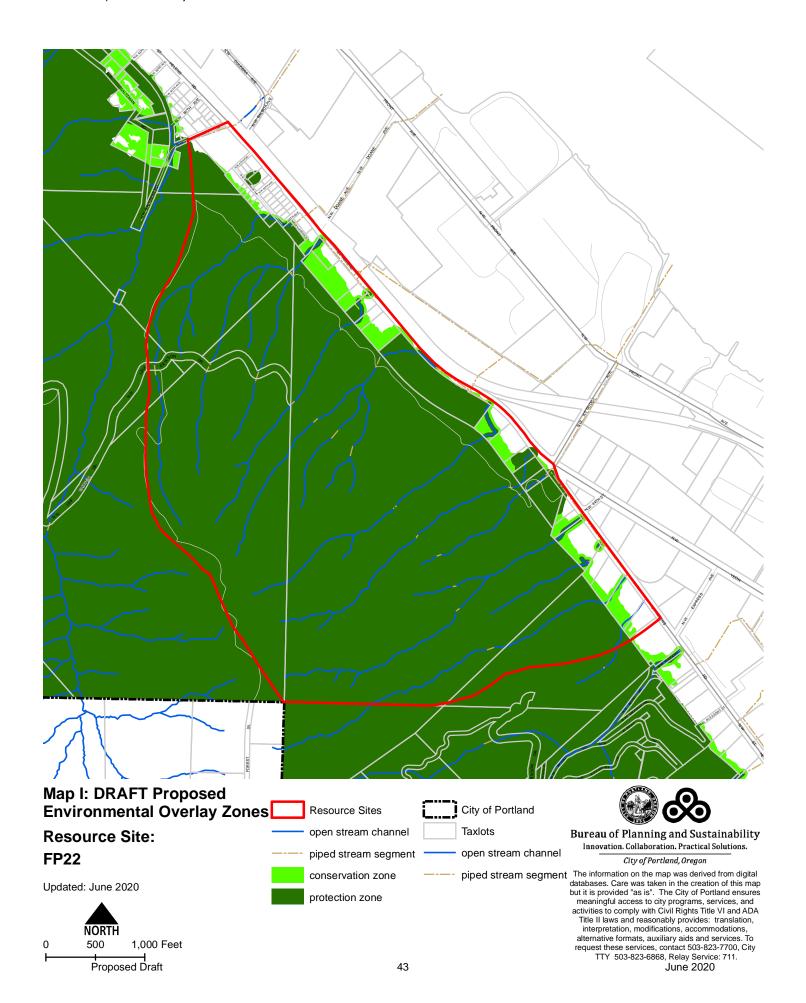


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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP22 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; wetland; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Forest Park (O, B, M, C, S, P, E); wetlands (W)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP22	
	Study Area	
Stream (Miles)	7.2	
Wetlands (acres)	0.8	
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)		
Forest (acres)	348.0	
Woodland (acres)	10.1	
Shrubland (acres)	0.0	
Herbaceous (acres)	1.4	
Flood Area*		
Vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Steep Slopes (acres)**	356.4	

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

The largest stand of mature hardwood within the resource area exists in a wide band across the central portion of the hillside. Conifers are underrepresented throughout much of this area and are altogether absent along some of the drainages. Smaller stands of young to mid-aged second growth western

Proposed Draft 44 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

hemlock forest exist along the base of the hillside and along the ridge. Forest cover protects watershed resources, serves as habitat for wildlife and provides open space, scenic and recreational values. The structure of the forest community is limited by the lack of tall conifers, large snags and herbaceous cover. Downed logs and woody debris found at the site, however, are critical structural and functional components of the watershed ecosystem. English ivy is spreading into the site near St. Helens Road.

This site provides moderate to high quality food and cover habitat for wildlife. Sources of water are limited to several small, seasonal drainages. Birds observed at this site include great horned owl, pileated woodpecker, pygmy owl, red-tailed hawk and ruby crowned kinglet. Interspersion with surrounding habitat increases the site's habitat value. St. Helens Road (Highway 30) creates fish passage barriers between each stream and Willamette River confluence in this vicinity.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP22				
Resource Site (acres) = 387				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	170.8	129.6	63.6	364.0
percent total inventory site area	44.1%	33.5%	16.4%	94.0%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	358.3	0.0	0.0	358.3
percent total inventory site area	92.5%	0.0%	0.0%	92.5%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	359.6			
percent total inventory site area	92.8%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	361.2	4.0	0.5	365.7
percent total inventory site area	93.2%	1.0%	0.1%	94.4%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much

Proposed Draft 45 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP22, 3.2% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP22				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
387.5	20.5	12.4	3.2%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site industrial uses are allowed in the IH base zone. Open space uses are allowed in the OS base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP22, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Proposed Draft 47 June 2020

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP22, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank, wetlands, land within 25 feet of stream top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of a wetland.
- 2. Within public parks, apply a <u>protection overlay zone</u> (p zone) to land between 25 and 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Within public parks, apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest, woodland, shrubland or herbaceous vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank or wetlands.
- 4. Outside public parks, apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to land between 25 and 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Outside public parks, apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank or wetlands.
- 6. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank or wetlands.
- 7. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 48 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP23 **Resource Site Name:** Express Creek

Previous Plan: West hills Natural Areas Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 87

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP23 includes the following:

285.8

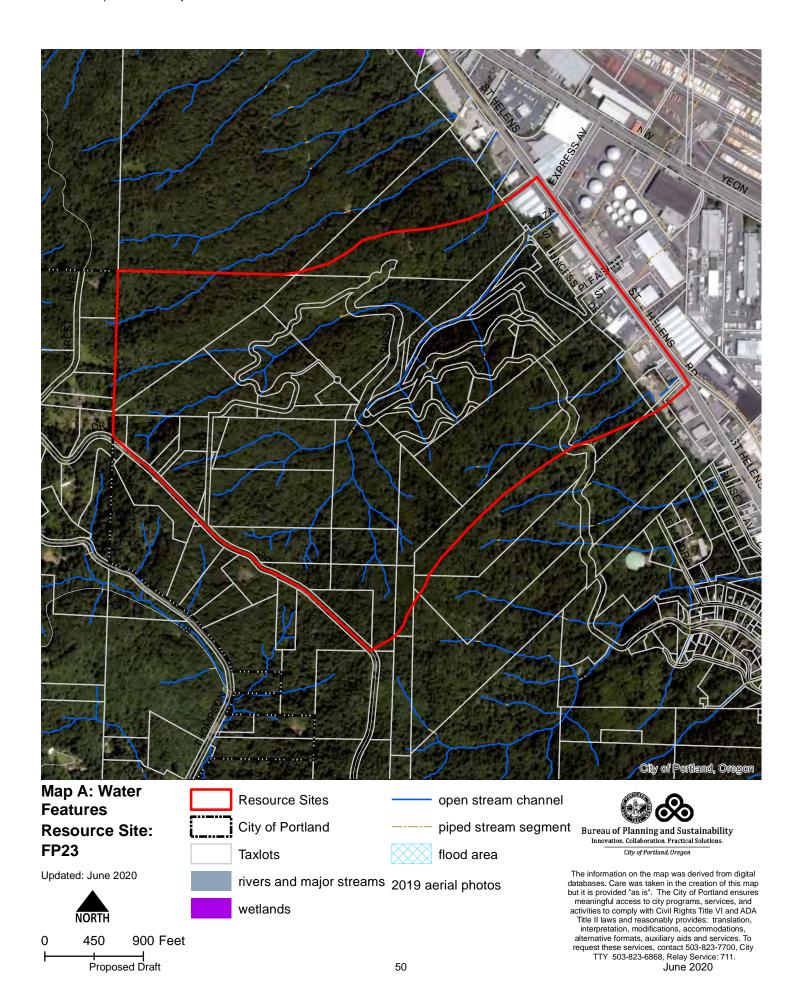
Base zones (acres)

IH 20.0

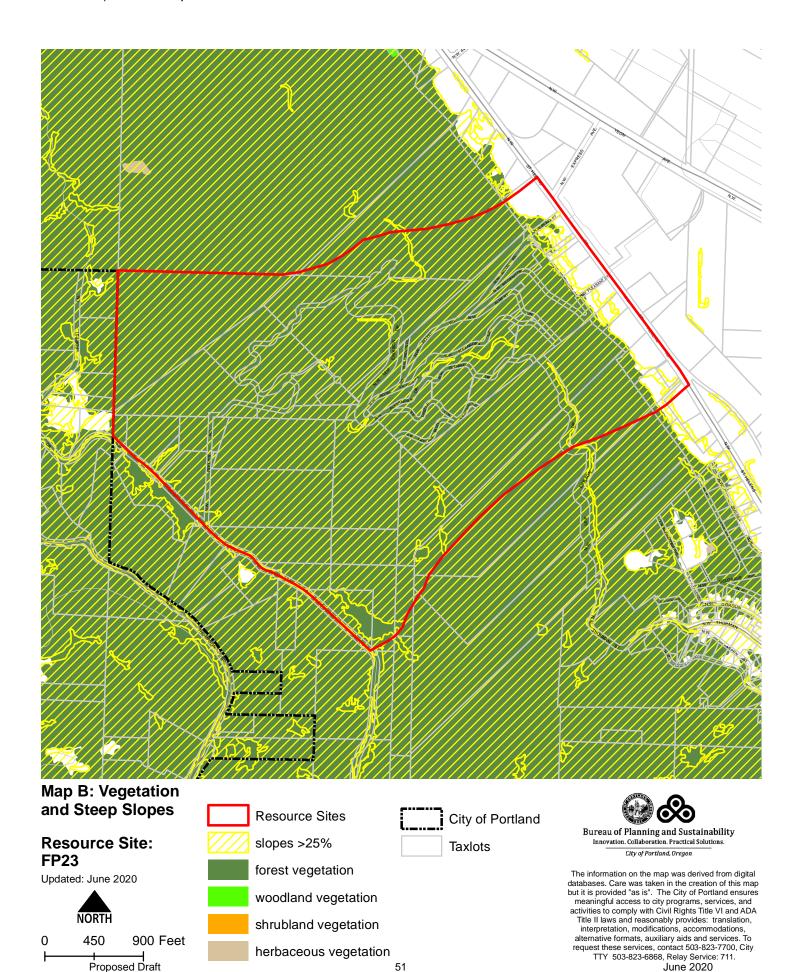
OS 261.9

RF 3.9

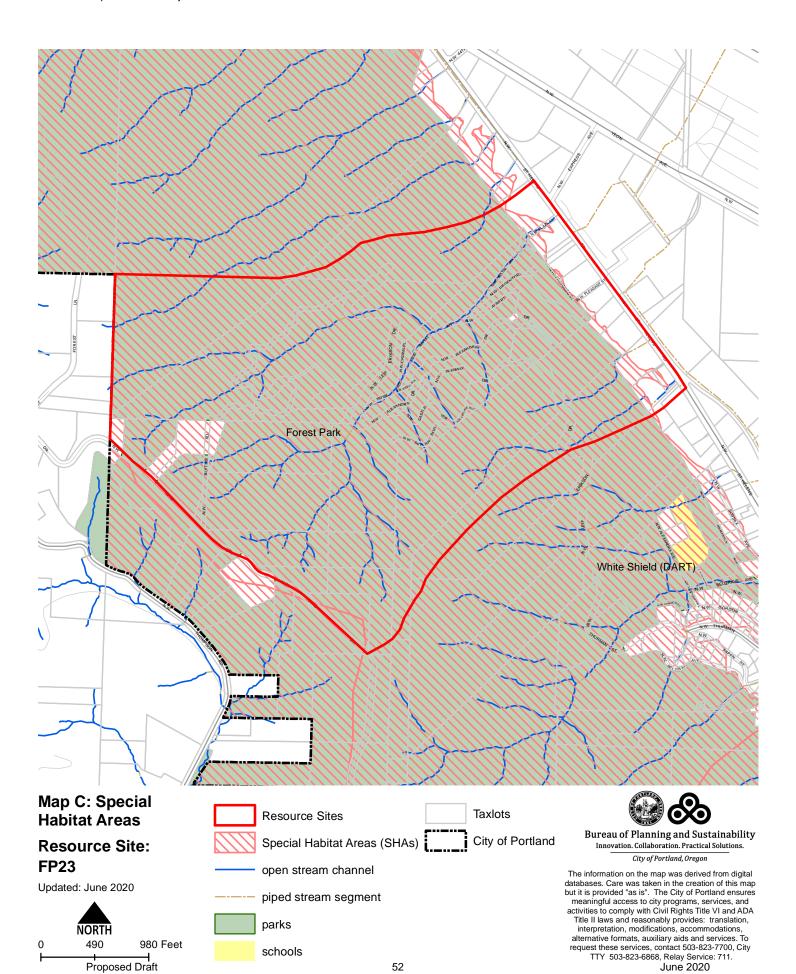
Site (acres)



June 2020



51



NORTH

450

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0

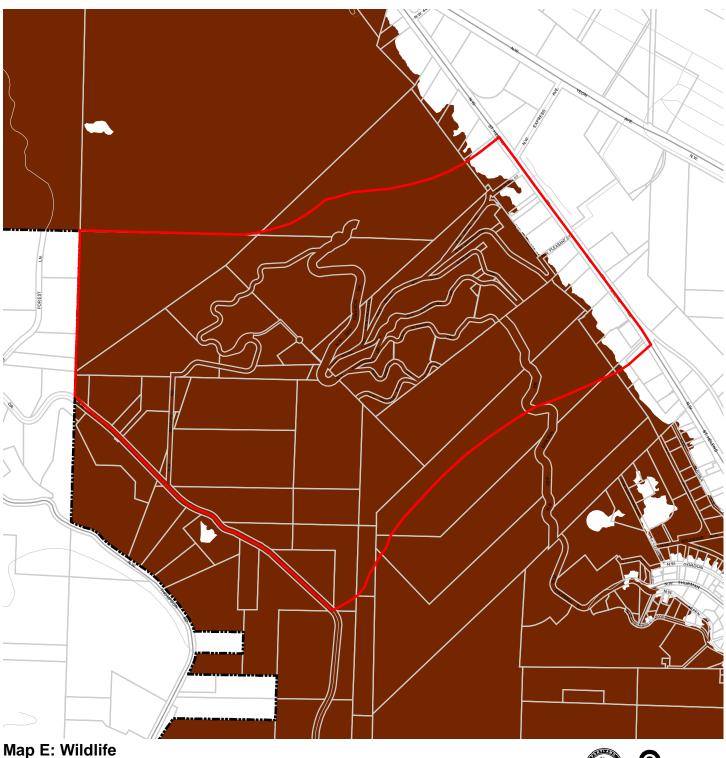
900 Feet



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June 2020

Class III (low rank)





Updated: June 2020



Resource Sites

Wildlife Habitat

Class A (high rank)

Class B (medium rank)

Class C (low rank)



City of Portland

Taxlots



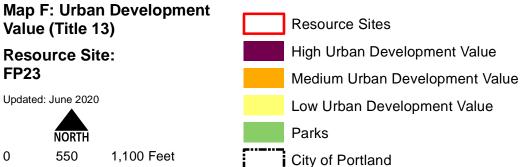
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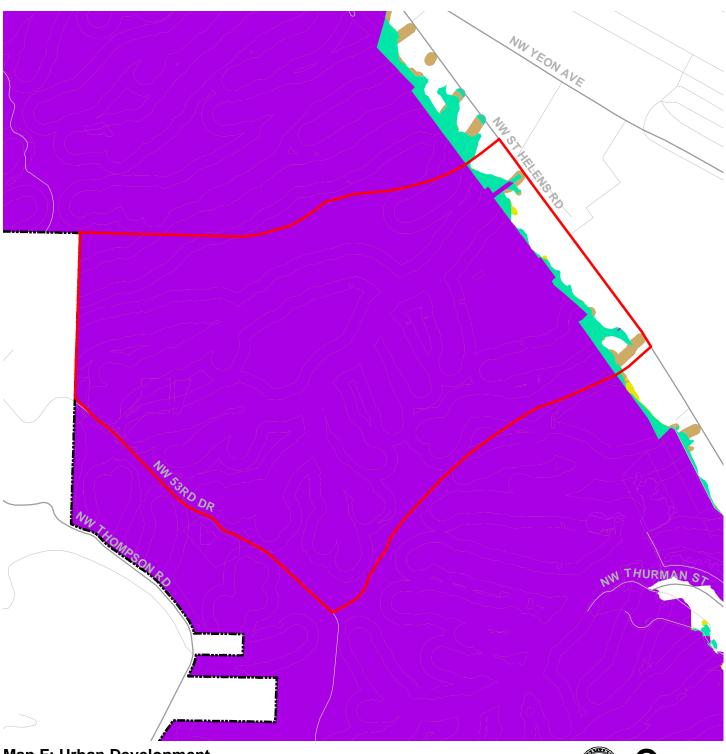


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Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13) **Habitat Conservation** Resource Sites **Values Resource Site:** City of Portland High Value FP23 Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 550 1,100 Feet 0

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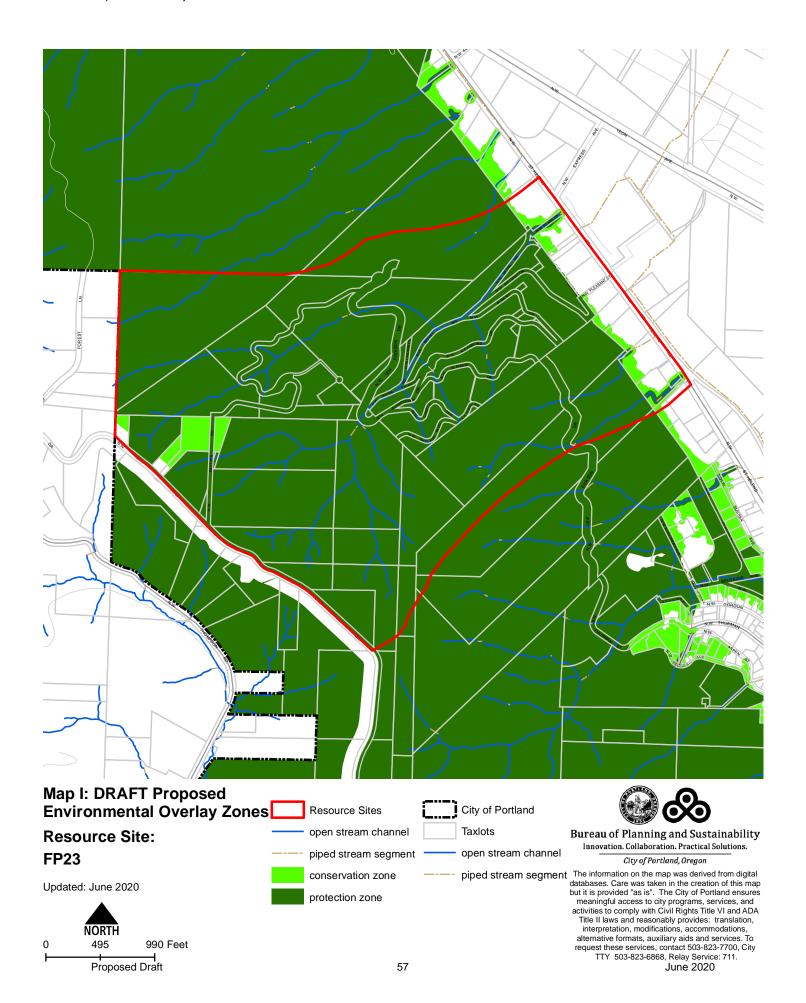


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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP23 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Forest Park (O, B, M, C, S, P, E);

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP23
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	4.6
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	269.4
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	265.7

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

The Express Creek watershed is clothed in a mosaic of vegetation types ranging from the *hardwood with young conifer* to the *mid-aged conifer* stage of secondary succession. The older forest contains mature grand fir, western hemlock and Douglas fir specimens. Forest cover protects watershed resources, serves as habitat for wildlife and provides open space, scenic and recreational resources.

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

Snags, downed logs and woody debris found at the site are critical structural and functional components of the watershed ecosystem. The rare phantom orchid (*Cephalanthera austiniae*) also occurs in the older forest. Invasive species such as ivy and holly are proliferating in the lower parts of the site, near St. Helens Road.

Like most Forest Park perennial streams, the largest stream in the resource area likely supports a healthier macroinvertebrate community in comparison to other Portland streams. The creek and the site's forest cover provide food, water and cover for a variety of birds including pileated woodpecker, Oregon junco, robin, Wilson's warbler, house finch and golden-crowned kinglet. The site's interspersion with surrounding habitat permits wildlife to migrate through the site to Holman and Macleay Parks to the south and to the rest of Forest Park to the north. Industrial activities and traffic on and along St. Helens Road impede fish passage between the Willamette River and the resource area's streams, as well as wildlife migration to the east.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP23				
Resource Site (acres) = 286				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	108.7	88.6	73.3	270.7
percent total inventory site area	38.1%	31.0%	25.7%	94.7%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	269.4	0.0	0.0	269.4
percent total inventory site area	94.3%	0.0%	0.0%	94.3%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	270.2			
percent total inventory site area	94.6%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	270.6	1.2	0.0	271.8
percent total inventory site area	94.7%	0.4%	0.0%	95.1%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

Proposed Draft 59 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP23, 4.3% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP23				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
285.8	12.6	12.4	4.3%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

All of the significant natural resources within resource site FP23 are designated Habitat Conservation Areas under Metro Title 13; therefore, no resource site-specific ESEE is required. Note – All of the upland wildlife habitat in FP6 is also designated Special Habitat Area and therefore a Class I riparian area per Title 13.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP23, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 25 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Within public parks, apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to land between 25 and 50 feet of stream top-of-bank and within areas of forest, woodland, shrubland or herbaceous vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Outside public parks, apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to land between 25 and 50 feet from stream top-of-bank and within areas of forest or woodland vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 61 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP24 **Resource Site Name:** Skyline Headwaters

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 84

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

A. Water Features – rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas

57.1

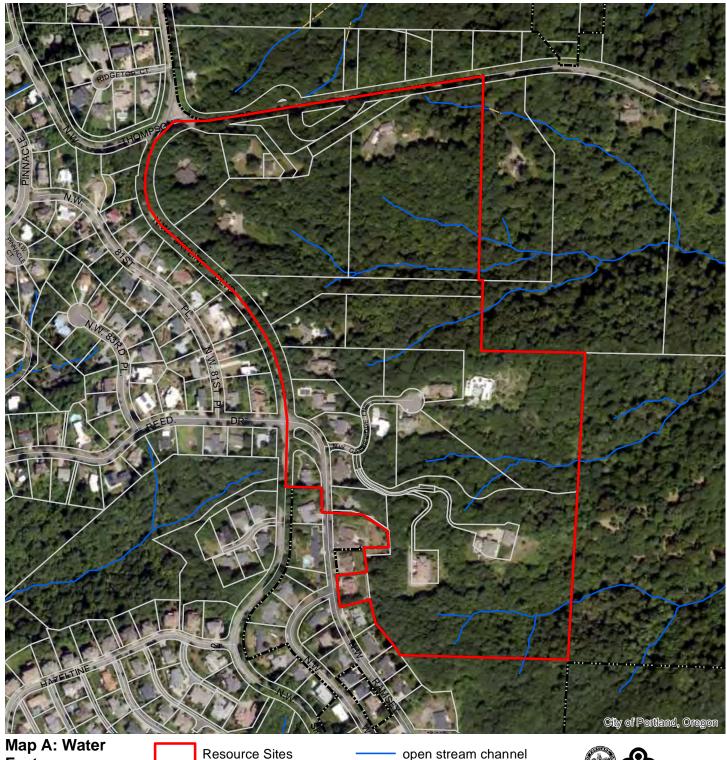
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP24 includes the following:

Site (acres) Base zones (acres OS 1.7 R10 0.0 RF 55.4





200

Proposed Draft

0

400 Feet

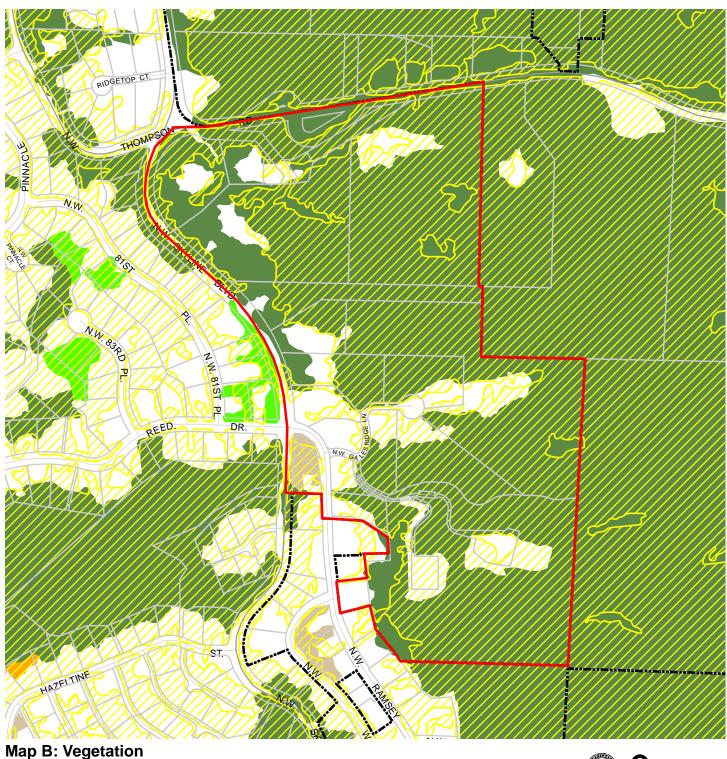
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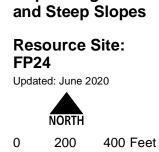
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63

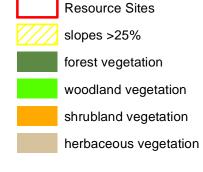


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Taxlots



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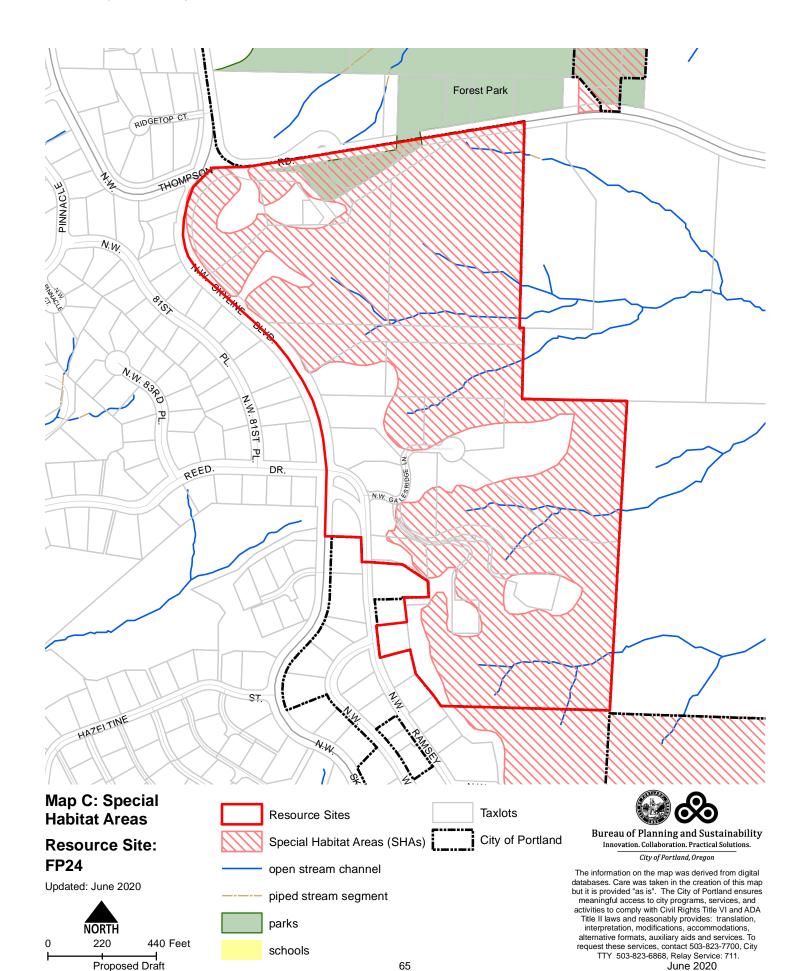


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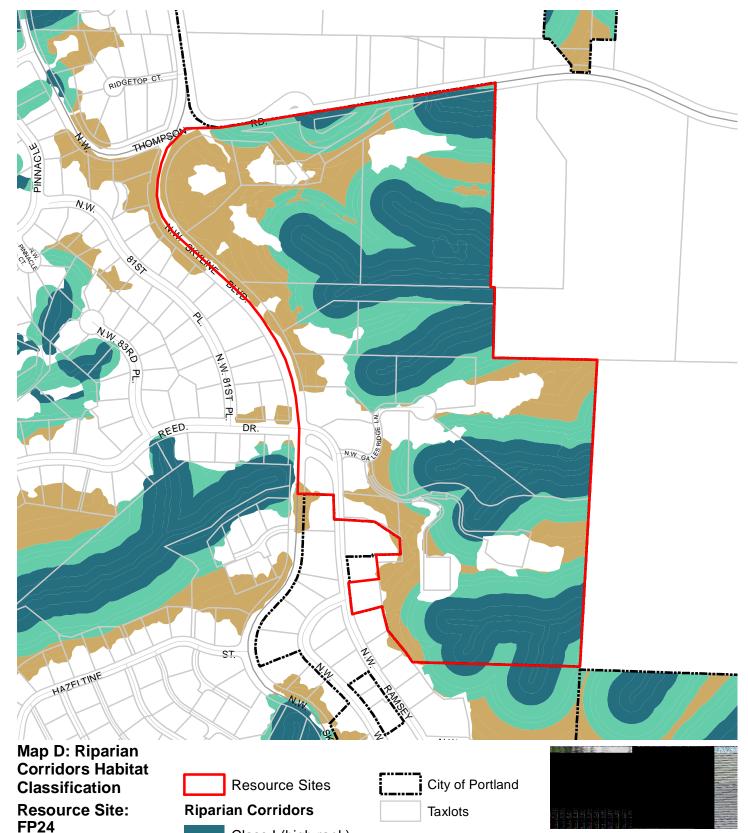
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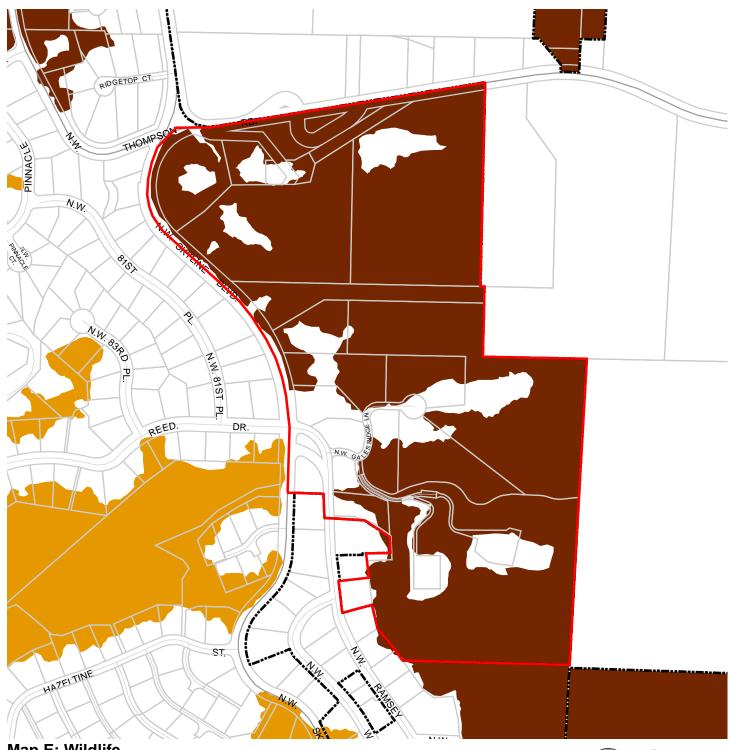


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Class I (high rank) Updated: June 2020 Class II (medium rank) NORTH Class III (low rank) 200 400 Feet Proposed Draft 66

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Updated: June 2020



165 330 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites Wildlife Habitat

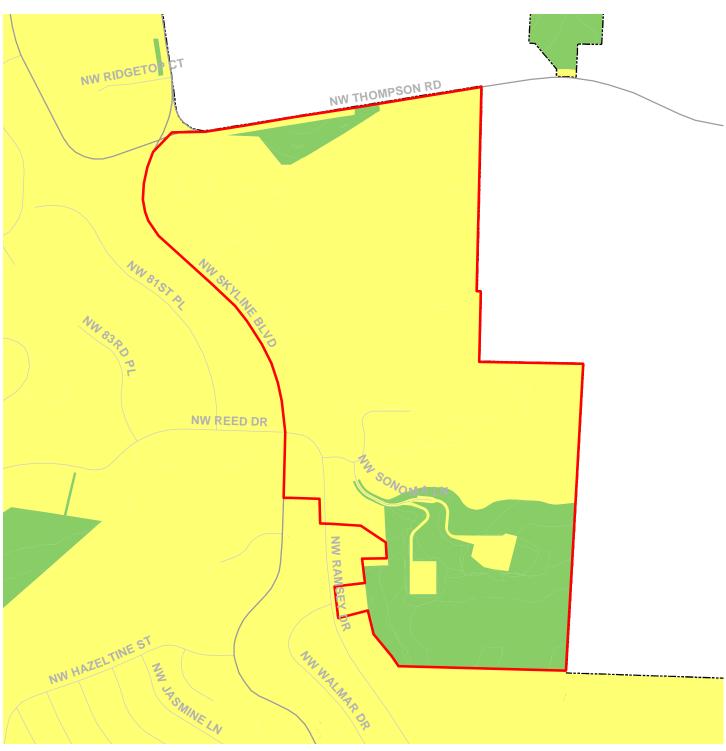
City of Portland **Taxlots**

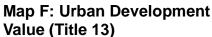
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June 2020





Resource Site: FP24

Updated: June 2020





Medium Urban Development Value

Low Urban Development Value

Parks

City of Portland



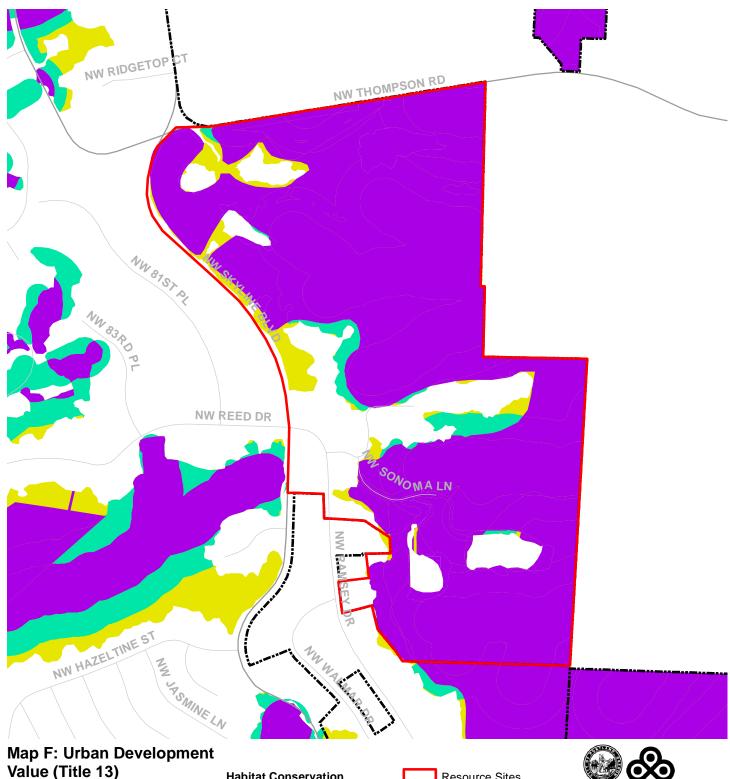


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June 2020



Habitat Conservation Resource Sites **Values Resource Site:** City of Portland High Value **FP24** Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 0 550 Feet 275 Proposed Draft 69

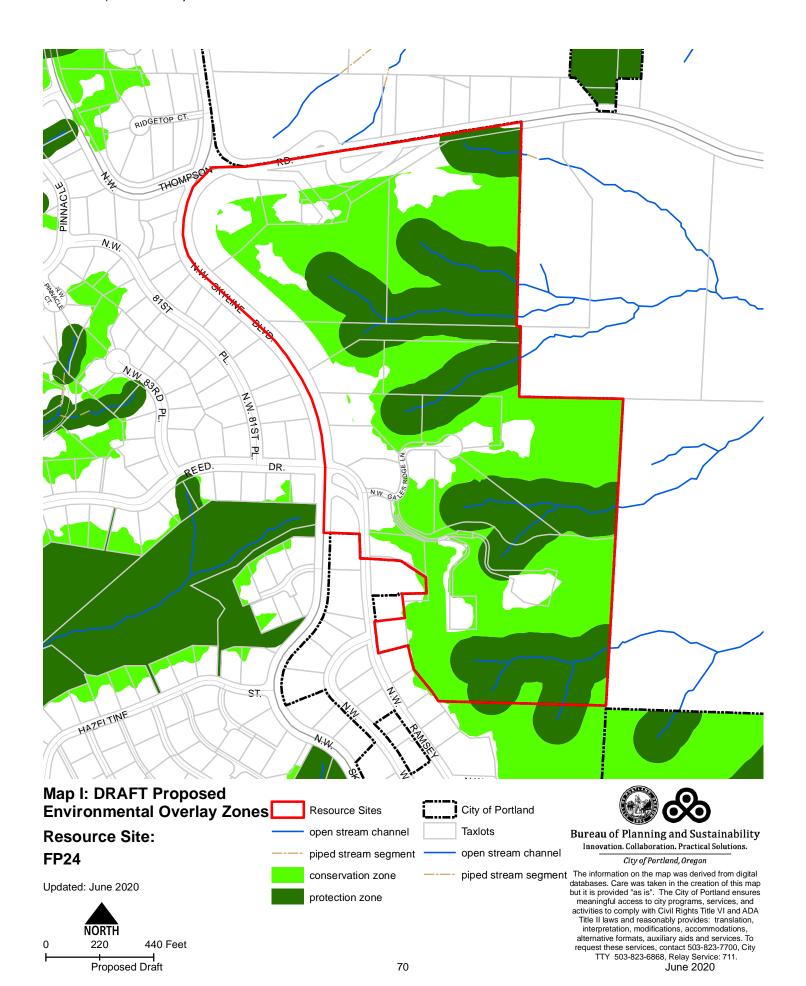


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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP24 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site FP24			
	Study Area		
Stream (Miles)	0.8		
Wetlands (acres)	0.0		
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)			
Forest (acres)	45.9		
Woodland (acres)	0.0		
Shrubland (acres)	0.0		
Herbaceous (acres)	0.5		
Flood Area*			
Vegetated (acres)	0.0		
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0		
Steep Slopes (acres)**	44.5		

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

The bedrock of Portland's West Hills is largely composed of uplifted Columbia Flood Basalt, which is overlaid with silt layers that are wind and water deposited to depths up to 100 feet. The presence of these silts has important implications for land use and development. The silt becomes very unstable when wet and the potential for slope failure is particularly high after winter rains have saturated the soil. These slope failures, often associated with logging and building activities, have substantially altered the face of the hillside over the last century.

Most soils in the West Hills drain poorly. The subsoil usually includes a fragipan, which is a layer less permeable to water than the upper layers. Fragipans limit the rooting depth of many plants. A seasonal water table is perched on top of fragipans every winter. The typical soil profile amounts to high erosion and slumping hazards due to the seasonal water table, slow permeability, low strength, and the tendency of the upper layers to slide over the fragipan whenever they become saturated. Slumping is common in the West Hills, especially when bare soil is exposed to rainfall or when soil is cut or filled. Several major landslides have occurred in the West Hills. The instability of the soil is a major reason why much of the West Hills have not been developed and is now included in parkland, wildlife sanctuaries, open space, farm, and forest zones. Extreme care must be taken when disturbing these soils, and vegetation must be reestablished quickly on disturbed areas to prevent erosion, sliding, and slumping.

Balch Creek supports a population of 2,000 to 4,000 coastal cutthroat trout. These trout have been isolated from exchange with the Willamette River since the replacement of lower Balch Creek by a milelong culvert in 1921. The culvert may pass fish downstream; however, upstream passage into Balch Creek from the river is not possible. City and state regulations prohibit fishing in Balch Creek. The existence of these trout is threatened by watershed development and water quality impacts.

High volumes of large wood instream create habitat complexity that supports cutthroat trout and Coastal Giant Salamanders from the headwaters down through Macleay Park.

The stream is bound by steep forested slopes that provide cover and habitat for wildlife. Rare plant species found in the site include western wahoo shrubs. The trees on steep slopes help maintain slope stability and reduce the risk of landslides and erosion. The trees also capture and use rainwater, reducing overland flow that can contribute to culvert surcharging, stream bank erosion, and downstream flooding.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP24				
Resource Site (acres) = 57				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	19.4	14.4	12.1	45.9
percent total inventory site area	33.9%	25.2%	21.3%	80.3%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	45.8	0.0	0.0	45.8
percent total inventory site area	80.3%	0.0%	0.0%	80.3%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	43.0			
percent total inventory site area	75.4%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	47.5	0.0	0.1	47.6
percent total inventory site area	83.2%	0.0%	0.1%	83.3%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site 24, 5.3% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP24				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
57.1	5.1	3.1	5.3%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the RF base zones. Open space uses are allowed in the OS base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP24, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Proposed Draft 74 June 2020

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP24, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c <u>zone</u>) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 75 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP25 **Resource Site Name:** NW Ramsey & Walmar

Previous Plan: Multnomah County Urban Lands Previous Resource Site No.: 111

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

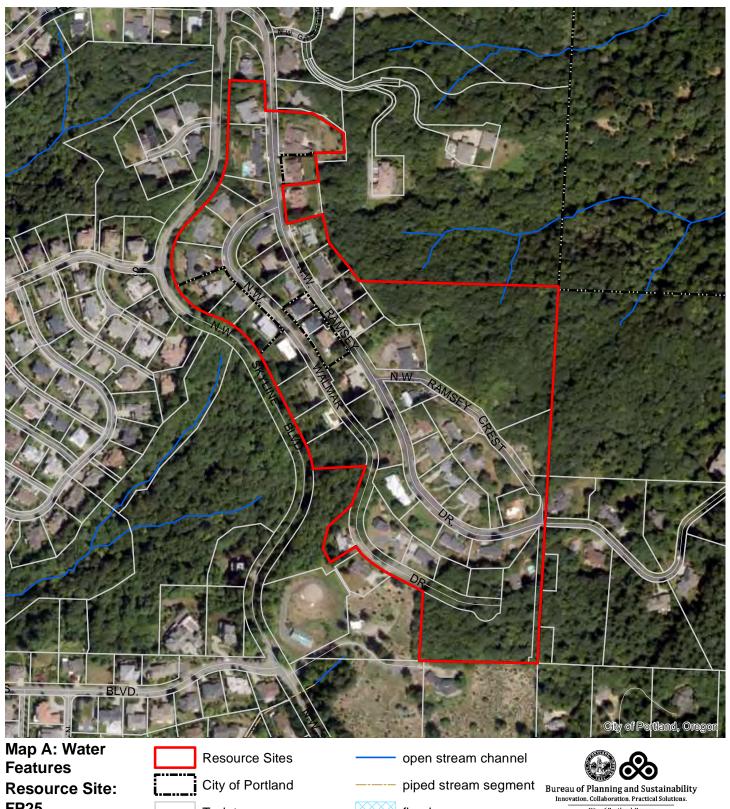
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

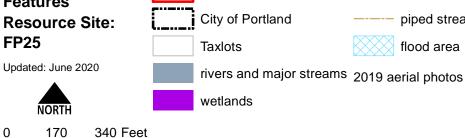
Resource site FP25 includes the following:

Site (acres) 28.9

Base zones (acres)

R10 28.9



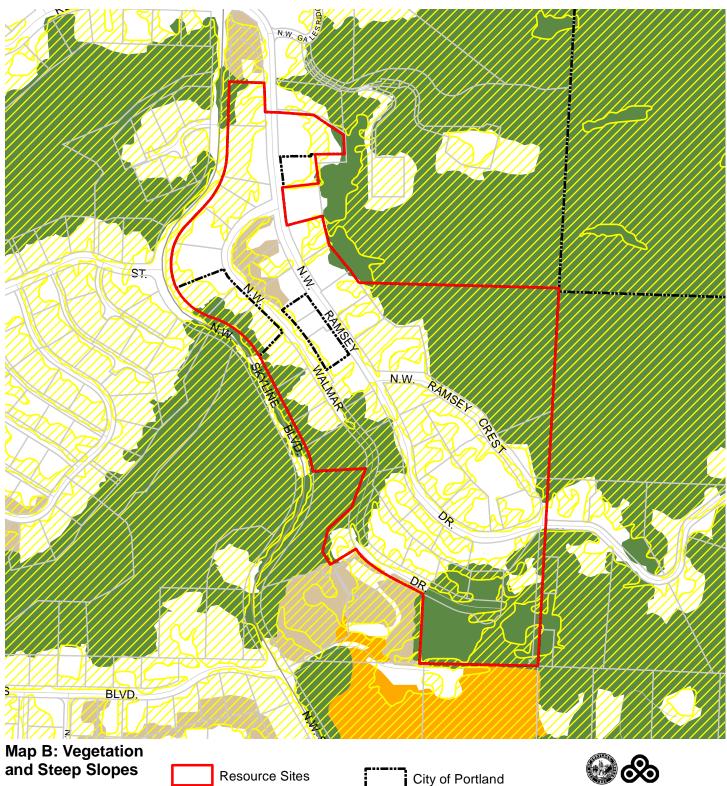


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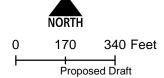


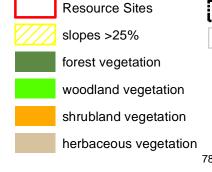
Taxlots



Resource Site: FP25

Updated: June 2020



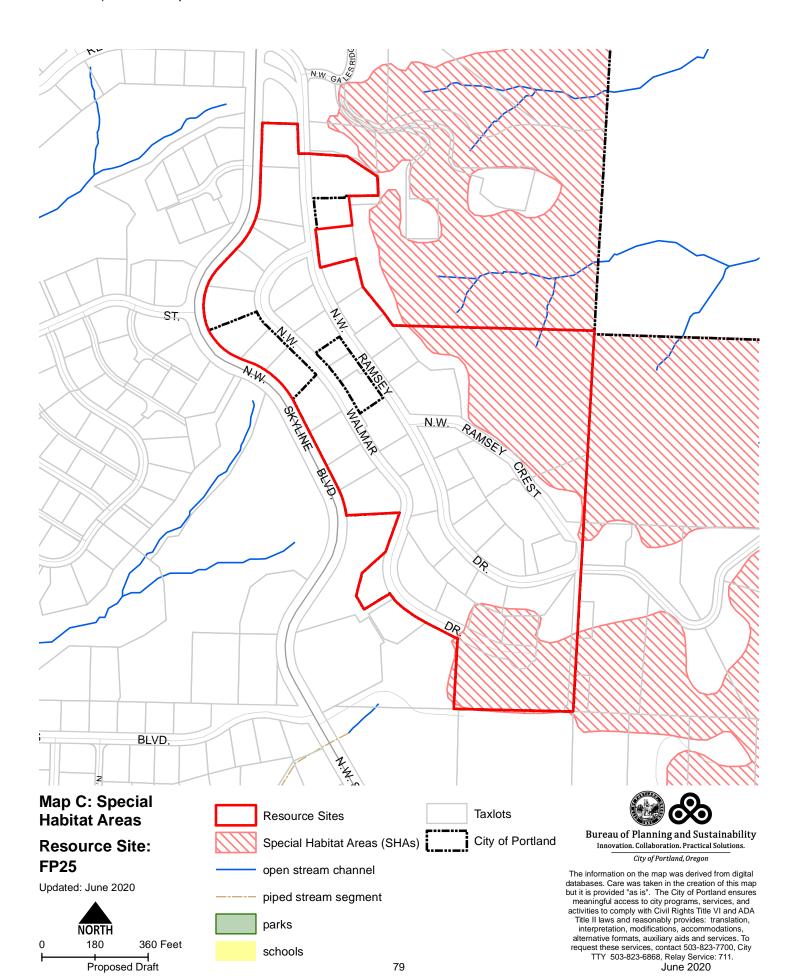


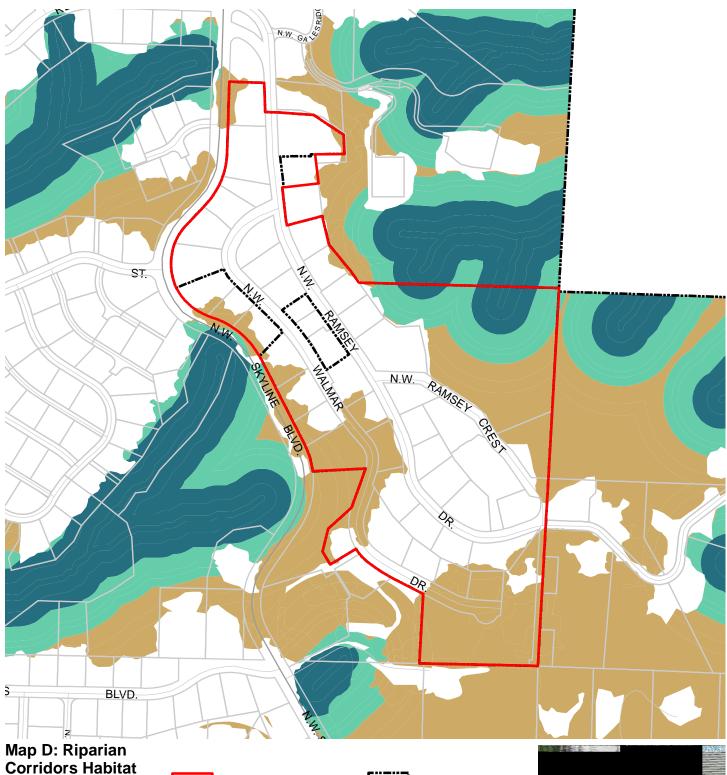


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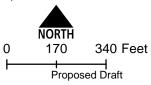
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Map D: Riparian Corridors Habitat Classification Resource Site: FP25

Updated: June 2020



Resource Sites

Riparian Corridors

Class I (high rank)

Class II (medium rank)
Class III (low rank)

City of Portland
Taxlots



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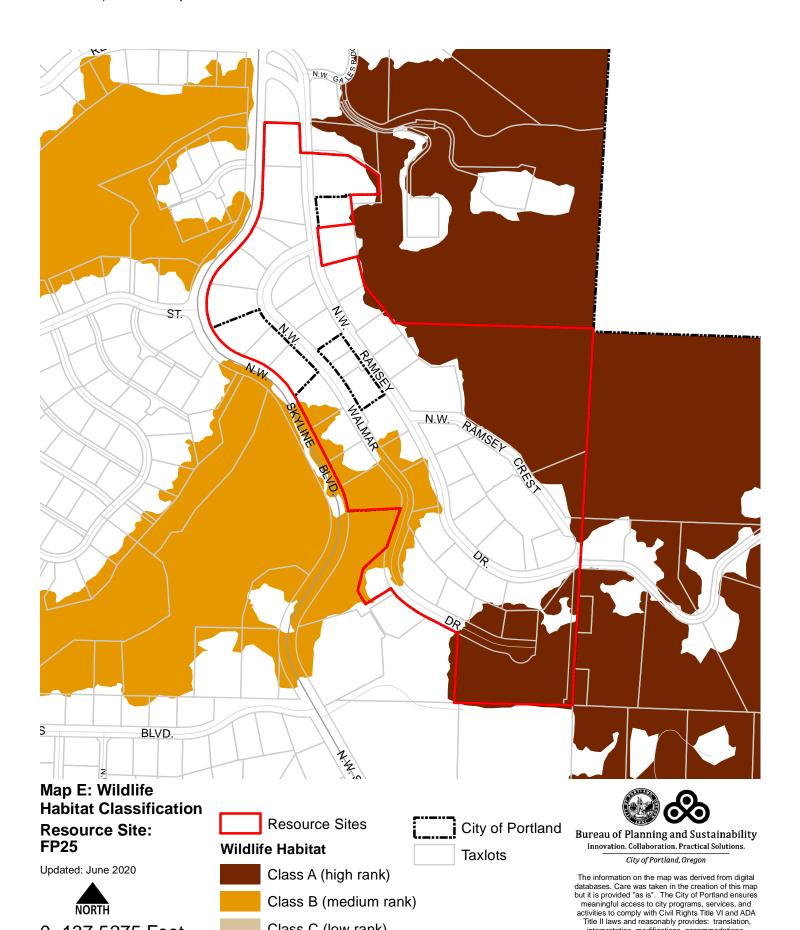
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interpretation, modifications, accommodations, alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711.

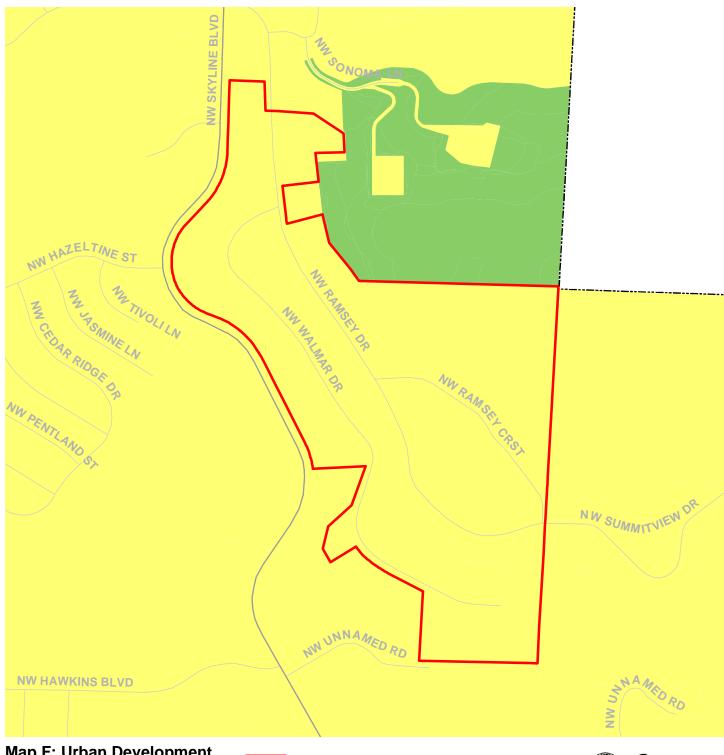
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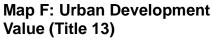
137.5275 Feet

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Class C (low rank)





Resource Site: FP25

Updated: June 2020





High Urban Development Value

Medium Urban Development Value

Low Urban Development Value

Parks

City of Portland



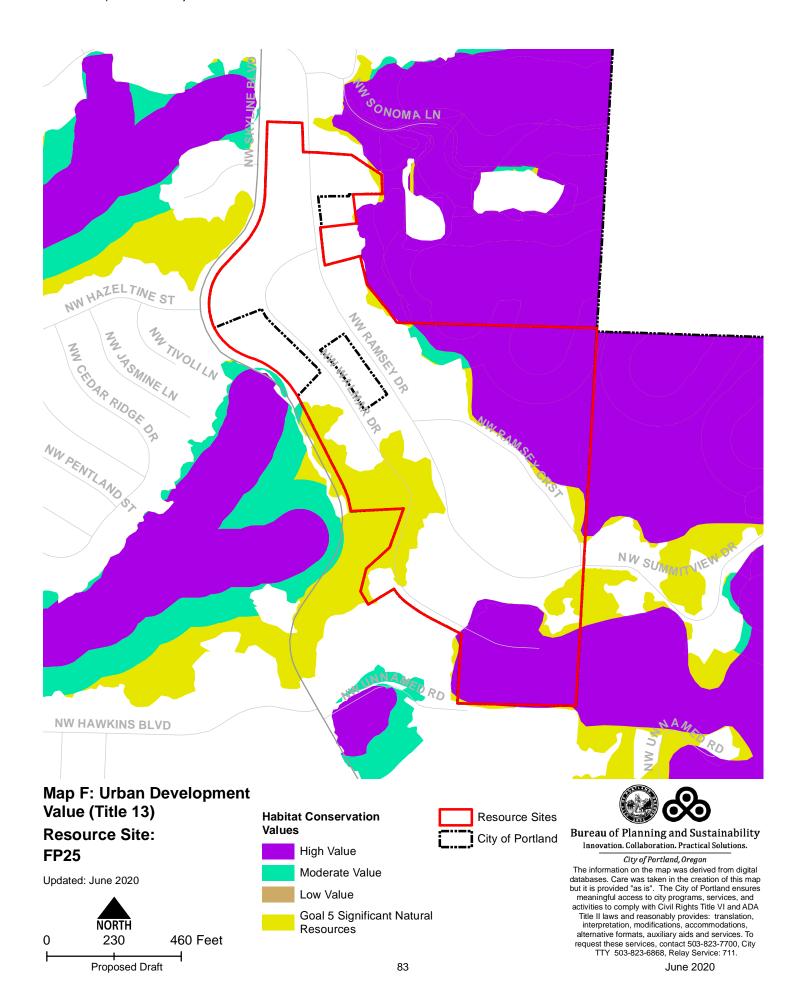


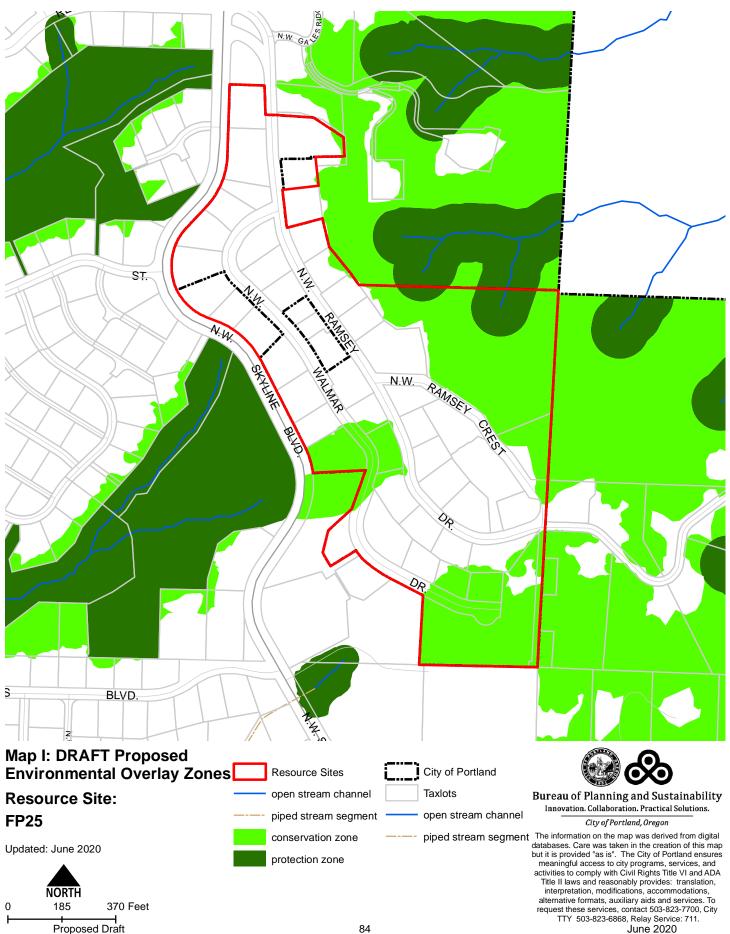
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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP25 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site FP25			
	Study Area		
Stream (Miles)	0.0		
Wetlands (acres)	0.0		
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)			
Forest (acres)	11.1		
Woodland (acres)	0.0		
Shrubland (acres)	0.0		
Herbaceous (acres)	0.7		
Flood Area*			
Vegetated (acres)	0.0		
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0		
Steep Slopes (acres)**	17.6		

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

This site is composed of a patchwork of three soil types: Cascade silt loam, Cascade-Urban land complex and Goble silt loam. The predominant soils are the Cascade silt loam and the Cascade Urban complex. Cascade soils are somewhat poorly drained soils formed from silty materials. A two- to four-foot thick fragipan exists at a depth of 20 to 30 inches. A fragipan is a compacted layer of soil that

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

creates a hard, impervious layer difficult for water and roots to penetrate. In winter and spring, it creates a perched water table; in summer, it creates a nearly rock-hard layer. The wetness of this layer can reduce the effectiveness of septic tank absorption fields and increases the likelihood of erosion. In addition, the shallow depth to the fragipan makes installation of some drainage systems difficult.

All of the parcels within the site are located along the ridge and slopes of the Tualatin Mountains. Slopes on the east side of the ridge are generally steeper and contribute to increased slide potential. West-side slopes are also subject to slides. Shallow rooting depth, a product of the fragipan, increases tree windfalls and slope instability. Where erosion or urban development exposes the fragipan, establishment of vegetation is difficult, compounding erosion problems.

Many species of birds were encountered during field surveys of the site: those most frequently observed include Pacific wren, American robin, Pacific-slope flycatcher, downy woodpecker, northern flicker, winter wren, black-capped chickadee, common bushtit, rufous-sided towhee, Wilson's warbler, Swainson's thrush and song sparrow. Due to the abundance of songbirds, sharp-shinned hawks and other forest-dwelling birds of prey such as great-horned owls are likely to occur within the site as well. The area is also potential foraging ground for peregrine falcons, which rely on other birds for the bulk of their diet.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP25				
Resource Site (acres) = 29				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	0.8	1.9	8.4	11.1
percent total inventory site area	2.8%	6.5%	29.3%	38.6%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	8.5	2.2	0.0	10.7
percent total inventory site area	29.5%	7.7%	0.0%	37.2%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	7.6			
percent total inventory site area	26.3%			
Combined Total⁺				
acres	8.6	2.2	0.4	11.2
percent total inventory site area	29.8%	7.7%	1.5%	38.9%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream

Proposed Draft 86 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For Resource Area FP25, almost the entire area is located outside current city boundaries and calculations on the impervious area managed are not currently available. The area likely falls into the category of 10-25% effective impervious area, which indicates a critical level of vulnerability, as negative impacts may be beginning to influence natural functions, with ecological processes still in place and providing support to biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP25				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
28.8	8.1	not available	not available	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the R10 base zones. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP25, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP25, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation contagious that are to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to the 2-acre patch of forest vegetation that is contiguous to the open stream located in Resource Site SK6.
- 6. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

The forest canopy that extends across NW Skyline Blvd is providing riparian corridor and wildlife habitat functions for the stream located in Resource Site SK6.

Resource Site No.: FP26 **Resource Site Name:** Cornell Headwaters

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resources Site No.: 83

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

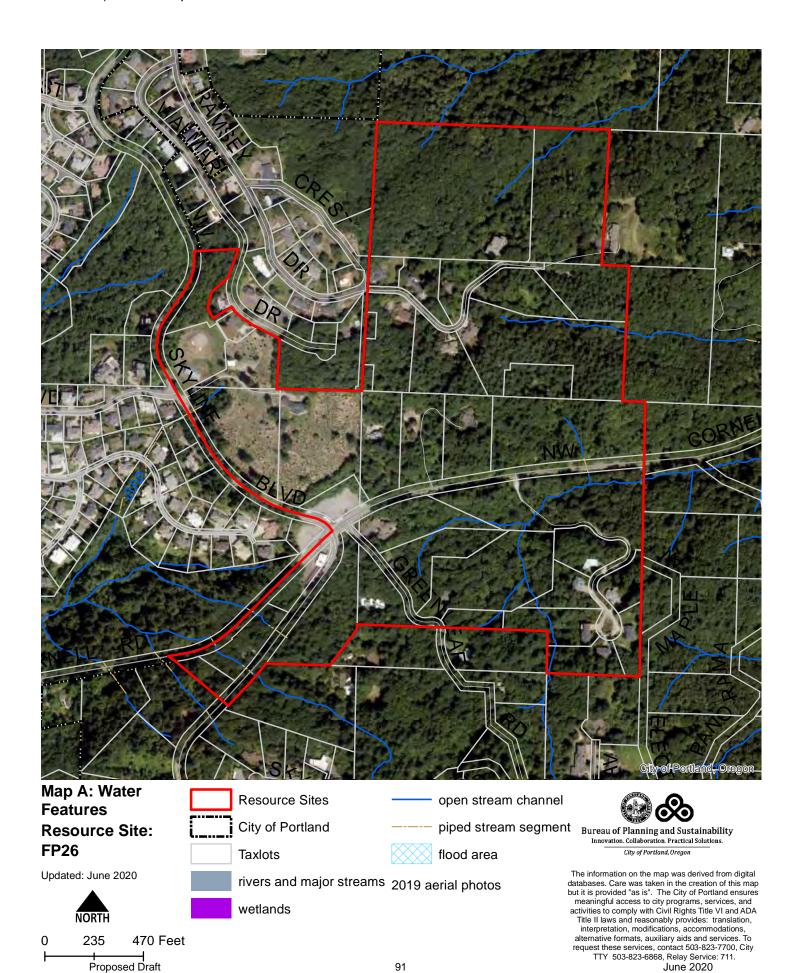
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

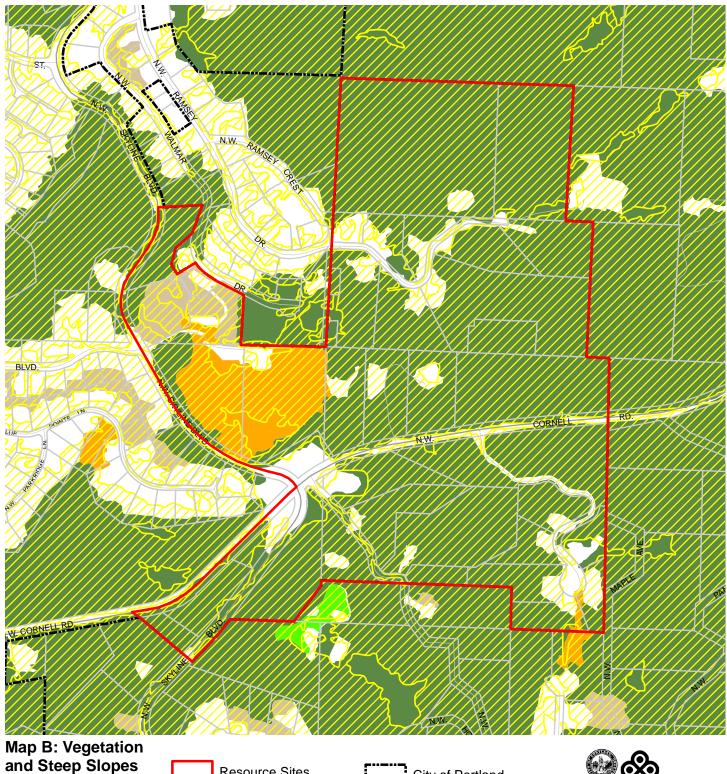
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP26 includes the following:

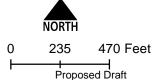
Site (acres)	93.7
Base zones (acres)	
CM1	2.9
R10	0.8
RF	90.1

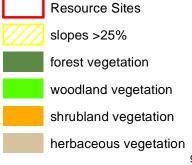






Updated: June 2020







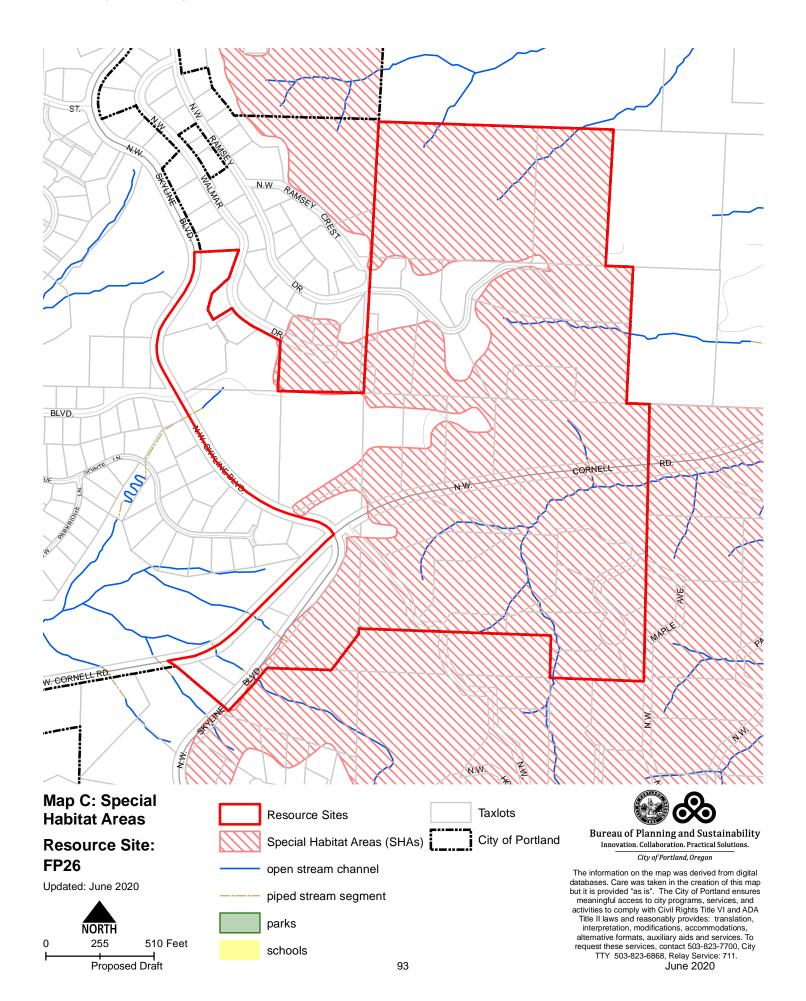
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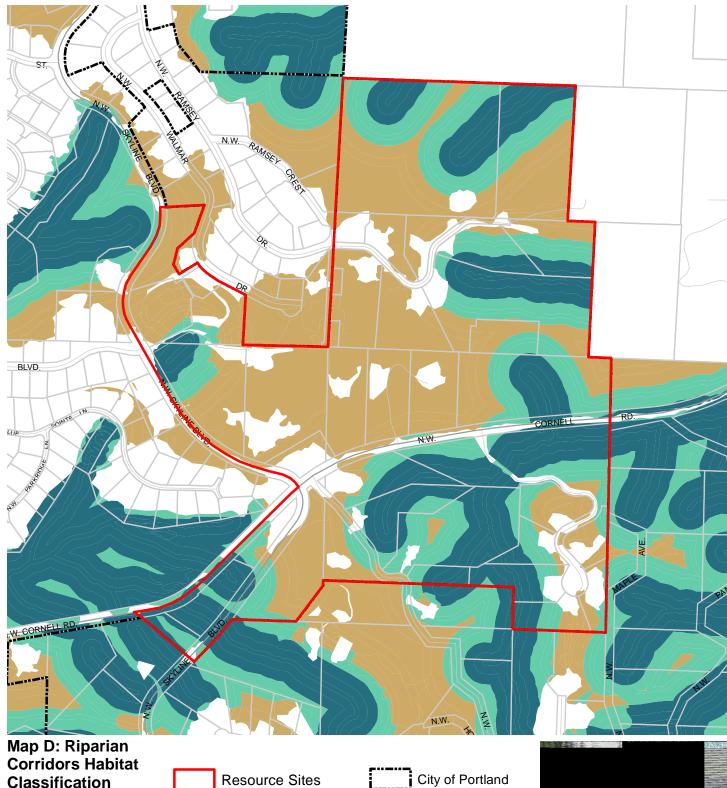
City of Portland, Oregon

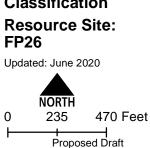
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City of Portland

Taxlots





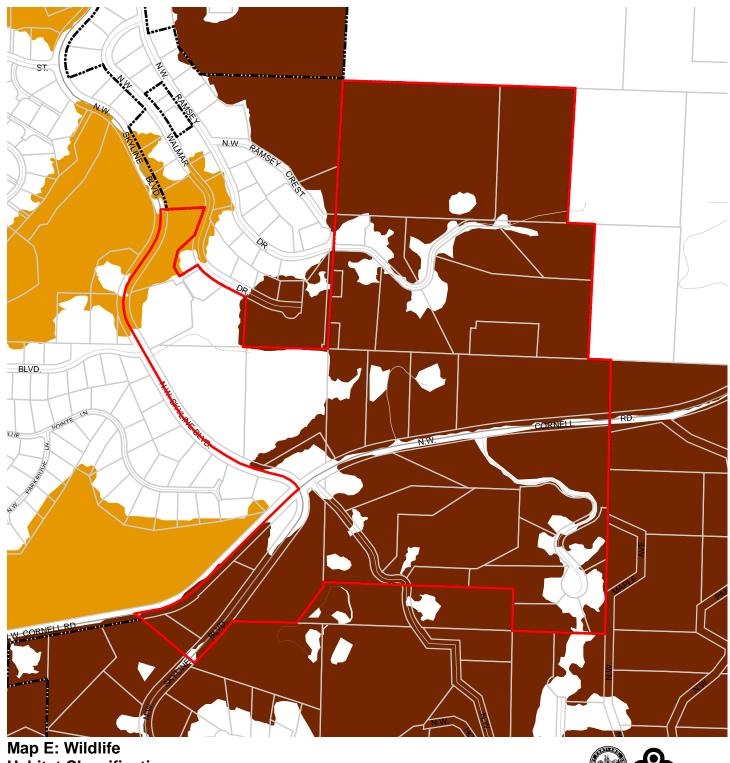


Riparian Corridors Class I (high rank)

Taxlots Class II (medium rank) Class III (low rank)



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Habitat Classification
Resource Site:
FP26

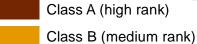
Updated: June 2020



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Resource Sites

Wildlife Habitat



Class C (low rank)



Taxlots

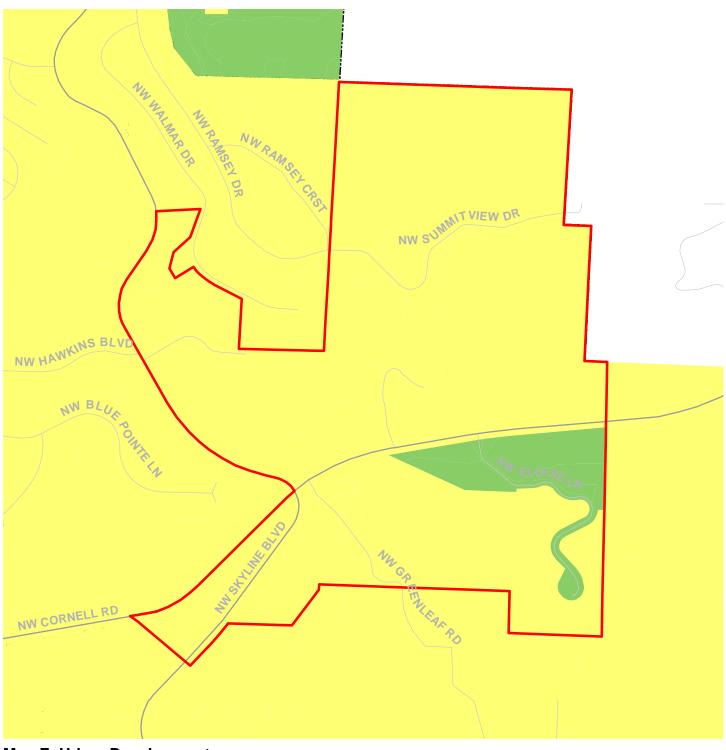


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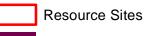




Resource Site: FP26

Updated: June 2020





High Urban Development Value

Medium Urban Development Value

Low Urban Development Value

Parks

City of Portland



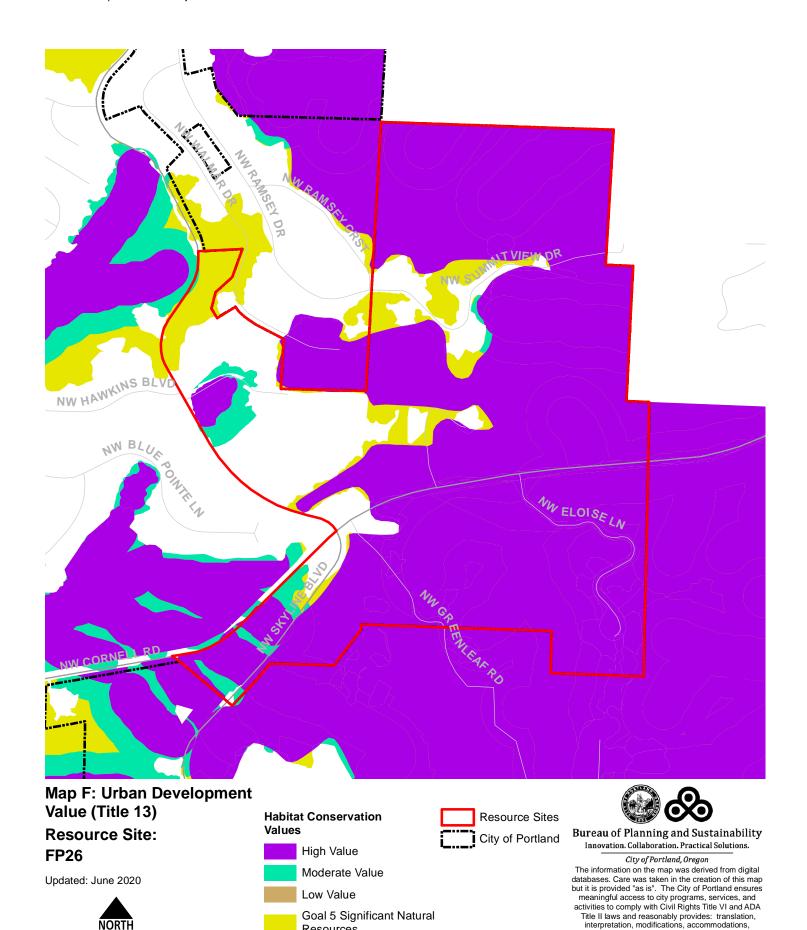


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June 2020



Resources

97

650 Feet

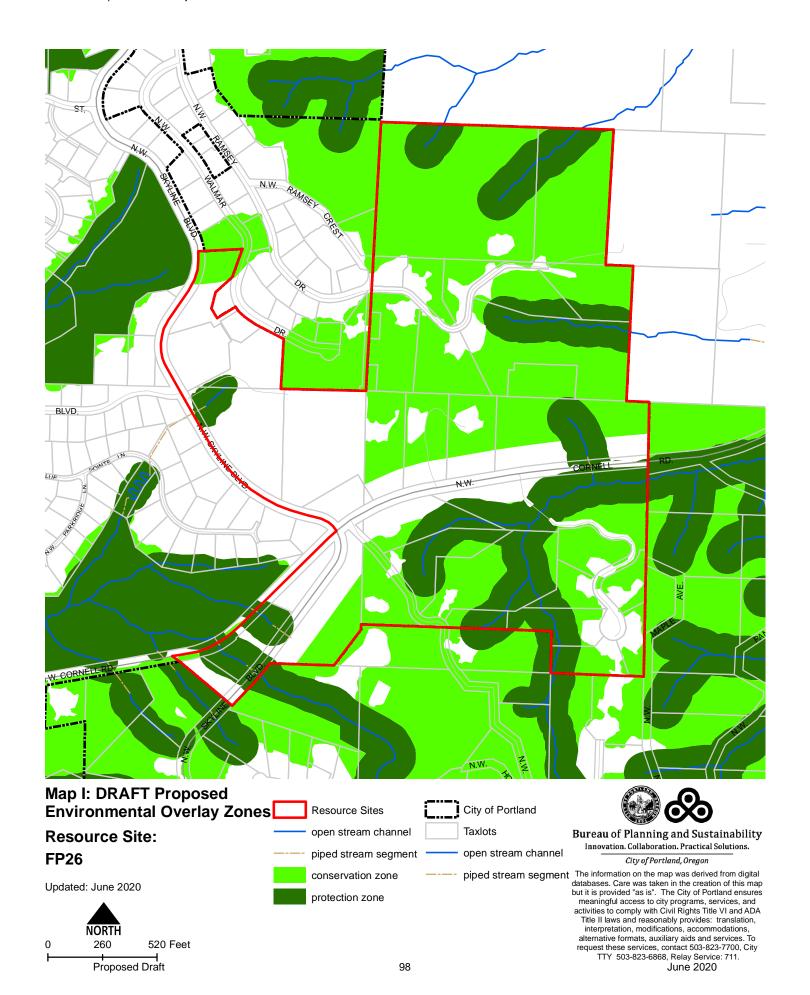
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325

Proposed Draft

alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To

request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711.



Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP26 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site FP26			
	Study Area		
Stream (Miles)	0.9		
Wetlands (acres)	0.0		
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)			
Forest (acres)	73.8		
Woodland (acres)	0.0		
Shrubland (acres)	6.6		
Herbaceous (acres)	2.5		
Flood Area*			
Vegetated (acres)	0.0		
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0		
Steep Slopes (acres)**	83.8		

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

Proposed Draft 99 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

^{*}Please refer to the section E.1 natural resource description.*

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP26				
Resource Site (acres) = 94				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	21.7	20.5	39.7	81.9
percent total inventory site area	23.2%	21.9%	42.3%	87.4%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	70.7	1.9	0.0	72.5
percent total inventory site area	75.4%	2.0%	0.0%	77.4%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	67.8			
percent total inventory site area	72.3%			
Combined Total⁺				
acres	75.9	2.9	7.2	86.1
percent total inventory site area	81.0%	3.1%	7.7%	91.9%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP26, 4% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP26				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Total unmanaged Area impervious area* (acres) (acres)		Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
93.7	7.8	3.7	4%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the RF and R10 base zones. Commercial uses are allowed in the CM1 base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP26, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Proposed Draft 101 June 2020

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP26, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation contiguous to but more than 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 102 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP27 Resource Site Name: Thompson Headwaters

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 85

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

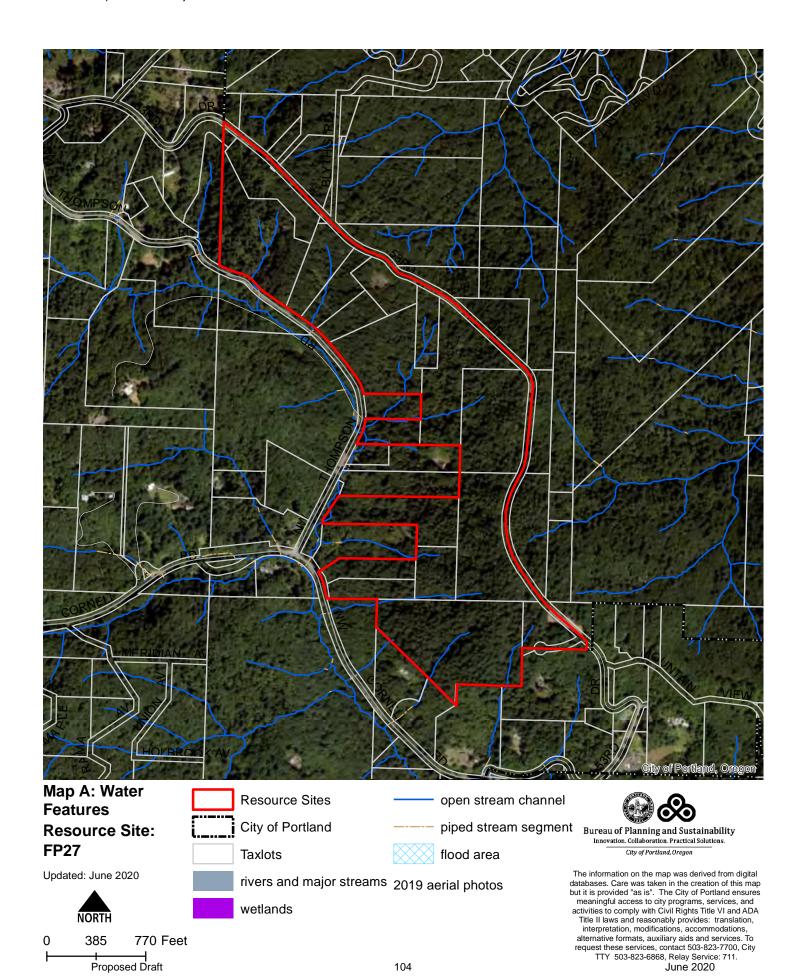
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

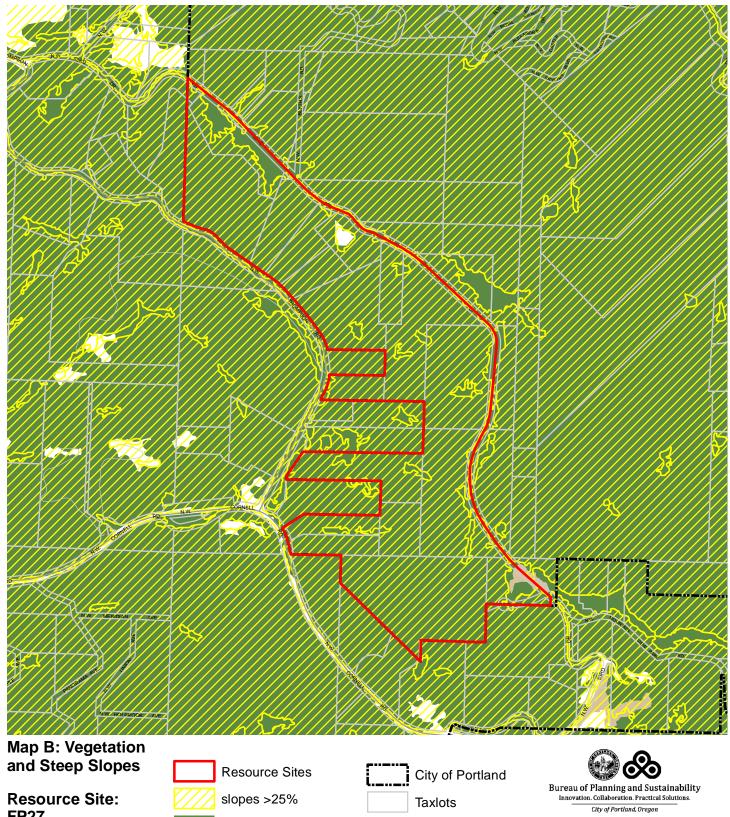
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

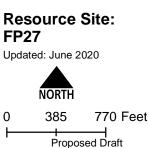
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP27 includes the following:

Site (acres)	101.6
Base zones (acres)	
OS	98.1
RF	3.5

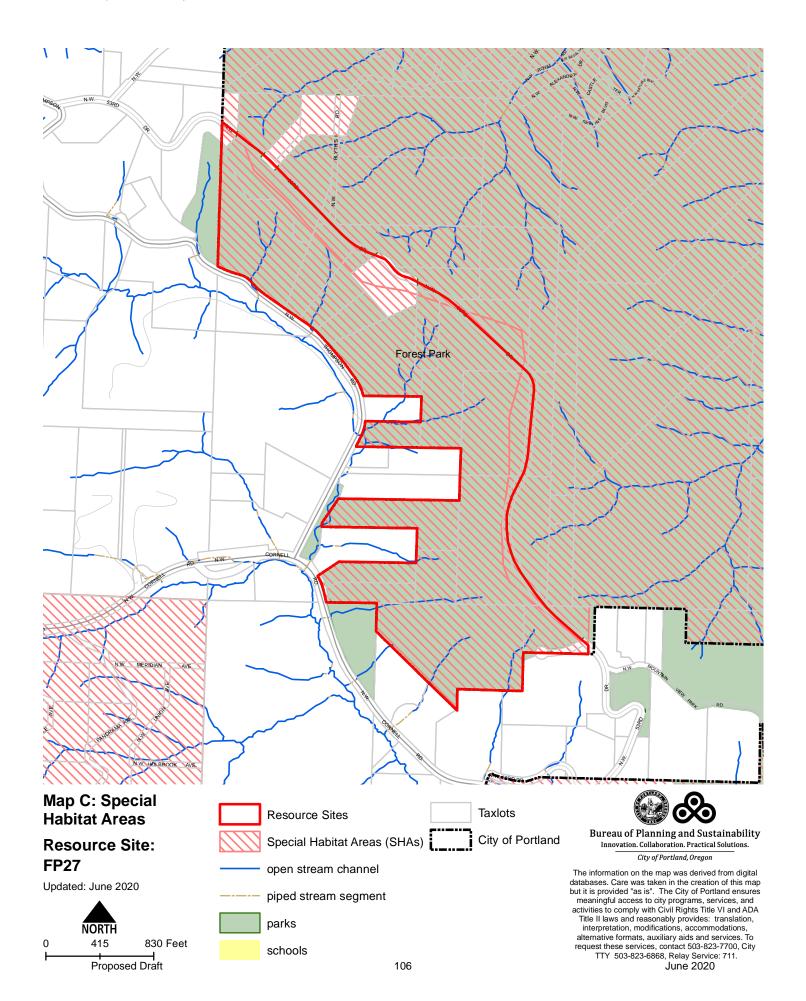


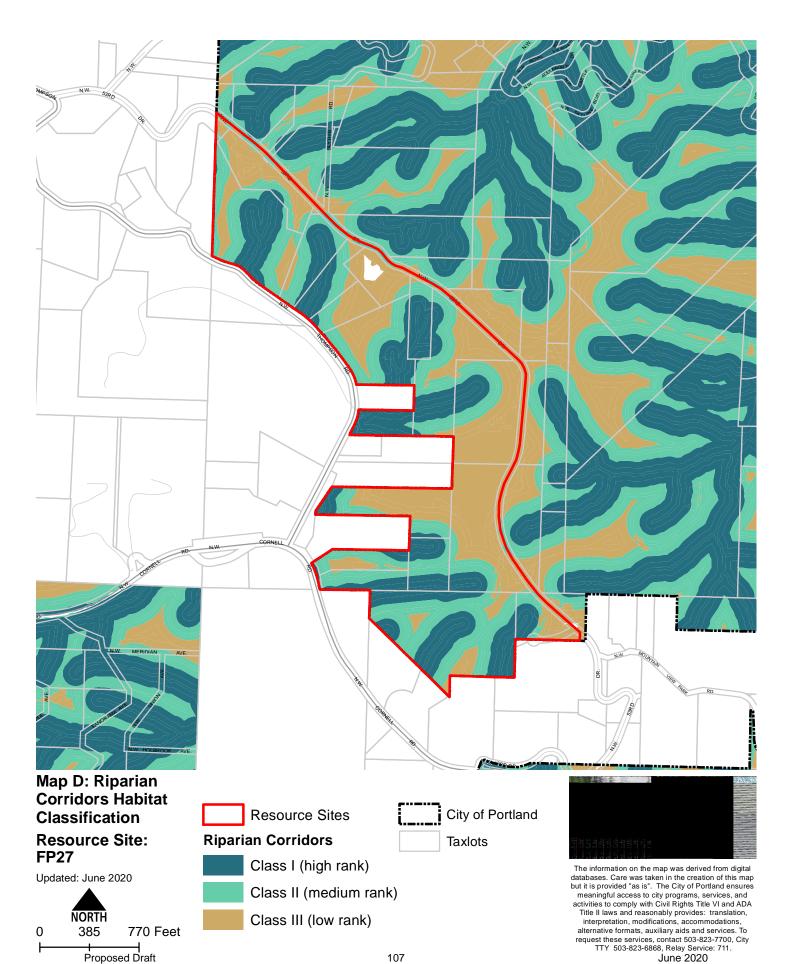


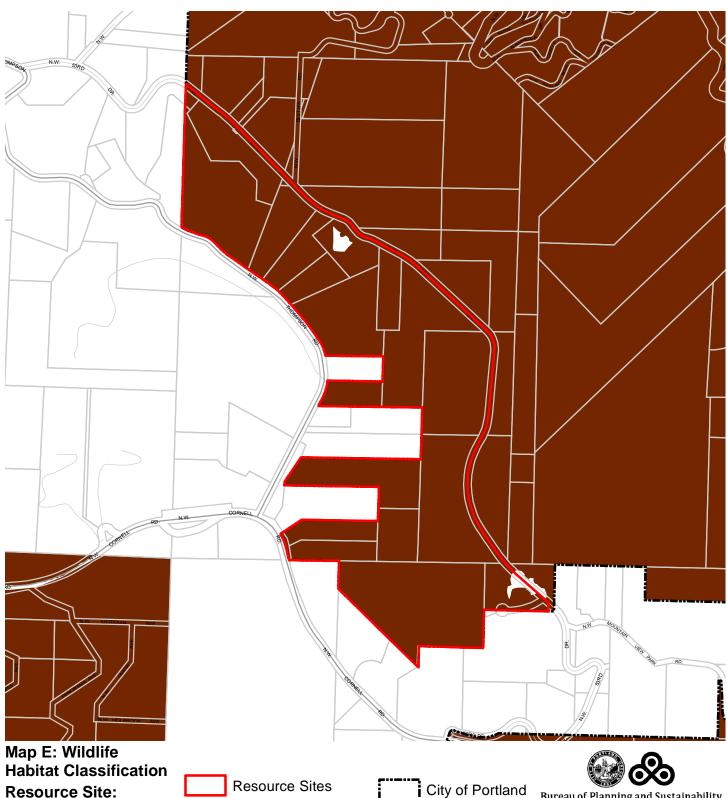




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Resource Site:

Updated: June 2020

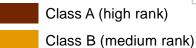
FP27



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Class C (low rank)

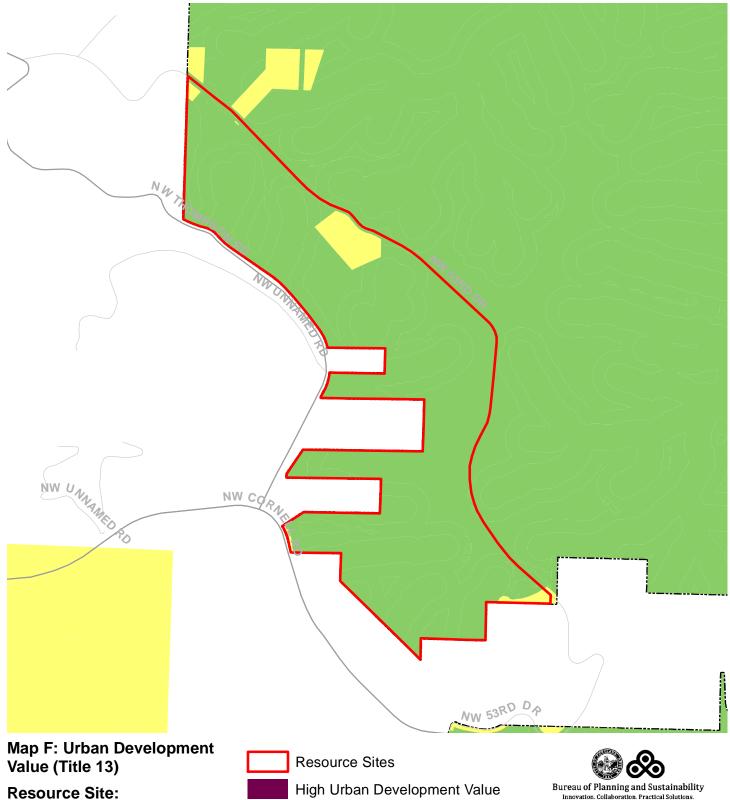


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Taxlots



FP27



Medium Urban Development Value

109

Low Urban Development Value

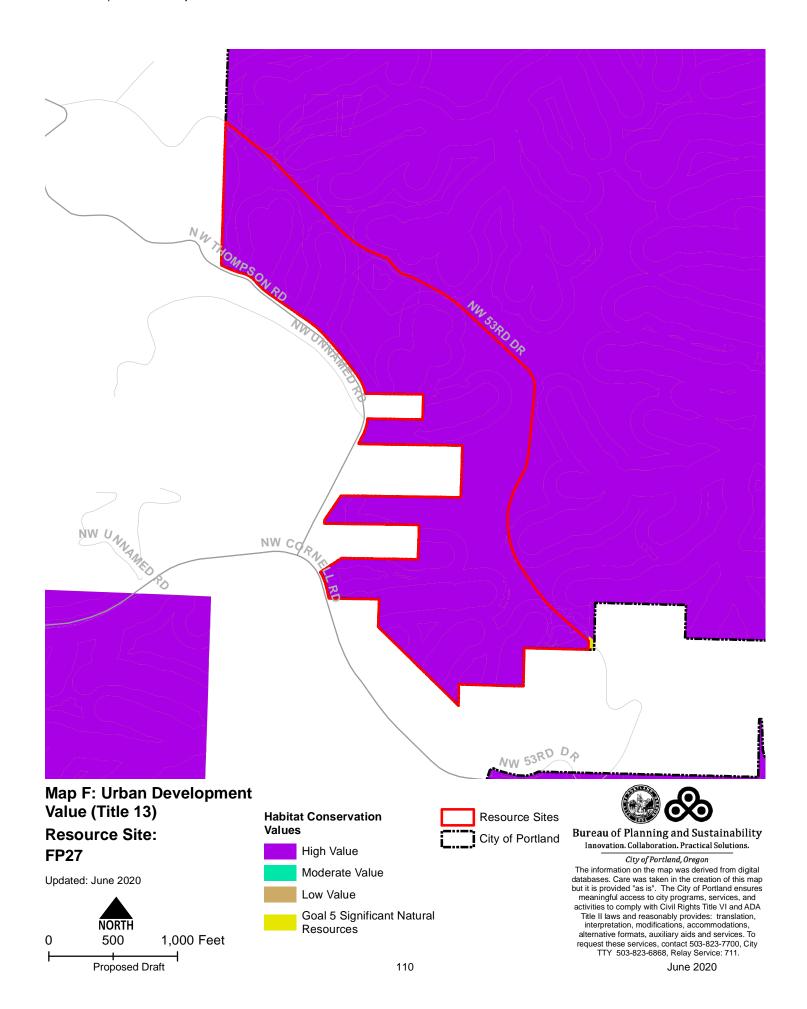
Parks

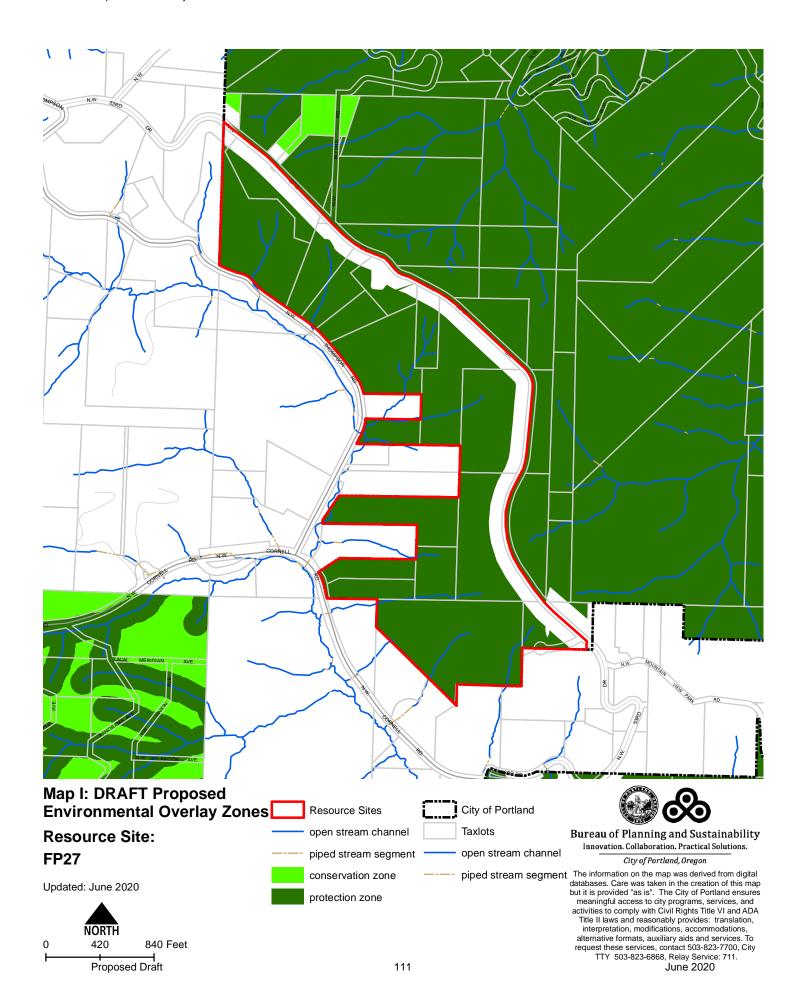
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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP27 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site FP27		
	Study Area	
Stream (Miles)	1.2	
Wetlands (acres)	0.0	
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)		
Forest (acres)	100.9	
Woodland (acres)	0.0	
Shrubland (acres)	0.0	
Herbaceous (acres)	0.4	
Flood Area*		
Vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Steep Slopes (acres)**	93.4	

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

Proposed Draft 112 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

^{*}Please refer to the section E.1 natural resource description.*

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP27				
Resource Site (acres) = 102				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	29.9	33.4	38.0	101.3
percent total inventory site area	29.4%	32.9%	37.3%	99.6%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	100.9	0.0	0.0	100.9
percent total inventory site area	99.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.3%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	101.6			
percent total inventory site area	100.0%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	101.6	0.0	0.0	101.6
percent total inventory site area	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

Proposed Draft 113 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP27, 0.6% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervio	us Area within Resourc	e Site FP27	
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious
101.7	1.5	0.6	0.6%

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

All of the significant natural resources within resource site FP27 are designated Habitat Conservation Areas under Metro Title 13; therefore, no resource site-specific ESEE is required. Note – All of the upland wildlife habitat in FP6 is also designated Special Habitat Area and therefore a Class I riparian area per Title 13.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP27, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 114 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP28 Resource Site Name: Holman Park/Thurman St.

Previous Plan: West hills Natural Areas Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 86

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

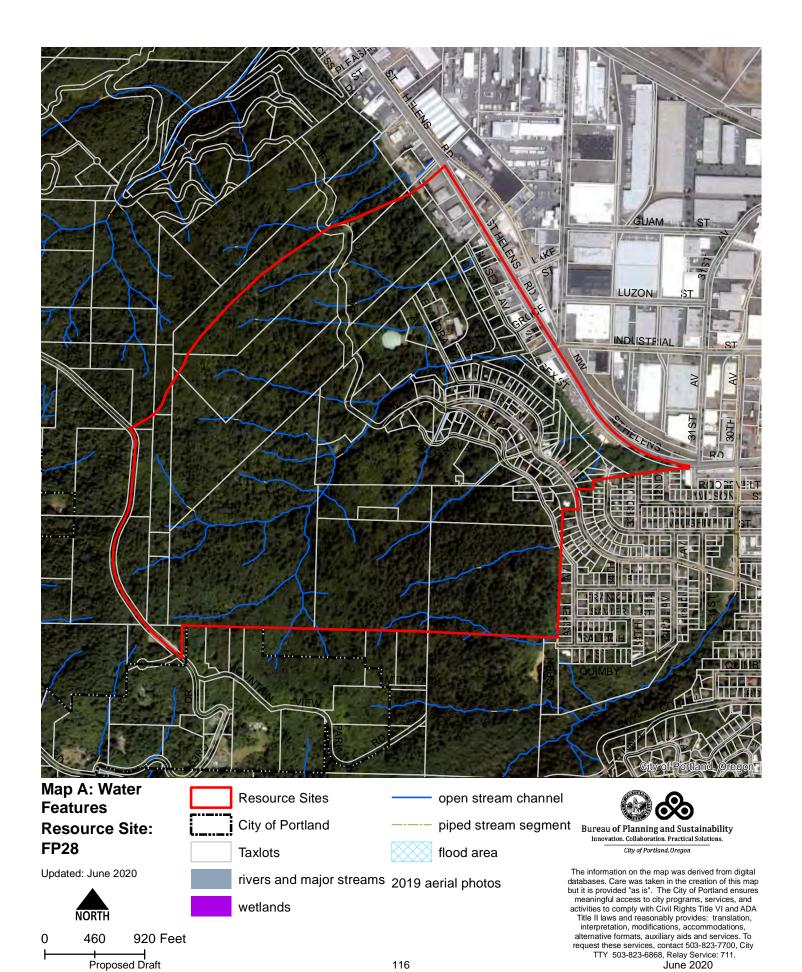
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

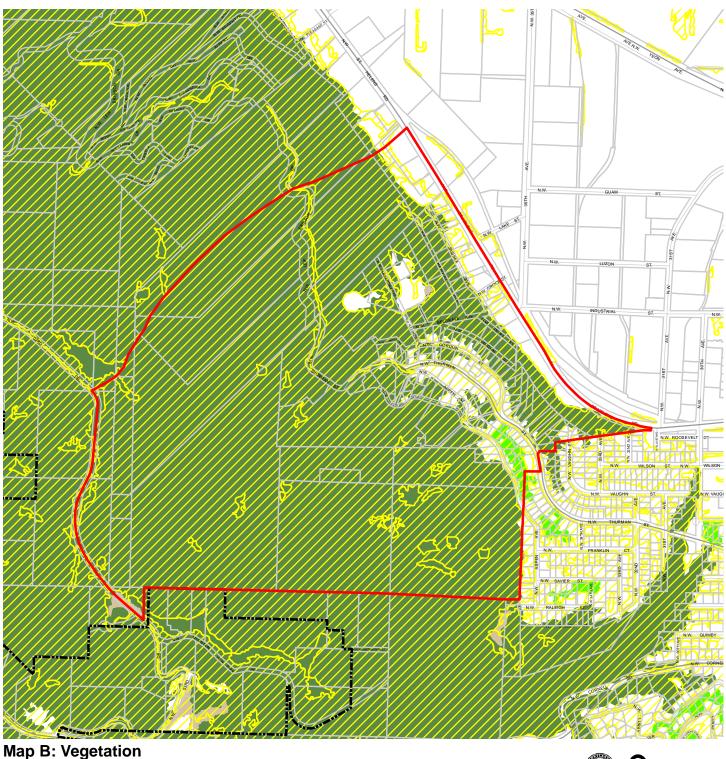
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP28 includes the following:

Site (acres)	316.4
Base zones (acres)	
EX	0.0
IG1	6.9
IH	14.9
OS	254.9
R10	18.6
R5	17.2
RM1	3.7

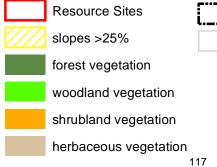




City of Portland

Taxlots





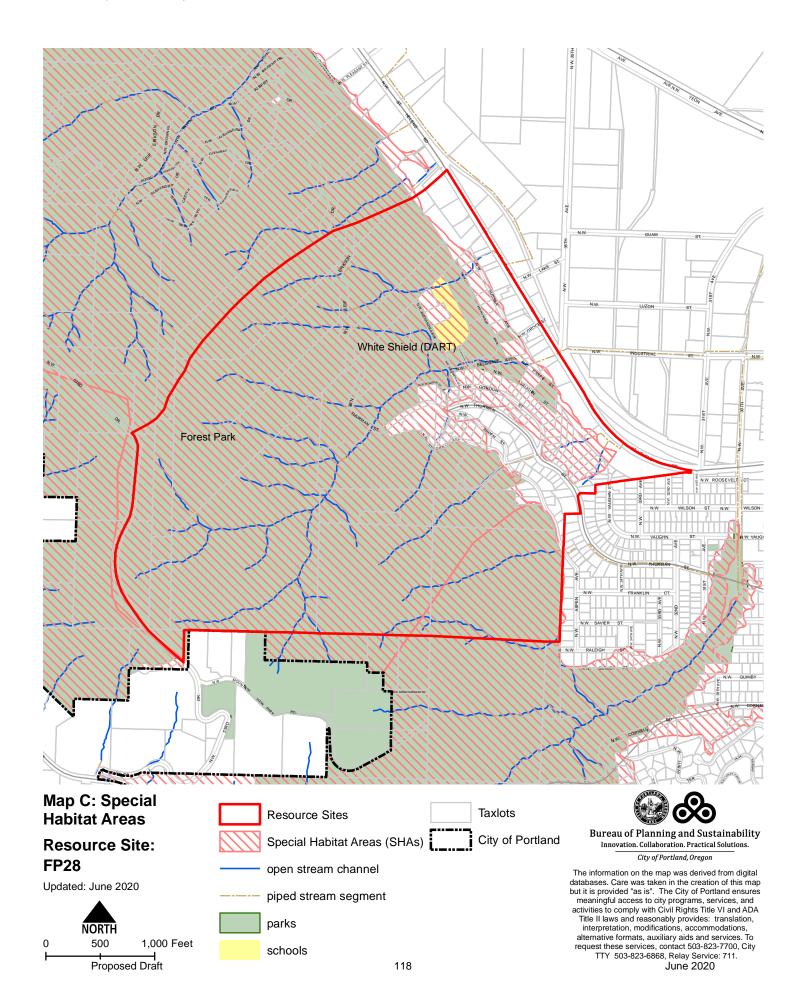


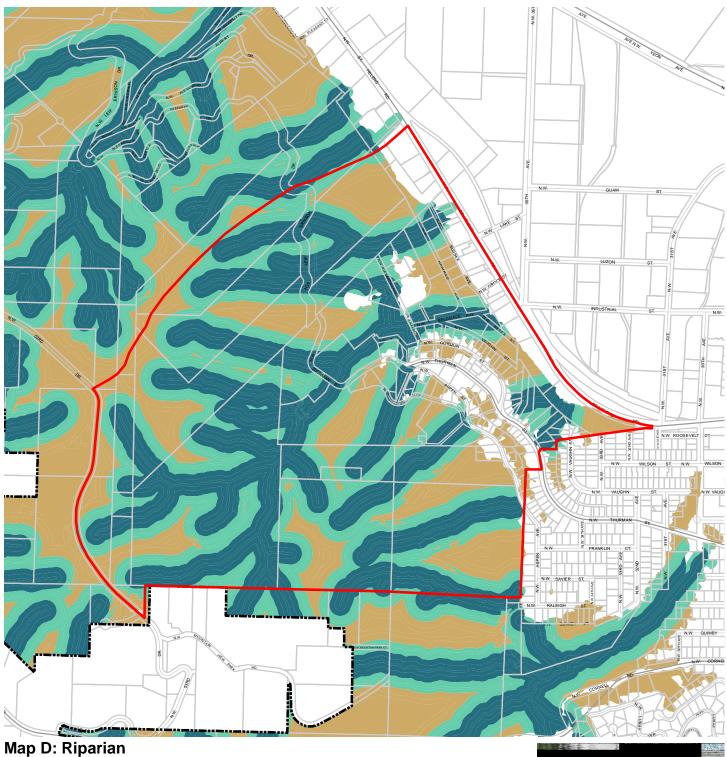
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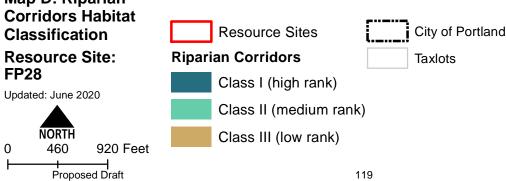
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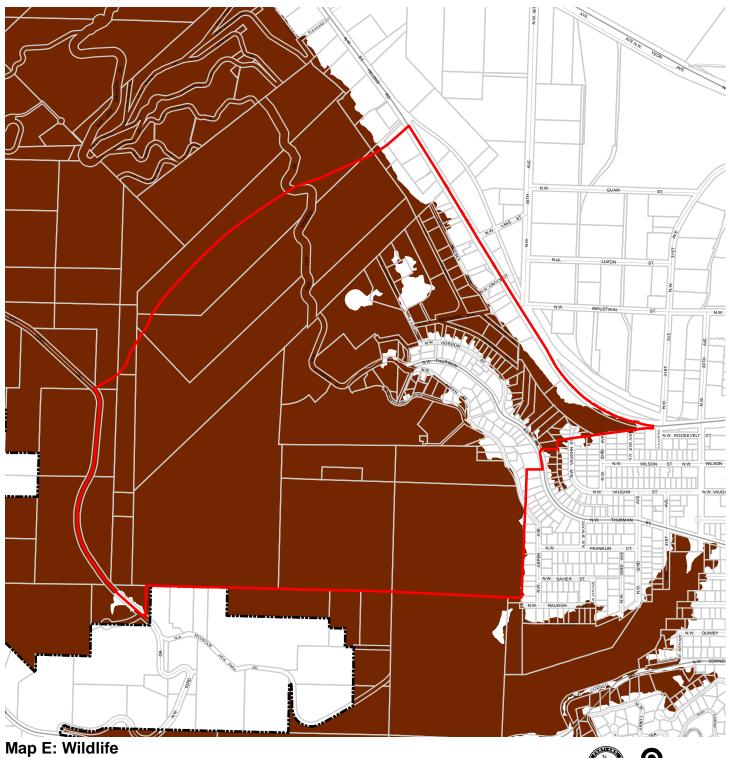


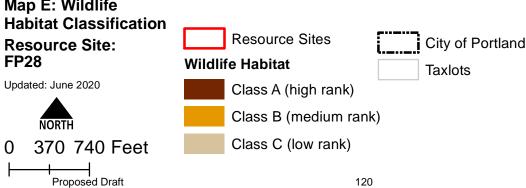






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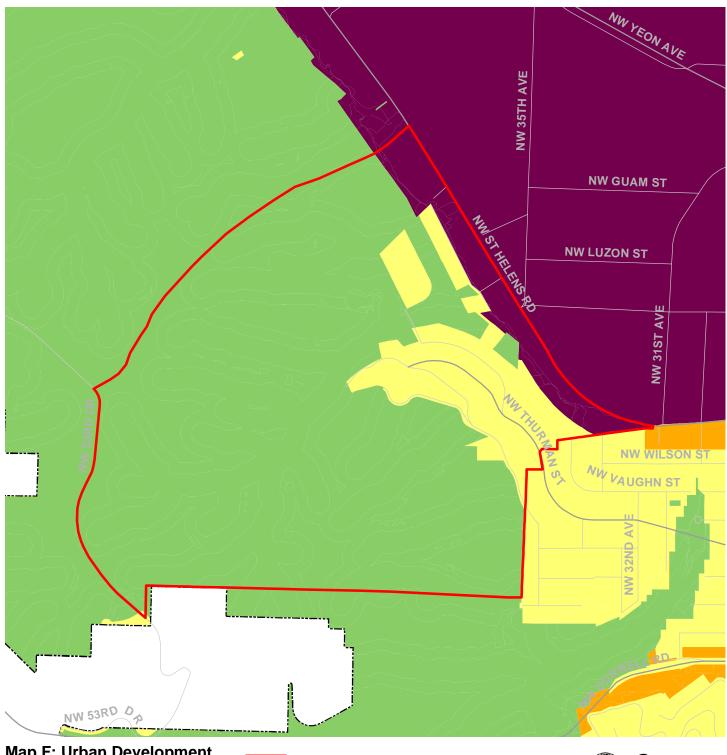




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121



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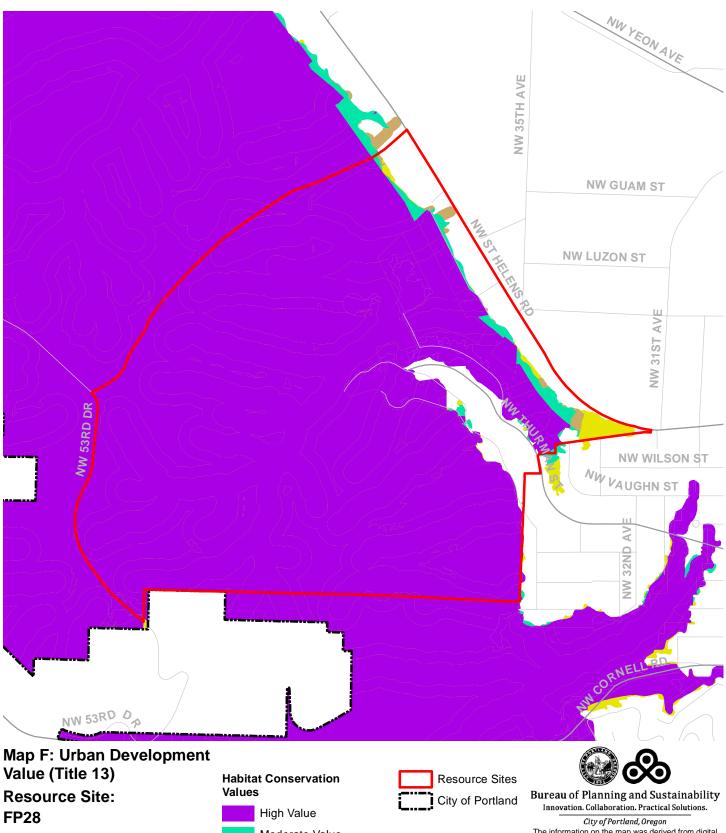
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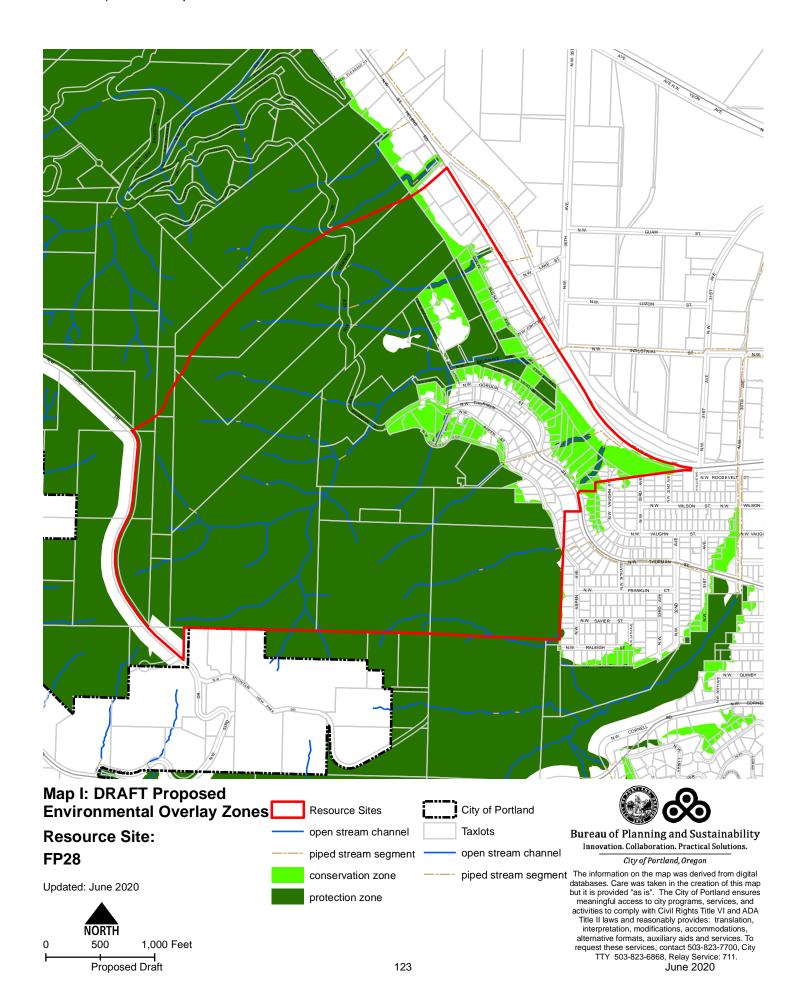
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June 2020

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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP28 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Forest Park (O, B, M, C, S, P, E); Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

	FP28
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	4.9
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	282.8
Woodland (acres)	1.9
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.4
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	288.6

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

The vegetation community is a mosaic of three principle types of second growth western hemlock forest: mid-aged conifer, conifer topping hardwood and mature hardwood. The forest is structurally diverse and offers variety within each canopy layer. Forest cover provides open space, scenic and recreational resources; serves as habitat for resident and migratory wildlife; and helps to balance the

Proposed Draft 124 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

local water regimen. Snags, downed logs and woody debris found at the site are critical structural and functional components of the watershed ecosystem. The rare phantom orchid (*Cephalanthera austiniae*) is found within the forest. Ivy and clematis have spread widely throughout the eastern portion of the site and may impact the ecosystem services provided by the local plant community.

Food and cover habitat are of progressively higher quality to the north and to the west of the site. The principle drainage (and water source for local wildlife) passes from south to north through the site. Bird species observed at the site include pileated woodpecker, sharp-shinned hawk, great blue heron and a variety of songbirds. Mammals observed at the site include black-tailed deer, coyote and deer mouse. Red fox have been observed in the area. Coastal Giant Salamanders are monitored throughout the Balch watershed on a regular basis. Reptiles sited in the area include the northwestern garter snake. This site provides an important link between the Balch Creek ecosystem and the genetic reservoirs to the north. Residential and industrial development to the east limit migration opportunities for wildlife.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP28				
Resource Site (acres) = 317				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	119.4	92.5	73.9	285.9
percent total inventory site area	37.7%	29.2%	23.4%	90.3%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	280.4	0.0	0.0	280.4
percent total inventory site area	88.5%	0.0%	0.0%	88.5%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	284.9			
percent total inventory site area	90.0%			
Combined Total⁺				
acres	289.6	0.5	3.1	293.2
percent total inventory site area	91.5%	0.2%	1.0%	92.6%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

Proposed Draft 125 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP28, 6.5% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervio	us Area within Resourc	e Site FP28	
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious
316.4	22.3	20.7	6.5%

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the R10, R5 and R2 base zones. Industrial uses are allowed in the IH and IG1 base zone. Open space uses are allowed in the OS base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP28, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Proposed Draft 127 June 2020

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP28, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank, wetlands, land within 25 feet of stream top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of a wetland.
- 2. Within public parks, apply a <u>protection overlay zone</u> (p zone) to land between 25 and 50 feet of stream top-of-bank and within areas of forest, woodland, shrubland or herbaceous vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Outside public parks, apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to land between 25 and 50 feet from stream top-of-bank and within areas of forest or woodland vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 128 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP29 Resource Site Name: Pittock Sanctuary

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 75

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

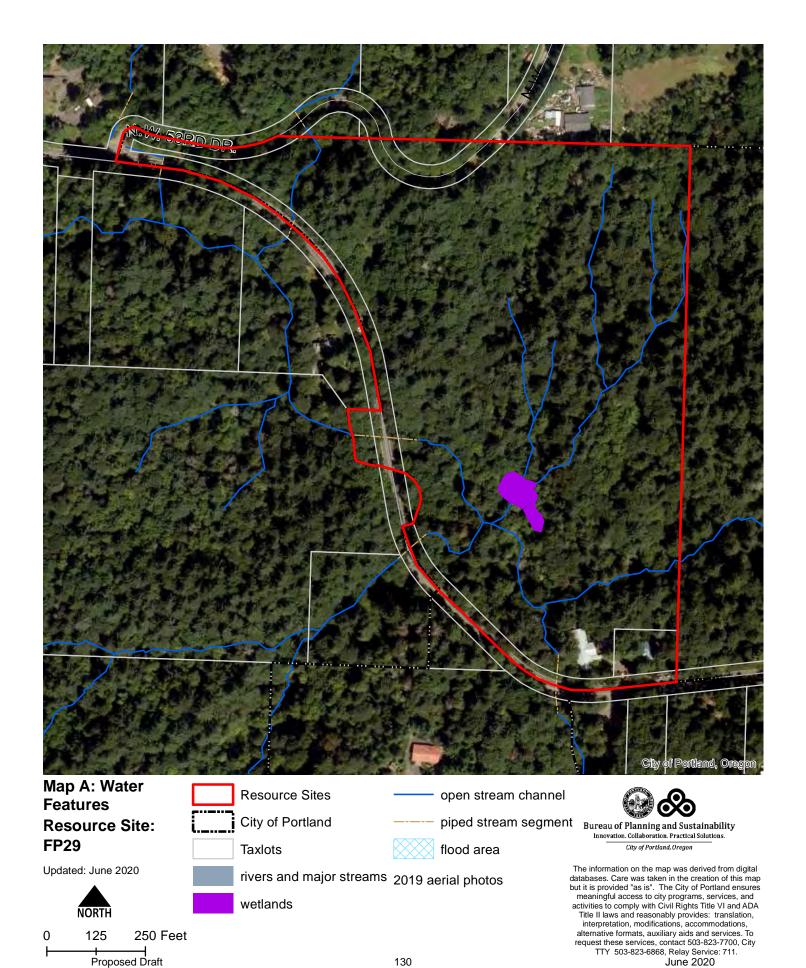
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

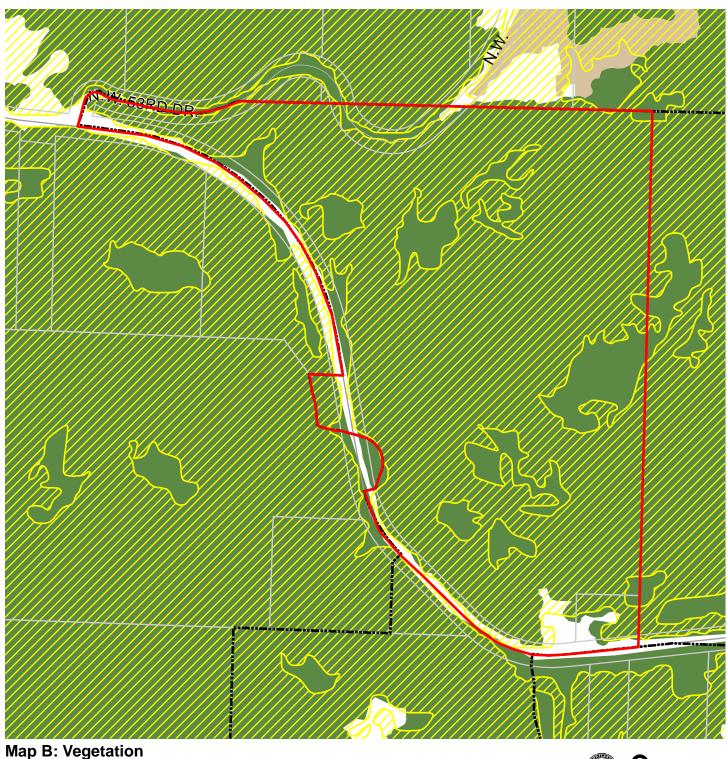
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP29 includes the following:

Site (acres)	25.4
Base zones (acres)	
OS	25.0
RF	0.4

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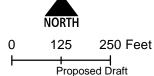


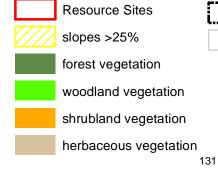




Resource Site: FP29

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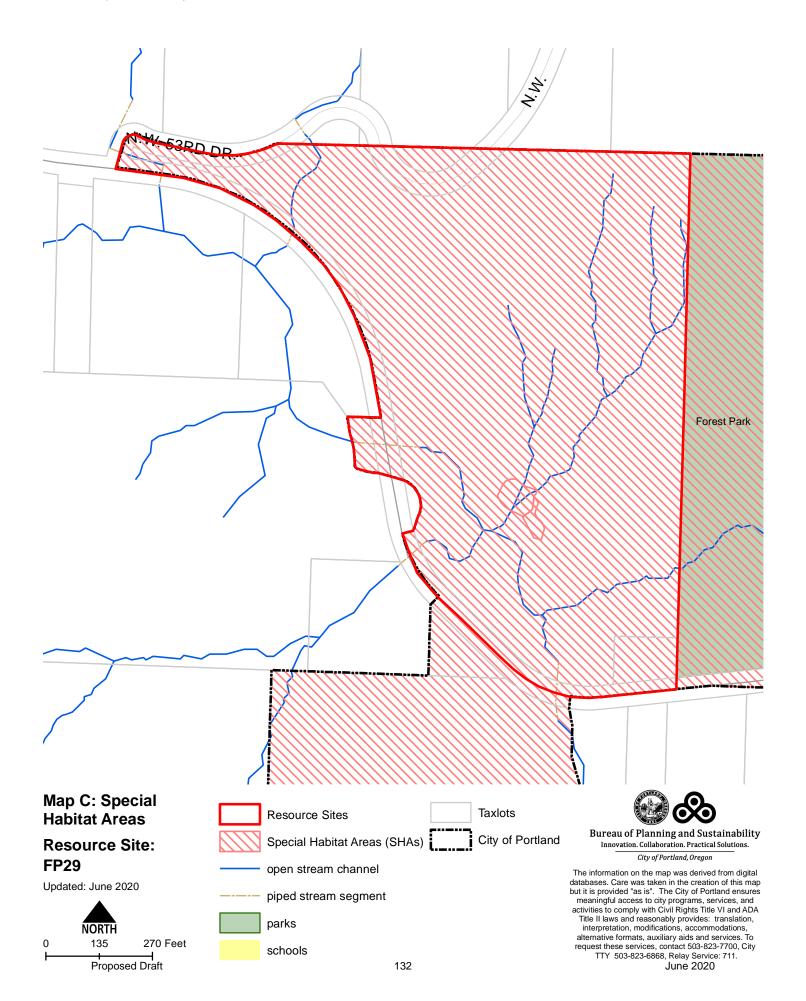
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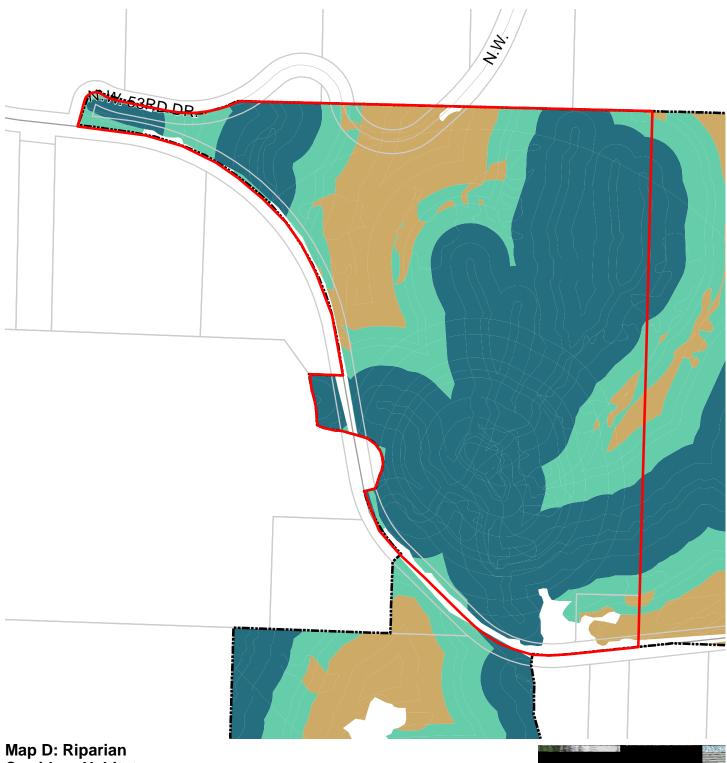
Taxlots

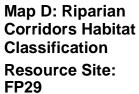
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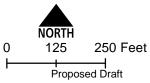
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Resource Sites

City of Portland
Taxlots

Riparian Corridors

Class I (high rank)

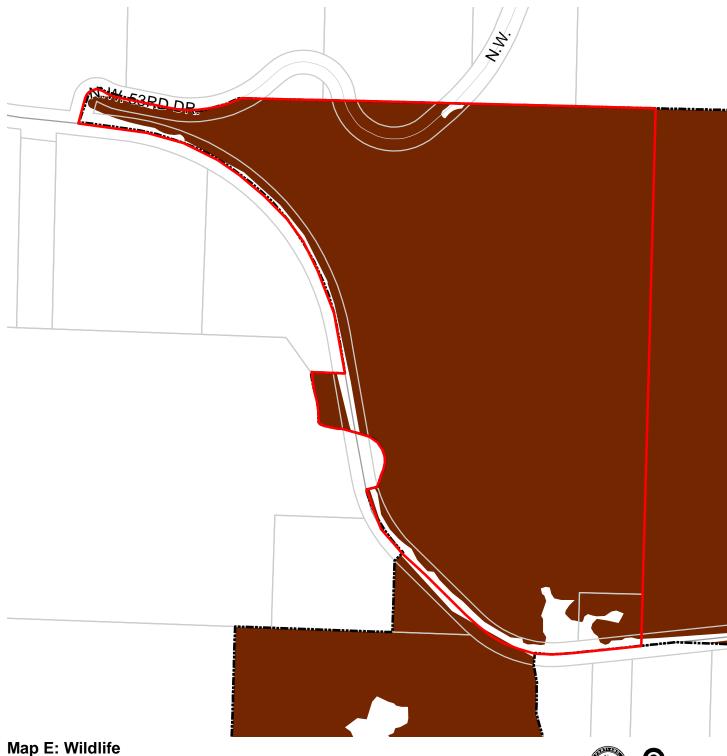
Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)



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Habitat Classification Resource Site: FP29

Updated: June 2020



100 200 Feet Proposed Draft

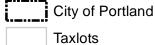
Resource Sites

Class A (high rank)

Class C (low rank)

Class B (medium rank)

Wildlife Habitat

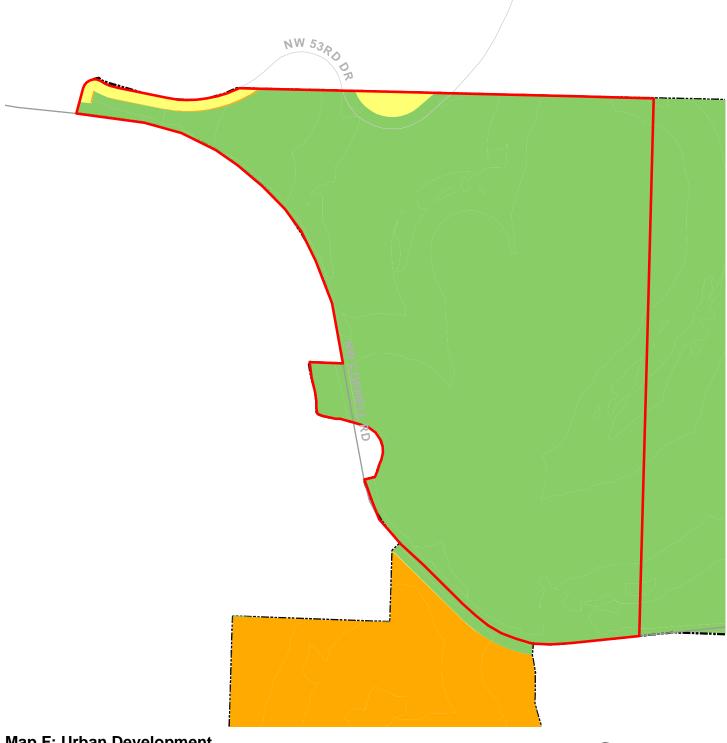


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Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13)

Resource Site: FP29

Updated: June 2020





135

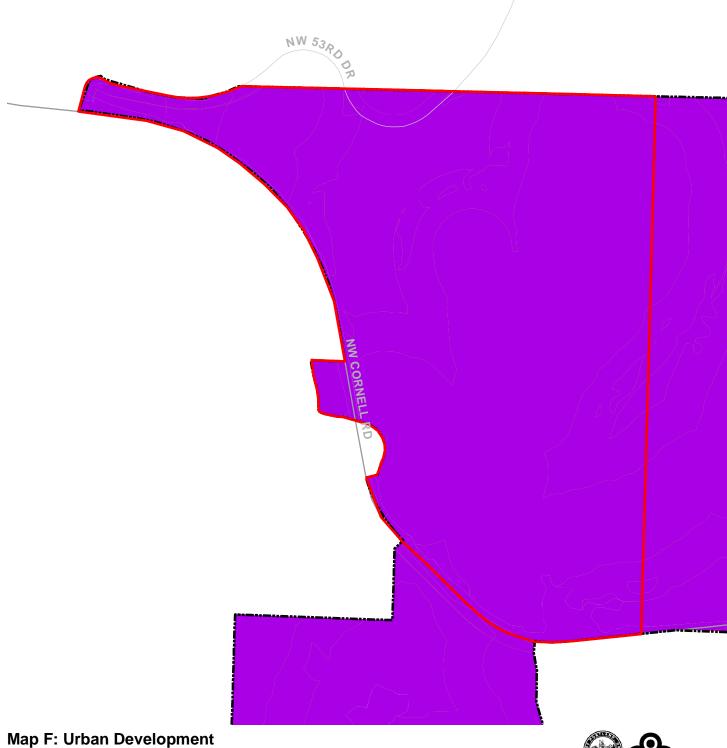


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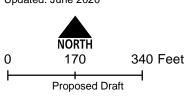
June 2020



Value (Title 13) **Resource Site:**

FP29

Updated: June 2020



Habitat Conservation Values

High Value Moderate Value

Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural Resources



Resource Sites

City of Portland

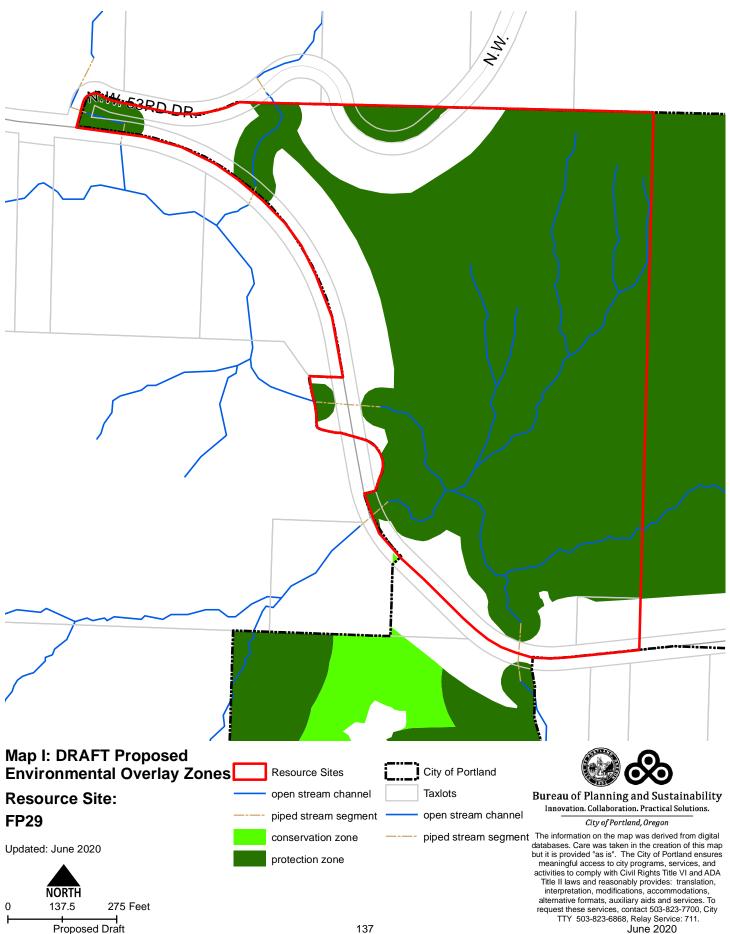


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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP29 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; wetland; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP29
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.8
Wetlands (acres)	0.2
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	24.3
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	20.9

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

Proposed Draft 138 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

^{*}Please refer to the section E.1 natural resource description.*

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP29				
Resource Site (acres) = 25				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	15.2	5.4	3.9	24.5
percent total inventory site area	59.9%	21.2%	15.4%	96.5%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
percent total inventory site area	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	25.3			
percent total inventory site area	99.8%			
Combined Total⁺				
acres	25.3	0.0	0.0	25.3
percent total inventory site area	99.8%	0.1%	0.0%	99.9%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

Proposed Draft 139 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP29, 1.8% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP29				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
25.4	0.9	0.5	1.8%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

All of the significant natural resources within resource site FP29 are designated Habitat Conservation Areas under Metro Title 13; therefore, no resource site-specific ESEE is required. Note – All of the upland wildlife habitat in FP6 is also designated Special Habitat Area and therefore a Class I riparian area per Title 13.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP29, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank, within wetlands and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank or within 50 feet of wetlands.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 140 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP30 Resource Site Name: North of Cornell Rd.

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 74

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

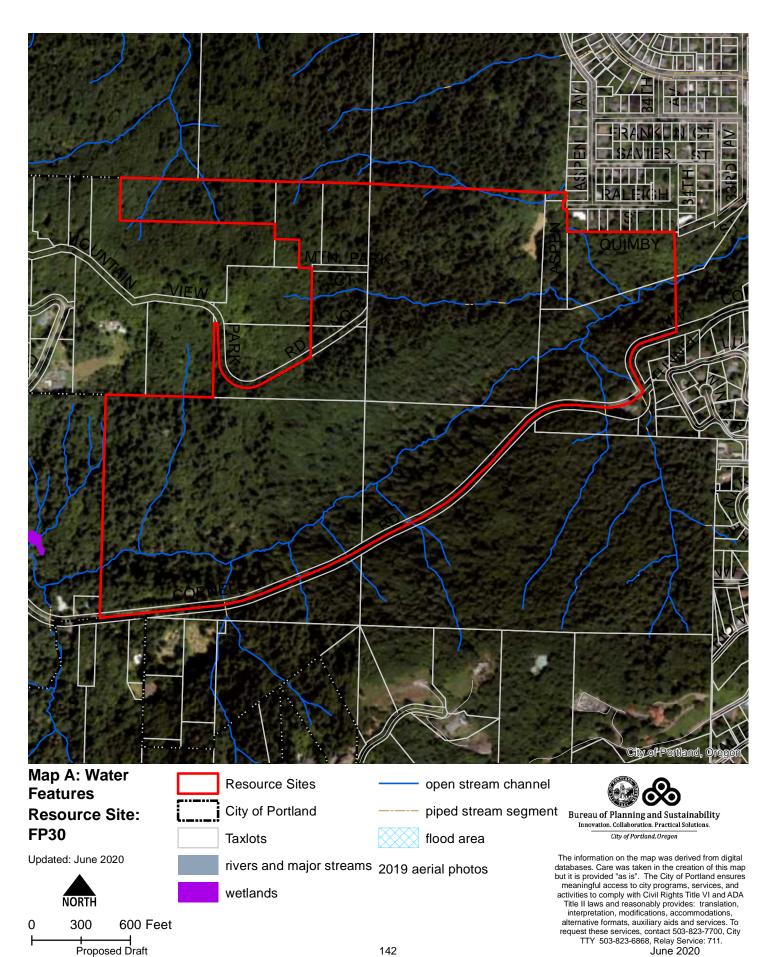
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP30 includes the following:

Site (acres) 126.9

Base zones (acres)

OS 126.9



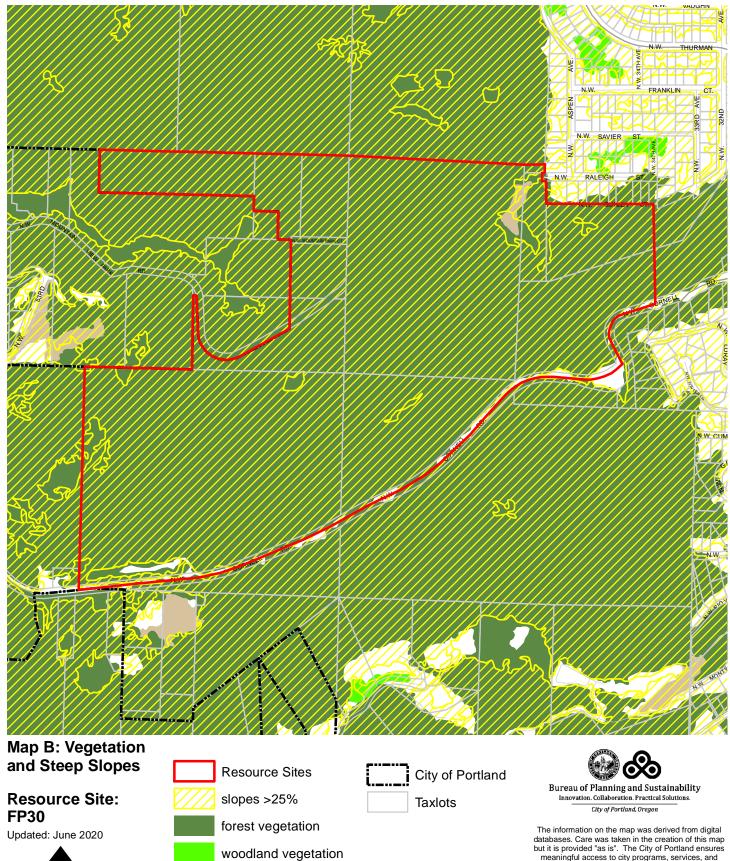
NORTH

300

Proposed Draft

0

600 Feet



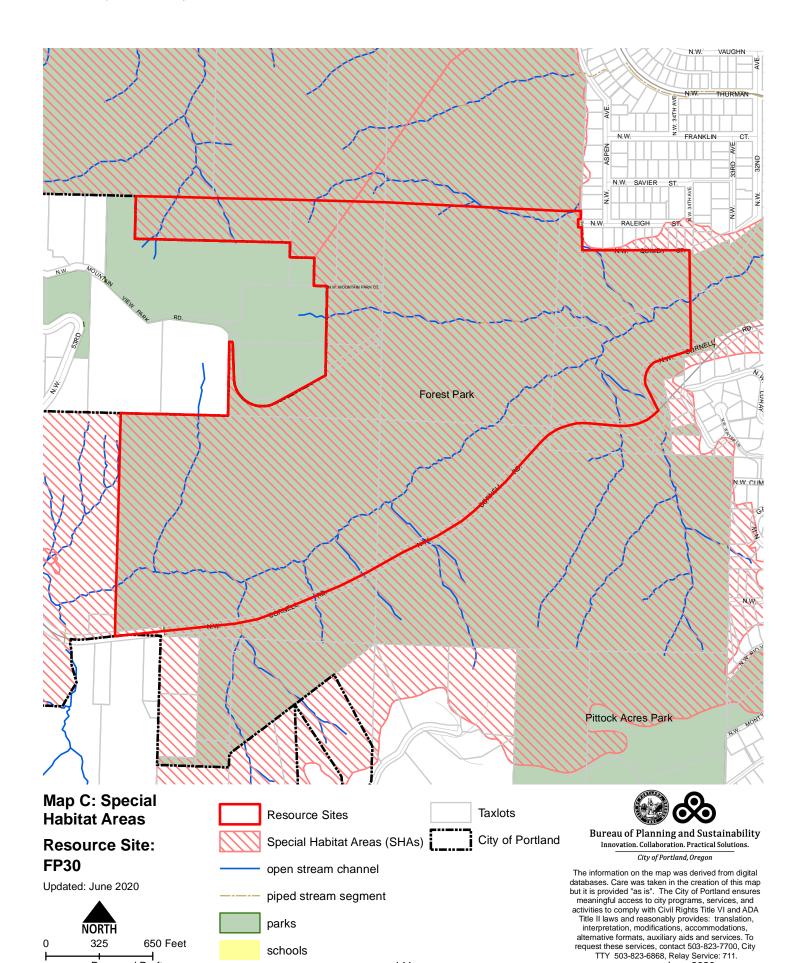
shrubland vegetation

herbaceous vegetation

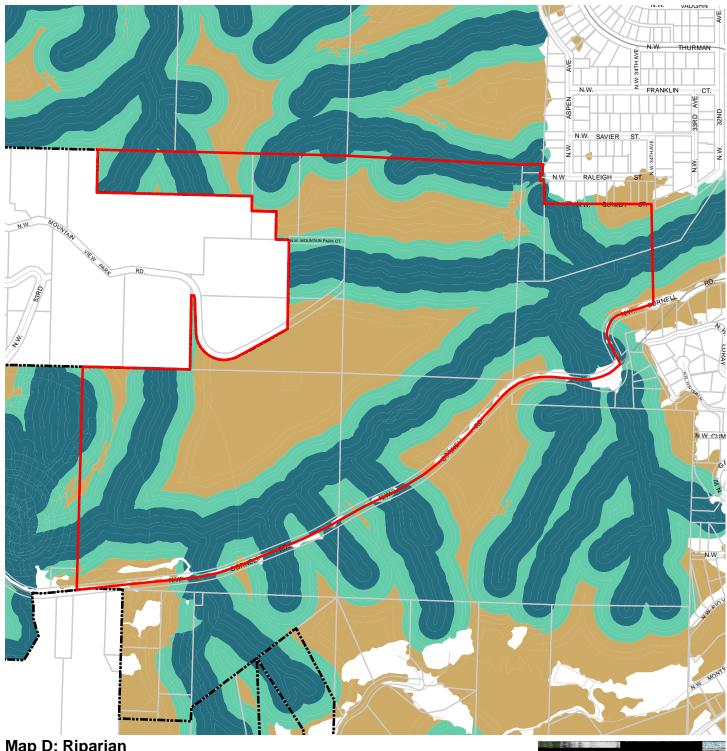
143

June 2020

Proposed Draft



144



Map D: Riparian Corridors Habitat Classification Resource Site: FP30

Updated: June 2020

NORTH

0 300 600 Feet

Proposed Draft

Resource Sites

Riparian Corridors

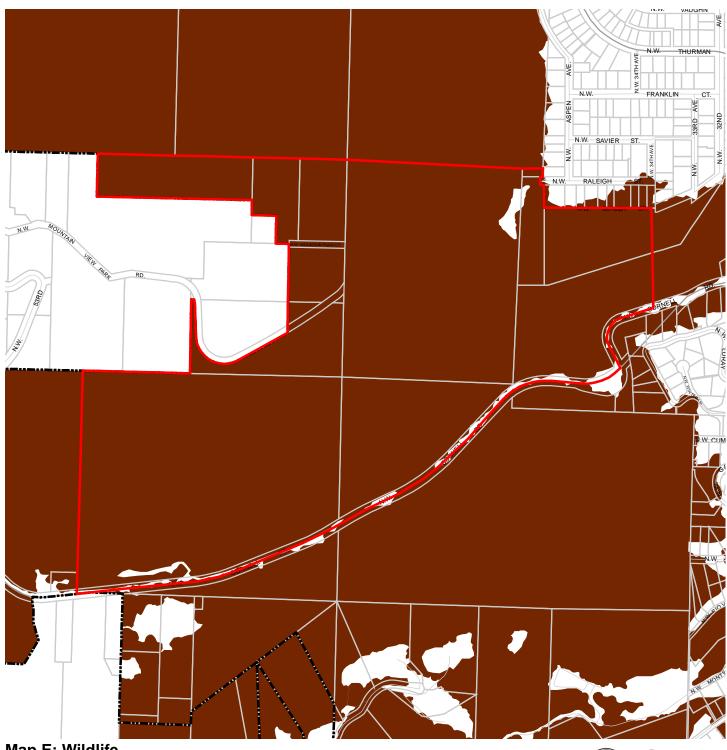
City of Portland
Taxlots

Class I (high rank)

Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)





Map E: Wildlife **Habitat Classification Resource Site:** FP30

Updated: June 2020



245 490 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites Wildlife Habitat

Class A (high rank)

Class C (low rank)

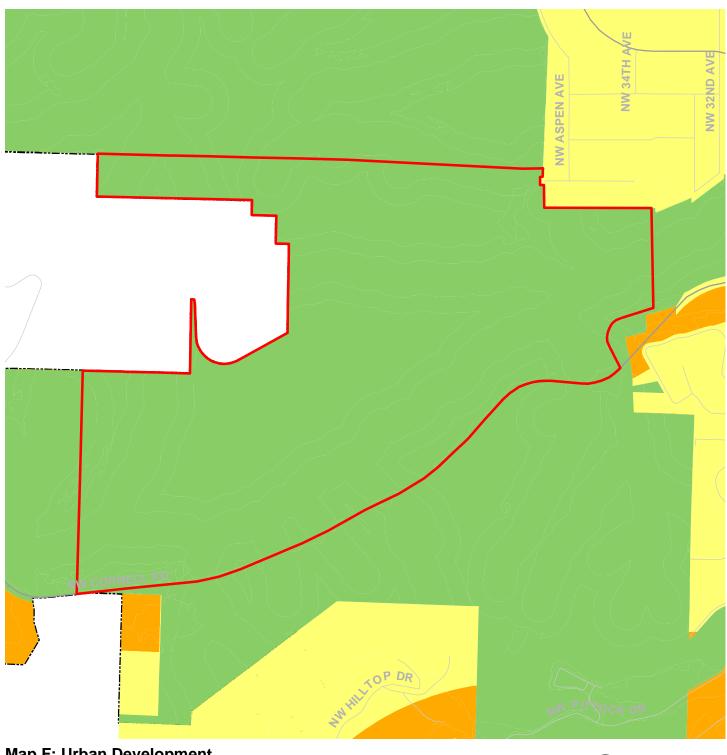
Class B (medium rank)

City of Portland **Taxlots**

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Resource Site: FP30

Updated: June 2020



Resource Sites

High Urban Development Value Medium Urban Development Value

147

Low Urban Development Value

Parks

City of Portland

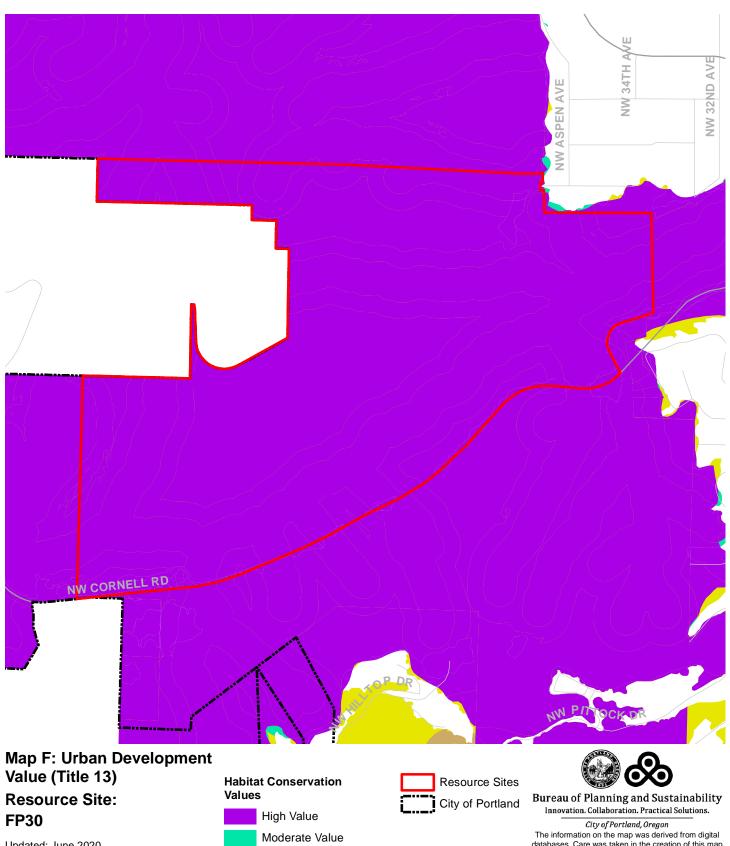




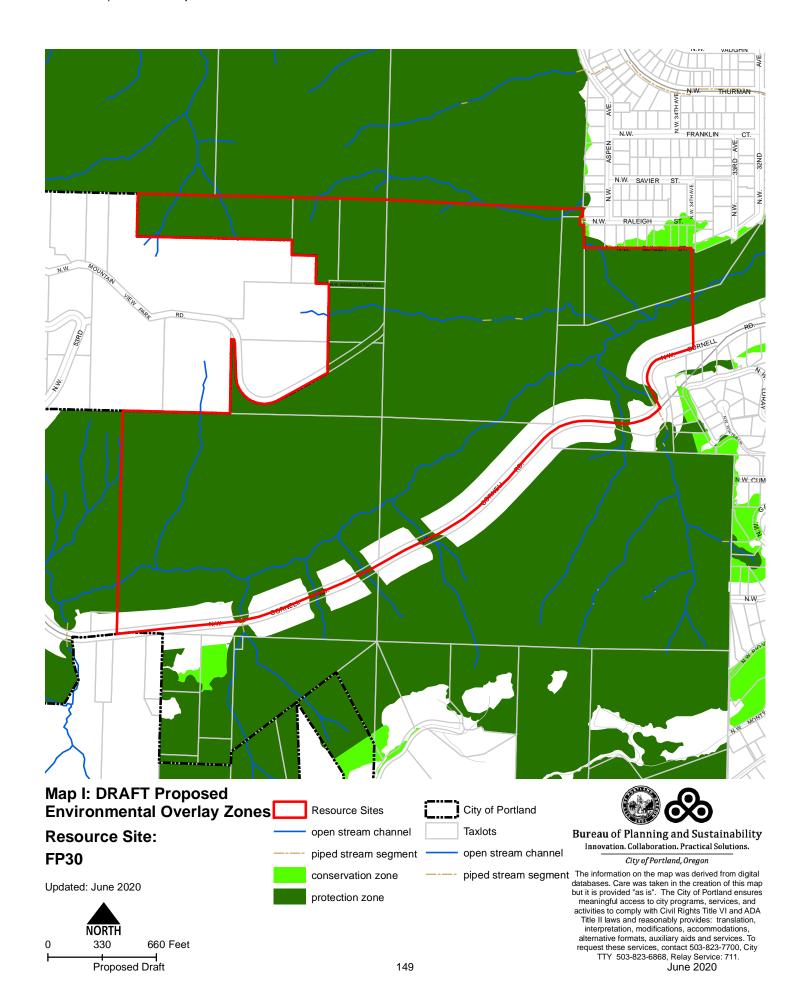
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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP30 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Forest Park (O, B, M, C, S, P, E); Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP30
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	2.1
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	124.6
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.5
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	122.5

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

Proposed Draft 150 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

^{*}Please refer to the section E.1 natural resource description.*

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP30				
Resource Site (acres) = 127				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	47.4	37.1	40.7	125.3
percent total inventory site area	37.4%	29.3%	32.1%	98.7%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	124.6	0.0	0.0	124.6
percent total inventory site area	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	98.2%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	126.9			
percent total inventory site area	100.0%			
Combined Total⁺				
acres	126.9	0.0	0.0	126.9
percent total inventory site area	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

Proposed Draft 151 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP30, 1.1% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP30				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
126.9	1.5	1.5	1.1%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

All of the significant natural resources within resource site FP30 are designated Habitat Conservation Areas under Metro Title 13; therefore, no resource site-specific ESEE is required. Note – All of the upland wildlife habitat in FP6 is also designated Special Habitat Area and therefore a Class I riparian area per Title 13.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP30, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 152 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP31 **Resource Site Name:** Lower Macleay

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 73

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

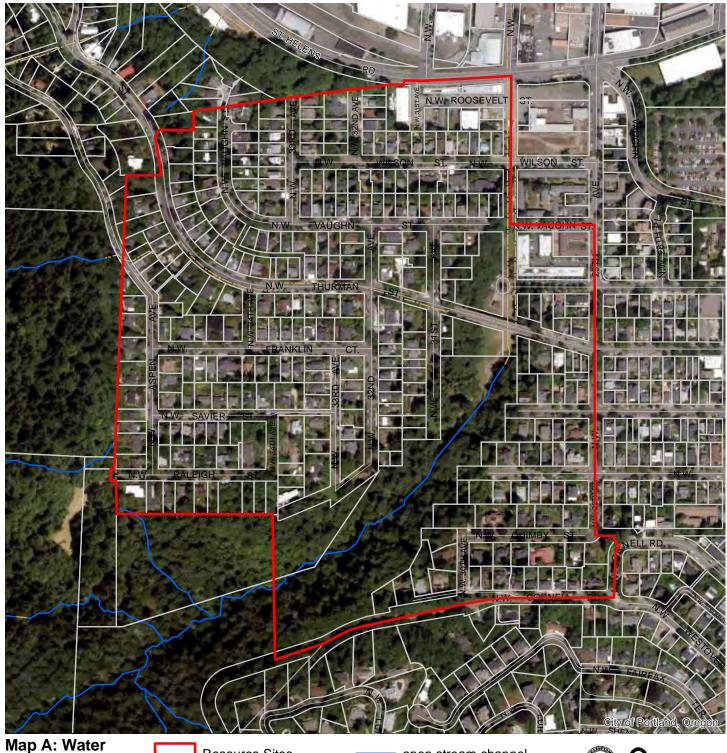
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP31 includes the following:

Site (acres)	88.1
Base zones (acres)	
EX	2.6
IG1	0.0
OS	16.2
R5	61.2
R7	5.8
RM2	2.3

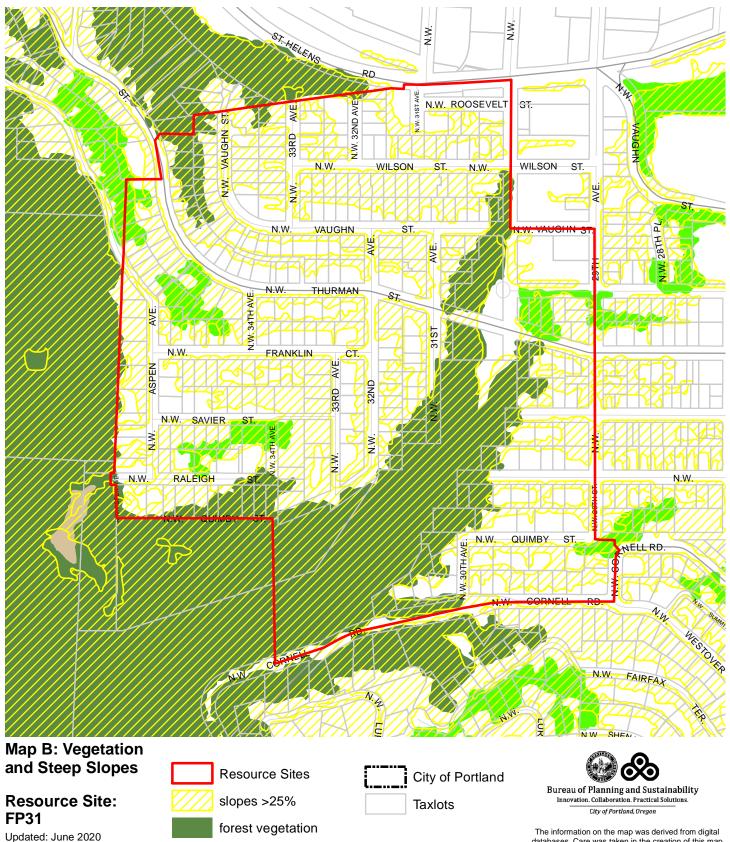




Proposed Draft

piped stream segment Bureau of Planning and Sustainability Innovation. Collaboration. Practical Solutions.

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June 2020

woodland vegetation

shrubland vegetation

herbaceous vegetation

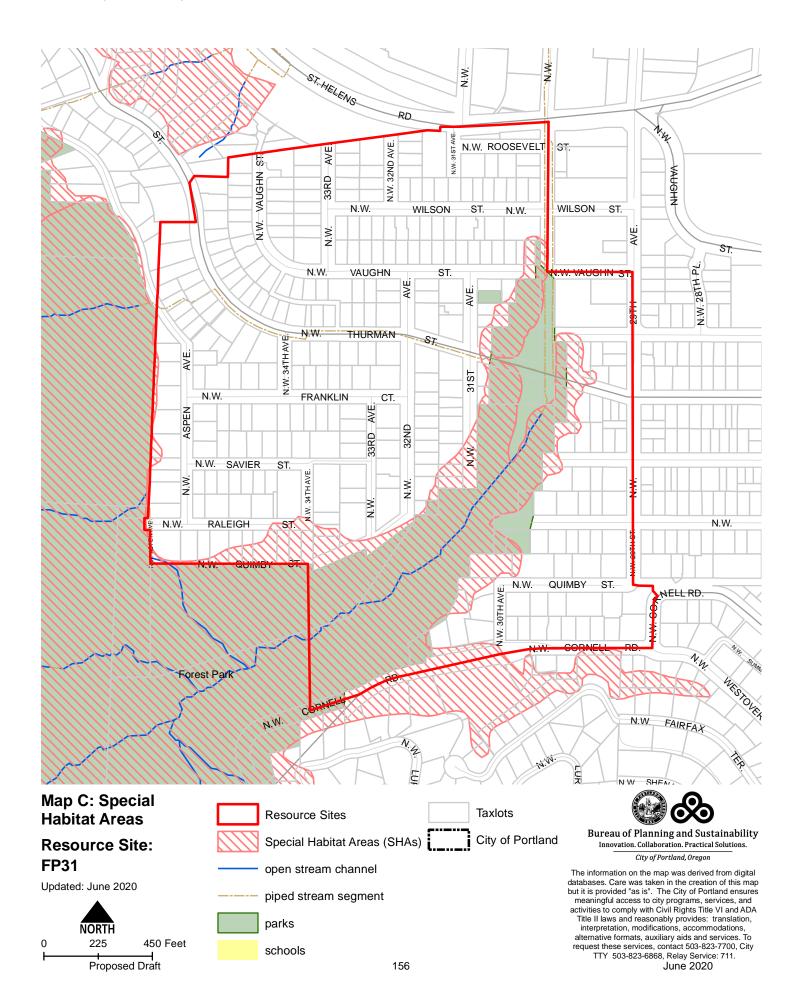
NORTH

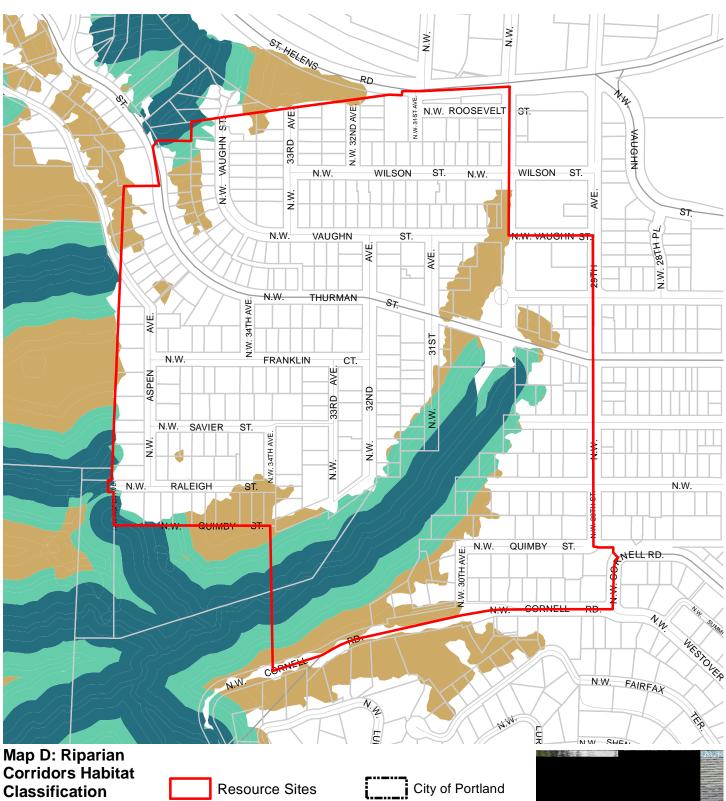
205

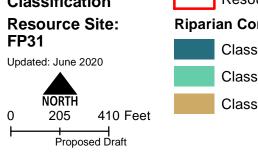
Proposed Draft

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410 Feet



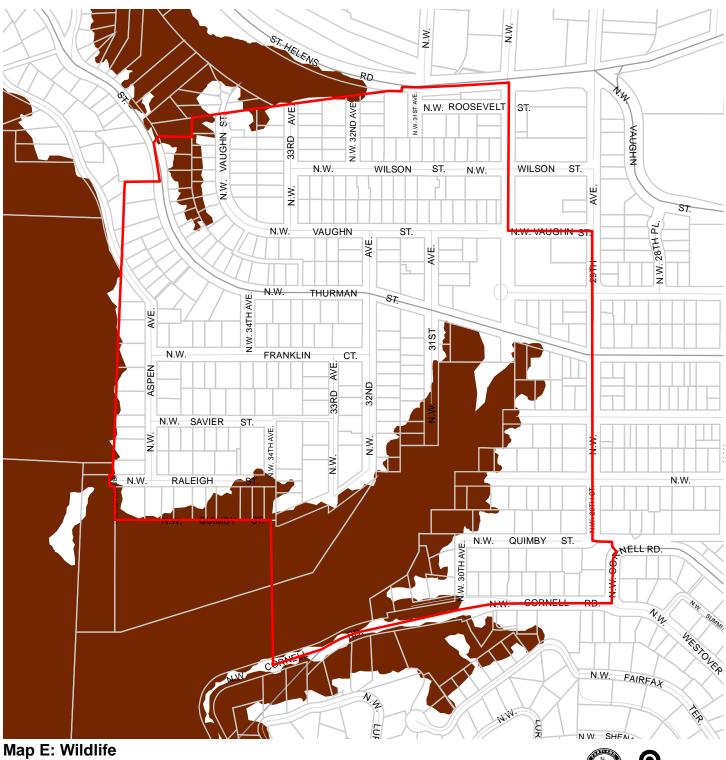




Resource Sites
City of Portland
Taxlots
Class I (high rank)

Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)





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170 340 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites

Wildlife Habitat

Class A (high rank) Class B (medium rank)

Class C (low rank)

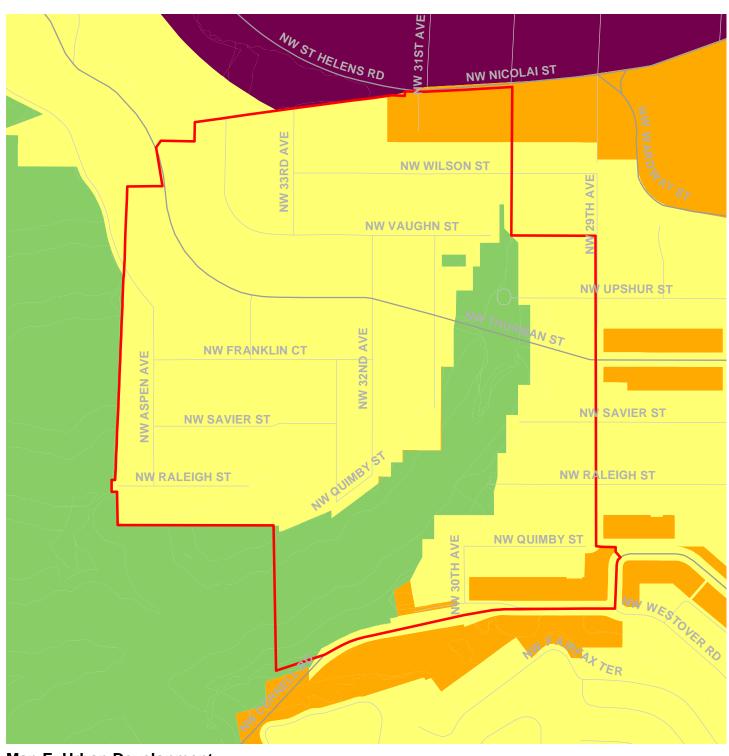
City of Portland

Taxlots

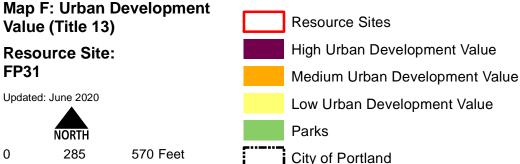


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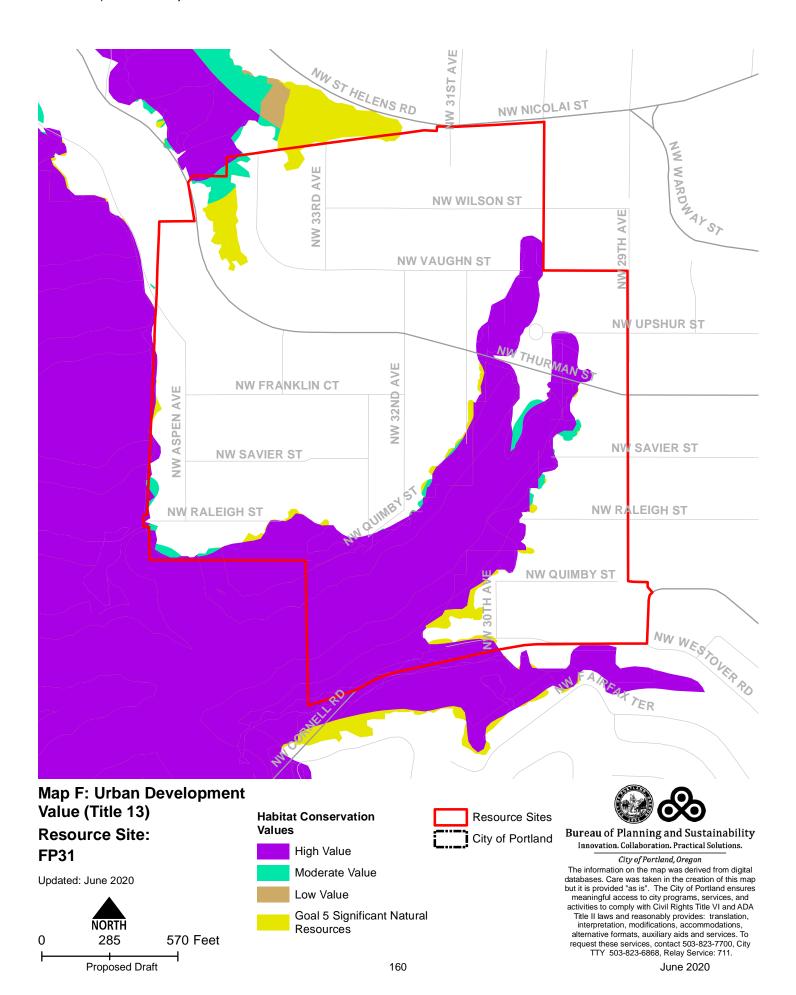


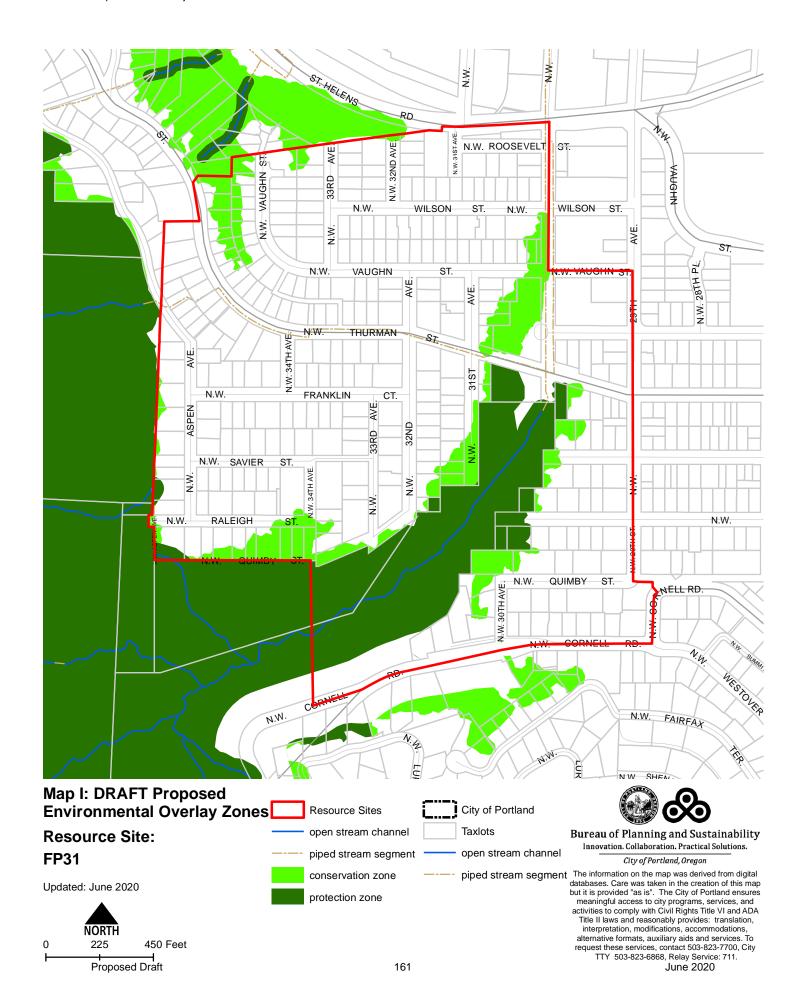
159



Proposed Draft







Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP31 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP31
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.3
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	20.8
Woodland (acres)	3.5
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	55.0

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

High volumes of large wood instream create habitat complexity that supports cutthroat trout and Coastal Giant Salamanders from the headwaters down through Macleay Park in this resource area. From there, the active channel of Balch Creek ends when it flows into a mile-long culvert that routes

Proposed Draft 162 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

flow into the Willamette River. The culvert is not passable upstream by fish and has eliminated allnatural resource function of the lower mile of the stream.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP31				
Resource Site (acres) = 88				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	6.6	7.0	8.3	22.0
percent total inventory site area	7.5%	8.0%	9.4%	24.9%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	19.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
percent total inventory site area	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	21.6%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	19.3			
percent total inventory site area	21.9%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	22.3	0.3	0.7	23.3
percent total inventory site area	25.3%	0.3%	0.8%	26.5%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain,

Proposed Draft 163 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater

For Resource Area FP31, 26.3% of the total area is effectively impervious, indicating significant negative impacts are occurring due to the level of unmanaged impervious area and any additional impacts will cause further degradation.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP31				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
88.1	23.9	23.2	26.3%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the R7, R5 and R1 base zones. Employment uses are allowed in the EX base zone. Open space uses are allowed in the OS base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP31, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Proposed Draft 164 June 2020

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP31, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 6. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 7. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone</u> (p zone) to areas of forest vegetation in Forest Park that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 8. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation in Forest Park that are not contiguous to streams and all forest vegetation outside of Forest Park.
- 9. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 10. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 165 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP32 **Resource Site Name:** Southwest Cornell Rd.

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 78

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

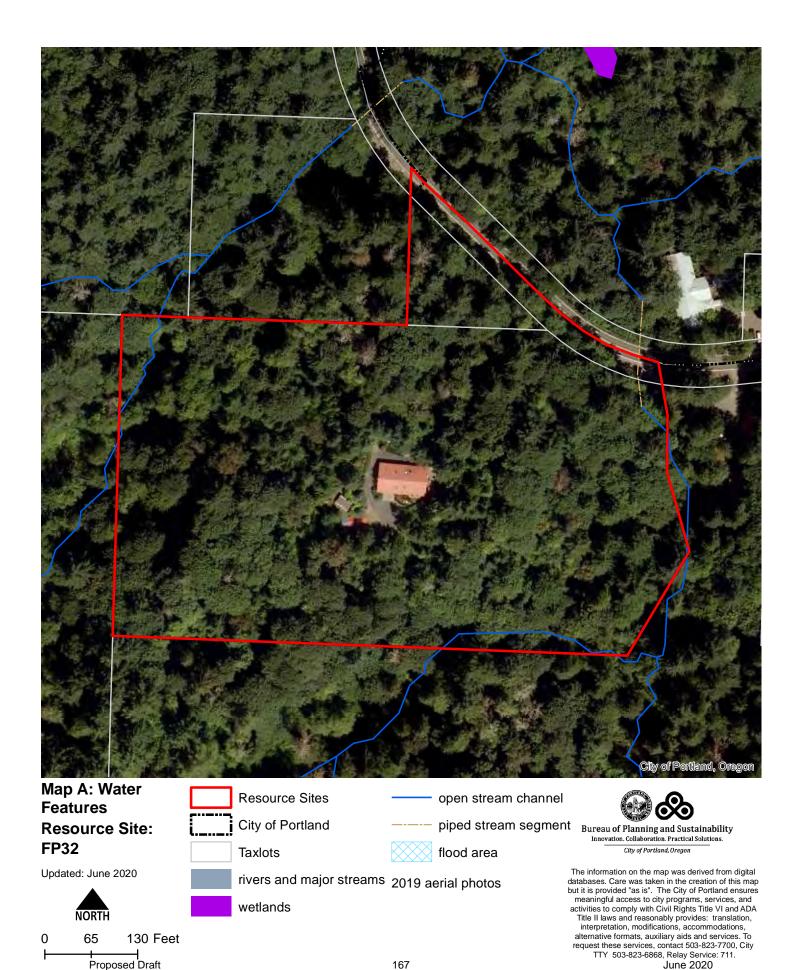
Resource site FP32 includes the following:

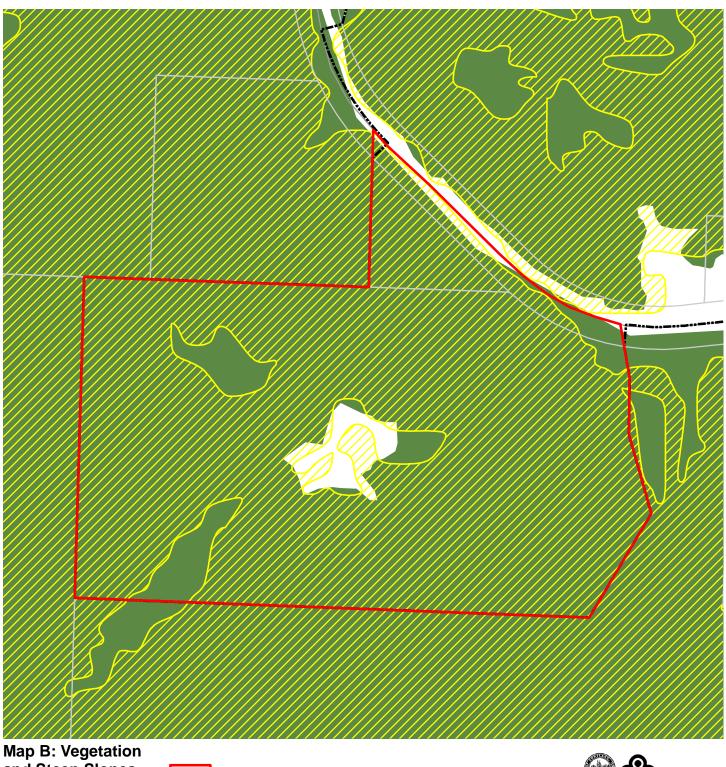
Site (acres) 8.4

Base zones (acres)

RF 8.4

June 2020





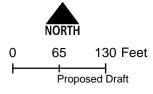
City of Portland

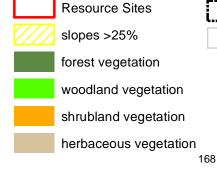
Taxlots



Resource Site: FP32

Updated: June 2020

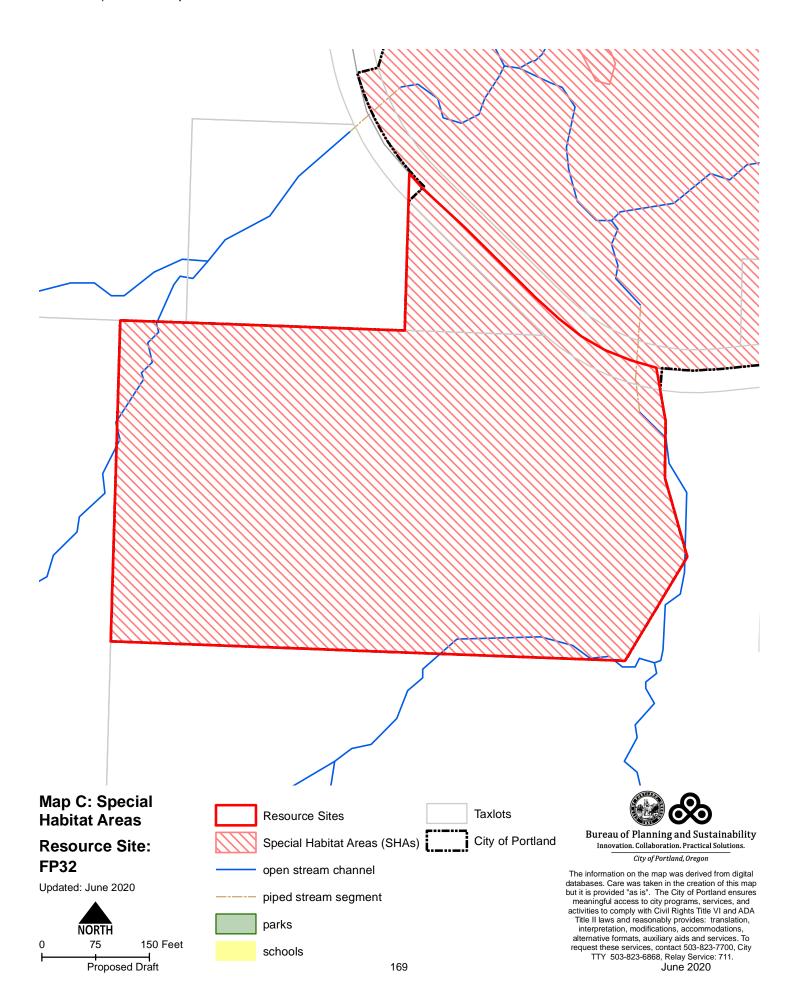


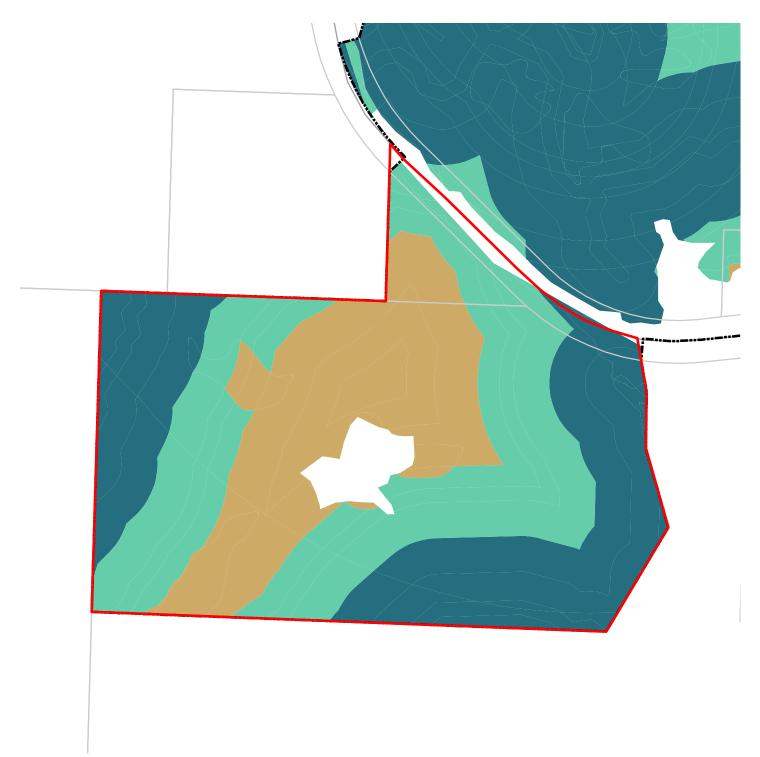


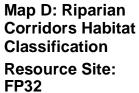


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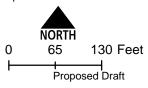
City of Portland, Oregon







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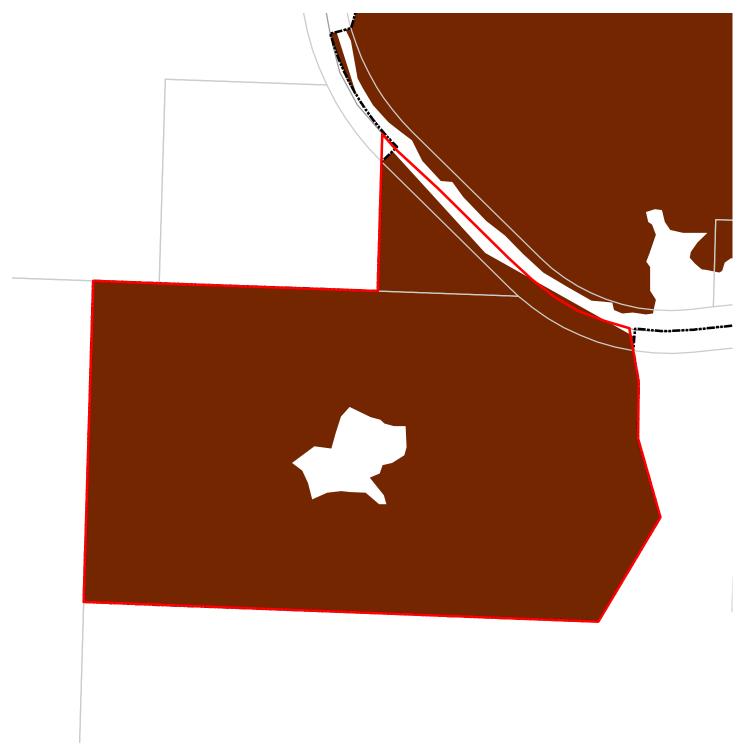




Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)



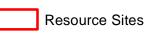




Updated: June 2020



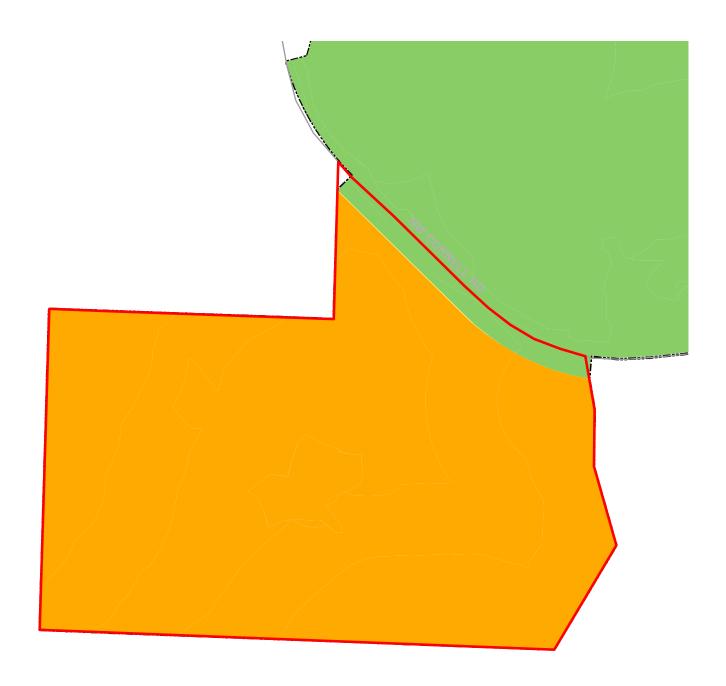
0 55 110 Feet
Proposed Draft

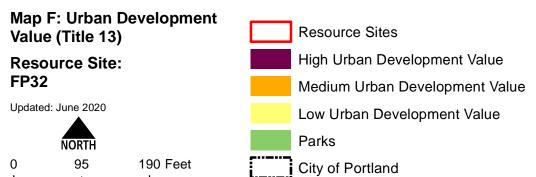


City of Portland
Taxlots

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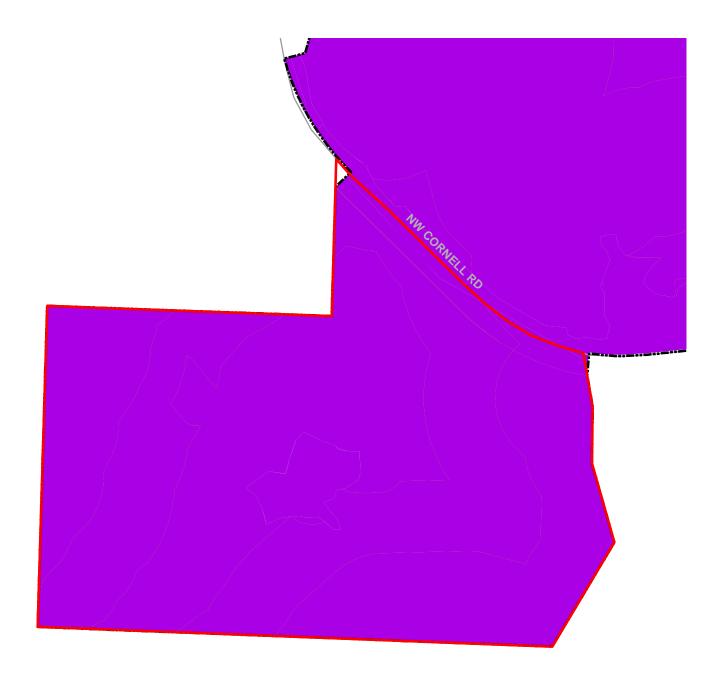


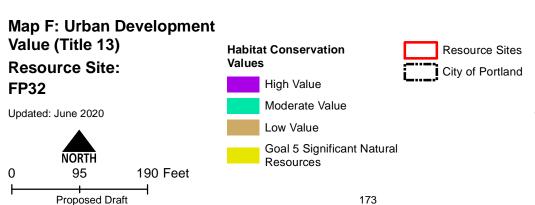


172

Proposed Draft





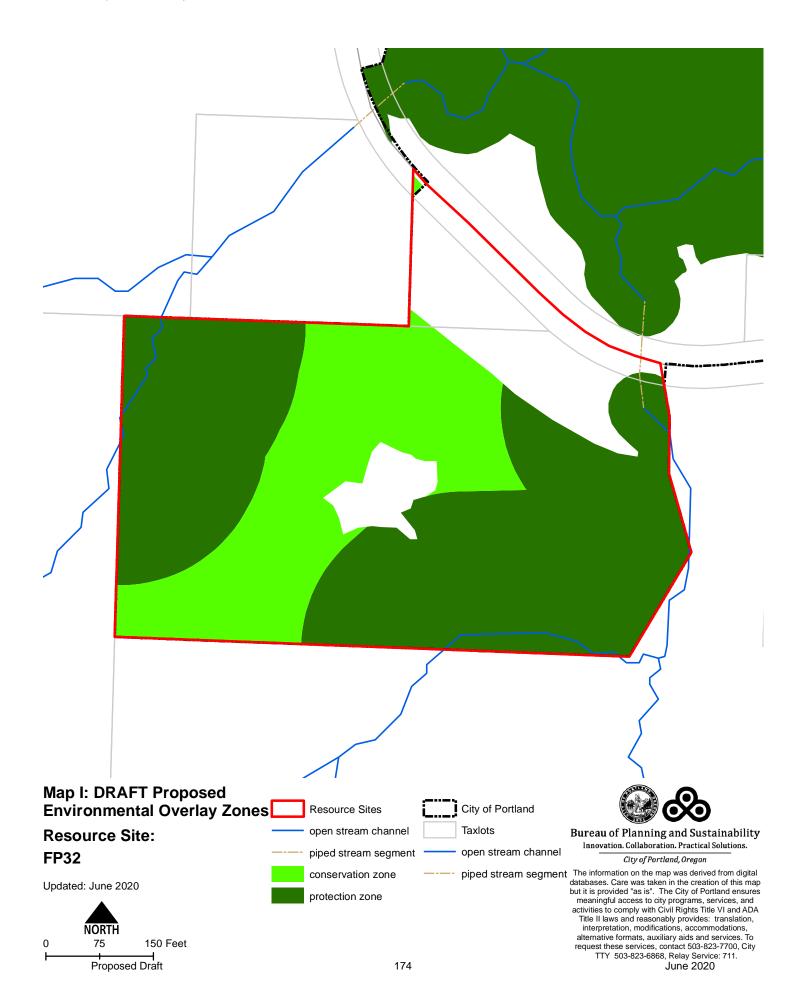




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City of Portland, Oregon



Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP32 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP32
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.1
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	8.1
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	7.7

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

There are short segments of a small Balch Creek tributary stream that flow within the boundary of this resource area. City biologists have monitored water quality, macroinvertebrates, fish population, and riparian habitat features since 2010. The data show that these sites generally have good water quality and habitat (though low in wood volume, BES 2018) There is a wet meadow on site, likely created by

Proposed Draft 175 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

undersized culverts underneath NW Cornell Road. Flow spreads out and moves across fine sediments and wetland marsh plants before joining Balch Creek on the other end of the pipe.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP32				
Resource Site (acres) = 8				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	2.7	3.1	2.4	8.1
percent total inventory site area	31.6%	36.4%	28.0%	96.0%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1
percent total inventory site area	96.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.0%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	8.4			
percent total inventory site area	100.0%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
percent total inventory site area	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain,

Proposed Draft 176 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater.

For resource site FP32, 1.0% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP32			
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious
8.5	0.2	0.1	1.0%

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

All of the significant natural resources within resource site FP32 are designated Habitat Conservation Areas under Metro Title 13; therefore, no resource site-specific ESEE is required. Note – All of the upland wildlife habitat in FP6 is also designated Special Habitat Area and therefore a Class I riparian area per Title 13.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP32, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 200 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 200 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 200 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 177 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP33 Resource Site Name: Cornell Tunnels

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 77

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

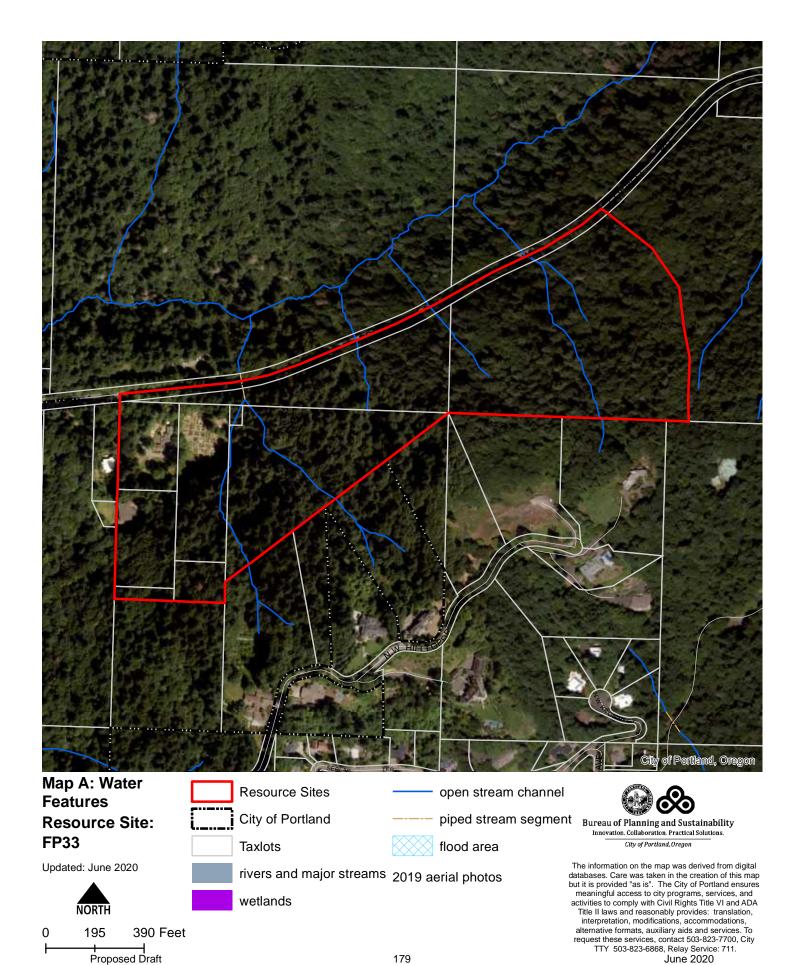
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

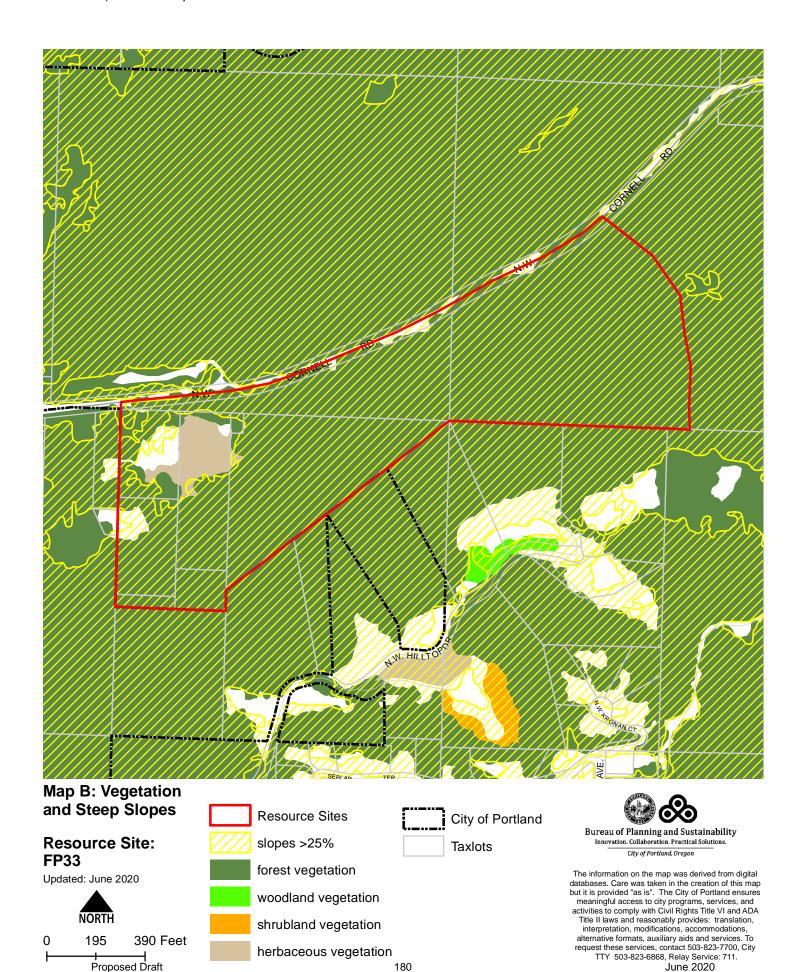
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

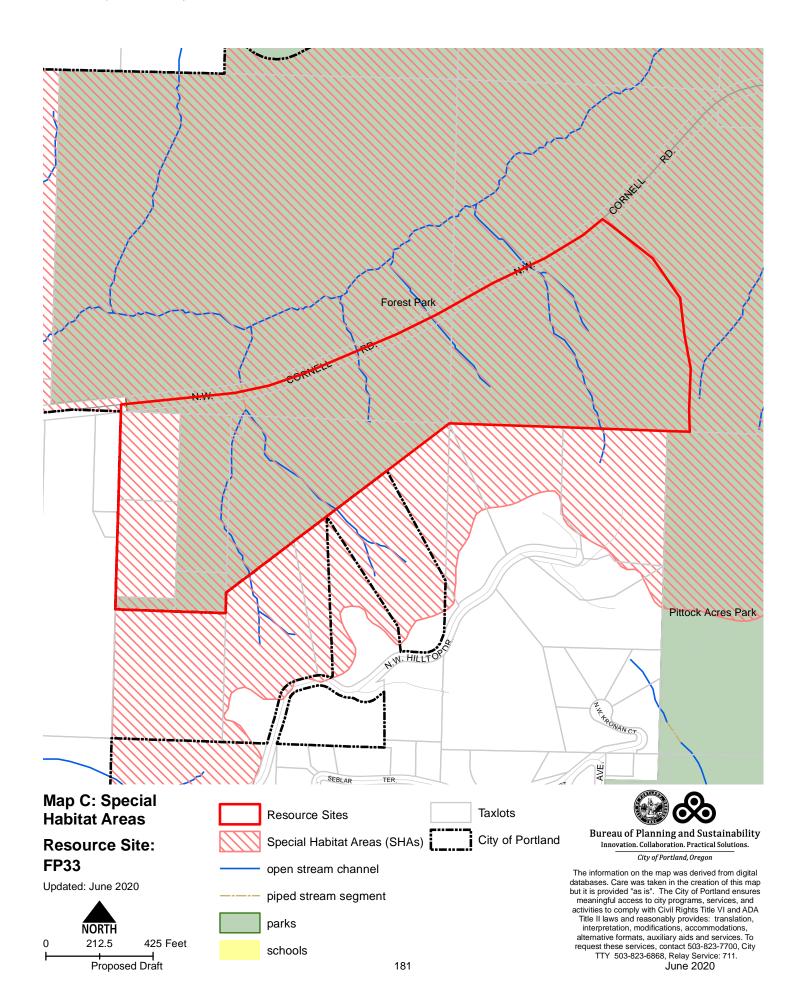
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

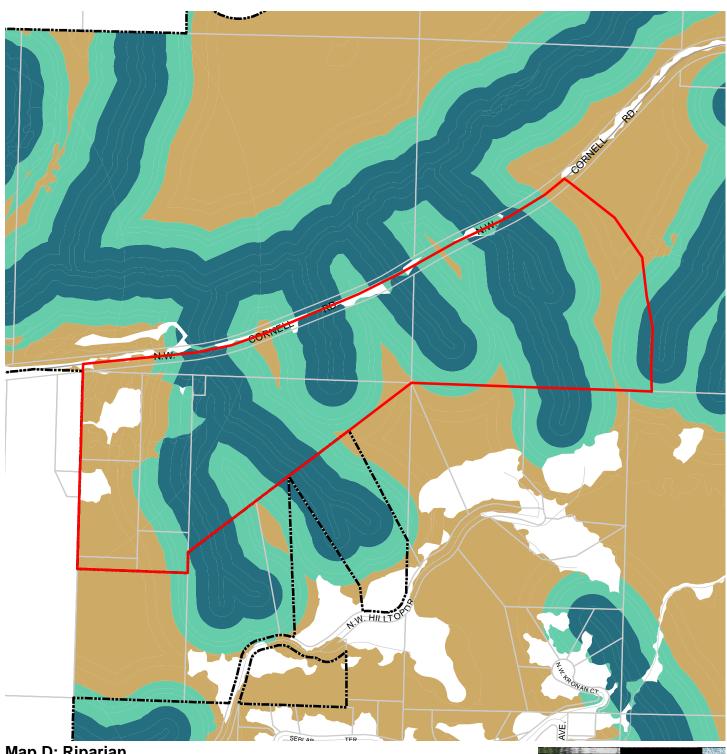
Resource site FP33 includes the following:

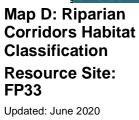
Site (acres) 34.6
Base zones (acres)
OS 29.6
RF 5.0

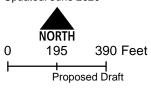








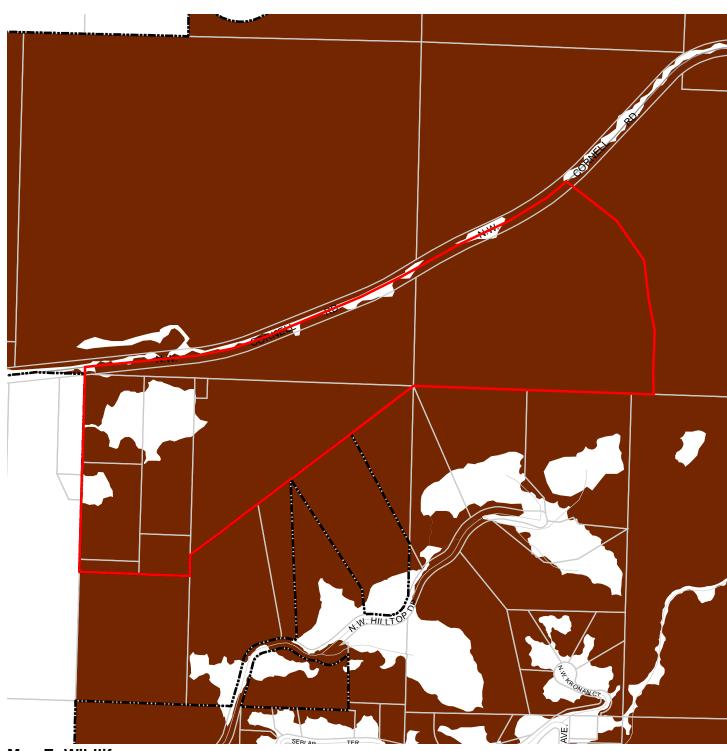






Class I (high rank)
Class II (medium rank)
Class III (low rank)







Updated: June 2020



160 320 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites

Wildlife Habitat

Class A (high rank) Class B (medium rank)

Class C (low rank)



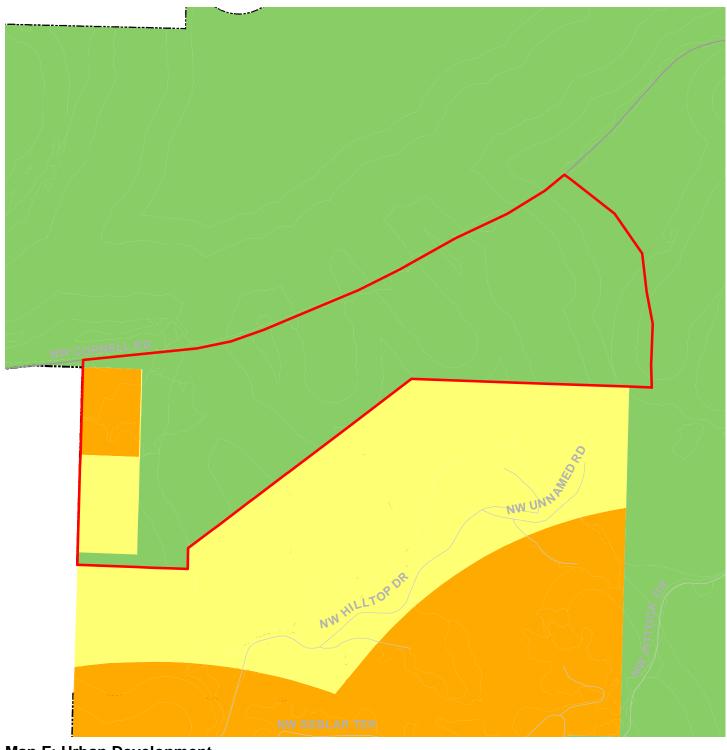
City of Portland

Taxlots

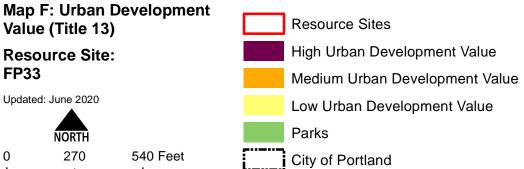


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184

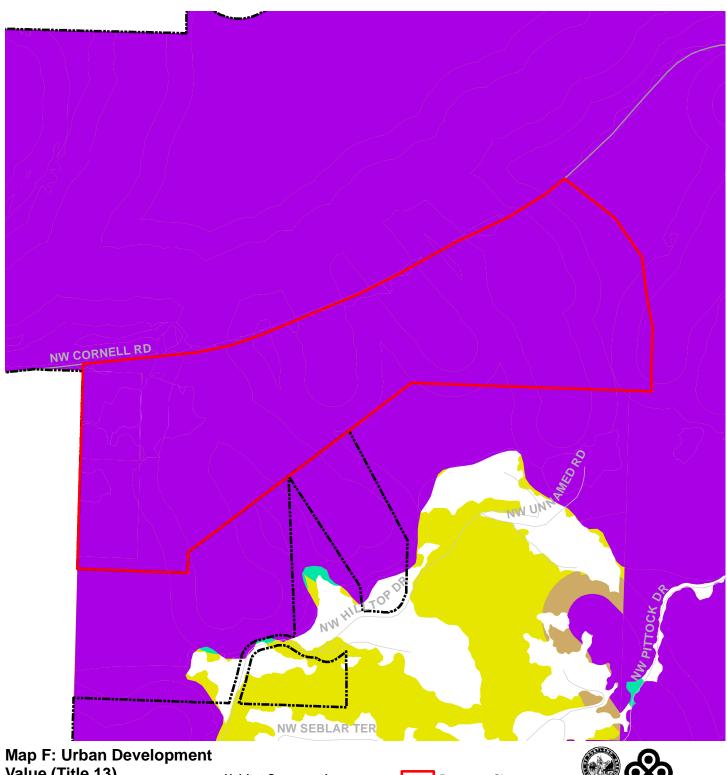


Proposed Draft



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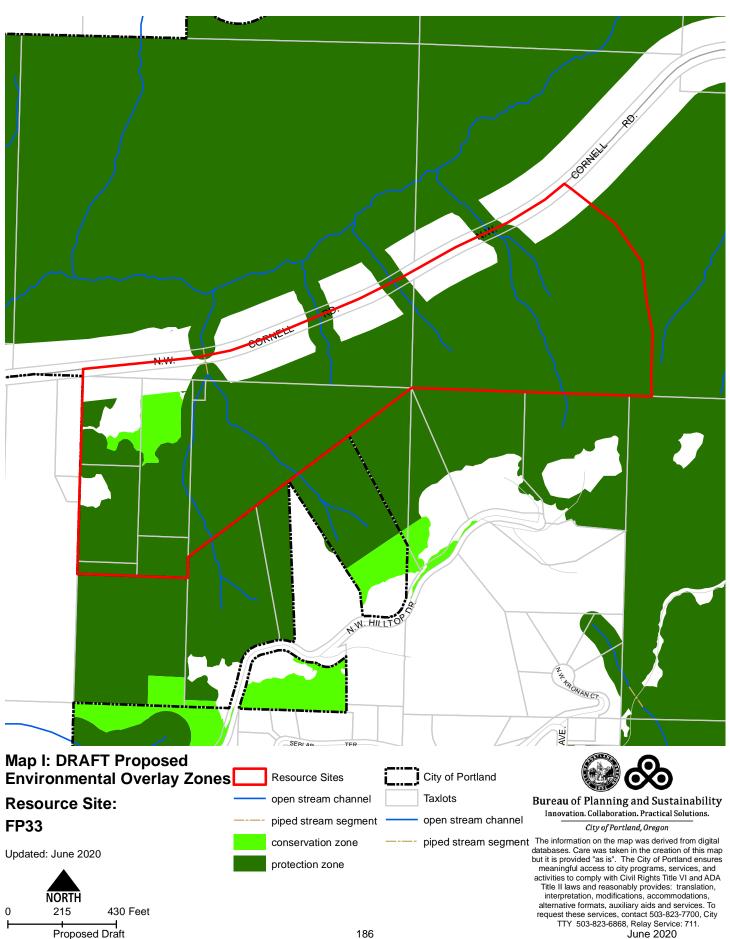


Value (Title 13) **Habitat Conservation** Resource Sites **Values Resource Site:** City of Portland High Value FP33 Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 0 540 Feet 270

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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP33 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP33
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.6
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	32.1
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	1.3
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	32.0

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

There are short segments of small Balch Creek tributary streams that flow within the boundary of this resource area.

Proposed Draft 187 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP33				
Resource Site (acres) =	35			
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	13.1	12.8	7.7	33.5
percent total inventory site area	37.8%	36.9%	22.2%	96.9%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	32.1	0.0	0.0	32.1
percent total inventory site area	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	34.6			
percent total inventory site area	100.0%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	34.6	0.0	0.0	34.6
percent total inventory site area	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP33, 1.9% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP33			
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious
34.6	0.7	0.7	1.9%

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

All of the significant natural resources within resource site FP33 are designated Habitat Conservation Areas under Metro Title 13; therefore, no resource site-specific ESEE is required. Note – All of the upland wildlife habitat in FP6 is also designated Special Habitat Area and therefore a Class I riparian area per Title 13.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP33, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone</u> (p zone) to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 189 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP34 Resource Site Name: South of Cornell Rd

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 76

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

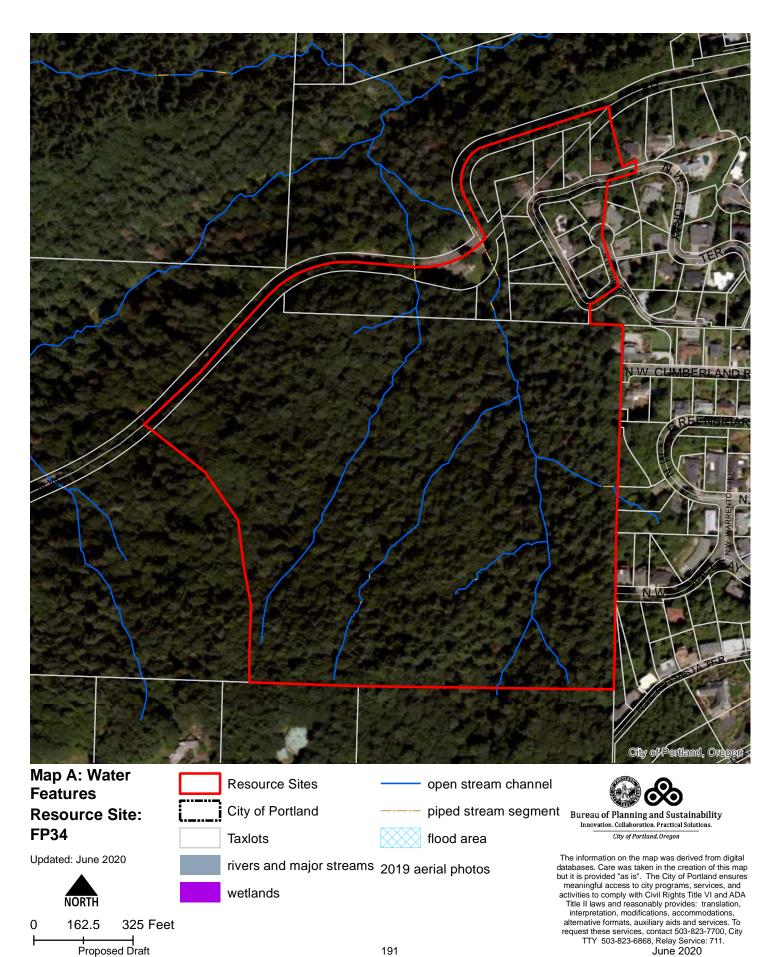
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

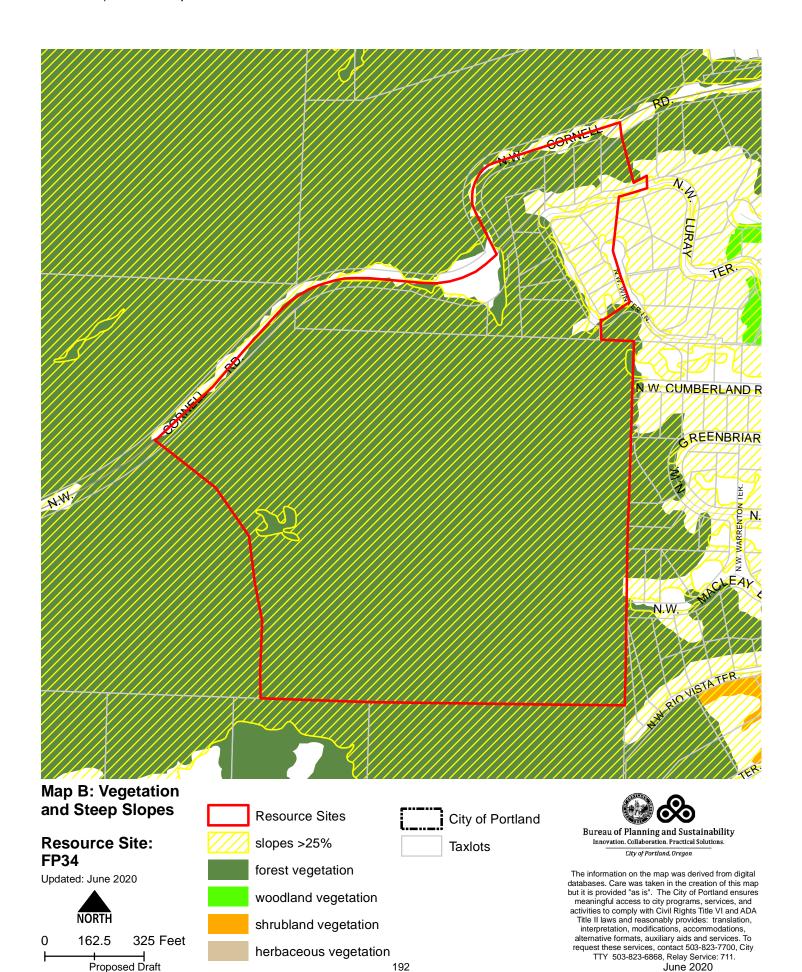
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

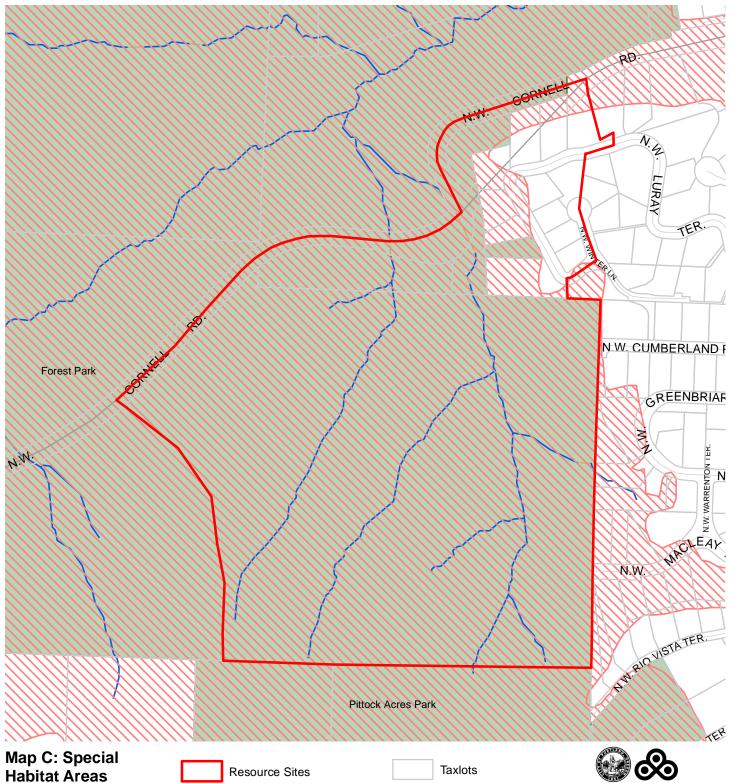
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

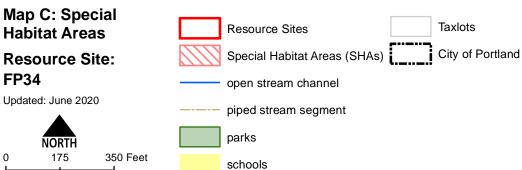
Resource site FP34 includes the following:

Site (acres) 45.1
Base zones (acres)
OS 40.5
R7 4.6





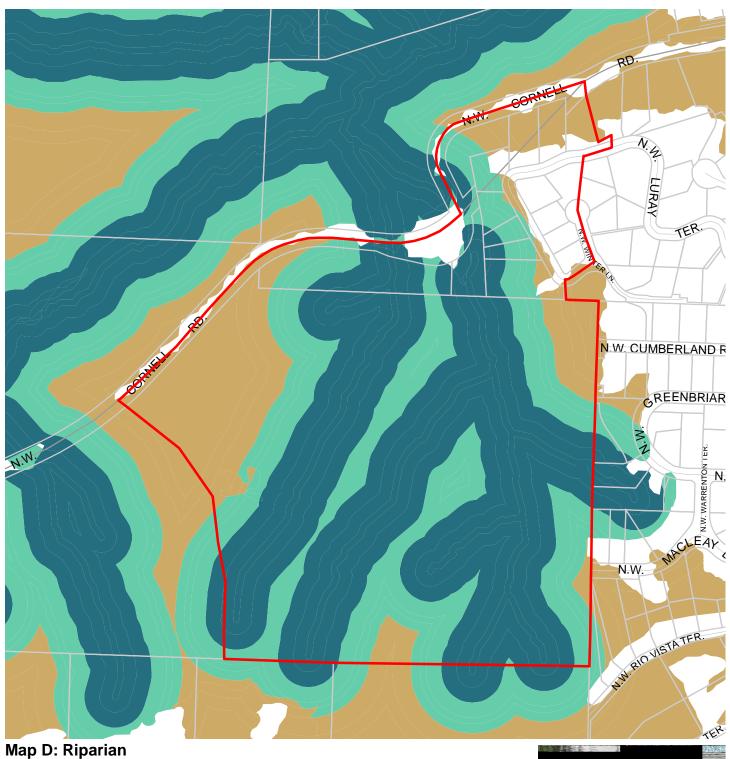




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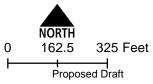
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Map D: Riparian Corridors Habitat Classification Resource Site: FP34

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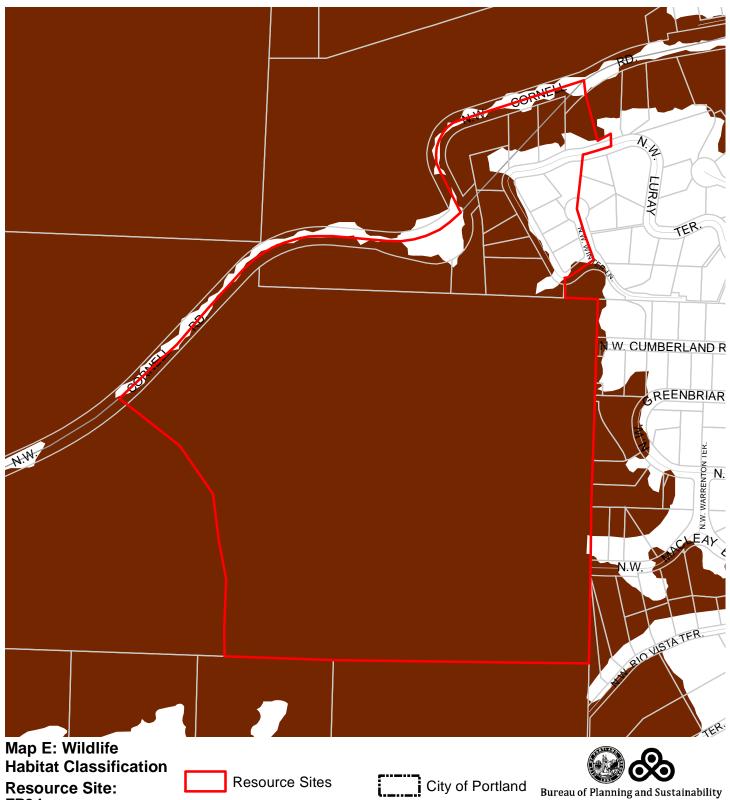
Resource Sites
Riparian Corridors

City of Portland
Taxlots

Class I (high rank)

Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)



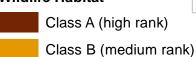
FP34

Updated: June 2020



130 260 Feet Proposed Draft

Wildlife Habitat



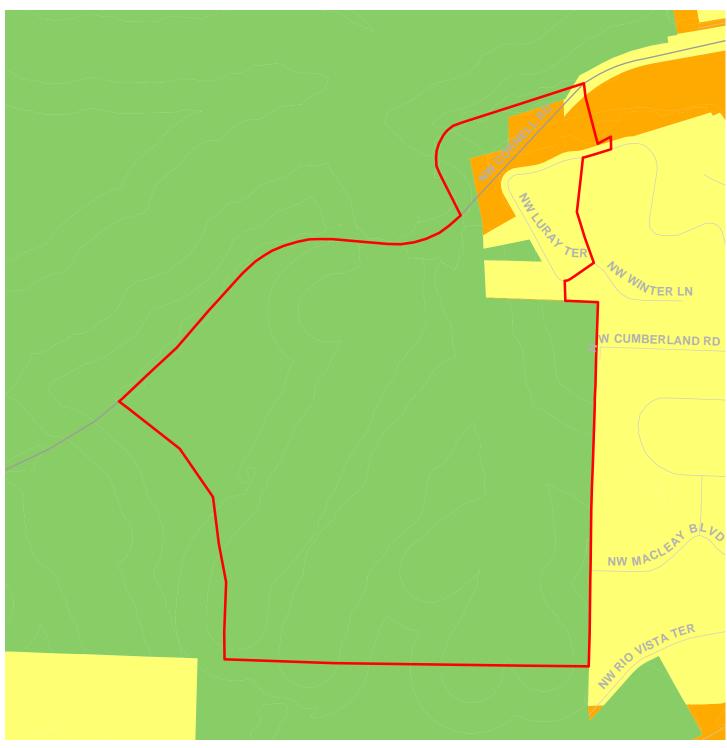
Class C (low rank)

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The information on the map was derived from digital databases. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to city programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation medifications, ecompositions. interpretation, modifications, accommodations, alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711. June 2020

Taxlots



Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13)

Resource Site: FP34

Updated: June 2020





196

City of Portland

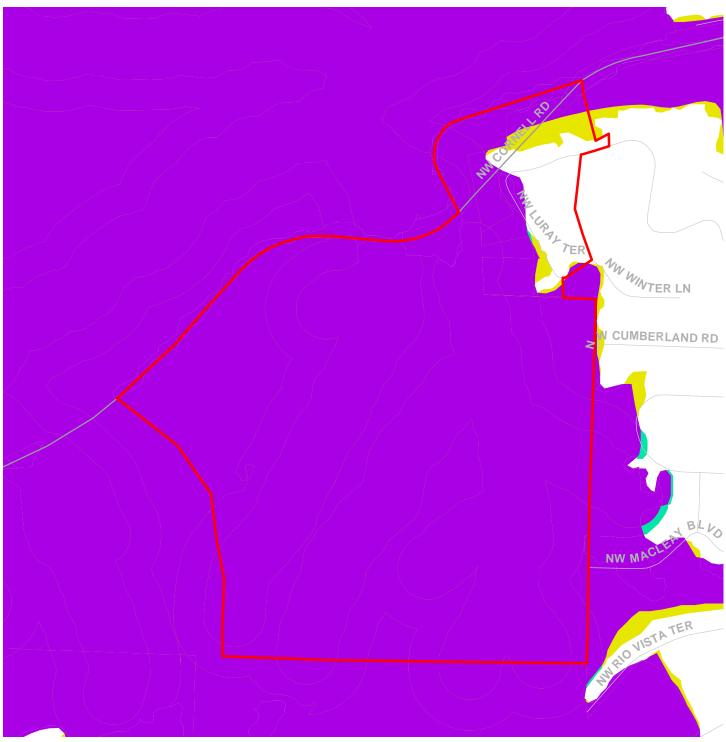




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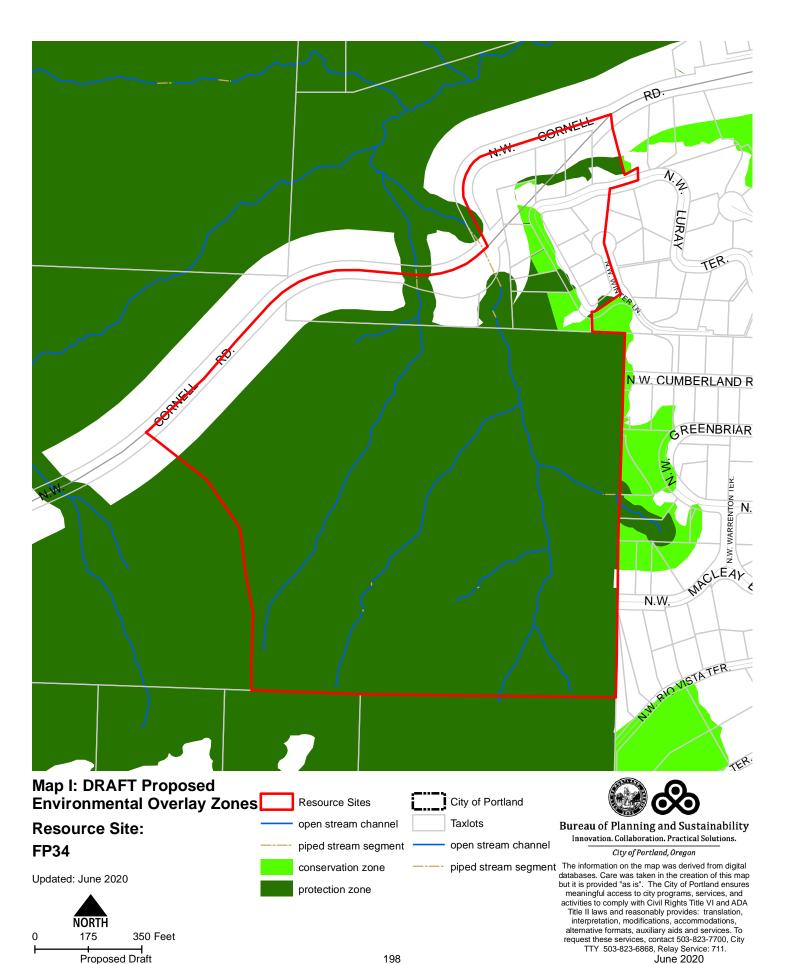
Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13) Resource Sites **Habitat Conservation Values Resource Site:** City of Portland High Value FP34 Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 440 Feet 0 220 **Proposed Draft** 197



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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP34 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP34
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	1.0
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	42.3
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	43.8

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

Several tributary streams flow through this resource area, into culverts underneath NW Cornell Rd, and into Balch Creek. These streams have not been monitored for fish or amphibian use; however, they are surrounded by steep forested slopes that provide high quality habitat for wildlife.

Proposed Draft 199 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP34				
Resource Site (acres) = 45				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	22.2	11.7	8.3	42.3
percent total inventory site area	49.4%	26.0%	18.4%	93.8%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	42.3	0.0	0.0	42.3
percent total inventory site area	93.8%	0.0%	0.0%	93.8%
Special Habitat Areas**	Special Habitat Areas**			
acres	42.5			
percent total inventory site area	94.3%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	43.1	0.0	0.0	43.1
percent total inventory site area	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP34, 2.8% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP34			
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious
45.1	1.9	1.3	2.8%

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the R7 base zones. Open space uses are allowed in the OS base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP34, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Proposed Draft 201 June 2020

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP34, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation in Forest Park that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 202 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP35 Resource Site Name: Meridian Royal Manor

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 82

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

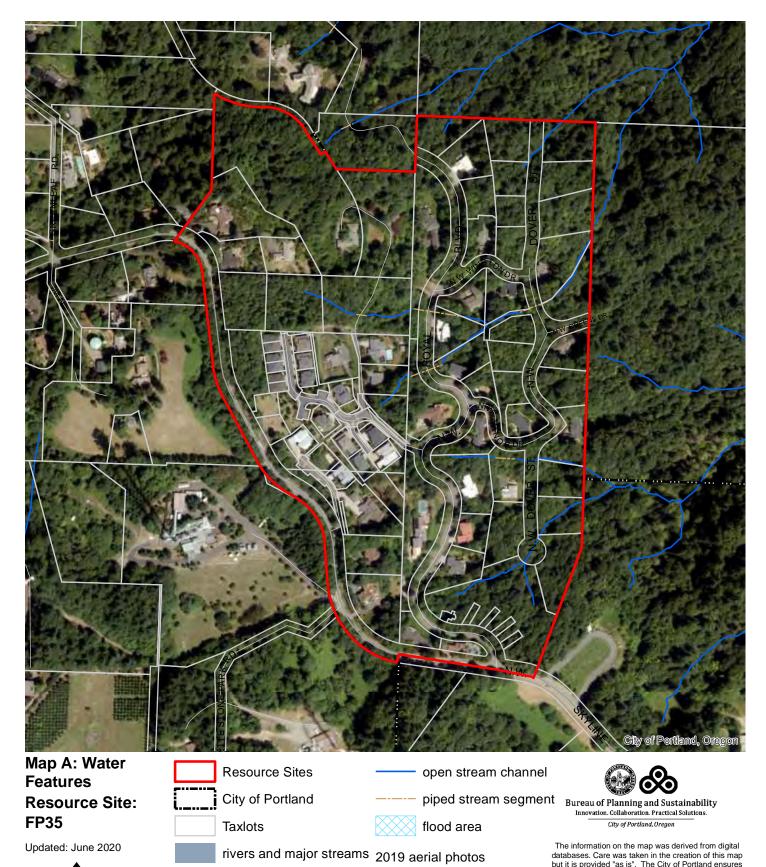
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP35 includes the following:

Site (acres)	54.1
Base zones (acres)	
OS	0.0
R10	7.7
R20	31.7
RF	14.7



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wetlands

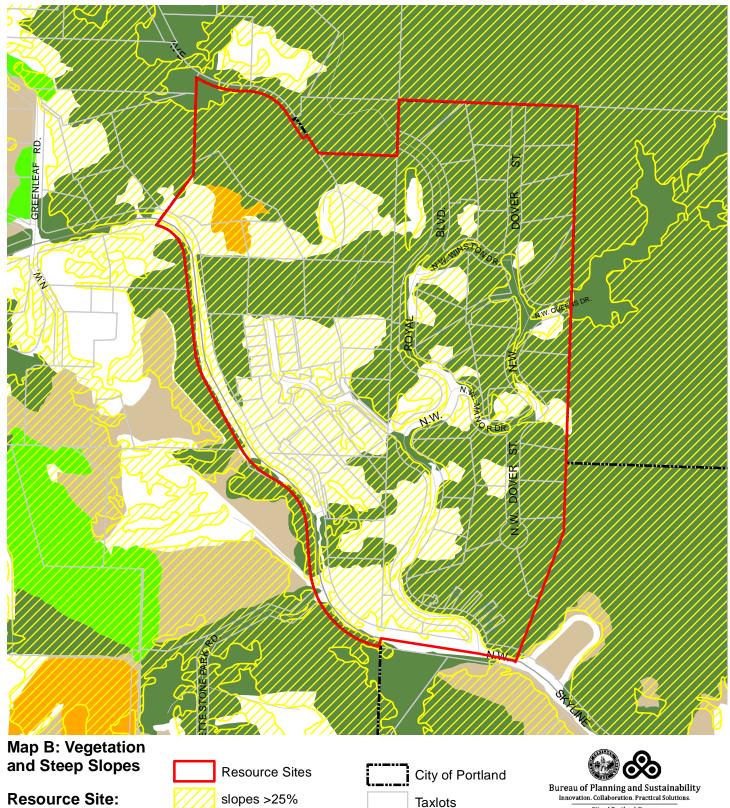
NORTH

180

Proposed Draft

0

360 Feet



Resource Site:

FP35

Updated: June 2020

w

NORTH

0 180 360 Feet

Proposed Draft

slopes >25%

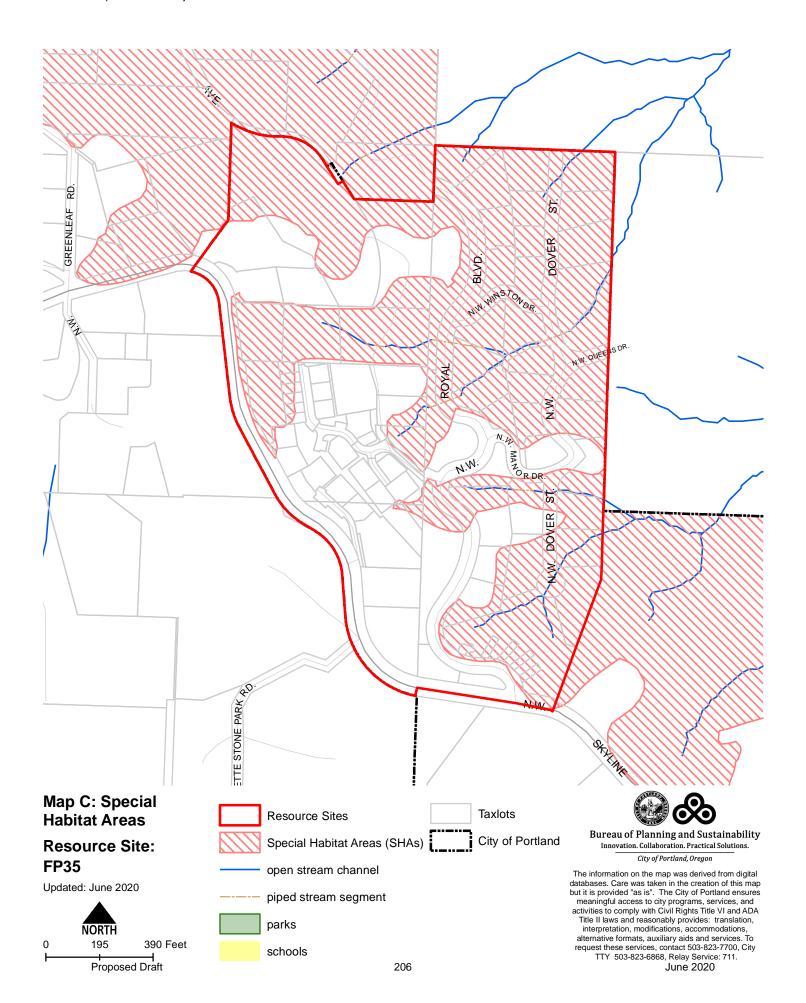
forest vegetation

woodland vegetation

shrubland vegetation

herbaceous vegetation

City of Portland, Oregon



request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711.

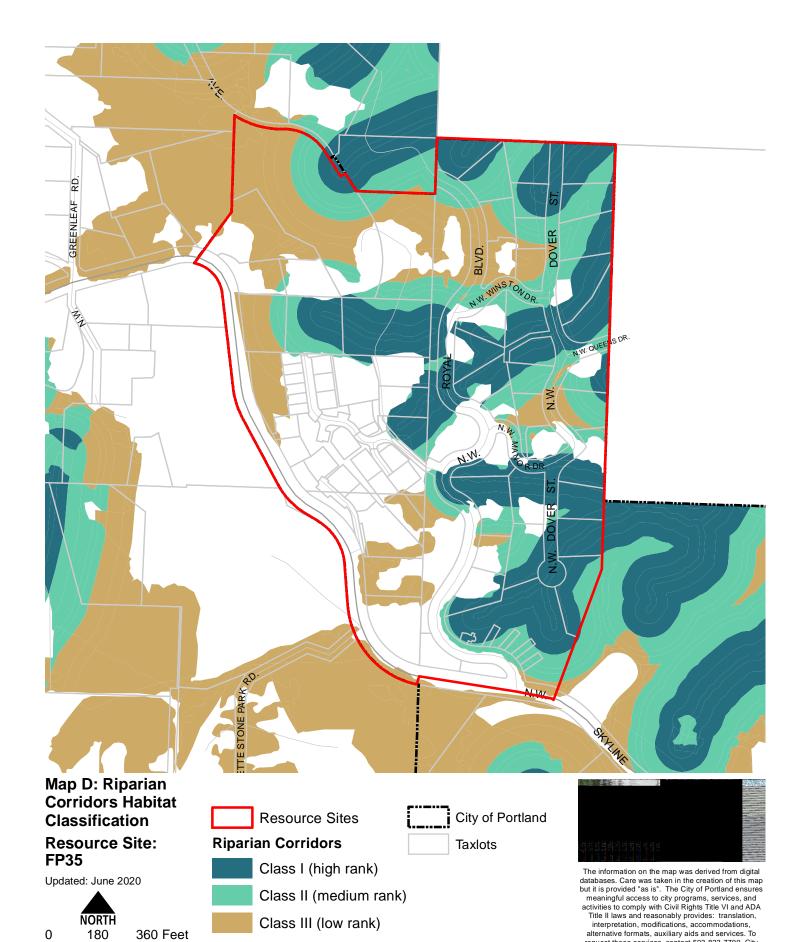
June 2020

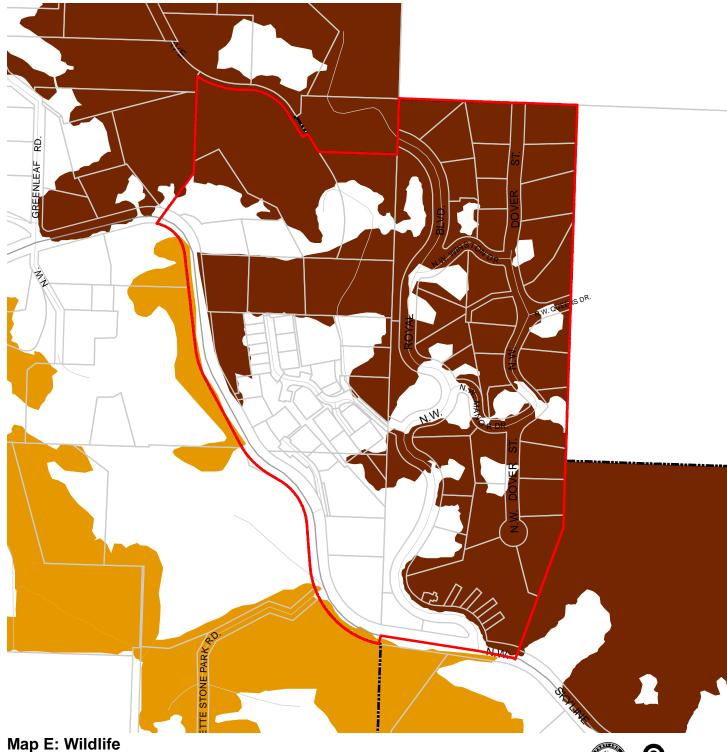
180

Proposed Draft

0

360 Feet





Map E: Wildlife
Habitat Classification
Resource Site:
FP35

Updated: June 2020



0 145 290 Feet
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Resource Sites

Wildlife Habitat

Class A (high rank)
Class B (medium rank)

Class C (low rank)



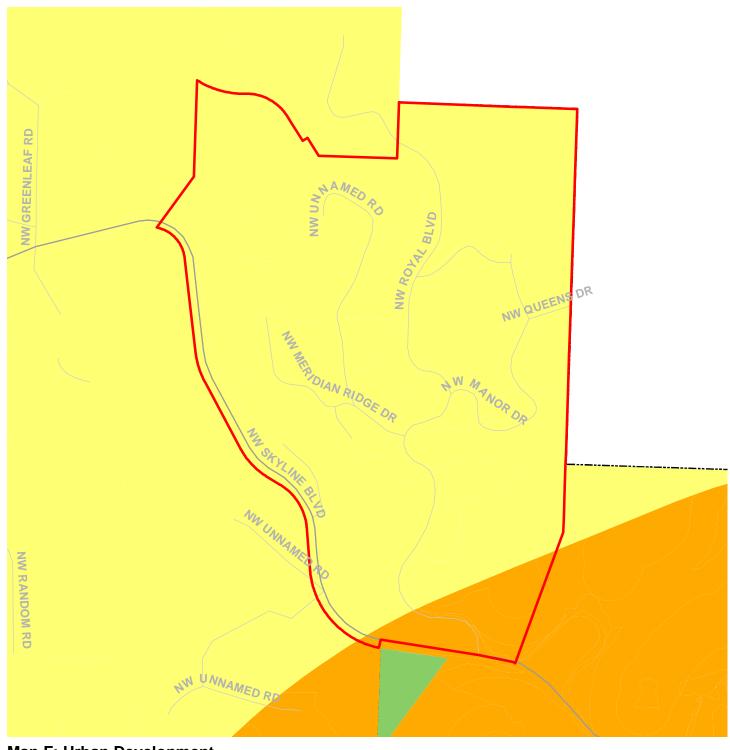
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Taxlots



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Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13)

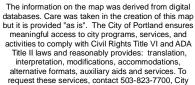
Resource Site: FP35

Updated: June 2020





209



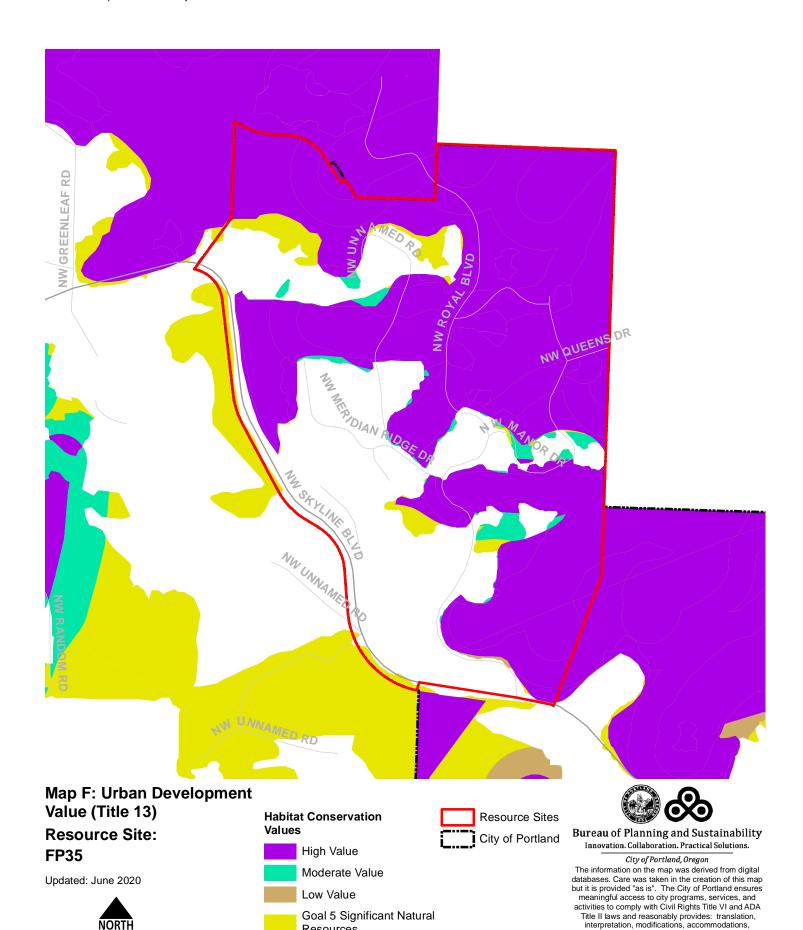
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June 2020



Resources

0

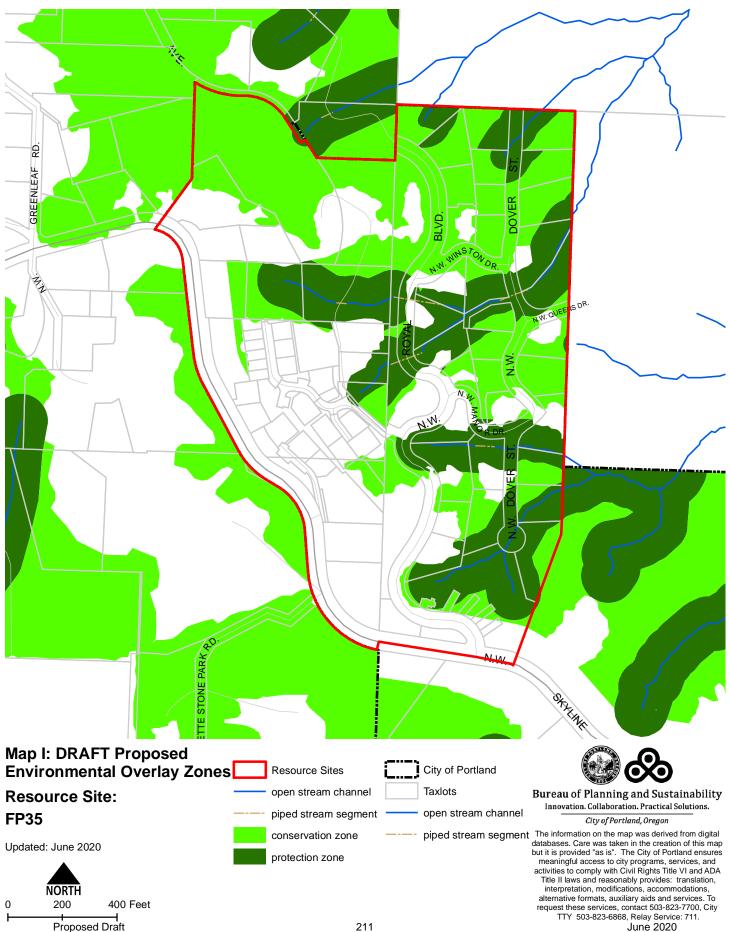
250

Proposed Draft

500 Feet

alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To

request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711.



Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP35 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP35	
	Study Area	
Stream (Miles)	0.5	
Wetlands (acres)	0.0	
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)		
Forest (acres)	35.1	
Woodland (acres)	0.0	
Shrubland (acres)	0.6	
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0	
Flood Area*		
Vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Steep Slopes (acres)**	48.4	

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

There are short segments of small Balch Creek tributary streams that flow within the boundary of this resource area. These streams have been bisected multiple times by culverts passing flows underneath surface streets. Although residential development is scattered around the resource area, the streams

Proposed Draft 212 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

are mostly surrounded by mixed forest on steep slopes. The forested patches provide cover and habitat for wildlife.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP35				
Resource Site (acres) = 54				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	15.0	10.3	10.0	35.3
percent total inventory site area	27.7%	19.1%	18.4%	65.2%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	33.3	0.4	0.0	33.7
percent total inventory site area	61.6%	0.8%	0.0%	62.3%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	32.4			
percent total inventory site area	59.8%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	35.3	0.5	1.6	37.4
percent total inventory site area	65.3%	0.9%	3.0%	69.2%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain,

Proposed Draft 213 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For Resource Area FP35, 10.5% of the total area is effectively impervious, indicating a critical level of vulnerability, with negative impacts beginning to impact natural functions, but natural processes are still in place and providing support to biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP35			
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious
54.1	9.4	5.7	10.5%

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the RF, R20 and R10 base zones. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

Proposed Draft 214 June 2020

Volume 2: Resource Site Results Part B: Forest Park and Northwest Resource Sites 21 - 41

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP35, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP35, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to of forest vegetation west of and adjacent to NW Skyline Boulevard.
- 5. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c <u>zone</u>) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 6. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 215 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP36 Resource Site Name: Mount Calvary Cemetery

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 81

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

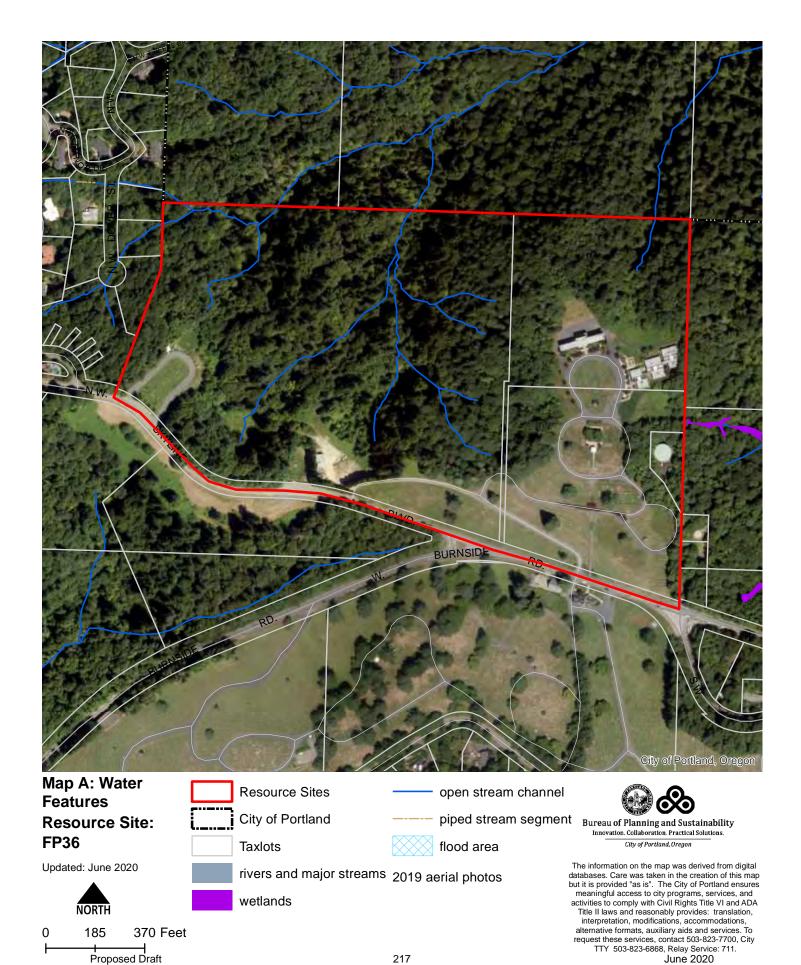
- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

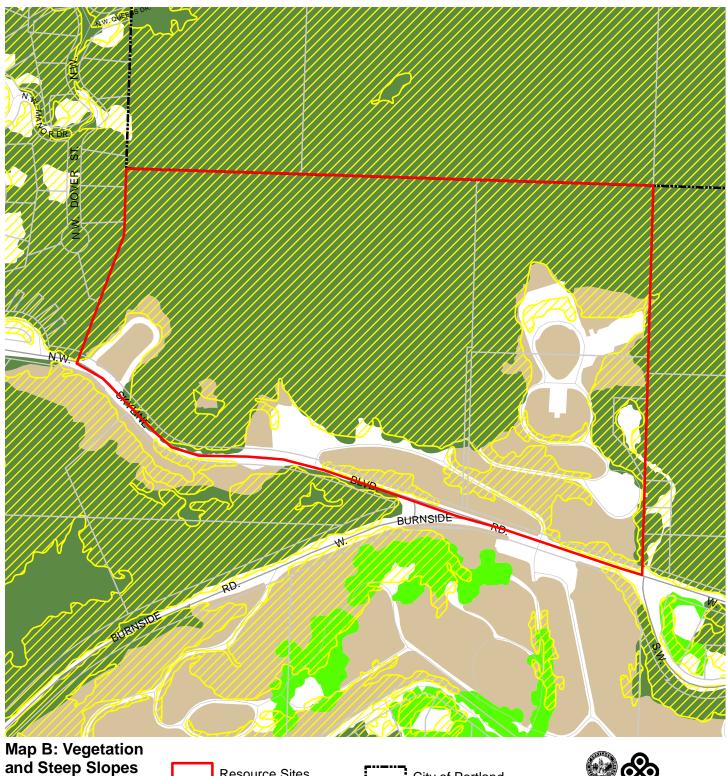
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP36 includes the following:

Site (acres)	54.6
Base zones (acres)	
OS	54.5
RF	0.1







NORTH

0 185 370 Feet

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shrubland vegetation

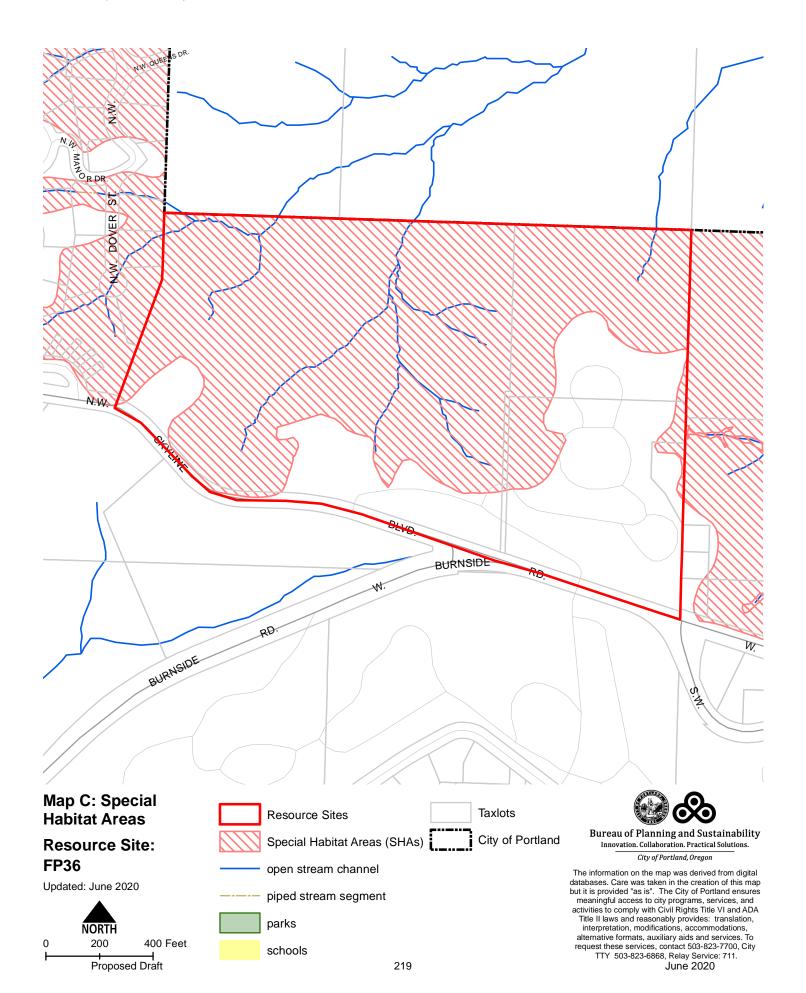
herbaceous vegetation





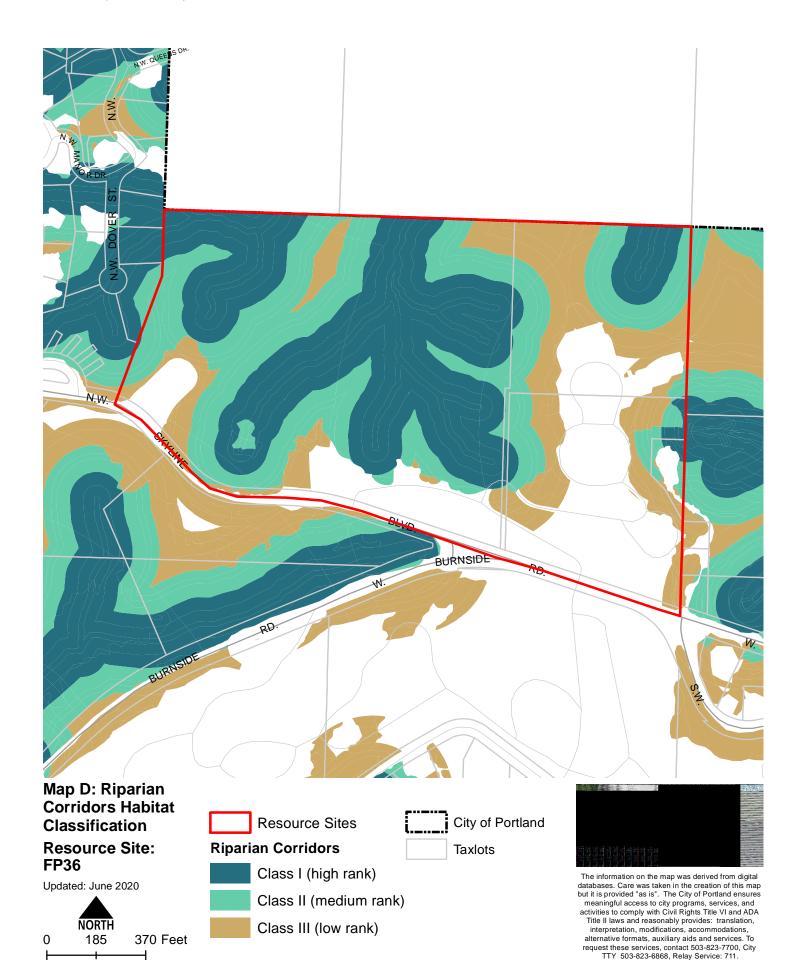
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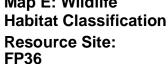


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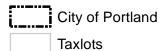
Updated: June 2020



150 300 Feet

Resource Sites
Wildlife Habitat

Class A (high rank)

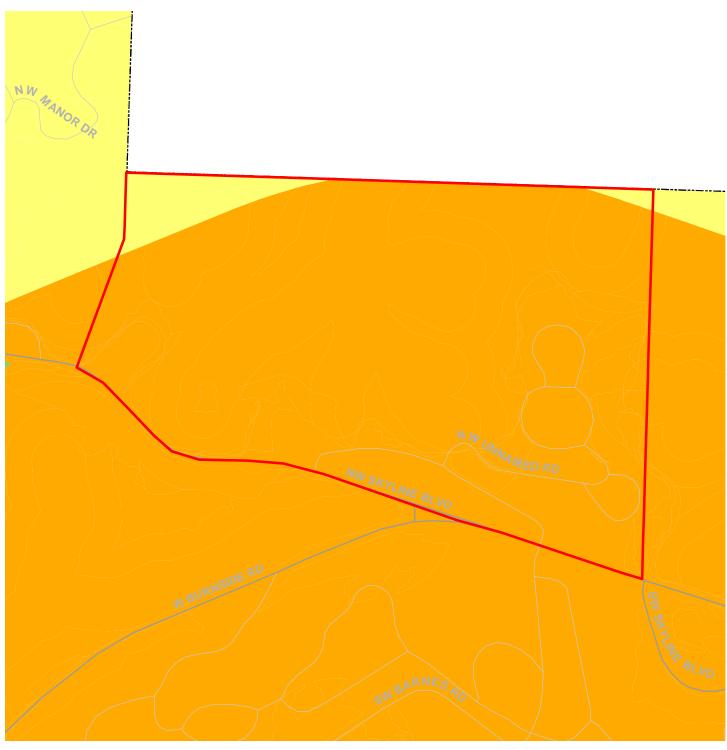


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NORTH

0 250 500 Feet

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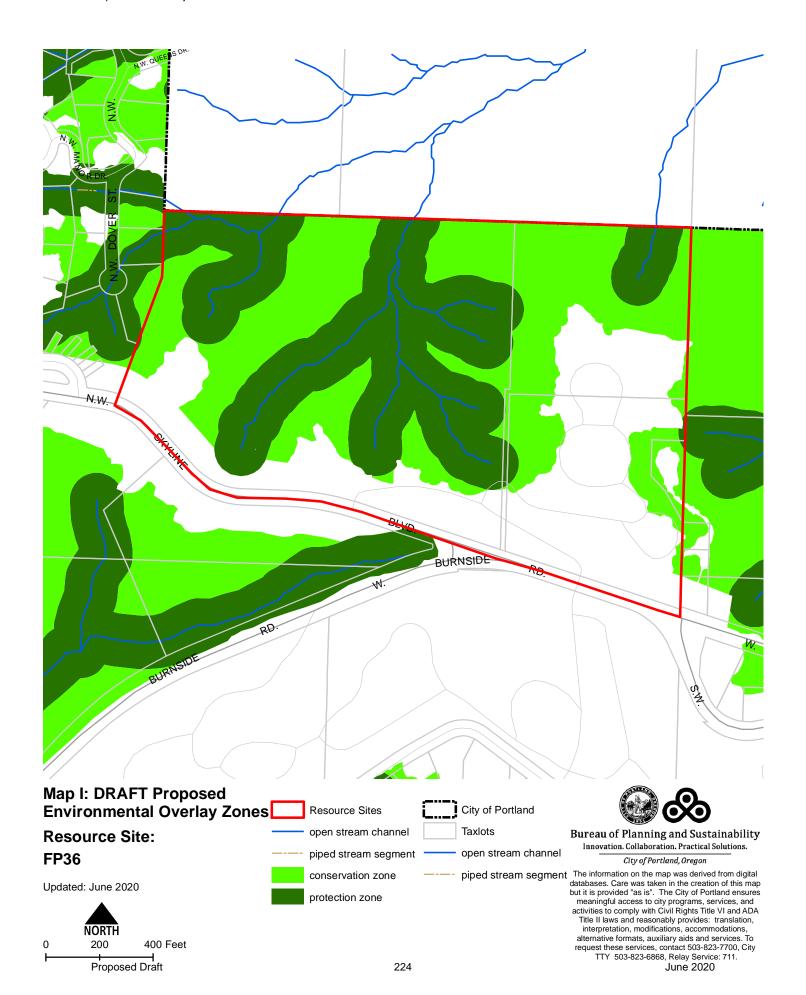


City of Portland High Value FP36 Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 250 500 Feet 0 Proposed Draft

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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP36 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP36	
	Study Area	
Stream (Miles)	0.9	
Wetlands (acres)	0.0	
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)		
Forest (acres)	38.2	
Woodland (acres)	0.0	
Shrubland (acres)	0.0	
Herbaceous (acres)	10.7	
Flood Area*		
Vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Steep Slopes (acres)**	42.6	

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

There are short segments of small Balch Creek headwater streams that flow within the boundary of this resource area. The riparian corridors of these streams are intact, providing high quality habitat for fish that use Balch Creek and wildlife in the West Hills.

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

This site has experienced several significant slides in recent history, highlighting the instability of the soils and the importance of reestablishing vegetation after disturbance. Slides, although originating near the top of the watershed, impact water quality in Balch Creek. The effects of the erosion are attenuated by thick forest cover between an eroding fill and the nearest open water, but this cover is often not capable of capturing all sediment during storms.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP36				
Resource Site (acres) =	55			
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	18.6	14.4	8.8	41.9
percent total inventory site area	34.1%	26.5%	16.1%	76.7%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	38.2	0.0	0.0	38.2
percent total inventory site area	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	36.6			
percent total inventory site area	67.1%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	39.2	0.1	2.7	41.9
percent total inventory site area	71.8%	0.1%	4.9%	76.8%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP36, 9.1% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP36				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
54.6	5.0	4.9	9.1%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site open space uses are allowed in the OS base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

Proposed Draft 227 June 2020

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP36, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP36, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 228 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP37 **Resource Site Name:** Burnside Headwaters

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 80

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP37 includes the following:

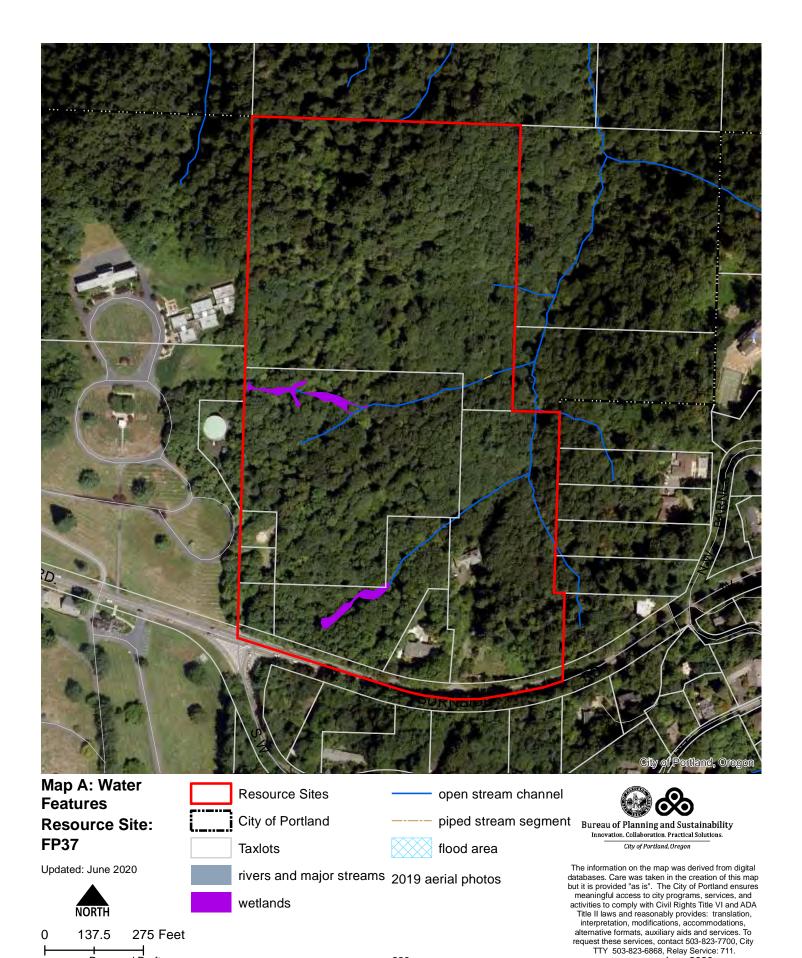
Site (acres) 29.1

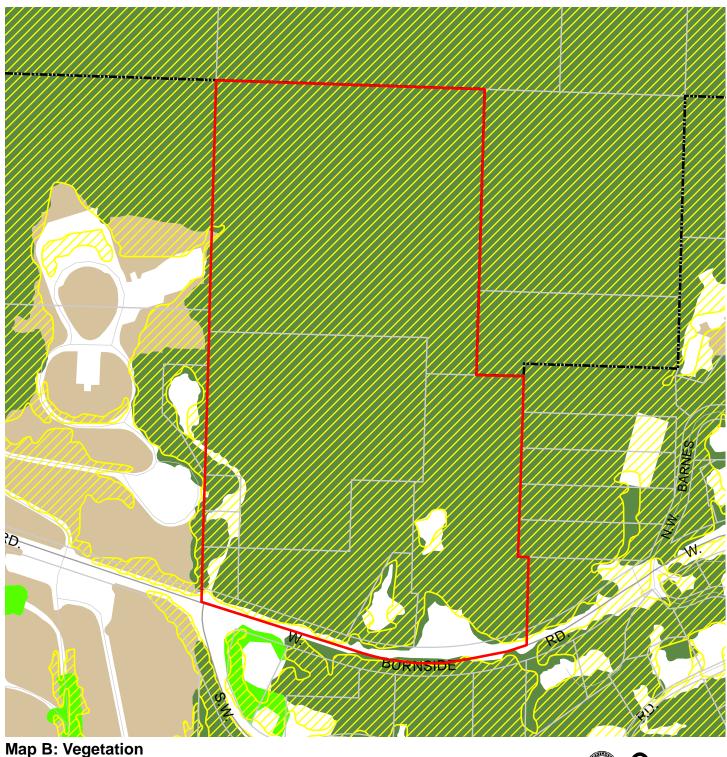
Base zones (acres)

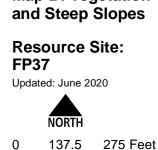
R20 29.1

June 2020

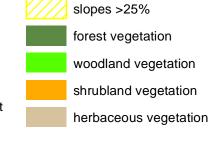
Proposed Draft







Proposed Draft



Resource Sites



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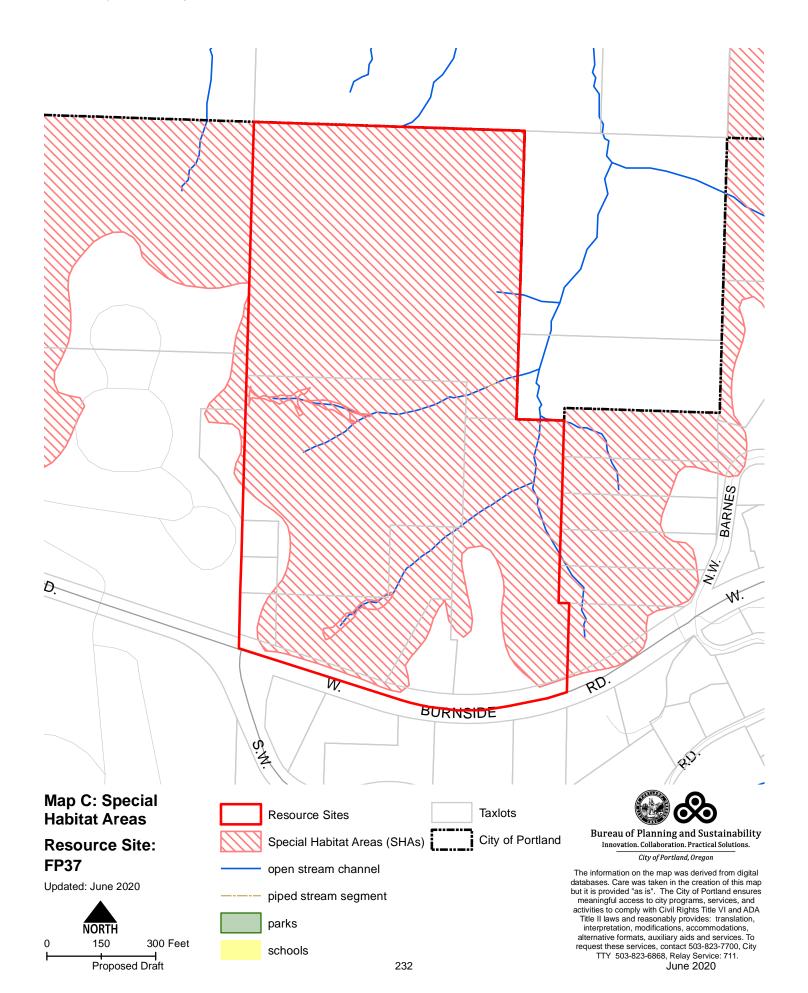
City of Portland, Oregon

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June 2020

City of Portland

Taxlots



request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711.

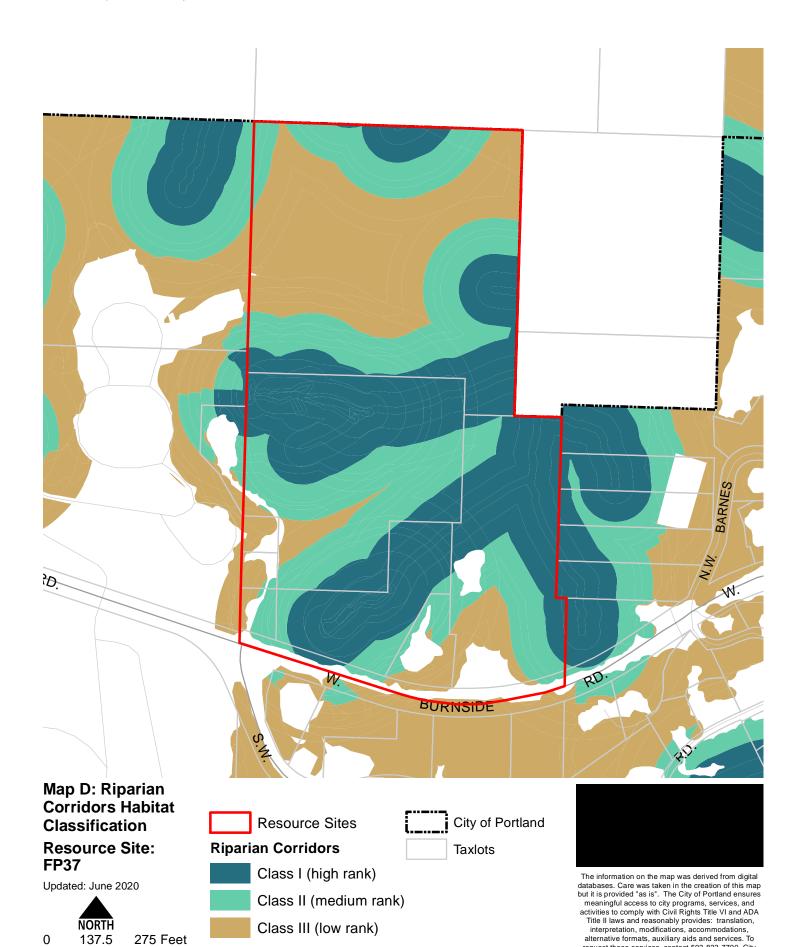
June 2020

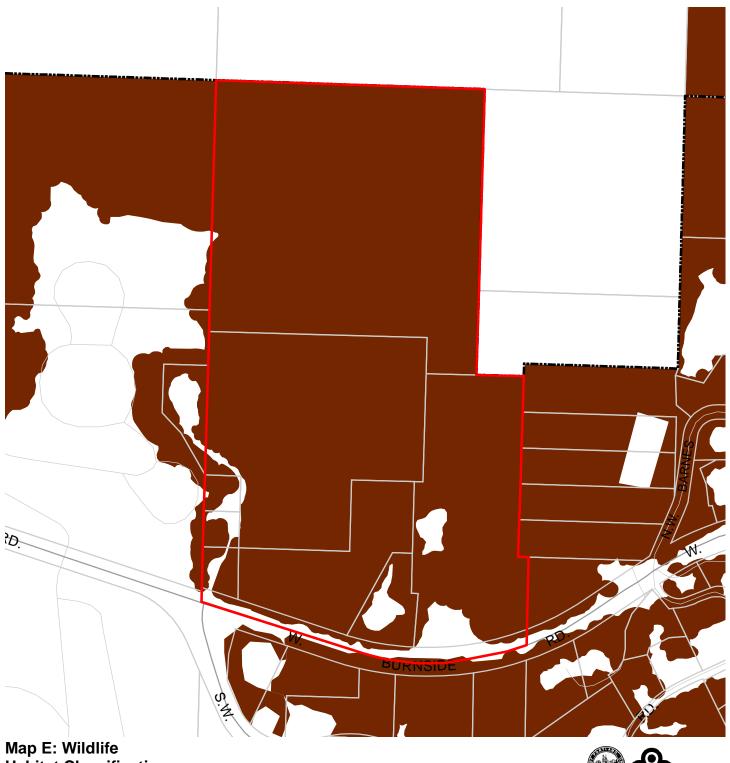
137.5

Proposed Draft

0

275 Feet





Habitat Classification Resource Site: FP37

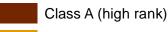
Updated: June 2020



112.5225 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites

Wildlife Habitat



Class C (low rank)

Class B (medium rank)

City of Portland

Taxlots

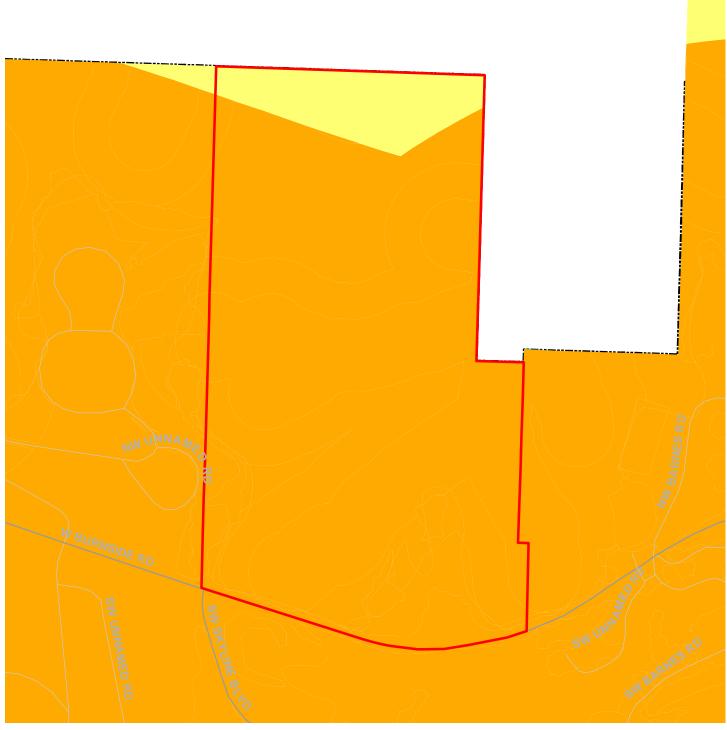


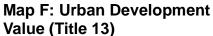


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Resource Site: FP37

Updated: June 2020





Low Urban Development Value

235

Parks

City of Portland



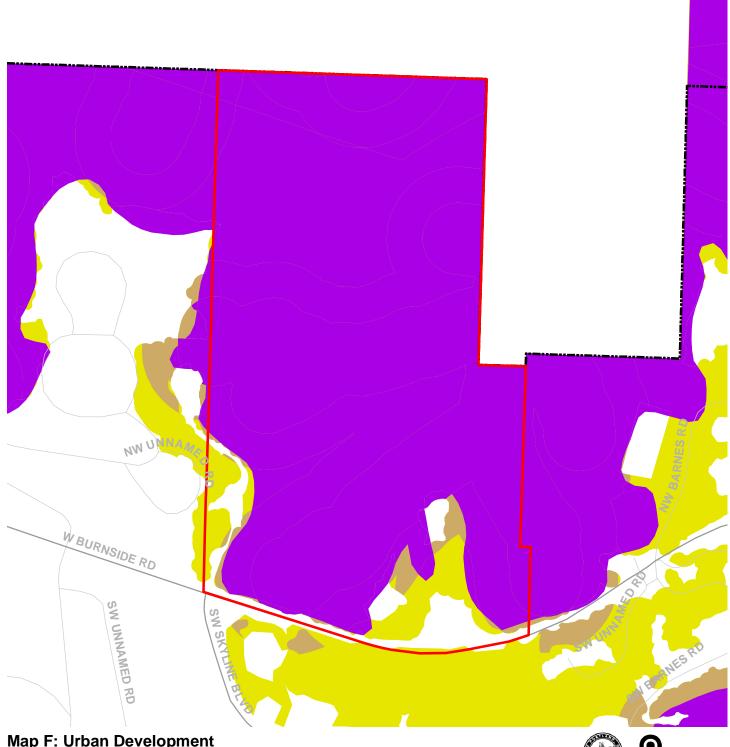


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June 2020



Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13) **Habitat Conservation** Resource Sites **Values Resource Site:** City of Portland High Value FP37 Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 187.5 375 Feet 0

Proposed Draft



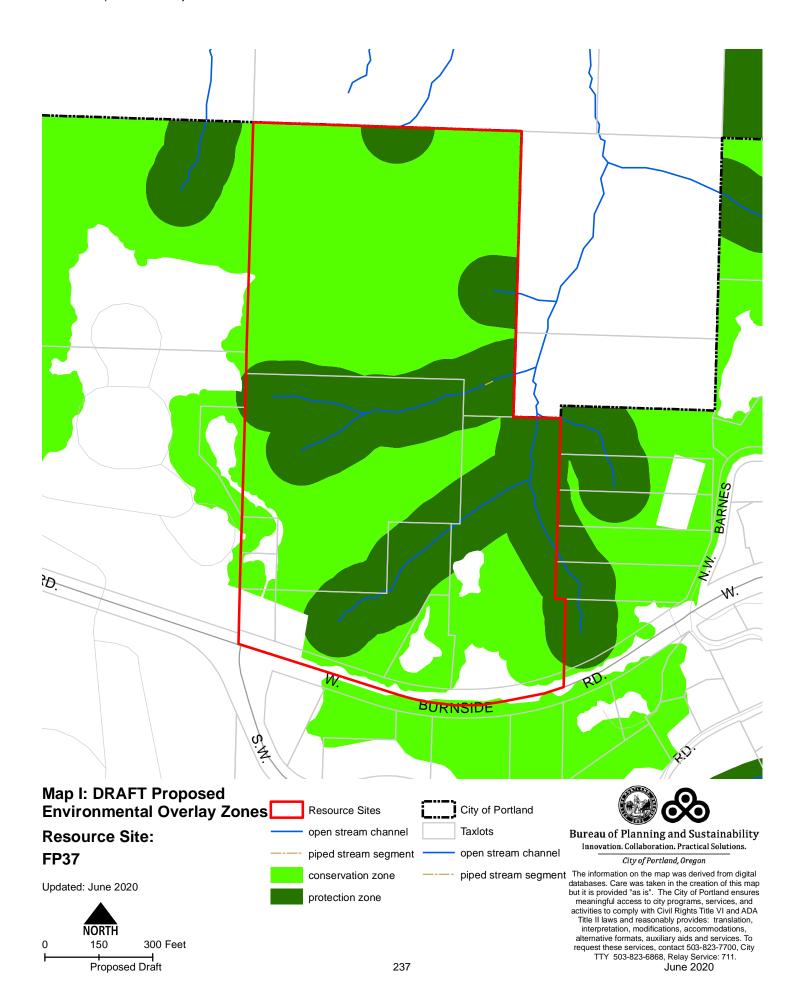


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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP37 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; wetland; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E, W)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP37
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.4
Wetlands (acres)	0.2
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	27.6
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	27.8

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

There are short segments of small Balch Creek headwater streams that flow within the boundary of this resource area. The riparian corridors of these streams are intact, providing high quality habitat for fish that use Balch Creek and wildlife in the West Hills. The streams are surrounded by steep forested slopes that provide cover and habitat for wildlife. There are several steep ravines in the resource site. These

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

ravines are completely vegetated, and this vegetation prevents soil erosion and helps to control storm flooding. The trees also capture and use rainwater, reducing overland flow that contributes to stream bank erosion and downstream flooding. The conifers are growing through the alder and maple canopy, and shade tolerant conifer tree species like cedar, yew, and hemlock are well established in the understory.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP37				
Resource Site (acres) = 29				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	10.8	9.3	7.6	27.6
percent total inventory site area	36.9%	31.9%	26.1%	94.9%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	27.6	0.0	0.0	27.6
percent total inventory site area	94.9%	0.0%	0.0%	94.9%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	25.9			
percent total inventory site area	89.0%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	27.7	0.0	0.0	27.7
percent total inventory site area	95.3%	0.0%	0.0%	95.3%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP37, 2.5% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP37				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
29.1	0.8	0.7	2.5%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the R20 base zone. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

Proposed Draft 240 June 2020

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP37, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP37, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank, wetlands, land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of wetlands.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 241 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP38 **Resource Site Name:** Lower Hilltop Dr.

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 79

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

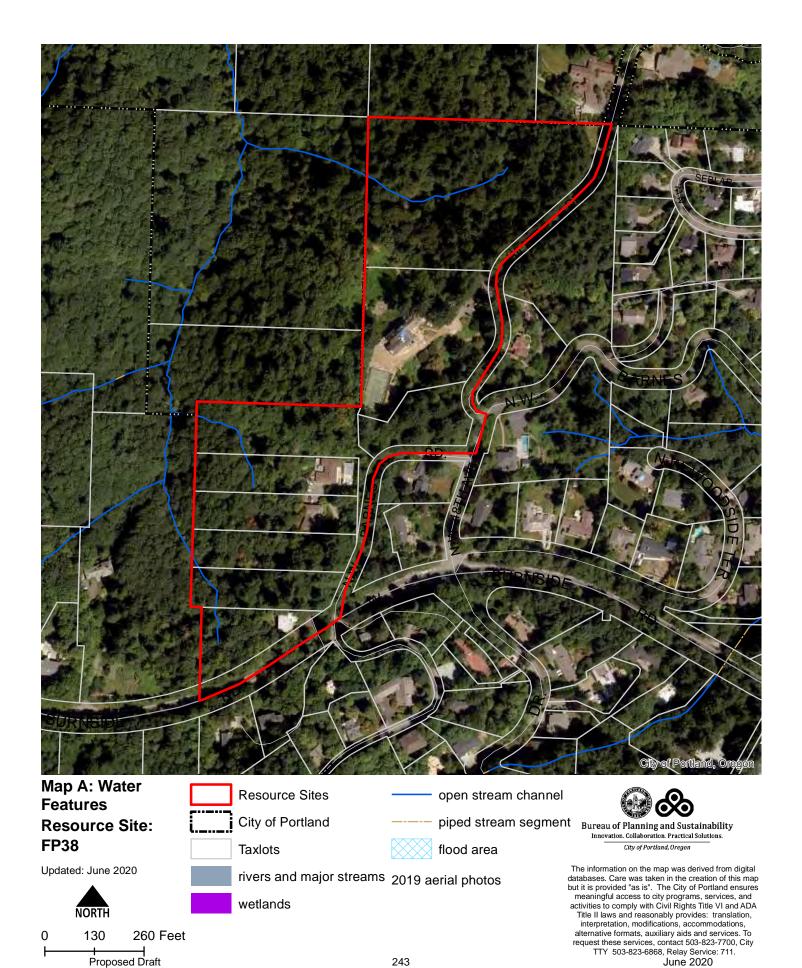
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

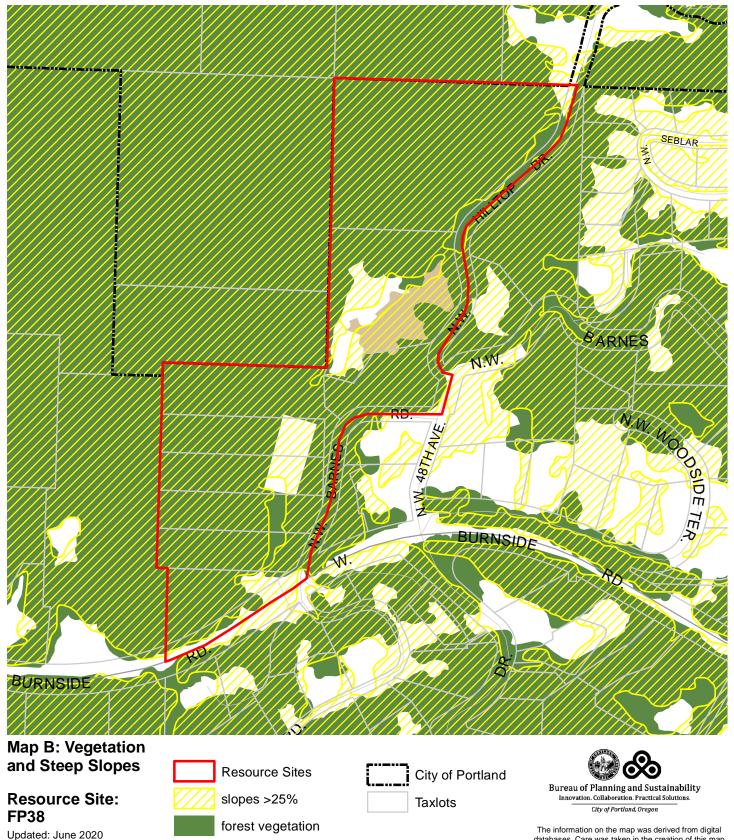
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP38 includes the following:

Site (acres)	15.1
Base zones (acres)	
R10	3.6
R20	0.0
RF	11.5

June 2020





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June 2020

woodland vegetation

shrubland vegetation

herbaceous vegetation

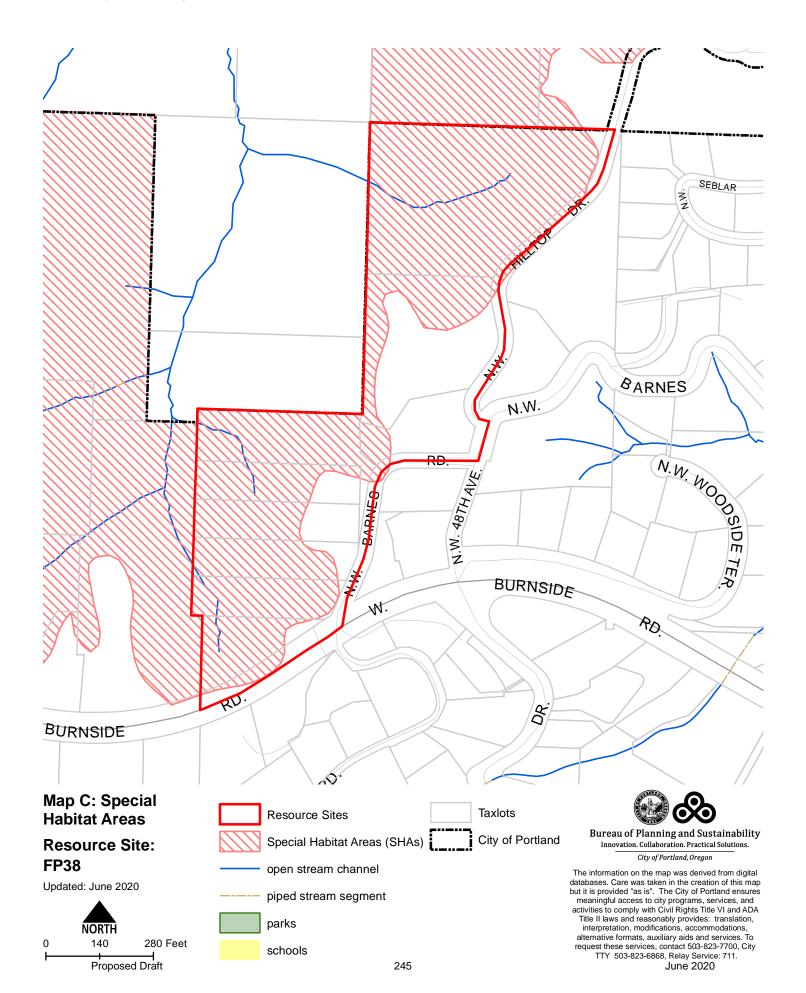
NORTH

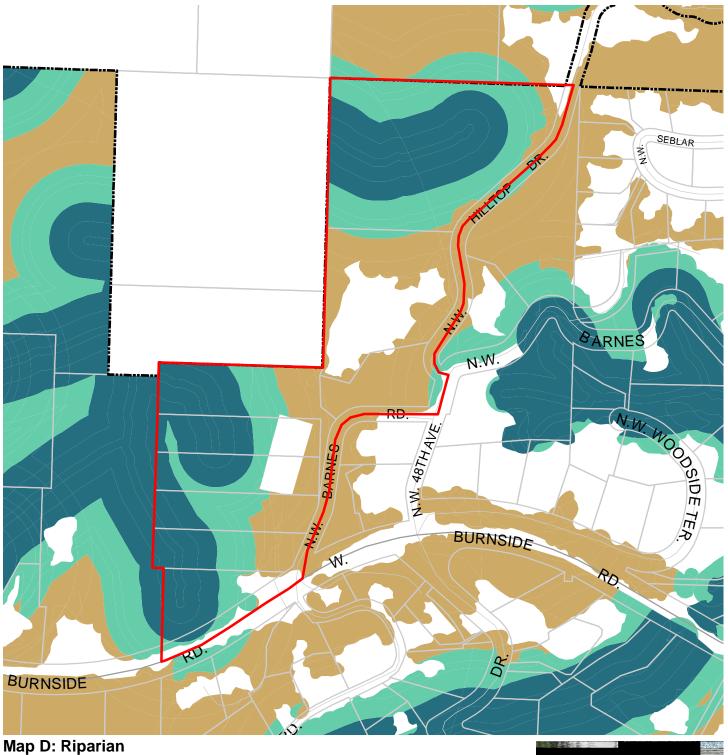
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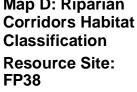
Proposed Draft

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260 Feet







Updated: June 2020

NORTH
0 130 260 Feet
Proposed Draft

Resource Sites
Riparian Corridors

City of Portland
Taxlots

Class I (high rank)

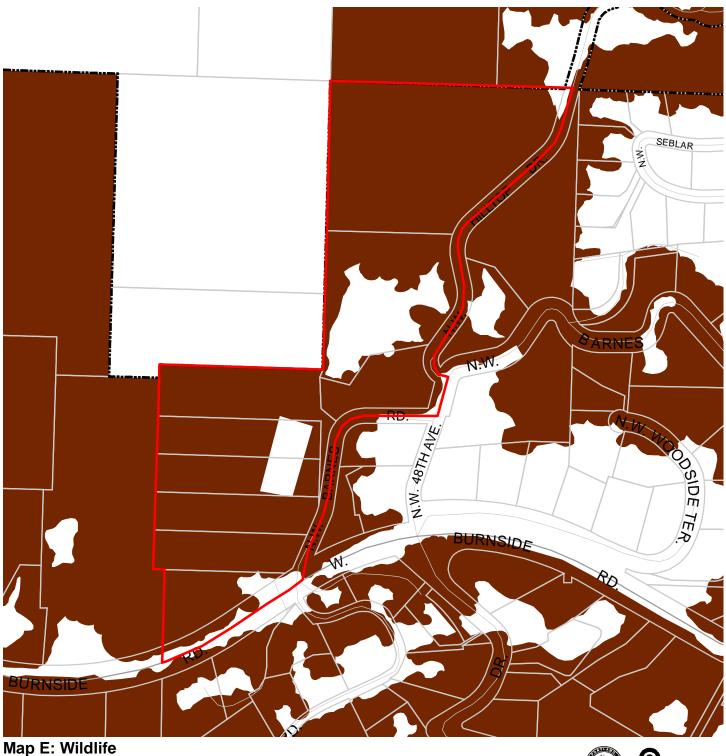
Class II (medium rank)

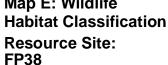
Class III (low rank)



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June 2020





Updated: June 2020



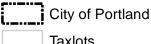
105 210 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites Wildlife Habitat

Class A (high rank)

Class C (low rank)

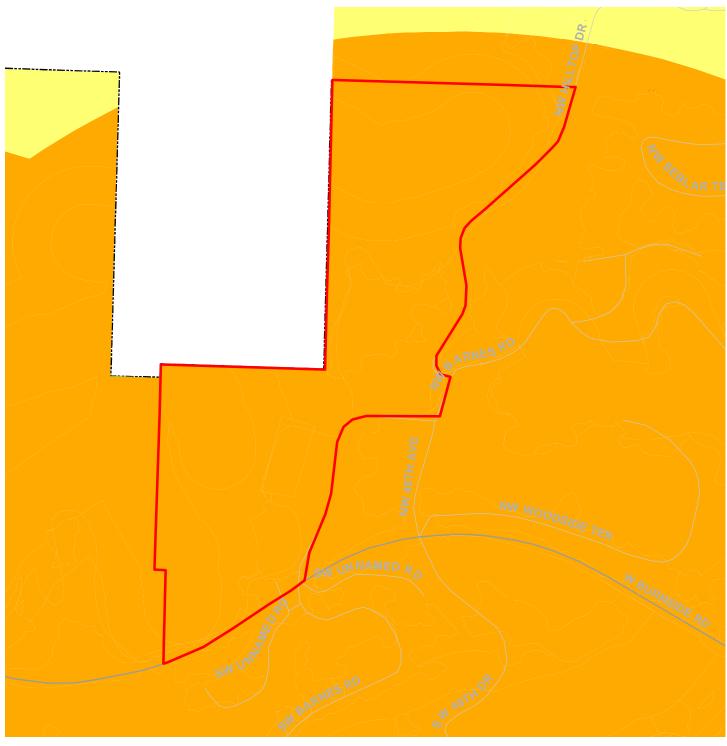
Class B (medium rank)



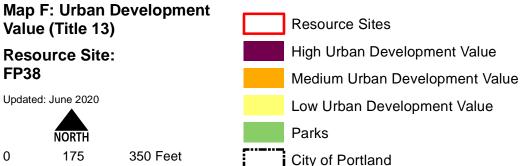
Taxlots



City of Portland, Oregon



248

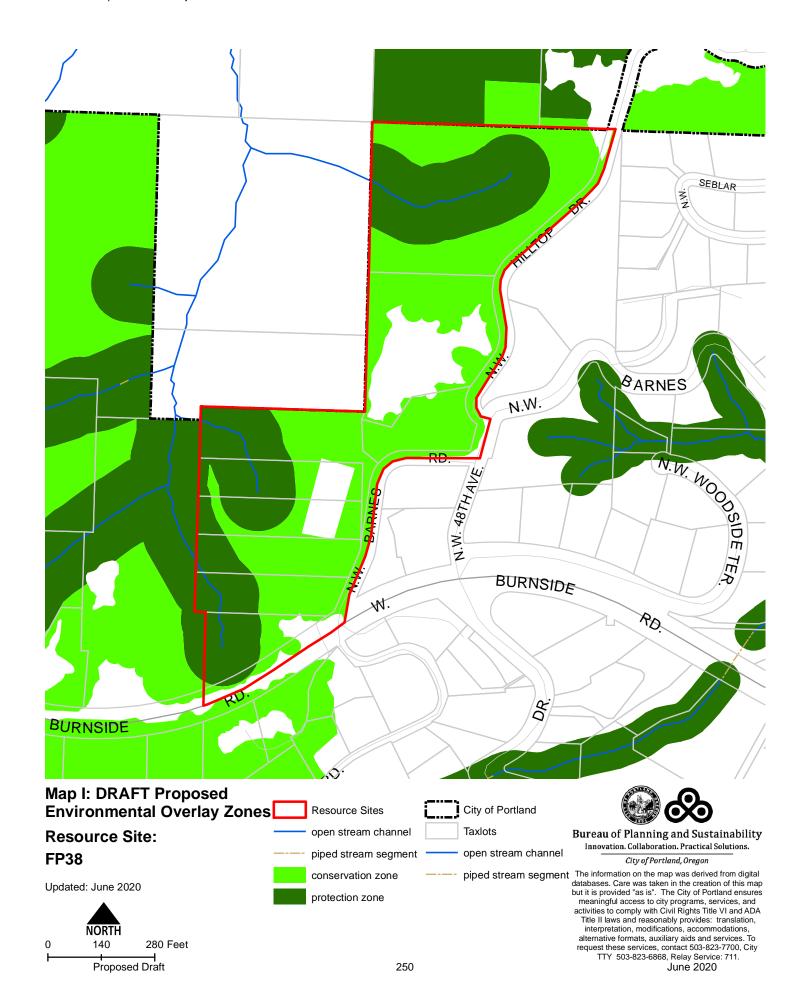


Proposed Draft





Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13) **Habitat Conservation** Resource Sites **Values Resource Site:** Bureau of Planning and Sustainability City of Portland $Innovation.\ Collaboration.\ Practical\ Solutions.$ High Value FP38 City of Portland, Oregon The information on the map was derived from digital databases. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to city programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, NORTH Resources alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To 175 0 350 Feet request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711. Proposed Draft 249 June 2020



Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP38 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP38
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.2
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	13.1
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.6
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	13.9

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

There are short segments of small Balch Creek headwater streams that flow within the boundary of this resource area. The riparian corridors of these streams are intact, providing high quality habitat for fish that use Balch Creek and wildlife in the West Hills.

Proposed Draft 251 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP38				
Resource Site (acres) = 15				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	5.1	3.8	4.3	13.2
percent total inventory site area	33.8%	25.3%	28.4%	87.4%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	13.1	0.0	0.0	13.1
percent total inventory site area	87.0%	0.0%	0.0%	87.0%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	11.2			
percent total inventory site area 74.2%				
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	13.3	0.0	0.1	13.4
percent total inventory site area	88.4%	0.0%	0.4%	88.8%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP38, 4.3% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP38			
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious
15.1	1.1	0.6	4.3%

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the RH and R10 base zones. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP38, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Proposed Draft 253 June 2020

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP38, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 254 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP39 **Resource Site Name:** Hilltop West

Previous Plan: Multnomah County Urban Lands Previous Resource Site No.: 111

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP39 includes the following:

Site (acres) 11.1

Base zones (acres)

RF 11.1



256



75

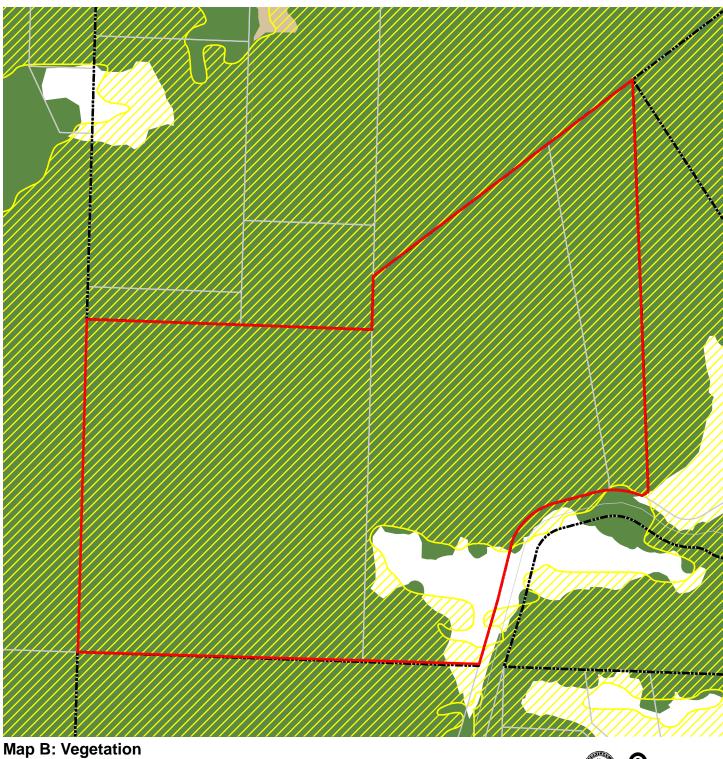
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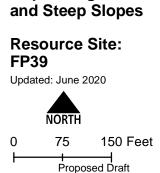
piped stream segment Bureau of Planning and Sustainability Innovation. Collaboration. Practical Solutions.

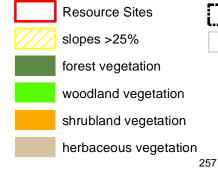
City of Portland, Oregon



City of Portland

Taxlots

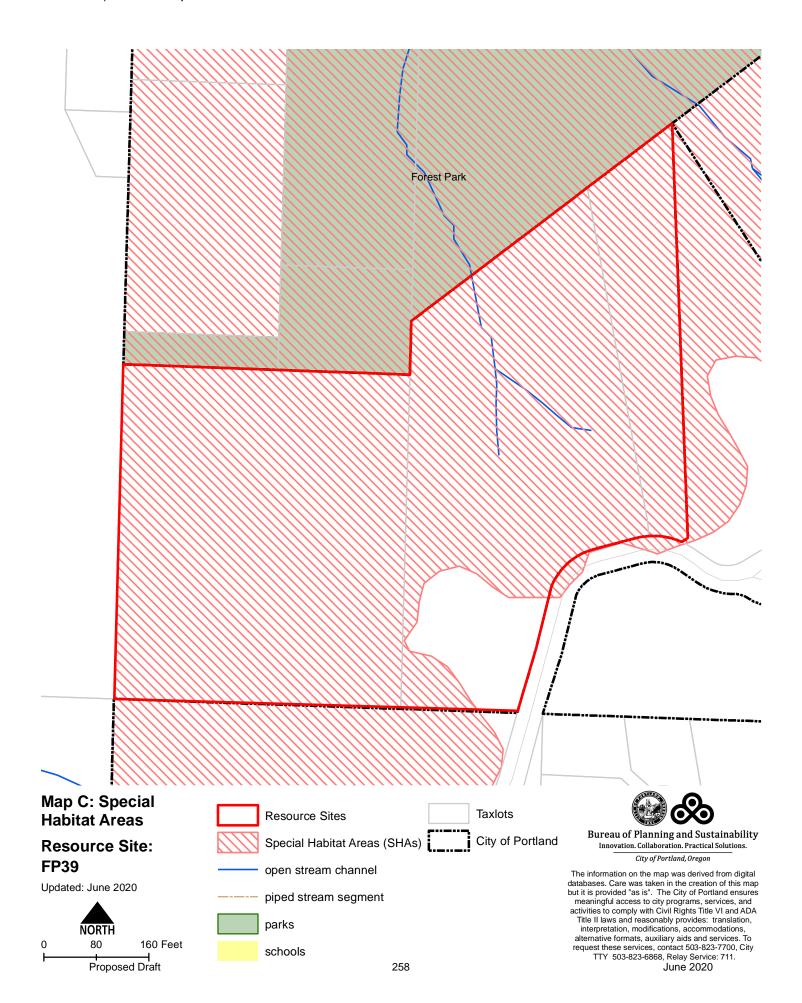


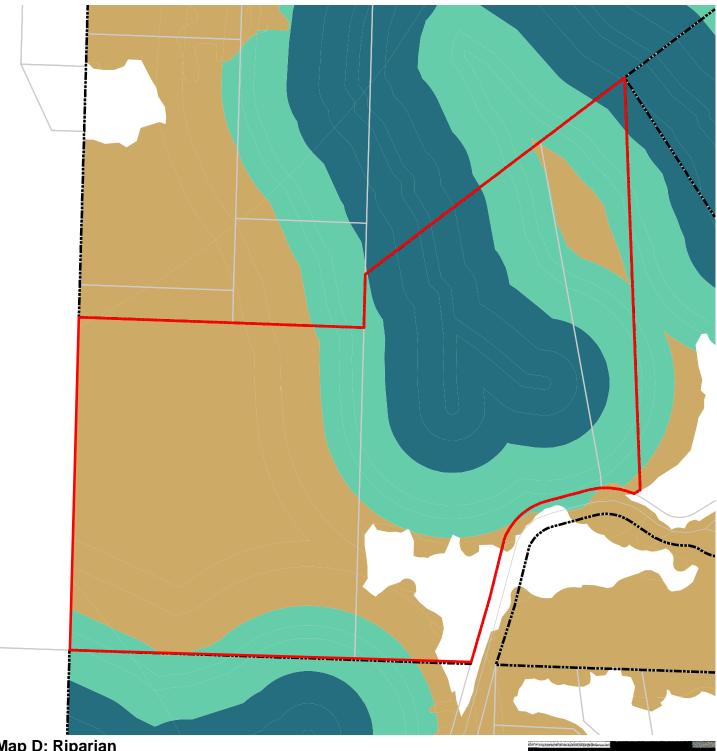


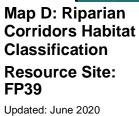


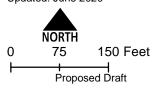
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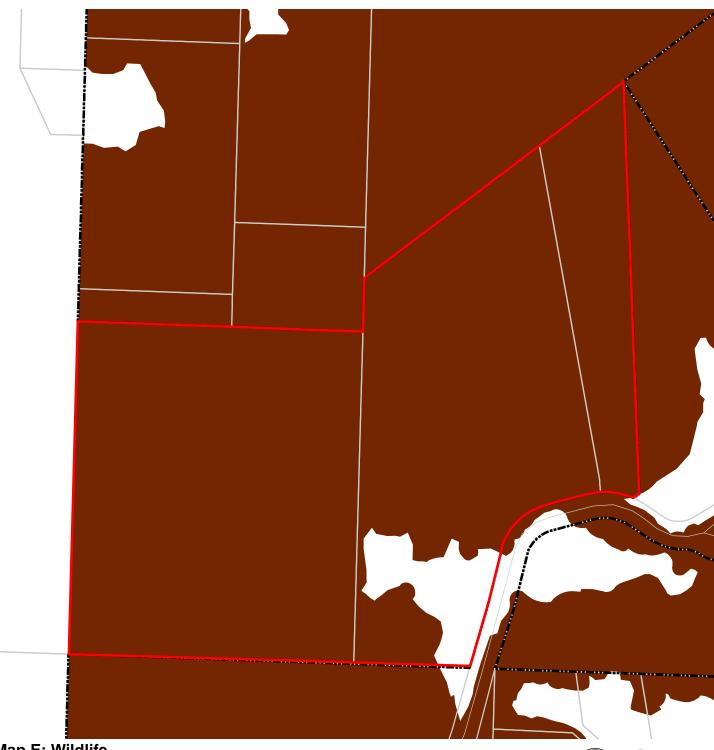
City of Portland
Taxlots

Class I (high rank)

Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)



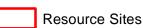




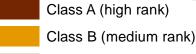
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Wildlife Habitat



Class C (low rank)



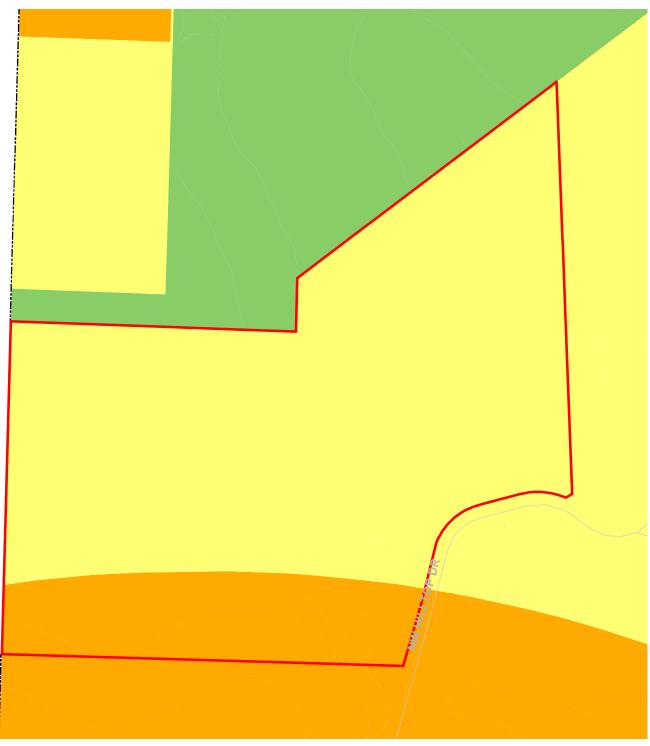
City of Portland

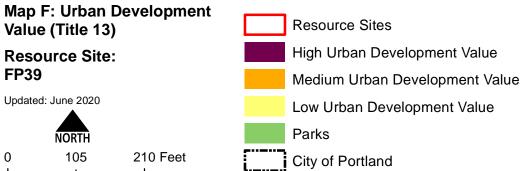
Taxlots



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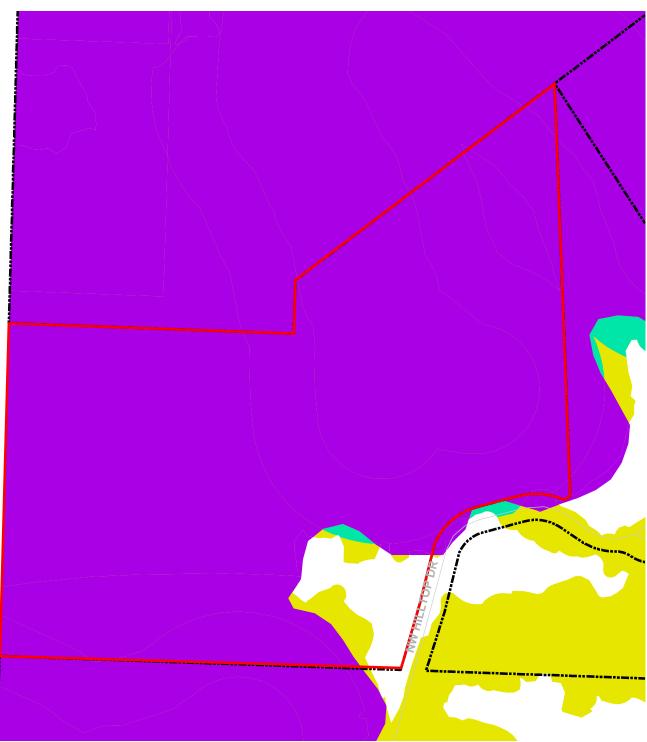
City of Portland, Oregon





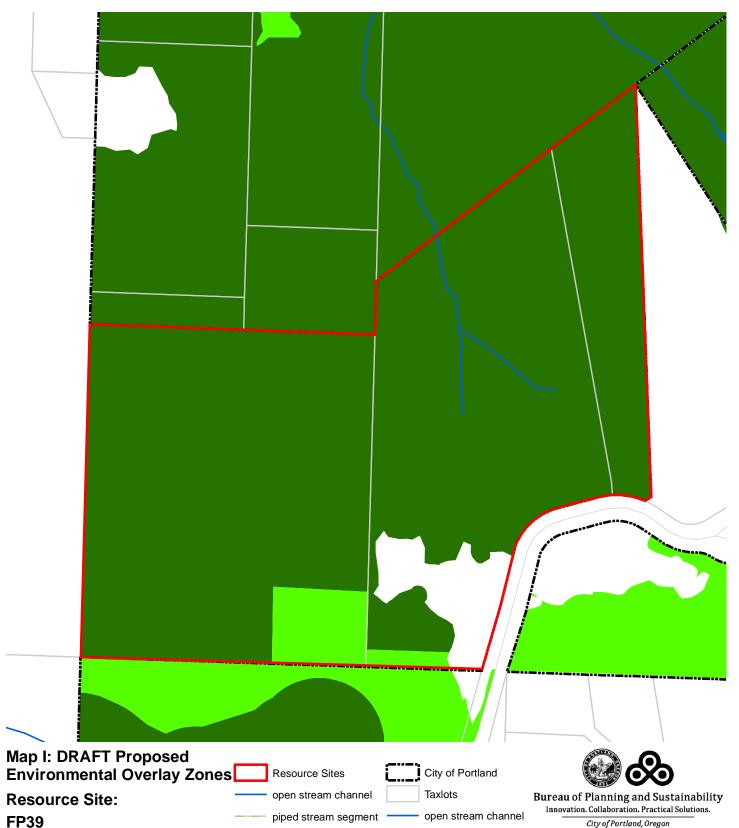
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Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13) **Habitat Conservation** Resource Sites **Values Resource Site:** Bureau of Planning and Sustainability City of Portland $Innovation.\ Collaboration.\ Practical\ Solutions.$ High Value FP39 City of Portland, Oregon The information on the map was derived from digital databases. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to city programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To NORTH Resources 105 210 Feet 0 request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711. Proposed Draft 262 June 2020

June 2020



City of Portland, Oregon piped stream segment The information on the map was derived from digital databases. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to city programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA conservation zone Updated: June 2020 protection zone Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, NORTH alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City 160 Feet TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711. Proposed Draft 263

Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP39 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP39
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.1
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	10.6
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	10.6

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

The Hilltop West site is located along the ridge and slopes of the Tualatin Mountains. Slopes on the east side of the ridge are generally steeper, contributing to increased slide potential. West-side slopes are also subject to slides. Shallow rooting depth, a product of the fragipan, increases tree windfalls and

Proposed Draft 264 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

slope instability. Where erosion or urban development exposes the fragipan, establishment of vegetation is difficult, compounding erosion problems.

Small headwater streams of Balch Creek flow through a portion of this site. Resident cutthroat trout inhabit the stream in lower reaches; historically, other species inhabited the drainage as well. Balch and other creeks within the site flow through steep forested ravines, providing wildlife with a protected travel corridor, refuge from high summer temperatures and a permanent source of water. Thick riparian forests protect the creeks and the integrity of their banks and influence the quality of stream habitat located downstream. Large quantities of silt are present in several of the streams, providing evidence of the consequences of vegetation removal associated with previous upstream development. Other sources of silt include upstream landslides and bank failures related to new construction.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP39				
Resource Site (acres) = 11				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	2.3	3.2	5.0	10.6
percent total inventory site area	20.8%	29.3%	45.4%	95.4%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	10.6	0.0	0.0	10.6
percent total inventory site area	95.4%	0.0%	0.0%	95.4%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	10.4			
percent total inventory site area	93.8%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	10.6	0.0	0.0	10.6
percent total inventory site area	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much

Proposed Draft 265 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP39, 1.8% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP39				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
11.1	0.2	0.2	1.8%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Proposed Draft 266 June 2020

Volume 2: Resource Site Results Part B: Forest Park and Northwest Resource Sites 21 - 41

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the RF base zones. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP39, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP39, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation contagious that are to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c <u>zone</u>) to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 267 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP40 Resource Site Name: Hilltop East

Previous Plan: Multnomah County Urban Lands Previous Resource Site No.: 111

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

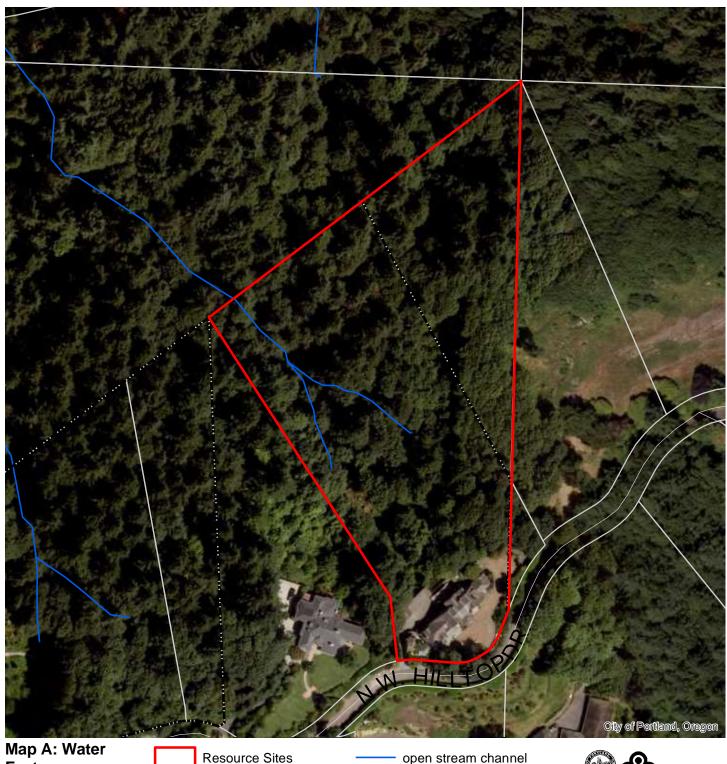
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

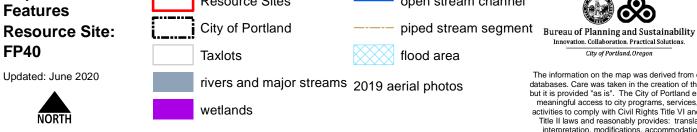
Resource site FP40 includes the following:

Site (acres) 5.7

Base zones (acres)

RF 5.7





75

Proposed Draft

0

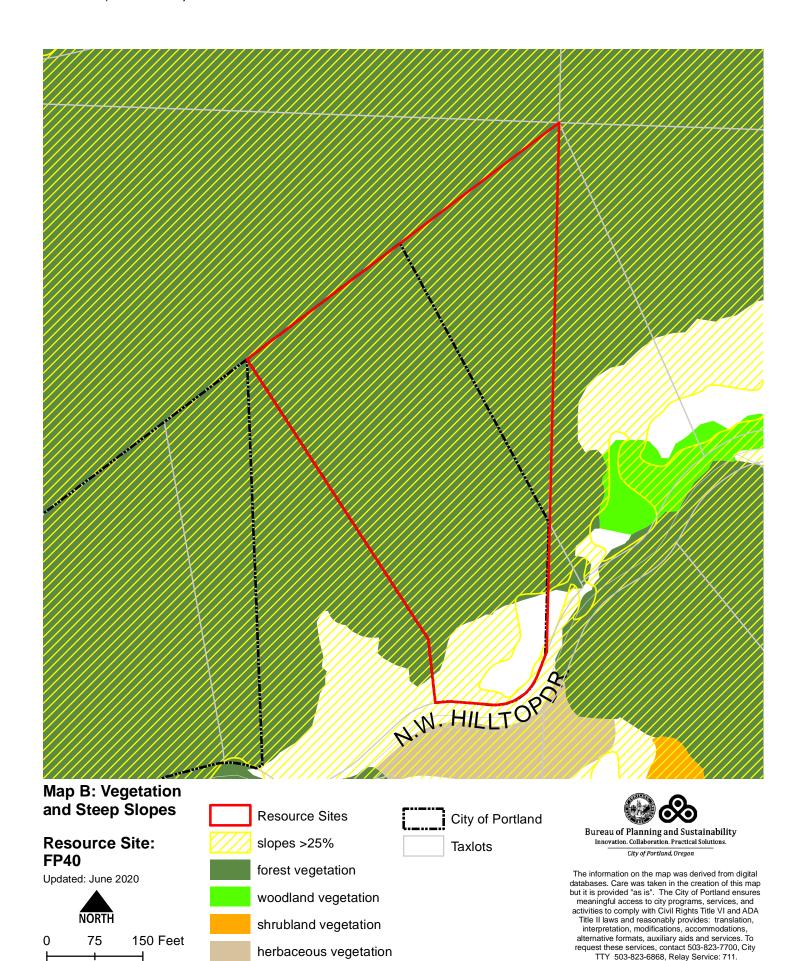
150 Feet

The information on the map was derived from digital databases. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to city programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711. June 2020

City of Portland, Oregon

June 2020

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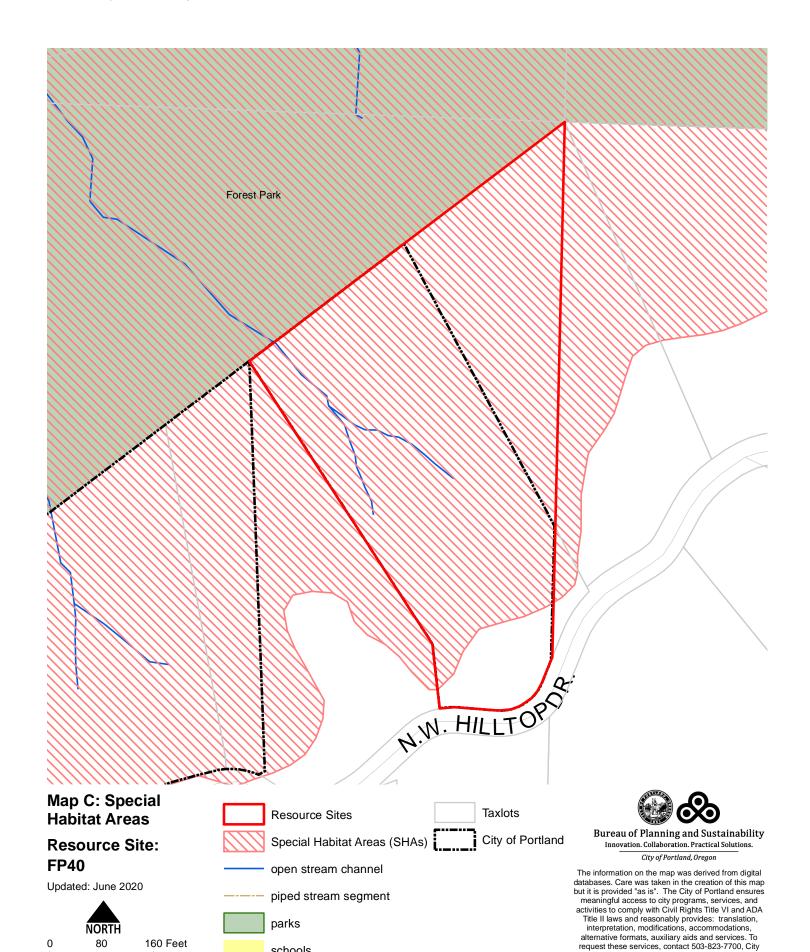


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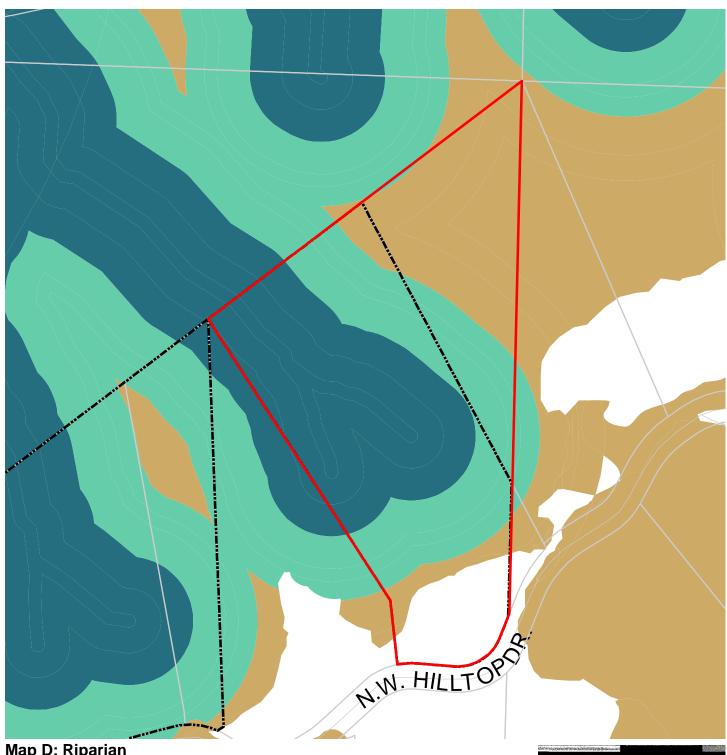
June 2020

160 Feet

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schools



Map D: Riparian Corridors Habitat Classification **Resource Site:** FP40

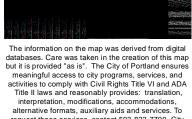
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Resource Sites **Riparian Corridors**

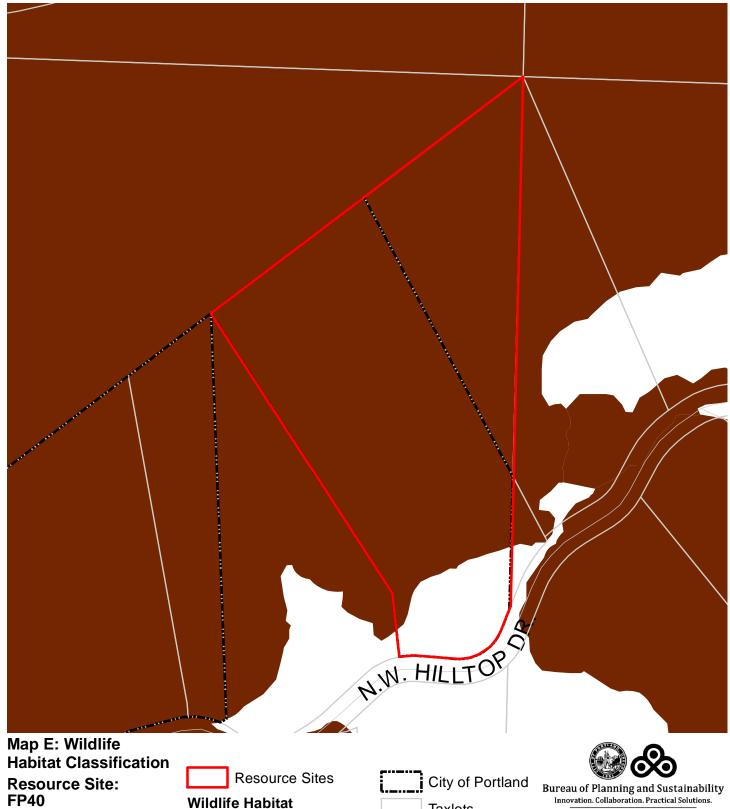
Class I (high rank) Class II (medium rank)

Class III (low rank)

City of Portland **Taxlots**



request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711. June 2020



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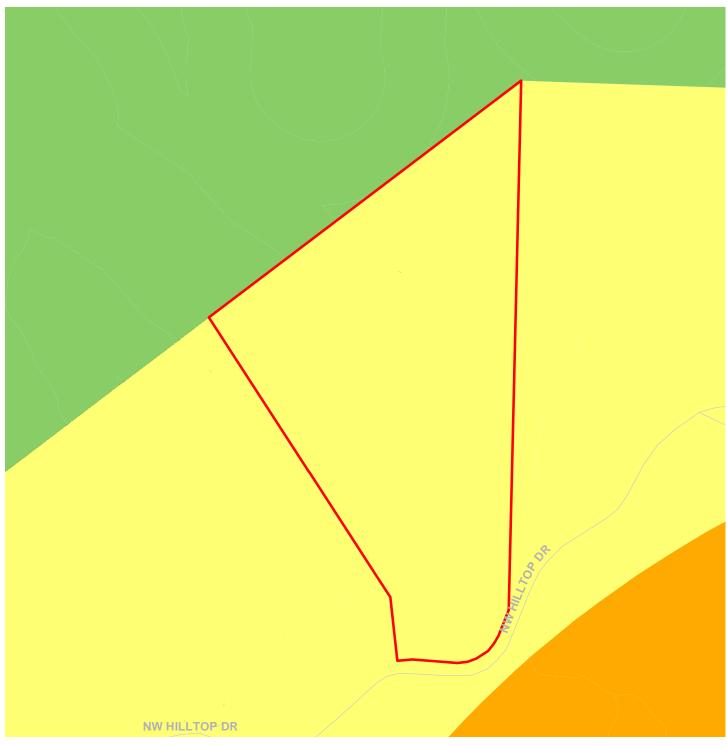
NORTH 62.5 125 Feet Proposed Draft

Taxlots Class A (high rank)

Class B (medium rank)

Class C (low rank)

City of Portland, Oregon



Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13)

Resource Site: FP40





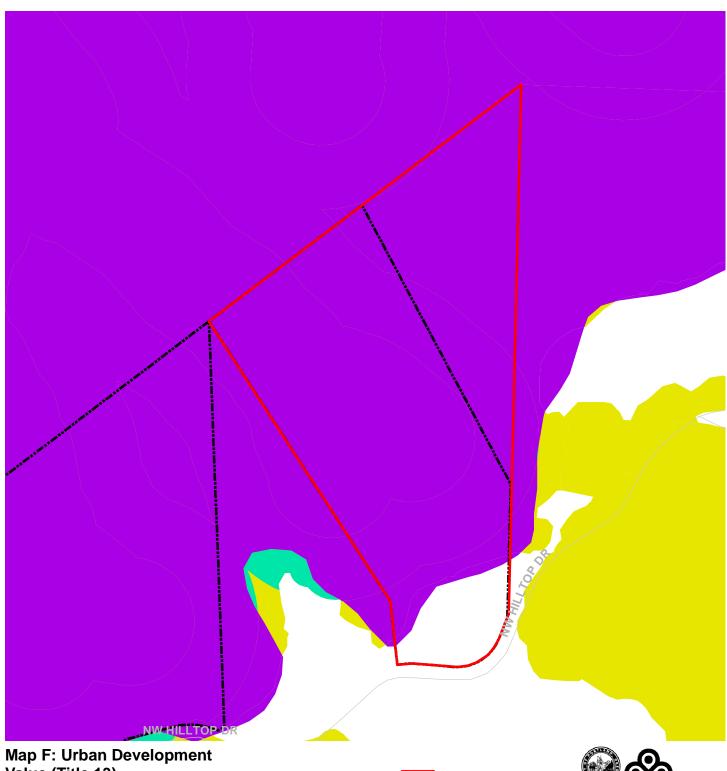


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The information on the map was derived from digital databases. Care was taken in the creation of this map but it is provided "as is". The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to city programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services. To request these services, contact 503-823-7700, City TTY 503-823-6868, Relay Service: 711.

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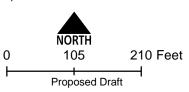
274



Value (Title 13) **Resource Site:**

FP40

Updated: June 2020



Habitat Conservation Values

High Value Moderate Value

Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural Resources

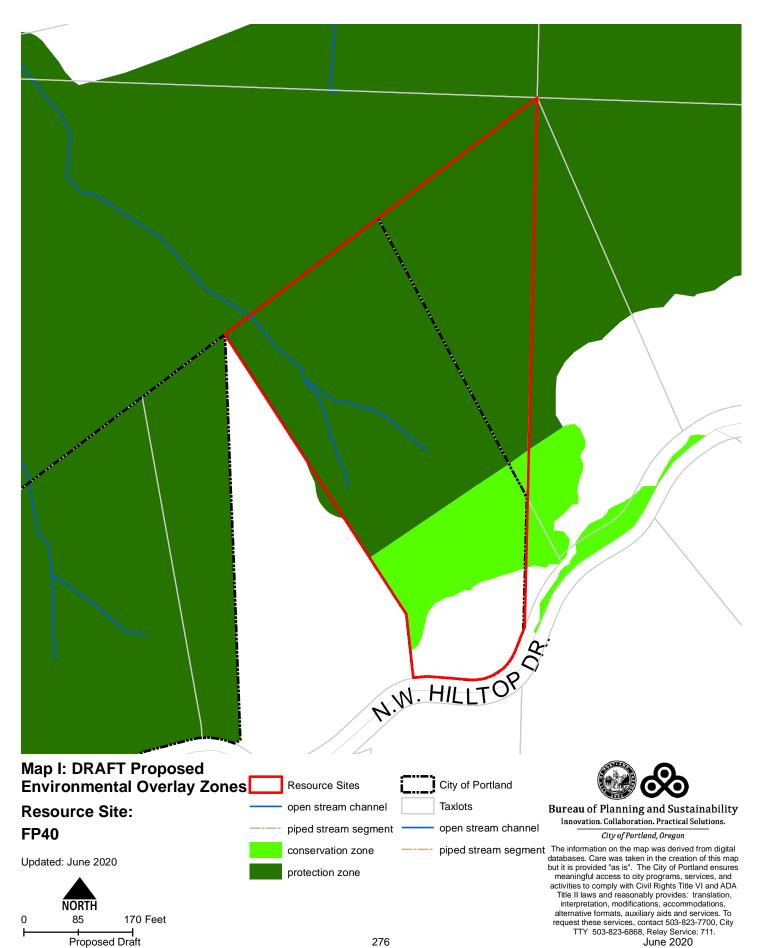
Resource Sites City of Portland



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City of Portland, Oregon



Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP40 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP40
	Study Area
Stream (Miles)	0.1
Wetlands (acres)	0.0
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)	
Forest (acres)	5.2
Woodland (acres)	0.0
Shrubland (acres)	0.0
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0
Flood Area*	
Vegetated (acres)	0.0
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0
Steep Slopes (acres)**	5.6

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

The Hilltop East site is located along the ridge and slopes of the Tualatin Mountains. Slopes on the east side of the ridge are generally steeper, contributing to increased slide potential. West-side slopes are also subject to slides. Shallow rooting depth, a product of the fragipan, increases tree windfalls and

Proposed Draft 277 June 2020

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

slope instability. Where erosion or urban development exposes the fragipan, establishment of vegetation is difficult, compounding erosion problems.

Several small headwater streams of Balch Creek flow through a portion of this site. Resident cutthroat trout inhabit the creek in lower reaches; historically, other species inhabited the drainage as well. Balch and other creeks within the site flow through steep forested ravines, providing wildlife with a protected travel corridor, refuge from high summer temperatures and a permanent source of water. Thick riparian forests protect the creeks and the integrity of their banks and influence the quality of stream habitat located downstream.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP39				
Resource Site (acres) = 11				
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total
Riparian Corridors*				
acres	2.3	3.2	5.0	10.6
percent total inventory site area	20.8%	29.3%	45.4%	95.4%
Wildlife Habitat*				
acres	10.6	0.0	0.0	10.6
percent total inventory site area	95.4%	0.0%	0.0%	95.4%
Special Habitat Areas**				
acres	10.4			
percent total inventory site area	93.8%			
Combined Total ⁺				
acres	10.6	0.0	0.0	10.6
percent total inventory site area	95.7%	0.0%	0.0%	95.7%

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Proposed Draft 278 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP40, 0.0% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP40				
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious	
5.7	0.1	0.0	0.0%	

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the RF base zones. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well

Proposed Draft 279 June 2020

Volume 2: Resource Site Results Part B: Forest Park and Northwest Resource Sites 21 - 41

as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP40, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP40, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

- 1. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to stream channels from top-of-bank to top-of-bank and land within 50 feet of stream top-of-bank.
- 2. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation contagious that are to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank extending to 100 feet from top-of-bank.
- 3. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone (c zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation that are contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Apply a <u>conservation overlay zone</u> (c zone) to areas of forest or woodland vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 100 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 5. <u>Allow</u> conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 280 June 2020

Resource Site No.: FP41 **Resource Site Name:** Upper Hilltop Dr.

Previous Plan: Balch Creek Watershed Protection Plan Previous Resource Site No.: 79

The results of the analysis found in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation, are presented in the following maps:

- A. Water Features rivers, streams, wetlands and flood areas
- B. Land Features forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation, steep slopes
- C. Special Habitat Areas
- D. Riparian Corridor Classifications
- E. Wildlife Habitat Classifications
- F. Urban Development Value
- G. Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Areas
- H. Statewide Planning Goal 5 Areas
- I. Recommended Natural Resource Protections

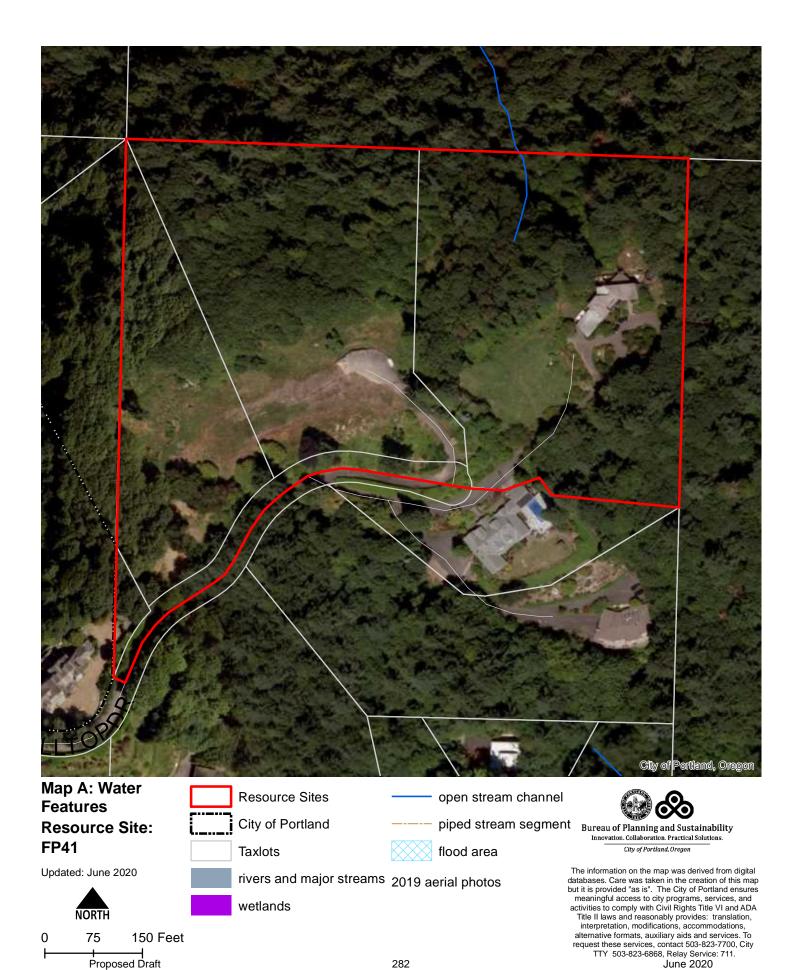
Following the maps, additional information about existing natural resource features and functions in the resource site is presented.

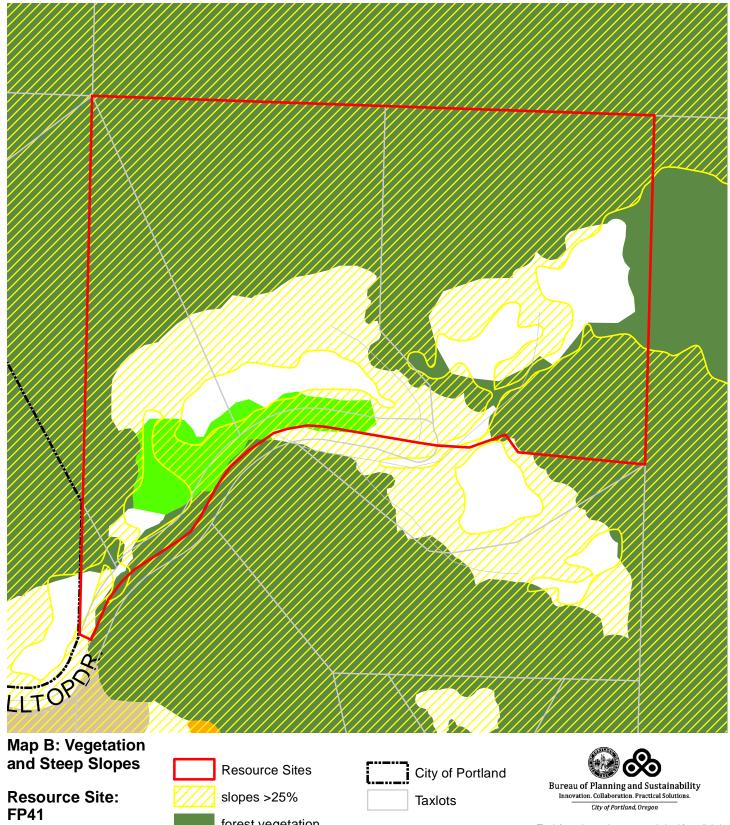
Implementation of the results is found in Volume 1, Part B, updates to zoning maps and zoning code.

Resource site FP41 includes the following:

Site (acres)	11.2
Base zones (acres)	
R20	0.0
RF	11.2

June 2020





283

FP41
Updated: June 2020

woodland vegetation

NORTH

o 75 150 Feet
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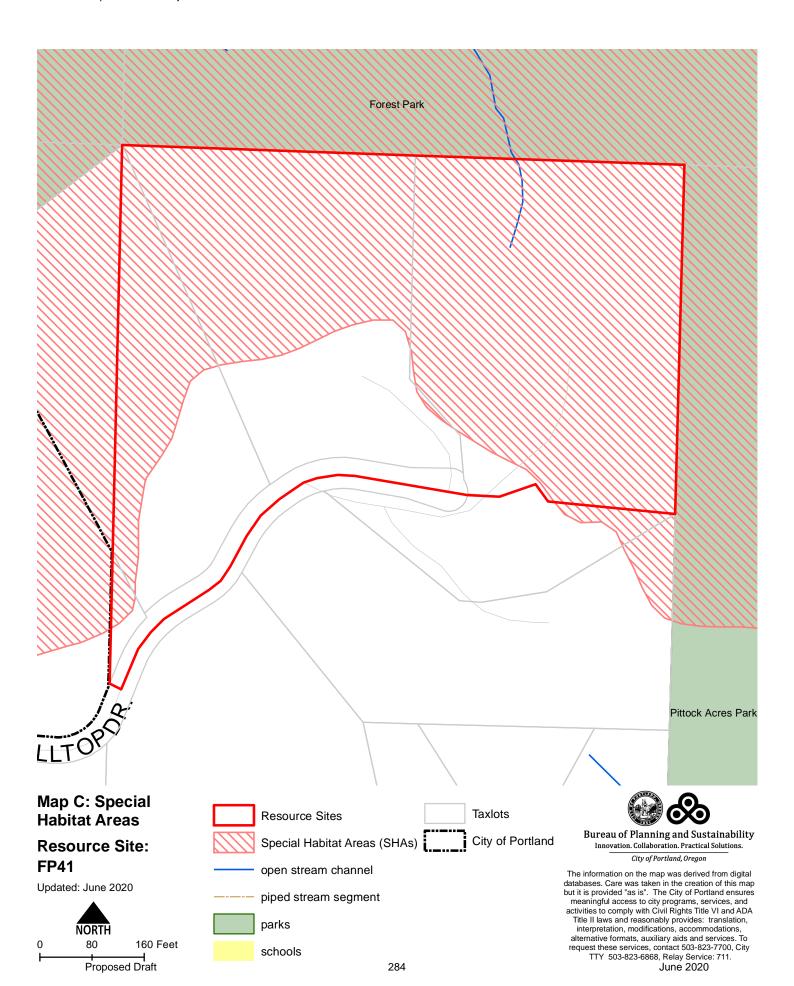
slopes >25%

woodland vegetation

herbaceous vegetation

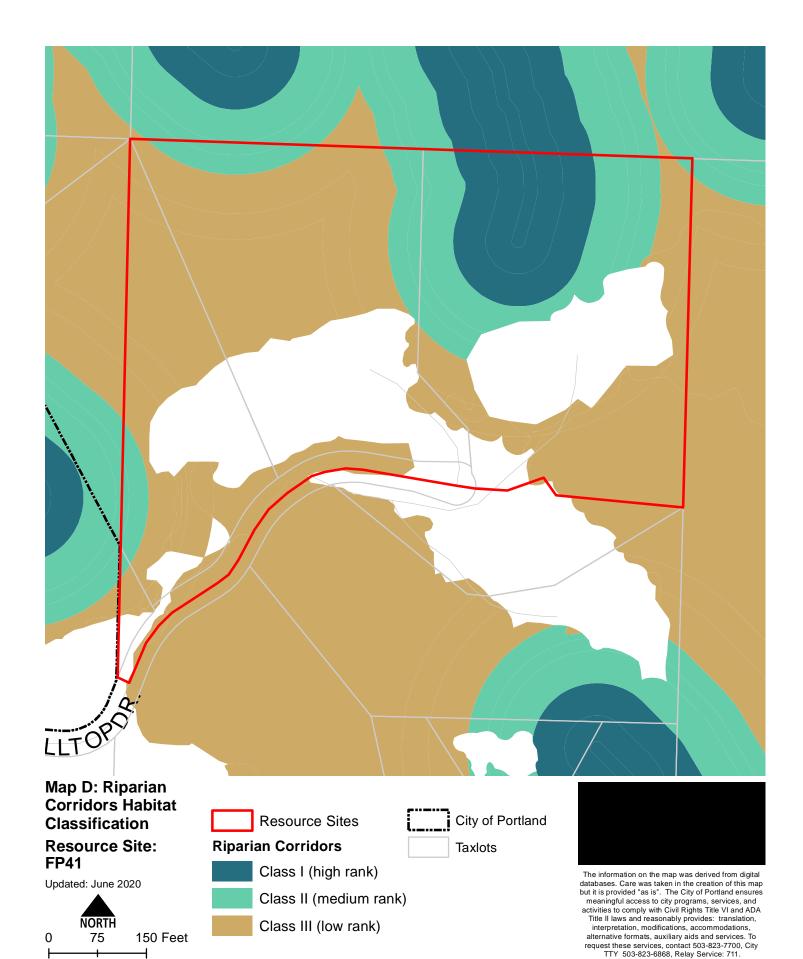
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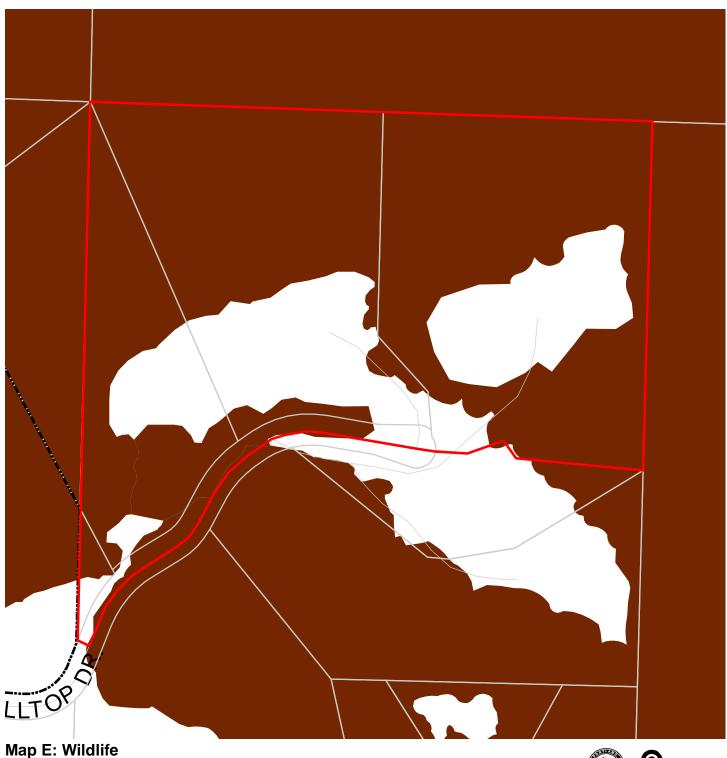
June 2020



June 2020

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Updated: June 2020

FP41



60 120 Feet Proposed Draft

Resource Sites



Class A (high rank) Class B (medium rank) Class C (low rank)

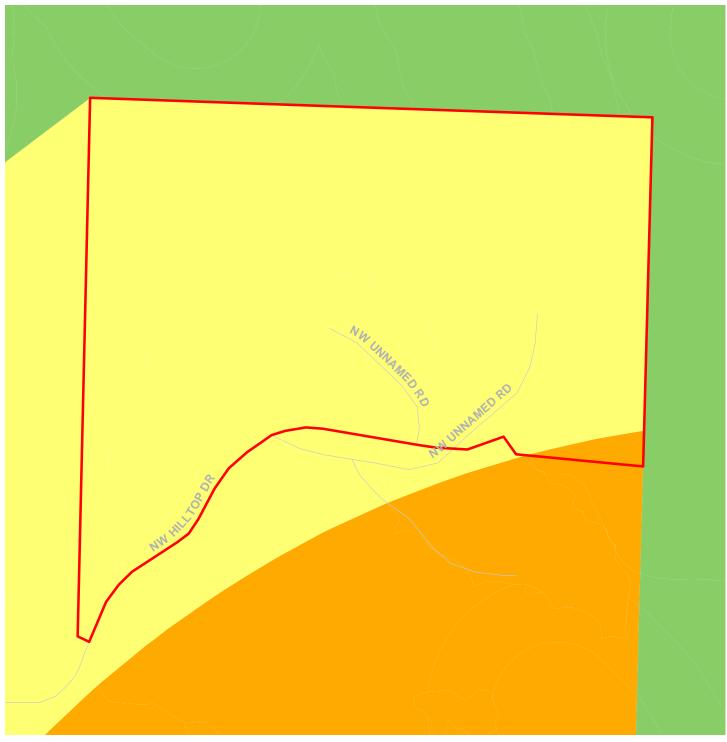


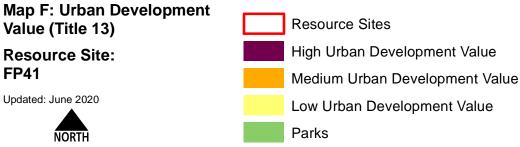


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105

Proposed Draft

0

210 Feet

City of Portland

287

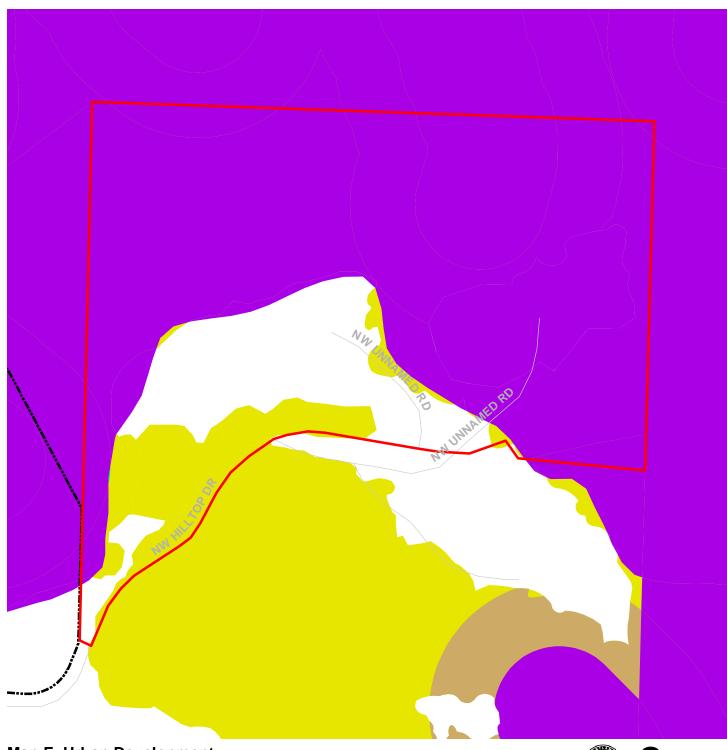


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June 2020



Map F: Urban Development Value (Title 13) **Habitat Conservation** Resource Sites **Values Resource Site:** City of Portland High Value FP41 Moderate Value Updated: June 2020 Low Value Goal 5 Significant Natural NORTH Resources 105 210 Feet 0 Proposed Draft

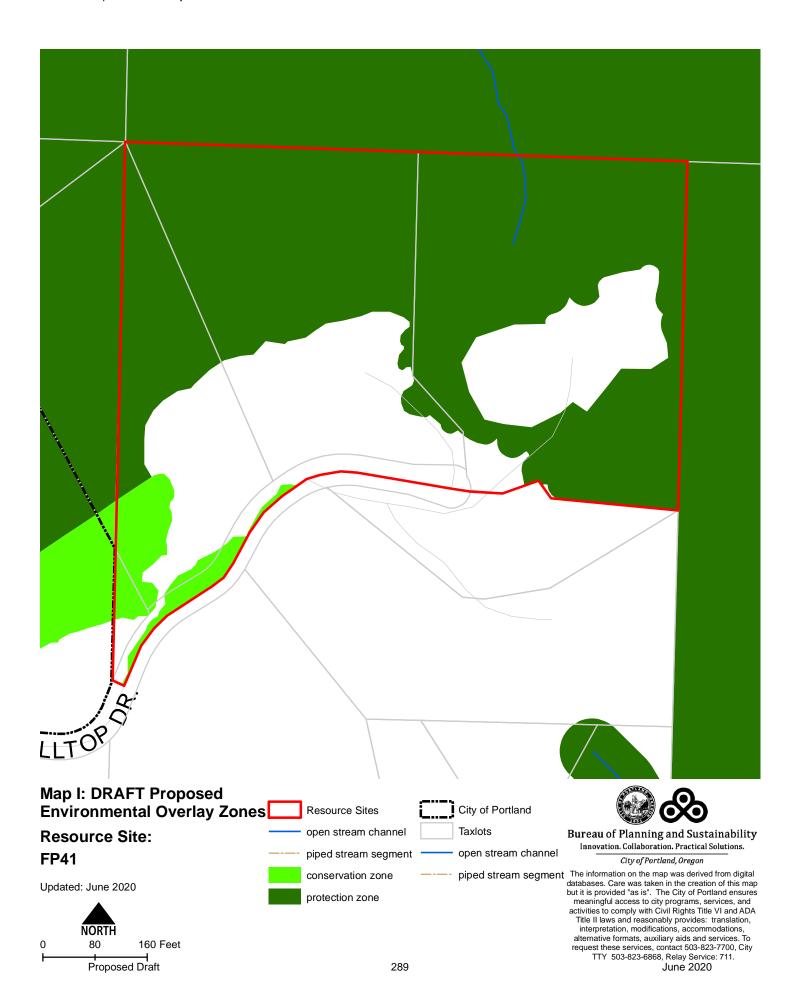


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Natural Resource Description

Within resource site FP41 the following significant natural resource features and functions are present:

<u>Significant Riparian Corridor Features:</u> open stream; land within 50 feet of waterbodies; forest, woodland, shrubland and herbaceous vegetation within 300 feet of waterbodies; and forest vegetation on steep slopes (>25% slope) contiguous to and within 780 feet of waterbodies.

<u>Significant Wildlife Habitat Features:</u> forest patches, and associated and contiguous wetlands, two acres in size or larger.

Special Habitat Areas: Balch Creek Watershed (O, B, M, C, E)

<u>Riparian Corridor Functions:</u> 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; and riparian wildlife movement corridor.

<u>Wildlife Habitat Functions:</u> interior area; food and water; resting, denning, nesting and rearing; movement and migration; reduction of noise, light and vibration; and habitat patches that support special status fish and wildlife species.

Table A: Quantity of Natural Resource Features in Resource Site	FP41	
	Study Area	
Stream (Miles)	0.0	
Wetlands (acres)	0.0	
Vegetated Areas >= 1/2 acre (acres)		
Forest (acres)	7.5	
Woodland (acres)	0.7	
Shrubland (acres)	0.0	
Herbaceous (acres)	0.0	
Flood Area*		
Vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Non-vegetated (acres)	0.0	
Steep Slopes (acres)**	9.6	

^{*} The flood area includes the FEMA 100-year flood plain plus the adjusted 1996 flood inundation area.

One small headwater stream of Balch Creek originates in a portion of this site. Resident cutthroat trout inhabit the creek in lower reaches; historically, other species inhabited the drainage as well. The headwater stream flows through steep forested ravines, providing wildlife with a protected travel corridor, refuge from high summer temperatures and a permanent source of water. Thick riparian

^{**}Slopes are derived from LiDAR. Steep slopes are areas with a slope greater than 25%.

forests protect the creeks and the integrity of their banks and influence the quality of stream habitat located downstream. The trees on steep slopes help maintain slope stability, reducing the risk of landslides and erosion. The trees also capture and use rainwater, reducing overland flow that contributes to stream bank erosion and downstream flooding.

Table B: Quality of Natural Resource Functions in Resource Site FP41						
Resource Site (acres) = 11						
	Class 1/A	Class 2/B	Class 3/C	Total		
Riparian Corridors*						
acres	1.0	1.7	5.4	8.1		
percent total inventory site area	9.0%	14.9%	48.2%	72.1%		
Wildlife Habitat*						
acres	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.2		
percent total inventory site area	73.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73.0%		
Special Habitat Areas**						
acres	8.3					
percent total inventory site area	73.9%					
Combined Total ⁺						
acres	9.4	0.0	0.0	9.4		
percent total inventory site area	83.6%	0.0%	0.0%	83.6%		

^{*} Class I riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife habitat include open water.

Stormwater runs off impervious surfaces (e.g., rooftops, driveways, parking areas, streets, etc..) rapidly. Without a place to retain the water (such as wetlands or adequate stormwater facilities), stormwater runoff results in spikes in stream levels which can cause or exacerbate flooding and increase stream erosion. In addition, when water runs off quickly, it does not have a chance to infiltrate and recharge streams or aquifers to provide water during drier periods.

The type and capacity of stormwater facilities to manage the runoff from impervious surfaces varies in the city, affecting the local rate and amount of runoff, and the amount of pollutants in the water. Much of the city was developed prior to any stormwater regulations and receives limited or no management prior to discharging to pipes and surface waters.

Table C shows the total amount of impervious area within the resource site and how much of that impervious area lacks stormwater management; the percentage of total impervious area that is not managed is called "effective impervious area." The higher the percent of effective impervious area in a watershed, the greater the negative impacts of stormwater runoff to streams. Stream science indicates that when effective impervious area reaches 10% of a watershed, negative stream impacts become

Proposed Draft 291 June 2020

^{**} Metro Title 13 designated all Special Habitat Areas as Class I riparian corridors.

⁺Because riparian resources, Special Habitat Areas, and wildlife Habitat overlap, the results cannot be added together to determine the combined results.

significant; and at 25%, these impacts on waterways can be substantial. An additional consideration is the differences in soil conditions and other factors that influence the ability of pervious areas to retain, infiltrate or filter pollutants from stormwater. For example, a mature forest is much more effective in managing stormwater than a manicured lawn; both areas would have a lower effective impervious surface percentage than a developed site, but they have different outcomes for stormwater management.

For resource site FP41, 3.0% of the total area is effectively impervious. This indicates a significant degree of stormwater management and/or existing natural resources that should be preserved. Areas with very low impervious cover and existing vegetation are more likely to be functioning properly to support biologic systems.

Table C. Impervious Area within Resource Site FP41						
Total area (acres)	Total impervious Area (acres)	Total unmanaged impervious area* (acres)	Percent of resource site that is effectively impervious			
11.2	0.6	0.3	3.0%			

^{*}Total unmanaged impervious area refers to the number of acres within a resource area that receives no formal stormwater management measures to regulate flow or treat pollutants before they reach surface waters, also referred to as effective impervious area.

Resource Site Specific ESEE

The General ESEE analysis, Volume 4, describes the conflicting uses and provides an overarching analysis of the economic, social, environmental and energy consequences of prohibiting, limiting or allowing the conflicting uses within areas of significant wildlife habitat that is not a Metro Title 13 Habitat Conservation Area. In addition to the General ESEE analysis, the following resource site-specific consequences are considered.

Conflicting Uses

The common impacts of conflicting uses in the resource site include clearing vegetation; grading activities and soil compaction; adding impervious surface; modifying streams, wetlands and flood areas; generating pollution; landscaping with non-native or invasive vegetation; building fences or other wildlife barriers; and other impacts such as noise, light, litter and pets.

Within the resource site residential uses are allowed outright or conditionally in the RF base zones. Development of new uses may involve vegetation clearing, grading, filing, and soil compaction, as well as the addition of impervious surfaces and landscaping with non-native plants, with associated impacts on the natural resources. Basic utilities and other infrastructure are allowed in all base zones. New or upgraded utility corridors may be cleared of vegetation and may fragment wildlife habitat.

ESEE Analysis

The analysis of economic, social, environmental and energy consequences provided in Volume 4 is confirmed for resource site FP41, with the following additional information that clarifies the analysis.

Strictly limiting or limiting conflicting uses would retain the wildlife habitat functions provided by significant natural resource features including maintaining habitat for at risk plant, fish and wildlife species, maintaining vegetation on steep slopes, and maintaining the stormwater management and aircooling functions of the tree canopy. Mitigation for negative consequences of additional development in areas of Class A or Class B wildlife habitat should be required.

Steep slopes are susceptible to erosion and landslides. Development should be clustered away from steep slopes and trees and vegetation should be maintained to reduce the landslide risks. New or expanded development on steep slopes should be *limited*.

Decisions

Based on the analysis presented in Volume 3, Natural Resources Inventory, Volume 4, Title 13 and Goal 5 Compliance, and the resource site-specific evaluation for FP41, the following decisions are applied to protect the significant riparian corridors and wildlife habitat:

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- 3. Apply a <u>protection overlay zone (p zone)</u> to areas of forest vegetation located on steep slopes and contiguous to but more than 50 feet from stream top-of-bank.
- 4. Allow conflicting uses within all other areas containing significant natural resources.

Proposed Draft 293 June 2020

The Environmental Overlay Zone Map Correction Project plan documents:

Volume 1A – Project Report, Summary of Results and Implementation

The purpose of the Project Report is to document the overall project approach and methodology, summarize public engagement, and provide an at-a-glance summary of the results by resource site.

Volume 1B – Zoning Code and Map Amendments

Amendments to zoning code chapter 33.430, Environmental Zones, and the official zoning maps.

Volume 2 – Resource Site Inventory and ESEE Decisions

For the each of the geographies listed below, each document presents an inventory of natural resource features and functions, a site-specific Economic, Social, Environmental and Energy Analysis (ESEE), and the ESEE decisions regarding which natural resource should be protected for each resource site.

Part A1 – Forest Park and Northwest District, Resource Sites 1 – 20

Part A2 – Forest Park and Northwest District, Resource Sites 21 – 41

Part B – Skyline West

Part C – Tryon Creek and Southwest Hills East

Part D – Fanno Creek

Part E – East Buttes and Terraces

Part F – Johnson Creek

Part G – Boring Lava Domes

Volume 3 – Natural Resources Inventory

Approach and methodology used to produce the citywide Natural Resources Inventory. The results of the inventory are presented in Volume 2, Part A – G.

Volume 4 – Compliance Report

Compliance with Metro Urban Growth Management Plan Title 13 for Habitat Conservation Areas and Oregon State Planning Goal 5 for significant natural resources that are not a Habitat Conservation Area. The results, recommendations and implementation are reported in Volume 2, Part A – G, and Volume 1, Part B.

Volume 5 – Appendices