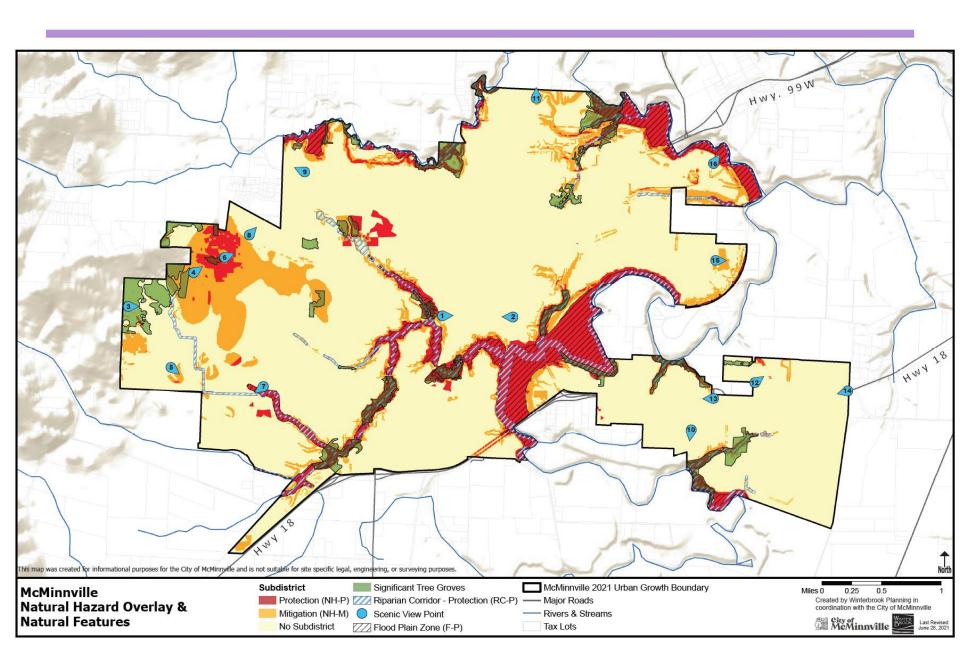
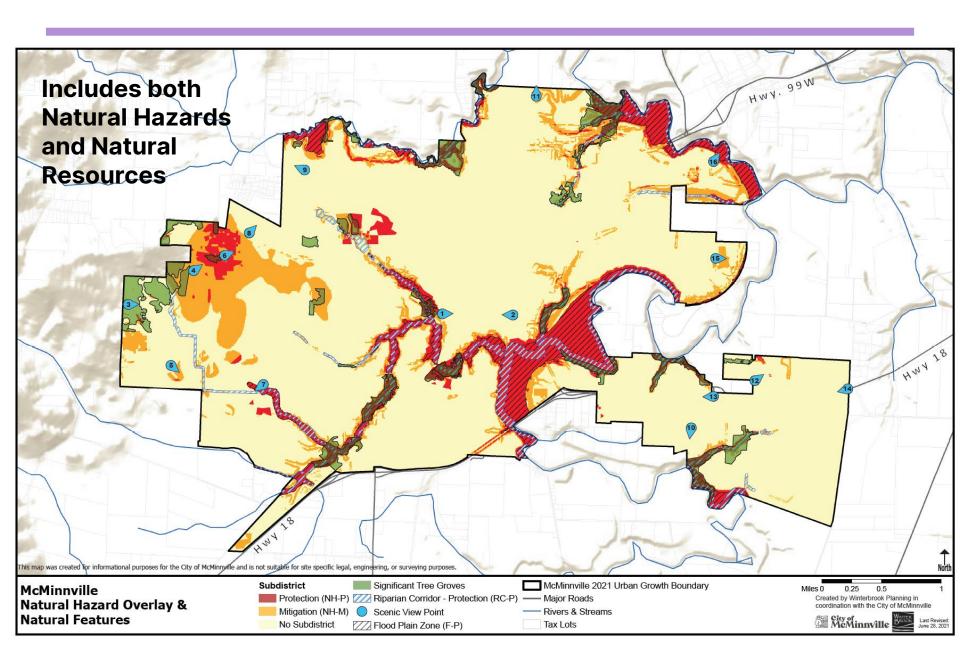
NATURAL FEATURES PLANNING



NATURAL FEATURES PLANNING



Areas subject to Natural Hazards

"Protecting people and property from natural hazards requires knowledge, planning, coordination, and education.

Good planning does not put buildings or people in harm's way.



Natural Hazard Planning

- Local governments shall adopt comprehensive plans (inventories, policies and implementing measures) to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards.
- 2) Natural hazards for purposes of this goal are:
 - Floods
 - Landslides
 - Earthquakes and Related Hazards
 - Wildfire
 - Tsunamis
 - Coastal Erosion



Natural Hazard Planning

- Local governments shall adopt comprehensive plans (inventories, policies and implementing measures) to reduce risk to people and property from natural hazards.
- 2) Natural hazards for purposes of this goal are:
 - Floods
 - Landslides
 - Earthquakes and Related Hazards
 - Wildfire
 - Tounamic
 - Coactal Erocion



Response to New Hazard Information:

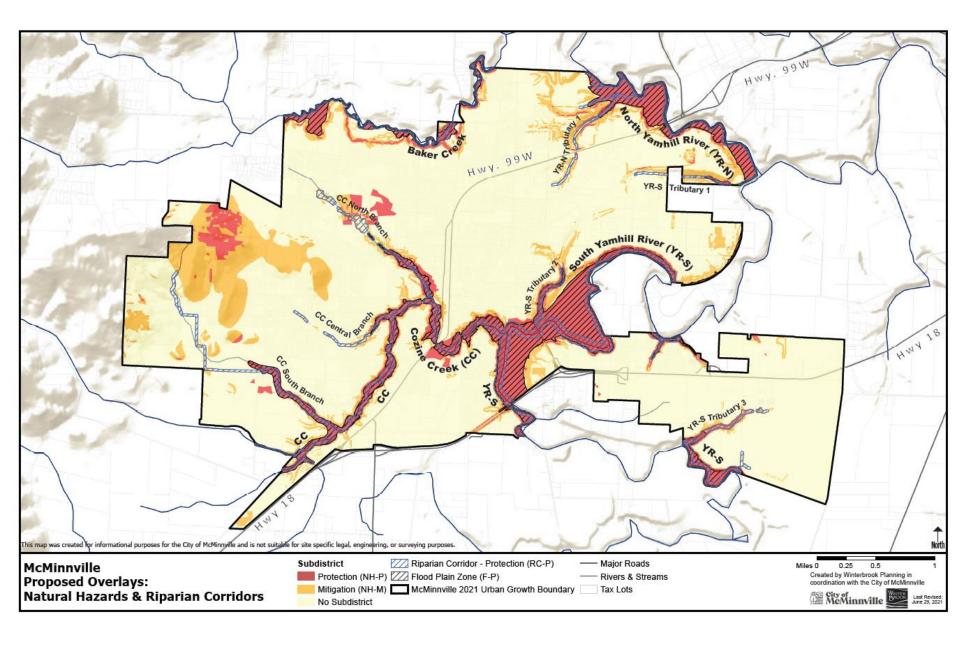
- 1) Evaluate and assess risk to people and property
- 2) Allow for citizen review and comments.
- 3) Adopt or amend comprehensive plan policies and implementing measures that:
 - Avoid development in hazard areas where the risk to people and property cannot be mitigated
 - Prohibit the siting of essential facilities, major structures, hazardous facilities and special occupancy structures



Planning Guidelines:

- 1) Local governments should consider
 - The benefits of maintaining natural hazard areas as open space, recreation and other low density uses
 - The beneficial effects that natural hazards can have on natural resources and the environment.
 - The effects of development and mitigation measures on the management of natural resources.





A Great Example: Flood Plain



McMinnville's Current Hazard Policies

Comprehensive Plan

2.00: The City of McMinnville shall continue to enforce appropriate development controls on lands with identified building constraints, including, but not limited to, excessive slope, limiting soil characteristics, and natural hazards.

Zoning

Chapter 17.53.101 Streets

 Sprinklers required in residential and commercial structures when road grade > 12%



McMinnville's Current Hazard Policies

Comprehensive Plan

9.00 The City of McMinnville shall continue to designate appropriate lands within its corporate limits as "floodplain" to prevent flood induced property damages and to retain and protect natural drainage ways from encroachment by inappropriate uses.

Zoning Ordinance

Chapter 17.48 F-P Flood Area Zone:



TODAY'S STUDY

McMinnville Natural Hazards Study Draft completed June 2021

Purpose of study:

- Inventory mappable natural hazards
- Consider management options for hazard areas
- Recommend policy amendments to Comp Plan
- Recommend text amendments to Zoning Ordinance
- Recommend map amendments



Mappable Hazards

- Geological Hazards
 - Landslide
 - Steep Slope
 - Earthquake Liquefaction
 - Earthquake Shaking
- Flood Hazards
- Wildfire Hazards
- Composite Hazards (areas with one or more overlapping hazard)



History of Hazard Planning

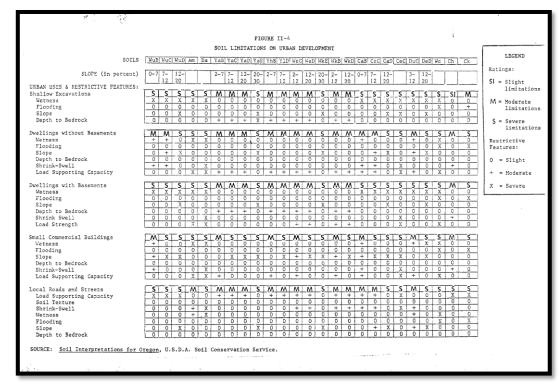
Comprehensive Plan, Volume I (1981)

 Steep slopes over 15% identified as a hazard due to land slide potentials.

0 = slight restrictions

+ = Moderate

X = severe





History of Hazard Planning

Comprehensive Plan, Volume I (1981)

- Only flood plains adjacent to the city's major waterways are hazardous enough to completely preclude urban development in a given area.
 - Development of a flood plain zone.
 - Boundaries will comply with FEMA



History of Hazard Planning

Yamhill County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018/2019)

| The following excerpts from Table MA-1 McMinnville Action Items identify the Planning Department as having a lead or major supporting role in implementing the following measures. | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Multi-Hazard #2 | Incorporate mitigation planning provisions into community planning processes such as comprehensive, capital improvement, land use, transportation plans, zoning ordinances, community development practices, etc. | | |
| Multi-Hazard #7 | Develop and maintain GIS mapped hazard areas within the UGB. | | |
| Multi-Hazard #10 | Establish a process to coordinate with state and Federal agencies to maintain up-to-date hazard data, maps and assessments. | | |
| Multi-Hazard #11 | Limit (e.g. reduced density, etc.) or prohibit development in high hazard areas | | |
| Multi-Hazard #12 | Encourage mitigation practices in developments at risk to natural hazards. | | |



NHMP

Table VI.1 McMinnville NHMP Recommended Natural Hazard Mitigation Measures

| Policy Number | Policy Text | Evaluation |
|------------------|---|--|
| Multi-Hazard #2 | Incorporate mitigation planning provisions into community planning processes such as comprehensive, capital improvement, land use, transportation plans, zoning ordinances, community development practices, etc. | Section VII includes recommendations for amending the McMinnville Comprehensive Plan to include natural hazard inventory and management policies proposed to be implemented in the McMinnville Zoning Ordinance. |
| Multi-Hazard #7 | Develop and maintain GIS mapped hazard areas within the UGB. | Sections II-V include a series of geological, flooding and wildfire hazards maps within the McMinnville UGB and within potential UGB expansion areas. |
| Multi-Hazard #10 | Establish a process to coordinate with state and Federal agencies to maintain up-to-date hazard data, maps and assessments. | Section VII includes a policy to coordinate with state and federal agencies through periodic updates of the McMinnville NHMP and the Yamhill County CWPP. |

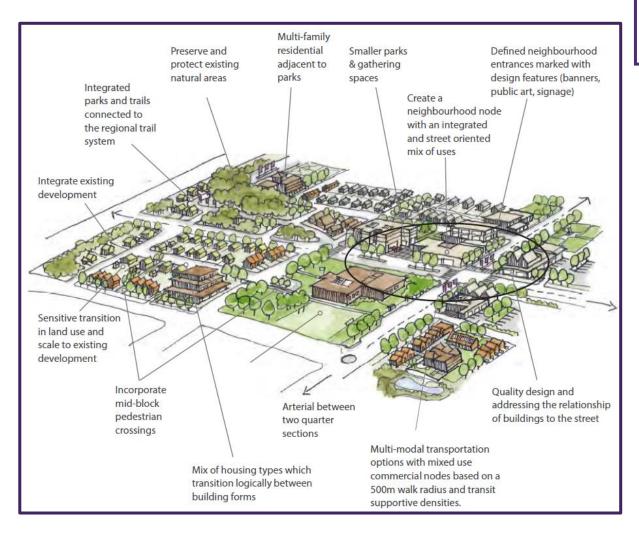


NHMP

| Policy Number | Policy Text | Evaluation |
|------------------|---|--|
| Multi-Hazard #11 | Limit (e.g., reduced density, etc.) or prohibit development in high hazard areas. | Section VI considers options to limit development in medium and high hazard areas – and to prohibit development in some high hazard areas. Section VII includes recommendations for a consolidated Natural Hazards Overlay District that limits or prohibits development depending on the hazard level and cumulative hazard impacts. As proposed, the NHOD would be applied to land within the McMinnville Study Area to guide future urban growth. Application of the NHOD outside the McMinnville City Limits would require an amendment to the Urban Growth Management Agreement (UGMA) between the City and Yamhill County. |
| Multi-Hazard #12 | ldevelopments at risk to natural | Section VI considers mitigation options and Section VII recommends specific mitigation measures. |



APRIL 2019: Council adopted Great Neighborhood Principles



- 1. Natural Feature Preservation
- 2. Scenic View Preservation
- 3. Parks and Open Spaces
- 4. Pedestrian Friendly
- 5. Bike Friendly
- 6. Connected Streets
- 7. Accessibility
- 8. Human Scale Design
- 9. Mix of Activities
- 10. Urban Rural Interface
- 11. Housing for Diverse Incomes and Generations
- 12. Housing Variety
- 13. Unique and Integrated Design Elements



APRIL 2019: Council adopted Great Neighborhood Principles

Multi-family residential Preserve and Smaller parks Defined neighbourhood protect existing adjacent to & gathering entrances marked with natural areas parks spaces design features (banners, Integrated public art, signage) Create a parks and trails neighbourhood node connected to with an integrated the regional trail and street oriented system mix of uses

- 1. Natural Feature Preservation
- 2. Scenic View Preservation
- 3. Parks and Open Spaces
- 4. Pedestrian Friendly

E Diko Friendly

Integrate exist development

Sensitive trans

scale to existing

development

Natural Feature Preservation. Great Neighborhoods are sensitive to the natural conditions and features of the land.

ets

esign

a. Neighborhoods shall be designed to preserve significant natural features including, but not limited to, watercourses, sensitive lands, steep slopes, wetlands, wooded areas, and landmark trees.

erface

erse

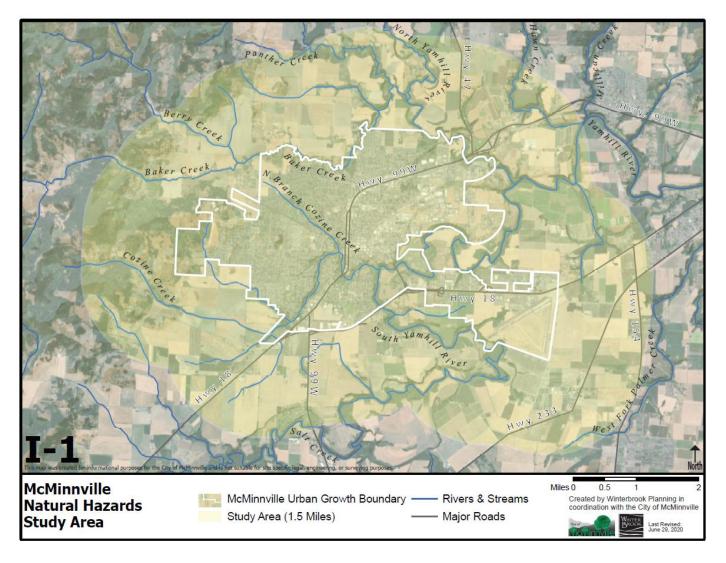
Mix of housing types which transition logically between building forms

Multi-modal transportation options with mixed use commercial nodes based on a 500m walk radius and transit supportive densities.

13. Unique and Integrated Design Elements

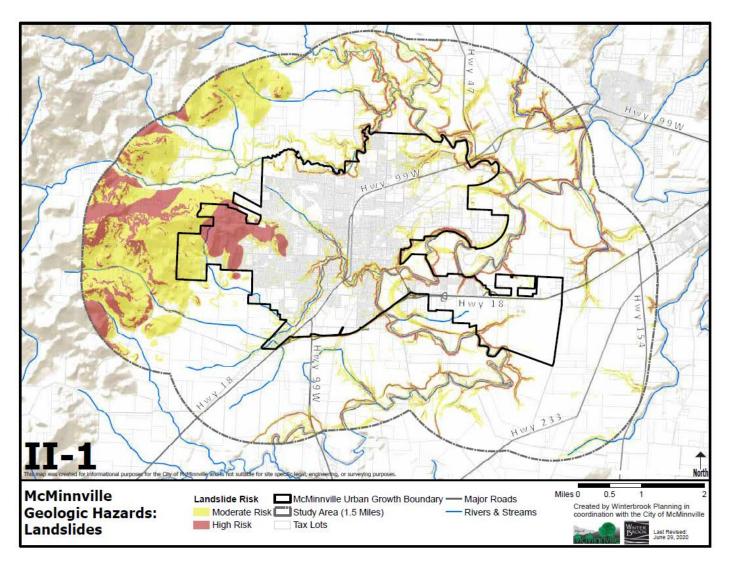


June, 2020: UGB Work - Hazard Mapping



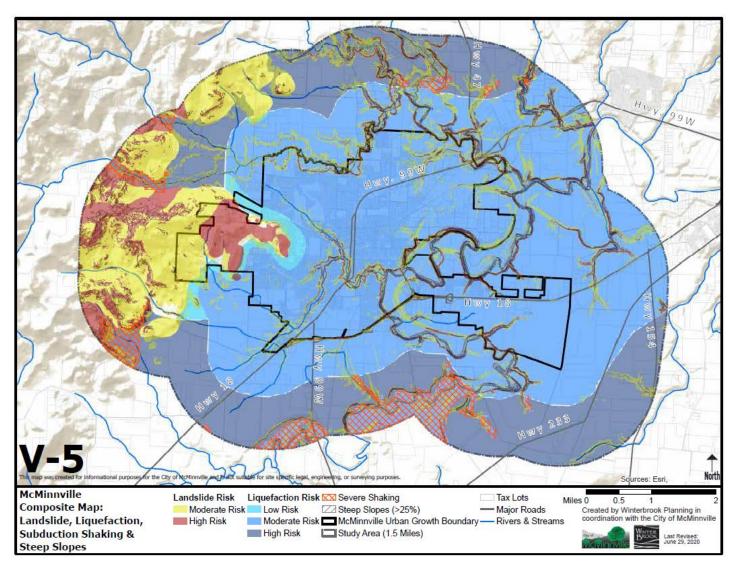


June, 2020: UGB Work - Hazard Mapping

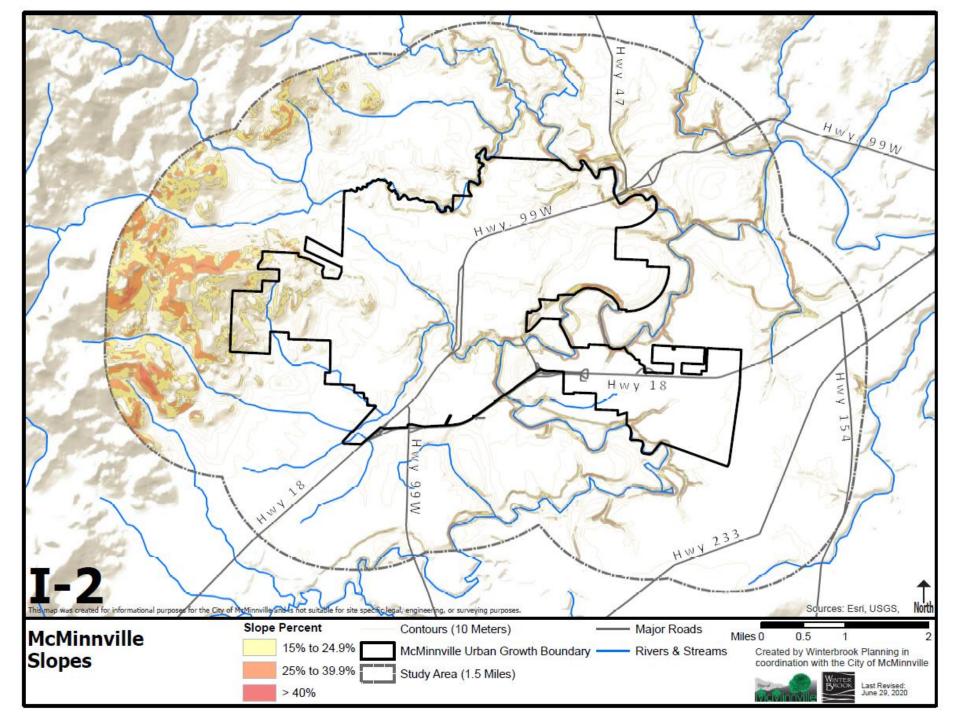


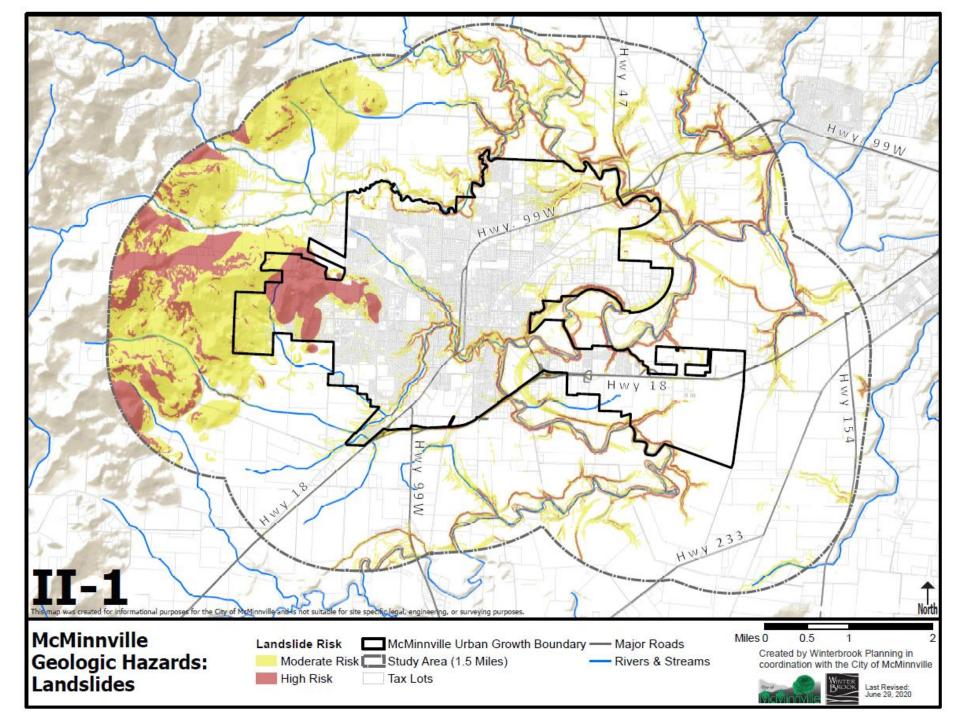


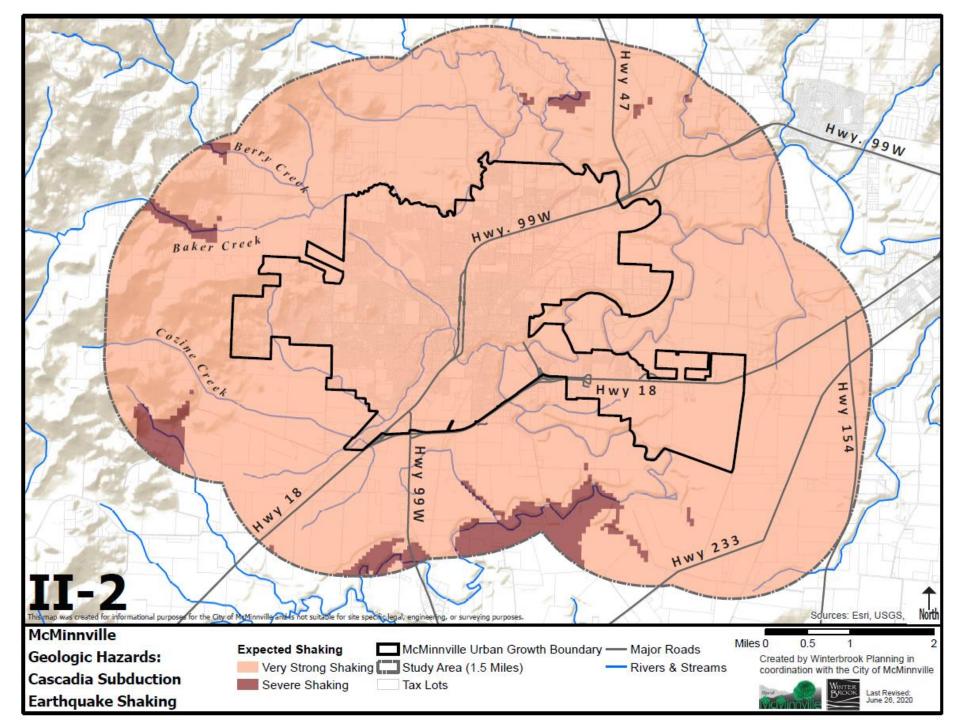
June, 2020: UGB Work - Hazard Mapping

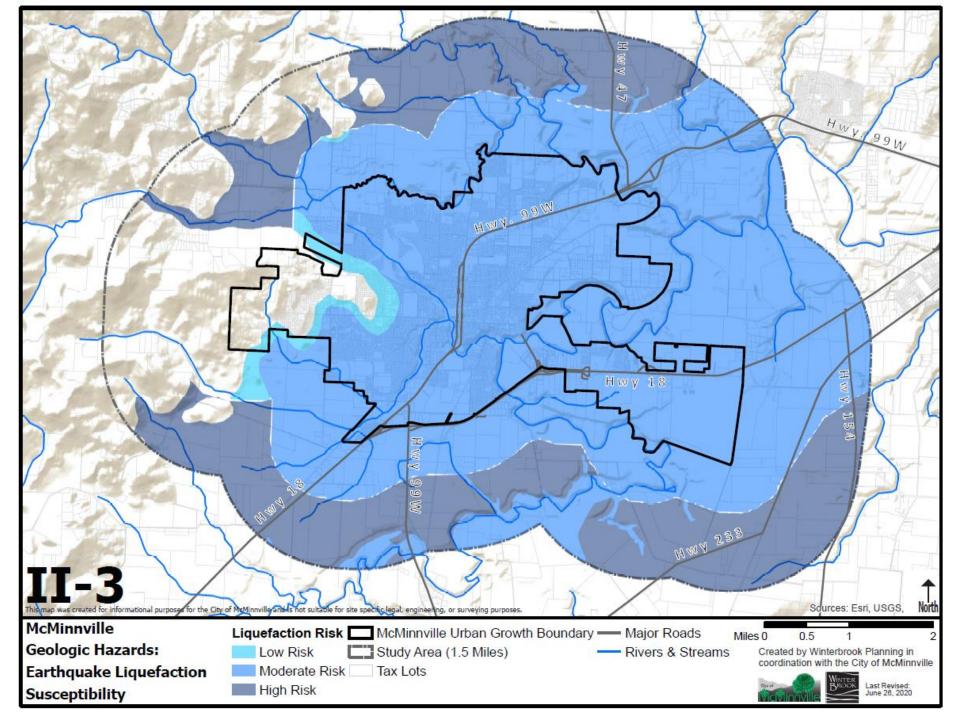


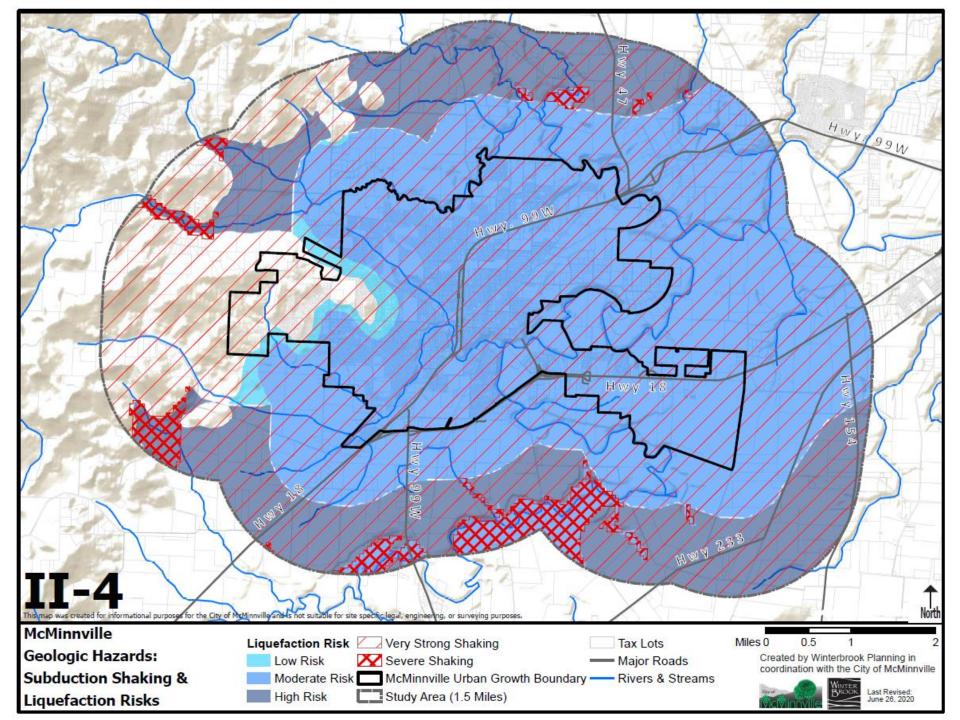


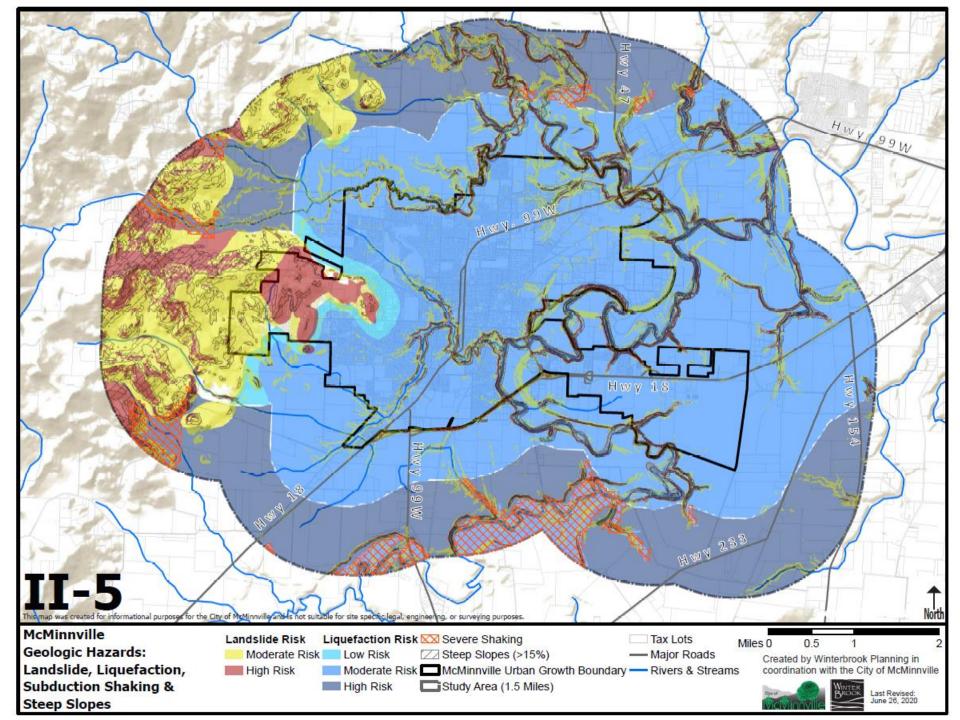


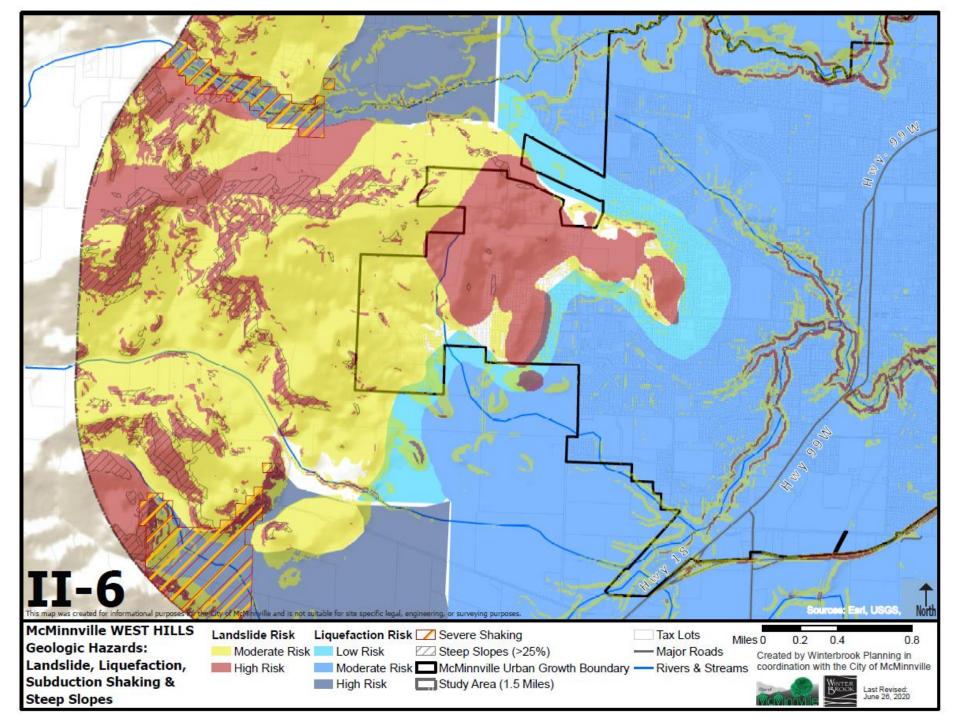


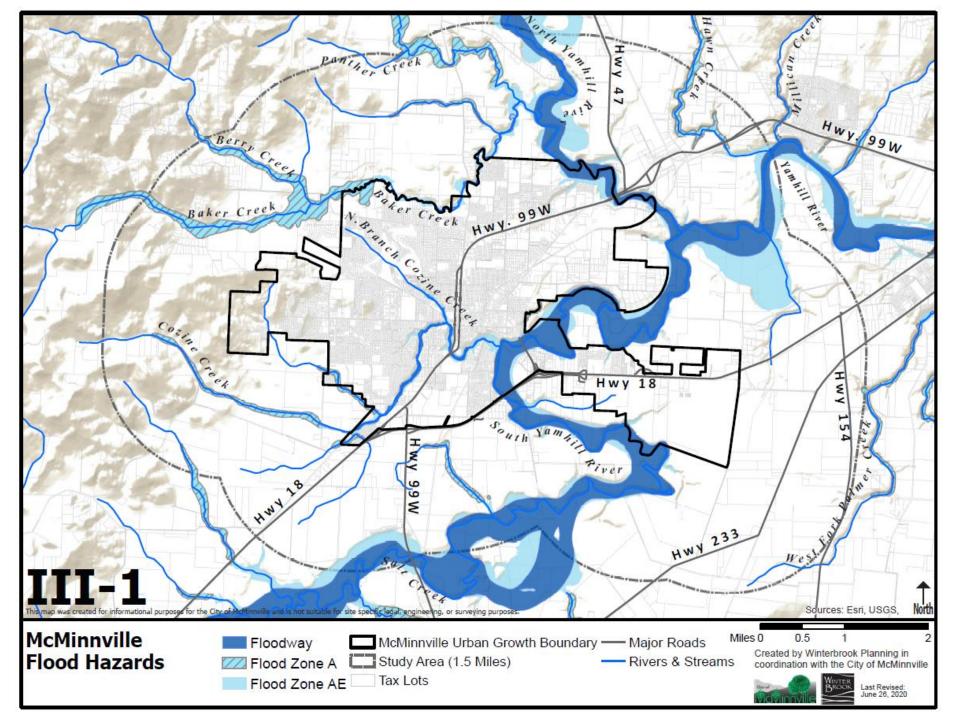


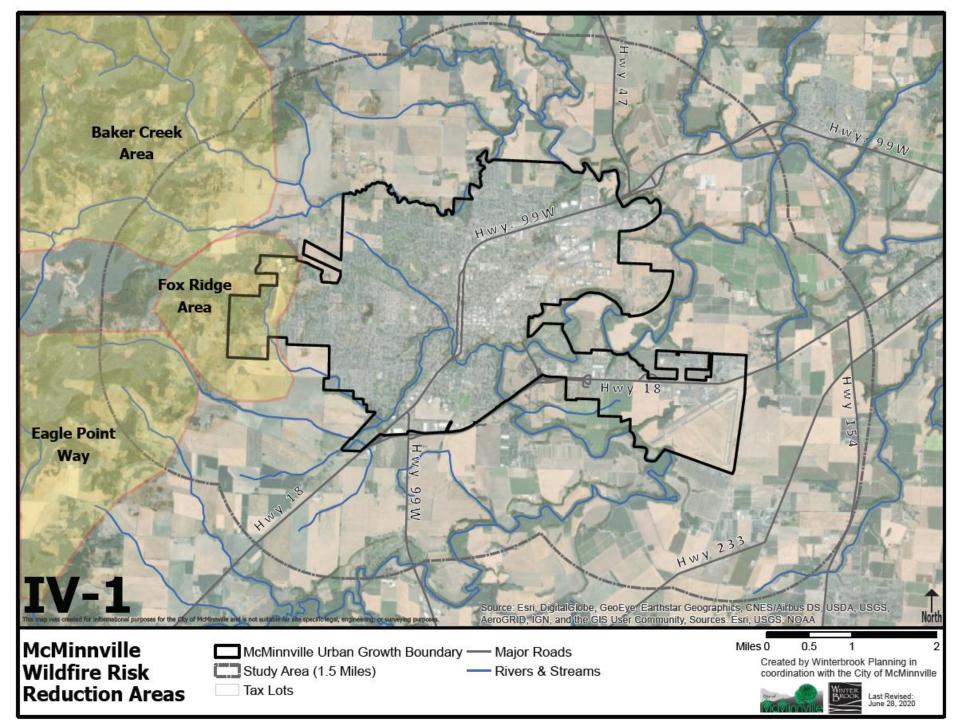


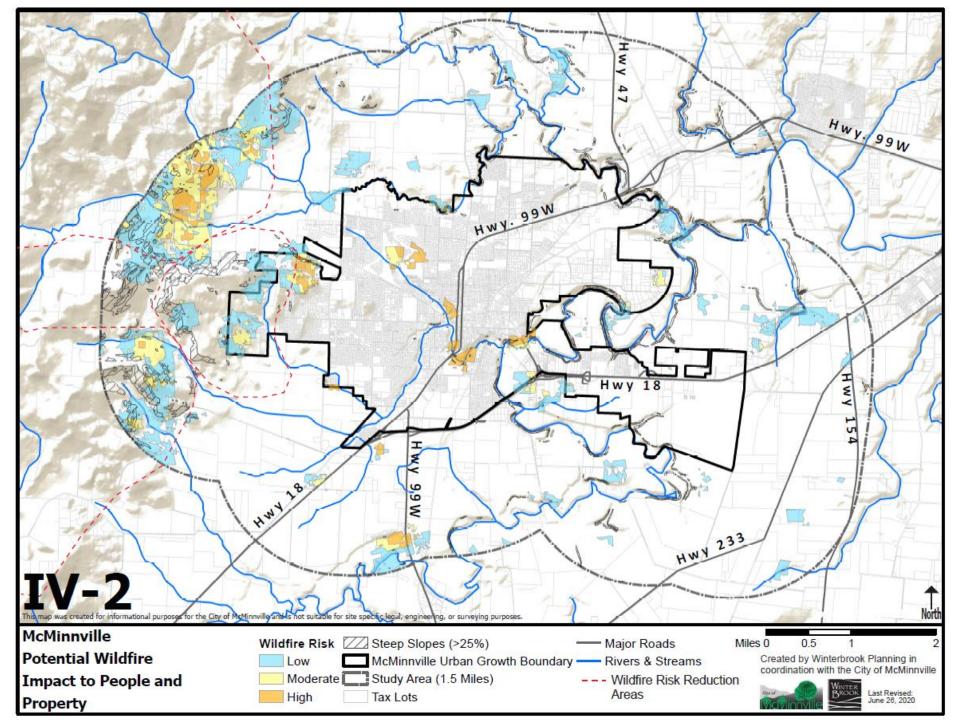


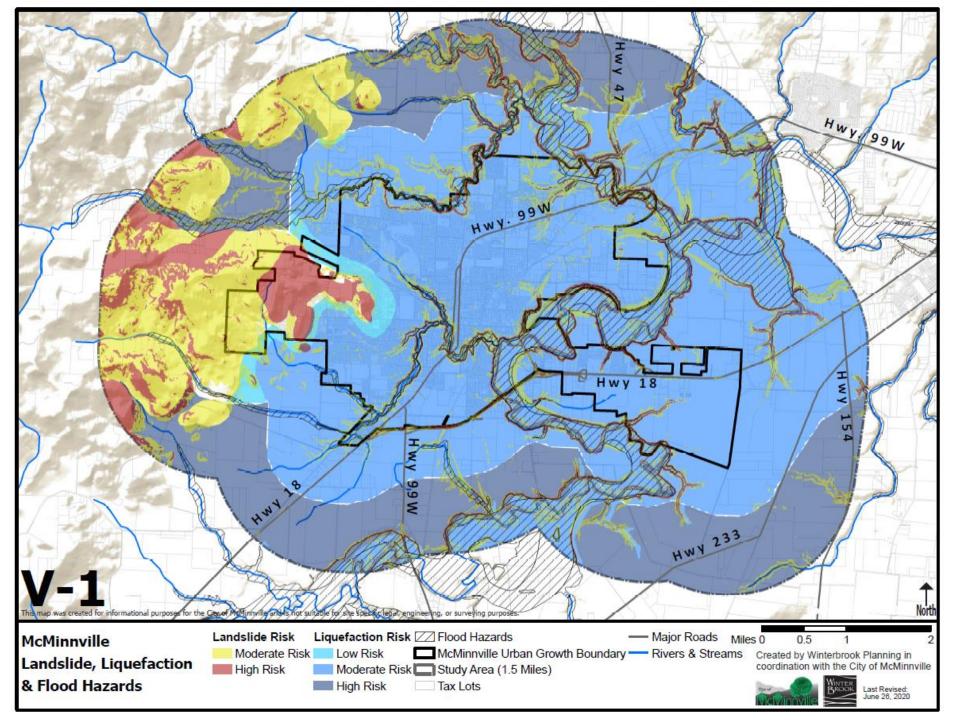


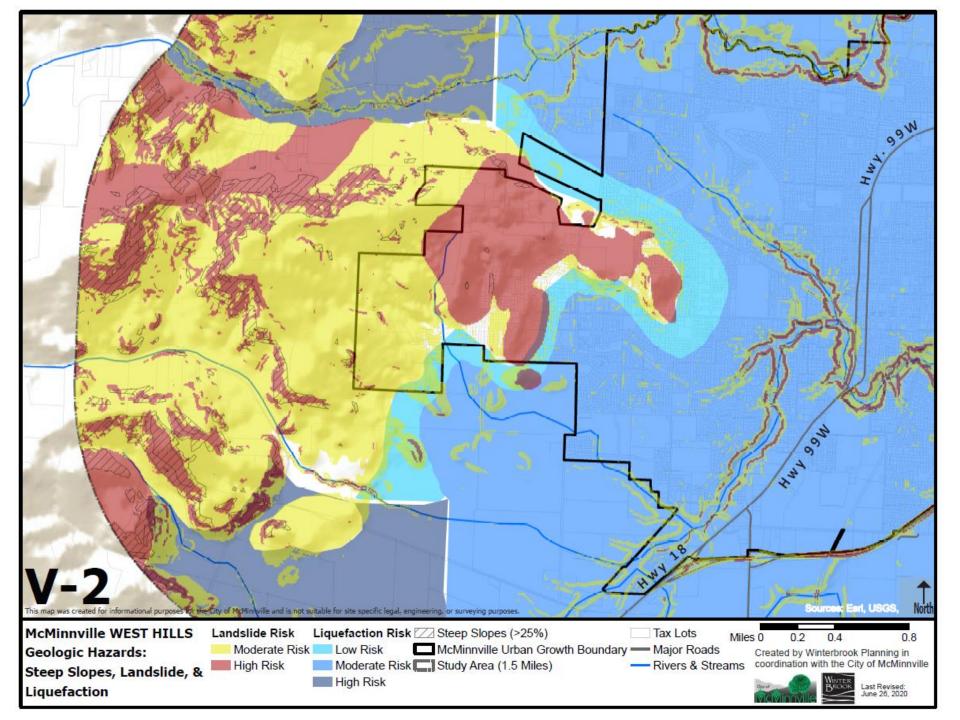


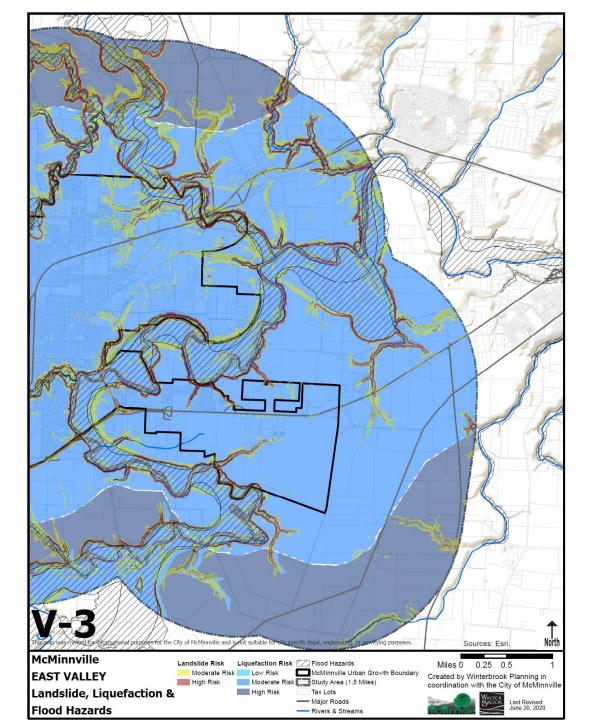




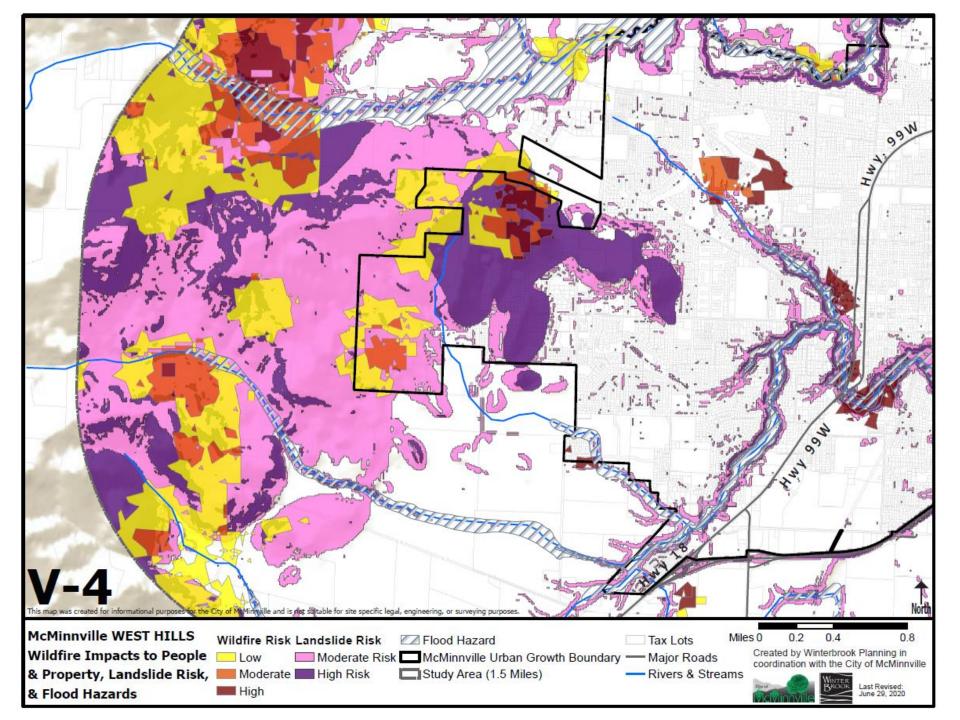


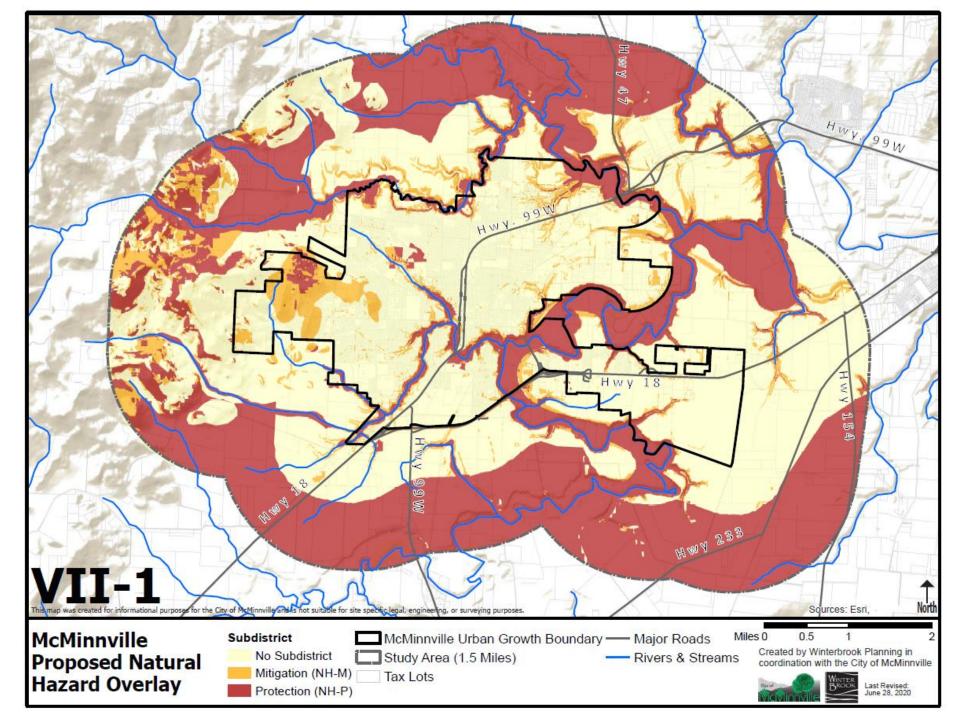




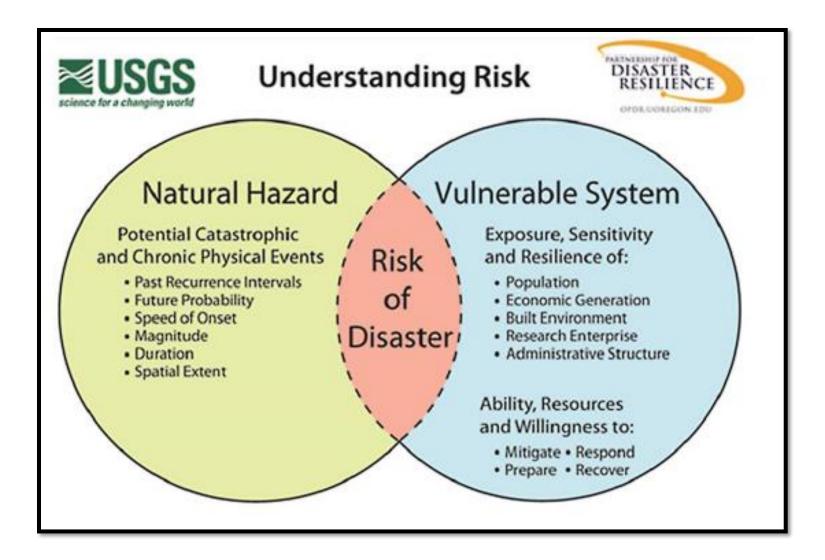






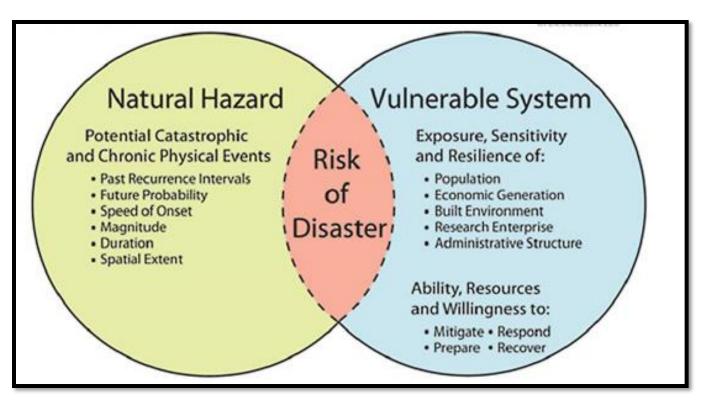


September 2020: Oregon NHMP





ADDING SOCIAL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT



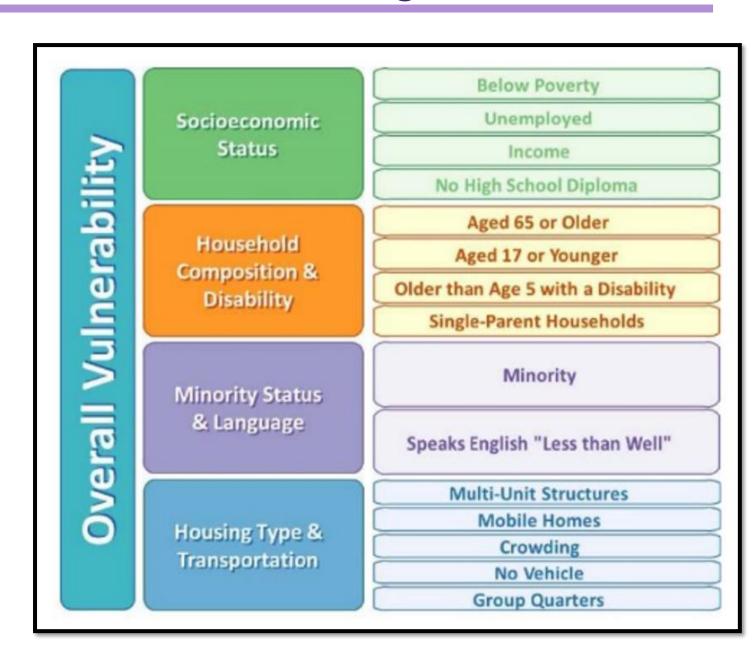
- 1. Identify Hazards
- 2. Identify "Who" and "What " Is Vulnerable
- 3. Assess Risk



September 2020: Oregon NHMP

Social Vulnerability:

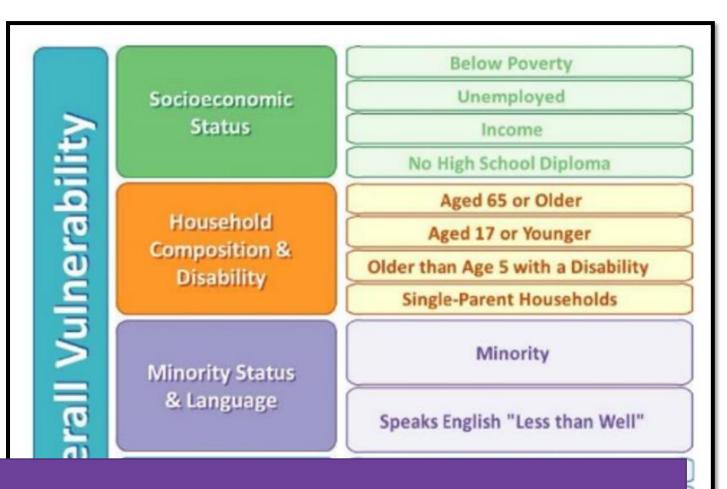
Underserved populations are more susceptible to life-changing event associated with natural hazards.



September 2020: Oregon NHMP

Social Vulnerability:

Underserved populations are more susceptible to life-changing event associated with natural hazards.



Risk = Probability x Vulnerability

Group Quarters

2021: Update Natural Hazards Inventory and Risk Assessment

- □ Include new UGB boundary to inform future planning
- Update composite hazard scoring/ranking to be consistent with ORNHMP
 - Inclusion of vulnerability in hazard risk assessment
- □ Update maps and prepare Natural Hazards Overlay zone text
 - Natural Hazards Mitigation
 - Natural Hazards Protection



NATURAL HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

- Scored on a scale from 0 to 5
- Probability is based on inventories developed by state agencies
- Vulnerability is based on State Natural Hazard Management Plan

| Natural Hazard Type | Probability of the Hazard McMinnville | IcMinnville Vulr | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|
| Landslide | Moderate | 2 | 2.67 |
| Lanusnue | High | 5 | 2.07 |
| Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake | | | |
| Lieunfaction | Moderate | 2 | (Earthquake) |
| Liquefaction | High | 5 | 3.33 |
| Chalda a | Very Strong | 2 | |
| Shaking | Severe | 5 | |
| Slope | ≥ <u>25%</u> | 5 | - |
| Wilden. | Moderate | 2 | 2.50 |
| Wildfire | High/Severe | 5 | 2.50 |
| Florid | Floodplain | 5 | 2.47 |
| Flood | Floodway | 5 | 2.67 |



NATURAL HAZARDS ASSESSMENT

| ID* | Landslide | Liquefacti | SubShaking Slo | pe | WildFire | Flood | Total_Prob | Vul_Lands | Vul_Earth | Vul_WF | Vul_Flood | Total_V | New_Risk |
|-----|-----------|------------|----------------|----|----------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 39 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 0 | 2.67 | 8.67 | 2.467 |
| 40 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 0 | 2.67 | 8.67 | 2.967 |
| 43 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 21 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 2.5 | 2.67 | 11.17 | 3.217 |
| 44 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 26 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 2.5 | 2.67 | 11.17 | 3.717 |
| 45 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 2.5 | 2.67 | 11.17 | 2.917 |
| 46 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 23 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 2.5 | 2.67 | 11.17 | 3.417 |
| 49 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 0 | 2.67 | 8.67 | 2.467 |
| 50 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 21 | 2.67 | 3.33 | 0 | 2.67 | 8.67 | 2.967 |
| 58 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 3.33 | 0 | 2.67 | 6 | 1.7 |
| 59 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 3.33 | 0 | 2.67 | 6 | 2.2 |
| 62 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 3.33 | 2.5 | 2.67 | 8.5 | 2.45 |

Applied scoring to GIS shapefiles



NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATON PROGRAM

1) New Natural Hazards Overlay Zones (New Chapter, 17.49):

NH-M = Mitigation Subdistrict

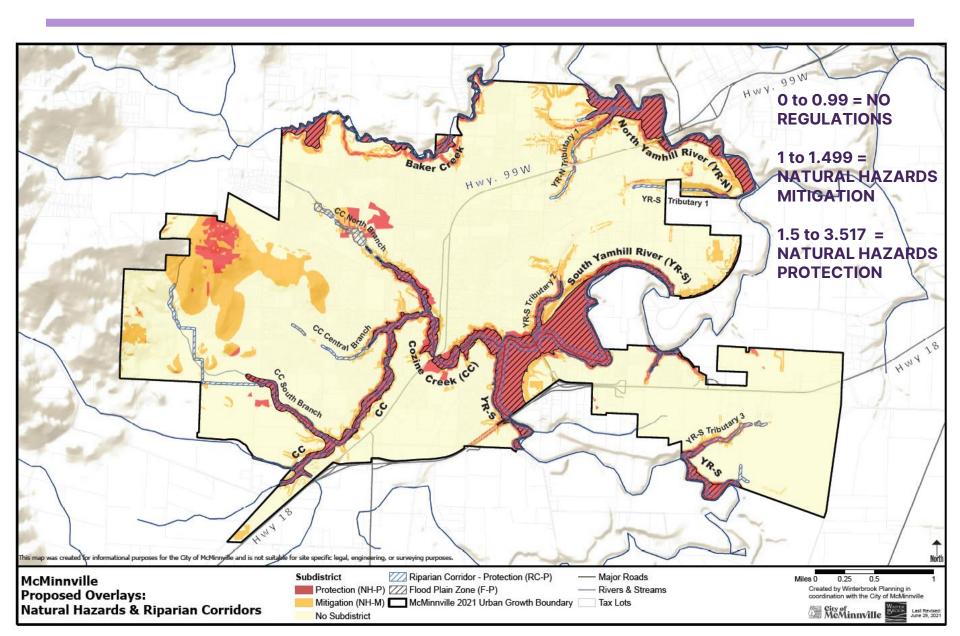
- Based on a medium cumulative hazard ranking
- Development allowed consistent wisite-specificfic hazard mitigation studies and building and fire codes.

NH-P = Protection Subdistrict

- Based on a high cumulative hazard ranking
- □ Restricts development remaining buildable area subject to next highest residential zone.



NATURAL HAZARDS OVERLAY



NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATON PROGRAM

- 2) Comprehensive Plan, Volume II, Chapter XI: Natural Features
 - Multi-Hazard Policies
 - Geological Hazard Policies
 - Flood Hazard Policies
 - Wildfire Hazard Policies



NATURAL HAZARDS MITIGATON PROGRAM

3) Inventory and Assessment with Appendices for Comprehensive Plan, Volume I

Natural Hazards Inventory & Management Program Options and Recommendations

- Appendix 1: Best Natural Hazards Management Practices in Comparator Cities
- Appendix 2: Natural Hazard Overlay Methodology
- Appendix 3: Revised Natural Hazard Inventory and Natural Hazard Overlay Maps



2021: Update Natural Hazards Inventory and Risk Assessment

Began work on the Natural Resources Program

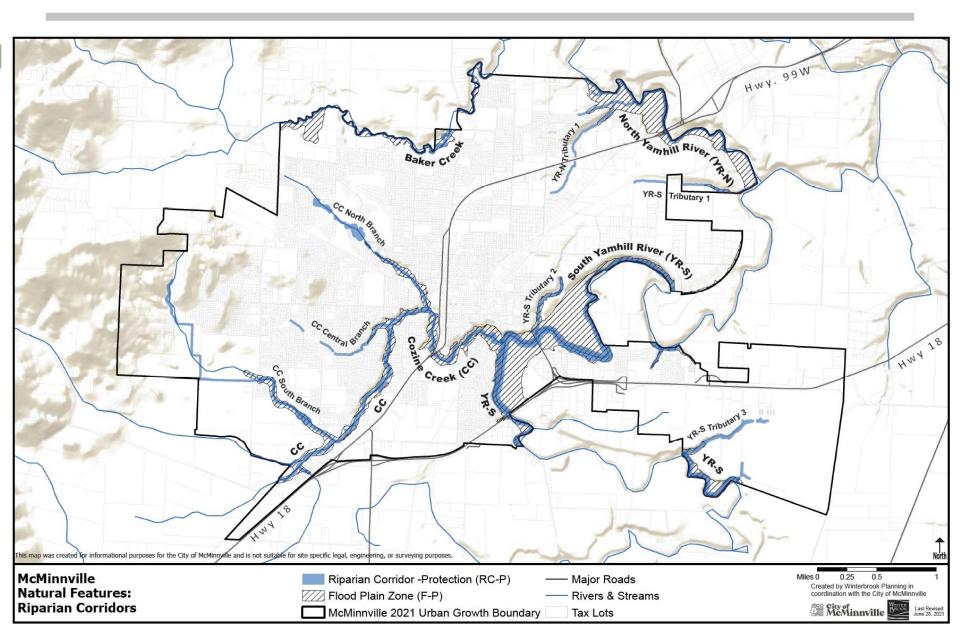
- Riparian Corridors
- Tree Groves
- Scenic Views
- Significant Trees

Natural Resources interconnected with Natural Hazards

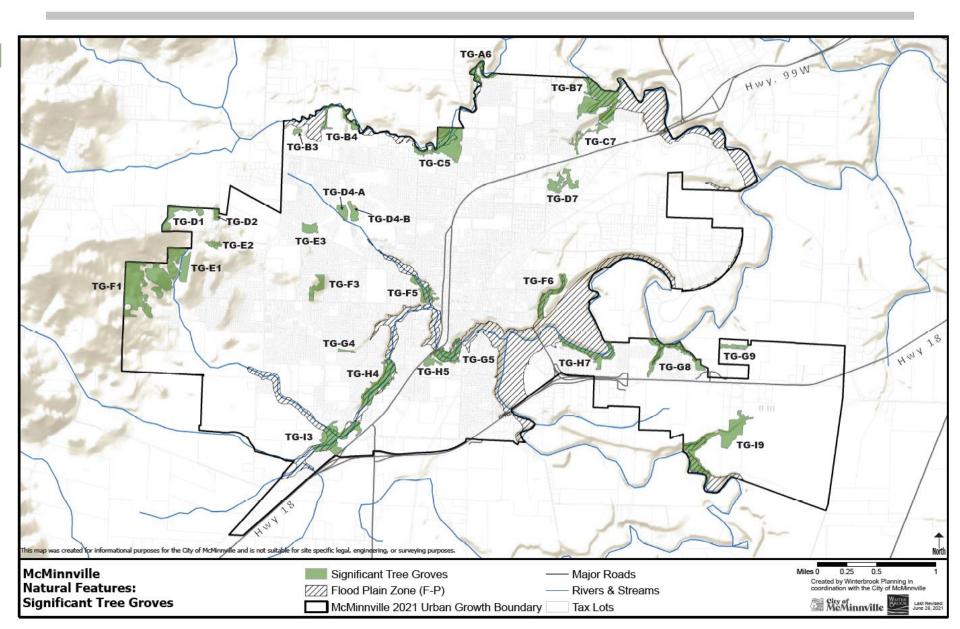
- Tree Grove protections may decrease landslide risk but increase wildfire risk
- Riparian corridor protections may help decrease flood risk
- Natural Hazard Protection areas may provide opportunities for scenic views/open space



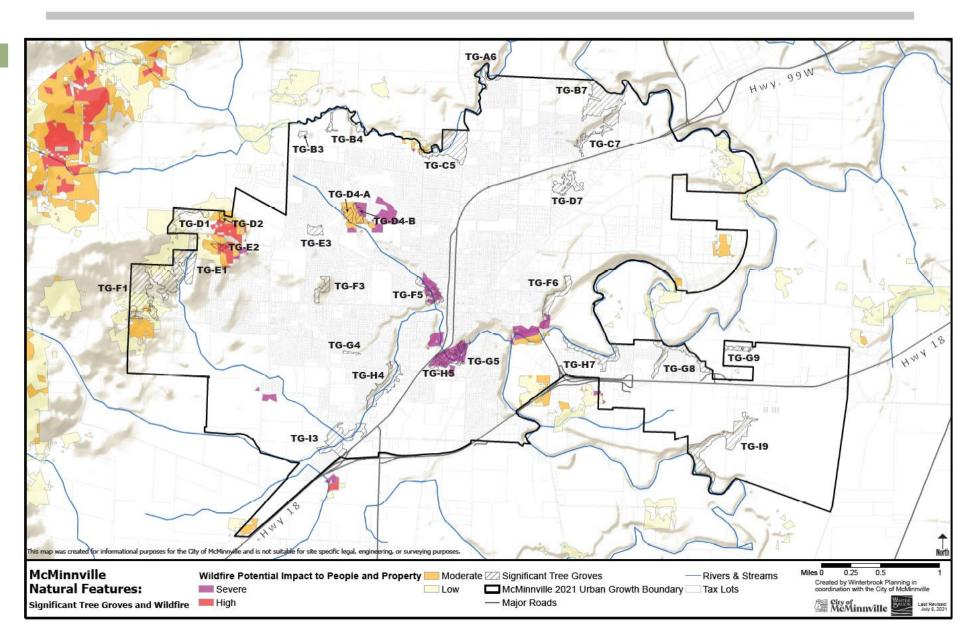
RIPARIAN CORRDORS



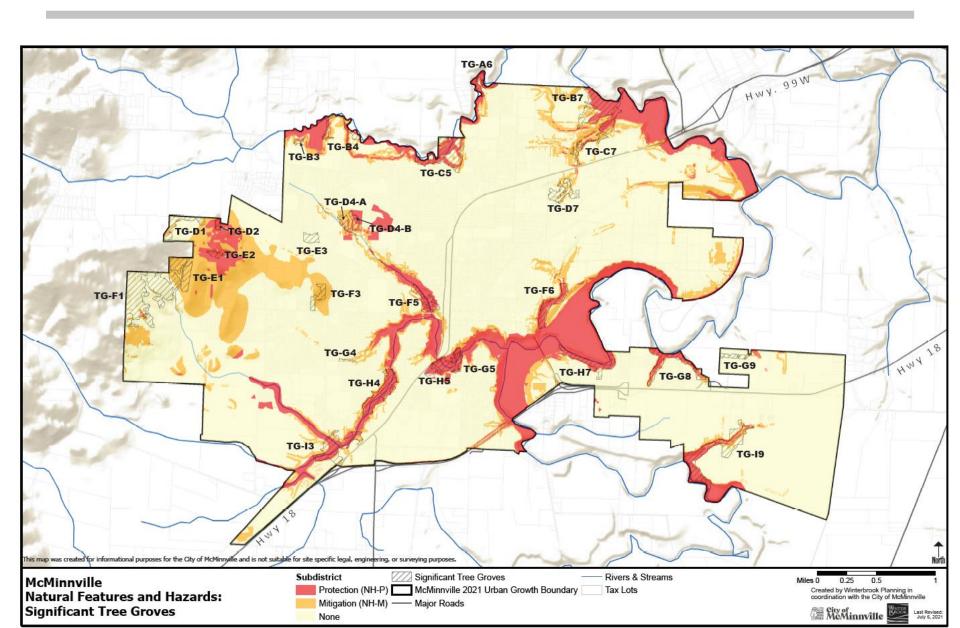
TREE GROVES



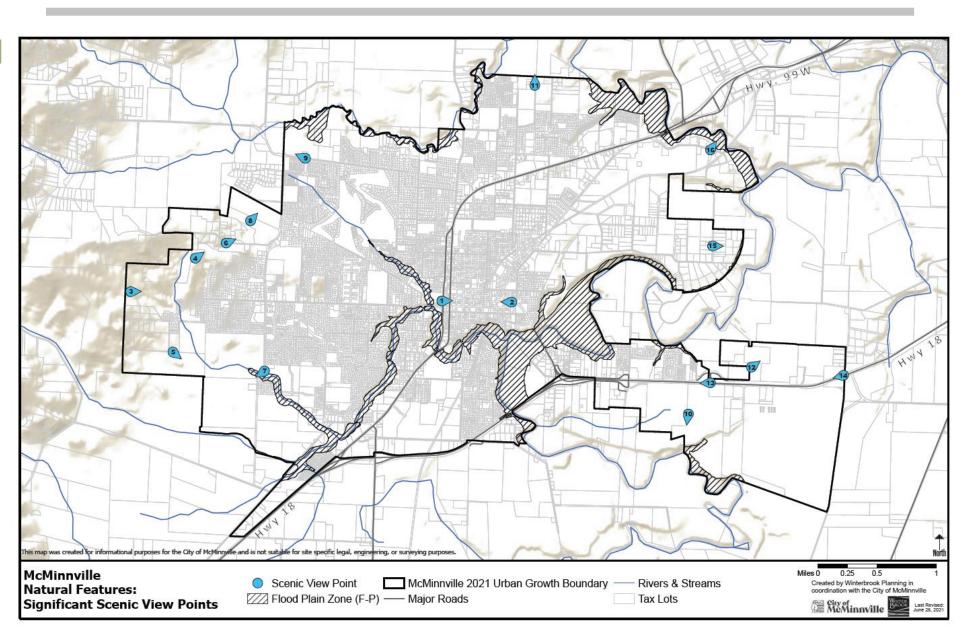
WILDFIRES



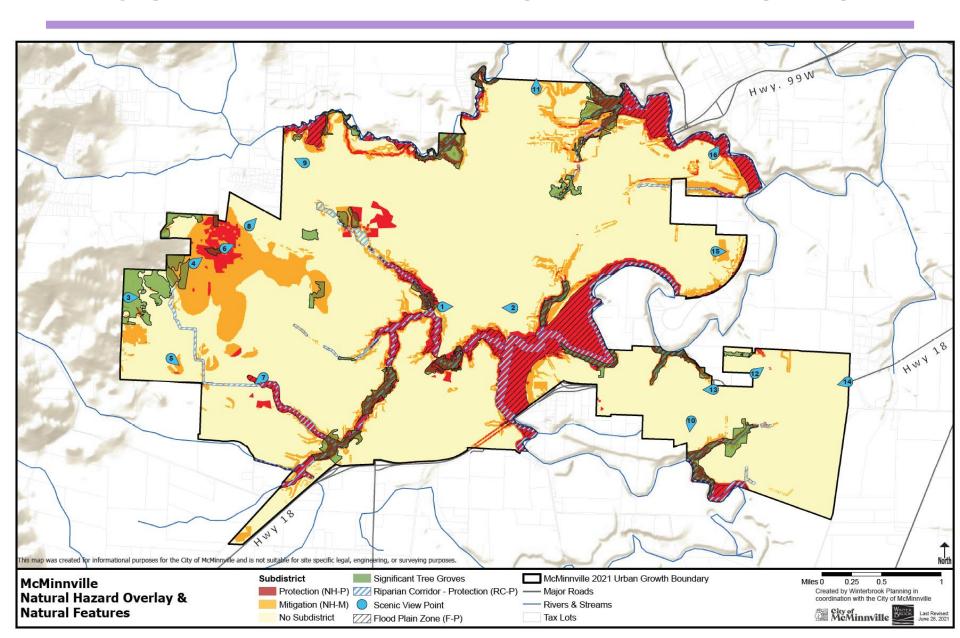
TREE GROVES AND NATURAL HAZARDS



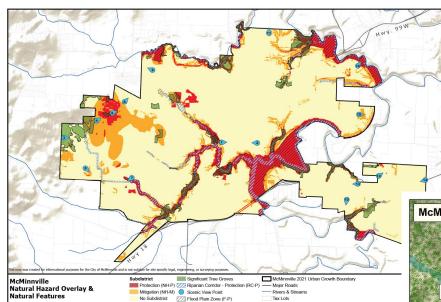
SCENIC VIEWS



COMBINED HAZARDS AND FEATURES

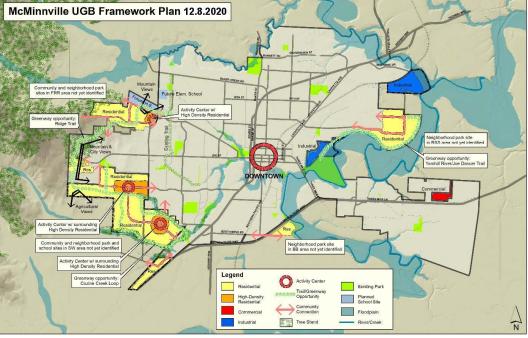


COMBINED HAZARDS AND FEATURES



Informing Future Development

Informing Area Plans





NEXT STEPS

Measure 56 Notice to Impacted Property Owners

Public Information Sessions – March

April 6, Public Hearing, Planning Commission



QUESTIONS?

