CHAPTER 12

Related Plans, Policies and Programs

INTRODUCTION

Federal, state, and local plans, policies, and programs govern and guide many of the actions the City takes to provide vital services, preserve and protect natural resources and promote watershed health. This section provides an overview of these policies, plans, and programs that affect activities in the Tryon and Fanno Watersheds; however it is not intended to be a comprehensive list. Other sections of this Watershed Plan contain additional discussion about the relationship of regulatory/policy issues to planning and implementation activities.

BES watershed planning staff coordinated with many of the agencies and program staff discussed below in the development of the Watershed Plan. Projects and programs recommended in the Watershed Plan (see Part 8 Recommendations) are in general compliance with these policies and plans and promote collaboration among various agencies and programs influencing watershed health.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Federal regulations protect endangered species (Endangered Species Act), water quality (Clean Water Act), and drinking water resources (Safe Drinking Water Act).

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 and later amendments regulate discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States from both point sources (such as wastewater treatment plants and industrial discharges) and nonpoint sources (such as stormwater runoff). The CWA calls for the "restoration and maintenance of the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water." It also states the intent "where attainable, to achieve water quality that promotes protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water" (COP 2002). The CWA also protects jurisdictional wetlands. The City of Portland has responsibilities related to the following four sections of the CWA.

Section 303(d)

Under section 303(d) of the CWA, states are required to develop lists of impaired waters that do not meet state water quality standards. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has developed a statewide 303(d) list that identifies water bodies that are "water quality limited" because they do not meet the standards for certain pollutants. DEQ then establishes total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that specify the maximum amounts of the designated pollutants the water body can receive from all point and nonpoint sources.

Tryon Creek Watershed

In 1996, DEQ added Tryon Creek to the list of waterbodies on the 303(d) list. Tryon Creek was determined to have summer water temperatures in excess of 64 degrees Fahrenheit (17.7 degrees

Celsius), a critical standard for cool-water fisheries. A TMDL for this parameter is scheduled to be completed by DEQ in 2005.

Fanno Creek Watershed

In 2001, DEQ established new total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for Fanno Creek for bacteria, dissolved oxygen and temperature, and revised the old phosphorus TMDL (DEQ, 2001). DEQ and the Tualatin Basin Designated Management Agencies (DMA) are responsible for and working toward the development of Implementation Plans for the new TMDLs. Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) is one of the Designated Management Agencies (DMAs) responsible for TMDL compliance within its jurisdiction. BES submitted the load allocation (LA) component of the Implementation Plan to DEQ in August 2003. The waste load allocation (WLA) component of the TMDL implementation plan will be developed in 2005/2006.

The LA is the non-point source fraction of the TMDL. Control measures evaluated and recommended as part of the Implementation Plan included the following:

- Construction site erosion control
- On-site stormwater treatment
- Retrofitting of existing public storm sewer systems
- Street sweeping
- Regional pollution reduction facilities (PRFs)
- Improved operation and maintenance practices
- Land use considerations (limit increases in constructed impervious area)
- Street construction standards (improved drainage features and filtration along roadways)
- Catch basin cleaning on private property
- Rehabilitation/refinement of design standards for sewers and septic systems
- Increased educational and stewardship programs

Overall, four categories of approaches were identified to reduce urban non-point source impacts to surface waters:

- Reduction of non-point source pollutants imported to the basin (e.g., phosphorus detergent bans)
- Preventive retention at the source (e.g., erosion reduction measures, sediment ponds, increased filtration)
- Mitigation of existing sources (e.g., high erosion sites, stream channels, leaky sewers)
- Removal in runoff (e.g., street sweeping, erosion control, porous pavement, drainage ditches and swales, and pollution reduction facilities)

Section 401

Under Section 401, applicants for a federal license or permit must certify that any discharges into waters of the United States that result from the activity will comply with state water quality standards. DEQ administers Section 401 water quality certifications, and makes the decision of whether to certify, deny, or condition permits or licenses.

The major federal licenses and permits subject to Section 401 are Section 402 and 404 permits (see below), and Rivers and Harbors Act Section 9 and 10 permits. Section 404 permits are by far the most common federal permits that require Section 401 certification. Examples of activities that may require a Section 404 permit and Section 401 water quality certification include:

- Fill or excavation in a wetland or on a streambank
- Construction in a wetland
- Construction or modifications of dams, dikes, bridges, or combined sewer outfalls
- Stream channelization
- Stream diversion

Section 402

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program (Section 402 of the CWA) requires sources of point and nonpoint pollutants to have an NPDES permit. DEQ administers NPDES permits in Oregon. Several types of NPDES permits apply to the Fanno and Tryon Watersheds:

- The City of Portland holds an NPDES Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharge Permit that regulates nonpoint source stormwater discharges and designates best management practices within the City.

- NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permits are required for any construction project larger than one acre to control erosion and reduce sedimentation into waterways.

Section 404

Section 404 regulates sediment removal and fill in waters of the United States, including wetlands. Oregon Division of State Lands permits are required for activities that disturb more than 50 cubic yards of sediment below ordinary high water mark or from a wetland. The permit requires, in order of priority, avoiding impacts to the natural resource, minimizing impacts, and mitigating impacts. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Oregon Division of State Lands jointly administer Section 404 removal/fill permits.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 provides for the conservation of threatened and endangered plant and animal species and the ecosystems on which they depend. The National Marine Fisheries Service (now called National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] Fisheries), has enacted regulations that make it unlawful to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect listed species, or even to attempt to engage in such conduct. The definition of “harm” includes habitat modification if the modification kills or injures fish by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns such as feeding, sheltering, rearing, migrating, breeding, and spawning (City of Portland 2002). The City of Portland is taking proactive steps to protect and aid in the ultimate recovery of salmonids, which are found in Tryon Creek.

The Framework for Integrated Management of Watershed Health (City of Portland 2003) developed by the ESA program, outlines scientific principles, four watershed health goals, and a process for developing and implementing watershed management plans. The Watershed Plan was developed in accordance with these principles, goals, and process.

STATE REQUIREMENTS

State requirements take two forms: those that protect natural resources directly and those that affect the way development occurs to make it less damaging to natural resources.

Oregon's Removal-Fill Law (ORS 196.795-990)

This law requires people who plan to remove or fill material in waters of the state to obtain a permit from the Department of State Lands. The purpose of the law, enacted in 1967, is to protect public navigation, fishery and recreational uses of the waters. "Waters of the state" are defined as "natural waterways including all tidal and nontidal bays, intermittent streams, constantly flowing streams, lakes, wetlands and other bodies of water in this state, navigable and nonnavigable, including that portion of the Pacific Ocean that is in the boundaries of this state." The law applies to all landowners, whether private individuals or public agencies.

Permits from the Oregon Department of State Lands (DSL) are required for:

- Projects requiring the removal or fill of 50 cubic yards or more of material in waters of the state.
- The removal or fill of any material regardless of the number of cubic yards affected in a stream designated as essential salmon habitat. Click on "Essential salmonid habitat areas" at left for maps.
- The removal or fill of any material from the bed and banks of scenic waterways regardless of the number of cubic yards affected. Click on "State Scenic Waterways" at left for a list.

Statewide Planning Goals

Oregon Statewide Planning Goals express the state’s policies on land use and related topics. Locally adopted comprehensive plans, zoning and land division ordinances must be consistent with the Statewide Planning Goals.

Three Statewide Planning Goals are directly related to watershed health. Goal 5 requires Oregon counties and cities to protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces. It calls for inventories of various natural resources, one of which is riparian corridors (including streams, riparian areas, and fish habitat). Local governments must then determine significant sites for inventoried resources and develop programs to achieve the goal of resource protection. Actions that protect riparian areas and improve water quality help fulfill Goal 5 requirements. Metro prepares a regional Goal 5 program, and local governments are required to comply with Goal 5 by developing local programs.

Goal 6 seeks to protect air, water, and land resources. Goal 7 addresses development in areas subject to natural hazards such as floods and landslides, and requires local jurisdictions to apply appropriate safeguards.

The City's Comprehensive Plan implements these goals. In addition, Oregon's planning goals place strong emphasis on coordination of planning between cities, counties and regions. For example, Portland's Comprehensive Plan and zoning regulations must be consistent with Metro's plans and policies.

REGIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Metro's Title 3 and Fish and Wildlife Protection Program

Title 3 (Water Quality, Flood Management, and Fish and Wildlife Conservation) of Metro's Urban Growth Management Functional Plan is intended to protect the beneficial water uses and functions and the resource values within designated water quality and flood management areas. Title 3 implements the following Oregon Statewide Planning Goals:

- Goal 5: Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces
- Goal 6: Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality
- Goal 7: Areas Subject To Natural Disasters and Hazards

Title 3 limits or mitigates the impact of development activities; protects life and property from dangers associated with flooding; protects and enhances water quality; and works toward a regional coordination program to protect regionally significant fish and wildlife areas. Cities and counties in Metro's jurisdiction, including the City of Portland, must bring their planning policies and zoning codes into conformance with Title 3 requirements. Metro has completed its work to establish a program to manage water quality and flood management areas.

Metro is currently working through a three-step planning process to conserve, protect and restore urban streams and waterways, riparian areas, and significant upland wildlife habitat. During the first step, Metro developed an inventory of regionally significant fish and wildlife habitat areas in the region. The inventory includes approximately 80,000 acres of regionally significant fish and wildlife habitat in the region. Approximately 30,000 of those acres (including land and water bodies) are in the City of Portland. The second step involves assessing the economic, social, and environmental and energy (ESEE) impacts of protecting – or not protecting – habitat areas.Metro completed this step in summer 2004. . The inventory and the ESEE analyses are intended to help with the third step in the process—developing a habitat protection and restoration program. Metro will work with stakeholders throughout the region to formulate an integrated habitat protection and restoration program that is balanced with other goals for the region (e.g., economic development).

Once adopted by Metro Council, local jurisdictions, including Portland, will have two years to demonstrate compliance with this program. The City of Portland is currently working to update its Natural Resource Inventory, which will provide critical information needed for Portland's compliance efforts.

The Watershed Plan incorporates Metro's inventories. BES watershed planning staff are collaborating with City staff updating the Natural Resource Inventory. BES watershed planning

staff will provide recommendations for areas to be included in the resource inventory. The inventories will be incorporated into the ongoing watershed management process.

CITY OF PORTLAND REQUIREMENTS

City Code

Several titles of Portland's City Code address natural resource protection and watershed health by regulating activities that affect the built and natural environments.

- ***Title 10—Erosion and Sediment***, contains requirements for development and construction-related activities to control the creation of sediment and prevent the discharge of erosion and other pollutants from construction sites.

- ***Title 17 – Public Improvements,*** contains requirements for stormwater, drainage, water quality, wastewater, streets, public utilities, and other public improvements.

  Title 17.38.021 grants the Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) the authority to require drainage reserves over seeps, springs and drainageways as necessary to preserve the functioning of these areas and to limit flooding impacts from natural and manmade channels, ditches, seeps, springs, intermittent flow channels, and other open linear depressions. A drainageway is typically 30 feet wide (15 feet on both sides of the drainageway's centerline). Drainage reserves must remain in their natural topographic condition. BES's Chief Engineer must approve any modifications to, or improvements within, the drainage reserve.

- ***Title 24 – Building Regulations***, contains requirements for the design, construction, quality of materials, use, occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings, structures, and land.

- ***Title 29 – Property Maintenance Code***, contains requirements for the storage of materials on private property, accumulation of garbage/debris, and other private property issues.

- ***Title 33 – Planning and Zoning,*** contains requirements that guide development throughout the City. There are provisions for protecting natural resources or gaining other desired outcomes, such as development, within specific areas of the City. Title 34 – Subdivision Code was incorporated into Title 33 in 2002

Administrative Rules

Administrative rules are binding requirements, regulations, or procedures that interpret and support implementation of City code. A number of administrative rules address natural resource protection and watershed health, including:

- The City of Portland Stormwater Management Manual (1999; revised 2002 and 2004), which identifies requirements for reducing the impacts of stormwater runoff quantity and pollution resulting from new development and redevelopment.

- The City of Portland Erosion Control Manual (2002), which specifies measures for temporary and permanent erosion prevention and sediment control. An erosion, sediment, and pollutant control plan is required when doing City-permitted ground-disturbing activity (such as building, clearing, grading, public works, or street opening), and must be submitted with the permit application.

Planning and Zoning

Comprehensive Plan

The City's Comprehensive Plan provides a coordinated set of guidelines for decision-making regarding future growth and development and was prepared in part to satisfy the requirements of statewide and regional land use planning goals. Fourteen of nineteen Statewide Land Use Planning Goals apply to Portland including Goals 5, 6 and 7 mentioned above. In addition, eleven regional goals contained in the UGMFP apply to Portland including Title 3.

The City's Comprehensive Plan includes:

- A set of land use and public facilities goals and policies to guide the development and redevelopment of the City; and
- A Comprehensive Plan map and set of zoning maps and regulations to carry out the policies.

Comprehensive Plan Goal 8, Environment, contains the City's policies and objectives related to natural resources (including fish and wildlife), air, water, and land resources, and natural hazards (including flood and landslide hazards).

Environmental Zones

Portland has established environmental overlay zones to protect and conserve significant natural resources. The environmental overlay zones are the City's tool to implement Comprehensive Plan Goal 8 and also Statewide Land Use Planning Goals 5, 6, and 7.

The environmental overlay zones are based on extensive natural resource inventories that cover areas within the City's jurisdiction. There are two types of environmental overlay zones, which currently affect approximately 20,000 acres. The environmental protection zone has been established in areas that have very high value resources and function. Development is allowed in the protection zone only in very limited circumstances. The environmental conservation zone also limits development in important resource areas. Development is allowed if it meets certain standards and approval criteria to ensure that impacts on significant resources are avoided, limited, and mitigated. (City of Portland, Title 33, Chapter 33.430).

Natural Resources Management Plans

Under the environmental zoning code, natural resource management plans (NRMPs) provide an alternative to case-by-case environmental reviews (Chapter 33.430.310). NRMPs cover large ecosystems such as a forests, creeks, sloughs, or watersheds. They must address all resources and functional values (the benefits provided by the resources) to be conserved and/or protected by

environmental zones within the plan boundaries. They must also address all significant detrimental impacts of the uses that are allowed by the plan. In this way, NRMPs provide the means to evaluate the cumulative effects of development or mitigation on the environmental resources of an area. Two NRMPs apply to these watersheds:

- Fanno Creek and Tributaries Conservation Plan (1993).
- Southwest Hills Resources Protection Plan (1992) (applies to both Tryon and Fanno watersheds).

Natural Resource Inventory Update

The Natural Resources Inventory Update is a citywide project to revise Portland's existing natural resources inventories. The update is part of Portland's River Renaissance Initiative to ensure a clean and healthy Willamette River and tributary watersheds. The updated inventory will include the Willamette and Columbia river corridors, Balch Creek and other streams in the northwest hills, Stephens Creek, Fanno Creek, Tryon Creek, Johnson Creek, the Columbia Slough, smaller streams and drainages, and other wildlife areas upland of water bodies. The Natural Resources Inventory Update is being coordinated with Metro's regional fish and wildlife habitat inventory and protection program, which is currently under development.

The Watershed Plan incorporates Metro's inventories. BES watershed planning staff are collaborating with City staff updating the Natural Resource Inventory. BES watershed planning staff will provide recommendations for areas to be included in the resource inventory. The inventories will be incorporated into the ongoing watershed management process.

Once the City Council adopts the updated Natural Resources Inventory for Portland, the inventory will be used to help update the environmental overlay zones and the Willamette Greenway Plan, and to support the Bureau of Environmental Services' watershed planning and management efforts.

The Natural Resources Inventory Update project will refine a previous draft inventory released in fall 2001 as part of the Healthy Portland Streams project, in part in response to public comments on those proposals. Some key improvements include:

- Updated information on year-round and seasonal streams. Over the past year, project staff has visited about 165 properties, in cooperation with owners, to more accurately map the location of streams and seasonal drainages.
- Updated information on vegetation. The latest, high-resolution aerial data on trees and vegetation is being used to generate the revised inventory maps.
- A computer model is being used that will clearly show the types and locations of natural resources and resource "functions" for individual properties.
- Easier to understand inventory methodology.

Plan Districts

Plan districts (Chapter 33.500) address concerns unique to an area when other zoning mechanisms (e.g., base and overlay zones) cannot achieve the desired results. An area may be unique based on natural, economic, or historic attributes; be subject to problems from rapid or

severe transitions of land use; or contain public facilities that require specific land use regulations for their efficient operation. Each plan district has its own nontransferable set of regulations.

Two plan districts are partially located in the Fanno Creek Watershed: Hillsdale Plan District and Healy Heights Plan District.

The regulations of the Hillsdale Plan District promote compatibility between existing and new residential and commercial development and support the Hillsdale Town Center. Specific regulations address building setbacks, exterior displays, and use restrictions.

The regulations of the Healy Heights Plan District provide for the conditional use review of Radio Frequency Transmission Facilities in a unique situation. The regulations protect the established character of the neighborhood while ensuring that the broadcast and communication industry at this location remains viable. Specific regulations address tower location, tower reconstruction and maintenance, setbacks, and monitoring of transmission facilities.

LOCAL WATERSHED MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Local agencies and programs with significant roles and interests in the management of the watershed that were not discussed in detail earlier are summarized below. The Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) and watershed planning staff work collaboratively with these to improve watershed health.

The City of Lake Oswego, similar to the City of Portland, has many development codes and standards designed to protect watershed health: soil erosion and hillside standards, tree removal regulations, and residential development densities. In addition, Lake Oswego has an Open Space Grant Program, established to enhance the native character and habitat values of open spaces in Lake Oswego. Lake Oswego also contracts with BES to provide wastewater treatment at the Tryon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant.

City staff from the City of Lake Oswego and the City of Portland participate in each others watershed planning processes. This participation ensures coordination on issues of mutual interest in lower Tryon Creek.

Clackamas County is the lead agency for land use regulation in unincorporated areas of the county. Recognizing the importance of preserving water resources, Clackamas County includes watershed management goals and policies in its Comprehensive Land Use Plan. These include a buffer or setback for construction within 150 feet of a river or perennial stream, provisions to avoid citing in natural hazard areas, and development constraints for significant natural areas.

Multnomah County is involved with land use regulation in the Tryon Creek Watershed. The county has Significant Environmental Concern Zones (SEC zones) that are monitored and regulated more intensely than other lands. The Planning and Development Department has stated a commitment to work with the Tryon Creek Watershed Council.

Multnomah County normally defers to Portland's regulations on matters concerning land within Portland, such as land use review of proposed developments. BES comments on these cases. In addition, BES makes recommendations on land use proposals in some areas of unincorporated Multnomah County.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) has worked with the City of Portland to conduct habitat and fish surveys for many of the remaining streams in Portland. The survey data is used extensively in Chapters 7, 8, and 9 of the Watershed Plan.

BES will work with ODFW to conduct habitat and fish surveys in the future. In addition, BES works with ODFW to obtain permits for stream enhancement projects.

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department owns, manages, and maintains state land and the facilities of Tryon Creek State Natural Area. Park rangers, who often collaborate with groups of citizen volunteers, perform trail maintenance and habitat restoration.

A staff member of Oregon State Parks serves on the Fanno/Tryon Advisory Committee, providing advice during development of the Watershed Plan and opportunities for collaboration on project and programmatic recommendations. In addition, BES is currently working with State Parks to implement a stream enhancement project in Tryon Creek State Natural Area. BES will continue to work with Oregon State Parks in the future to enhance stream and riparian habitat in Tryon Creek State Natural Area.

Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) manages the public sanitary sewer collection and treatment facilities, monitors the watershed for water quality, and is responsible for the stormwater facilities located within Portland. Wastewater from the watershed is treated at the Tryon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, which is managed by BES and located within Lake Oswego. BES also contracts with the Portland Bureau of Maintenance (BOM) to perform operation and maintenance activities on the sanitary and stormwater system facilities within the city.

The BES **Maintenance Engineering** group is responsible for upgrading and repairing the City's sewer infrastructure. BES watershed planning staff work closely with maintenance engineering staff on projects.

BES also implements **Public Education and Outreach for Youth and Community Groups**. This includes a variety of public education programs about watershed health. Examples include classroom and field studies on water chemistry, macroinvertebrate identification and stormwater issues and solutions. Educators offer canoe and jetboat tours to groups that have taken on a significant stewardship project. The City's education programs also provide community service projects and curriculum resources.

The BES **Watershed Revegetation Program** works to form partnerships with pubic and private landowners to restore degraded stream banks, wetlands, and upland areas to improve watershed health. Potential revegetation sites are identified watershed plans.

BES watershed planning groups develop and submit revegetation project proposals for funding as part of their efforts to improve watershed health. BES watershed planning staff also works with the revegetatation program staff to evaluate past revegetation projects in order to improve long-term success.

The BES **Watershed Stewardship Program** is a joint effort with Portland State University, Americorps, local watershed councils, neighborhood associations, Friends of Trees, SOLV and the community to raise awareness of watershed health City-wide. BES offers education and restoration grants, educational workshops (eg. - Naturescaping for Clean Rivers), restoration project technical assistance, and informational resources. Watershed stewardship grants provide up to $5,000 to citizens and organizations to encourage watershed protection and enhancement at the local level. Grant money can be used for supplies, materials, equipment, room rentals, feasibility studies or technical assistance. Each year, BES watershed stewardship awards total $55,000.

The BES **Public Facilities Plan (PFP)** (City of Portland BES, 1999) was developed to address major sewerage infrastructure needs for the City of Portland through the year 2015. The PFP summarizes past work, current conditions, and provides recommendations for the City's wastewater and stormwater systems. The next version of the PFP is currently being developed. BES watershed planning staff will participate in this process and ensure that relevant recommendations from the Watershed Plan are incorporated into the updated PFP.

The watershed characterizations will contribute to the update of the PFP, In addition, watershed planning staff will provide technical guidance during the update and help formulate recommended improvements.

Portland's Bureau of Development Services (BDS) administers on-site septic system requirements, enforces building standards, including soil erosion ordinances, and oversees the city's geotechnical regulations.

BES works with BDS in all land use and development reviews and provides technical advice for stormwater management and application of drainage reserves over open drainageways (discussed earlier in this chapter). BES staff use data from the watershed characterizations to help formulate and support recommendations. BES and BDS also coordinate monitoring of activities with potential impact on water quality and stormwater runoff.

Portland's Bureau of Maintenance (BOM) performs maintenance of the storm and sanitary systems under agreements with BES. This includes street shoulder work, street cleaning, storm drain cleaning, jet cleaning of culverts, trash racks cleaning, ditch maintenance, detention pond cleaning and other storm drainage system cleaning efforts. Maintenance of drainage facilities in state highways is the responsibility of the Oregon Department of Transportation. Maintenance of private drainage facilities, stream and tributaries located on private property is the responsibility of individual property owners. BES reviews most private facilities prior to construction.

Program related recommendations in the final Watershed Plan could suggest changes and improvements to maintenance practices to improve watershed health. BES will provide technical memos describing improvements and benefits to watershed health. In some cases, additional funds may be requested to change or expand maintenance practices.

Portland's Bureau of Planning (BOP) works alongside citizens to create long-range goals, plans, and strategies that guide Portland's future.

As mentioned earlier, BOP is currently updating its Natural Resource Inventories. BES is collaborating with BOP in this work. In particular, BES helped to identify Special Habitat Areas throughout Tryon and Fanno watersheds. BES and planning also routinely coordinate on land use issues to ensure resource protection. An example of this coordination was the development of the Southwest Community Plan. The Southwest community plan covers most of Southwest Portland. BES provided technical information to BOP about stream hydrology, soils, slope stability, stream channel and corridor processes, water quality, conveyance system capacity, stormwater quality and impacts, and other resource and habitat values. BOP used this information to finalize the Southwest Community Plan in late 2001. The Plan includes polices and objectives addressing land use and urban form, public facilities, citizen involvement, parks and open space, and the watershed. These policies and objectives establish a framework for improving watershed health.

The River Renaissance Initiative calls for a new way of approaching the challenges facing a growing urban environment. During the past two years, City bureaus have worked to integrate the City's river- and watershed-related programs and services and have studied the natural and economic systems related to the river; forged public-private partnerships, leveraged resources, and engaged the community. Numerous collaborative efforts-involving residents, businesses, industry, community groups, property owners, City bureaus, and government agencies-have resulted in a wealth of information, analysis, ideas, energy and commitment. While focusing on the Willamette River, the River Renaissance Vision also acknowledges and reflects the interconnectedness between the Willamette and Columbia Rivers; their tributary streams and watersheds; the parks, open space and trail system; and the freight and human transportation network.

River Renaissance is a comprehensive vision that encompasses the entire City of Portland. The River Renaissance Initiative seeks to realize the vision through a partnership of residents, businesses, industry, not-for-profit organizations, and public agencies. Areas of focus include planning (e.g. developing the River Renaissance Plan and continuing work that advances River Renaissance); showcasing early actions; solidifying partnerships; engaging the public; and developing a sustainable funding strategy to implement River Renaissance projects.

A draft plan was available for public review in May 2004. Following a public review, staff revised the draft and published a Proposed River Renaissance Plan in October. Following community and stakeholder discussions on the proposal, City Council hearings will take place in November and a Council decision is expectedsoon after.

BES provided data and recommendations for the Clean and Healthy River vision theme. The BES watershed plans will describe specific actions and programs that help improve watershed

health and achieve the River Renaissance Clean and Healthy River vision theme. In addition, BES watershed plans will provide technical guidance to other city bureaus to improve watershed health.

Portland's Bureau of Parks and Recreation (Parks) maintains city parks, park facilities, urban natural resources, and trails that are not under Oregon State Park jurisdiction. In coordination with Metro, Parks acquires and manages open space and maintains some of the inventory as natural areas. Metro and Parks have purchased nearly 25 - 30 acres of open space in the Tryon Creek Watershed through the Metro Greenspaces Program. Since most parks located in these watersheds are located near streams, Parks has undertaken water quality sensitive maintenance practices.

The Urban Forest Division of Parks implements Portland's **Urban Forestry Management Plan** (UFMP) (City of Portland Parks and Recreation, 1995). The UFMP recommends methods and actions to protect and promote urban trees and vegetation. The plan makes recommendations in broad areas including assessment, planting opportunities, planting design guidelines and standards, maintenance, education, incentives, regulations, and administration and management.

BES routinely supports Parks in its efforts to acquire vacant land that is critical to expanding open space and improve water quality. In the past few years, Parks has acquired a number of land parcels in the Fanno Creek Watershed mainly to protect significant natural resource areas. Parks and BES also collaborate on environmental enhancement projects.

Portland's Department of Transportation (PDOT) plans, builds, manages and maintains the City's transportation system including streets, traffic signals, and other transportation structures.

The Transportation System Plan (TSP) is the long-range plan to guide transportation investments in Portland. The TSP meets State and regional planning requirements and addresses local transportation needs for cost-effective street, transit, freight, bicycle, and pedestrian improvements. The plan provides transportation choices for residents, employees, visitors, and firms doing business in Portland, making it more convenient to walk, bicycle, take transit, and drive less to meet their daily needs. The TSP also includes transportation goals, policies, and objectives for districts throughout the City including the Southwest and a Master Plan for the Southwest.

A PDOT staff member has been on the Tryon/Fanno Advisory Committee throughout the development of the Watershed Plan. This participation promotes collaboration between BES and PDOT.

The City's **Stormwater Advisory Committee (SAC)** was appointed by Commissioner Dan Saltzman on behalf of City Council in September 2000 to guide City compliance with federal clean water regulations. The SAC has met monthly since September 2000, with additional meetings of the full SAC and subcommittees as needed. The SAC's members represent environmental, neighborhood, and community groups; engineering, transportation, and landscape architecture consultants; and industry, development, and large commercial interests. The Bureau of Environmental Services (BES) and other bureaus provided significant staff assistance. The

SAC's three major areas of concern are new development/redevelopment (implementation and evaluation of the City's Stormwater Management Manual, or SWMM), existing development, and transportation-related development.

The SAC's recommendations will be incorporated into the on-going watershed management process and reflected in recommended projects and programs.

The **Tryon/Fanno Watershed Advisory Committee** is composed of local citizens and agencies representatives and provides guidance on the development of the Watershed Plan and recommended projects and programs to improve watershed health.

The **Tualatin Basin Designated Management Agencies (DMAs)** are local agencies responsible for total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) in the Tualatin Basin. DMAs include a variety of jurisdictions, such as municipal and agricultural.

The DMAs usually meet monthly to share ideas, coordinate water quality activities, and foster joint working relationships. In addition, each year DMAs take part in an inter-laboratory quality control sample split with eight other laboratories that are analyzing samples from the Tualatin Basin, in order to supplement their individual quality control programs. The results are submitted each year to DEQ. BES's water pollution control laboratory performs well in the sample split.

Washington County's Clean Water Services (CWS) is a public utility committed to protecting water resources in the Tualatin River Watershed through wastewater and stormwater services, flood management projects, water quality and stream enhancement projects, and fish habitat protection.

City staff from CWS and the City of Portland participate in each others watershed planning processes. This participation ensures coordination on issues of mutual interest.

West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District (WMSWCD) functions in the 80,000-acre area of west Multnomah County under the auspices of the Natural Resources Conservation Service. The district has an elected seven–member board that advises on issues related to the conservation of soil and water resources.

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