

1. Consolidation of Districts

A single **Natural Resource Overlay (NRO) District** will be created and will combine what are currently three different districts: the HCA overlay in the current city limits and the ESRA-PV and ESRA-SW districts in Pleasant Valley and Springwater. The NRO areas address requirements of Metro Titles 3 and 13 and Statewide Planning Goal 5 that protect natural resources such as jurisdictional streams and wetlands.

2. NRO District (Currently city HCA, ESRA-PV, ESRA-SW)

Issue	Opportunity to Improve
<p><i>Overly complicated boundaries:</i> Boundaries are high on precision but low on accuracy causing confusion and enforcement challenges.</p>	<p><i>Refined boundaries using new, better data:</i> Use newly available, more accurate data on natural resources that can also easily be updated in a model as data gets updated.</p>
<p><i>Inadequate boundaries:</i> Boundaries of HCA and ESRA areas are sometimes poorly aligned with or inadequately capture natural resources.</p>	<p><i>Adequate boundaries:</i> With new data integrated into mapping, streams are now adequately captured in the overlay areas and other resource data has been improved.</p>
<p><i>Defining impact of HCA for property owners:</i> The HCA boundary is difficult and costly for landowners to field verify.</p>	<p><i>Simplified methodology to determine HCA impact:</i> Simplify methodology used to determine HCA boundary to make it easier and less costly to field verify.</p>
<p><i>Lack of wetland inventory:</i> The Local Wetland Inventory has not been captured for areas in the southern half of the city, including Pleasant Valley and Springwater. There are resources that need to be captured and protected.</p>	<p><i>Wetland areas will be delineated:</i> In areas that do not currently have a Local Wetland Inventory, the City can require the determination of whether wetlands are present with future development.</p>
<p><i>Unclear housing standards w/in HCA and ESRA:</i> Lack of Clear and Objective standards as required by state to facilitate development of needed housing.</p>	<p><i>Facilitate housing through code and mitigation options:</i> Update code language to create clear and objective standards to support residential development. Increase mitigation options for single family development with a cash-in-lieu option managed by the city.</p>
<p><i>ESRA "Zones":</i> In Pleasant Valley and Springwater, ESRA are defined as a "zone", where development is generally not allowed and conservation is the primary allowed use. As natural resources such as streams and wetland change over time, the "zone" boundary also adjusts which results in: 1) an area that no longer falls within that zone and is thus not protected but should be, or 2) an area where there is a defined land use that now has a natural resource protection zone over it, which is conflicting. See Figure 1 for a theoretical example of this issue.</p>	<p><i>Convert ESRA to Natural Resource Overlays:</i> Converting what are currently ESRA zones in Pleasant Valley and Springwater to "overlays" eliminates the potential problem of gaps or overlapping of a natural protection zone on a defined land use. Eliminating zones and using overlays for natural resource protection will also create consistency between the city and the Pleasant Valley and Springwater Plan areas. An overlay boundary can shift as the natural resources evolve over time without underlying land use changes.</p>

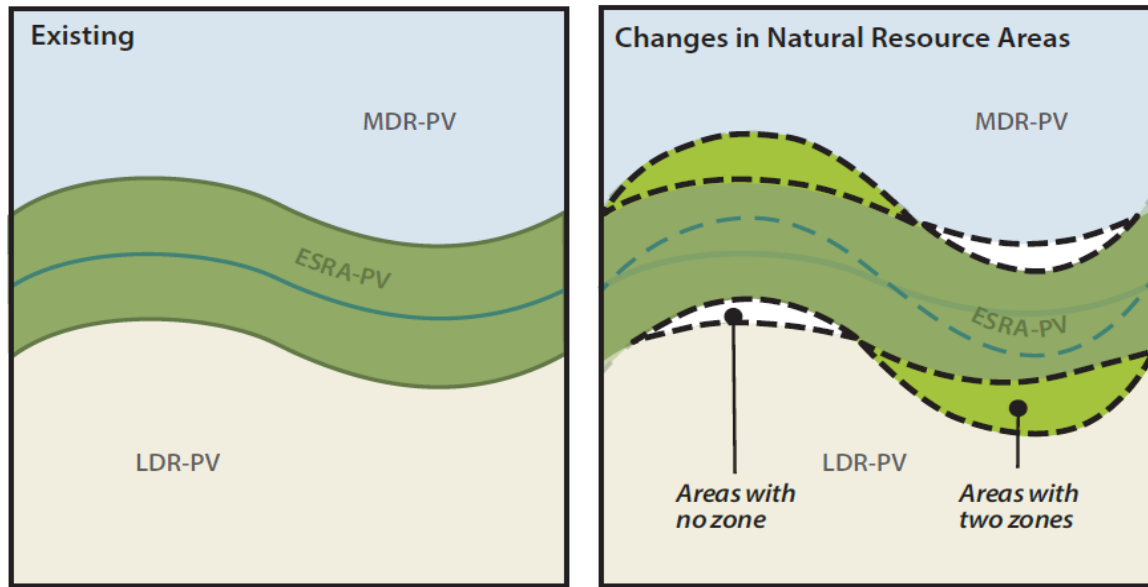


Figure 1: Example ESRA zone boundary and stream migration consequences

3. Floodplain Overlay District

The City conducted a new City floodplain survey in 2010 for areas within existing city limits as well as the Kelley Creek Headwaters, Pleasant Valley and Springwater Plan Areas. The resulting survey was approved by FEMA and became Gresham’s new effective 100-year floodplain in 2018, as required by FEMA. Also required by FEMA was a code audit that resulted in minor changes to the floodplain code that met FEMA standards. Under a mandated timeline, City Council approved code and map changes in December 2018 which took effect on January 17, 2019.

The approved changes:

- Ensure certain key definitions in the code match the federal code
- Clarify what information applicants need to provide the city, what development is allowed in the floodway, and when permits are required
- Define specific standards for manufactured homes within the floodplain overlay district
- Define how variances will be processed and when developments within a floodplain will be granted to remain in the flood insurance program, and
- Adopt standards for drainage in flood prone areas.

One additional minor update to floodplain code will be proposed as part of the EOP project: Floodplain permit applicants will be directed to complete any federally required habitat assessments as specified by FEMA prior to requesting City approval of a floodplain permit. This is a newer requirement resulting from a court case which mandated FEMA to ensure that jurisdictions consider all Endangered Species Act issues in their processing of floodplain alteration applications.

4. Hillside Physical Constraint Overlay District

This overlay district regulates development on steep slopes and landslide prone areas so that it is done in a manner that minimizes hazards to life, property, and water quality. Our review has identified significant opportunities to improve the existing overlay.

Issue	Opportunity to Improve through Code Update
<p><i>Existing Data:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coarse slope data used for hillside boundary resulted in some high hazard areas being missed and lower hazard areas being included. • DOGAMI landslide hazard modeling was used that is now considered inaccurate. 	<p><i>New, Updated Data:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much higher resolution slope data is now available. • 2018 DOGAMI landslide inventory and hazard modeling now available for: a) landslide deposits, b) deep landslide susceptibility, c) shallow landslide susceptibility. • 2019 DLCDC landslide land use guide and other reviews have identified more effective and efficient regulatory approaches.
<p><i>Inadequate geotechnical review:</i></p> <p>Geotechnical review may not be well represented in final development.</p>	<p><i>Define geotechnical review standards and process:</i></p> <p>Improve the Clear and Objective nature of geotechnical review, refine standards as to when a geotechnical review is required, and ensure geotechnical recommendations are represented in final development.</p>

2020 Timeline

Q1: City Council Briefings, Project update with Neighborhood Coalition and Planning Commission
 Q2, Q3: Draft code outreach with Neighborhood Coalition, Developers, Watershed Councils, Planning Commission plus general public. Public Hearing: Development Code and Comprehensive Plan changes.
 Q4: Enactment Reading: Development Code and Comprehensive Plan.

Cost over 4 years (consultant support and GIS modeling): \$200,000.