

Goal 11 Public Facilities and Services

□ Section 2, Storm Water Management

BACKGROUND

Statewide Planning Goal 11: Public Facilities and Services

“To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.”

Lake Oswego adopted a Public Facility Plan (PFP) in 1997 [PA 1-97] which identifies needed storm water management facilities per OAR 660, Division 11. The applicable parts of the PFP and its subsequent updates are incorporated by reference into the Comprehensive Plan.

Statewide Planning Goal 11 requires communities to develop plans and implementing measures to ensure that development is guided by appropriate types and levels of public facilities and services. In addition to the guiding goals and policies of Comprehensive Plans, jurisdictions are required to adopt public facility plans which identify key facilities needed to accommodate existing and future development.

Lake Oswego’s Urban Services Boundary includes three major drainage basins — Oswego Lake, Tualatin River and the Willamette River Basins. All surface water and piped water runoff in Lake Oswego eventually finds its way to the Willamette River, the Tualatin River or Oswego Lake. Each drainage basin is a complex system of topography, vegetation and hydrology. Water flows through these drainage basins via a network of interconnected creeks and streams and human made storm drainage systems.

Urban Development can have a detrimental effect on an area’s drainage characteristics by reducing the amount of pervious land and inhibiting the recharge characteristics of the soil and underlying geology. Problems related to inadequate storm drainage include flooding, erosion and siltation. Some areas of Lake Oswego have no storm drainage facilities and other parts of the community were developed with inadequately sized piped systems and open drainage ditches. Consequently, during periods of heavy rainfall, local flooding often occurs. Lack of resources for maintenance of existing facilities also contributes to storm drainage problems.

Lake Oswego’s storm drainage system is a significant part of the City’s overall public infrastructure. The system currently encompasses more than 150 miles of pipe and open channels, about 2,880 storm water inlets and catch basins and 170 miles of publicly owned streets. In late summer, 1992 the City adopted the Lake Oswego Surface Water Management Plan which serves as the storm drainage element of the Public Facilities Plan required pursuant to (OAR 660-11-010). The Surface Water Management Plan recommends major storm drainage capital improvements for the period 1993 - 2012. Its highest priority projects have been incorporated into the City’s Five Year Capital Improvement Plan.

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Summary of Major Issues

The following are some of the issues and changed circumstances and conditions which were considered in the 1993 update of this element of the Comprehensive Plan.

- Storm water management is one of the key public facility plan categories required by the Land Conservation and Development Commission to be included in Lake Oswego's Public Facility Plan.
- Lake Oswego has completed the storm drainage element of its required Public Facilities Plan. This Plan illustrates that several projects are needed to address current and projected storm drainage needs.
- In some areas, urbanization has exacerbated storm drainage problems by overloading natural and human-made drainage systems.

GOALS, POLICIES AND RECOMMENDED ACTION MEASURES

GOAL

The City shall reduce storm water problems which cause flooding, erosion and water quality problems.

POLICIES

1. Minimize future storm drainage problems within and adjacent to the Urban Services Boundary (USB).
2. Implement measures to protect existing drainage systems and easements.
3. Prohibit the encroachment of structures and other permanent improvements over public storm drainage lines and within public storm drainage easements and drainage ways.
4. Discourage modification to existing open drainage ways and allow only modification when such action is in conformance with City standards.

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5. Require new storm drainage facilities to have the capacity to accommodate projected upstream flows within the respective drainage basin in addition to runoff generated by the development served by these facilities.
6. Require developers to construct required storm drainage facilities and to pay an appropriate system development charge (SDC).
7. Develop equitable funding mechanisms:
 - a. For storm drainage facilities maintenance;
 - b. To resolve the deficiencies of the existing system within developed areas, and provide adequate storm drainage services to developing areas; and,
 - c. To implement a capital improvement program (CIP) for the storm drainage system.
8. Utilize natural systems and non-structural methods to control storm water run-off at the source as a preference to structural systems to the extent allowed by site characteristics.
9. Require all storm drainage improvements on private property, and that required as a condition of new development to:
 - a. Accommodate storm drainage flows of development at full build-out; and,
 - b. Be compatible with the City's Storm Drainage Public Facility and Capital Improvement Plans and Surface Water Management Program.

RECOMMENDED ACTION MEASURES

- i. Encourage new development to integrate required storm drainage detention basins into overall site development plans and to incorporate vegetation into detention basin plans by either maintaining natural vegetation or through landscaping at a level appropriate for site conditions.
- ii. Limit impervious surface coverage where possible, and encourage the use of porous materials in lieu of concrete and asphalt.
- iii. Work with surrounding jurisdictions within the Urban Services Boundary (USB) to ensure:
 - a. The storm drainage requirements of new and future development are provided for;
 - b. Existing storm drainage easements, natural systems, and capital facilities are protected for future use;

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- c. Activities necessary to resolve existing drainage and flooding problems are coordinated with long range City plans; and,
 - d. Adverse downstream impacts of development and other activities are minimized.
- iv. Discourage the pumping of storm water, including the use of sump pumps as a solution for proper storm drainage.
- v. Implement a program to eliminate the infiltration of storm water into the sanitary sewer system.
- vi. Schedule needed storm drainage improvements for implementation as part of the City's overall Capital Improvement Program.
- vii. Regularly maintain and clean the public storm water system to maximize the benefit of existing facilities.
- viii. Encourage private property owners to regularly maintain private storm water systems to avoid localized flooding, minimize peak flows and damage to the public system.