

ANNOTATED MINUTES

Monday, February 8, 1993 - 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Multnomah County Expo Center, VIP Room
2060 North Marine Drive

BOARD RETREAT

- BR-1 Discussion of County Critical Issues and Opportunities.
Facilitated by Bill Farver and Hank Miggins.

AGENDA

9:00 Public Safety
10:00 Health
10:45 Social Services
11:30 Library
12:15-1:00 Lunch
1:00 Environmental Services
1:45 Non-Departmental and Management Support
2:30 Summary and Evaluation

PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD
QUESTIONS WITH BILL FARVER, TAMARA HOLDEN,
SHERIFF ROBERT SKIPPER, DISTRICT ATTORNEY
MICHAEL SCHRUNK, GARY WALKER, BILLI ODEGAARD,
HANK MIGGINS, GARY NAKAO, GARY SMITH, DON
KEISTER, HAROLD OGBURN, BILL THOMAS, REY
ESPANA, GINNIE COOPER, BETSY WILLIAMS AND DAVID
BOYER.

Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

BOARD BRIEFING

- B-1 Arts Plan Program Update. Organized by the Metropolitan
Arts Commission. Presented by Bing Sheldon, Don McClave,
Clark Worth, Chuck Clemmons, Annie Painter, Joe Wyatt and
Bill Bulick.

PRESENTATION, DISCUSSION AND FILM.

Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 10:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

AGENDA REVIEW

- B-2 Review of Agenda for Regular Meeting of February 11, 1993.
R-2 & R-3 INFORMATION SUBMITTED AND STAFF RESPONSE TO
BOARD QUESTIONS.

Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 11:00 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING

PH-1 Pursuant to ORS 294.655 and ORS 310.186, the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission Will Conduct a Public Hearing on Proposed Property Tax Measures. The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Will be in Attendance to Discuss a Proposed \$31 Million General Obligation Bond Issue for Library Reconstruction or Remodeling. (Continued From January 27, 1993.)

CONTINUED HEARING ON THE PROPOSED PROPERTY TAX MEASURES AND GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS CONVENED BY TSCC CHAIR JOSEPH LaBADIE, COMMISSIONERS LIANNE THOMPSON AND THOMAS HATFIELD, WITH TSCC ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER MARGARET BAUER. PRESENTATION AND RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS BY CHAIR GLADYS McCOY, GINNIE COOPER, BILL NAITO, DAVID BOYER AND JIM EMERSON. SUPPORT TESTIMONY FROM SUSAN HATHAWAY MARKS.

Wednesday, February 10, 1993 - 9:30 - 11:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

WORK SESSIONS

WS-1 Continued Discussion and Request for Policy Direction Regarding the Citizen Convention Recommendations. Facilitated by Bill Farver and Hank Miggins. (From January 19, January 27 and February 3, 1993.)

BOARD DIRECTION GIVEN CONCERNING SPECIFIC CHANGES IN DRAFT RESPONSE TO CITIZEN CONVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS. BOARD BRIEFING ON TAX FORECLOSED PROPERTIES TO BE SCHEDULED FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF GARY BLACKMER'S AUDIT WITHIN THE NEXT MONTH. COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS FROM JOY AL SOFI, JOHN LEGRY, JIM DUNCAN, ANGEL OLSEN AND JOHN PRAGGASTIS.

WS-2 Discussion on the Proposal to Transfer County Parks to the Metropolitan Service District. Facilitated by Commissioner Gary Hansen and DES Director Betsy Williams.

PRESENTATION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS FROM BETSY WILLIAMS, CHARLES CIECKO, MEL HUIE AND BILL MCKINLEY. BOARD TO REINITIATE TRANSFER NEGOTIATIONS WITH AFFECTED JURISDICTIONS.

Thursday, February 11, 1993 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

REGULAR MEETING

Chair Gladys McCoy convened the meeting at 9:30 a.m., with Vice-Chair Gary Hansen, Commissioners Sharron Kelley and Tanya Collier present.

CONSENT CALENDAR

CHAIR MCCOY REQUESTED THAT C-1 BE HELD PENDING FURTHER CLARIFICATION. UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER HANSEN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, THE CONSENT CALENDAR (ITEMS C-2 THROUGH C-10) WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- C-2 Ratification of an Amendment to Intergovernmental Agreement Contract 103982, Physician Care Organization, Between Multnomah County and the Oregon State Office of Medical Assistance Programs, Extending the Agreement Term for the Period Upon Execution through February 28, 1993

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- C-3 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930836 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to M.J. SCHLOSSER and CHARLES M. SCHLOSSER

ORDER 93-31.

- C-4 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930837 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to CELICIA REID

ORDER 93-32.

- C-5 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930838 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to ROBERT MCGOWN

ORDER 93-33.

- C-6 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930839 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to ROBERT MCGOWN

ORDER 93-34.

- C-7 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930840 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to NOMA L. EVANS

ORDER 93-35.

- C-8 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930841 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to NOMA L. EVANS

ORDER 93-36.

- C-9 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930842 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to NOMA L. EVANS

ORDER 93-37.

- C-10 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930843 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to BIANCA KENT

ORDER 93-38.

REGULAR AGENDA

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- R-1 Public Hearing and Opportunity for Citizen Testimony on the Proposed Issuance and Sale of a \$31 Million General Obligation Bond to Finance Renovation of the Multnomah County Central Library and Reconstruction/Remodeling of the Midland Branch Library and to Possibly Acquire Additional Land for the Midland Branch Library

Commissioner Dan Saltzman arrived at 9:35 a.m.

SUPPORT TESTIMONY FROM JOHN ROBOTHAM, LES PRATT, DAVID CORDERO, BILL NAITO AND BILL FAILING. OPPOSITION TESTIMONY FROM LOUISE WEIDLICH. BOARD RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS, DISCUSSION AND COMMENTS. BOARD VOTE ON LEVY AND GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND RESOLUTIONS SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1993.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- C-1 In the Matter of the Appointments of Michael Powell - Chair, Marcia Pry - Vice-Chair, Don Barney, Karen Hinsdale, Rene Carroll, Ken Wilson, Susan Hathaway-Marxer, Catherine VanZyl, Marty Brantley, Robyn Skene, Doug Stamm and Carolyn Myers to the MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES TEAM (Commissioner Dan Saltzman, ex officio)

COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN REPORTED ON THE PROPOSED TEAM MEMBERS AND THEIR BACKGROUNDS AND RECOGNIZED KEN WILSON IN THE AUDIENCE. UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, R-1 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

JUSTICE SERVICES

SHERIFFS OFFICE

- R-2 In the Matter of a Request for Hiring Freeze Exceptions (Overtime) for Deputy Sheriff, Corrections Officer, Sheriff Operations Technician/Trainee, Warehouse Worker and Corrections Branch Facility Security Officer Positions

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, R-2 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-3 In the Matter of a Request for Hiring Freeze Critical Service Level Exceptions for One (1) Corrections Counselor and Three (3) Civil Deputy Positions

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, R-3 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

R-4 RESOLUTION in the Matter of Consolidating Cable Regulation

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, RESOLUTION 93-39 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED. THE BOARD THANKED JULIE OMELCHUCK FOR HER EFFORTS.

R-5 Ratification of Intergovernmental Agreement Contract 301583 Between the Cities of Fairview, Wood Village, Troutdale, Gresham and Portland and Multnomah County, Creating the Consolidated Cable Communications Commission

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN, R-5 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

R-6 Request for Approval of a NOTICE OF INTENT for the Park Services Division to Apply for a \$5,000 METROPOLITAN GREENSPACES ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SMALL GRANT to Help Fund a Seasonal Naturalist Position from Three to Six Months

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER HANSEN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER KELLEY, R-6 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

R-7 ORDER Setting a Hearing Date in the Matter of the Legalization of Brower Road, No. 4999, From Larch Mountain Road Northerly 19,925 Feet

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER HANSEN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER KELLEY, ORDER 93-40 SETTING A HEARING DATE FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1993, WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

R-8 Budget Modification DES #20 Requesting Authorization for the Park Development Program Budget to Appropriate a \$9,982 Emergency Repair Grant from the Oregon Marine Board, for Repairs at M. James Gleason Boat Ramp

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER HANSEN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, R-8 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

JUSTICE SERVICES

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

R-9 Budget Modification DCC #26 Requesting Authorization to Eliminate the Specialized Programs and Services Division Administrative Budget for Fiscal Year 1993

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, R-9 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

R-10 Budget Modification DCC #27 Requesting Authorization to Delete Contract Services in the Diagnostic and Program Development Division Supported by State Enhancement Grant Revenue

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, R-10 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-11 Budget Modification DCC #28 Requesting Authorization to Modify the Department of Community Corrections Federal/State Budget to Comply with the Revised Community Corrections Act Plan Amendment**

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, R-11 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- R-12 Ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement Between the Oregon Economic Development Department and Multnomah County, to Provide a Basis for a Cooperative Working Relationship to Improve the Historic Columbia River Highway as a Visitor Attraction and Historic Resource, for the Period Upon Execution through November 5, 1994**

COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN SECONDED, FOR APPROVAL OF R-12. BOARD COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO LOUISE WEIDLICH TESTIMONY AND REQUEST FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING ITEMS R-12, R-13 AND R-14. VOTE ON MOTION UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-13 Ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement Between Multnomah County, USDA Forest Service, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Hood River County Visitors Council and Friends of Vista House, to Provide a Basis for a Cooperative Working Relationship to Improve the Historic Columbia River Highway as a Visitor Attraction and Historic Resource, for the Period Upon Execution through November 5, 1994**

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, R-13 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-14 Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Amending Ordinance 748, (Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Plan Implementation) by Repealing MCC 11.15.3568(H) and Amending MCC 11.15.3572 to Clarify Multnomah County Review Procedures for Land Use Decisions in the Columbia River Gorge**

PROPOSED ORDINANCE READ BY TITLE ONLY. COPIES AVAILABLE. HEARING HELD, NO ONE WISHED TO TESTIFY. UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, ORDINANCE 750 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-15 Budget Modification NOND #16 Requesting Authorization to Transfer Funds from Personal Services to Materials and Services and Capital Equipment within Commissioner District 3 Budget, for the Purchase of Computers and Other Items**

Necessary for Office Operations

**UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED
BY COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN, R-15 WAS UNANIMOUSLY
APPROVED.**

- R-16 RESOLUTION [Revising Resolution 92-193 to Include the City
of Gresham] in the Matter of Participating in the PUBLIC
SAFETY COUNCIL**

**UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED
BY COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN, RESOLUTION 93-41 WAS
UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.**

- R-17 In the Matter of a Request for Hiring Freeze Exception to
Vacant Position Deletion Policy for Community Health Nurses**

**UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER COLLIER, SECONDED
BY COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN, R-17 WAS UNANIMOUSLY
APPROVED.**

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

- R-18 Ratification of Intergovernmental Agreement Contract 500353
Between Multnomah County and the State of Oregon Purchasing
Division, for Use of State of Oregon Price Agreements to
Purchase Goods and Services at Volume Discount, for the
Period February 1, 1993 to January 31, 1994**

**UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER COLLIER, SECONDED
BY COMMISSIONER KELLEY, R-18 WAS UNANIMOUSLY
APPROVED.**

PUBLIC COMMENT

- R-19 Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters.
Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.**

**COMMISSIONER COLLIER ADVISED SHE WOULD BE
CIRCULATING FINAL DRAFTS OF THE JAIL AND
LIBRARY LEVIES AND GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND
EXPLANATIONS THIS NEXT WEEK.**

**There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned
at 10:25 a.m.**

**OFFICE OF THE BOARD CLERK
for MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON**

By DEBORAH C. BOUSTAD

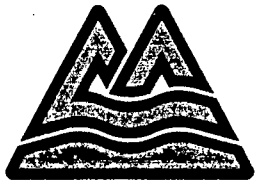
**Friday, February 12, 1993 - 9:30 AM AND 1:30 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602**

WORK SESSION

WS-1 Presentation of Selected Portions of Library Operations and Board Discussion of Department of Library Services Budget. Presented by Library Director Ginnie Cooper and Staff and Planning and Budget Manager Dave Warren and Staff.

PRESENTATION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS WITH GINNIE COOPER, JUNE MIKKELSEN, TOM OLSON, PATRICK BLANE, DEANNA CECOTTI, JEANNE GOODRICH, CINDY REID, JACKIE DOLAN, INGA BOUDREAU, MARGARET EPTING, WES STEVENS, DAVE WARREN, CINDY MILES, SALLY MEAD, CATHY WRIGHT, JAN THENELL AND VIRGINIA SWAREN.

0279C/1-8/db



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

OFFICE OF THE BOARD CLERK
SUITE 1510, PORTLAND BUILDING
1120 S.W. FIFTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		
GLADYS McCOY •	CHAIR •	248-3308
DAN SALTZMAN •	DISTRICT 1 •	248-5220
GARY HANSEN •	DISTRICT 2 •	248-5219
TANYA COLLIER •	DISTRICT 3 •	248-5217
SHARRON KELLEY •	DISTRICT 4 •	248-5213
CLERK'S OFFICE •	248-3277 •	248-5222

AGENDA

MEETINGS OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE WEEK OF

FEBRUARY 8 - 12, 1993

Monday, February 8, 1993 - 9:00 AM - Board Retreat.Page 2
Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 9:30 AM - Board Briefing.Page 2
Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 10:30 AM - Agenda Review.Page 2
Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 11:00 AM - Public HearingPage 2
Wednesday, February 10, 1993 - 9:30 AM - Work Sessions.Page 3
Thursday, February 11, 1993 - 9:30 AM - Regular MeetingPage 3
Friday, February 12, 1993 - 9:30 AM & 1:30 PM - Work Session. Page 6

Thursday Meetings of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners are taped and can be seen at the following times:

Thursday, 10:00 PM, Channel 11 for East and West side subscribers
Thursday, 10:00 PM, Channel 49 for Columbia Cable (Vancouver) subscribers
Friday, 6:00 PM, Channel 22 for Paragon Cable (Multnomah East) subscribers
Saturday 12:00 PM, Channel 21 for East Portland and East County subscribers

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES MAY CALL THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD CLERK AT 248-3277 OR 248-5222 OR MULTNOMAH COUNTY TDD PHONE 248-5040 FOR INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE SERVICES AND ACCESSIBILITY.

Monday, February 8, 1993 - 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Multnomah County Expo Center, VIP Room
2060 North Marine Drive

BOARD RETREAT

BR-1 Discussion of County Critical Issues and Opportunities.
Facilitated by Bill Farver and Hank Miggins.

AGENDA

9:00	Public Safety
10:00	Health
10:45	Social Services
11:30	Library
12:15-1:00	Lunch
1:00	Environmental Services
1:45	Non-Departmental and Management Support
2:30	Summary and Evaluation

Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

BOARD BRIEFING

B-1 Arts Plan Program Update. Organized by the Metropolitan Arts Commission. Presented by Bing Sheldon, Don McClave, Clark Worth, Chuck Clemmons, Annie Painter, Joe Wyatt and Bill Bulick.

Tuesday, February 9, 1993 - 10:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

AGENDA REVIEW

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Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING

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Wednesday, February 10, 1993 - 9:30 - 11:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

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- WS-1 Continued Discussion and Request for Policy Direction Regarding the Citizen Convention Recommendations. Facilitated by Bill Farver and Hank Miggins. (From January 19, January 27 and February 3, 1993.) 9:30 TIME CERTAIN, ONE HOUR REQUESTED.
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-

Thursday, February 11, 1993 - 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- C-1 In the Matter of the Appointments of Michael Powell - Chair, Marcia Pry - Vice-Chair, Don Barney, Karen Hinsdale, Rene Carroll, Ken Wilson, Susan Hathaway-Marxer, Catherine VanZyl, Marty Brantley, Robyn Skene, Doug Stamm and Carolyn Myers to the MULTNOMAH COUNTY LIBRARY ENTREPRENEURIAL INITIATIVES TEAM (Commissioner Dan Saltzman, ex officio)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- C-2 Ratification of an Amendment to Intergovernmental Agreement Contract 103982, Physician Care Organization, Between Multnomah County and the Oregon State Office of Medical Assistance Programs, Extending the Agreement Term for the Period Upon Execution through February 28, 1993

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- C-3 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930836 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to M.J. SCHLOSSER and CHARLES M. SCHLOSSER
- C-4 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930837 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to CELICIA REID
- C-5 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930838 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to ROBERT MCGOWN
- C-6 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930839 Upon Complete Performance of a Contract to ROBERT MCGOWN

- C-7 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930840 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to NOMA L. EVANS
- C-8 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930841 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to NOMA L. EVANS
- C-9 ORDER in the Matter of the Execution of Deed D930842 for Certain Tax Acquired Property to NOMA L. EVANS
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JUSTICE SERVICES

SHERIFFS OFFICE

- R-2 In the Matter of a Request for Hiring Freeze Exceptions (Overtime) for Deputy Sheriff, Corrections Officer, Sheriff Operations Technician/Trainee, Warehouse Worker and Corrections Branch Facility Security Officer Positions
- R-3 In the Matter of a Request for Hiring Freeze Critical Service Level Exceptions for One (1) Corrections Counselor and Three (3) Civil Deputy Positions

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- R-4 RESOLUTION in the Matter of Consolidating Cable Regulation
- R-5 Ratification of Intergovernmental Agreement Contract 301583 Between the Cities of Fairview, Wood Village, Troutdale, Gresham and Portland and Multnomah County, Creating the Consolidated Cable Communications Commission
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- R-7 ORDER Setting a Hearing Date in the Matter of the Legalization of Brower Road, No. 4999, From Larch Mountain Road Northerly 19,925 Feet
- R-8 Budget Modification DES #20 Requesting Authorization for the Park Development Program Budget to Appropriate a \$9,982 Emergency Repair Grant from the Oregon Marine Board, for Repairs at M. James Gleason Boat Ramp

JUSTICE SERVICES

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NON-DEPARTMENTAL

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- R-15 Budget Modification NOND #16 Requesting Authorization to Transfer Funds from Personal Services to Materials and Services and Capital Equipment within Commissioner District 3 Budget, for the Purchase of Computers and Other Items Necessary for Office Operations
- R-16 RESOLUTION [Revising Resolution 92-193 to Include the City of Gresham] in the Matter of Participating in the PUBLIC SAFETY COUNCIL
- R-17 In the Matter of a Request for Hiring Freeze Exception to Vacant Position Deletion Policy for Community Health Nurses

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

- R-18 Ratification of Intergovernmental Agreement Contract 500353 Between Multnomah County and the State of Oregon Purchasing Division, for Use of State of Oregon Price Agreements to Purchase Goods and Services at Volume Discount, for the Period February 1, 1993 to January 31, 1994

PUBLIC COMMENT

- R-19 Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.
-

Friday, February 12, 1993 - 9:30 AM AND 1:30 PM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

WORK SESSION

- WS-1 Presentation of Selected Portions of Library Operations and Board Discussion of Department of Library Services Budget. Presented by Library Director Ginnie Cooper and Staff and Planning and Budget Manager Dave Warren and Staff. 9:30 AM AND 1:30 PM STARTING TIMES REQUESTED.



GLADYS McCOY, Multnomah County Chair

Room 1410, Portland Building
1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 248-3308

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Vice Chair Gary Hansen
Commissioner Dan Saltzman
Commissioner Sharron Kelley
Commissioner Tanya Collier
Office of the Board Clerk

FROM: Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Chair

DATE: February 9, 1993

RE: Absence from Work Session

I will not be attending the Board Work Session on
Wednesday, February 10, 1993.

GM:mrj
9867G

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON
1993 FEB 22 PM 2:46

Meeting Date: FEBRUARY 10, 1993

Agenda No.: WS-1

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: WORK SESSION TO DISCUSS CITIZENS CONVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS
AGENDA REVIEW/ WORK SESSION
BOARD BRIEFING WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1993 REGULAR MEETING
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT NON-DEPARTMENTAL DIVISION CHAIR GLADYS MCCOY

CONTACT BILL FARVER TELEPHONE 248-3720

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION FACILITATOR BILL FARVER

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☒ POLICY DIRECTION ☐ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: ONE HOUR TC 9:30 - 10:30 AM

CHECK IF YOU REQUIRE OFFICIAL WRITTEN NOTICE OF ACTION TAKEN: _____

BRIEF SUMMARY (include statement of rationale for action requested,
as well as personnel and fiscal/budgetary impacts, if applicable):

CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF CITIZENS CONVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS.
MATERIALS FROM JANUARY 19, 1993, JANUARY 27, 1993 AND
FEBRUARY 3, 1993 AGENDA PACKETS.

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL Gladys McCoy

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1993 FEB - 4 AM 9:54
MULTI-COUNTY
OREGON

February 3, 1993

To: Board of County Commissioners
Department Managers
Elected Officials
From: Bill Farver
Re: UPDATED WORKSESSION SCHEDULE

At the February 3, worksession, the Board agreed to the following schedule for future worksessions:

February 10

9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Continuation of Citizens Convention discussion

10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. Update from DES on the negotiations with Metro on the proposed Parks/Expo transfer

February 17 and 24 and March 3 and 10 are currently scheduled for Budget worksessions. The Board can resume worksessions in mid to late March, but will then run into potential scheduling problems again during budget hearings in April.

Suggested topics for Future Worksessions include:

- Potential discussion issues between the County and other local jurisdictions (including Resolution A and annexation policies and expectations)
- Leader's Roundtable
- Integrated Services System
- follow up to the Auditor's Financial Report
- management of the County mental health system (in response to the Governor's Task Force recommendations)
- options for administration of County roads (i.e transfers, consolidations)
- leasing of marshal beds to the Federal Government
- County's personnel evaluation system
- Planning policies and procedures
- Tax Supervising and Conservation Committee (next year)

I will assist in getting materials to the Board in advance of the briefings.

0015

1993 FEB - 3 PM 3:26
MULTI-MEDIA COMMUNITY
@OREGON

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

February 3, 1993

1993 FEB -3 PM 3:27

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

To: Board of County Commissioners
From: Bill Farver
Re: Public Safety 2000 *Bill*

This memo will summarize the policy direction the Board gave at your February 3 worksession on Public Safety 2000.

****QUESTION 1:** Are the functional integration recommendations of Public Safety 2000 worth pursuing through CLEO or PSC?

Yes.

1. CLEO will operate as a free standing committee with representation from the County by the Chair (or her designee) and the Sheriff.

2. CLEO will update PSC and the jurisdictions periodically as to its progress.

****QUESTION 2:** Assuming the Board wants to participate in the functional review process, does the Board want to give specific direction to the County's representatives on CLEO/PSC and/or ask County staff to assist in the analysis of some of the areas of functional integration?

1. The Board will receive briefings from its representatives as the Committees to review each functional area are established. This will give Commissioners an opportunity to voice questions or concerns in advance of a consensus being reached.

****QUESTION 3:** Should this issue (wages and benefits increasing with a consolidated agency) be further researched and specific suggestions made concerning how to eliminate the barrier?

Not at this time.

1. The Board wants to see what progress can be made under the cooperative functional integration approach prior to revisiting the consolidation issue.

2. The Crime Commission will send its documentation for its conclusion on the increased cost for wages and benefits under consolidation and its study of other consolidation efforts in this country (the PSU study). I will circulate these materials when I receive them from Patrick Donaldson.

****QUESTION 4:** Does the Board want to revisit the patrol swap proposal with the City of Portland?

Yes.

1. The Board would like to implement this concept as soon as possible.
2. The Board would also like a briefing on current annexation policies and progress as part of a larger discussion of issues involving Multnomah County and the City of Portland.

****QUESTION 5:** How should the County respond to the civilianization and privatization recommendations?

1. The Sheriff is currently preparing a response to the recommendations which will be presented as part of the Sheriff's budget presentation to the Board on February 24 and 25.

****QUESTION 6:** How should identified savings be reallocated?

1. The Board will decide whether savings can be reallocated (or whether they would be used to help alleviate a budget deficit).
2. The Board will consider recommendations from the Public Safety Council considering how savings could be used to enhance the Public Safety system, not just law enforcement.

****QUESTION 7:** How should the Board and Sheriff respond to the recommendation that an organizational analysis of the Sheriff's office be commissioned?

1. The Board will pursue the program budgeting process with the Sheriff's office during February and March and try to identify and resolve concerns raised by the PS 2000 group during that process.
2. Following the budget, the Board will consider whether an organizational analysis is warranted and, if so, what the focus should be, how a consultant would be chosen and who would pay for the work. As part of that discussion, the Board would like a copy of the ILJ organizational analysis of the Portland Police Bureau and an analysis of the impact of the analysis.

- c. Sheriff
- c. District Attorney
- c. Department of Community Corrections
- c. Citizens Crime Commission
- c. Ramsay Weit

Meeting Date: JAN 27 1993

Agenda No.: Work Session 1

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

FEB 03 1993

Work Session 1

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: CITIZEN CONVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

WORKSESSION
BOARD BRIEFING 1-27 2-3-93 REGULAR MEETING
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT BCC DIVISION _____

CONTACT BILL FARVER TELEPHONE 3740

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION BILL FARVER, HANK Miggins

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☒ POLICY DIRECTION ☐ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: 1 1/2 HOURS 9:30 - 11 A.M.

CHECK IF YOU REQUIRE OFFICIAL WRITTEN NOTICE OF ACTION TAKEN: _____

BRIEF SUMMARY (include statement of rationale for action requested, as well as personnel and fiscal/budgetary impacts, if applicable):

**BOARD WILL DISCUSS THE CITIZEN CONVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS
AND THEIR RESPONSE**

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL _____

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER H. Miggins

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1993 JAN 21 AM 11:01
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

*Continued from 1-27-93. Please Pull Back-Up
Materials from this session.*

Meeting Date: JAN 27 1993

Agenda No.: Work Session 1

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: CITIZEN CONVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

WORKSESSION
BOARD BRIEFING 1-27 (date) REGULAR MEETING (date)

DEPARTMENT BCC DIVISION

CONTACT BILL FARVER TELEPHONE 3740

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION BILL FARVER, HANK Miggins

ACTION REQUESTED:

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(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER H. Miggins

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1993 JAN 21 AM 11:01
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

SHARRON KELLEY
Multnomah County Commissioner
District 4



Portland Building
1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 1500
Portland, Oregon 97204
(503) 248-5213

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Board of Commissioners

FROM: Commissioner Sharron Kelley

RE: Suggested Changes to Revised Response to Convention
Recommendations (as filed for January 27 agenda)

DATE: January 22, 1993

General comment: The style of the final Board response needs to emphasize more strongly the respect the Board has for the efforts of the Convention and its subcommittees. Areas of agreement and near-agreement should be emphasized, instead of stating that the Board is already doing what was recommended.

Specific comments:

Section I, Page 1

As a substitute for paragraph 1, we should should state:

"Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. We do not feel that the effectiveness of county services will be promoted if we cut even deeper to contribute funding for this effort.

The original intent in having a Citizens Convention was for an autonomous citizens effort, outside the influence of government, to reshape and redirect government as needed. That spirit would be negated with county funding of this proposal. However, in the event that the other jurisdictions want to pursue this proposal and outside funding is secured, the county will cooperate and participate fully."

As an addition to paragraph 3, we should recommend directly involving the neighborhood associations as a supplement to work with the ONA office, CIC, etc.

Section II, Page 2

As an addition to Paragraph 1 under Administration, we

should state that Multnomah County has taken steps since the adoption of this Convention Resolution to promote this goal. These steps include the hiring freeze and related review process as well as the Board Order about supervisor-employee ratios. Copies of the Orders should be attached.

Section II, Page 3

As a substitute for Paragraph 3 under Vision, we should state that such a think tank could be established in connection with Portland State University. Multnomah County is not able to cut its programs further to contribute funding to such an effort. If the other jurisdictions want to pursue this proposal and outside funding is secured, the county will cooperate and participate fully.

Section IV, Page 3

As a substitute for Paragraph 2, we should state that Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. We do not feel that the effectiveness of county services will be promoted if we cut even deeper to fund such a position.

Section VII, Page 4

Amend Paragraph 2 to indicate that the County will work with and evaluate contractors to maintain standards.

Section VIII, Page 5

As a substitute for the wording of Paragraphs 1 through 3, we should state that the County will support a police reorganization effort that leads to a more effective and efficient system. The details of this proposal would create a separate layer of government not linked to a general purpose government, and we feel that more effective and efficient restructuring can take place among the current general purpose governments.

Section IX, Page 5

Delete the first sentence of Paragraph 2 and substitute that Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. We do not feel that the effectiveness of county services will be promoted if we cut even deeper by not taking advantage available federal revenue.

Section X, Pages 5-6

Delete Paragraph 1, renumber 2-5, and revise current paragraph 6 to state that because of the current avenues already open for complainants and because the county is facing a deficit in excess of \$5 million, cutting even deeper to fund this additional review will not improve the effectiveness of county services.

Section XI, Page 6

As a substitute for Paragraph 2, we should state that the county feels it will be more effective to actively engage several county and city citizen advisory groups in a discussion of this transfer and park regionalization rather than only involving a few citizens as mentioned in this resolution.

Section XIII, Page 7

Delete paragraph 1 and substitute a statement that Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. We do not feel that the effectiveness of county services will be promoted if we cut even deeper to fund such a position.

Section XVIII, Page 8

We should state that the Board encourages the transportation division to share equipment with other jurisdictions.

Section XIX, Pages 8 - 9

Delete paragraphs 1, 2 and 4.

Section XXII, Page 11

As as substitute to the final paragraph prior to the list of enclosures, state that the county feels it will be more effective to actively engage several county and city citizen advisory groups in a discussion of this transfer and park regionalization rather than only involving a few citizens as mentioned in this resolution.

January 21, 1993

To: Board of County Commissioners
From: Bill Farver
Re: Citizen Convention Recommendations

Enclosed please find a revised list of findings to the Citizen Convention recommendations. Based on the Board discussion, I have made minor changes in findings on numbers I, VII, XVI, XVIII, and XX.

I would appreciate your review in advance of the worksession scheduled for the Citizens Convention on January 27, from 9:30 a.m. til 11 a.m. The worksession will be the occasion for Board members to elaborate on or suggest alternative findings or actions.

2736

DRAFT FINDINGS IN RESPONSE TO CITIZEN

CONVENTION RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Administrative/Labor Sub-Comm. - Committee on Governmental Review.

1. Spending \$150,000 on a Committee on Government Review will not improve the efficiency, economy, or effectiveness of the delivery of governmental services within Multnomah County.

2. The task of following up on the recommendations of Convention could be assumed by a subcommittee of the CIC, if that is deemed a priority by the CIC.

3. We believe if such a committee is formed, it should review the results of all Citizen recommendations over the past year, not just those of the Citizen's Convention.

4. If the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee is not seen as a county wide citizen committee, we need to build the commitment of citizens and other governments to recognize the CIC as a broad based citizen body.

II. Admin/Labor Relations Comm. - General Government Operations

Citizen Involvement

1. Finding greater opportunities for citizen involvement has been and will continue to be the responsibility of the CIC. The Board will consider specific recommendations from the CIC to accomplish the goals that we share.

2. The more inclusive budget process approved by the Board at their December retreat will provide an earlier, more comprehensive opportunity for citizen involvement in this very important process.

See attached pages 9 and 10 from the Summary of the December retreat, regarding the budget process and CBAC involvement.

3. Whether the Citizen Convention process is used again will depend upon the views of the CIC and other citizen groups.

Process

1. The new Board has renewed its determination to seek efficiencies and economies with other local governments. Multnomah County has been in a leadership position in seeking to regionalize or shift a variety of services to Metro. The Board has endorsed countywide, single provider solutions to many of the major services citizens expect.

2. The new Board has adopted a program budget process which it hopes will lead to greater scrutiny and more accountability.

See attached Order 93-4 passed by the Board on January 7, 1993.

3. The Board looks forward to renewing discussions with other local jurisdictions and taking a fresh look at jurisdictional consolidations.

4. The Board works with the Tax Supervising and Conservation Committee to coordinate budgets and proposed revenue measures.

See attached Resolution 92-210, passed by the Board on December 3, 1992.

5. The County cannot unilaterally set the comparisons used in labor negotiations. The criteria for comparisons are specified in state law. Fact finders and arbitrators traditionally give greatest weight to comparable public sector salaries in Oregon. As a consequence, the county and its unions traditionally look at other local jurisdictions in the area and the private sector for wage and benefit comparisons. When clearly appropriate, as for nurses in Health, the County relies very heavily on private sector comparisons.

Administration

1. In response to your suggestion that the Board flatten top of administration in government and protect service at the street level, the Board has made significant reductions in administration over the past two years, while largely protecting essential services. We will strive to do that again this year.

See attached memo (dated 2-19-92) from the Budget office detailing cuts made over the past two years.

2. In response to your suggestion that the County establish incentives for administrator's performance and penalties for non-performance, the County currently evaluates all administrators annually and grants merit increases based on those evaluations.

3. In response to your suggestion that the County encourage participatory management, we believe that this is already the operating norm within the county and will continue to be encouraged.

4. In response to your suggestion that the County clarify jurisdictions, the Board has been involved in several efforts over the past two years to reach consensus on these issues. The new Board will develop positions on intrajurisdictional issues through its planning process and pursue these issues again this spring and summer.

5. In response to your suggestion to reward workers for improvements, suggestions, savings, etc., the Board established an Employee Suggestion Committee that regularly brings employee suggestions to the Board. During the past year, nine suggestions have been adopted resulting in savings of \$70,000 plus other suggestions addressing employee health and safety and more efficient delivery of services.

VISION

1. In response to your suggestion that we "re-invent" government, the Board started reevaluating how the County does its business at its December retreat. A new budgeting process and program budget format were developed.

2. The Board plans to continue the retreat format and focus on short and long term planning.

3. In response to your suggest of developing a think tank, the Board regularly gets advice from a large variety of citizen groups and advisory committees. We will continue to recruit able citizens to assist us with our work.

III. Cable Television Regulation

1. The recommendation has already been implemented. See attached resolution 92-208, passed by the Board on December 3, 1992.

IV. Education/Libraries #1

1. The Board has been an advocate for tax reform efforts that will stabilize not only funding for schools, but also state and local government.

2. Funding a position to help make the community conducive for learning is not clearly focused or cost efficient.

V. Education/Libraries #3

1. The Board will pursue a serial levy and GO Bond in May to assist in stabilizing library funding. The Library Board and the private sector has committed to extensive involvement and support of these campaigns.

2. The Board has established a Library Entrepreneurial Task Force to study other ideas for increasing library revenues. The Board invites specific suggestions from the community.

See attached Resolution re Library Entrepreneurial Task Force, passed by the Board on January 14, 1993.

VI. Elections

1. These suggestions are already proposed for policy or legislative changes in 1993 Legislature.

a). Expand vote by mail to all elections. House Bill 2278 requires the primary election to be held by mail.

b). Allow absentee ballots to be turned in at polling places. Policy change which the County will implement at the next election.

c). Combine state and county voters' pamphlets. Proposed in House Bill 2279.

d). Use US Postal records to automatically update the registration for a voter who has moved. This legislation will be introduced by the Interim Committee on Governmental Operations. These proposals have our support.

VII. Health and Human Services and Mental health

1. We agree with these recommendations which closely parallel the Integrated Services System strategy already endorsed by the Board.

2. We presently require high service standards and will continue working with service providers to maintain those standards.

3. The Contracting Task Force will make recommendations regarding criteria that should be used in deciding whether to contract out services. We will have the opportunity to review services that we are currently contracting out to determine whether to review that decision.

4. The County privatizes when most appropriate. Sometimes, the decision is made to make most effective use of limited resources. Requiring contractors to pay comparable wages defeats part of the purpose of contracting out and may be both inappropriate and illegal. See attached Draft Concept Paper on Integrated Services System

VIII. Law Enforcement and Corrections #1 - Consolidation

1. The Sheriff favors a consolidated law enforcement and corrections agency. The Sheriff presented his reasons for consolidation to the 1992 Governor's Task Force on Local Government and proposed a consolidated agency to the Citizen's Crime Commission Public Safety 2000 Committee in June and again in October.

2. When the Board last discussed this subject, they were in agreement with the Sheriff. Since that time, two new members have joined the Board and Public Safety 2000 has issued a draft report. The Board will reconsider this issue as part of its planning process.

3. A separate police service district creates the danger of another layer of government.

IX. Law Enforcement and Corrections - #3 - Jail Beds

1. The Board has and will continue to make adequate jail space and effective management of the use of those beds as a top priority.

2. Providing adequate jail space is within the fiscal constraints of the County's budget. Selling some beds to the federal marshal provides revenue which helps balance that budget. The number of beds contracted to the federal marshal is expected to be reduced next year by more than 50, as a new federal prison is opened.

3. The Sheriff and the Board are concerned about the impact of state cuts which will limit the number of state beds available for serious offenders and impact other aspects of the criminal justice system in the County, including Community Corrections and prosecution.

X. Minority Report - Law Enforcement and Corrections

1. The Sheriff and the Board believe that a Citizen Review Process will not improve the efficiency, economy, or effectiveness of the current citizen complaint procedure.

2. The current procedure in the Sheriff's office seeks to maximize responsiveness to the complainant while providing due process to any affected employee. Collective bargaining agreements and case law govern the actual investigative process, and require due process throughout all stages. The office promptly acknowledges to the complainant that a complaint has been received, and whether or not a formal Internal Affairs investigation will be initiated. Our entire process is open and accountable to the complainant where the law allows it to be. Results of investigations are communicated to complainants in writing when the investigation concludes.

3. If the complaint is sustained, and the employee disciplined, the Public Records Law restricts the release of the investigative information, and the complainant does not have access to it without filing a civil lawsuit. If a suit is filed, the records may be subject to discovery at the discretion of the court.

4. If the complaint is not sustained, the complainant may challenge the finding through the branch Chief Deputy, Undersheriff, or the Sheriff. In addition, the files and results of the investigation in a not sustained complaint are available to the complainant under the Public Records Law. Finally, even though the Sheriff's office may not have sustained the complaint, it is still subject to judicial review through the civil court process. When a civil suit is filed, all records are subject to discovery.

5. Jail inmates have a formal complaint system available to them with multiple levels of review and challenge. In addition, the inmates have available several public and private attorneys and groups to advocate for them. They currently use this avenue extensively by filing civil suits.

6. In sum, there are currently so many avenues open to complainants that adding a review board or similar arrangement is not necessary.

XI. Parks and Recreation #1

1. The potential transfer of County parks and cemeteries, and the County Expo/County Fair to Metro has been the subject of extensive discussion, information exchange, and financial analysis. A basic set of consolidation principles has been worked out between the County and Metro.

The transfer will move these County services to a regional base, in recognition of their regional nature, and to lead toward the ultimate development of a Regional Parks and Greenspaces system, and a truly regional combination of facilities serving the major exhibition needs and the performing arts.

2. In response to the suggestion that we include citizens in the actual negotiations, the Parks Advisory Committee will be involved in the process when appropriate.

XII. Parks and Recreation - Expo Center

1. The Expo Center is a large exhibition facility that has some recreational aspects, but is not a park. It serves primarily as a rental facility for use by large trade show producers. The Expo Center has a small staff who manage the scheduling of events, collection of revenues, and maintenance of the buildings and grounds. Transfer of management to Parks will not result in staff savings.
2. Each year the Expo staff produces the County Fair. This is a specialized undertaking, unrelated to the management of Parks.
3. While the Expo Center and Parks function as separate divisions within the Department of Environmental Services, they are funded within the Recreation Fund which provides budgeting convenience and a stable funding source, but does not suggest joint management.
4. Finally, the Expo center operates as a profit center and is expected to make money to help support the Parks and other services. Hence its mission is inconsistent with the Parks mission which provides services to all citizens.

XIII. Planning and Zoning - Citizen Assistant

1. This resolution proposes a "citizen assistant" to assist the public through the labyrinth of land use procedures. This is the function of the zoning counter, a service center that has been in existence since the inception of a land use planning program in the County. The planner staffing the zoning counter is responsible for explaining requirements of land use procedures as stipulated by the set of complex land use law which exists in the county and the state.
2. Because of recent work load requirements, Planning has reduced the amount of contact hours for this service to four hours a day. This translates to an average of 20 minutes of service per person. This may not be enough.
3. The Board will ask Planning to submit an add package for consideration as part of the 1993-4 budget process. The add package will increase counter time through additional staff. Also, Planning will pursue the use of a GIS data management system. This new technology will increase efficiency by allowing the planner at the zoning counter more time to discuss procedures and requirements.
4. Nevertheless, given the complexity of some inquiries and the sophistication of land use laws in this state, some members of the public will require the services of a private planning consultant or attorney.

XIV. Planning and Zoning #2 - Citizen Involvement

1. These recommendations reflect the current practices of the Planning Division. Citizen involvement is required pursuant to statewide goals.

XV. Planning and Zoning #4 - Organizational Chart

1. An organizational chart of the County is already included in the Public Budget Document, which is available in the libraries. Also, County buildings have the names and pictures of the current county officials. Additional suggestions regarding publicizing the County structure will be considered as part of the county's public information plan.

XVI. Road and Bridges #1 - Transportation Planning

1. The County currently incorporates alternative modes of transportation into planning as practical and consistent with regional plan. While the County is not responsible for light rail development, the County is active in assisting with plans for proposed projects.

2. The Board has in the past and continues to endorse the use of gas tax money for the development of alternative transportation modes.

XVII. Road and Bridges #2 - Bicycle Master Plan

1. This resolution supports the county policy as specified in the County Bicycle Master Plan and Program. The County will continue a strong program within funding limitations.

XVIII. Road and Bridges #3 - Sharing Equipment

1. The Transportation Department shares equipment between agencies on an informal basis to a large extent. The County also has mutual aid agreements with most jurisdictions to assist with emergencies and disaster response.

2. Even greater efficiencies may be possible by forming a unified maintenance organization as recommended by the Governor's Task Force. The Board will discuss whether to pursue this option with the Department of Environmental Services during the discussion of the Department's Policy Development Plan.

XIX. Taxes and Assessment Subcommittee #1

1. This resolution assumes the County has difficulty disposing of tax foreclosed real property. Actually, for the past several years, all buildable property offered for sale, has been sold. For the past year, the price received has been at or over the assessed value.

2. The tax foreclosure process is designed to recover the taxes canceled by the foreclosure process and return them to the taxing districts which sustained the loss.

3. Under ORS 272.330(2) and Ordinance 672, the County has a mechanism to transfer specific tax foreclosed properties to non-profit housing agencies to provide low income housing. This mechanism has provided non-profit housing agencies with over 125 sites in the past two years. There is no statutory authority for transfers for medium cost housing.

4. If the non-profits had access only to properties not sold at auction, there would be virtually nothing available to them.

XX. Taxes and Assessment Subcommittee #3

1. If the process for change refers to recommendations from citizens, we would suggest that the CIC adopt these suggested criteria and apply them to recommendations forwarded to the Board from citizen groups.

XXI. Water, Sewer, Environmental Services and Fire #2

1. Multnomah County has no grounds or standing to participate in the legal process to adjudicate water rights to the Little Sandy River.

2. The Portland City Council on December 16, 1992, decided to file for a pre-1909 water right on the Little Sandy.

3. The Portland Water Bureau is not convinced that Bull Run is the only reliable source of water and is currently involved with a Regional Supply Study to investigate other alternatives.

4. The Little Sandy was removed from the Bull Run Reserve by Congress in the late 1970's or early 1980's.

5. Multnomah County has limited, if any, authority over urban growth boundaries. Land Use laws do not limit growth, only guide growth.

6. The courts will decide if the Little Sandy is "obtainable" for drinking water. Development would have impacts on fish, wildlife, and recreation of the Sandy Basin. Conservation would have fewer impacts and be less expensive.

7. Draining one of the state's premier Scenic Waterways (Sandy River) may not be construed as protecting our "lifestyle and liveability".

8. In conclusion,

a. The County has no right of eminent domain over the waters of the State of Oregon.

b. An attempt to "acquire" water rights would be met with a lawsuit because PGE rights are for hydroelectric purposes (an "in-stream" use), not municipal use (an out of stream use)

c. The state legislature has granted water rights on Bull Run and the Little Sandy. This grant was made in 1909 and is subject to prior documented claims (i.e. PGE). This the why these rights will be adjudicated in court.

d. The County has no authority to appropriate water by ordinance.

See attached letter from the Board of County Commissioners to Commissioner Mike Lindberg, (dated November 25, 1992)

XXII. Water, Sewer, Environmental Services and Fire #3

In response to the resolution that the Board shall take/endorse reasonable steps to acquire natural areas:

1. The County supported adopting of the Greenspaces Master Plan.

2. The Board endorsed by resolution the Greenspaces bond measure which failed in November, 1992. The Board would look favorably on a new Greenspaces measure before the voters in the fall.

3. The Board created Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund . See attached Resolution 90-57, passed by the Board on April 19, 1990.

4. The Board approved the Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan. See attached Resolution 92-102, passed by the Board on June, 4, 1992.

5. The County will actively encourage Metro to bring Greenspaces bond measure back to the voters, preferably in September, 1993.

6. The County will work to dispose of surplus county land to build the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection fund resources.

In response to the resolution that the Board shall take/endorse reasonable steps to zone natural areas:

1. The Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund provides dollars for a planner position in Land Use and Development to up-date the County Comprehensive Plan (FY 92-93 - subregional planning process). Part of the process will be to evaluate Goal 5 inventory.

Whether this is an adequate response for a full Goal 5 Inventory will be considered during the budget process.

In response to the resolution that the Board shall educate the public:

1. The Board funds the Parks Services Environmental Education Program. While this program is extremely popular, current financial and staff constraints prevent the Parks Services Division from responding to all requests. The Salmon Festival and Environmental Education Program have both received National Association of Counties Achievement Awards. The Board will decide during its budget process whether this is a higher priority.

In response to the resolution that the Board shall work with the State, Metro, and City governments to develop a regional approach to parks, etc:

1. The Board has supported, with both financial and staff resources, the development of the Metro Greenspaces Master Plan.

2. The Board has supported/facilitated the discussion with Metro concerning the potential transfer of County parks and Natural Areas to Metro as a foundation for a truly regional system. No other local government has taken this step.

3. The Board formally supported the Greenspaces Bond measure. Proceeds would have been shared with regional, County and City providers.

In response to the resolution that the Board consider consolidation with Metro:

1. This effort is underway. (See above)

In response to the resolution that the Board involve three citizens in decision/negotiations regarding the Metro consolidation:

1. The Parks Services Division will involve the Parks Advisory Committee in this process at the appropriate time.

enclosures

Integrated Budget Process - Summary of Budget Process (part of December Board retreat)

Order 93-4 re Program Budgeting

Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission Resolution 92-210

Memo from Budget Office, A Post Measure 5 Reality Check

Cable Regulation Resolution 92-208

Library Entrepreneurial Task Force

Concept Paper Integrated Services System

Letter to Commissioner Lindberg from the Board re Sandy River Water Rights

Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund Resolution 90-57

Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan Resolution 92-102

INTEGRATED BUDGET PROCESS - ATTACHMENT C

Goal: Better information flow from Budget Office and Department Managers to Board and citizens. Opportunity for Commissioners and citizens to learn more about Departments. Opportunity for greater Board consensus on the budget. Combines three review processes (i.e. presentations to Chair, CBACs, and Board into a single process for Department Managers and Elected officials).

December: Board discusses Alternative Budget processes and what information they would like in the budget document (both this year and in future years). See enclosed Summary.

Budget office will develop a Budget format to be used by all Departments and Elected Officials. Department submissions will serve as the working budget document for board review.

Board reviews what assumptions to make in building budget. (See enclosed draft for 1993-4).

Commissioners and Department Managers develop lists of "programs" in their liaison area they would like to see budgeted separately and submits lists to the Budget office by the second week of January.

Each Commissioner develops list of "potential reduction areas" totaling approximately \$2.5 million throughout the County, and a list of "untouchables" and submits to the Budget office by the first week of January.

January: Budget Office presents revenue and expenditure estimates and reserve fund status. Board passes budget resolution adopting assumptions for building budget for 1993-4.

Board decides on utility tax/levies mix to present to voters.

Board decides whether to impose any immediate cost control steps which might lead to one-time-only or long term savings.

Board discusses \$10 cap policy with other local governments, with consideration given to impact of a potentially unfavorable ruling on urban renewal districts repayment of prior year's taxes.

Budget office provides Departments with constraint figures, guidance on budget format ("program" budgeting), and summary of potential areas for reductions.

Departments develop budgets. Have organizational CBAC meetings (if not done already)

February 12 to March 5: (3+ weeks) Budget Office, Department Managers and Elected Officials present revenue information and budget proposals to the entire Board.

Questions or interest areas identified by Board, staff, and representatives of citizen budget advisory committees and the Central CBAC.

List developed of follow up written questions and proposals needed to answer or develop by Departments and Budget office. Nine presentations: DSS, DLS, Health, DCC, MSCO, DA, DES, NonDept., Management Support - one/two days for each. Three presentations/week. Evenings meetings to accommodate CBACs(?).

Example of Schedule of Briefings

Week One	Library (2-12)
Week Two	Man.Sup/Non D (2-17)
	Health (2-18/19)
Week Three	DA (2-22)
	MSCO (2-24/25)
	DCC (2-26)
Week Four	Soc. Srvs.(3-1/3)
	DES (3-4/5)

March 8 to March 16 Department Managers and Elected Officials present answers to questions, alternative proposals, and discuss areas of interest to Board, board and budget staff, and CBACs.

March 17 to March 19 Written budget recommendations finalized by staff and CBACs in conjunction with Departments and Budget staff.

March 22 to March 23 Executive makes budget decisions.

March 23 to April 2 Budget Office compiles Budget document. Budget printed.

April 7 Executive Budget proposed

April 12 to April 23 (two weeks) Public hearings and Board budget deliberations on Executive Budget, staff, and CBAC recommendations. Budget amendments and notes developed as appropriate.

April 26 to April 28 Final Board decisions. Adoption of budget.

May 14 Budget to TSCC

SEE ATTACHED CHART SHOWING SCHEDULE

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Establishing Guidelines
about the Preparation of the Multnomah
County Budget

ORDER
93-4

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held on December 9, 1992, the Budget Office indicated that the revenue projected to be available in Fiscal Year 1993-1994 are likely to be insufficient to meet current service levels of county programs; and

WHEREAS, an improved budget document will assist the Board of Commissioners in tracking how dollars are spent and in setting priorities for spending.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ORDERS:

Section I. Budget Goals

A. The Budget shall be an easy to read guide for the purpose of tracking each program that the Board is funding, the sources of funding for county programs, and the use and history of locally-generated funds for which the Board has discretion to redirect during the budget process.

B. The Budget shall track the direct and indirect costs

12/30/92:1

1 of county programs, identify the goals of each program, and present
2 the information in a matter which facilitates the accountability
3 and evaluation of each program.

4
5 Section II. Implementation
6

7 A. The goals and procedures stated herein are targeted
8 for full implementation by fiscal year 1994-1995. The budget for
9 Fiscal Year 1993-1994 shall track the list of programs for each
10 county function presented in writing to the Board of Commissioners
11 by the liaison commissioner for that function, except where
12 modified by the Board of Commissioners no later than January 15,
13 1993. In subsequent Fiscal Years, the County Chair shall establish
14 a deadline for the presentation of this program list by the Liaison
15 Commissioners and such lists may be amended by Resolution of the
16 Board of Commissioners within a deadline also established by the
17 County Chair. The budget shall include the programs identified by
18 the Liaison Commissioner except where amended by the Board of
19 Commissioners.
20

21 B. For each program included in the county budget, the
22 budget shall identify the variable costs of the program, its
23 allocated fixed costs from overhead within the department, its
24 allocated fixed costs from overhead outside of the department, and
25 its total costs. The source of funding for each program -- fees,
26 county, state and federal -- shall also be identified. This

12/30/92:1

funding mix shall be shown for the variable costs of the program, its allocated fixed costs from overhead within the department, its allocated fixed costs from overhead outside of the department, and its total costs. The budget shall identify the goals of the program, measurement standards for achieving the goals, and the progress the program is making toward meeting its goals and measurement standards. The budget shall also identify the amount of funds expended by each program in addition to its authorization history.

ADOPTED this 7th day of January, 1993.



MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

Gladys McCoy
Gladys McCoy, Chair
Multnomah County, Oregon

REVIEWED:
LAURENCE KRESSEL, COUNTY COUNSEL
for Multnomah County, Oregon

By: John D. Bay

C:\FILES\ORDEFORB.ORD\st

12/30/92:1

MULTNOMAH COUNTY COUNSEL
1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 1530
P.O. Box 849
Portland, Oregon 97207-0849
(503) 248-3138

In the Matter of Appointing the
Tax Supervising and Conservation
Commission to Oversee the Tax
Coordination Plan

92-210

WHEREAS, Chapter 396 required all taxing districts within a county to coordinate property taxing plans before the beginning of each fiscal year, with an initial meeting notice sent on or before the last day of the calendar year before the calendar year in which the fiscal year begins; and

WHEREAS, the Multnomah County Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission (TSCC) already performed the coordinating function among taxing bodies within the County in the previous year; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners request the TSCC to continue its system of coordination under Chapter 396, Oregon Laws 1991, for the fiscal year 1993-94, and that the TSCC be requested to so notify the taxing districts in Multnomah County before January 1, 1993.

ADOPTED this 3rd day of December, 1992.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By

Gladys McCoy, County Chair

LAURENCE KRESSEL, COUNTY COUNTY COUNSEL
for Multnomah County, Oregon

By

H. H. Lazenby, Jr.
Assistant County Counsel



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ROOM 606, COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1021 S.W. FOURTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

GLADYS McCOY	•	CHAIR	•	248-3308
PAULINE ANDERSON	•	DISTRICT 1	•	248-5220
GARY HANSEN	•	DISTRICT 2	•	248-5219
RICK BAUMAN	•	DISTRICT 3	•	248-5217
SHARRON KELLEY	•	DISTRICT 4	•	248-5213
CLERK'S OFFICE	•		•	248-3277

TO: Oregon Governor Barbara Roberts
County Chair Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Dave Warren, Budget Manager *DW*
f Fred Neal, Intergovernmental Relations Officer

DATE: February 19, 1992

Multnomah County: A Post-Measure-5 Reality Check

The passage of Measure 5 gave two messages to governmental units within Oregon:

"We like what you are doing (or we would have voted you out of office, instead of just limiting your spending), and

"Many of you are spending too much of our money doing it."

Portland and Multnomah County, like many other cities and counties in Oregon, have less money available to support ongoing programs. There are several paths to explore:

Do less. Yet The County's public forums asking whether a particular government program or area of concern should be cut found few persons in support of specific cuts and many advocates speaking for their retention or even expansion. Elected officials face tough choices in making budget decisions when revenues are constrained.

Be more efficient. The bureaucracy is accused of being overpaid and/or underworked. Studies and statistics can present facts supporting either side of this controversy. It is an issue where generalizations create unproductive results. Real savings can only be made by addressing specific activities. This can be a long and painful task, but one that must continue under the realities of Measure 5. This is not to say that further efficiencies won't be found.

Spend "someone else's" money. Shifting the tax burden to other sources is a process few in Oregon have yet mastered following Measure 5. Only if Measure 5 limits are found to be too constraining by citizen-taxpayers will support be found to find alternate revenues. This will likely be focused on program-specific local public functions, such as libraries, street lights, law enforcement, and local schools. Local private funding for specific school programs (sports, driver's education)

and the people who are visible on Portland streets in yellow coats are examples of working around Measure 5 limits.

Measure 5 is a reality. Governments and citizens must learn to live with it. Revenues are reduced or capped. Governments must do less, and do that more efficiently. Citizens must continue to decide what the function and level of government should be.

Local governments in the urban area had many difficult choices to make in preparing their 1991-92 budgets last Spring. Cuts were necessary, but where to cut? Public safety--fire protection and law enforcement? Aid to the disadvantaged--the children, aged and ill? Public amenities--parks and libraries?

To "do less" in FY1991-92, Multnomah County chose to:

o Reduce animal control.	\$ 1,095,000
o Reduce library hours 28%	1,725,000
o Lease jail beds to the Federal government	3,400,000
o Reduce Restitution Center beds	200,000
o Postpone physical structure maintenance	950,000
o Postpone capital replacement	360,000
o Eliminate street-level alcohol and drug intervention	200,000
o Postpone computer mainframe replacement	500,000
o Reduce level of computer programming	300,000
o Reduce Health and Dental clinic programs	747,000
	\$ 9,477,000

In the "more efficient" arena in FY1991-92, the County decided to:

o Freeze wages of Local 88 and exempt employees	\$ 1,600,000
o Begin a lower-cost health package for exempts & nurses	100,000
o Institute a lower-cost mail/freight distribution system	190,000
o Combine EEO functions with Portland	0
o Reduce exempt check distribution from 26 to 24 annually	30,000
o Reorganized departments	236,000
o Reduce custodial support, both employees and contracts	325,000
o Eliminate 28 middle-management positions:	1,381,000
5 DHS Admin	\$ 286,000
4 Aging Admin	75,000
2 Health Svcs	156,000
2 Social Svcs	65,000
2 Juv Justice	50,000
2 DCC Admin	65,000
2 DA Admin	67,000
1 Sheriff Exec	74,000
1 Sheriff Svcs	38,000
1 Elections	80,000
2 Chair Staff	100,000
2 Board Staff	150,000
1 Auditor	50,000
2 Budget Staff	125,000
	\$ 3,862,000
	\$13,339,000

What about 1992-93? County officials continue to look at doing less and doing what is left more efficiently. On-going discussions continue with federal, state, regional, adjacent county, and local city officials to combine/share programs and responsibilities. Citizen budget advisory committees are in place for all County departments, and they are talking to their counterparts advising other local governments.

None-the-less, several critical decisions await Multnomah County officials:

Special levies for operating and capital expenses for the jail and another for the library system expire at the end of FY1992-93. Should the voters be asked to re-up for 3 to 8 years of serial levies or should a permanent and stable funding source be established for one or both? Should this be done now? After the State proceeds with a state-wide measure? Or not addressed until budget time in 1993? Is it sensible to expect the State to "partner" with, or even accommodate, the County in this issue?

The County owns or leases space in 35 locations around the County. Should the County consolidate the management level of County Government in one location to reduce capital and operating outlay and to promote cost efficiencies? Should delivery of services be further decentralized to emulate the Columbia Villa model? What level of understanding does the general public have about the County and other local governments and the "business" decisions regarding capital facilities facing them?

The provision of safe and secure juvenile justice and detention facilities for the region cannot be postponed. Again, what is the tolerance of citizens for funding efforts, and how involved should State Government be?

As the County prepares its proposed Budget for FY1992-93, managers are instructed to freeze all material, services, and capital outlay at the current dollar level, to allow for step increases and a possible COLA. Any subsequent additions to that base will be scrutinized for efficiencies and policy priorities.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Accepting the)	
Joint Cable Regulation Consoli-)	R E S O L U T I O N
ation Task Force Final Report)	92-208

WHEREAS, Multnomah County authorized the establishment of a Joint Cable Regulation Consolidation Task Force (Task Force); and

WHEREAS, the Task Force included appointed representatives of the Multnomah Cable Regulatory Commission, the Portland Cable Regulatory Commission, Multnomah County and the cities of Portland, Gresham, Troutdale, Wood Village and Fairview; and

WHEREAS, Multnomah County appointed Commissioner Sharron Kelley to serve as its representative on the Task Force; and

WHEREAS, the Task Force has met and forwarded a proposal in the form of a Final Report to (1) Form a single cable regulatory commission; (2) Enable the provision of administrative support for the consolidated commission at fiscal savings from the current structure, without sacrificing regulatory effectiveness; (3) Include a provision to allow other interested jurisdictions to participate in the future should they elect to do so; and (4) Establish a mechanism that would facilitate future consolidation of the east side Paragon Cable franchise agreements without reducing public benefits provided under the current separate agreements; now therefore

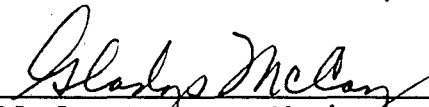
IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that Multnomah County accepts the Task Force Final Report and recommendations dated November, 1992.

DATED this 3rd day of December, 1992.



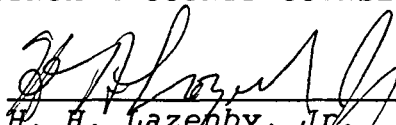
REVIEWED:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON



Gladys McCoy, Chair

LAURENCE KRESSEL
MULTNOMAH COUNTY COUNSEL

By 

H. H. Lazenby, Jr.
Assistant County Counsel

CONSOLIDATION OF CABLE REGULATION IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY

**FINAL REPORT
NOVEMBER 1992**

PRESENTED TO

**THE JURISDICTIONS OF PORTLAND, GRESHAM, TROUTDALE, FAIRVIEW
AND WOOD VILLAGE, AND MULTNOMAH COUNTY**

PRESENTED BY

JOINT CABLE REGULATION CONSOLIDATION TASK FORCE

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

Jack Adams, City of Gresham

Gene Bui, City of Troutdale and Fairview

Frank Howatt, Portland Cable Regulatory Commission

Cece Hughley, City of Portland

Sharron Kelley, Multnomah County

Ken Osuna, Portland Cable Regulatory Commission

Stuart Kaplan, Portland Cable Regulatory Commission

Don Robertson, City of Wood Village

W. Robert Connors, Multnomah Cable Regulatory Commission

TASK FORCE STAFF

David Olson and Mary Beth Henry

City of Portland, Office of Cable Communications and Franchise Management

Julie S. Omelchuck

Multnomah Cable Regulatory Office

Introduction

The Joint Cable Regulation Consolidation Task Force was established by the Jurisdictions of Portland, Gresham, Troutdale, Wood Village, and Fairview and Multnomah County through authorizing resolutions. The Task Force was charged with developing and recommending by November 2, 1992 a proposal for adoption by the participating Jurisdictions to form a single cable television regulatory commission in Multnomah County. The objectives of the Task Force include:

- providing for administrative support for the consolidated commission at fiscal savings from the current structure, without sacrificing regulatory effectiveness;
- enabling other jurisdictions to participate in the future if they elect to do so;
- establishing a mechanism to facilitate future consolidation of the east side Paragon Cable franchises without reducing public benefits provided under the current separate agreements;
- ensuring participating jurisdictions retain budget and discretionary review authority; and,
- establishing an orderly transition plan for the consolidated commission, including affected staff and administrative functions.

The Task Force consists of appointed members from each jurisdiction and members of the Portland Cable Regulatory Commission (PCRC) and the Multnomah Cable Regulatory Commission (MCRC).

Over the past three months, the Task Force met and reached consensus on several issues regarding a County-wide regulatory structure. In its deliberations, the Task Force reviewed dozens of options for a consolidated regulatory structure, including ideas from Washington County, four consortium regulatory commissions in different parts of the country, and the current MCRC and PCRC models. The Task Force recommendations are summarized in this report.

Benefits

The benefits of creating a unified cable regulatory structure include the following:

- Provides savings for the Jurisdictions in the aggregate of \$30,000 - \$50,000;
- Maintains local control;
- Increases leverage in negotiations with cable companies;
- Provides a framework to allow other Jurisdictions to participate;
- Retains staff expertise of all current franchises;
- Provides experienced franchise renewal staff for the upcoming Paragon renewal;
- Eliminates duplication of service; and
- Responds to the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on Local Government services.

Summary of Proposed Cable Regulatory Structure

The Task Force proposes that the jurisdictions create, through an intergovernmental agreement, a cable regulatory commission, named the "Consolidated Cable Communications Commission," which would administer and enforce cable television franchise agreements throughout Multnomah County.

The Task Force recommends the following mission statement for the Commission:

The mission of the Consolidated Cable Communications Commission is to enforce and administer cable television franchise agreements for the Jurisdictions of Portland, Gresham, Troutdale, Fairview, Wood Village and Multnomah County; to oversee contracts for community access television and for other public service obligations of the franchises; and to act as a source of information and advocacy on matters relative to cable communications for the member Jurisdictions and their citizens.

The Commission would have full enforcement authority and would serve an advisory role to the Jurisdictions in franchise issuances, renewals, revocation, extensions, amendments and change in control. The Commission could issue violations and penalties in the event a cable company failed to meet franchise obligations. However, the Jurisdictions would retain discretionary review over those Commission decisions.

If one Jurisdiction exercised discretionary review, all other affected Jurisdictions would be notified and a review process undertaken. A majority vote by the affected Jurisdictions would be required to overturn or amend Commission actions on franchise violations or penalties. A discretionary review flowchart is attached as Exhibit 1.

The Commission would consist of eight members: three from Portland (Paragon, TCI and Columbia Cable) and one each from the five other Jurisdictions. Commission actions would require a simple majority vote and the chair would vote on all issues. The Commission, through its bylaws, would determine how to address tie votes.

The Jurisdictions would fund the commission through an annual budget process. The Commission would develop an annual budget and forward it to each jurisdiction for approval. Unanimous approval by the Jurisdictions would be required for the Commission's budget to be effective. In adopting the budget, the Jurisdictions would approve their individual contributions as well as the budget as a whole.

The methodology for funding by the Jurisdictions is based on three determining areas: function, cost allocation unit and percentage distribution of cost. The methodology is shown in Exhibit 2. The program functions are described in Exhibit 3.

Units are those elements which trigger the costs of each function (e.g. the number of franchise agreements, jurisdictions, contracts, subscribers, etc.). The percentage distribution is the estimated percentage of total resources (personnel, materials and services) used to address a program function area (e.g. staff estimates that 40 per cent of total resources will be required to enforce the franchise agreements).

The Task Force believes the methodology is equitable and fair with no Jurisdiction contributing more to regulation than it does under the current regulatory service level. The methodology also considers efficiencies gained by larger numbers of subscribers and resources needed for base-line regulation of franchise agreements. A summary of each Jurisdiction's FY 92-93 cable regulation budget and the corresponding number of subscribers appears in Exhibit 4.

In order to fulfill its responsibilities, the Commission would contract for administrative services and staffing with a member Jurisdiction. The Task Force recommends that the Commission contract for administrative services with the City of Portland. The Task Force also recommends that one position from the current MCRC transfer over to the City of Portland to assist in staffing the new Commission.

Regarding the relationships between the Commission and community access television organizations, the Task Force hopes to maintain as much as possible the processes familiar to all the Jurisdictions and the access providers. The City of Portland would retain the contract with Portland Cable Access (PCA). PCA's budget would go through the City of Portland general fund budget process with a recommendation from the Commission. Multnomah Community Television's (MCTV) contract would be included in the Commission's budget for approval by the Jurisdictions.

In addition, the commission would preserve, as much as possible, the status quo in regard to the East County contracts for local origination and the Program in Community Television at Mt. Hood Community College.

Public Process

The Task Force met bi-weekly during August and September and weekly during October. All the Task Force meetings were open to the public. The Task Force also held a public hearing on October 14, 1992 at 7:30 p.m. at Portland Cable Access. The hearing was a live, cablecast, call-in program shown on Channel 33 throughout Multnomah County. Five citizens testified, one in person and four by telephone. Issues raised during public testimony included why consolidate, how will local control be maintained, will the Commission exercise rate control, and the effect on local origination and access. Task Force members and staff responded to all issues.

Implementation Plan

An Implementation Plan outlining issues that will be addressed during a four-month transition phase appears in Exhibit 5.

JOINT CABLE REGULATION CONSOLIDATION TASK FORCE

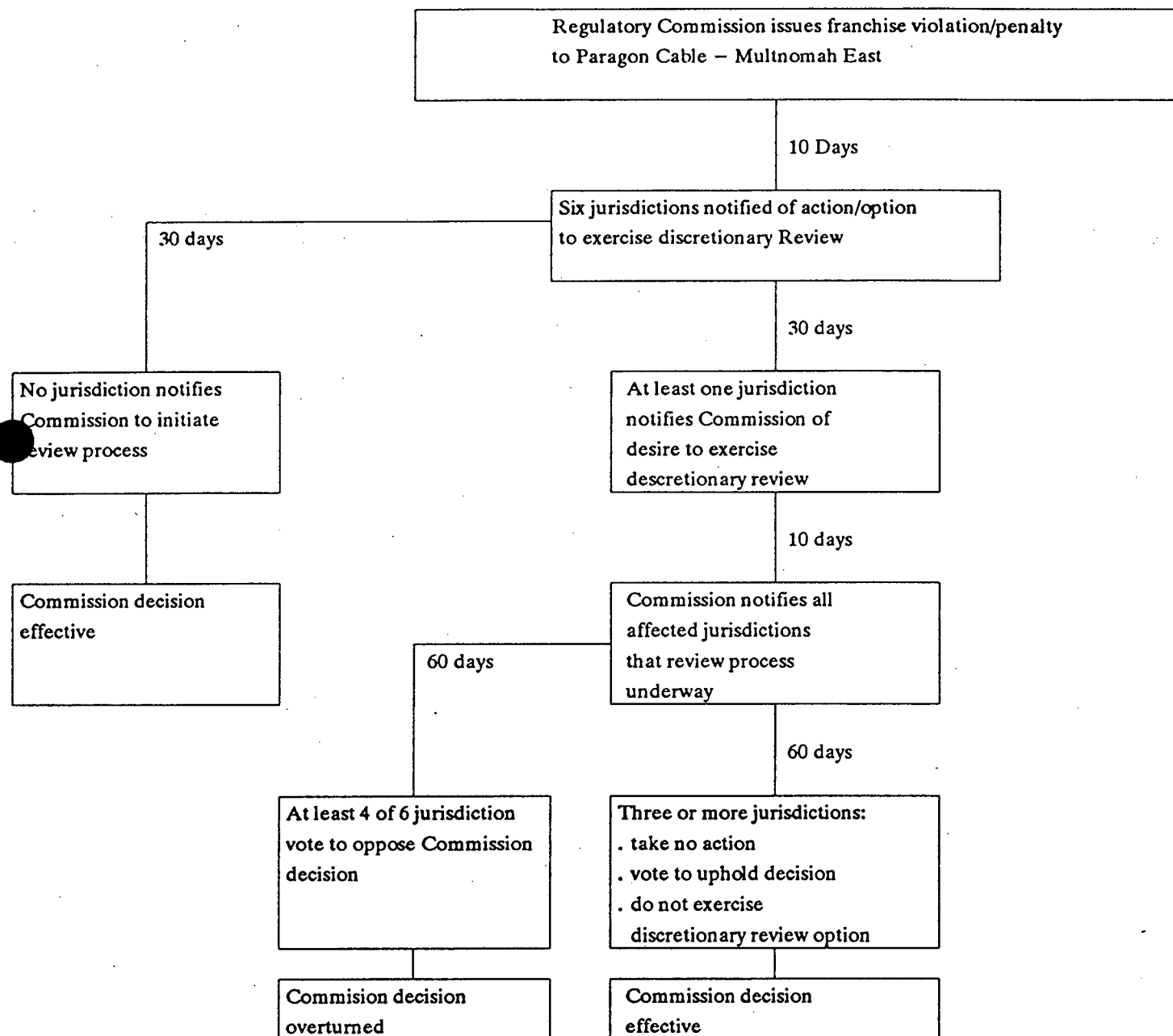
City of Portland
Multnomah County

City of Gresham
City of Fairview

City of Troutdale
City of Wood Village

JURISDICTIONAL DISCRETIONARY REVIEW FLOWCHART

DRAFT 9-16-1992



Consolidated Cable Communications Commission

Cost Allocation Methodology					
Functions	Cost Allocation Unit	% of Cost Distribution	Total No. of Units	... No. of Units PCRC	... No. of Units MCRC
1. Complex Franchise Reg./Negotiation/Enforc.	No. of Franchises *	40.0%	3.0	2.0	1.0
2. Consumer Issues	No. of Subscribers	20.0%	125,100.0	95,295.0	29,805
3. Monitoring Access and PCTV	No. of Contracts	10.0%	3.0	1.0	2
4. Liaison with Jurisdiction	No. of Jurisdiction	10.0%	6.0	1.0	5
5. FCC/Legislation	No. of Subscribers	10.0%	125,100.0	95,295.0	29,805
6. Administration	Prop. to 1.2.3 & 4	10.0%	1.0		
Total		100.0%			

PCRC: Portland Cable Regulatory Commission
 MCRC: Multnomah Cable Regulatory Commission

* Portland's Columbia and Multnomah Cnty's TCI Franchises
 require minimal effort.

SR\123\mergmthd

12:02

UNIFIED CABLE REGULATORY OFFICE

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF PROGRAM

1. Franchise Regulation/Negotiation/Enforcement

Includes staffing the Consolidated Cable Communications Commission and franchise administrations, regulation, and enforcement. Activities include ensuring compliance with all franchise terms including technical and customer service provisions, financial management and disbursement of cable franchise revenues and LO obligations. It also includes conducting franchise renewals and transfers of ownership. The franchise renewal periods for Paragon begin in 1993 for Portland and in 1995 for East County.

2. Consumer Issues

Includes providing verbal or written responses to complaints, facilitating successful resolution with the cable company, and compliant tracking and reporting. Also includes consumer relations such as notifications to subscribers about the Regulatory Commission services the East County consumers' guide, and the annual customer satisfaction survey.

3. Monitoring Access Organizations and the Program in Community Television

Includes oversight of two access organizations and the Program in Community Television at Mt. Hood Community College.

4. Liaison

Includes Jurisdictional relations related to general Commission activities, the annual budget approval process and jurisdictional discretionary review rights in franchise violations.

5. FCC/Legislation

Includes advocacy and informational activities regarding FCC and federal and state legislative matters.

6. Administration

Includes financial, budget planning, personnel, payroll and other general administrative services to ensure the office meets all administrative ordinances, policies and procedures.

JOINT CABLE REGULATION CONSOLIDATION TASK FORCE

City of Portland
Multnomah County

City of Gresham
City of Fairview

City of Troutdale
City of Wood Village

FY 92-93 Budgets and Number of Subscribers by Jurisdiction
Fiscal Year 1992-93

JURISDICTION	FY 92-93 BUDGET	NO. OF SUBSCRIBERS
Portland	\$207,081	95,295
Gresham	\$88,781	16,734
Wood Village	\$3,539	673
Troutdale	\$11,232	2,110
Multnomah county	\$46,314	8,725
Multnomah county(TCI)		795
Fairview	\$4,001	768

Actions

- Oct. 29-Dec. 31 Budget subcommittee conducts FY 1993-94 budget deliberations with staff (suggested two Portland and two MCRC members who will likely be appointed to new Commission).
- Nov. 9 Task Force staff sends Final Report to Jurisdictions.
- Nov. 9-Dec. 4 Task Force members and staff meet with elected officials to answer questions and address concerns.
- Nov 9-Dec. 4 Task Force staff meets with city administrators, county commission staff and city council staff to answer questions and address concerns.
- Nov. 11-27 Task Force members present Final Report to Jurisdictions.
- Nov. 16 Jurisdictions' attorneys finalize Intergovernmental Agreement. Transmit to City Councils and County Commission for consideration.
- Dec. 1-31 Jurisdictions consider Intergovernmental Agreement/dissolve PCRC and MCRC/appoint representatives to new Commission.
- Dec. 31 Budget subcommittee finalizes budget proposal for Commission consideration.
- Jan. 11 Commission meeting: -approve FY 1993-94 Budget.
-decide issue of Commission legal representation in negotiation of administrative services agreement.
-terminate administrative services agreement with County, effective April 15.
-approve contracts with MCTV for access and LO and with Mt. Hood Community College for PCTV.
- Jan. 18 Commission staff submits budget proposal to Jurisdictions.

Transition Plan
Page Two

- Jan. 25-March 1 Commission members and staff meet with elected officials and the cities and county staff people to answer questions and address concerns about FY 1993-94 budget proposal.
- Feb. 8 Commission meeting: -approve Bylaws.
-decide issue of Commission legal representation in general.
-approve FY 1992-93 financial policy.
- March 1 County and City of Portland approve transfer terms of staff from County to City of Portland.
- March 1-April 1 Six Jurisdictions consider and vote on FY 1993-94 budget.
- March 8 City of Portland and Multnomah County approve FY 1992-93 Budget amendments.
- March 8 Commission meeting: -approve Administrative Services Agreement between Commission and City of Portland, including staffing of Commission and Commission accountability/evaluation structure in relation to City staff, effective March 31.
-approve fund accounting policy with the City of Portland including accounting system and reports and overall accounting system for franchise fees and MCTV/PCTV/Jurisdictions payments.
-approve investment policy for East Paragon Franchise Settlement Fund (if necessary).
- April 5-15 Move cable offices, including packing, moving(both offices), computer hook ups, phone transfers, etc.
- April 15 "Official" transfer of MCRC office and Multnomah County staff to City of Portland.
- April 15 Transfer of all MCRC funds from County to Portland.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

In the Matter of Establishing a)	RESOLUTION
Library Entrepreneurial Initiatives Team)	
to Propose Ways for the Library to Develop)	93-13
Additional Revenue Sources)	

WHEREAS, the Multnomah County Library receives most of its funding from the County General Fund; and

WHEREAS, the County General Fund is under a great deal of stress to maintain current service levels for critical services; and

WHEREAS, local governments must look at new ways of doing business and serving the public; and

WHEREAS, there is a need for a Library Entrepreneurial Initiatives Team to develop ideas for alternative (non-tax) revenue sources to reduce reliance of the Multnomah County Library on the general fund.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of County Commissioners establishes a Library Entrepreneurial Initiatives Team consisting of 11 representatives, appointed by the Chair, from the following areas: current Library Board members (3); business sector (2); Friends of the Library (1); private sector marketing and sales promotion (2); Television/radio sales and national vendor programs (1); library employee (1); general public (1). A member of the Board of County Commissioners shall serve in an ex-officio role.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the ideas contained in Attachment A be among the alternatives examined by the team for their revenue potential.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chair solicit ideas from library employees for alternative revenue sources through the Library's existing Fines & Fees Committee. The library employee on the Entrepreneurial Initiatives Team shall serve as liaison to the Library's Fines & Fees Committee to bring forward their ideas for consideration by the Entrepreneurial Initiatives Team.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Library Entrepreneurial Initiatives Team be staffed by a person on loan from the private sector and/or a library employee, and that none of the Team receive compensation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the the Library Entrepreneurial Initiatives Team commence its work by January 25 and present recommendations to the Board of County Commissioners no later than April 25, 1993.



ADOPTED THIS 14th DAY OF JANUARY, 1993

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By Gladys McCoy
Gladys McCoy, Chair

REVIEWED

Laurence Kressel
Laurence Kressel, County Counsel

2755

REVISED 1/13/93

ATTACHMENT A

POTENTIAL ALTERNATIVE REVENUE SOURCES FOR LIBRARY

- 1) Library "gold card", for families or individuals who voluntarily pay an annual fee in exchange for additional benefits. Additional benefits could range from an extra week of checkout time to discounts on purchases at bookstores or other commercial businesses.
- 2) Toll call for library reference line inquiries.
- 3) Establishment of a coffee shop in Central if renovation is funded.
- 4) Provision of sophisticated, fee-based, research services to business. This could include higher access charges for remote access of library computerized database, or providing carrels equipped with computers or other features that allow it to become an independent workstation for professional research.
- 5) Marketing checkout books as advertising medium. Would direct mail marketers and coupon vendors pay to have promotions/discount coupons inserted in loaned books? Over 6 million books were checked out last year.

DRAFT**MULTNOMAH COUNTY****INTEGRATED HUMAN SERVICES SYSTEM PLAN**

Revised 11/6/92

INTRODUCTION

In the post Measure 5 era, governments, their supportive agencies, private non-profits and other entities serving the welfare of the community will be called upon to serve an increasingly needy population with diminishing resources. The frail elderly, the homeless, low-and no-income individuals, single parent households, the disabled, adolescents, separated families and extended relationships will find themselves more vulnerable and at risk.

At the local level, county government is the human service agency of last resort. Reductions in revenues, personnel, and service hours have rendered traditional service delivery systems incapable of responding to increasing numbers of persons with multiple problems.

The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners recognized in resolution that:

- Shrinking financial resources will require the County to explore new methods of providing services to citizens,
- The issues and problems facing our communities have changed the traditional roles and responsibilities of government, business, community, and family, and
- The problems and issues of alcohol and drug addiction, child abuse, crime, unemployment, apathy, racial and sexual hatred, inadequate community services, and the changing family and community have the potential to destroy the very fabric of our communities and society.

County departments and divisions already collaborate and coordinate services with a variety of government and private non-profit agencies. This collaboration, however, is often situational, with the effort designed to address a specific service need or to augment local, state or private efforts. The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners has called for a change in how the County responds to these kinds of human needs.

THE INTEGRATED HUMAN SERVICES SYSTEM

In response, the Board of County Commissioners has directed the development of an Integrated Human Services System, including Family Service Centers, for Multnomah County.

The integrated service delivery system to be developed:

- Will have a strong focus on people, with eventual interlocking linkages of policy, fiscal resources and personnel,
- will be flexible, focused on family and individual needs, and coordinated with other local, state, and private non-profit efforts to provide maximum benefits for the client,
- will be an efficient system of delivering effective, high quality services,
- will provide an orderly and focused method for the County to participate in local and state initiatives including the Leaders Roundtable/Partners for a Caring Community project, the state's HB 3188 (Human Investment Strategy), and SB 1099 (Integrated Services) efforts.

UNDERLYING VALUES

The entire system will be driven by a common philosophy of service and common values, including:

- Promoting client independence and empowerment.
- Involving individuals and communities in decisions that affect them.
- Using the least intrusive, least expensive interventions in people's lives that are appropriate to the needs.
- Providing high quality, integrated, timely services with the fewest possible barriers to access.
- Making services and service authorization available as close to the need as possible.
- Encouraging change and innovation to make the system responsive to individual, family, and community needs.

The directors of the Departments of Health, Social Services, and Community Corrections, along with key division managers, formed an Integrated Human Services Planning Team to develop the system.

SYSTEM ELEMENTS

Community Service Districts

Community Service Districts are designed to organize County services as close as possible to where people live. The districts are divided by recognized geographic boundaries. Within each of the districts are social service agencies, schools, private non-profit resources, community policing activities, and other agencies and efforts. County resources within each district are structured to include both contracted agencies and direct County services. Organizing services by districts enables program staff to work cooperatively to serve individuals and families with multiple and complex problems.

Individuals who receive child, youth, individual, senior, family, physical and mental health services will generally be served within a district. This will allow better coordination and follow-up support for the person or family securing services. It should also allow for a better match of service to the specific problem, since the assessment will be conducted in the context of the individual's community or environment. The services will be cost effective, resulting from a higher rate of recovery for the individual and a lesser rate of relapse because of treatment in the context of the community. The integrated service approach will keep the individual in a protected service environment.

Multnomah County will comprise six Community Service Districts: Northeast, North, West, Mid-county, Southeast and East.

Community Service Districts will have common boundaries for all County services. They are not used to restrict residents' access to services, and individuals will retain choice of service locations regardless of where they live.

Common service boundaries have been agreed on by the Department of Health, the Department of Community Corrections, and the Department of Social Services' Aging Services Division, Mental Health, Youth and Family Services Division, Housing and Community Services Division, and Juvenile Justice Division (see Attachment A).

Neighborhood Access

In the Community Service District model, the point of entry into the system may be any number of County offices or provider offices within the community where a person or family can enter and receive assistance. The goal is to provide services uninterrupted at any point along the continuum.

Key elements of a neighborhood access system include:

- Close relationships between all providers of services and the local community.

- A well-publicized and accessible information/referral system.
- An emphasis on cultural relevance to the community. This includes the availability of bilingual staff and providers where appropriate.
- Intensive cross-training of staff in provider agencies and County programs.

The principles outlined above will be common to all Community Service Districts, but the design of "user friendly" neighborhood access will vary from district to district. Specifics such as responsibility for and "agency location" of the information and referral function, the degree of co-location of services, and cross-training of staff will emerge as part of the district planning process for each district.

District Coordination

In the integrated service system model, each Community Service District will have a coordination function to assure a system-wide response to the community, the individual and his or her family; to work with the agencies, school, families, community policing, sheriff, and other service providers to develop a uniform set of policies and operational strategies; and to assure that there are services adapted to the special needs of the district in addition to the core services available in each district.

The structure of and responsibility for district coordination will evolve over time. At the outset, coordination within each Community Service District will be accomplished through a District Coordination Team (DCT) consisting of, at a minimum, the district or branch managers of each of the participating County Departments and related provider agencies.

The DCTs will:

- Set goals and expected outcomes with community participation specific to the district.
- Develop and implement a "bottom up" process for determining community needs.
- Oversee the development of service integration in the district within the framework of the service integration plan developed by the County.
- Develop district-specific policies and protocols for neighborhood access, staff cross-training, program coordination, case management, client data sharing and client advocacy.
- Develop recommendations for policy and organizational changes.
- Help determine evaluation criteria.

- Serve as a clearinghouse and mediation team when conflicts arise between programs.
- Serve as a linkage to all other planning groups addressing services integration in that district.

Case Management

In each program, a service recipient is usually assigned a primary contact person to call or relate to for services. This could be a nurse, a case manager, a Probation Officer or other. When an individual or family uses more than one County service, the primary staff assigned to the individual for each service will work cooperatively with him/her to assure that services are coordinated. One of them will be the lead contact (referred to as a "Primary Case Manager").

The role of case management in the integrated service system is one of quality control, coordination, counseling, review and referral. The case manager in this system is the traffic coordinator and support agent assigned to a given individual and/or family. The case manager connects the family or individual with the appropriate agencies and other resources.

Those who deliver the services within a district will be actively involved in the creation of the case management model for that district. A cooperative approach, involving consumers, service delivery personnel, neighborhood organizations, and governmental units offers the best means to enhance service delivery through a case management system. The model, therefore, will vary from district to district. The development of the model, as well as the specific operational protocols between departments, divisions, and community providers, will be the responsibility of the DCTs.

Information Sharing

No comprehensive service system or district structure will work without some method to bind the players, coordinate service and information flow, and assess the quality of services provided. A management information system can be the mortar that connects effort and outcome. In the case of individual client or family information, some sharing among providers may be necessary to assure holistic treatment planning and resource allocation.

Development of a management information system for an integrated services model involves complex policy and technical issues. Policy decisions include:

- The purpose of sharing client data (focus on system planning versus individual service planning),
- Resolving the tension between protecting client confidentiality and sharing information between programs, and
- The allocation of sufficient funds to establish and operate a shared data base system.

Evaluation

An evaluation process will be needed to assure accountability, to provide ongoing feedback for program and system improvement, and to determine whether the desired outcomes are being achieved. Program monitoring and evaluation are already a part of many of the services to be included in the integrated service system, and will continue. A more sophisticated evaluation system is needed, however, to measure outcomes and determine the effectiveness of the model.

Unfortunately, this type of evaluation is expensive and is beyond the resources currently available within the County budget. The Integrated Human Services Planning Team will seek new resources in order to implement a comprehensive evaluation process. These might include outside funding and the services of non-county personnel such as a university graduate program.

IMPLEMENTATION

Planning and implementation phases will overlap or occur simultaneously in various Community Service Districts and with other agencies.

PLANNING (INITIAL AND ONGOING)

Integrated Human Services Planning Team (IHSPT):

- Develops overview of the system and draft plan by 10-14-92
- Identifies and analyzes key policy issues
- Appoints work groups to address specific issues
- Appoints IHSPT liaisons to DCTs as they are developed

PHASE I. INTEGRATION OF COUNTY MANAGED SERVICES

Before and during the implementation of the Integration Plan, there will be extensive community involvement to determine what will work for each service district. The contract for the Family Service Centers is projected for Spring, 1993, which will provide several months of discussions and input into the services which are being envisioned for the Centers.

1. Award contract for Family Service Centers.
2. Pilot a service integration model in the Southeast Community Service District.
 - IHSPT appoints a District Coordination Team (DCT)

- DCT develops neighborhood access and case management protocols.
 - Model is implemented with persons who self-select into the service delivery system.
 - Model is evaluated on an ongoing basis.
3. Establish DCTs and begin service integration in other service districts.

PHASE II. INTEGRATION OF COUNTY-CONTRACTED SERVICES AND OTHER SERVICES

Include contracted non-profit providers, police agencies, and others.

PHASE III. INTEGRATION OF STATE AND OTHER SERVICES

Include Adult and Family Services Division, Children's Services Division, Employment Division, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Services Division, alcohol and drug programs, Senior and Disabled Services Division, and others.



ATTACHMENT A

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
HOUSING & COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION
421 S.W. FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(503) 248-5464
FAX: (503) 248-3332

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
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RICK BAUMAN • DISTRICT 3 COMMISSIONER
SHARRON KELLEY • DISTRICT 4 COMMISSIONER

TO: Dr. Gary Nakao, Director
Department of Social Services

VIA: Norm Monroe, Director *[Signature]*
Housing and Community Services Division

FROM: Bill Thomas, Manager *[Signature]*
Community Action Program Office

DATE: August 17, 1992

SUBJECT: Uniform Boundaries for Integrated Service Districts

Pursuant to your direction, a technical committee representing the Department of Health (Jan Wallinder) and effected programs in the DSS Aging (Don Keister and Rosanne Costanzo), Housing and Community Services (Bill Thomas), and Social Services (Rex Surface and Mary Li) Divisions has been convened in order to discuss establishing uniform boundaries for Integrated Service Districts in Multnomah County. This technical committee has developed the following recommendations on boundaries to the DSS Integrated Services Team.

RECOMMENDATIONS:**I. Principles**

- A. In general, service district boundaries should be based on "natural" geographical divisions such as rivers, freeways, and major dividing streets which are easily understood by the public.
- B. As possible, boundaries should also be concurrent with census tracts to facilitate assessment and analysis of demographic data.

II. Proposed Boundary Lines

- A. The boundary between Northeast and Southeast service districts should be established at the Banfield Freeway, which is currently used by Community Action, Health, Mental Health, and Youth. This would require Aging Branch boundaries and District boundaries to be moved from Burnside to the Banfield.

Boundaries/P.2

- B. The boundary between North and Northeast service districts should be established at the I-5 Freeway, which is currently used by Community Action, Health, and Youth. This would require Aging District boundaries to be moved from Mississippi and Albina to I-5.
- C. The boundary between Northeast/Southeast and East service districts should be established at 82nd Avenue, which is currently used by Aging, Community Action, Health, and Mental Health. This would require proposed Youth boundaries to be moved from 57th in NE to 82nd in both NE and SE.
- D. The boundary between Mid County and Outer East County service districts should be established at 162nd south to Powell to 174th to Foster Road, which are census tract boundaries currently used by Health. This would require that proposed Youth boundaries be moved from 148th to 162nd.
- E. The boundary between Downtown, Southwest, and Northwest service districts should be established at census tract boundaries currently used for Aging District boundaries, (roughly NW 12th, Burnside, Vista, Canyon Road, SW Broadway Drive, I-405, Ross Island Bridge). This would require that Community Action boundaries for Downtown and SW/NW be moved to Canyon Road, Broadway Drive and Patton.

III. Implementation

- A. These boundary changes should be reviewed with provider groups, and processed through the appropriate Citizen Advisory Boards and Commissions for concurrence.
- B. As contracts will be affected, the timing for implementing these boundary changes should remain at the discretion of effected Divisions, but be no later than July 1, 1993.
- C. The Board of County Commissioners should articulate a policy of establishing uniform boundaries for integrated service districts when Departments or Divisions determine that geographical districts are appropriate for service delivery, but not stipulate how many districts there should be nor require the creation of such districts by a Department or Division if countywide services are deemed to be more appropriate. (Boundaries will now be uniform, though service systems will have different numbers of service districts as dictated by needs and resources; for example, Alcohol and Drug is countywide, while Mental Health has four districts, Youth and Health have six, Community Action has seven, and Aging has eight.)

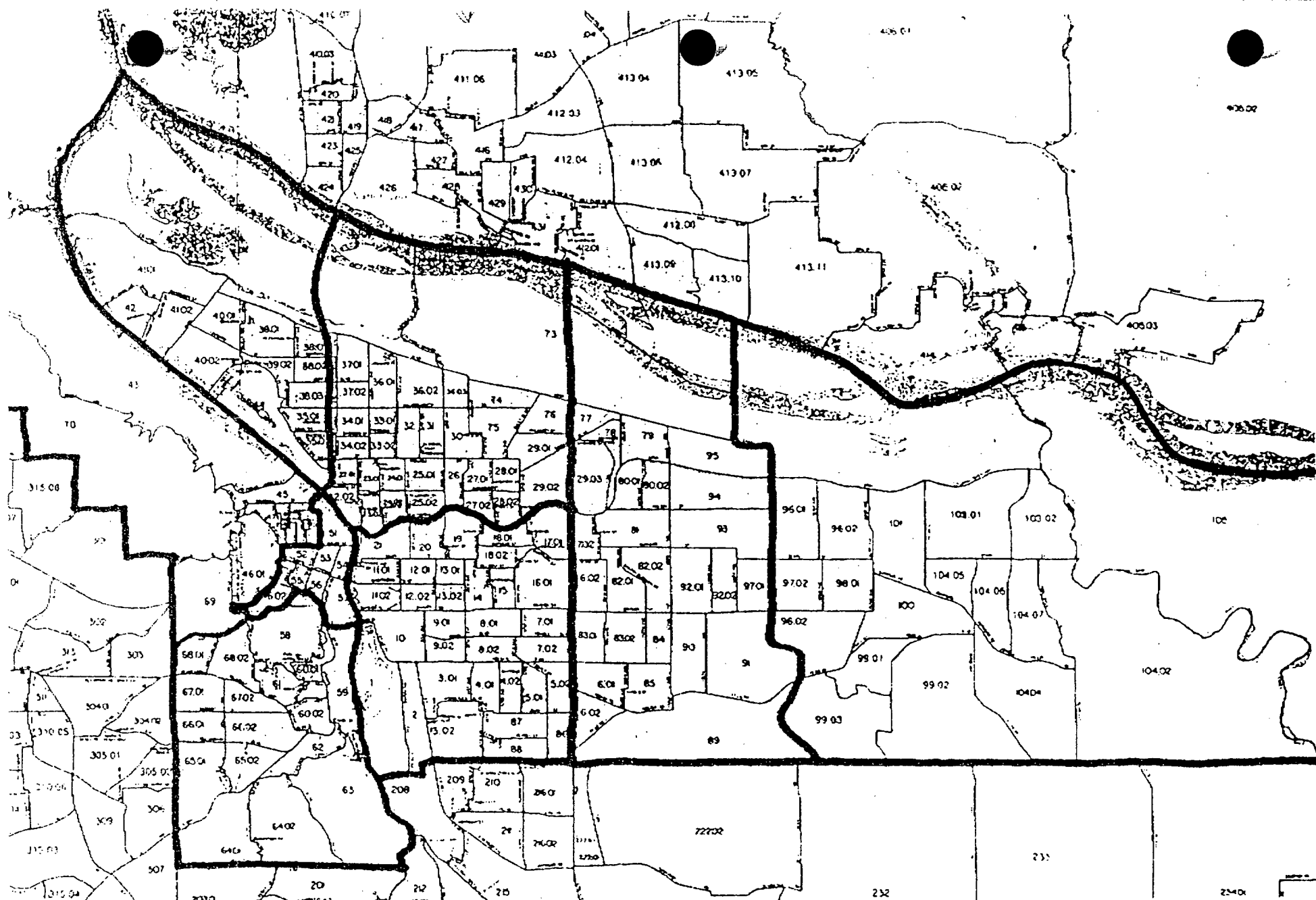
Boundaries/p.3

- D. A further step in this process should be to enter into discussions with other jurisdictions to seek congruence of their service district boundaries with the County's. In particular, we should seek such agreement with State DHR Adult and Family Services and Childrens Services Divisions. At the same time, we will need to recognize that it probably will not be possible to achieve such agreements with some jurisdictions. (For example, school and high school cluster boundaries bear no relation to natural geographical boundaries or census tracts; County and State programs will continue to work around this lack of congruence in supporting Leaders Roundtable projects.)

IV. Impacts

- A. There will be no impact on Health or Mental Health service boundaries.
- B. There will be minimal impact on Aging Branch boundaries and Community Action boundaries.
- C. The impacts on Aging North, Northeast, and Hollywood service districts will result in some shifting of populations and service dollars, which will need further analysis and processing with providers and PMCOA. It is likely that the Hollywood subdistrict boundary would also need to be moved (only used by Aging).
- D. The impact on the Mid County Youth service district of boundary changes for NE and Outer East offset each other to a large degree, but the impact on the Northeast Youth service district will be significant and will need further analysis and processing with providers and the Youth Services Commission.

cc: Billi Odegaard
Tamara Holden
Jim McConnell
Hal Ogburn
Gary Smith





MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ROOM 606, COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1021 S.W. FOURTH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

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SHARRON KELLEY •	DISTRICT 4 •	248-5213
CLERK'S OFFICE •		248-3277

November 25, 1992

Commissioner Mike Lindberg
Portland City Hall
Bldg. 131/Room 414

Dear Commissioner Lindberg:

We have received a request from Bob Robinson to consider a resolution urging the Water Bureau to file for pre-1909 water rights on the Little Sandy River for municipal purposes.

It is our understanding that your decision (and success if you do file) will depend on a variety of factors including documentation of a water claim made prior to January 1909 and the seniority of your claim over a documented claim to the same water by PGE.

Considering the legal and technical nature of the subject, we are not inclined to take a position on this issue. Our silence, however, should not be construed as a lack of interest in decisions which will ultimately impact other resources of countywide and regionwide significance.

As you know, the Board of County Commissioners has a long standing commitment to the maintenance and enhancement of Sandy River instream values such as fish, wildlife, recreation and scenic beauty. These values are not viewed as amenities. Rather we see them as fundamental to a sound economy and the quality of life desired by residents of Multnomah County.

The Water Bureau is preparing to initiate the second phase of a process to determine how to best meet the growing demand for water in our region. Consequently, this may be the appropriate time to share some thoughts regarding the process and associated river management issues.

- Metro, PSU and others have provided projections regarding regional population growth between 1990 and 2050. Based on these figures, the Water Bureau has projected how much water will be needed to serve the growing population. We believe that land use planners and policy makers need to know how much growth our water supply can support. Certainly, a desire to see instream values balanced with out-of-stream uses will, at some point, create a constraint to future growth. Quantitative information is necessary to assure informed, rational decisions.

- One strategy available for accommodating additional growth is efficient utilization of finite water supplies. The Northwest Power Planning Council, BPA, PGE and other utilities throughout the region have recognized the wisdom and benefits of an aggressive energy conservation program. Subsequently, they have selected conservation as the number one supply option for meeting the growing demand for energy.

Similarly, our neighbors in the "water starved" southwest and even in Seattle have realized that water conservation provides opportunities to defer or cancel costly public works projects, conserve energy, reduce withdrawals from strained rivers or accommodate additional growth.

We urge you to make conservation the priority option for this region's water supply needs. Education; rate incentives; water efficient fixtures in new and old buildings, regulation, and research should be aggressively pursued and equitably implemented for all residential and industrial consumers in the region. Where feasible, lower quality water or "grey" water should replace the use of high quality water from the Bull Run for irrigation and industrial purposes.

Conservation should become a way of life, not just an exercise for periods of low precipitation.

- For many years, decisions regarding management of Bull Run water resources were made with no apparent concern for the highly regarded values of the lower Sandy River. To your credit, we have sensed a significant change since you assumed responsibility for the Water Bureau. Hopefully, this positive evolution will continue. Towards that end, we offer our support and assistance in achieving the following:
 - a) Avoidance of additional adverse impacts on Sandy River fish, wildlife, recreation and scenic resources due to the diversion of Bull Run water for municipal purposes.
 - b) A reduction of adverse impacts currently associated with water diversion particularly during the summer months when flows below Bull Run dams are essentially nonexistent. In typical years, flow augmentation may be achieved by reserving a portion of water saved through conservation, or by designing extra capacity in a potential third reservoir for the Bull Run Watershed.
 - c) If a third reservoir is to be constructed in the Bull Run watershed, implementation of management policies which are sensitive to the role of high winter flows in maintaining the complex river structure necessary to support healthy fish populations.
 - d) Restoration of anadromous fish production in the lower six miles of the Bull Run River.

November 25, 1992
Page Three

- e) Provision of fish passage facilities and minimum flows for the Little Sandy River to facilitate the reintroduction and restoration of anadromous fish production in this valuable habitat.

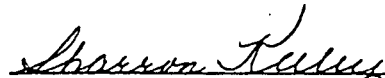
We realize that only accomplishing the above will not achieve the objective of protecting the Sandy's viability as a biologically productive, ecologically functional watershed.

Forest and agriculture practices reforms, land use regulation adjustments and additional progress toward reducing industrial pollution in the lower Columbia will all play a role.

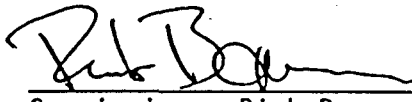
We hope you will join us in a partnership which strives for and insists on land and water stewardship standards which protect public trust resources while providing for sensible and sustainable use of public and private lands and water resources.

Sincerely,

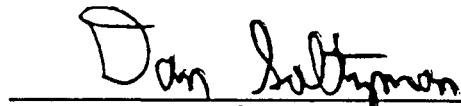

Gladys McCoy, Chair

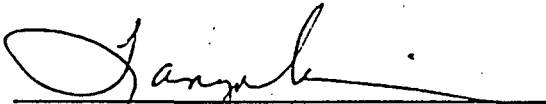

Sharron Kelley, Vice Chair


Commissioner Pauline Anderson


Commissioner Rick Bauman


Commissioner Gary Hansen


Commissioner-elect Dan Saltzman


Commissioner-elect Tanya Collier

cc: Congressman Ron Wyden
Mayor Bud Clark
Mayor-elect Vera Katz
Commissioner Dick Bogel
Commissioner-elect Charlie Hales
Commissioner Earl Blumenaur
Commissioner Gretchen Kafoury
Paul Yarborough

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

In the Matter of Creating a)	RESOLUTION
Capital Improvement Fund and)	
a Natural Areas Acquisition and)	90-57
Protection Fund and adopting)	
guidelines for receipts and)	
disbursements)	

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners may authorize the sale of unrestricted property and/or improvements owned by the County, and

WHEREAS, it is financially prudent to restrict use of any proceeds received from the sale of unrestricted property for future capital requirements and the acquisition, protection, and management of natural areas, and

WHEREAS, the Board has indicated their intent to relocate certain County functions to a County Government Center, and

WHEREAS, the County's Strategic Plan includes a provision for long range improvement capital planning and for the acquisition, protection and management of natural areas, and

WHEREAS, given the anticipated growth in the region, the need to acquire threatened natural areas is critical now,

WHEREAS, a need will arise for future capital acquisitions or improvements and for the acquisition, management and protection of natural areas, and

WHEREAS, the Board will authorize the development of a Natural Areas plan by the Department of Environmental Services. The Board intends to adopt a Natural Areas plan in 1991.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of County Commissioners creates a Capital Improvement Fund and a Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board of County Commissioners directs that any proceeds from the sale of unrestricted property (not including land swaps) and interest earnings on the deposited proceeds are to be credited equally to the Capital Improvement Fund and the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund,

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the only disbursements made from the Capital Improvement Fund are to be related to the sale or purchase of property and/or improvement included in the Capital Plan.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the only disbursements made from the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund are to be related to the acquisition, protection, and management of natural areas included in the Natural Areas Plan adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board will review the use of the funds and the division of money between the funds in five years.



ADOPTED THIS 19th DAY OF APRIL, 1990.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By

Gladys McCoy
Gladys McCoy, Chair

REVIEWED

Laurence Kressel
Laurence Kressel, County Counsel

Multnomah County

Natural Area Protection and
Management Plan

Board of County Commissioners

Gladys McCoy, Chair of the Board

Commissioner Pauline Anderson

Commissioner Gary Hansen

Commissioner Rick Bauman

Commissioner Sharron Kelley

Department of Environmental Services

Paul Yarborough, Director
Charles Ciecko, Director Parks Services Division

Parks Advisory Committee

Robert Findley
Dr. Arch Diack
Jean Ridings
Vivian Starbuck
Dr. Charles Becker Sr.
Christine Lightcap
Greg Wolley

Natural Area Subcommittee

Jean Ridings, Parks Advisory Committee
Dr. Arch Diack, Parks Advisory Committee
Christine Lightcap, Parks Advisory Committee
Nancy Diaz, Mt. Hood Forest Service
Dean Apostle, Mt. Hood Forest Service
Jim Morgan, Metro
Ralph Rogers, EPA
Bill Bakke, Oregon Trout
Ron Klein, PGE, Environmental Division
Dr. Susan Foster, Mt. Hood Community College

Consultants

Esther Lev
Lynn Sharp
Maurita Smyth

Project Planner

Nancy Chase

Word Processor

Rosemary Justice

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THE VISION

Multnomah County will be a community where both people and nature flourish.

PLAN PURPOSE:

In acknowledgment of the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners passed a resolution which created a Natural Area Acquisition and Protection Fund. The creation of this fund coincided with the dedication of Multnomah County's first wildlife refuge, Beggars Tick Marsh, a 20 acre wetland in SE Portland.

These actions are reflective of a growing awareness that the natural resources in and around the Metropolitan Area are essential to maintaining the quality of life associated with a healthy community.

Clean air, water, a diversity of fish and wildlife, accessible and beautiful natural areas affording a wide range of recreational and educational opportunities have all made Multnomah County a desirable place to live, work and recreate. As more and more people are attracted to our region, it is essential to develop strategies which promote well planned growth. A healthy, viable natural area system which conserves the region's natural resources is an integral element of successful growth management.

The Natural Area Protection and Management Plan is a conscious effort by the Board of County Commissioners to be proactive rather than reactive in regard to this critical issue. The purpose of this plan is to create a framework to select natural areas for acquisition by the county and to identify means to preserve, protect and enhance natural resource values on such lands. Because natural areas often transcend political boundaries, the county must work cooperatively with other agencies to protect biologically functional systems in natural areas included on Goal 5 inventories.

A critical element in the long-term protection of a viable natural area system will be the creation of a comprehensive environmental education and interpretation program for county residents and visitors. This program will promote the wise use and enjoyment of natural areas and informed decisions regarding environmental issues facing the region.

Direct daily contact with nature should not become a story from our past but rather a living legacy for future generations.

POLICIES

POLICIES:

To achieve the vision the following policies are hereby adopted:

Policy #1 - Acquisition and Protection

- A. The county shall work towards the restoration/protection of the region's natural area systems by acquiring ownership of sufficient habitat to support the historic diversity of flora and fauna native to Multnomah County. The following areas may include remnants of functioning natural area systems:

Southwest Hills - Tryon Creek

Tualatin Mt. Corridor

Columbia River Lowlands/Slough/Islands

Willamette River

Fairview Lake and Creek

Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island

Sandy River/Tributaries

Columbia River Gorge

Larch Mountain

Boring Lava Hills

Volcanic Buttes

Johnson Creek and tributaries/Beggars Tick Marsh

However, this list is not intended to identify Goal 5 resources.

Additional study may indicate that an update to the county's Goal 5 inventory is necessary.

NOTE: See page 28 for system descriptions.

B. Corridors that connect and help form these natural area systems shall be protected in order to minimize fragmentation of habitat and isolation of species.

C. Publicly-owned natural areas should be protected and their value enhanced through the appropriate management of adjacent properties.

This may be achieved by:

- the adoption of land use regulations to protect Goal 5 resources listed on the county's inventory,
- the provision of incentives which encourage wise land stewardship and
- education of property owners.

D. Through its Department of Environmental Services, the county shall act as an advocate for the protection, conservation and

restoration of natural areas.

- E. The county shall work cooperatively with appropriate federal, state, regional, local agencies and non-profit organizations to protect and enhance the natural resources of Multnomah County.

Policy #2 Finance

- A. The county shall endeavor to review, evaluate and dispose of surplus property in a timely manner in order to provide revenue for the implementation of this plan. (In April 1990, the Board of County Commissioners created a Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund, and allocated 50% of the proceeds from the sale of unrestricted county surplus property.)
- B. In order to leverage county resources, efforts will be made to create and foster partnerships with other agencies, businesses, service groups and citizens.
- C. The county shall support the development of new funding sources on a regional, state and federal level.
- D. When feasible, the county shall recover a portion of operation and maintenance costs through the implementation of a user fee system

and/or development of revenue generating recreational facilities.

Policy #3 Management

- A. As natural areas are acquired, measures shall be taken to protect the land from uses that have had or may have a detrimental impact on fish and wildlife habitat or recreational resources.
- B. A resource information base shall be established for the purpose of monitoring the ongoing integrity and health of each site.
- C. To ensure wise stewardship, a management plan shall be adopted for each site. The plan shall identify guidelines for resource protection, enhancement, utilization and maintenance.
- D. Prior to allowing public use, sufficient funds shall be appropriated for operations and maintenance costs consistent with the approved management plan.
- E. The development of recreational facilities may be pursued when consistent with approved management plans.

Policy #4 Public Involvement

- A. The public shall be encouraged to participate in the selection of natural area sites for acquisition of fee title or conservation

easements.

- B. The management planning process for each site shall incorporate a public involvement element.
- C. The county will foster the development and use of alternative labor, in the form of citizen volunteers, service groups, inmate crews, etc., for various aspects of operations and maintenance of natural areas.

Policy #5 Education

- A. The county shall endeavor to provide an educational and interpretive program which:
 - 1. Promotes public awareness of our relationship to and dependence on finite natural resources.
 - 2. Provides a foundation for informed public decisions regarding the management of natural resources.
 - 3. Encourages appropriate use and appreciation of publicly-owned natural areas.
- B. Site specific educational and recreational opportunities shall be identified in each management plan.

Policy #6 Land Use and Development

- A. It is not feasible to protect all natural areas and corridors by placing them in public ownership. The county should utilize its land use planning authority to protect significant natural areas by amending the county's land use planning documents where appropriate.

Policy #7 Transportation

- A. It is the intent of Multnomah County to design, construct and maintain transportation systems which avoid or minimize impacts to the natural areas identified under Policy #1 of this plan.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

The work tasks outlined in the implementation plan are dependent on budget and staffing constraints. Consequently, a phased schedule may be required.

Policy #1 Acquisition and Protection

The remaining natural areas in Multnomah County range in size from tiny islands surrounded by urbanization to areas over 100 acres located outside of the urban growth boundary. Preliminary figures indicate governments own approximately 10% of the natural areas in the Metropolitan area.

In order to create a viable system of natural areas with the funding available, the county should concentrate its resources on acquiring areas that are of county-wide significance, while encouraging private and local government protection of other significant areas.

Conservation will, in most cases, require cooperative partnerships with other jurisdictions, citizens groups and private property owners.

The values of natural areas are greatly increased if sites are connected by natural land and water corridors that prevent isolation of animal and plant species. Prior to acquiring natural areas attention will be given to how a site will enhance the connectivity of a system. Interconnected natural areas contribute to the long-term integrity of natural area systems. A diverse biological habitat is possible only if corridors of sufficient size are preserved or restored. Smaller natural area remnants or "islands" of natural areas are vulnerable to human disruption and require constant management and protection to maintain their natural condition (Pyle 1980).

Acquisition of property or conservation easements will be evaluated based on criteria listed on page 42-43.

In order to implement Policy #1, the following work tasks should be initiated or continued:

1a. The Parks Services Division shall work with the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program to identify natural areas to be acquired and to designate the lead agency for acquisition. For instance, Multnomah County may be the lead agency for acquisition of properties along the portion of Johnson Creek located outside the urban growth boundary, while Gresham or Portland may be the lead agency within their jurisdictional boundaries with the county as a potential partner.

Where Multnomah County will be the lead agency, the county will develop a work plan to identify property boundaries, existing zoning, ownership patterns, protection strategies, potential partnerships and other relevant factors.

1b. Establish procedures to regularly review all county properties and tax foreclosed properties to determine if any have value as natural areas. Properties with natural area values may be retained by the county or transferred to another appropriate jurisdiction.

- 1c. Continue biological surveys and data analysis necessary to identify target sites for acquisition or protection.
- 1d. Share information with cities and service groups and non-profit organizations about natural areas of interest and encourage their participation in the protection of these areas.

Policy #2 Finance

The vision of creating a community where nature and people both flourish can be accomplished only by timely action. Multnomah County is expected to experience significant growth over the next 20 years. As the region continues to urbanize, land values will escalate and opportunities to acquire large tracts of undeveloped land will become increasingly rare. To assure adequate open space and protection of natural systems, the majority of the Parks Services Division's resources should be concentrated on acquisition and revenue generation. Since revenue for the acquisition fund is derived from the sale of county surplus property (see page ____), it is essential that surplus properties be reviewed and sold expeditiously. As Fund resources will be limited in relationship to the need, all opportunities to leverage county funds should be explored.

In the past, the Park Services Division has emphasized revenue generation in order to minimize dependence on the general fund. This emphasis should continue to assure a financially secure future for the maintenance and management of the county's natural area sites. It is likely, however, that "user fees" will not provide adequate resources for this purpose. Therefore, the Division must pursue other funding options outside of the General Fund.

In order to implement Policy #2 the following work tasks are recommended:

- 2a. The Property Management Division and the Park Services Division will develop a work plan for the sale of surplus properties and the purchase of natural area sites. This work plan will include a process to evaluate natural area values on land which may be sold.
- 2b. The Park Services Division will determine methods by which new revenue can be generated and resources leveraged after reviewing existing roles, responsibilities and budget resources.

Policy #3 Management

Once acquired, natural areas will need clear, concise management plans to guide current and future administration.

Without a management plan, well intentioned improvements can quickly become threats to the integrity of the resources which acquisition was intended to protect. Too many trails, roads, parking lots, etc., and the resulting visitation can quickly erode a site's value. The type and level of public use should be determined with the appropriate expertise and public participation.

To measure the impact of outside influences and public use, an information base of a site's air and water quality, soil condition, botanical and wildlife components should be developed and regularly updated. Resource monitoring is essential to maintain the integrity of the site and the public's investments.

In addition to a specific management plan for each site, appropriate maintenance techniques should be identified to guide park staff. Maintenance of a natural area will require, for example, education in areas such as Integrated Pest Management, and the identification and removal of exotic plant species. Appropriate maintenance techniques shall be incorporated into the Division Maintenance Standards and Baseline Maintenance Schedule documents.

In order to implement Policy #3 the following work tasks should be initiated:

Task 3a. The Park Services Division shall establish indicators by which site quality can be monitored.

3b. The Park Services Division shall develop a work plan for the gathering of historical, current and future base information for all county-owned natural areas.

3c. The Park Services Division shall develop a management manual or incorporate into existing manuals appropriate techniques for the maintenance of natural areas.

Policy #4 Public Involvement

Historically the Park Services Division has encouraged and solicited public involvement not only for planning and policy guidance but also for the donation of individual skills and services.

Participating in the Environmental Education program, leading salmon walks, serving on the Park Advisory Committee or the Blue Lake Task Force, or providing labor for maintenance and conservation projects are all examples of citizen involvement with Multnomah County park programs.

As part of this plan, the public was encouraged to become involved by nominating natural area sites worthy of consideration for protection. In all, 20 sites were nominated. This nomination process will occur annually to help communicate to the County, a site's importance to residents. Public interest is an important factor to consider in ranking sites for acquisition. For long-term stability and protection of a site, public involvement and support is essential. Development of "friends" groups also involves residents effectively.

In order to implement Policy #4 the following work tasks should be initiated:

Task 4a. The Park Services Division will continue established public involvement procedures.

4b. The Park Services Division will continue co-operative efforts with the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program to heighten public awareness regarding natural area values.

4c. The office of Citizen Involvement shall develop a work plan to facilitate and encourage the development of "friends" groups.

Policy #5 Education

The long-term success of any program undertaken by a governmental agency depends on public education. Education is a prerequisite to public involvement and the development of a constituency for natural areas.

Taxpayers should be made aware of the resources available for their enjoyment, and the long-term economic value of wise land stewardship.

Education programs can include passive elements such as signage and brochures or active elements such as school programs, living history, nature centers and special events.

To be effective, a multifaceted education program will be required.

In order to implement Policy #5 the following work tasks should be initiated:

- 5a. The Park Services Division will maintain or expand educational efforts within financial constraints.
- 5b. The Park Services Division will develop partnerships with other agencies, non-profit organizations, and volunteers to leverage education resources.

5c. The Park Services Division will identify educational opportunities as part of the management planning process for natural area sites.

Policy #6 Land Use and Development

As the county's land use and development focus continues to shift from urban issues to rural issues, significant natural areas on privately-owned lands that are listed on the Goal 5 inventory must be protected to conserve resource values without preventing reasonable use of the land.

Private land, within identified natural systems, may be integral to maintaining valuable habitats, connecting corridors and their associated values.

Development densities, vegetation management, development setbacks, storm water management, and construction site standards are elements which may affect the quality and viability of natural systems.

Although the Board of County Commissioners is mindful of concerns regarding the rights of property owners, it also recognizes the responsibility of all landowners to develop and manage property in a manner which is consistent with the conservation of "publicly-owned" resources such as fish, wildlife, scenery, air and water.

In order to implement Policy #6 the following work tasks should be initiated:

The Land Use and Development Division will:

- 6a. Evaluate whether lands acquired by the county as natural areas and nearby lands should be considered for protection under Goal 5.
- 6b. Determine if sufficient information exists about the location, quality and quantity of Goal 5 resources on such lands to properly complete the Goal 5 process.
- 6c. Identify the steps necessary to obtain additional information and the estimated costs if insufficient information exists to complete the Goal 5 process.
- 6d. Begin the Goal 5 process where indicated if sufficient information is available to complete the Goal 5 process in accordance with statewide land use planning goals and implementing regulations.

Policy #7 Transportation

Policy #7 also recognizes the need for an integrated approach to natural resource conservation. As new road systems are designed and existing roads reconstructed, potential impacts on natural resources should be assessed and efforts made to avoid or mitigate these impacts.

The proliferation of heavily traveled roads within Multnomah County can contribute to the degradation of natural areas in several ways. Examples include:

- increased storm water run-off.
- barriers to migration - both terrestrial and aquatic species.
- potential contamination of surface water resulting from the use of herbicides.
- sedimentation of streams resulting from road construction projects.
- high "road-kill" rates along seasonal migration routes.

In order to address these concerns and implement Policy #7, the Transportation Division should develop a work plan to:

- 7a. Identify roads within natural area systems in Multnomah County.

- 7b. Develop road design and construction standards which incorporate bio-engineering techniques.
- 7c. Review and evaluate use of herbicides along roads located adjacent to perennial streams.
- 7d. Document locations of chronic unauthorized garbage dumping for clean-up and installation of physical barriers.
- 7e. Develop a storm water management program which meets or exceeds current state and federal standards.
- 7f. Work with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to identify stream crossings which have created migration barriers and schedule corrective measures.
- 7g. Work with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to identify areas with high "road-kill" rates and develop strategies to reduce mortality.

NATURAL AREA SYSTEMS

NATURAL AREA SYSTEMS:

Southwest Hills - Tryon Creek

The Southwest Hills are located in southwest Portland, south of the Balch Creek Watershed and downtown. It is an area characterized by steep forested ravines and drainages. This landscape was once dominated by fir, hemlock, maple, and a few stands of Oregon ash. Many of the once forested tracts have been replaced by residential development, resulting in a highly urbanized area of the city.

Tryon Creek is a 4,477 acre drainage basin with its headwaters at the confluence of Fall Creek near SW 26th and Taylors Ferry and an unnamed creek. The tributaries and mainstem of Tryon Creek flow through narrow canyons primarily forested with deciduous species. Residential development is beginning to encroach on many of the steep narrow drainages that are tributary to Tryon Creek, affecting water quality and wildlife habitat values. However, Tryon Creek still supports a remarkable assemblage of natural vegetation and wildlife. Tryon Creek and its tributaries create linkages to the upland

forests of the Tualatin Mountains. Tryon Creek State Park, located within this drainage, is rather unique for its size and natural qualities, although it is somewhat overshadowed in the Portland area by the much larger Forest Park.

Tualatin Mt. Corridor

The Tualatin Mountains, named by Native Americans, are commonly known as the Northwest Hills. They are a narrow northwest trending, complexly faulted range that rises about 1,000 feet above the City of Portland and Tualatin Basin. The eastern slopes of the Tualatin Mountains are drained by creeks flowing to the Willamette River. Several of these creeks have managed to escape the ravages of urban development and continue to support viable population's of resident and anadromous fish species. Examples of these important remnants include Balch, Miller and McCarty Creeks. The western face of the range slopes more gently to the Tualatin Valley. This mountainous landscape was once dominated with fir, hemlock and maple forests, with a few stands of Oregon ash along streams. Many of the once forested tracts have

been cleared and large tracts of residential development now prevail. Five thousand acre Forest Park, the largest natural park in the Portland/Vancouver Metro area is located within the Tualatin Mountains. The range provides a travel corridor for wildlife between Forest Park, the Tualatin Valley and Coast Range to the west and northwest.

The Fanno Creek Corridor drains the west side of the Tualatin Mountains including Portland, portions of Multnomah County, Beaverton and Tigard. Fanno Creek meanders 14 miles through residential, commercial and industrial lands before entering the Tualatin River. The upper reaches and headwater tributaries of Fanno Creek (to SW Oleson Road), partially within Multnomah County, flow through densely forested and residential areas. There are still scattered wetlands throughout the upper reaches of the creek. Cutthroat trout are known to spawn in the few remaining silt-free gravel beds. The lower stretches of the creek have been seriously degraded due to increased urbanization, residential, commercial and industrial encroachment.

Columbia River Lowlands/Slough/Islands

The Columbia River, the largest river on the Pacific Coast of North America, cuts through the Cascade Mountains on its course westward to the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia River lowlands were once a mosaic of lakes, sloughs, creeks and wetland forests. Within Multnomah County, Smith and Bybee Lakes, Burlington Bottom (and adjacent lands to the north and south), the Columbia Slough and parts of Sauvie Island are remnants of this historic landscape. Columbia River dams, levee systems and industrial, commercial and agriculture development have contributed to the decline of this historic wetland landscape. Bald eagles, yellow-billed cuckoos, western pond turtles, red-legged frogs, wapato and Columbia cress, formerly common plant and animal inhabitants of the Columbia River system, are currently rare at best.

From its headwaters at Fairview Lake, the Columbia Slough flows west through agricultural, industrial and airport properties, 21 miles to its confluence with the Willamette River at Kelly Point Park. Formerly an active floodplain, lands surrounding the Slough have been diked, drained and filled leading to their utilization for agricultural and industrial purposes.

These alterations have transformed a system of braided channels, wetland and riparian areas into a single channel plagued with water quality problems associated with storm water run-off, sewage discharges and nearby land uses.

Despite its problems, the Columbia Slough continues to provide the important function of linking remnants of this once vast complex.

Blue Lake and the various Columbia River Islands (i.e., Government, McGuire, Gary, Flagg Islands, Hayden, etc.) are included in this Natural Area System.

Willamette River

The Willamette River weaves its way through the Willamette Valley from its headwaters in both the Cascades and Coast Ranges south of Eugene to its confluence with the Columbia River at Kelly Point Park. Once a mosaic of braided channels, lakes, sloughs, creeks and wetland forests, the Willamette has been altered by intensive dredging, filling and development along its banks. Within Multnomah County, the shores of the Willamette are predominated by industrial, commercial and residential uses including downtown Portland.

Elk Rock Island, Ross and Toe Islands, Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge, Kelly Point Park and portions of Sauvie Island are examples of natural areas remaining along the river. Today, place names on a map of the city describe rich wetland and riparian areas once prevalent. These names are poetic reminders of a time when Swan Island actually was an island, Mock's Bottom--a productive wetland system and Guild's Lake--a 50-acre pond.

Fairview Lake and Creek

Fairview Creek originates in a highly urbanized portion of Gresham, and flows north passing through areas characterized by urban development. After passing under Interstate 84 at Fairview, the creek flows briefly through agricultural lands and then into Fairview Lake. The entire Fairview Creek watershed is located within the Urban Growth Boundary. This stream is characterized by a patchwork of healthy native riparian vegetation, urban development, agricultural uses (to the edge of the creek) and underground culverted portions. Fairview Lake, the headwaters of the Columbia Slough was formerly an emergent wetland that has been dredged to enhance storm water retention. Fairview Creek and Lake links the forested buttes in Gresham with the Columbia Slough and the Columbia River.

Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island

Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island are located in northwest Multnomah County near the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. The area is a remnant of a once vast system of braided channels, wetlands and riparian areas along the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. The combination of wetland forests, upland forests, emergent wetlands, open water and agricultural areas contribute to great biodiversity. This area provides habitat for tundra swan, bald eagle, western pond turtle, yellow-billed cuckoo, red-legged frog, Columbia White-Tailed Deer and several rare plant species.

Sandy River

The Sandy River rises on the west side of Mt. Hood at the Reid and Sandy glaciers and flows northwest to its confluence with the Columbia River. The Sandy River is notable for its oxbows, timber growth down to the waterline, native salmon and steelhead populations and recreation opportunities. Early surveyors described the Sandy drainage as a township containing a large amount of fine farming lands and some excellent fir and cedar timber. Today, the general health and vitality of the Sandy's aquatic and adjacent riparian and

upland habitats are good to excellent. The Sandy River is an important corridor connecting the Cascade Forests with the Columbia River while providing important habitat for a myriad of wildlife including elk, bear, deer, coyote, beaver, osprey and bald eagle. The segment of the Sandy located between Dodge and Dabney Parks is included in both the State Scenic Waterway Program and National Wild and Scenic River System. The lower six miles is included in the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area.

Salmon and Steelhead utilize the Sandy and its tributaries for spawning and rearing purposes. A variety of resident fish species are also found throughout the basin.

Several tributaries (Gordon Creek, Buck Creek, Trout Creek and Big Creek) flow into the Sandy near Oxbow Park from the northeast. These streams are considered to be some of the healthiest in the Metropolitan region.

Beaver and Kelly Creeks flow northeast into the Sandy near Lewis and Clark State Park. The latter originates near Pleasant Home and flows into Beaver Creek near Mt. Hood Community College. Much of the area surrounding Kelly

Creek is currently being developed for residential uses. Agricultural uses are common in the upper reaches of Beaver Creek while residential uses predominate within Troutdale city limits. These land uses have degraded the value of these two riparian systems as well as water quality, quantity and associated fish production potential. Nonetheless, Beaver and Kelly Creeks continue to provide riparian corridor habitat for a variety of birds, deer, and small mammals.

Columbia River Gorge

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area extends 80 miles along the Columbia River, from the Sandy River east to the Deschutes River. The diverse and unique features and formations within the Gorge are a result of cataclysmic floods, volcanic action and landslides. A combination of moss covered basalt cliffs, lush temperate rain forest and waterfalls characterize the portions of the scenic area within Multnomah County. The National Scenic Area is jointly managed by the U.S. Forest Service and Columbia Gorge Commission. A Comprehensive Management Plan was adopted by the Gorge Commission in late 1991.

Larch Mountain

At 4,056 feet, Larch Mountain is the highest point in Multnomah County. Much of Larch Mountain is located within the Mt. Hood National Forest where streams rise and flow north to form the Columbia Gorge waterfalls or southwest into the Sandy River. These streams provide important habitat for resident and anadromous fish species.

Larch Mountain's elevation makes it the only place in the County where Pacific Silver and Noble Fir grow. The forests of Larch Mountain are habitat for a variety of large mammals including elk, deer, cougar and bobcat while providing a scenic backdrop to the urbanized lowlands.

Boring Lava Hills

The Boring Lava Hills, located in southern Multnomah and eastern Clackamas Counties, are of the Kelso Slope geologic formation and are characterized by clay soils and steep slopes. The hills form a forested mosaic resulting from logging practices, agriculture and residential development. The forested area are dominated by mixed conifer and deciduous species (Douglas fir, red alder, and big leaf maple). The Boring Lava Hills are linked to many of the forested buttes by the Johnson Creek Corridor.

Volcanic Buttes

East of the Willamette, the nearly flat terrain which rolls gently upward toward the foothills of the Cascades is broken by numerous forested, volcanic buttes. The volcanic buttes begin at Mt. Tabor and extend east and include Rocky Butte, Powell Butte, Gresham Butte, Gabbert Hill, Towle Butte, Butler Ridge, Jenne Butte, Grant Butte, and Hogan Butte. Historically, the buttes were heavily timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock and maple. Hillsides that were once covered by predominantly coniferous forest are now characterized by mixed forests--a successional stage of regrowth associated with forest practices. Some volcanic buttes are subject to increasing residential development pressures.

These major topographic features provide relatively large blocks of upland forest habitat which are loosely connected by riparian corridors such as Johnson Creek. The volcanic buttes also provide scenic overlooks and backdrops throughout urbanized East Multnomah County.

Johnson Creek and Tributaries/Beggars Tick Marsh

Johnson Creek is a tributary of the Willamette River originating west of the Sandy River near Orient. Flowing approximately 18 miles west through the City of Gresham, unincorporated East Multnomah County, Portland, and unincorporated North Clackamas County, Johnson Creek enters the Willamette River in the City of Milwaukie. The Johnson Creek Corridor is a mosaic of natural areas interspersed with large areas which have been developed to various intensities, integrated with the water course which provides food, shelter, breeding and rearing areas for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. Agricultural and residential uses characterize the Creek from the headwaters to SE 92nd Avenue. West from this point, predominant land uses include: residential, industrial and commercial development. Land uses throughout the watershed have impacted water quality and quantity. Subsequently, the productivity of this urban stream has been significantly compromised. Johnson Creek is an important wildlife corridor connecting various volcanic buttes and

wetland areas with the Willamette River. It is one of the few remaining free-flowing creeks of its size in the Metropolitan Area. The less disturbed stretches of the creek are characterized by western red cedar, red alder, cottonwood and willow riparian forests. Beggars Tick Wildlife Refuge, located within the Johnson Creek watershed, is a 20+ acre wetland complex situated near SE 111th and Foster Road.

SITE EVALUATION CRITERIA

Natural Area Site Evaluation Form:

In addition to a biological survey (see page ____) all sites considered for acquisition will be reviewed based on the items listed in this form. The criteria in this form is a mixture of objective and subjective observations on the part of the field inspector. This information will be used to narrow down properties targeted for acquisition. A copy of the form is on page 44.

The topics evaluated are:

Rare or Unique Plants, Plant Communities or animals:

Are there any rare species on the site?

Does the site provide habitat or a food sources for a rare species in the general area?

Are the above questions relevant to any species that is unique to the urban area?

Connectivity:

Does the site provide a linkage to other natural areas?

Is the site important in preserving a terrestrial or aquatic migration corridor?

Does the site provide habitat in the life cycle of a species, i.e., nesting area for birds, winter range, etc.

Is the site hydrologically important to adjacent streams or wetlands?

Biodiversity:

How many habitat types are represented on the site?

Are the habitat types sufficient in size to support a variety of species.

Historic Losses:

Is the site representative of a vegetative community that is threatened or in short supply in the region?

Expansion to a protected natural area:

What protected natural area is the site related to?

Will the site help expand or buffer the protected natural area?

Will protection of this site increase the protected site's biodiversity or connectivity?

Resource degradation:

Does the site show evidence of anything that could prove a management problem?

For instance is there illegal dumping, off-road vehicle use, evidence of hazardous waste, or poaching activity?

How serious is this problem?

Developments Potential:

What types of development, if any, can take place without jeopardizing the resource?

Does the whole site need to be acquired?

What kind of development would be compatible with the resource?

MULTNOMAH COUNTY NATURAL AREA PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SITE EVALUATION FORM

Site Name:

Natural Area System:

Site Location; streets, tax lots:

Site Size:

Numbers of Applicable Polygons:

One paragraph overall description of site:

Rare plants or animals yes or no
Description:

Connectivity yes or no
Description:

Biodiversity yes or no
Description:

Site Evaluation Form
Page 2

Historic losses yes or no
Description:

Area Deficient in Natural Areas yes or no
Description:

Expansion to Existing Natural Area yes or no (polygon numbers)
Description:

Preliminary Assessment of Resource Degradation:

Development Potential: (What types of development, if any, can take place on the site without conflicting resource.)

Recommendation for Acquisition yes or no
Rationale:

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Date this form filled out: _____

NATURAL AREA INFORMATION DATABASE

The items on the left side of the page are coded into the master database which will eventually go into Metro's arcinfo system for their Natural Area inventory. A number of other data files containing species occurrence information for plants and animals will also be generated. For details, see the attached appendices.

_____ (1-4) Site Number (from workshop)

_____ (5-7) Information Source Code _____ W - workshop, F-field trip, O - other including subsequent professional field surveys, S - field ABC survey by Natural Area Inventory (NAI) staff, H - historical survey

_____ (8-17) Investigator's Name(s) _____

_____ (18-23) Date of field survey of site _____ MM/DD/YY
MMDDYY

_____ (24-27) Time of field survey ____:____ to ____:____ HH:MM, use 24-hour
0000

Date(s) of other visit(s) _____
_____ MM/DD/YY

_____ (28-30) Total hrs on site, should be cumulative total as additional
000 time is spent there.

Purpose of visit _____ for other
and workshop data

_____ (31-36) Site Number 0:00:000 County:City:Number
000000 County: 1-Clackamas, 2-Clark, 3-Multnomah, 4-Washington
ities: 1-Beaverton, 2-Camas, 3-Cornelius, 4-Durham, 5-Fairview,
6-Forest Grove, 7-Gladstone, 8-Gresham, 9-Happy Valley, 10-
Hillsboro, 11-Johnson City, 12-King City, 13-Lake Oswego, 14-
Milwaukie, 15-Oregon City, 16-Portland, 17-Rivergrove, 18-Sherwood,
19-Maywood Park, 20-Tigard, 21-Tualatin, 22-Troutdale, 23-
Vancouver, 24-Washougal, 25-West Linn, 26-Wilsonville, 27-Wood
Village.

Site Number: 1-999

Subbasin _____ Use State Water Resources or ODFW codes
River mile _____
Site name _____ (words)

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code 89

_____ (37-48) Site coordinates _____ (gis
000000000000 coordinates)

_____ (49-51) Land Classification Code _____ 3-letter code, same as used
AAA in NY City study (Cornell Laboratory for Environmental
Applications of Remote Sensing, undated).

_____ (52-57) Cover type code from aerial photo _____ : upland or
AAA00A wetland, veg code, density, percent deciduous, riparian

(52) Upland or wetland: U-upland, W-wetland; based on National
Wetland Inventory maps or other wetland inventories

(53) Veg code: F-forest (dominated by trees), S-shrub-scrub
(dominated by shrubs, few or no trees present), M-meadow,
grassland, or emergent (dominated by herbaceous
vegetation, few or no trees or shrubs present), B-bare
ground (little or no vegetation present), R-rock outcrop,
W-water body (these are self-explanatory)

(54) Veg density:

C-closed, crowns mostly touching or open by less than 1/4
crown diameter

O-open, crowns mostly not touching, separated by 1/4 to
1 1/2 crown diameter

S-savannah like, scattered crowns separated by more than
1 1/2 crown diameter

(55-56) Percent deciduous species, estimated visually and
recorded as increments of 10%: e.g., 0,10,20,...90,99.
Ninety-nine percent is used to represent 100% to save
space in the database. This variable relates only to
woody vegetation classes (forest and shrub-scrub).

(57) Riparian or adjacent to water body. If this is the case,
an R is added as the last letter of the code.

— (58) Site Character: _____ 1-natural, 2-developed/disturbed, 3-agri-
cultural

Trees: (Information to TREES file, place 1 for each species
present)

— (59-60) Number of tree species identified _____

Dominant species (most abundant species whose percent cover
collectively reaches 50% or more, plus any other species
comprising 20% cover or more [as defined in Wetland
Training Institute 1989]): _____

_____ Listed as 4-letter species codes given in Garrison and
Skovlin (1976, first two or three letters of genus
and species)

Place a mark in the square containing all species
observed on the TREES sheet, attached.

— (61) Rare/Unique species: _____
y for yes _____ list codes, drawn from

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

above lists

- (62) Does this forest have old-growth elements (big native trees > 36" dbh, usually more than one) present? ____ y/n
Approx. forest height in ft _____

Shrubs: (woody vegetation 3-15 ft tall) This will need to be filled in for all forest and shrub sites, plus any other types which have shrubs present.

- (63) Shrub density:
C-closed, crowns mostly touching or open by less than 1/4 crown diameter
O-open, crowns mostly not touching, separated by 1/4 to 1 1/2 crown diameter
S-savannah like, scattered crowns separated by more than 1 1/2 crown diameter

- (64-65) Percent deciduous species, estimated visually and recorded as increments of 10%: e.g., 0,10,20,...90,99. Ninety-nine percent is used to represent 100% to save space in the database.

- (66-67) Number of shrub species identified _____

Dominant shrub species. This information is placed in the SHRUBS file, where 1 is placed by each species present. Dominants are defined as the most abundant species whose percent cover collectively reaches 50% or more, plus any other species comprising 20% cover [as defined in Wetland Training Institute 1989]: _____

_____ Listed as 4- or 5-letter species codes given in Garrison and Skovlin (1976, first two or three letters of genus and species)

Other species: _____
_____ list codes, as above

y for yes

- (68) Rare/Unique species: _____
_____ list codes, drawn from above lists

Ground Cover: (herbaceous and small shrub vegetation 0 to 3 ft), this will be filled in for probably almost all sites.

- (69-70) Density of ground cover _____ Estimate of percent of ground covered by vegetation, to nearest 10 percent, 99=100%.

- (71) Mowed or grazed? ____ y=yes, n=no

- (72-74) Number of ground cover species observed _____

000 Dominant species: Species observed are given 1's in the GROUND file, codes used are as above for trees, shrubs) _____

Other species: (as above) _____

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

- ____ (75) Rare/Unique species: (as above) _____
y for yes _____
____ (76-77) Percent bare ground: _____ (to nearest 10 percent)
____ (78-79) Percent rock outcrop: _____ (to nearest 10 percent)
[NOTE: percent veg. cover, bare ground, rock outcrop should
total 100%]

Community Type: _____ listed by
abbreviations of dominant species
Comments on Apparent History of Site: _____

Plant Interest:

- ____ (80) Bryophytes ____ y - yes, m - maybe
____ (81) Lichens ____ y - yes, m - maybe

Wetlands:

- ____ (82-85) Wetland Classification of Site: _____ 3- or 4-letter
code, from National Wetland Inventory USGS Quadrangle Maps
POW - Palustrine open water
PEM - Palustrine emergent
PSM - Palustrine emergent/shrub-scrub
PSS - Palustrine shrub-scrub
PFO - Palustrine forested
LOW - Lacustrine open water
ROW - Riverine open water
REM - Riverine emergent
RRB - Riverine rock bottom
RUB - Riverine unconsolidated bottom
RAB - Riverine aquatic bed
RFL - Riverine flat
RSB - Riverine stream bed
RRS - Riverine rocky shore
RBB - Riverine beach bar
____ (86) Springs present? ____ y=yes, n=no
____ (87) Storm drainage sources present? ____ y=yes, n=no
____ (88) Other sources of pollution? ____ y=yes, n=no
comments _____
____ (89) Water ____ 1-stagnant, 2-seasonally flushed or inundated for
standing water areas, 3-flowing
____ (90) Water appearance ____ 1-clear, 2-scummy, 3-foamy,
4-muddy, 5-milky, 6-oily sheen, 7-green,
8-other
____ (91) Stream bottom color ____ 1-none, 2-yellowish, 3-orange to
red, 4-brown, 5-black, 6-green, 7-other
____ (92) Water odor ____ 1-none, 2-rotten egg, 3-musky, 4-
acid, 5-chlorine, 6-other
____ (93-94) Estimated water depth ____ in ft. (use decimals if < 1 ft)
____ (95-96) Stream width ____ ft.

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

- (97) Stream/pond substrate _____ 1-rock, 2-mud, 3-gravel,
4-sand, 5-can't tell, 6-other
- (98) Stream flow _____ 1-fast moving, 2-slow moving, 3-pools
- (99) Stream cover _____ At time of leaf-on:: 1-Fully shaded: at
noon, 75-100% of stream is shaded from the sun; 2-
partially shaded (50-75% shaded); 3-partially exposed
(25-50% shaded); 4-fully exposed (0-25% shaded)
- (100) Stream channel alterations _____ 1-none, banks appear natural,
2-dredged or ditched, 3-wall/bulkhead, 4-riprap, 5-
culverts, 5-stream is in underground pipe, 6-other
- (101) Structures or barriers in the stream _____ 1-dams, 2-bridges,
3-islands, 4-waterfalls, 5-rapids, 6-debris jams, 7-other
Paper & small trash litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Cans and bottles litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Large items litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Hazardous waste litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Yard debris litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
- (102) Undercut banks _____ y=yes, n=no
- (103) Large organic debris _____ 1-log piles, 2-tree roots,
3-logs or stumps, 4-other
- (104) Rocks _____ 1-rock ledges, 2-gravel deposits, 3-large
boulders, 4-small boulders
- (105) Bank erosion severity: N - none, M - moderate, S -severe
- (106) Bank erosion distribution: L - local, W - widespread
- Adjacent Corridors:
- (107) Number of adjacent corridors _____
- (108) Presence of game or people trails? _____ y=yes, n=no
Other comments on quality, etc. of corridors _____

Generalized Adjacent Land Uses:

List types, using the NYC inventory 3-letter codes (see
Appendices)

Comments _____

Water Uses:

Circle appropriate known uses:

1-recreation, 2-swimming, 3-fishing, 4-drinking water,
5-industrial water, 6-irrigation, 7-livestock, 8-other
_____ describe other uses

Sources of Wastewater:

Are there pipes emptying into the stream? _____ yes/no
Source of pipes _____ 1-industry, 2-farm lots, 3-streets
4-roadside ditches, 5-unknown, 6-other

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Potential Problems:

Circle problems: 1-overflowing manholes, 2-water running into manholes, 3-fish kills, 4-construction activities, 5-trucks with hoses down manholes or other evidence of illegal dumping, 6-illegal fill of wetlands, 7-possible illegal fills (need to check with DSL to see whether permits were obtained), 8-other (describe)

Wildlife Species Observed: use 4- or 5-letter codes given in Brown (1985), write out insect species names

Insects: species observed are given 1's in the INSECTS file.

____ (109-111) Number of Species observed: _____
- (112) Insect Interest: _____ y - yes, m - maybe, blank - no
Species observed: _____
Rare/unique species: _____

Macroinvertebrates: MACROINV file.

____ (113-115) Number of Species observed: _____
- (116) Macroinvertebrate Interest: _____ as in insects
Species observed: _____
Rare/unique species: _____

Fish: FISH file.

____ (117-118) Number of species observed: _____
- (119) Fish Interest: _____ as in insects
Species observed: _____
Rare/unique species: _____

Reptiles: REPTILE file.

____ (120-121) Number of species observed: _____
- (122) Reptile Interest: _____ as above
Species observed: _____
Rare/unique species: _____

Amphibians: AMPHIB file.

____ (123-124) Number of species observed: _____
- (125) Amphibian Interest: _____ as above
Species observed: _____
Rare/unique species: _____

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Birds: BIRDS and BRDBR file.

____ (126-128) Number of species observed: _____

____ (129) Bird Interest: _____ as above

Breeding bird survey results in BRDBR file. List species codes and number of each observed during the 8-minute count period (after Reynolds et al. 1982) to gather information on relative abundance, numbers placed by species in the BRDBR file.

Additional species observed during rest of field visit or during other observations. In the case of woodpeckers and other species leaving signs rather than being actually observed, use the species code followed by S-seen, H-heard, O-old sign, N-new sign, B-nest, R-remains Example: pileated woodpecker new sign observed would be coded as drpin. These species are recorded in the BIRDS file as 1's by species occurring.

Rare or unique species

Mammals: Additional information goes into the MAMMAL file, where species known to occur are indicated with a 1 by the species name.

____ (130-131) Number of species observed: _____

____ (132) Mammal Interest : _____ as above

Species observed on standard transect of variable length and width walked through the site. Length and width will be determined by size and layout of site and visibility through the vegetation. List species, number of animals when actually observed, leave number blank for recognizable signs. Observation type: S-seen, H-heard, D-droppings, T-tracks, B-burrows, M-gopher/mole dirt mounds, R-remains, etc. Code species abbreviation and observation type as for birds.

Example: coyote tracks coded as calat

Other species observed elsewhere during survey

Rare/unique species

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Features -- list presence of:

- (133) Snags _____ (defined as dead trees 6 inches or larger dbh, classed as 4-abundant, 3-common, 2-uncommon, 1-rare, 0-none)
- (134-136) Number of snags observed from bird point survey site _____
- (137-139) Radius to which snags can be accurately censused _____ in yds
- (140) Dead/down wood _____ as above for snags
- (141) Rocks _____ as above
- (142) Cover type _____ 2-year round, 1-seasonal, 0-none
- (143) Obvious barriers present? _____ y-yes, n-no
- Barriers to:
- Insects _____ y-yes, n-no
- Fish _____ y-yes, n-no
- Reptiles _____ y-yes, n-no
- Amphibians _____ y-yes, n-no
- Birds _____ y-yes, n-no
- Mammals _____ y-yes, n-no
- Describe barriers _____
-
- (144) Fish habitat variable (Fishman will provide)
- (145) Fish habitat variable (Fishman will provide)
- Evidence of human use?
- (146) Informal trails _____ y/n
- (147) Formal trails _____ y/n
- (148) Debris/trash _____ 2-lots, 1-some, 0-none
- (149) Camps _____ y/n
- Other indications/comments _____
-
- (150) Special/Unique Features _____ y-yes, n-no
- Describe these features _____
-
- (151) Natural Heritage Database Information - whether species of concern are listed by the database: y-yes, n-no.
- list species (use codes as described above) and year of last observation
- _____
- _____

Blue Currant
Ribes brachycarpum
Red Currant
Ribes sanguineum
Hibes sanguineum
Slick Currant
Ribes viscosissimum

ROSE (Rosaceae) Western Serviceberry Amelanchier alnifolia Goatsbeard Anemone sylvestris Black Hawthorn (wetland form) C. douglasii variety douglasii Black Hawthorn (upland form) C. douglasii variety subcordata Wood Strawberry Fragaria vesca Broad-leafed Strawberry Fragaria virginiana Oregon Avens Geum macrophyllum Ocean-spray Holodiscus discolor Indian Plum Osmorhiza cerasiiformis Pacific Ninebark Physocarpus opulifolius Slick Cinquidol Potentilla glandulosa Norwegian Cinquidol Potentilla norvegica Marsh Cinquidol Potentilla palustris Common Chokecherry Prunus virginiana Bitter Chokecherry Prunus emarginata Cubivined Plum Prunus domestica Cubivined Pear Pyrus communis Cubivined Apple Pyrus malus Western Crabapple Pyrus fusca Baldship Rose Rosa gymnocarpa Hedge Rose Rosa rugosa Green Blackberry Rubus laciniatus Trailing Blackberry Rubus uterius Blackcap Rubus leucodermis Thimbleberry Rubus parviflorus Five-leaved Bramble Rubus pedatus Salmonberry Rubus spectabilis Himalayan Blackberry Rubus discolor Annual Burnel Sanguisorba occidentalis Sick Mountain-ash Sorbus sitchensis Douglas's Spirea Spirea douglasii

PEA (Leguminosae)
Scotch Broom
Ononis scoparius
Everlasting Pea-vine
Lathyrus latifolius
Hairy vetchling
Lathyrus hirsutus
Grass Pea-vine
Lathyrus sphaericus
Small-flowered Deer-vetch
Lotus micranthus
Meadow Lotus
Lotus denticulatus
Field Lupine
Lupinus micranthus
Two-color Lupine
Lupinus bicolor
Spurred Lupine
Lupinus latifolius
Sulphur Lupine
Lupinus sulphureus
Broad-leafed Lupine
Lupinus latifolius
Broad-leafed Lupine
Lupinus polyphyllus
Alfalfa
Medicago sativa
White Sweet-clover
Melilotus alba
Hare's Foot
Trifolium arvense
Sucking Clover
Trifolium dubium
Red Clover
Trifolium pratense

Tenopress
Vicia cracca
American Vetch
Vicia americana
Hairy Vetch
Vicia hirsuta
Winter Vetch
Vicia villosa
Slender Vetch
Vicia tetrasperma
Common Vetch
Vicia sativa

GERANIUM (Geraniaceae)
Stork's-bill
Erodium cicutarium
Carolina Geranium
Geranium carolinianum
Cut-leaf Geranium
Geranium dissectum
Dove-foot Geranium
Geranium molle
Small-flowered Crane's-bill
Geranium pusillum

WOOD-SORREL (Oxalidaceae)
Creeping Yellow Wood-sorrel
Oxalis corniculata
Western Yellow Oxalis
Oxalis subcordata
Oregon Oxalis
Oxalis oregana
Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel
Oxalis trillifolia

SPURGE (Euphorbiaceae)
Pety Spurge
Euphorbia peplus

WATER-STARWORT (Calkrichaceae)
Dill-leaf Water-starwort
Calkricha heterophylla

SUMAC (Anacardiaceae)
Poison Oak
Rhus diversiloba

STAFF-TREE (Celastraceae)
Western Wahoo
Euonymus occidentalis

MAPLE (Aceraceae)
Vine Maple
Acer circinatum
Big-leaf Maple
Acer macrophyllum

BUCKTHORN (Rhamnaceae)
Cascara
Rhamnus purshiana
Oregon tea-tree
Ceanothus sanguineus

MALLOW (Malvaceae)
Dwarf Mallow
Malva neglecta
Meadow Sidalcea
Sidalcea campestris

ST. JOHN'S-WORT (Hypericaceae)
Common St. John's-wort
Hypericum perforatum

WATERWORT (Elatinaceae)
Bergia
Bergia texana
Three-stamen waterwort
Elatine triandra

VIOLET (Violaceae)
Early Blue Violet
Viola adunca
Pansy
Viola arvensis
Marsh Violet
Viola palustris
Stream Violet
Viola glabella
Evergreen Violet
Viola sempervirens

EVENING-PRIMROSE (Onagraceae)
Enchanter's Nightshade
Circaea alpina
Fireweed
Epilobium angustifolium
Walton's Willow-weed
Epilobium watsonii
Common Willow-weed
Epilobium glandulosum
Red-seeded Evening-primrose
Oenothera erythrosepala

WATER-MILFOIL (Haloragaceae)
Water-milfoil
Myriophyllum species

MARE'S-TAIL (Hippuridaceae)
Common Mare's-tail
Hicourus vulgaris

PARSLEY (Umbelliferae)
Sharp-tooth Angelica
Angelica arguta
Poison-hemlock
Conium maculatum
Queen Ann's Lace
Daucus carota
Cow-parsnip
Heracleum lanatum
Parsley-leaved Lovage
Ligusticum apiculatum
Grey's Lovage
Ligusticum grayi
Common Lomatium
Lomatium ulicatum
Pacific Water-parsley
Oenanthe sarmentosa
Mountain Sweet-root
Osmorhiza chilensis
Pacific Sanicle
Sanicula crassicaulis

DOGWOOD (Cornaceae)
Western Flowering Dogwood
Cornus nuttallii
Red-osier Dogwood
Cornus stolonifera

HEATH (Ericaceae)
Madrone
Arbutus menziesii
Salal
Gaultheria shallon
Indian-pipe
Monotropa uniflora
Western Rhododendron
Rhododendron macrophyllum
Western Azalea
Rhododendron occidentale
Red Huckleberry
Vaccinium parviflorum
Evergreen Huckleberry
Vaccinium ovatum

PRIMROSE (Primulaceae)
Pimpernel
Anagallis arvensis
Fringed Loosestrife
Lysimachia ciliata
Tubed Loosestrife
Lysimachia thyrisiflora
Western Starflower
Trientalis latifolia

ASH (Oleaceae)
Oregon Ash
Fraxinus latifolia

GENTIAN (Gentianaceae)
Common Gentian
Cordularium umbellatum
Staff Gentian
Gentiana scutellum
Northern Gentian
Gentiana amarella

BUCK-BEAN (Monyanthaceae)
Buckbean
Monyanthus trifolius

DOGBANE (Apocynaceae)
Spreading Dogbane
Apocynum androsaemifolium
Periwinkle
Vinca major

MORNING-GLORY (Convolvulaceae)
Field Morning-glory
Convolvulus arvensis
Night-blooming Morning-glory
Convolvulus myrsiniticus
Lady's-nightcap
Convolvulus sepium

DODDER (Cuscutaceae)
Common Dodder
Cuscuta epithymum

PHLOX (Polmoniaceae)
Varied-leaf Colomia
Colomia heterophylla
Large-flowered Colomia
Colomia grandiflora
Bicolor Linanthus
Linanthus bicolor
Microsteris
Microsteris gracilis
Skunkweed
Nerasteria squarrosa

WATERLEAF (Hydrophyllaceae)
Pacific Waterleaf
Hydrophyllum tenuipes
Small-flowered Nemophila
Nemophila parviflora
Shade Phacelia
Phacelia nemoralis

BORAGE (Boraginaceae)
Borage
Borego officinalis

Western Bluebell
Mertensia platyphylla
Common Forget-me-not
Myosotis scorpioides
Blue Scorpion-grass
Myosotis micrantha
Yellow @ Blue Forget-me-not
Myosotis decolor
Fragrant Plagiobothrys
Plagiobothrys figuratus
Common Comfrey
Symphytum officinale
Rough Comfrey
Symphytum asperum

VERBENA (Verbonaceae)
Wild Hyssop
Verbena hastata

MINT (Labiatae)
Hemp Nettle
Galeopsis tetralix
Ground Ivy
Glechoma hederacea
Red Henbit
Lamium purpureum
Horehound
Marrubium vulgare
Pennyroyal
Mentha pulegium
Field Mint
Mentha arvensis
Round-leaved Mint
Mentha rotundifolia
Spearmint
Mentha spicata
Peppermint
Mentha piperita
American Bee-balm
Monarda didyma
Savory
Salvia douglasii
Marsh Skullcap
Scutellaria galericulata
Great Hedge-nettle
Stachys cooleyae
Mexican Hedge-nettle
Stachys mexicana
Marsh Betony
Stachys palustris
Wood Sage
Teucrium canadense

NIGHTSHADE (Solanaceae)
Blue Bindweed
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Hairy Nightshade
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Garden Nightshade
Solanum nigrum

FIGWORT (Scrophulariaceae)
Lesser's Snapdragon
Antirrhinum orontium
Golden-Indian-paintbrush
Castilleja levisecta
Sm.-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
Collinsia parviflora
Lg.-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
Collinsia grandiflora
Foxglove
Digitalis purpurea
Mudwort
Limnoloba aequalis
Butter And Eggs
Linaria vulgaris
Yellow Monkey-flower
Mimulus guttatus
Musk-flower
Mimulus moschatellus
Chickweed Monkey-flower
Mimulus alpinoides
Hairy Owl-Clover
Orthocarpus hispidus
Broad-leaved Penstemon
Penstemon oregonus
California Figwort
Scrophularia californica
Snow Queen
Synthyris reniformis
Small-flowered Tonella
Tonella tenella
Common Mullein
Verbascum thapsus
Moth Mullein
Verbascum blattaria
American Brooklime
Veronica americana
Common Speedwell
Veronica arvensis
Paul's Betony
Veronica officinalis
Persian Speedwell
Veronica persica

BLADDERWORT (Lentibulariaceae)
Common Bladderwort
Utricularia vulgaris

PLANTAIN (Plantaginaceae)

Compact Sedge
Sesuvium portulacastrum

HORSETAIL (Equisetaceae)
Common Horsetail
Equisetum hyemale
Marsh Horsetail
Equisetum palustre
Giant Horsetail
Equisetum telmateia

COMMON FERN (Polypodiaceae)
Northern Maidenhair Fern
Adiantum pedatum
Maidenhair Spicemort
Asplenium trichomanes
Ladyfern
Athyrium filix-femina
Deerfern
Blechnum spicant
Brittle Bladder-fern
Cystopteris fragilis
Spreading Wood-fern
Dryopteris austriaca
Licorice-fern
Polypodium glycyrrhiza
Licorice-fern
Polypodium hesperium
Anderson's Swordfern
Polystichum andersonii
Swordfern
Polystichum munium
Bracken Fern
Pteridium aquilinum
Wood-fern
Thelypteris nevadensis

WATER-FERN (Salvinaceae)
Waterweed Fern
Azolla filiculoides

YEW (Taxaceae)
Yew
Taxus brevifolia

CEDAR (Cupressaceae)
Western Red Cedar
Thuja plicata

PINE (Pinaceae)
Grand Fir
Abies grandis
Lodgepole Pine
Pinus contorta
Ponderosa Pine
Pinus ponderosa
Douglas Fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Western Hemlock
Tsuga heterophylla

WATER-PLANTAIN (Alismaceae)
American Water-plantain
Alisma plantago-aquatica
Wapato
Sagittaria latifolia

FROG'S-BIT (Hydrocharitaceae)
American Waterweed
Bodaea densa

RUSH (Juncaceae)
Short-leaved Rush
Juncus brachyphyllus
Field Woodrush
Luzula campestris
Small-flowered Woodrush
Luzula parviflora
Belted Rush
Juncus balticus
Toad Rush
Juncus bufonius
Common Rush
Juncus effusus
Dagger Leaf Rush
Juncus ensifolius

SEDGE (Cyperaceae)
Slender-leaved Sedge
Carex athrostachys
Columbia Sedge
Carex acuta
Dewey's Sedge
Carex deweyana
Henderson's Wood Sedge
Carex hendersonii
Pale Sedge
Carex flacca
Siough Sedge
Carex obnupta
Meadow Sedge
Carex pratensis
Sawbeak Sedge
Carex spicata
Infused Sedge
Carex vesicaria
Creeping Spikesedge
Eleocharis palustris
Small-fruited Bulrush
Scirpus microcarpus

Water Fossil
Allopecurus geniculatus
Fossil
Allopecurus pratensis
Sweet Vernalgrass
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Tall Oatgrass
Arrhenatherum elatius
Common Oat
Avena sativa
Ruggut Brome
Bromus rigidus
Alaska Brome
Bromus sitchensis
Chastgrass
Bromus tectorum
Orchard-grass
Dactylis glomerata
Hairy Crabgrass
Digitaria sanguinalis
Large Barnyard-grass
Echinochloa crusgalli
Ala Fescue
Festuca arundinacea
Oniongrass
Melica bulbosa
Old-witch Grass
Panicum capillare
Reed Canarygrass
Phalaris arundinacea
Common Timothy
Phleum pratense
Annual Bluegrass
Poa annua
Bulbous Bluegrass
Poa bulbosa
Kentucky Bluegrass
Poa pratensis

CATTAIL (Typhaceae)
Common Cattail
Typha latifolia

CALLA-LILY (Araceae)
Skunk Cabbage
Lysichiton americanum

DUCKWEED (Lemnaceae)
Water Lentil
Lemna minor

LILY (Liliaceae)
Wild Onion
Allium species
Stem-leaved Onion
Allium ampelopras
Howell's Brodiaea
Brodiaea howellii
Leichlin's Camass
Camassia leichlinii
Common Camass
Camassia quamash
Hooker Fairy-bell
Disporum hookeri
Large-flowered Fairy-bell
Disporum smithii
Giant Fern-lily
Erythronium oregonum
Mission Bell
Fritillaria lanceolata
Columbia Lily
Lilium columbianum
Red Lily
Lilium philadelphicum
Deerberry
Maianthemum dilatatum
Western False Solomon's Seal
Smilacina racemosa
Slimy False Solomon's Seal
Smilacina stellata
Oregon Felid Adder's-tongue
Scolopos helle
Climbing Twisted-stalk
Streptopus amplexifolius
Western Trillium
Trillium ovatum
Giant Trillium
Trillium chloropetalum
False Hellebore
Veratrum californicum

IRIS (Iridaceae)
Oregon Iris
Iris tenax
Yellow Flag
Iris pseudocorus
Blue-eyed grass
Sisyrinchium angustifolium

ORCHID (Orchidaceae)
Fairy Slipper
Calypto bulbosa
Pacific Coral-root
Corallorhiza maculata
Hooded Coral-root
Corallorhiza striata
Snow-orchid
Euborphyton americanum
Giant Rattlesnake-plantain
Goodyera oblongifolia
Hard-headed Listeria

Cottonwood
Populus trichocarpa
Columbia River Willow
Salix fluviatilis
Pacific Willow
Salix lasiandra
Piper's Willow
Salix piperi
Scoutlet Willow
Salix scouleriana
Soft-leaved Willow
Salix sessilifolia

BIRCH (Betulaceae)
Red Alder
Alnus rubra
Hazelnut
Corylus cornuta

BEECH (Fagaceae)
Garry Oak
Quercus garryana

NETTLE (Urticaceae)
Stinging Nettle
Urtica dioica

MISTLETOE (Loranthaceae)
Western Dwarf Mistletoe
Arceuthobium campylopodium
American Mistletoe
Phoradendron flavescens

SANDALWOOD (Santalaceae)
Bastard Toad-flax
Comandra umbellata

BIRTHWORT (Aristolochiaceae)
Wild Ginger
Asarum canadense

BUCKWHEAT (Polygonaceae)
Doonweed
Polygonum aviculare
Water Smartweed
Polygonum oococcineum
Common Waterpepper
Polygonum hydropiperoides
Climbing Bindweed
Polygonum convolvulus
Red Sorrel
Rumex acetosella
Curly Dock
Rumex crispus
Western Dock
Rumex occidentalis

GOOSEFOOT (Chenopodiaceae)
Lamb's-quarters
Chenopodium album

AMARANTH (Amaranthaceae)
Green Amaranth
Amaranthus retrofractus

PURSLANE (Portulacaceae)
Branching Montia
Montia dichotoma
Narrow-leaved Montia
Montia linearis
Succumbant Springbeauty
Montia parvifolia
Siberian Montia
Montia sibirica
Common Purslane
Portulaca oleracea

PINK (Caryophyllaceae)
Bigleaf Sandwort
Arenaria macrophylla
Common Chickweed
Cerastium vulgatum
Grass Pink
Dianthus armeria
Western Pearlwort
Sagina occidentalis
Starwort
Spergula arvensis
Crisped Starwort
Stellaria crista
Chickweed
Stellaria media

WATER-LILY (Nymphaeaceae)
Water-shield
Brasenia schreberi
Yellow Water-lily
Nuphar polysepalum
American Water-lily
Nymphaea odorata

HORNWORT (Ceratophyllaceae)
Coarctate
Ceratophyllum demersum

BUTTERCUP (Ranunculaceae)
Baneberry
Adonis rubra
Western White Anemone
Anemone deltoidea
Lyle's Anemone

Red Columbine
Aquilegia formosa
Western Clematis
Clematis integrifolia
Cutleaf Goldflood
Copis laciniata
Pale Larkspur
Delphinium leucophaeum
Monk's Larkspur
Delphinium menziesii
Nuttall's Larkspur
Delphinium nuttallii
Macoun's Buttercup
R. macounii variety *oregana*
Western Buttercup
Ranunculus occidentalis
Creeping Buttercup
Ranunculus repens
Little Buttercup
Ranunculus uncinatus
Western Meadowrue
Thalictrum occidentale
Buttercup
Ranunculus sardous

BARBERRY (Berberidaceae)
Vaccillat
Achlys triphylla
Tall Oregongrape
Berberis aquifolium
Dull Oregongrape
Berberis nervosa
White Inside-out Flower
Vancouveria hexandra

POPPY (Papaveraceae)
Gold Poppy
Eschscholzia californica

FUMITORY (Fumariaceae)
Pacific Bleedingheart
Dicentra formosa

MUSTARD (Cruciferae)
Pale Alyssum
Alyssum alyssoides
Yellow Wintercress
Barbarea vulgaris
Common Mustard
Brassica campestris
Wild Mustard
Brassica kaber
Shepherd's-purse
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Angled Bittercress
Cardamine angustata
Little Western Bittercress
Cardamine oligosperma
Pennsylvania Bittercress
Cardamine pennsylvanica
Slender Toothwort
Cardamine pulcherrima
Spring Whitlow-grass
Oreba verna
Prairie Rocket
Erysimum asperum
Honesty
Lunaria annua
Wild Radish
Raphanus sativus
Water-cress
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum
Columbia Cress
Rorippa columbiac

STONECROP (Crassulaceae)
Lance-leaved Stonecrop
Sedum lanceolatum
Spittle-leaf Stonecrop
Sedum spathulifolium

SAXIFRAGE (Saxifragaceae)
Bolandra
Bolandra oregana
Greater Boykinia
Boykinia major
Pacific Water-carpet
Chrysosplenium glechomacolor
Small-flowered Alumroot
Heuchera micrantha
Smooth Alumroot
Heuchera glabra
Leafy Miterwort
Mitella caulescens
Five-stamened Miterwort
Mitella pentandra
Rusty Saxifrage
Saxifraga fortunei
Swamp Saxifrage
Saxifraga integerrima
Western Saxifrage
Saxifraga occidentalis
Sutcliffe's
Sutcliffea oregana
Fringecup
Tellima grandiflorum
Jaccflower
Tiarella trifoliata
Thousand Mothers
Tolmiea menziesii

CURRENT (Grossulariaceae)

Sweet Woodruff
Asperula odorata
 Cleavers
Galium aparine
 Rough Bedstraw
Galium asperum
 Sweet-scented Bedstraw
Galium triflorum
 Small Bedstraw
Galium tridum
 Field-madder
Gerardia arvensis

HONEYSUCKLE (Caprifoliaceae)
 Twinflower
Lonicera borealis
 Trumpet Vine
Lonicera ciliosa
 Black Twinberry
Lonicera involucrata
 Blue Elderberry
Sambucus cerulea
 Red Elderberry
Sambucus racemosa
 Common Snowberry
Symphoricarpos albus

VALERIAN (Valerianaceae)
 Lamb's Lettuce
Valerianella locusta

TEASEL (Dipsacaceae)
 Teasel
Dipsacus sylvestris

CUCUMBER (Cucurbitaceae)
 Manroot
Marah oreganus

HAREBELL (Campanulaceae)
 Scouter's Bellflower
Campanula scouteri
 Canterbury Bell
Campanula medium
 Howells
Howellsia aequalis

ASTER (Compositae)
 Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
 Pathfinder
Adenocaulon bicolor
 Large-flowered Agoseris
Agoseris grandiflora
 Pervinca
Phalis margaritacea
 Meadow Chamomile
Anthemis cotula
 Common Burdock
Arctium minus
 Douglas's Sagewort
Artemisia douglasiana
 Columbia River Mugwort
Artemisia ludoviciana
 Common California Aster
Aster chilensis
 White-topped Aster
Aster curtus
 Douglas's Aster
Aster subspicatus
 English Daisy
Bellis perennis
 Water Mangold
Bidens beckii
 Nodding Beggar's-tick
Bidens cernua
 Three-lobed Beggar's-tick
Bidens tripartita
 Leafy Beggar's-tick
Bidens frondosa
 Western Beggar's-tick
Bidens vulgata
 Bachelor's Button
Centaurea cyanus
 Brown Knapweed
Centaurea jacea
 Marguerite
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
 Chocory
Cichorium intybus
 Canada Thistle
Cirsium arvense
 Common Thistle
Cirsium vulgare
 Horsemint
Coryza canadensis
 Rough Hawksbeard
Crepis seloq
 Smooth Hawksbeard
Crepis capillaris
 Annual Floerane
Erigeron annuus
 Willemette Daisy
E. decumbens variety *decumbens*
 Philadelphia Floerane
Erigeron philadelphicus
 Dandelion
Gallinago ciliata
 Marsh Cudweed
Gnaphalium palustre
 Insectweed

White-flowered Hawthorn
Hieracium albidum
 Common Hawthorn
Hieracium vulgatum
 Spotted Cat's-ear
Hypochaeris radicata
 Smooth Cat's-ear
Hypochaeris glabra
 Prickly Lettuce
Lactuca scariola
 Nipplewort
Lappula communis
 Fall Dandelion
Leontodon autumnalis
 Cluster Tanweed
Madia glomerata
 Chile Tanweed
Madia sativa
 Pineapple Weed
Matricaria matricarioides
 Sweet Coltsfoot
Petasites trogidus
 Tansy Ragwort
Senecio jacobaea
 Common Groundsel
Senecio vulgaris
 Canada Goldenrod
Solidago canadensis
 Prickly Sow-thistle
Sonchus asper
 Common Sow-thistle
Sonchus oleraceus
 Common Tansy
Tanacetum vulgare
 Common Dandelion
Taraxacum officinale
 Meadow Salsify
Tragopogon pratensis
 Oyster Salsify
Tragopogon portifolius
 Cocklebur
Xanthium strumarium

SALAMANDERS (Amphystomatidae)
 Northwestern Salamander
Amphystoma gracile
 Long-toed Salamander
Amphystoma macrodactylum
 Pacific Giant Salamander
Dicamptodon ensatus
 Olympic Salamander
Rhyacotriton olympicus

INGLS SALAMANDERS (Plethodontidae)
 Clouded Salamander
Aneides ferreus
 Oregon Slender Salamander
Batrachoseps wrightii
 Dunn's Salamander
Plethodon dunni
 Westm Red-backed Salamander
Plethodon vehiculum
 Ensatina
Ensatina eschscholtz

NEWTs (Salamandridae)
 Rough-skinned Newt
Taricha granulosa

TOADS (Bufonidae)
 Western Toad
Bufo boreas

TREEFROGS (Hylidae)
 Pacific Treefrog
Hyla regilla

TRUE FROGS (Ranidae)
 Red-legged Frog
Rana aurora
 Spotted Frog
Rana pretiosa
 Bullfrog
Rana calesbaiana

TURTLES (Chelydridae)
 Western Pond Turtle
Clemmys emmurella
 Painted Turtle
Chrysemys picta
 Pond Slider
Pseudemys scripta

IGUANIDS (Iguanidae)
 Western Fence Lizard
Sceloporus occidentalis

ALLIGATOR LIZARDS (Anguillidae)
 Northern Alligator Lizard
Gerrhonotus coarctatus
 Southern Alligator Lizard
Gerrhonotus multicarinatus

SKINKS (Scincidae)
 Western Skink
Eumeces skiltonianus

Hacer
 Coluber constrictor
 Ringneck Snake
Diadophis punctatus
 Common Garter Snake
Thamnophis sirtalis
 Northwestern Garter Snake
Thamnophis ordinoides
 Pacific Gopher Snake
Pituophis melanoleucus
 Garter Snake
Thamnophis

LOONS (Gaviidae)
 Common Loon
Gavia immer

GREBES (Podicipedidae)
 Horned Grebe
Podiceps auritus
 Pied-billed Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps
 Western Grebe
Aechmophorus occidentalis
 Eared Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae)
 Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus

HERONS (Ardeidae)
 American Bittern
Botaurus lentiginosus
 Black-crowned Night Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax
 Green-backed Heron
Bulwerides striatus
 Great Blue Heron
Ardea herodias
 Great Egret
Casmerodius albus
 Sandhill Crane
Grus canadensis

SWANS-GESE-DUCKS (Anatidae)
 Great White-fronted Goose
Anser albifrons
 Snow Goose
Chen caerulescens
 Canada Goose
Branta canadensis
 Mallard
Anas platyrhynchos
 Gadwall
Anas strepera
 Green-winged Teal
Anas crocea
 American Wigeon
Anas americana
 Eurasian Wigeon
Anas penelope
 Northern Pintail
Anas acuta
 Northern Shoveler
Anas clypeata
 Blue-winged Teal
Anas discors
 Cinnamon Teal
Anas cyanoptera
 Fuddy Duck
Oxyura jamaicensis
 Wood Duck
Aix sponsa
 Canvasback
Aythya valisineria
 Ring-necked Duck
Aythya collaris
 Lesser Scaup
Aythya alutis
 Barrow's Goldeneye
Bucephala islandica
 Common Goldeneye
Bucephala clangula
 Bufflehead
Bucephala albeola
 Common Merganser
Mergus merganser
 Red-breasted Merganser
Mergus serrator
 Hooded Merganser
Lophodytes cucullatus

RAILS-COOTs (Rallidae)
 Virginia Rail
Rallus limicola
 Sora Rail
Coturnicops noveboracensis
 American Coot
Fulica americana
 Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius semipalmatus
 Killdeer
Charadrius vociferans

SANDPIPERs (Scolopacidae)
 Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca
 Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria
 Spotted Sandpiper

Long-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus
 Common Snipe
Gallinago gallinago
 Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes
 Dunlin
Calidris alpina
 Western Sandpiper
Calidris mexicanus
 Least Sandpiper
Calidris minutilla

JAEGERs-GULLs-TERNs (Laridae)
 Bonaparte's Gull
Larus philadelphia
 Ring-billed Gull
Larus delawarensis
 Herring Gull
Larus argentatus
 California Gull
Larus californicus
 Glaucous Gull
Larus hyperboreus
 Western Gull
Larus occidentalis
 Forster's Tern
Sterna forsteri
 Caspian Tern
Sterna caspia

AMERICAN VULTURE (Cathartidae)
 Turkey Vulture
Cathartes aura

HAWKS-EAGLES (Accipitridae)
 Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
 Northern Harrier
Circus cyaneus
 Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter striatus
 Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter cooperii
 Northern Goshawk
Accipiter gentilis
 Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis
 Swainson's Hawk
Buteo swainsoni
 Rough-legged Hawk
Buteo lagopus
 Osprey
Pandion haliaetus
 Buteo
Accipiter

FALCONS (Falconidae)
 American Kestrel
Falco sparverius
 Merlin
Falco columbarius
 Peregrine Falcon
Falco peregrinus

GROUSE-PTARMIGAN (Phasianidae)
 Ruffed Grouse
Bonasa umbellus
 California Quail
Callipepla californica
 Ring-necked Pheasant
Phasianus colchicus

PIGEONS-DOVES (Columbidae)
 Band-tailed Pigeon
Columba fasciata
 Rock Dove
Columba livia
 Mourning Dove
Zenaidura macroura

PARROTS (Psittacidae)
 Monk Parakeet
Myiopsitta monachus

OWLS (Tytonidae)
 Barn Owl
Tyto alba

OWLS (Strigidae)
 Short-eared owl
Asio flammeus
 Long-eared Owl
Asio otus
 Great Horned Owl
Bubo virginianus
 Western Screech Owl
Otus kennicottii
 Burrowing Owl
Athene cunicularia
 Northern Pygmy Owl
Glaucidium gnoma
 Northern Saw-whet Owl
Neotoma acadicus

NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae)
 Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor

HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae)
 Anna's Hummingbird

SWIFTS
Vaux's Swift
Chordeiles vauxi

WOODPECKERS (Picidae)
Northern Flicker
Colaptes auratus
Lewis' Woodpecker
Melanerpes lewis
Red-breasted Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus ruber
Downy Woodpecker
Picoides pubescens
Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus
Pileated Woodpecker
Dryocopus pileatus
Acorn Woodpecker
Melanerpes formicivorus

FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae)
Western Kingbird
Tyrannus verticalis
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Contopus borealis
Western Wood-Pee-wee
Contopus sordidulus
Say's Phoebe
Sayornis saya
Dusky Flycatcher
Empidonax oberholseri
Hammond's Flycatcher
Empidonax hammondi
Wilson Flycatcher
Empidonax traillii
Western Flycatcher
Empidonax difficilis

LARKS (Alaudidae)
Horned Lark
Eremophila alpestris

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae)
Tree Swallow
Tachycineta bicolor
Violet-green Swallow
Tachycineta thalassina
Purple Martin
Progne subis
Bank Swallow
Piparia riparia
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Chimney Swift
Hirundo pyrrhonota
Barn Swallow
Hirundo rustica

JAYS-CROWS (Corvidae)
Scrub Jay
Aphelocoma coerulescens
Stellar's Jay
Cyanocitta stelleri
American Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos
Common Raven
Corvus corax

TITMICE-CHICKADEES (Paridae)
Black-capped Chickadee
Parus atricapillus
Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Parus rufescens

BUSHTITS (Aegithalidae)
Bushtit
Psittiparus minimus

TREEPERS (Certhiidae)
Brown Creeper
Certhia americana

NUTHATCHES (Sittidae)
White-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta carolinensis
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sitta canadensis

WRENS (Troglodytidae)
House Wren
Troglodytes aedon
Tide Wren
Troglodytes troglodytes
Rock Wren
Petrochelidon benickii
Arch Wren
Oothorpe palustris

THRUSHES (Mniotiltidae)
Blue-crowned Kinglet
Regulus satrapa
Audubon's Kinglet
Arremonops leucurus
Blue-crowned Kinglet
Regulus calendula
Blue Bird
Sialia sialis
Wilson's Thrush
Turdus migratorius

HERONS
Herring Gull
Catharus guttatus

SHRIKES (Laniidae)
Northern Shrike
Lanius excubitor

PIPPITS-WAGTAILS (Cinclidae)
Water Pipit
Anthus spinoletta

DIPPERS (Climacidae)
American Dipper
Cinclus americanus

WAXWINGS (Bombycillidae)
Cedar Waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum

STARLINGS (Sturnidae)
European Starling
Sturnus vulgaris

VIREOS (Vireonidae)
Hutton's Vireo
Vireo huttoni
Solitary Vireo
Vireo solitarius
Warbling Vireo
Vireo gilvus

WARBLERS AND

SPARROWS (Emberizidae)
Orange-crowned Warbler
Vermivora celata
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Dendroica coronata
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Dendroica virens
Townsend's Warbler
Dendroica townsendi
Yellow Warbler
Dendroica petechia
MacGillivray's Warbler
Oporornis tolmiei
Wilson's Warbler
Wilsonia pusilla
Nashville Warbler
Vermivora ruficapilla
Common Yellowthroat
Geothlypis trichas
Yellow-breasted Chat
Icterus virens
Black-headed Grosbeak
Pheucticus melanocephalus
Lutescent Bunting
Passerina amoena
Rufous-sided Towhee
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Savannah Sparrow
Passerulus sandwichensis
Song Sparrow
Melospiza melodia
Chipping Sparrow
Spizella passerina
Dark-eyed Junco
Junco hyemalis
White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla
Fox Sparrow
Passerella iliaca
Western Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius phoeniceus
Tricolored Blackbird
Agelaius tricolor
Brewer's Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus
Brown-headed Cowbird
Molothrus ater
Northern Oriole
Icterus gularis
Western Tanager
Piranga ludoviciana
House Sparrow
Passer domesticus

FINCHES (Fringillidae)
Pine Siskin
Carduelis pinus
American Goldfinch
Carduelis tristis
Pine Grosbeak
Pinicola enucleator
Rosy Finch
Leucosticte arctica
Purple Finch
Carpodacus purpureus
Cassin's Finch
Carpodacus cassinii
House Finch
Carpodacus mexicanus
Evening Grosbeak
Coccothraustes vespertina

CHICKADEES (Paridae)
Black-capped Chickadee
Parus atricapillus

WAXWINGS (Bombycillidae)
Cedar Waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum

STARLINGS (Sturnidae)
European Starling
Sturnus vulgaris

VIREOS (Vireonidae)
Hutton's Vireo
Vireo huttoni

WARBLERS AND

SHREWS (Soricidae)

Vagrant Shrew
Sorex vagrans
Dusky Shrew
Sorex monticolus
Marsh Shrew
Sorex borealis
Townsend's Shrew
Sorex townsendi

MOLES (Talpidae)
American Shrew Mole
Neurotrichus gibbsii
Townsend's Mole
Scapanus townsendi
Coast Mole
Scapanus oratus

COMMON BATS (Vesperugo)

Yuma Bat
Myotis yumanensis
Little Brown Bat
Myotis lucifugus
Caldwell Bat
Myotis californicus
Long Eared Bat
Myotisotis
Fringed Bat
Myotis thysanodes
Pacific Palmed Bat
Antrozous pallidus
Silver Haired Bat
Lasiurus noctivagus
Big Brown Bat
Eptesicus fuscus
Hairy Bat
Lasiurus cinereus
Western Big Eared Bat
P. townsendi vry townsendi

RABBITS-HARES-PIKAS (Leporidae)

Brush Rabbit
Sylvilagus bachmani
Eastern Cottontail
Sylvilagus floridanus

MOUNTAIN BEAVERS (Aplodontidae)

Mountain Beaver
Aplodontia rufa

BEAVERS (Castoridae)

Beaver
Castor canadensis

SKUNKS-CHIPMUNKS (Sciuridae)

Townsend's Chipmunk
Eutamias townsendi
Beechey Ground Squirrel
Spermophilus beecheyi
Western Gray Squirrel
Sciurus griseus
Chickaree
Tamiasciurus douglasii
Northern Flying Squirrel
Glaucomys sabrinus
Fox Squirrel
Sciurus niger

POCKET GOPHERS (Geomysidae)

Mazama Pocket Gopher
Thomomys mazama
Cameo Pocket Gopher
Thomomys talpiformis

RATS-MICE (Cricetidae)

Deer Mouse
Peromyscus maniculatus
Dusky Foothill Wood Rat
Neotoma fuscipes
Bushy Tailed Wood Rat
Neotoma cinerea
California Redbacked Vole
Clethrionomys californicus
Pacific Phenacomys
Phenacomys alpinus
Red Tree Vole
Phenacomys canaliculatus
Townsend's Vole
Microtus townsendi
Long Tailed Vole
Microtus longicaudus
Creeping Vole
Microtus oregoni
Vole

Microtus
Muskrat
Ondatra zibethica
Black Rat
Rattus rattus
Norway Rat
Rattus norvegicus
House Mouse
Mus musculus
Pacific Jumping Mouse
Zapus trinotatus

NUTRIA (Capromyidae)

Nutria
Myocastor fuscus

Canis latrans
Red Fox
Vulpes vulpes
Gray Fox
Urocyon cinereoargenteus

BEARS (Ursidae)
Black Bear
Ursus americanus

CATS (Felidae)
Bobcat
Felis rufus

RACCOONS (Procyonidae)
Raccoon
Procyon lotor

MUSTELIDS (Mustelidae)

Marten
Martes americana
Short Tailed Weasel
Mustela erminea
Long Tailed Weasel
Mustela krona
Mink
Mustela vison
Spotted Skunk
Spilogale putorius
Striped Skunk
Mephitis mephitis
River Otter
Lutra canadensis

DEER (Cervidae)

Mule Deer
Odocoileus hemionus

HISTORICAL DATA

Historic Distribution of Natural Resources in Multnomah County, Oregon

Prepared by:
Maurita Smyth, Environmental Consultant

September 1991

This report summarizes initial research findings on the historic distribution of natural resources within Multnomah County. The underlying purpose behind this research was to gather basic information on the county's natural resource diversity beginning in the mid 19th century. Locations and extent of natural resource losses would thus be identified, and when compared to current conditions, the information obtained would allow identification of sites for field survey and for possible inclusion in the list of properties to be purchased under the Natural Areas Acquisition Fund.

Methodology: A literature search was conducted of historic documents -- maps, reports, magazine articles, etc. -- from various sources including the Oregon Historical Society (OHS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Multnomah County Planning Department, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and the Natural Heritage Data Base (NHDB). Historic information was not easily retrievable or available for certain time periods specified in the contract. Contract time limitations precluded more in depth research.

As it was gathered historic information was provided to Esther Lev, Environmental Consulting, to compare with current data and to identify sites for field inventory. Copies of significant photos, maps, and a report on the historic distribution of fish species within the county are appended to this report. In addition, other documentation of historic interest to the county was identified for possible future acquisition into county archives.

Findings: In the mid-1800s prior to intensive settlement of the Oregon territory promoted by the Land Donation Claims Act, Multnomah County was extensively timbered by cedar, fir, hemlock, and maple. On the more southerly slopes and along the banks of the Willamette River oak savannahs could be found. Numerous creeks fed the Willamette on the east and west banks. Creeks cut steep ravines through the "high mountainous country " (1868 survey map) meandering their way to the Willamette in the downtown area and sometimes emptying into small lakes. Three fairly large lakes lay at the base of the westhills -- Guilds, Kittredge, and Doanes. The east side of the Willamette lay flatter than the west forming extensive bottomlands perennially wet or inundated during the months of heavy rain. With the exception of the naturally high

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ground of the downtown core area and the steep cliff above Mocks Bottom (now Swan Island), the shorelines of the Willamette were dominated by vast stretches of marshes, sloughs, and creek mouths.

Between the Columbia River and the Columbia Slough, there were numerous lakes and sloughs, creeks and springs that drained to the west from the general area where Portland International Airport and surrounding commercial development are now located. Smith and Bybee lakes are mere remnants of the extensive water bodies and wetlands that dominated this section of the county. Mark Wilson, a consulting horticulturist, has done extensive research into various vegetative habitats in Oregon and especially in the Willamette Valley. His research indicates that Deschampsia wetlands were present in the Columbia bottomlands. This research has not been documented, however, and verification would be necessary prior to any proposed restoration project involving this habitat type.

At its eastern end, the county was described by the early surveyors as "high mountain land. Unfit for cultivation and unsurveyed." The soil was considered 3rd rate. The land was well timbered with fir, cedar, and hemlock with an understory of hazel, vine maple, and briars. This area, now the Mt. Hood National Forest, is partially located within the newly created Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. The Bull Run watershed was generally described as possessing a quality above "common" with the bottomland along the North Sandy River rich and well adapted to cultivation. It too was well timbered with fir and cedar.

The Sandy River and especially its upper reaches showed many oxbows timbered to the waterline. Undergrowth was thick with vine maple and hazel. Surveyors described the Sandy drainage as follows:

" This fractional Township contains a large amount of fine farming lands and some excellent FIR (sic) and CEDAR (sic) timber. .. It has an abundant supply of fine water power and will support a large settlement."

Today the Sandy River area possesses one of the most natural suburban parks existing in the state -- Oxbow County Park. In addition to the mainstem, there were numerous smaller feeder streams scattered throughout this end of the county emptying into the Sandy and Columbia rivers.

Central county east of the Willamette was also dotted with small lakes and streams. One major drainage likely originating from Rocky Butte was called Sullivan's Gulch. We now refer to this ravine as the I-84 corridor. Further south the major drainage was formed by Johnson Creek which, in addition to Crystal Springs, is one of the last surface flowing streams within the city of Portland draining into the Willamette River. Streams and attendant wetlands

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that dominated most of the county's low elevation areas have been either filled or placed into culverts.

The west hills were logged during the intense settlement era between 1850 and 1900. Forest Park provides protection of the same vegetative species as before development -- dense stands of fir, cedar, hemlock, and maple. Creeks such as Doane and Saltzman, among others, still flow to the Willamette slough but either no longer support native fish populations or have severely reduced fish populations because of poor upstream passage through the large culverts under Highway 30 and the railroad tracks. In 1990 a few coho salmon were discovered above Highway 30 in Miller Creek which flows into the Willamette slough west of Linnton. Balch Creek still retains a small population of native cutthroat trout and flows for most of its length before disappearing down a huge pipe at Lower MacCleay Park. Creeks that ran south of Balch through downtown Portland -- Tanner, Johnson, Enos, and Markham -- were placed in pipes and filled over by the turn of the century.

Wildlife abounded in the county when white settlers came to work the land in exchange for free title. Bear, elk, deer, muskrat, beaver, otter, mink, cougar, bobcat, and gray wolf existed throughout the land. Fish species both anadromous and resident included salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and lamprey. The extensive wetlands supported rich and varied invertebrate populations, including spotted frog, red-legged frog, pond turtle and painted turtle. These species provided food for fish and wildlife. Native amphibians and reptiles have been in decline for many decades. Birds, especially waterfowl, nested or migrated through this area by the millions. The Lewis and Clark journals state that the din produced by waterfowl was so loud people could not sleep. Yellow-billed cuckoos, which inhabited the Columbia River bottomlands, were observed sporadically after 1925. The last individual was seen on July 27, 1940. By 1905, the gray wolf was no longer extant in Multnomah County although it must have been here prior to that time. Records show that the gray wolf inhabited Clark County across the Columbia and all the counties south of Multnomah on the west side of the Cascades. An article from the Oregon Sportsman magazine of 1905 stated that the wolf would probably always be in the upper Clackamas drainage due to the remoteness of the land. Currently the gray wolf is federally and state listed as endangered and considered extirpated within Oregon.

Summary

When white settlement began in earnest in the late 1840s with the passage of the Land Donations Claims Act, Multnomah County was a land of timber, creeks, rivers, and marshes. West of the Willamette River the land was dominated by "high mountains" of fir, cedar, hemlock, and maple with a few stands of Oregon ash. East of the Willamette River, the terrain was generally flatter with rolling hills and buttes heavily timbered in fir, cedar, hemlock,

and maple. The eastside eventually melds into the Cascade Range foothills with high steep mountainous terrain filled with creeks and rivers and heavily vegetated by the same conifers and deciduous trees as the rest of the county.

Along the Willamette and Columbia rivers, the land areas were dominated by extensive bottomlands and marshes. Creeks abounded along the Willamette and between the Columbia River and its slough, an extensive series of lakes and drainages covered the land. This system supported salmon in the early 1900s. In a few isolated places along the Willamette, near Dunsmuir on the west and Oaks Bottom on the east, stands of Oregon white oak could be found.

Survey maps from 1850, 1905-1913, and the 1930s clearly show the loss of natural diversity. Timber was cut to clear the land for farming and shipping. East of the Willamette creeks and marshes avoided by the early white settlers because they lacked the technology to drain them still were plentiful until the late teens. On the west side in the vicinity of downtown Portland, the creeks and their attendant steep ravines were culverted and covered with up to 100' of fill before late 19th century. The only remaining stretches of wetlands are located at Oaks Bottom along the mainstem Willamette River and at Burlington Bottoms along the Willamette Slough. It is estimated that we have lost more than 95% of the wetlands along the Willamette River in Multnomah County. In the Columbia region, the large number of lakes no longer exists and the many spring fed creeks were put underground as development progressed. Likely 80-85% of the wet areas along the Columbia have been lost. Of the estimated thirty or more large and small creek systems and their attendant marshes identified by the early surveyors, less than a dozen remain in a free flowing or partially free flowing state. These include Johnson Creek, Crystal Springs, the Sandy River and its tributaries, Fanno Creek, Tryon Creek, Balch Creek, and other smaller creeks that flow through city neighborhoods. While a hundred or so years ago these streams supported fish and amphibian populations, many today suffer from channelization and pollution. Still others only flow underground.

Upland habitats have also been lost. Few old growth stands remain. One 20 acre site was "discovered" in the westhills recently. The Sandy River drainage and Oxbow Park provide the most extensive county owned stands of old growth forest. Oak savannah habitat was likely not common along the Willamette. The surveyors did not make note of such stands on their maps, but a few residualized stands remain. It is not possible to determine the extent of loss of this habitat type. Prairies also were likely not common due to the predominantly wet nature of the county. However, two prairies are still noted on county maps, both lying within the boundaries of the Mt. Hood National Forest.

REPORT ON HISTORIC AND CURRENT FISH POPULATIONS OF STREAMS WITHIN THE GREATER PORTLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

This report provides a list of all known fish species, both native and exotic, that inhabit streams within the outer boundaries of what is referred to as the greater Portland metropolitan area. The information contained in this report was gathered mostly through personal communication with various individuals both private and professional including staff biologists from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). There is little or no formal documentation of non-game and non-commercial fish species. The information contained herein is as complete as possible given this situation.

There are currently 100 species of fish within the state of Oregon. Of these, only 32 species are native. Although it is likely that all watercourses in Oregon now contain exotic fish species, urban streams are especially vulnerable to the invasion or introduction of exotics. The sources of these introductions include deliberate planting by the former Fish Commission of Oregon and now by ODFW and the accidental or purposeful release by private parties. In addition, some exotic species have migrated through the Columbia River system from Washington state.

The material in this report is organized by drainage and by geographic location, west or east of the Willamette River which transects the city of Portland. Known and likely historic and current populations are listed for each drainage. In addition, where possible, comments are provided on the current condition of the habitat, noteworthy items on population changes, and the potential for restoration in areas of habitat depletion.

WESTSIDE DRAINAGES

Fanno Creek Drainage

Historic populations: cutthroat trout - Willamette race
(*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely
includes reticulate sculpin (*Cottus*
perplexus) and others
redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus*
macrocheilus)
western Brook lamprey (*L. richardsoni*)
northern squawfish
(*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*) - in
lower reaches

Fanno Creek contd.

Current populations: Add to the above the following species:

brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
crappie (*Pomoxis* sp.),
bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)
largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
smallmouth bass (*Micropterus*
dolomieu) - possible species
mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*)

Last year, 1989, a dead steelhead trout was discovered in the upper reaches of Fanno Creek. There are no official historic or current records that verify a population of steelhead trout in this creek system.

Fanno Creek is fed by many small tributaries that are spring fed. Summer flows are low due to a lack of sustained snow melt. The habitat is severely impacted in places primarily due to siltation from urban residential development. Other areas, mostly in the steeper canyons, are in relatively good shape. Electroshocking to determine current populations and their locations has been limited. ODFW plans to continue to assess fish populations of Fanno Creek.

Rock Creek

Historic populations: cutthroat trout - Willamette race
resident cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely
includes reticulate sculpin (*Cottus perplexus*) and others
redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)
western brook lamprey (*L. richardsoni*)
northern squawfish
(*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)

Current populations: add to the above list the following species;

brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*)
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)
largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Dairy Creek mainstem: Data incomplete. Upper watershed (outside the urban boundary) maintains good habitat and is known to support the following species:

cutthroat trout - Willamette race
(*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.
western brook lamprey (*Lampetra richardsoni*)
possible rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

In the lower end of the creek below Highway 26 it is likely that the following species occur:

northern squawfish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)
redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)

All these species are native and were likely in this creek system historically. These species have been recently verified by ODFW staff.

Tualatin River Drainage

Historic populations would be the same as for Dairy Creek with the addition of the following for current populations:

brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
crappie (*Pomoxis* sp.)
largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)
steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)
yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*)

Saltzman Creek: No historic data available. Currently no fish species have been located in the lower reaches. The upper watershed was not inventoried by ODFW when they sampled the lower end of the creek during the summer of 1990.

Miller Creek

Historic populations: Information not documented. Likely historic species would include:

Miller Creek contd.

coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.

Current populations: Recent electroshocking by ODFW staff located the following species downstream of the railroad tracks approximately several hundred yards from the Willamette River.

coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Although the creek above Route 30 (south of Rte.30) is in good shape and has an invertebrate population that could sustain various fish species, there are two barriers (culverts) at the railroad overpass and Route 30 which preclude anadromous fish movement upstream to potentially usable habitat. In addition, the flow from Miller Creek is intermittent which would also limit habitat availability.

Balch Creek

Historic populations: No documented data. Likely species would include:

cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) - both resident and searun
coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
winter steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Current populations: resident cutthroat only due to the fact that much of the creek has been placed into sewers from the mouth at the Willamette River and upstream. In addition there is a barrier to fish movement just below MacCleay Park.

Tryon Creek

Historic populations: resident cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
searun cutthroat " "
coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
winter steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.

Possible species: largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)
redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)

Current populations: Data are limited, however, it is possible

that coho salmon still exist in this watershed along with a few steelhead. ODFW personnel report that they have been unable to locate juvenile steelhead in the stream.

Water quality in Tryon Creek is poor due to leaky sewers that run next to and through the creek at various points. In addition there may be coliform pollution from horse pastures in the upper reaches.

EASTSIDE DRAINAGES

Johnson Creek Drainage

Historic Populations: coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
cutthroat trout - both searun and resident
(Oncorhynchus clarki)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely
includes reticulate sculpin (Cottus
perplexus) and others
dace
redside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus)
largescale sucker
(Catostomus macrocheilus)
pacific lamprey (Lampetra tridentata)
western Brook lamprey (L. richardsoni)
n. squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis)
chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
an occasional fall chinook would be found
spawning in lower reaches of the creek.

Current populations: add to the above list the following species;

brown bullhead (Ictalurus nebulosus)
mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis)
rainbow trout, other than steelhead,
(Oncorhynchus mykiss)
carp (Cyprinus carpio)

There are possibly other warm water species within this drainage such as crappie (Pomoxis sp.), bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides and smallmouth bass (Micropterus dolomieu).)

The Johnson Creek drainage is very much disturbed through channelization and silt impaction from agriculture areas in the upper reaches. Flows in summer are low. The habitat continues to degrade and the impact on fish populations of the currently proposed flood control plan is unknown.

Note: No data available on Kelley and Mitchell creeks, upper

tributaries to Johnson.

Fairview Creek No data. Likely this creek supported populations of searun cutthroats (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and Cottidae species.

Sandy River Drainage

Historic populations: chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
 winter and summer *
searun cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
resident " " "
smelt (*Thaleichthys pacificus*)
northern squawfish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)
chiselmouth chub (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.
pacific lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*)
western brook lamprey (*L. richardsoni*)

Current populations: Add the following to the above list.

summer steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
resident rainbow " "

Note: resident rainbow may have been present historically, but there is no documentation to substantiate that fact.

mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) likely in agricultural ponds in upper watershed.

* Local residents of several generations claim there was an historic small run of summer steelhead into the Clear Fork. Some ODFW personnel claim there was not but they do not have data to disprove what was observed by residents over a forty year time span. There is no question as to the historic and current presence of a winter steelhead run.

The Sandy River drainage is the least disturbed of all the urban stream drainages covered by this report.

Kellogg Creek (including Mt. Scott Creek)

Historic populations: coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
 not found above falls in Mt. Scott Creek

steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Kellogg Creek contd.

cutthroat trout - both searun and
resident (Oncorhynchus clarki)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp.
redside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus)
largescale suckers
(Catostomus macrocheilus)
western brook lamprey (L. richardsoni)
northern squawfish
(Ptychocheilus oregonensis)

Current populations: add to the above list the following species;

mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis)
carp (Cyprinus carpio)
Possible additional species would
include: bluegill (Lepomus macrochirus)
brown bullhead (Ictalurus
nebulosus.)

Clackamas River Drainage

Historic populations: coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
spring and fall runs
steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
cutthroat trout - both searun and resident
(Oncorhynchus clarki)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely
includes reticulate sculpin (Cottus
perplexus) and others
redside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus)
largescale suckers
(Catostomus macrocheilus)
pacific lamprey (Lampetra tridentata)
western brook lamprey (L. richardsoni)
northern squawfish
(Ptychocheilus oregonensis)
bull trout (Salvelinus malma)
chiselmouth sucker
(Acrocheilus alutaceus)

Current populations: add the following to the above list:

shad (Alosa sapidissima)
carp (Cyprinus carpio)

Clackamas River contd.

walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*) *
smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) *

white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*)
- this species is occasionally found
near the Clackamas River mouth.
summer steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) -likely
somewhere in system in agricultural
areas.

* These two species are possibly located near the Clackamas River mouth in the vicinity of Clackamet Park.

While stretches of the Clackamas River are pristine, the river also suffers under impacts from poor dam passage, logging and hydroelectric development in the mainstem and Oak Grove fork and from agricultural practices along the tributaries. Private logging in lower elevations increase sediment production and causes impaction of river substrate. Diversion of water to irrigate row crops depletes water availability causing low flows during critical times of the year.

Summary: The major changes from the historic to the present are the addition of exotic warm water species. With few exceptions, all drainages within the greater metro area have been negatively impacted by urban and rural development. Elevated water temperatures, sediment impaction of the substrate, and reduced flows all contribute to generalized habitat depletion and reduction of fish populations. While fish species have maintained a presence in the urban environment, their populations are greatly reduced from historic numbers. Restoration is possible in some streams but only with improved land management practices and rigorous enforcement of water quality standards.

Acknowledgements

The preponderance of information contained in this report was garnered through personal communication with the following people: Wayne Bowers, Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) Director, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Bill M. Bakke, Executive Director, Oregon Trout; Roger Bachman, longtime resident of Welches, Oregon; and unnamed individuals who contributed indirectly to the body of historic and current knowledge of fish species found in urban streams in the greater Portland metropolitan area.

Literature Cited

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Childerhouse, R.J. and Marj Trim. 1979. Pacific Salmon. University of Washington Press by arrangement with Douglas & McIntyre, Ltd. North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

This report was prepared for the Portland Audubon Society's Metropolitan Wildlife Refuge Systems Project with funding from the Environmental Protection Agency under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

PLAN METHODOLOGY

(Not included, this section will detail how the plan evolved and what base information was used.)

1991 NATURAL AREA NOMINATIONS

<u>Location*</u>	<u>Natural Area System</u>
1. SE 159th Dr. & Jenne Rd. (SE of Powell Butte)	Johnson Creek
2. SE 45th & Springwater Line	Johnson Creek
3. SE Foster Road (East of Foster Drive-in)	Johnson Creek
4. Beaver Creek Canyon, et al	Sandy River and Tributaries
5. Westside of the Multnomah Channel	Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island
6. Wetlands & Uplands Adjacent to Blue Lake Park	Columbia Slough/Fairview Lake Creek
7. McGuire Island	Columbia Slough/Fairview Lake Creek
8. Undeveloped land adjacent to Fairview Creek and Lake	Columbia Slough/Fairview Lake Creek
9. Company Lake	Sandy River
10. Teleford Rd and 252nd	Johnson Creek
11. Terwilliger Blvd.	Forest Park/West Hills Corridor
12. Undeveloped lots on Rocky Butte	
13. Undeveloped strip under the St. John's Bridge	Willamette River
14. Parcel between County Boat Ramp and Virginia Lake	Sauvie Island/Multnomah Channel
15. Undeveloped portion of Ross Island	Willamette River
16. Buck Creek Drainage	Sandy River
17. Gordon Creek Drainage	Sandy River
18. Property adjacent to Beggar's Tick Marsh	Johnson Creek
19. Wetland westside Hayden Island	Columbia River
20. Hampton property	Forest Park/West Hills Corridor

* More specific information on locations is available.

DEFINITIONS

Bank - The rising ground surrounding a lake, river, or other water body.

Channel - The bed where a stream of water runs.

Corridor - A narrow strip of land that differs from the matrix on either side.

Cover - Vegetation that serves to protect animals from excessive sunlight, drying, or predators.

Cultivated landscape - A landscape dominated by plowed land for crops, but usually with patches of natural and managed land present.

Dominant - The species controlling the environment.

Enhance - To raise to a higher degree; improve quality or available capacity; intensify; magnify.

Habitat - Place where a plant or animal species naturally lives and grows; its immediate surroundings.

Interspersion - The proximity and interaction of one natural area to other adjacent areas.

Land potential - The possible uses and values of a land area.

Landscape ecology - A study of the structure, function and change in heterogeneous land area composed of interacting ecosystems.

Landscape - A heterogeneous land area composed of a cluster of interacting ecosystems that are repeated in similar form throughout. Landscapes vary in size, down to few kilometers in diameter.

Managed landscape - A landscape, such as rangeland or forest, where native species are harvested.

Multi-aged stand - A naturally developed stand usually with trees of many ages.

Natural areas - Includes land and water that has substantially retained its natural character, which is an important habitat for plant, animal, or marine life. Such areas are not necessarily completely natural or undisturbed, but can be significant for the study of natural, historical, scientific, or paleontological features, or for the appreciation of natural features.

Natural landscape- An area where human effects, if present are not ecologically significant to the landscape as a whole.

Natural resource - Air, land and water and the elements thereof which are valued for their existing and potential usefulness to man.

Preserve - To save from change or loss and reserve for a special purpose.

Protect - Save or shield from loss, destruction or injury.

Riparian - Relating to, living, or located on the bank of a natural water course (stream, river, etc.).

Seral Stage - A characteristic association of plants and animals during succession and before climax.

Structural - Different habitat types within a Natural Area (i.e., Diversity; grasslands, forest, open water, etc.).

Wetlands - Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater 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. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of the Adoption of the)
Natural Area Protection and Manage-) RESOLUTION.
ment Plan for Multnomah County) No. 92-102
_____)

WHEREAS, the conservation of natural areas in the urban and rural portions of Multnomah County is critical to maintaining biologically diverse populations of flora and fauna; and

WHEREAS, the protection of natural areas is considered to be an essential element in the quality of life desired by Multnomah County citizens; and

WHEREAS, quality of life is an important aspect of attracting new businesses to Multnomah County and maintaining economic health on a sustainable basis; and

WHEREAS, Board Resolution No. 90-57 established the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund and called for the development of a plan to guide the expenditure of Fund resources; and

WHEREAS, the Park Services Division has developed a Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan which conveys a county-wide commitment to natural area conservation and identifies opportunities to translate commitment into action; and

WHEREAS, opportunities for public involvement and comment have been provided by the Multnomah County Parks Advisory Committee, the Multnomah County Planning Commission, and the Board of County Commissioners; and


WHEREAS, the Parks Advisory Committee and the Planning Commission have reviewed and approved the Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of County Commissioners for Multnomah County hereby adopts the Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan, as amended.

ADOPTED this 4th day of June, 1992.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By


Gladys McCoy, Chair

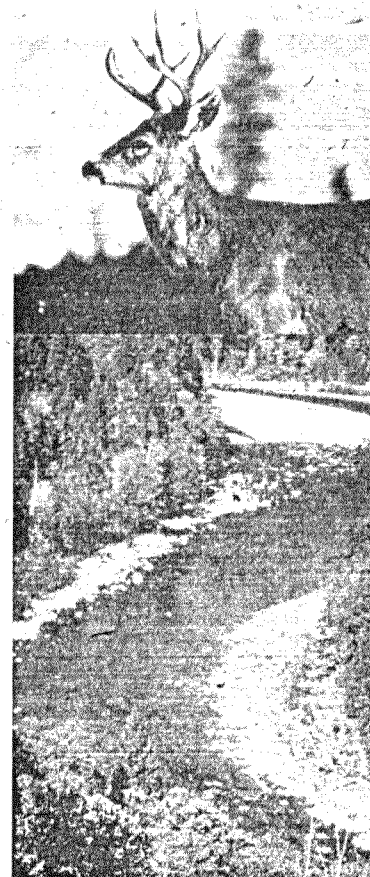

LAWRENCE KRESSEL, County Counsel
for Multnomah County

By


Deputy County Counsel

Multnomah County Natural Area Protection and Management Plan

June 1992



Board of County Commissioners

Gladys McCoy, Chair of the Board

Commissioner Pauline Anderson

Commissioner Gary Hansen

Commissioner Rick Bauman

Commissioner Sharron Kelley

Department of Environmental Services

Paul Yarborough, Director
Charles Ciecko, Director Parks Services Division

Parks Advisory Committee

Robert Findley
Dr. Arch Diack
Jean Ridings
Vivian Starbuck
Dr. Charles Becker Sr.
Christine Lightcap
Greg Wolley

Natural Area Subcommittee

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Dr. Arch Diack, Parks Advisory Committee
Christine Lightcap, Parks Advisory Committee
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THE VISION

Multnomah County will be a community where both people and nature flourish.

PLAN PURPOSE

"... The first intelligent rule of tinkering is--save all the pieces."

--Aldo Leopold

PLAN PURPOSE:

In acknowledgment of the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners passed a resolution which created a Natural Area Acquisition and Protection Fund. The creation of this fund coincided with the dedication of Multnomah County's first wildlife refuge, Beggars Tick Marsh, a 20 acre wetland in Southeast Portland.

These actions are reflective of a growing awareness that the natural resources in and around the Metropolitan Area are essential to maintaining the quality of life associated with a healthy community.

Clean air, water, a diversity of fish and wildlife, accessible and beautiful natural areas affording a wide range of recreational and educational opportunities have all made Multnomah County a desirable place to live, work and recreate. As more and more people are attracted to our region, it is essential to develop strategies which promote well planned growth. A healthy, viable natural areas system which conserves the region's natural resources is an integral element of successful growth management.

The Natural Area Protection and Management Plan is a conscious effort by the Board of County Commissioners to be proactive rather than reactive in regard to this critical issue. The purpose of this plan is to create a framework to select natural areas for acquisition by the county and to identify means to preserve, protect and enhance natural resource values on such lands. Because natural areas often transcend political boundaries, the county must work cooperatively with other agencies to protect biologically functional systems in natural areas included on Goal 5 inventories.

A critical element in the long-term protection of a viable natural area system will be the creation of a comprehensive environmental education and interpretation program for county residents and visitors. This program will promote the wise use and enjoyment of natural areas and informed decisions regarding environmental issues facing the region.

Direct daily contact with nature should not become a story from our past but rather a living legacy for future generations.

POLICIES

"The state of civilization of a people may be measured by its care and forethought for the welfare of generations to come." (Dr. John C. Merriam, Save the Redwoods League, 1931)

POLICIES:

To achieve the vision the following policies are hereby adopted:

Policy #1 - Acquisition and Protection

- A. The county shall work towards the restoration/protection of the region's natural area systems by acquiring, through donation or purchase, ownership of sufficient habitat to support the historic diversity of flora and fauna native to Multnomah County. The following areas may include remnants of functioning natural area systems:

- Southwest Hills - Tryon Creek
- Tualatin Mountain Corridor
- Columbia River Lowlands/Slough/Islands
- Willamette River
- Fairview Lake and Creek
- Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island
- Sandy River/Tributaries
- Columbia River Gorge
- Larch Mountain
- Boring Lava Hills
- Volcanic Buttes
- Johnson Creek and tributaries/Beggars Tick Marsh

However, this list is not intended to identify Goal 5 resources. Additional study may indicate that an update to the county's Goal 5 inventory is necessary.

NOTE: See pages 23-32 for system descriptions.

- B. Corridors that connect and help form these natural area systems should be protected in order to minimize fragmentation of habitat and isolation of species.
- C. Publicly-owned natural areas should be protected and their value enhanced through the appropriate management of adjacent properties.

This may be achieved by:

- the adoption of land use regulations to protect Goal 5 resources listed on the county's inventory,
 - the provision of incentives which encourage wise land stewardship and
 - education of property owners.
- D. Through its Department of Environmental Services, the county shall act as an advocate for the protection, conservation and restoration of natural areas.
- E. The county shall work cooperatively with appropriate federal, state, regional, local agencies and non-profit organizations to protect and enhance the natural resources of Multnomah County.

Policy #2 Finance

- A. The county shall endeavor to review, evaluate and dispose of surplus property in a timely manner in order to provide revenue for the implementation of this plan. Revenue from general obligation bonds may also be used for acquisition. (In April 1990, the Board of County Commissioners created a Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund, and allocated 50% of the proceeds from the sale of unrestricted county surplus property.)

- B. In order to leverage county resources, efforts will be made to create and foster partnerships with other agencies, businesses, service groups and citizens.
- C. The county shall support the development of new funding sources on a regional, state and federal level.
- D. When feasible, the county shall recover a portion of operation and maintenance costs through the implementation of a user fee system and/or development of revenue generating recreational facilities.

Policy #3 Management

- A. As natural areas are acquired, measures shall be taken to protect the land from uses that have had or may have a detrimental impact on fish and wildlife habitat or recreational resources.
- B. A resource information base shall be established for the purpose of monitoring the ongoing integrity and health of each site.
- C. To ensure wise stewardship, a management plan shall be adopted for each site. The plan shall identify guidelines for resource protection, enhancement, utilization and maintenance.
- D. Prior to allowing public use, sufficient funds shall be appropriated for operations and maintenance costs consistent with the approved management plan.
- E. The development of recreational facilities may be pursued when consistent with approved management plans.
- F. In their ongoing management of natural areas, the Park Services Division shall cooperate with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and other appropriate agencies.

- G. If a natural area is acquired which is served by the Sauvie Island Drainage District, the county shall respect the lawful rights of the district to operate and maintain drainage system components located on county-owned natural areas and pay the annual Sauvie Island Drainage District assessment or provide service in-lieu-of such payment.

Policy #4 Public Involvement

- A. The public shall be encouraged to participate in the selection of natural area sites for acquisition of fee title or conservation easements.
- B. The management planning process for each site shall incorporate a public involvement element.
- C. The county will foster the development and use of alternative labor, in the form of citizen volunteers, service groups, inmate crews, etc., for various aspects of operations and maintenance of natural areas.

Policy #5 Education

- A. The county shall endeavor to provide an educational and interpretive program which:
1. Promotes public awareness of our relationship to and dependence on finite natural resources.
 2. Provides a foundation for informed public decisions regarding the management of natural resources.
 3. Encourages appropriate use and appreciation of publicly-owned natural areas.

- B. Site specific educational and recreational opportunities shall be identified in each management plan.

Policy #6 Land Use and Development

- A. It is not feasible to protect all natural areas and corridors by placing them in public ownership. The county should utilize its land use planning authority to protect significant natural areas by amending the county's land use planning documents where appropriate.

Policy #7 Transportation

- A. It is the intent of Multnomah County to design, construct and maintain transportation systems which avoid or minimize impacts to the natural areas identified under Policy #1 of this plan.

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

We are living at the time of man's final conquest over the natural landscape. What we have already saved of the natural world, what we save in the next few years, is all that will ever be saved. Those that follow will no longer have the chance. They will only be able to care for what we leave them."
(George B. Fell)

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

The work tasks outlined in the implementation plan are dependent on budget and staffing constraints. Consequently, a phased schedule may be required.

Policy #1 Acquisition and Protection

The remaining natural areas in Multnomah County range in size from tiny islands surrounded by urbanization to areas over 100 acres located outside of the urban growth boundary. Preliminary figures indicate governments own approximately 10% of the natural areas in the Metropolitan area.

In order to create a viable system of natural areas with the funding available, the county should concentrate its resources on acquiring areas that are of county-wide significance, while encouraging private and local government protection of other significant areas.

Conservation will, in most cases, require cooperative partnerships with other jurisdictions, citizens groups and private property owners.

The values of natural areas are greatly increased if sites are connected by natural land and water corridors that prevent isolation of animal and plant species. Prior to acquiring natural areas attention will be given to how a site will enhance the connectivity of a system. Interconnected natural areas contribute to the long-term integrity of natural area systems. A diverse biological habitat is possible only if corridors of sufficient size are preserved or restored. Smaller natural area remnants or "islands" of natural areas are vulnerable to human disruption and require constant management and protection to maintain their natural condition (Pyle 1980).

Acquisition of property or conservation easements will be evaluated based on criteria listed on pages 33-36.

In order to implement Policy #1, the following work tasks should be initiated or continued:

- 1a. The Park Services Division shall work with the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program to identify natural areas to be acquired and to designate the lead agency for acquisition. For instance, Multnomah County may be the lead agency for acquisition of properties along the portion of Johnson Creek located outside the urban growth boundary, while Gresham or Portland may be the lead agency within their jurisdictional boundaries with the county as a potential partner.
Where Multnomah County will be the lead agency, the county will develop a work plan to identify property boundaries, existing zoning, ownership patterns, protection strategies, potential partnerships and other relevant factors.
- 1b. Establish procedures to regularly review all county properties and tax foreclosed properties to determine if any have value as natural areas. Properties with natural area values may be retained by the county or transferred to another appropriate jurisdiction.
- 1c. Continue biological surveys and data analysis necessary to identify target sites for acquisition or protection.
- 1d. Share information with cities, service groups and non-profit organizations about natural areas of interest and encourage their participation in the protection of these areas.

Policy #2 Finance

The vision of creating a community where both nature and people flourish can be accomplished only by timely action. Multnomah County is expected to experience significant growth over the next 20 years. As the region continues to urbanize, land values will escalate and opportunities to acquire large tracts of undeveloped land will become increasingly rare. To assure adequate open space and protection of natural area systems, the majority of the Park Services Division's expansion efforts should be concentrated on acquisition and revenue generation. Since revenue for the acquisition fund is derived from the sale of county surplus property (see pages 71-73), and/or general obligation bonds, it is essential that surplus properties be reviewed and sold expeditiously. As Fund resources will be limited in relationship to the need, all opportunities to leverage county funds should be explored.

In the past, the Park Services Division has emphasized revenue generation in order to minimize dependence on the general fund. This emphasis should continue to assure a financially secure future for the maintenance and management of the county's natural area sites. It is likely, however, that "user fees" will not be adequate for this purpose. Therefore, the Division must pursue other funding options outside of the General Fund.

In order to implement Policy #2 the following work tasks are recommended:

- 2a. The Property Management Division and the Park Services Division will develop a work plan for the sale of surplus properties and the purchase of natural area sites. This work plan will include a process to evaluate natural area values on land which may be sold.
- 2b. The Park Services Division will determine methods by which new revenue can be generated and leveraged after reviewing existing roles, responsibilities and budget.

Policy #3 Management

Once acquired, natural areas will need clear, concise management plans to guide current and future administration.

Without a management plan, well intentioned improvements can quickly become threats to the integrity of the area which acquisition was intended to protect. Too many trails, roads, parking lots, etc., and the resulting visitation can quickly erode a site's value. The type and level of public use should be determined with the appropriate expertise and public participation.

To measure the impact of outside influences and public use, an information base of a site's air and water quality, soil condition, botanical and wildlife components should be developed and regularly updated. Resource monitoring is essential to maintain the integrity of the site and the public's investment.

In addition to a specific management plan for each site, appropriate maintenance techniques should be identified to guide park staff. Maintenance of a natural area will require, for example, education in areas such as integrated pest management, and the identification and removal of exotic plant species. Appropriate maintenance techniques shall be incorporated into the Division Maintenance Standards and Baseline Maintenance Schedule documents.

In order to implement Policy #3 the following work tasks should be initiated:

Task 3a. The Park Services Division shall establish indicators by which site quality can be monitored.

3b. The Park Services Division shall develop a work plan for the gathering of historical, current and future base information for all county-owned natural areas.

- 3c. The Park Services Division shall develop a management manual on (or incorporate into existing manuals) appropriate techniques for the maintenance of natural areas.

Policy #4 Public Involvement

Historically, the Park Services Division has encouraged and solicited public involvement not only for planning and policy guidance, but also for the donation of individual skills and services.

Participating in the Environmental Education Program, leading salmon walks, serving on the Park Advisory Committee or the Blue Lake Task Force, or providing labor for maintenance and conservation projects, are all examples of citizen involvement with Multnomah County park programs.

As part of this plan, the public was encouraged to become involved by nominating natural area sites worthy of consideration for protection. In all, 20 sites were nominated. This nomination process will occur annually to help communicate to the County, a site's importance to residents. Public interest is an important factor to consider in ranking sites for acquisition. For long-term stability and protection of a site, public involvement and support are essential. Development of "friends" groups also involves residents effectively.

In order to implement Policy #4 the following work tasks should be initiated:

- Task 4a. The Park Services Division will continue established public involvement procedures.
- 4b. The Park Services Division will continue cooperative efforts with the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program to heighten public awareness regarding natural area values.
- 4c. The Office of Citizen Involvement shall develop a work plan to facilitate and encourage the development of "friends" groups.

Policy #5 Education

The long-term success of any program undertaken by a governmental agency depends on public education. Education is a prerequisite to public involvement and the development of a constituency for natural areas.

Taxpayers should be made aware of the resources available for their enjoyment, and the long-term economic value of wise land stewardship.

Education programs can include passive elements such as signage and brochures or active elements such as school programs, living history, nature centers and special events. To be effective, a multifaceted education program will be required.

In order to implement Policy #5 the following work tasks should be initiated:

- 5a. The Park Services Division will maintain or expand educational efforts within financial constraints.
- 5b. The Park Services Division will develop partnerships with other agencies, non-profit organizations, and volunteers to leverage education program resources.
- 5c. The Park Services Division will identify educational opportunities as part of the management planning process for natural area sites.

Policy #6 Land Use and Development

Significant natural areas on privately-owned lands that are listed on the Goal 5 inventory must be protected to conserve resource values without preventing reasonable use of the land.

Private land, within identified natural area systems, may be integral to maintaining valuable habitats, connecting corridors and their associated values.

Development densities, vegetation management, development setbacks, storm water management, and construction site standards are elements which may affect the quality and viability of natural systems.

Although the Board of County Commissioners is mindful of concerns regarding the rights of property owners, it also recognizes the responsibility of all landowners to develop and manage property in a manner which is consistent with the conservation of "publicly-owned" resources such as fish, wildlife, scenery, air and water.

In order to implement Policy #6 the following work tasks should be initiated:

The Land Use and Development Division will:

- 6a. Evaluate whether lands acquired by the county as natural areas and nearby lands should be considered for protection under Goal 5.
- 6b. Determine if sufficient information exists about the location, quality and quantity of Goal 5 resources on such lands to properly complete the Goal 5 process.
- 6c. Identify the steps necessary to obtain additional information and the estimated costs if insufficient information exists to complete the Goal 5 process.
- 6d. Begin the Goal 5 process where indicated if sufficient information is available to complete the Goal 5 process in accordance with statewide land use planning goals and implementing regulations.

Policy #7 Transportation

Policy #7 also recognizes the need for an integrated approach to natural resource conservation. As new road systems are designed and existing roads reconstructed, potential impacts on natural areas should be assessed and efforts made to avoid or mitigate these impacts.

The proliferation of heavily traveled roads within Multnomah County can contribute to the degradation of natural areas in several ways. Examples include:

- increased storm water run-off.
barriers to migration - both terrestrial and aquatic species.
- potential contamination of surface water resulting from the use of herbicides.
sedimentation of streams resulting from road construction projects.
- high "road-kill" rates along seasonal migration routes.

In order to address these concerns and implement Policy #7, the Transportation Division should develop a work plan to:

- 7a. Identify roads within natural area systems in Multnomah County.
- 7b. Develop road design and construction standards which incorporate bio-engineering techniques.
- 7c. Review and evaluate use of herbicides along roads located adjacent to perennial streams.
- 7d. Document locations of chronic, unauthorized garbage dumping for clean-up and installation of physical barriers.
- 7e. Develop a storm water management program which meets or exceeds current state and federal standards.
- 7f. Work with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to identify stream crossings which have created migration barriers and schedule corrective measures.
- 7g. Work with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to identify areas with high "road-kill" rates and develop strategies to reduce mortality.

NATURAL AREA SYSTEMS

"It is much easier and more cost effective to protect intact, functioning ecosystems with their myriad species than to initiate emergency room measures for one endangered species after another or to wait until common species become endangered before acting to protect them." Balancing on the Brink of Extinction, Edited by Kathryn A. Kohm

NATURAL AREA SYSTEMS:

Southwest Hills - Tryon Creek

The Southwest Hills are located in southwest Portland, south of the Balch Creek Watershed and downtown Portland. It is an area characterized by steep forested ravines and drainages. This landscape was once dominated by fir, hemlock, maple, and a few stands of Oregon ash. Many of the once forested tracts have been replaced by residential development, creating a highly urbanized area.

Tryon Creek is a 4,477 acre drainage basin with its headwaters at the confluence of Fall Creek (near SW 26th and Taylors Ferry) and an unnamed creek. The tributaries and mainstem of Tryon Creek flow through narrow canyons primarily forested with deciduous species. Residential development is beginning to encroach on many of the steep narrow drainages that are tributary to Tryon Creek, affecting water quality and wildlife habitat values. However, Tryon Creek still supports a remarkable assemblage of natural vegetation and wildlife. Tryon Creek and its tributaries create linkages to the upland forests of the Tualatin Mountains. Tryon Creek State Park, located within this drainage, is rather unique for its size and natural qualities, although it is somewhat overshadowed in the Portland area by the much larger Forest Park.

Tualatin Mountain Corridor

The Tualatin Mountains, named by Native Americans, are commonly known as the Northwest Hills. They are a narrow northwest trending, complexly faulted range that rises about 1,000 feet above the City of Portland and Tualatin Basin. The eastern slopes of the Tualatin Mountains are drained by creeks flowing to the Willamette River. Several of these creeks have managed to

escape the ravages of urban development and continue to support viable population's of resident and anadromous fish species. Examples of these important remnants include Balch, Miller and McCarty Creeks. The western face of the range slopes more gently to the Tualatin Valley. This mountainous landscape was once dominated with fir, hemlock and maple forests, with a few stands of Oregon ash along streams. Many of the once forested tracts have been cleared and large tracts of residential development now prevail. Five thousand acre Forest Park, the largest natural park in the Portland/Vancouver Metro area is located within the Tualatin Mountains. The range provides a travel corridor for wildlife between Forest Park, the Tualatin Valley and Coast Range to the west and northwest.

The Fanno Creek Corridor drains the west side of the Tualatin Mountains including Portland, portions of Multnomah County, Beaverton and Tigard. Fanno Creek meanders 14 miles through residential, commercial and industrial lands before entering the Tualatin River. The upper reaches and headwater tributaries of Fanno Creek (to SW Oleson Road), partially within Multnomah County, flow through densely forested and residential areas. There are still scattered wetlands throughout the upper reaches of the creek. Cutthroat trout are known to spawn in the few remaining silt-free gravel beds. The lower stretches of the creek have been seriously degraded due to increased urbanization, residential, commercial and industrial encroachment.

Columbia River Lowlands/Slough/Islands

The Columbia River, the largest river on the Pacific Coast of North America, cuts through the Cascade Mountains on its course westward to the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia River lowlands were once a mosaic of lakes, sloughs, creeks and wetland forests. Within Multnomah County, Smith and Bybee

Lakes, Burlington Bottom (and adjacent lands to the north and south), the Columbia Slough and parts of Sauvie Island are remnants of this historic landscape. Columbia River dams, levee systems and industrial, commercial and agriculture development have contributed to the decline of this historic wetland landscape. Bald eagles, yellow-billed cuckoos, western pond turtles, red-legged frogs, wapato and Columbia cress, (formerly common plant and animal inhabitants of the Columbia River system), are currently rare at best.

From its headwaters at Fairview Lake, the Columbia Slough flows west through agricultural, industrial and airport properties, 21 miles to its confluence with the Willamette River at Kelly Point Park. Formerly an active floodplain, lands surrounding the Slough have been diked, drained and filled leading to their utilization for agricultural and industrial purposes.

These alterations have transformed a system of braided channels, wetland and riparian areas into a single channel plagued with water quality problems associated with storm water run-off, sewage discharges and nearby land uses.

Despite its problems, the Columbia Slough continues to provide the important function of linking remnants of this once vast complex.

Blue Lake and the various Columbia River Islands (i.e., Government, McGuire, Gary, Flagg Islands, Hayden, etc.) are included in this Natural Area System.

Willamette River

The Willamette River weaves its way through the Willamette Valley from its headwaters in both the Cascades and Coast Ranges south of Eugene to its confluence with the Columbia River at Kelly Point Park. Once a mosaic of braided channels, lakes, sloughs, creeks and wetland forests, the Willamette has been altered by intensive dredging, filling and development along its

banks. Within Multnomah County, the shores of the Willamette are predominated by industrial, commercial and residential uses including downtown Portland. Elk Rock Island, Ross and Toe Islands, Oaks Bottom Wildlife Refuge, Kelly Point Park and portions of Sauvie Island are examples of natural areas remaining along the river. Today, place names on a map of the city describe rich wetland and riparian areas once prevalent. These names are poetic reminders of a time when Swan Island actually was an island, Mock's Bottom--a productive wetland system and Guild's Lake--a 50-acre pond.

Fairview Lake and Creek

Fairview Creek originates in a highly urbanized portion of Gresham, and flows north passing through areas characterized by urban development. After passing under Interstate 84 at Fairview, the creek flows briefly through agricultural lands and then into Fairview Lake. The entire Fairview Creek watershed is located within the Urban Growth Boundary. This stream is characterized by a patchwork of healthy native riparian vegetation, urban development, agricultural uses (to the edge of the creek) and underground culverted portions. Fairview Lake, the headwaters of the Columbia Slough, was formerly an emergent wetland that has been dredged to enhance storm water retention. Fairview Creek and Lake links the forested buttes in Gresham with the Columbia Slough and the Columbia River.

Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island

Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island are located in northwest Multnomah County near the confluence of the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. The area is a remnant of a once vast system of braided channels, wetlands and riparian areas along the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. The combination of wetland forests, upland forests, emergent wetlands, open water and agricultural areas

contribute to great biodiversity. This area provides habitat for tundra swan, bald eagle, western pond turtle, yellow-billed cuckoo, red-legged frog, Columbia White-Tailed Deer and several rare plant species.

Sandy River/Tributaries

The Sandy River rises on the west side of Mt. Hood at the Reid and Sandy glaciers and flows northwest to its confluence with the Columbia River. The Sandy River is notable for its oxbows, timber growth down to the waterline, native salmon and steelhead populations and recreation opportunities. Early surveyors described the Sandy drainage as a township containing a large amount of fine farming lands and some excellent fir and cedar timber. Today, the general health and vitality of the Sandy's aquatic and adjacent riparian and upland habitats are good to excellent. The Sandy River is an important corridor connecting the Cascade Forests with the Columbia River while providing important habitat for a myriad of wildlife including elk, bear, deer, coyote, beaver, osprey and bald eagle. The segment of the Sandy located between Dodge and Dabney Parks is included in both the State Scenic Waterway Program and National Wild and Scenic River System. The lower six miles is included in the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area.

Salmon and Steelhead utilize the Sandy and its tributaries for spawning and rearing purposes. A variety of resident fish species are also found throughout the basin.

Several tributaries (Gordon Creek, Buck Creek, Trout Creek and Big Creek) flow into the Sandy near Oxbow Park from the northeast. These streams are considered to be some of the healthiest in the Metropolitan region.

Beaver and Kelly Creeks flow northeast into the Sandy near Lewis and Clark State Park. The latter originates near Pleasant Home and flows into

Beaver Creek near Mt. Hood Community College. Much of the area surrounding Kelly Creek is currently being developed for residential uses. Agricultural uses are common in the upper reaches of Beaver Creek while residential uses predominate within Troutdale city limits. These land uses have degraded the value of these two riparian systems as well as water quality, quantity and associated fish production potential. Nonetheless, Beaver and Kelly Creeks continue to provide riparian corridor habitat for a variety of birds, deer, and small mammals.

Columbia River Gorge

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area extends 80 miles along the Columbia River, from the Sandy River east to the Deschutes River. The diverse and unique features and formations within the Gorge are a result of cataclysmic floods, volcanic action and landslides. A combination of moss covered basalt cliffs, lush temperate rain forest and waterfalls characterize the portions of the scenic area within Multnomah County. The National Scenic Area is jointly managed by the U.S. Forest Service and Columbia Gorge Commission. A Comprehensive Management Plan was adopted by the Gorge Commission in late 1991.

Larch Mountain

At 4,056 feet, Larch Mountain is the highest point in Multnomah County. Much of Larch Mountain is located within the Mt. Hood National Forest where streams rise and flow north to form the Columbia Gorge waterfalls or southwest into the Sandy River. These streams provide important habitat for resident and anadromous fish species.

Larch Mountain's elevation makes it the only place in the County where Pacific Silver and Noble Fir grow. The forests of Larch Mountain are habitat

for a variety of large mammals including elk, deer, cougar and bobcat while providing a scenic backdrop to the urbanized lowlands.

Boring Lava Hills

The Boring Lava Hills, located in southern Multnomah and eastern Clackamas Counties, are of the Kelso Slope geologic formation and are characterized by clay soils and steep slopes. The hills form a forested mosaic resulting from logging practices, agriculture and residential development. The forested areas are dominated by mixed conifer and deciduous species (Douglas fir, red alder, and big leaf maple). The Boring Lava Hills are linked to many of the forested buttes by the Johnson Creek Corridor.

Volcanic Buttes

East of the Willamette, the nearly flat terrain which rolls gently upward toward the foothills of the Cascades is broken by numerous forested, volcanic buttes. The volcanic buttes begin at Mt. Tabor and extend east and include Rocky Butte, Powell Butte, Gresham Butte, Gabbert Hill, Towle Butte, Butler Ridge, Jenne Butte, Grant Butte, and Hogan Butte. Historically, the buttes were heavily timbered with fir, cedar, hemlock and maple. Hillsides that were once covered by predominantly coniferous forest are now characterized by mixed forests--a successional stage of regrowth associated with forest practices. Some volcanic buttes are subject to increasing residential development pressures.

These major topographic features provide relatively large blocks of upland forest habitat which are loosely connected by riparian corridors such as Johnson Creek. The volcanic buttes also provide scenic overlooks and backdrops throughout urbanized East Multnomah County.

Johnson Creek and Tributaries/Beggars Tick Marsh

Johnson Creek is a tributary of the Willamette River originating west of the Sandy River near Orient. Flowing approximately 18 miles west through the City of Gresham, unincorporated East Multnomah County, Portland, and unincorporated North Clackamas County, Johnson Creek enters the Willamette River in the City of Milwaukie. The Johnson Creek Corridor is a mosaic of natural areas interspersed with large areas which have been developed to various intensities, integrated with the water course which provides food, shelter, breeding and rearing areas for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. Agricultural and residential uses characterize the Creek from the headwaters to SE 92nd Avenue. West from this point, predominant land uses include: residential, industrial and commercial development. Land uses throughout the watershed have impacted water quality and quantity. Subsequently, the productivity of this urban stream has been significantly compromised. Johnson Creek is an important wildlife corridor connecting various volcanic buttes and wetland areas with the Willamette River. It is one of the few remaining free-flowing creeks of its size in the Metropolitan Area. The less disturbed stretches of the creek are characterized by western red cedar, red alder, cottonwood and willow riparian forests. Beggars Tick Wildlife Refuge, located within the Johnson Creek watershed, is a 20+ acre wetland complex situated near SE 111th and Foster Road.

SITE EVALUATION CRITERIA

The Island Within by Richard Nelson:

"As time went by, I realized that the particular place I'd chosen was less important than the fact that I had chosen a place and focused my life around it . . . Every place like every person is elevated by the love and respect shown toward it, and by the way in which it's bounty is received."

Natural Area Site Evaluation Form:

In addition to a biological survey (see pages 37-48) all sites considered for acquisition will be reviewed based on the items listed on this form. The criteria on this form are a mixture of objective and subjective observations on the part of the field inspector. This information will be used to narrow down properties targeted for acquisition.

The topics evaluated are:

Rare or Unique Plants, Plant Communities or animals:

Are there any rare species on the site?

Does the site provide habitat or a food sources for a rare species in the general area?

Are the above questions relevant to any species that is unique to the urban area?

Connectivity:

Does the site provide a linkage to other natural areas?

Is the site important in preserving a terrestrial or aquatic migration corridor?

Does the site provide habitat in the life cycle of a species, i.e., nesting area for birds, winter range, etc.

Is the site hydrologically important to adjacent streams or wetlands?

Biodiversity:

How many habitat types are represented on the site?

Are the habitat types sufficient in size to support a variety of species?

Historic Losses:

Is the site representative of a vegetative community that is threatened or in short supply in the region?

Expansion to a protected natural area:

What protected natural area is the site related to?

Will the site help expand or buffer the protected natural area?

Will protection of this site increase the protected site's biodiversity or connectivity?

Resource degradation:

Does the site show evidence of anything that could prove a management problem?

For instance is there illegal dumping, off-road vehicle use, evidence of hazardous waste, or poaching activity?

How serious is this problem?

Development Potential:

What types of development, if any, can take place without jeopardizing the resource?

Does the whole site need to be acquired?

What kind of development would be compatible with the resource?

MULTNOMAH COUNTY NATURAL AREA PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SITE EVALUATION FORM

Site Name:

Natural Area System:

Site Location; streets, tax lots:

Site Size:

Numbers of Applicable Polygons:

One paragraph overall description of site:

Rare plants or animals yes or no
Description:

Connectivity yes or no
Description:

Biodiversity yes or no
Description:

Site Evaluation Form
Page 2

Historic losses **yes or no**
Description:

Area Deficient in Natural Areas **yes or no**
Description:

Expansion to Existing Natural Area **yes or no (polygon numbers)**
Description:

Preliminary Assessment of Resource Degradation:

Development Potential: (What types of development, if any, can take place on the site without compromising the resource.)

Recommendation for Acquisition **yes or no**
Rationale:

NATURAL AREA INFORMATION DATA BASE

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Date this form filled out: _____

NATURAL AREA INFORMATION DATABASE

The items on the left side of the page are coded into the master database which will eventually go into Metro's arcinfo system for their Natural Area inventory. A number of other data files containing species occurrence information for plants and animals will also be generated. For details, see the attached appendices.

____ (1-4) Site Number (from workshop)

____ (5-7) Information Source Code ____ W - workshop, F-field trip, O - other including subsequent professional field surveys, S - field ABC survey by Natural Area Inventory (NAI) staff, H - historical survey

____ (8-17) Investigator's Name(s) _____

____ (18-23) Date of field survey of site _____ MM/DD/YY
MMDDYY

____ (24-27) Time of field survey ____:____ to ____:____ HH:MM, use 24-hour
0000

Date(s) of other visit(s) _____
_____ MM/DD/YY

____ (28-30) Total hrs on site, should be cumulative total as additional
000 time is spent there.

Purpose of visit _____ for other
and workshop data

____ (31-36) Site Number 0:00:000 County:City:Number
000000 County: 1-Clackamas, 2-Clark, 3-Multnomah, 4-Washington
Cities: 1-Beaverton, 2-Camas, 3-Cornelius, 4-Durham, 5-Fairview,
6-Forest Grove, 7-Gladstone, 8-Gresham, 9-Happy Valley, 10-
Hillsboro, 11-Johnson City, 12-King City, 13-Lake Oswego, 14-
Milwaukie, 15-Oregon City, 16-Portland, 17-Rivergrove, 18-Sherwood,
19-Maywood Park, 20-Tigard, 21-Tualatin, 22-Troutdale, 23-
Vancouver, 24-Washougal, 25-West Linn, 26-Wilsonville, 27-Wood
Village.

Site Number: 1-999

Subbasin _____ Use State Water Resources or ODFW codes
River mile _____
Site name _____ (words)

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code 09

_____ (37-48) Site coordinates _____ (gis
000000000000 coordinates)

_____ (49-51) Land Classification Code _____ 3-letter code, same as used
AAA in NY City study (Cornell Laboratory for Environmental
Applications of Remote Sensing, undated).

_____ (52-57) Cover type code from aerial photo _____ : upland or
AAA00A wetland, veg code, density, percent deciduous, riparian

(52) Upland or wetland: U-upland, W-wetland; based on National
Wetland Inventory maps or other wetland inventories

(53) Veg code: F-forest (dominated by trees), S-shrub-scrub
(dominated by shrubs, few or no trees present), M-meadow,
grassland, or emergent (dominated by herbaceous
vegetation, few or no trees or shrubs present), B-bare
ground (little or no vegetation present), R-rock outcrop,
W-water body (these are self-explanatory)

(54) Veg density:

C-closed, crowns mostly touching or open by less than 1/4
crown diameter

O-open, crowns mostly not touching, separated by 1/4 to
1 1/2 crown diameter

S-savannah like, scattered crowns separated by more than
1 1/2 crown diameter

(55-56) Percent deciduous species, estimated visually and
recorded as increments of 10%: e.g., 0,10,20,...90,99.
Ninety-nine percent is used to represent 100% to save
space in the database. This variable relates only to
woody vegetation classes (forest and shrub-scrub).

(57) Riparian or adjacent to water body. If this is the case,
an R is added as the last letter of the code.

— (58) Site Character: _____ 1-natural, 2-developed/disturbed, 3-agri-
cultural

Trees: (Information to TREES file, place 1 for each species
present)

— (59-60) Number of tree species identified _____

Dominant species (most abundant species whose percent cover
collectively reaches 50% or more, plus any other species
comprising 20% cover or more [as defined in Wetland
Training Institute 1989]): _____

Listed as 4-letter species codes given in Garrison and
Skovlin (1976, first two or three letters of genus
and species)

Place a mark in the square containing all species
observed on the TREES sheet, attached.

— (61) Rare/Unique species: _____
Y for yes _____ list codes, drawn from

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

above lists

- (62) Does this forest have old-growth elements (big native trees > 36" dbh, usually more than one) present? _____ y/n
Approx. forest height in ft _____

Shrubs: (woody vegetation 3-15 ft tall) This will need to be filled in for all forest and shrub sites, plus any other types which have shrubs present.

- (63) Shrub density:
C-closed, crowns mostly touching or open by less than 1/4 crown diameter
O-open, crowns mostly not touching, separated by 1/4 to 1 1/2 crown diameter
S-savannah like, scattered crowns separated by more than 1 1/2 crown diameter

- (64-65) Percent deciduous species, estimated visually and recorded as increments of 10%: e.g., 0,10,20,...90,99. Ninety-nine percent is used to represent 100% to save space in the database.

- (66-67) Number of shrub species identified _____

Dominant shrub species. This information is placed in the SHRUBS file, where 1 is placed by each species present. Dominants are defined as the most abundant species whose percent cover collectively reaches 50% or more, plus any other species comprising 20% cover [as defined in Wetland Training Institute 1989]: _____

_____ Listed as 4- or 5-letter species codes given in Garrison and Skovlin (1976, first two or three letters of genus and species)

Other species: _____

_____ list codes, as above

y for yes

- (68) Rare/Unique species: _____
_____ list codes, drawn from above lists

Ground Cover: (herbaceous and small shrub vegetation 0 to 3 ft), this will be filled in for probably almost all sites.

- (69-70) Density of ground cover _____ Estimate of percent of ground covered by vegetation, to nearest 10 percent, 99=100%.

- (71) Mowed or grazed? _____ y=yes, n=no

- (72-74) Number of ground cover species observed _____
000 Dominant species: Species observed are given 1's in the GROUND file, codes used are as above for trees, shrubs) _____

Other species: (as above) _____

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

- ____ (75) Rare/Unique species: (as above) _____
y for yes
____ (76-77) Percent bare ground: _____ (to nearest 10 percent)
____ (78-79) Percent rock outcrop: _____ (to nearest 10 percent)
[NOTE: percent veg. cover, bare ground, rock outcrop should total 100%]

Community Type: _____ listed by
abbreviations of dominant species
Comments on Apparent History of Site: _____

Plant Interest:

- ____ (80) Bryophytes _____ y - yes, n - maybe
____ (81) Lichens _____ y - yes, n - maybe

Wetlands:

- ____ (82-85) Wetland Classification of Site: _____ 3- or 4-letter
code, from National Wetland Inventory USGS Quadrangle Maps
POW - Palustrine open water
PEM - Palustrine emergent
PSM - Palustrine emergent/shrub-scrub
PSS - Palustrine shrub-scrub
PFO - Palustrine forested
LOW - Lacustrine open water
ROW - Riverine open water
REM - Riverine emergent
RRB - Riverine rock bottom
RUB - Riverine unconsolidated bottom
RAB - Riverine aquatic bed
RFL - Riverine flat
RSB - Riverine stream bed
RRS - Riverine rocky shore
RBB - Riverine beach bar
____ (86) Springs present? _____ y=yes, n=no
____ (87) Storm drainage sources present? _____ y=yes, n=no
____ (88) Other sources of pollution? _____ y=yes, n=no
comments _____
____ (89) Water _____ 1-stagnant, 2-seasonally flushed or inundated for
standing water areas, 3-flowing
____ (90) Water appearance _____ 1-clear, 2-scummy, 3-foamy,
4-muddy, 5-milky, 6-oily sheen, 7-green,
8-other
____ (91) Stream bottom color _____ 1-none, 2-yellowish, 3-orange to
red, 4-brown, 5-black, 6-green, 7-other
____ (92) Water odor _____ 1-none, 2-rotten egg, 3-musky, 4-
acidic, 5-chlorine, 6-other
____ (93-94) Estimated water depth _____ in ft. (use decimals if < 1 ft)
____ (95-96) Stream width _____ ft.

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

- ____ (97) Stream/pond substrate _____ 1-rock, 2-mud, 3-gravel,
4-sand, 5-can't tell, 6-other
- ____ (98) Stream flow _____ 1-fast moving, 2-slow moving, 3-pools
- ____ (99) Stream cover _____ At time of leaf-on:: 1-Fully shaded: at
noon, 75-100% of stream is shaded from the sun; 2-
partially shaded (50-75% shaded); 3-partially exposed
(25-50% shaded); 4-fully exposed (0-25% shaded)
- ____ (100) Stream channel alterations _____ 1-none, banks appear natural,
2-dredged or ditched, 3-wall/bulkhead, 4-riprap, 5-
culverts, 5-stream is in underground pipe, 6-other
- ____ (101) Structures or barriers in the stream _____ 1-dams, 2-bridges,
3-islands, 4-waterfalls, 5-rapids, 6-debris jams, 7-other
Paper & small trash litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Cans and bottles litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Large items litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Hazardous waste litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
Yard debris litter in representative 100-ft stretch
of stream _____ 1: 0-5, 2: 5-10, 3: 10-50, 4: over 50
- ____ (102) Undercut banks _____ y=yes, n=no
- ____ (103) Large organic debris _____ 1-log piles, 2-tree roots,
3-logs or stumps, 4-other
- ____ (104) Rocks _____ 1-rock ledges, 2-gravel deposits, 3-large
boulders, 4-small boulders
- ____ (105) Bank erosion severity: N - none, M - moderate, S -severe
- ____ (106) Bank erosion distribution: L - local, W - widespread
- Adjacent Corridors:
- ____ (107) Number of adjacent corridors
- ____ (108) Presence of game or people trails? _____ y=yes, n=no
Other comments on quality, etc. of corridors _____

Generalized Adjacent Land Uses:

List types, using the NYC inventory 3-letter codes (see
Appendices)

Comments _____

Water Uses:

Circle appropriate known uses:

1-recreation, 2-swimming, 3-fishing, 4-drinking water,
5-industrial water, 6-irrigation, 7-livestock, 8-other
_____ describe other uses

Sources of Wastewater:

Are there pipes emptying into the stream? _____ yes/no

Source of pipes _____ 1-industry, 2-farm lots, 3-streets
4-roadside ditches, 5-unknown, 6-other

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Potential Problems:

Circle problems: 1-overflowing manholes, 2-water running into manholes, 3-fish kills, 4-construction activities, 5-trucks with hoses down manholes or other evidence of illegal dumping, 6-illegal fill of wetlands, 7-possible illegal fills (need to check with DSL to see whether permits were obtained), 8-other (describe) _____

Wildlife Species Observed: use 4- or 5-letter codes given in Brown (1985), write out insect species names _____

Insects: species observed are given 1's in the INSECTS file.

____ (109-111) Number of Species observed: _____
____ (112) Insect Interest: _____ y - yes, n - maybe, blank - no
Species observed: _____

Rare/unique species: _____

Macroinvertebrates: MACROINV file.

____ (113-115) Number of Species observed: _____
____ (116) Macroinvertebrate Interest: _____ as in insects
Species observed: _____

Rare/unique species: _____

Fish: FISH file.

____ (117-118) Number of species observed: _____
____ (119) Fish Interest: _____ as in insects
Species observed: _____

Rare/unique species: _____

Reptiles: REPTILE file.

____ (120-121) Number of species observed: _____
____ (122) Reptile Interest: _____ as above
Species observed: _____

Rare/unique species: _____

Amphibians: AMPHIB file.

____ (123-124) Number of species observed: _____
____ (125) Amphibian Interest: _____ as above
Species observed: _____

Rare/unique species: _____

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Birds: BIRDS and BRDBR file.

____ (126-128) Number of species observed: _____

____ (129) Bird Interest: _____ as above

Breeding bird survey results in BRDBR file. List species codes and number of each observed during the 8-minute count period (after Reynolds et al. 1982) to gather information on relative abundance, numbers placed by species in the BRDBR file.

Additional species observed during rest of field visit or during other observations. In the case of woodpeckers and other species leaving signs rather than being actually observed, use the species code followed by S-seen, H-heard, O-old sign, N-new sign, B-nest, R-remains Example: pileated woodpecker new sign observed would be coded as drpin. These species are recorded in the BIRDS file as 1's by species occurring.

Rare or unique species

Mammals: Additional information goes into the MAMMAL file, where species known to occur are indicated with a 1 by the species name.

____ (130-131) Number of species observed: _____

____ (132) Mammal Interest : _____ as above

Species observed on standard transect of variable length and width walked through the site. Length and width will be determined by size and layout of site and visibility through the vegetation. List species, number of animals when actually observed, leave number blank for recognizable signs. Observation type: S-seen, H-heard, D-droppings, T-tracks, B-burrows, M-gopher/mole dirt mounds, R-remains, etc. Code species abbreviation and observation type as for birds.

Example: coyote tracks coded as calat

Other species observed elsewhere during survey

Rare/unique species

Info. Source Code _____ Site Code _____

Fish and Wildlife Habitat Features -- list presence of:

- (133) Snags _____ (defined as dead trees 6 inches or larger dbh, classed as 4-abundant, 3-common, 2-uncommon, 1-rare, 0-none)
- (134-136) Number of snags observed from bird point survey site _____
- (137-139) Radius to which snags can be accurately censused _____ in yds
- (140) Dead/down wood _____ as above for snags
- (141) Rocks _____ as above
- (142) Cover type _____ 2-year round, 1-seasonal, 0-none
- (143) Obvious barriers present? _____ y=yes, n=no
- Barriers to:
- Insects _____ y=yes, n=no
- Fish _____ y=yes, n=no
- Reptiles _____ y=yes, n=no
- Amphibians _____ y=yes, n=no
- Birds _____ y=yes, n=no
- Mammals _____ y=yes, n=no
- Describe barriers _____
-
- (144) Fish habitat variable (Fishman will provide)
- (145) Fish habitat variable (Fishman will provide)
- Evidence of human use?
- (146) Informal trails _____ y/n
- (147) Formal trails _____ y/n
- (148) Debris/trash _____ 2-lots, 1-some, 0-none
- (149) Camps _____ y/n
- Other indications/comments _____
-
- (150) Special/Unique Features _____ y=yes, n=no
- Describe these features _____
-
- (151) Natural Heritage Database Information - whether species of concern are listed by the database: y=yes, n=no.
- list species (use codes as described above) and year of last observation
-
-

Blue Currant
Ribes toxicosum
Red Currant
Ribes sanguineum
Sickly Currant
Ribes viscosissimum

HYDRANGEA (Hydrangeaceae)
Cockburne
Hydrangea lewisii

ROSE (Rosaceae)
Western Serviceberry
Amelanchier alnifolia
Goatsbeard
Achillea millefolium
Black Hawthorn (wetland form)
C. douglasii variety *douglasii*
Black Hawthorn (upland form)
C. douglasii variety *subcordata*
Wood Strawberry
Fragaria vesca
Broadleaf Strawberry
Fragaria virginiana

Oregon Avena
Colum macropodium
Oat-spray
Holcus lanatus
Indian Plum
Ostrya corymbosa
Pacific Noddy
Physocarpus capitatus

Sickly Cinquidol
Potentilla glandulosa
Norwegian Cinquidol
Potentilla norvegica
Marsh Cinquidol
Potentilla palustris

Common Chokeberry
Prunus virginiana
Sick Chokeberry
Prunus emarginata
Cultivated Plum
Prunus domestica
Cultivated Pear
Pyrus communis

Cultivated Apple
Pyrus malus
Western Crabapple
Pyrus fusca
Baldpate Rose
Rosa gymnocarpa

Hoodia Rose
Rosa austriaca
Oregon Blackberry
Rubus laciniatus
Leaving Blackberry
Rubus ulmifolius

Blackcap
Rubus leucodermis
Thimbleberry
Rubus parviflorus
Five-leaved Bramble
Rubus pedatus

Salmonberry
Rubus spectabilis
Himalayan Blackberry
Rubus coccineus
Armed Band
Sambucus occidentalis

Sick Mountain-ash
Sorbus sitchensis
Douglas's Spirea
Spirea douglasii

PEA (Leguminosae)
Scotch Broom
Cytisus scoparius
Everlasting Pea-vine
Lathyrus latifolius
Hairy vetchling
Lathyrus hirsutus

Grass Pea-vine
Lathyrus aphacicus
Small-flowered Deer-vetch
Lotus micranthus
Meadow Lotus
Lotus corniculatus

Field Lupine
Lupinus micranthus
Two-color Lupine
Lupinus bicolor
Spurred Lupine
Lupinus latifolius

Sulfur Lupine
Lupinus albus
Broadleaf Lupine
Lupinus latifolius
Orange-leaved Lupine
Lupinus polyphyllus

Medicago sativa
White Sweet-clover
Medicago alba
Hare's Foot
Trifolium arvense

Sucking Clover
Trifolium dubium
Red Clover
Trifolium pratense

Timothy
Vicia cracca
American Vetch
Vicia americana
Hairy Vetch
Vicia hirsuta
Winter Vetch
Vicia villosa
Slender Vetch
Vicia tetrasperma
Common Vetch
Vicia sativa

GERANIUM (Geraniaceae)
Stork's-bill
Erodium cicutarium
Carolina Geranium
Geranium carolinianum
Cut-leaf Geranium
Geranium dissectum
Dove-foot Geranium
Geranium molle

Small-flowered Crane's-bill
Geranium pusillum

WOOD-SORREL (Oxalidaceae)
Creeping Yellow Wood-sorrel
Oxalis corniculata
Western Yellow Oxalis
Oxalis stricta
Oregon Oxalis
Oxalis oregana

Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel
Oxalis trillifolia

SPURGE (Euphorbiaceae)
Pety Spurge
Euphorbia peplus

WATER-STARWORT (Callitricheae)
Ox-leaf Water-starwort
Callitriche heterophylla

SUMAC (Anacardiaceae)
Punnett Oak
Rhus diversiloba

STAFF-TREE (Celastraceae)
Western Wahoo
Euonymus occidentalis

MAPLE (Aceraceae)
Vine Maple
Acer circinnatum
Big-leaf Maple
Acer macrophyllum

BUCKTHORN (Rhamnaceae)
Cascara
Rhamnus purshiana
Oregon tea-tree
Ceanothus sanguineus

MALLOW (Malvaceae)
Dwarf Mallow
Malva neglecta
Meadow Sidaloes
Sidaloes campestris

ST. JOHN'S-WORT (Hypericaceae)
Common St. John's-wort
Hypericum perforatum

WATERWORT (Elatinaceae)
Bergia
Bergia laxa
Three-stamen waterwort
Elatine triandra

VIOLET (Violaceae)
Early Blue Violet
Violet adunca
Pansy
Violet arvensis

Marsh Violet
Violet palustris
Stream Violet
Violet glabella
Evergreen Violet
Violet sempervirens

EVENING-PRIMROSE (Onagraceae)
Enchanter's Nightshade
Circea alpina
Fireweed
Epilobium angustifolium

Watson's Willow-herb
Epilobium watsoni
Common Willow-herb
Epilobium glandulosum
Red-seeded Evening-primrose
Oenothera erythrosepala

WATER-MILFOL (Haloragaceae)
Water-milfoil
Myriophyllum species

MARE'S-TAIL (Hippuridaceae)
Common Mare's-tail
Hippurus vulgaris

PARSLEY (Umbelliferae)
Sharpshoot Angelica
Angelica arguta
Poison-hemlock
Conium maculatum
Queen Ann's Lace
Daucus carota
Cow-parsnip
Heracleum lanatum
Parsley-leaved Lovage
Ligusticum apiculatum
Gray's Lovage
Ligusticum grayi
Common Lovage
Lomatium utriculatum
Pacific Water-parsley
Oenanthe serotiflora
Mountain Sweet-root
Osmorhiza chilensis
Pacific Sanicle
Sanicula crassicaulis

DOGWOOD (Cornaceae)
Western Flowering Dogwood
Cornus nuttallii
Red-osier Dogwood
Cornus stolonifera

HEATH (Ericaceae)
Madrone
Arbutus menziesii
Salal
Gaultheria shallon
Indian-pipe
Monotropa uniflora
Western Rhododendron
Rhododendron macrophyllum
Western Azalea
Rhododendron occidentale
Red Huckleberry
Vaccinium parviflorum
Evergreen Huckleberry
Vaccinium ovatum

PRIMROSE (Primulaceae)
Pimpernel
Anagallis arvensis
Fringed Loosestrife
Lysimachia ciliata
Tufted Loosestrife
Lysimachia thyrisiflora
Western Starflower
Trientalis latifolia

ASH (Oleaceae)
Oregon Ash
Fraxinus latifolia

GENTIAN (Gentianaceae)
Common Gentian
Centaurium umbellatum
Staff Gentian
Gentiana scopulorum
Northern Gentian
Gentiana amarella

BUCK-BEAN (Mentyanthaceae)
Buckbean
Mentyanthes trifoliata

DOGBANE (Apocynaceae)
Spreading Dogbane
Apocynum androsaemifolium
Penwilde
Vincetoxicum

MORNING-GLORY (Convolvulaceae)
Field Morning-glory
Convolvulus arvensis
Night-blooming Morning-glory
Convolvulus eschscholae
Lady's-nightcap
Convolvulus sepium

DODDER (Cuscutaceae)
Common Dodder
Cuscuta epithymum

PHILOX (Polemoniaceae)
Varied-leaf Colomia
Colomia heterophylla
Large-flowered Colomia
Colomia grandiflora
Bicolored Linanthus
Linanthus bicolor
Microsteris
Microsteris gracilis
Stinkweed
Navarroa squalrosa

WATERLEAF (Hydrophyllaceae)
Pacific Waterleaf
Hydrophyllum tenuipes
Small-flowered Nemophila
Nemophila parviflora
Shade Phacelia
Phacelia nemoralis

BORAGE (Boraginaceae)
Borage
Borago officinalis
Common Forget-me-not

Western Bluebells
Mertensia platyphylla
Common Forget-me-not
Myosotis scorpioides
Blue Scorpion-grass
Myosotis micrantha
Yellow @ Blue Forget-me-not
Myosotis discolor
Fragrant Flagonibothrys
Flagonibothrys figuratus
Common Comfrey
Symphytum officinale
Rough Comfrey
Symphytum asperum

VERBENA (Verbenaceae)
Wild Hyssop
Verbena hastata

MINT (Labiatae)
Hemp Nettle
Galeopsis tetrahit
Ground hy
Glechoma hederacea
Red Henbit
Lamium purpureum

Horsehound
Marrubium vulgare
Pennyroyal
Mentha pulegium
Field Mint
Mentha arvensis

Round-leaved Mint
Mentha rotundifolia
Spearmint
Mentha spicata
Peppermint
Mentha piperita
American Bee-balm
Monarda didyma

Savory
Satureia douglasii
Marsh Staphis
Scutellaria galericulata
Great Hedge-nettle
Stachys cooleyae
Mexican Hedge-nettle
Stachys mexicana
Marsh Betony
Stachys palustris

Wood Sage
Teucrium canadense

NIGHTSHADE (Solanaceae)
Blue Birdweed
Solanum dulcamara
Hairy Nightshade
Solanum sarachoides
Garden Nightshade
Solanum nigrum

FIGWORT (Scrophulariaceae)
Latter's Snapdragon
Antirrhinum orontium
Golden-Indian-paintbrush
Castilleja leucosticta
Sm-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
Collinsia parviflora
Lg-flowered Blue-eyed Mary
Collinsia grandiflora

Foxglove
Digitalis purpurea
Mudwort
Utricularia aquatica
Butter And Eggs
Utricularia vulgaris

Yellow Monkey-flower
Mimulus gaudalus
Musk-flower
Mimulus moschatellus
Chickweed Monkey-flower
Mimulus alpinoides

Hairy Owl-Clover
Orthocarpus hispidus
Broad-leaved Penstemon
Penstemon oregonus
California Figwort
Scrophularia californica

Snow Queen
Synthyris tenellus
Small-flowered Tonella
Tonella tenella
Common Mullein
Verbascum thapsus

Moth Mullein
Verbascum blattaria
American Brooklime
Veronica americana
Common Speedwell
Veronica arvensis

Paul's Betony
Veronica officinalis
Parsien Speedwell
Veronica pinnata

BLADDERWORT (Lentibulariaceae)
Common Bladderwort
Utricularia vulgaris

PLANTAIN (Plantaginaceae)
English Plantain

Compact *Sagina*
Sagina densa

HORSETAIL (Equisetaceae)

Common Horsetail
Equisetum hyemale
Marsh Horsetail
Equisetum palustre
Giant Horsetail
Equisetum telmateia

COMMON FERN (Polypodiaceae)

Northern Maidenhair Fern
Adiantum pedatum
Maidenhair Spicemoss
Asplenium trichomanes
Ladyfern
Atrium elatema
Deerfern
Blechnum spicant
Brittle Bladderfern
Oryopteris fragilis
Spreading Woodfern
Dryopteris austriaca
Licencefern
Polypodium glycyrrhiza
Licencefern
Polypodium hesperium
Anderson's Swordfern
Polystichum andersonii
Swordfern
Polystichum munium
Bracken Fern
Pteridium aquilinum
Woodfern
Thelypteris nevadensis

WATER-FERN (Selinaceae)

Duckweed Fern
Azolla filiculoides

YEW (Taxaceae)

Yew
Taxus brevifolia

CEDAR (Cupressaceae)

Western Red Cedar
Thuja plicata

PINE (Pinaceae)

Grand Fir
Abies grandis
Lodgepole Pine
Pinus contorta
Ponderosa Pine
Pinus ponderosa
Douglas Fir
Pseudotsuga menziesii
Western Hemlock
Tsuga heterophylla

WATER-PLANTAIN (Asteraceae)

American Water-plantain
Alisma plantago-aquatica
Wapato
Sagittaria latifolia

FROG'S-BIT (Hydrocharitaceae)

American Waterweed
Bodas densa

RUSH (Juncaceae)

Short-leaved Rush
Juncus brachyphyllus
Field Woodrush
Luzula campestris
Smallflowered Woodrush
Luzula parviflora
Belted Rush
Juncus bellicus
Teard Rush
Juncus bulbosus
Common Rush
Juncus effusus
Dagger Leaf Rush
Juncus ensifolius

SEDGE (Cyper)

Slender-leaved Sedge
Carex stricta
Columbia Sedge
Carex acuta
Dewey's Sedge
Carex deweyana
Henderson's Wood Sedge
Carex hendersonii
Pale Sedge
Carex lida
Slough Sedge
Carex obnupta
Meadow Sedge
Carex praebois
Sawbeak Sedge
Carex riparia
Belted Sedge
Carex vesicaria
Creeping Spikesedge
Eriophorum pulcherrimum
Small-leaved Bulrush
Scirpus microcarpus

GRASS (Gramineae)

Sliver Hairgrass

Water-Forest

Alopecurus geniculatus
Foxtail
Alopecurus pratensis
Sweet Vernalgrass
Anthoxanthum odoratum
Tall Oatgrass
Arrhenatherum elatius
Common Oat
Avena sativa
Rippit Bromo
Bromus rigidus
Alaska Bromo
Bromus sitchensis
Cheatgrass
Bromus tectorum
Orchard-grass
Dactylis glomerata
Hairy Crabgrass
Digitaria sanguinalis
Large Barnyard-grass
Echinochloa crusgalli
Alo Fescue
Festuca arundinacea
Oriongrass
Melica bulbosa
Old-wich Grass
Panicum capillare
Reed Canarygrass
Phalaris arundinacea
Common Timothy
Phleum pratense
Annual Bluegrass
Poa annua
Bulbous Bluegrass
Poa bulbosa
Kentucky Bluegrass
Poa pratensis

CATTAIL (Typhaceae)

Common Cattail
Typha latifolia

CALLA-LILY (Arecaceae)

Stink Cabbage
Lysichiton americanum

DUCKWEED (Lemnaceae)

Water Lentil
Lemna minor

LILY (Liliaceae)

Wild Onion
Allium species
Star-leaved Onion
Allium ampelopras
Howell's Brodiaea
Brodiaea howellii
Lechman's Camass
Camassia leichmanii
Common Camass
Camassia quamash
Hooker Fairy-bell
Disporum hookeri
Large-flowered Fairy-bell
Disporum smithii
Giant Fawn-lily
Erythronium oregonum
Mission Bell
Fritillaria lanceolata
Columbia Lily
Lilium columbianum
Red Lily
Lilium philadelphicum
Deerberry
Maianthemum dilatatum
Western False Solomon's Seal
Smilacina racemosa
Slender False Solomon's Seal
Smilacina stellata
Oregon Field Adder's-tongue
Scolopos helix
Creeping-rod Twisted-stalk
Streptopus amplexifolius
Western Trillium
Trillium ovatum
Giant Trillium
Trillium chloropetalum
False Hellebore
Veratrum californicum

IRIS (Iridaceae)

Oregon Iris
Iris tenax
Yellow Flag
Iris pseudacorus
Blue-eyed grass
Sisyrinchium angustifolium

ORCHID (Orchidaceae)

Fairy Slipper
Calypto bulbosa
Pacific Coral-root
Corallorhiza maculata
Hooded Coral-root
Corallorhiza striata
Snow-orchid
Euborphyton orsinianae
Giant Rock-plantain
Goodyera oblongifolia
Heart-leaved Listera
Listera cordata

Cottonwood
Populus trichocarpa
Columbia River Willow
Salix fluviatilis
Pacific Willow
Salix lasiantha
Piper's Willow
Salix piperi
Scoutler Willow
Salix scouleriana
Soft-leaved Willow
Salix sessilifolia

BIRCH (Betulaceae)

Red Alder
Alnus rubra
Hazelnut
Corylus cornuta

BEECH (Fagaceae)

Garry Oak
Quercus garryana

NETTLE (Urticaceae)

Stinging Nettle
Urtica dioica

MISTLETOE (Loranthaceae)

Western Dwarf Mistletoe
Arcuthobium campylopodum
American Mistletoe
Phoradendron flavescens

SANDALWOOD (Santalaceae)

Beard-leafed
Comandra umbellata

BIRTHWORT (Aristolochiaceae)

Wild Ginger
Asarum canadense

BUCKWHEAT (Polygonaceae)

Doonweed
Polygonum aviculare
Water Smartweed
Polygonum oocrocinum
Common Waterpepper
Polygonum hydropiperoides
Climbing Bindweed
Polygonum convolvulus
Red Sorrel
Rumex acetosella
Curly Dock
Rumex crispus
Western Dock
Rumex occidentalis

GOOSEFOOT (Chenopodiaceae)

Lambquarters
Chenopodium album

AMARANTH (Amaranthaceae)

Green Amaranth
Amaranthus retrofractus

PURSLANE (Portulacaceae)

Branching-Morbia
Morbia diffusa
Narrow-leaved Morbia
Morbia linearis
Streambank Springbeauty
Morbia pennsylvanica
Siberian Morbia
Morbia sibirica
Common Purslane
Portulaca oleracea

PINK (Caryophyllaceae)

Bigleaf Sandwort
Arenaria macrophylla
Common Chickweed
Cerastium vulgatum
Grass Pink
Dianthus amurensis
Western Pearlwort
Sagina occidentalis
Starwort
Spergula arvensis
Crisped Starwort
Stellaria crispa
Chickweed
Stellaria media

WATER-LILY (Nymphaeaceae)

Water-chilid
Breasia schreberi
Yellow Water-lily
Nuphar polysepakum
American Water-lily
Nymphaea odorata

HORNWORT (Ceratophyllaceae)

Coontail
Ceratophyllum demersum

BUTTERCUP (Ranunculaceae)

Baneberry
Actaea rubra
Western White Anemone
Anemone deltoidea
Lyle's Anemone
Anemone lyallii
Oregon Anemone

Red Columbine

Aquilegia formosa
Western Clematis
Clematis ligusticifolia
Cutleaf Goldflood
Copula laciniata
Pale Larkspur
Delphinium leucophaeum
Meadow Larkspur
Delphinium menziesii
Nuttall's Larkspur
Delphinium nuttallii
Macoun's Buttercup
R. macounii variety oreog. us
Western Buttercup
Ranunculus occidentalis
Creeping Buttercup
Ranunculus repens
Little Buttercup
Ranunculus uncinatus
Western Meadowweet
Thalictrum occidentale
Buttercup
Ranunculus scardus

BARBERRY (Berberidaceae)

Vandellia
Achlys triphylla
Tall Oregongrape
Berberis aquifolium
Dull Oregongrape
Berberis nervosa
White Inside-out Flower
Vancouveria hexandra

POPPY (Papaveraceae)

Gold Poppy
Eschscholzia californica

FUMITORY (Fumariaceae)

Pacific Bleedingheart
Dicentra formosa

MUSTARD (Cruciferae)

Pale Alyssum
Alyssum alysioides
Yellow Watercress
Barbarea vulgaris
Common Mustard
Brassica campestris
Wild Mustard
Brassica kaber
Shepherd's-purse
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Angled Bittercress
Cardamine angulata
Little Western Bittercress
Cardamine oligosperma
Pennsylvania Bittercress
Cardamine pennsylvanica
Slender Toothwort
Cardamine pulcherrima
Spring Whitlow-grass
Draba verna
Prairie Rocket
Erysimum asperum
Honesty
Lunaria annua
Wild Radish
Raphanus sativus
Water-cress
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum
Columbia Cress
Rorippa columbiac

STONECROP (Crassulaceae)

Lance-leaved Stonecrop
Sedum lanceolatum
Spindle-leaf Stonecrop
Sedum spathulifolium

SAXIFRAGE (Saxifragaceae)

Bolander
Bolander oregana
Greater Boykinia
Boykinia major
Pacific Water-carpet
Chrysosplenium glechomactol
Smallflowered Alumroot
Heuchera micrantha
Smooth Alumroot
Heuchera glebra
Leafy Miterwort
Mitella caulescens
Five-stamened Miterwort
Mitella pentandra
Rusty Saxifrage
Saxifraga ferruginea
Swamp Saxifrage
Saxifraga integrifolia
Western Saxifrage
Saxifraga occidentalis
Sulvanus
Sulvanus oregana
Fringecup
Tellima grandiflorum
scellflower
Tiarella trifoliata
Thousand Mothers
Tolmiea menziesii

CURRENT (Grossulariaceae)

Western Black Currant

Sweet Woodruff
Asperula odorata
 Cleavers
Galium aparine
 Rough Bedstraw
Galium asperum
 Sweet-scented Bedstraw
Galium triflorum
 Small Bedstraw
Galium trichum
 Blue Field-madder
Sherardia arvensis
HONEYSUCKLE (Caprifoliaceae)
 Twinklflower
Lonicera borealis
 Trumpet Vine
Lonicera ciliosa
 Black Twinberry
Lonicera involucrata
 Blue Elderberry
Sambucus canadensis
 Red Elderberry
Sambucus racemosa
 Common Snowberry
Symphoricarpos albus
VALERIAN (Valerianaceae)
 Lamb's Lettuce
Valeriana locusta
TEASEL (Dipsacaceae)
 Teasel
Dipsacus sylvestris
CUCUMBER (Cucurbitaceae)
 Marrow
Marah angustatus
HAREBELL (Campanulaceae)
 Scutler's Bellflower
Campanula scutellari
 Canterbury Bell
Campanula medium
 Howells
Howells aquatilis
ASTER (Compositae)
 Yarrow
Achillea millefolium
 Pathfinder
Adoncaulon bicolor
 Large-flowered Agoseris
Agoseris grandiflora
 Pearley-erecting
Anaphalis margaritacea
 Eyewood Chamomile
Anthemis cotula
 Common Burdock
Arctium minus
 Douglas's Sagewort
Artemisia douglasiana
 Columbia River Mugwort
Artemisia ludoviciana
 Common California Aster
Aster chilensis
 White-topped Aster
Aster curtus
 Douglas's Aster
Aster subspicatus
 English Daisy
Bellis perennis
 Water Marigold
Bidens bitida
 Nodding Beggars-lick
Bidens cernua
 Three-lobed Beggars-lick
Bidens tripartita
 Leafy Beggars-lick
Bidens frondosa
 Western Beggars-lick
Bidens vulgata
 Bachelor's Button
Centaurea cyanus
 Brown Knapweed
Centaurea jacea
 Marguerite
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum
 Chicory
Cichorium intybus
 Canada Thistle
Cirsium arvense
 Common Thistle
Cirsium vulgare
 Horseweed
Coryza canadensis
 Rough Hawksbeard
Crepis setosa
 Smooth Hawksbeard
Crepis capillaris
 Small Fleabane
Erigeron annuus
 Wildflower Daisy
E. decumbens variety *decumbens*
 Philadelphus Fleabane
Erigeron philadelphicus
 Oxeye
Gaillardia ciliata
 Marsh Goldweed
Gnaphalium palustre
 Sneezeweed

White-flowered Hawthorn
Hieracium albidum
 Common Hawkweed
Hieracium vulgatum
 Spotted Cat's-ear
Hypochaeris radicata
 Smooth Cat's-ear
Hypochaeris glabra
 Prickly Lettuce
Lactuca scariola
 Nipplewort
Lapsana communis
 Fall Dandelion
Leontodon autumnalis
 Cluster Hawkweed
Medicago glomerata
 Chile Hawkweed
Medicago sativa
 Pineapple Weed
Mertensia maritima
 Sweet Cat's-foot
Pelargonium triviale
 Tansy Ragwort
Senecio jacobaeae
 Common Groundsel
Senecio vulgaris
 Canada Goldenrod
Solidago canadensis
 Prickly Sow-thistle
Sonchus asper
 Common Sow-thistle
Sonchus oleraceus
 Common Tansy
Tanacetum vulgare
 Common Dandelion
Taraxacum officinale
 Meadow Salsify
Trigonopogon pratensis
 Oyster Salsify
Trigonopogon perfoliatus
 Cocklebur
Xanthoxylum strumarium
SALAMANDERS (Amphibians)
 Northwestern Salamander
Ambystoma gracile
 Long-toed Salamander
Ambystoma macrodactylum
 Pacific Giant Salamander
Dicamptodon ensatus
 Olympic Salamander
Ptychocheilus olympicus
UNGLS SALAMANDERS (Plethodontidae)
 Cloudf Salamander
Ambystoma tigrinum
 Oregon Slender Salamander
Batrachoseps wrighti
 Dunn's Salamander
Plethodon dunni
 West Red-backed Salamander
Plethodon variegatus
 Eurydice
Eurydice eschscholtzi
NEWTs (Salamandridae)
 Rough-skinned Newt
Triturus cristatus
TOADS (Bufonidae)
 Western Toad
Bufo boreas
TREEFROGS (Hylidae)
 Pacific Treefrog
Hyla regilla
TRUE FROGS (Ranidae)
 Red-legged Frog
Rana aurora
 Spotted Frog
Rana pretiosa
 Bullfrog
Rana catesbeiana
TURTLES (Cheloniidae)
 Western Pond Turtle
Chelonia mydas
 Painted Turtle
Chrysemys picta
 Pond Slider
Pseudemys scripta
IGUANIDS (Iguanidae)
 Western Fence Lizard
Scoloporus occidentalis
ALLIGATOR LIZARDS (Anguillidae)
 Northern Alligator Lizard
Gerrhonotus coarctatus
 Southern Alligator Lizard
Gerrhonotus multicarinatus
SKINKS (Scincidae)
 Western Skink
Eumeces skiltonianus

Racer
Coluber constrictor
 Ringneck Snake
Diadophis amabilis
 Common Garter Snake
Thamnophis sirtalis
 Northwestern Garter Snake
Thamnophis ordinoides
 Pacific Gopher Snake
Pituophis melanoleucus
 Garter Snake
Thamnophis
LOONS (Gaviidae)
 Common Loon
Gavia immer
GREBES (Podicipedidae)
 Horned Grebe
Podiceps auritus
 Pied-billed Grebe
Podilymbus podiceps
 Western Grebe
Aechmophorus occidentalis
 Eared Grebe
Podiceps nigricollis
CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae)
 Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus
HERONS (Ardeidae)
 American Bittern
Botaurus lentiginosus
 Black-crowned Night Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax
 Green-backed Heron
Butorides striatus
 Great Blue Heron
Ardea herodias
 Great Egret
Casimirogaster albus
 Sandhill Crane
Grus canadensis
SWANS-GESE-DUCKS (Anatidae)
 Great White-fronted Goose
Anser albifrons
 Snow Goose
Chen caerulescens
 Canada Goose
Branta canadensis
 Mallard
Anas platyrhynchos
 Gadwall
Anas strepera
 Green-winged Teal
Anas crecca
 American Wigeon
Anas americana
 Eurasian Wigeon
Anas penelope
 Northern Pintail
Anas acuta
 Northern Shoveler
Anas clypeata
 Blue-winged Teal
Anas discors
 Cinnamon Teal
Anas cyanoptera
 Ruddy Duck
Oxyura jamaicensis
 Wood Duck
Aix sponsa
 Canvasback
Aythya valisineria
 Ring-necked Duck
Aythya collaris
 Lesser Scaup
Aythya affinis
 Barrow's Goldeneye
Bucephala islandica
 Common Goldeneye
Bucephala clangula
 Goldeneye
Bucephala albeola
 Common Merganser
Mergus merganser
 Red-breasted Merganser
Mergus serrator
 Hooded Merganser
Lophodytes cucullatus
RAILS-COOTS (Rallidae)
 Virginia Rail
Rallus limicola
 Sora Rail
Coturnicops noveboracensis
 American Coot
Fulica americana
 Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius semipalmatus
 Killdeer
Charadrius vociferans
SANDPIPERS (Scolopacidae)
 Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca
 Solitary Sandpiper
Tringa solitaria
 Spotted Sandpiper

Long-billed Dowitcher
Limnodromus scolopaceus
 Common Snipe
Gallinago gallinago
 Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes
 Dunlin
Calidris alpina
 Western Sandpiper
Calidris mauri
 Least Sandpiper
Calidris minutilla
JAEGERs-GULLs-TERNs (Laridae)
 Bonaparte's Gull
Larus philadelphia
 Ring-billed Gull
Larus delawarensis
 Herring Gull
Larus argentatus
 California Gull
Larus californicus
 Glaucous Gull
Larus hyperboreus
 Western Gull
Larus occidentalis
 Forster's Tern
Sterna forsteri
 Caspian Tern
Sterna caspia
AMERICAN VULTURE (Cathartidae)
 Turkey Vulture
Cathartes aura
HAWKS-EAGLES (Accipitridae)
 Bald Eagle
Haliaeetus leucocephalus
 Northern Harrier
Circus cyaneus
 Sharp-shinned Hawk
Accipiter striatus
 Cooper's Hawk
Accipiter cooperii
 Northern Goshawk
Accipiter gentilis
 Red-tailed Hawk
Buteo jamaicensis
 Swainson's Hawk
Buteo swainsoni
 Rough-legged Hawk
Buteo lagopus
 Osprey
Pandion haliaetus
 Buteo
Accipiter
FALCONS (Falconidae)
 American Kestrel
Falco sparverius
 Merlin
Falco columbarius
 Peregrine Falcon
Falco peregrinus
GROUSE-PTARMIGAN (Phasianidae)
 Ruffed Grouse
Bonasa umbellus
 California Quail
Callipepla californica
 Ring-necked Pheasant
Phasianus colchicus
PIGEONS-DOVES (Columbidae)
 Band-tailed Pigeon
Columba leucosticta
 Rock Dove
Columba livia
 Mourning Dove
Zenaidura macroura
PARROTS (Psittacidae)
 Monk Parakeet
Myiopsitta monachus
OWLS (Tytonidae)
 Barn Owl
Tyto alba
OWLS (Strigidae)
 Short-eared owl
Asio flammeus
 Long-eared Owl
Asio otus
 Great Horned Owl
Bubo virginianus
 Western Screech Owl
Otus kennicottii
 Burrowing Owl
Athene cunicularia
 Northern Pygmy Owl
Glaucidium gnoma
 Northern Saw-whet Owl
Aegolius acadicus
NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae)
 Common Nighthawk
Chordeiles minor
HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae)
 Anna's Hummingbird

SWIFTS
Vaux's Swift
Chordeiles virens

WOODPECKERS (Picidae)
Northern Flicker
Colaptes auratus
Lewis' Woodpecker
Melanerpes formicivorus
Red-breasted Sapsucker
Sphyrapicus ruber
Downy Woodpecker
Picoides pubescens
Hairy Woodpecker
Picoides villosus
Pileated Woodpecker
Oryzocopus pileatus
Acorn Woodpecker
Melanerpes formicivorus

FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae)
Western Kingbird
Tyrannus verticalis
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Contopus borealis
Western Wood-Pee-wee
Contopus sordidulus
Say's Phoebe
Sayornis saya
Dusky Flycatcher
Empidonax oberholseri
Hammond's Flycatcher
Empidonax hammondi
Willow Flycatcher
Empidonax traillii
Western Flycatcher
Empidonax difficilis

LARKS (Alaudidae)
Horned Lark
Emmophila alpestris

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae)
Tree Swallow
Tachycineta bicolor
Violet-green Swallow
Tachycineta thalassina
Purple Martin
Progne subis
Bank Swallow
Riparia riparia
Northern Rough-winged Swallow
Stelgidopteryx serripennis
Chimney Swift
Hirundo pyrrhonota
Swallow
Hirundo rustica

LAZY-CROWS (Corvidae)
Scrub Jay
Aphelocoma coerulescens
Idaho's Jay
Oryzopsis stelleri
Western Crow
Corvus brachyrhynchos
Common Raven
Corvus corax

THREE-CHICKADEES (Paridae)
Red-capped Chickadee
Parus atricapillus
Hackberry-backed Chickadee
Parus rufescens

USHTIT (Aegithalidae)
ushtit
Psittiparus minimus

REEPERS (Certhiidae)
Common Creeper
Certhia americana

THATCHES (Sialidae)
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sialia carolinensis
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Sialia canadensis

WRENS (Troglodytidae)
House Wren
Troglodytes aedon
House Wren
Troglodytes troglodytes
Wick's Wren
Troglodytes bewickii
House Wren
Troglodytes palustris

BUSHES (Mniotiltidae)
Red-crowned Kinglet
Regulus satrapa
Red-crowned Kinglet
Regulus calendula
Acorn Bluebird
Sialia mexicana
Wilson's Thrush
Theruthus eurhynchus
Wilson's Thrush
Theruthus eurhynchus

SHRIKES (Laniidae)
Northern Shrike
Lanius excubitor

PIPITS-WAGTAILS (Cinclidae)
Water Pipit
Anthus spinoletta

DIPPERS (Cinclidae)
American Dipper
Cinclus mexicanus

WAXWINGS (Bombycillidae)
Cedar Waxwing
Bombycilla cedrorum

STARLINGS (Sturnidae)
European Starling
Sturnus vulgaris

VIREOS (Vireonidae)
Hutton's Vireo
Vireo huttoni
Solitary Vireo
Vireo solitarius
Warbling Vireo
Vireo gilvus

WARBLERS AND

SPARROWS (Emberizidae)
Orange-crowned Warbler
Vermivora celata
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Dendroica coronata
Black-throated Gray Warbler
Dendroica virens
Townsend's Warbler
Dendroica townsendi
Yellow Warbler
Dendroica petechia
MacGillivray's Warbler
Oporornis tolmiei
Wilson's Warbler
Wilsonia pusilla
Nashville Warbler
Vermivora ruficapilla
Common Yellowthroat
Geothlypis trichas
Yellow-bellied Chat
Icteria virens
Black-headed Grosbeak
Phoebastria melanocephalus
Lazuli Bunting
Passerina amoena
Rufous-sided Towhee
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Savannah Sparrow
Passerulus sandwichensis
Song Sparrow
Melospiza melodia
Chipping Sparrow
Spizella passerina
Dark-eyed Junco
Junco hyemalis
White-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys
Golden-crowned Sparrow
Zonotrichia atricapilla
Fox Sparrow
Passerella iliaca
Western Meadowlark
Sturnella neglecta
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
Red-winged Blackbird
Agelaius phoeniceus
Tricolored Blackbird
Agelaius tricolor
Brewer's Blackbird
Euphagus carolinus
Brown-headed Cowbird
Molothrus ater
Northern Oriole
Icterus galbula
Western Tanager
Piranga ludoviciana
House Sparrow
Passer domesticus

FINCHES (Fringillidae)
Pine Siskin
Carduelis pinus
American Goldfinch
Carduelis tristis
Pine Grosbeak
Pinicola enucleator
Rose Finch
Leucosticte arctica
Purple Finch
Carpodacus purpureus
Cassini's Finch
Carpodacus cassinii
House Finch
Carpodacus mexicanus
Evening Grosbeak
Coccothraustes vespertina
Lesser Goldfinch
Carduelis palmarum

SHREW (Soricidae)
Vagrant Shrew
Sorex vagrans
Dusky Shrew
Sorex monobolus
Marsh Shrew
Sorex banderi
Townsend Shrew
Sorex townsendi

MOLES (Talpidae)
American Shrew Mole
Neurotrichus gibbsii
Townsend's Mole
Scapanus townsendi
Coast Mole
Scapanus orarius

COMMON BATS (Vesperilionidae)
Yuma Bat
Myotis yumanensis
Little Brown Bat
Myotis lucifugus
California Bat
Myotis californicus
Long Eared Bat
Myotis evotis
Fringed Bat
Myotis thysanodes
Pacific Palmed Bat
Antrozous pallidus
Silver Haired Bat
Lasiurus noctivagus
Big Brown Bat
Eptesicus fuscus
Hoary Bat
Lasiurus cinereus
Western Big Eared Bat
P. townsendi vity townsendi

RATS-HARES-PRAS (Leporidae)
Brush Rabbit
Sylvilagus bachmani
Eastern Cottontail
Sylvilagus floridanus

MINTN BEAVERS (Aplodontidae)
Mountain Beaver
Aplodontia rufa

BEAVERS (Castoridae)
Beaver
Castor canadensis

SQUIRRELS-CHIPMUNKS (Sciuridae)
Townsend's Chipmunk
Eutamias townsendi
Beechey Ground Squirrel
Sciurus harrisi
Western Gray Squirrel
Sciurus griseus
Chickaree
Tamiasciurus douglasii
Northern Flying Squirrel
Glaucomys sabrinus
Fox Squirrel
Sciurus harrisi

POCKET GOPHERS (Geomysidae)
Mezomys Pocket Gopher
Thomomys mazama
Common Pocket Gopher
Thomomys talpiformis

RATS-MICE (Cricetidae)
Deer Mouse
Peromyscus maniculatus
Dusky Footed Wood Rat
Neotoma fuscipes
Bushy Tailed Wood Rat
Neotoma cinerea
California Redbacked Vole
Clethrionomys californicus
Pacific Phenacomys
Phenacomys alpinus
Red Tree Vole
Phenacomys canaliculatus
Townsend's Vole
Microtus townsendi
Long Tailed Vole
Microtus longicaudus
Crested Vole
Microtus oregoni
Vole
Microtus
Mustel
Ondatra zibethica
Black Rat
Rattus rattus
Norway Rat
Rattus norvegicus
House Mouse
Mus musculus
Pacific Jumping Mouse
Zapus trinotatus

MUTHIA (Capromyidae)
Muthia
Myocastor coypus

CANIS LATRANS
Red Fox
Vulpes vulpes
Gray Fox
Urocyon cinereoargenteus

BEARS (Ursidae)
Black Bear
Ursus americanus

CATS (Felidae)
Bobcat
Felis rufus

RACCOONS (Procyonidae)
Raccoon
Procyon lotor

MUSTELIDS (Mustelidae)
Marlon
Mustela americana
Short Tailed Weasel
Mustela erminea
Long Tailed Weasel
Mustela frenata
Mink
Mustela vison
Spotted Skunk
Spilogale putorius
Striped Skunk
Mephitis mephitis
River Otter
Lutra canadensis

DEER (Cervidae)
Mule Deer
Odocoileus hemionus

Site : _____
 Observer : _____
 Date : _____

HISTORICAL DATA

Historic Distribution of Natural Resources in Multnomah County, Oregon

Prepared by:
Maurita Smyth, Environmental Consultant

September 1991

This report summarizes initial research findings on the historic distribution of natural resources within Multnomah County. The underlying purpose behind this research was to gather basic information on the county's natural resource diversity beginning in the mid 19th century. Locations and extent of natural resource losses would thus be identified, and when compared to current conditions, the information obtained would allow identification of sites for field survey and for possible inclusion in the list of properties to be purchased under the Natural Areas Acquisition Fund.

Methodology: A literature search was conducted of historic documents -- maps, reports, magazine articles, etc. -- from various sources including the Oregon Historical Society (OHS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Multnomah County Planning Department, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), and the Natural Heritage Data Base (NHDB). Historic information was not easily retrievable or available for certain time periods specified in the contract. Contract time limitations precluded more in depth research.

As it was gathered, historic information was provided to Esther Lev, Environmental Consultant, to compare with current data and to identify sites for field inventory. Copies of significant photos and maps are available at the Park Services Division office. A report on the historic distribution of fish species within the county is appended to this report. In addition, other documentation of historic interest to the county was identified for possible future acquisition into county archives.

Findings: In the mid-1800s prior to intensive settlement of the Oregon territory promoted by the Land Donation Claims Act, Multnomah County was extensively timbered by cedar, fir, hemlock, and maple. On the more southerly slopes and along the banks of the Willamette River oak savannahs could be found. Numerous creeks fed the Willamette on the east and west banks. Creeks cut steep ravines through the "high mountainous country" (1868 survey map) meandering their way to the Willamette in the downtown area and sometimes emptying into small lakes. Three fairly large lakes lay at the base of the westhills -- Guilds, Kittredge, and Doanes. The east side of the Willamette lay flatter than the west forming extensive bottomlands perennially wet or inundated during the months of heavy rain. With the exception of the naturally high ground of the downtown core area and the steep cliff above Mocks Bottom (now Swan Island), the shorelines of the Willamette were dominated by vast stretches of marshes, sloughs, and creek mouths.

Between the Columbia River and the Columbia Slough, there were numerous lakes and sloughs, creeks and springs that drained to the west from the general area where Portland International Airport and surrounding commercial development are now located. Smith and Bybee lakes are mere remnants of the extensive water bodies and wetlands that dominated this section of the county. Mark Wilson, a consulting horticulturist, has done extensive research into various vegetative habitats in Oregon and especially in the Willamette Valley. His research indicates that Deschampsia wetlands were present in the Columbia bottomlands. This research has not been documented, however, and verification would be necessary prior to any proposed restoration project involving this habitat type.

At its eastern end, the county was described by the early surveyors as "high mountain land. Unfit for cultivation and unsurveyed." The soil was considered 3rd rate. The land was well timbered with fir, cedar, and hemlock with an understory of hazel, vine maple, and briars. This area, now the Mt. Hood National Forest, is partially located within the newly created Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area. The Bull Run watershed was generally described as possessing a quality above "common" with the bottomland along the North Sandy River rich and well adapted to cultivation. It too was well timbered with fir and cedar.

The Sandy River and especially its upper reaches showed many oxbows timbered to the waterline. Undergrowth was thick with vine maple and hazel. Surveyors described the Sandy drainage as follows:

"This fractional Township contains a large amount of fine farming lands and some excellent FIR (sic) and CEDAR (sic) timber. .. It has an abundant supply of fine water power and will support a large settlement."

Today the Sandy River area possesses one of the most natural suburban parks existing in the state -- Oxbow County Park. In addition to the mainstem, there were numerous smaller feeder streams scattered throughout this end of the county emptying into the Sandy and Columbia rivers.

Central county east of the Willamette was also dotted with small lakes and streams. One major drainage likely originating from Rocky Butte was called Sullivan's Gulch. We now refer to this ravine as the I-84 corridor. Further south the major drainage was formed by Johnson Creek which, in addition to Crystal Springs, is one of the last surface flowing streams within the city of Portland draining into the Willamette River. Streams and attendant wetlands that dominated most of the county's low elevation areas have been either filled or placed into culverts.

The west hills were logged during the intense settlement era between 1850 and 1900. Forest Park provides protection of the same vegetative species as before development -- dense stands of fir, cedar, hemlock, and maple. Creeks such as Doane and Saltzman, among others, still flow to the Willamette slough but either no longer support native fish populations or have severely reduced fish populations because of poor upstream passage through the large culverts under

Highway 30 and the railroad tracks. In 1990 a few coho salmon were discovered above Highway 30 in Miller Creek which flows into the Willamette slough west of Linnton. Balch Creek still retains a small population of native cutthroat trout and flows for most of its length above ground in its natural channel before disappearing down a huge pipe at Lower MacCleay Park. Creeks that ran south of Balch through downtown Portland -- Tanner, Johnson, Enos, and Markham -- were placed in pipes and filled over by the turn of the century.

Wildlife abounded in the county when white settlers came to work the land in exchange for free title. Bear, elk, deer, muskrat, beaver, otter, mink, cougar, bobcat, and gray wolf existed throughout the land. Fish species both anadromous and resident included salmon, steelhead, cutthroat trout, and lamprey. The extensive wetlands supported rich and varied invertebrate populations, including spotted frog, red-legged frog, pond turtle and painted turtle. These species provided food for fish and wildlife. Native amphibians and reptiles have been in decline for many decades. Birds, especially waterfowl, nested or migrated through this area by the millions. The Lewis and Clark journals state that the din produced by waterfowl was so loud people could not sleep. Yellow-billed cuckoos, which inhabited the Columbia River bottomlands, were observed sporadically after 1925. The last individual was seen on July 27, 1940. By 1905, the gray wolf was no longer extant in Multnomah County although it must have been here prior to that time. Records show that the gray wolf inhabited Clark County across the Columbia and all the counties south of Multnomah on the west side of the Cascades. An article from the Oregon Sportsman magazine of 1905 stated that the wolf would probably always be in the upper Clackamas drainage due to the remoteness of the land. Currently the gray wolf is federally and state listed as endangered and considered extirpated within Oregon.

Summary

When white settlement began in earnest in the late 1840s with the passage of the Land Donations Claims Act, Multnomah County was a land of timber, creeks, rivers, and marshes. West of the Willamette River the land was dominated by "high mountains" of fir, cedar, hemlock, and maple with a few stands of Oregon ash. East of the Willamette River, the terrain was generally flatter with rolling hills and buttes heavily timbered in fir, cedar, hemlock, and maple. The eastside eventually melds into the Cascade Range foothills with high steep mountainous terrain filled with creeks and rivers and heavily vegetated by the same conifers and deciduous trees as the rest of the county.

Along the Willamette and Columbia rivers, the land areas were dominated by extensive bottomlands and marshes. Creeks abounded along the Willamette and between the Columbia River and its slough, an extensive series of lakes and drainages covered the land. This system supported salmon in the early 1900s. In a few isolated places along the Willamette, near Dunsmuir on the west and Oaks Bottom on the east, stands of Oregon white oak could be found.

Survey maps from 1850, 1905-1913, and the 1930s clearly show the loss of natural diversity. Timber was cut to clear the land for farming and shipping. East of the Willamette creeks and marshes avoided by the early white settlers because they lacked the technology to drain them still were plentiful until the late teens. On the west side in the vicinity of downtown Portland, the creeks

and their attendant steep ravines were culverted and covered with up to 100' of fill before late 19th century. The only remaining stretches of wetlands are located at Oaks Bottom along the mainstem Willamette River and at Burlington Bottoms along the Willamette Slough. It is estimated that we have lost more than 95% of the wetlands along the Willamette River in Multnomah County. In the Columbia region, the large number of lakes no longer exists and the many spring fed creeks were put underground as development progressed. Likely 80-85% of the wet areas along the Columbia have been lost. Of the estimated thirty or more large and small creek systems and their attendant marshes identified by the early surveyors, less than a dozen remain in a free flowing or partially free flowing state. These include Johnson Creek, Crystal Springs, the Sandy River and its tributaries, Fanno Creek, Tryon Creek, Balch Creek, and other smaller creeks that flow through city neighborhoods. While a hundred or so years ago these streams supported fish and amphibian populations, many today suffer from channelization and pollution. Still others only flow underground.

Upland habitats have also been lost. Few old growth stands remain. One 20 acre site was "discovered" in the westhills recently. The Sandy River drainage and Oxbow Park provide the most extensive county owned stands of old growth forest. Oak savannah habitat was likely not common along the Willamette. The surveyors did not make note of such stands on their maps, but a few residualized stands remain. It is not possible to determine the extent of loss of this habitat type. Prairies also were likely not common due to the predominantly wet nature of the county. However, two prairies are still noted on county maps, both lying within the boundaries of the Mt. Hood National Forest.

REPORT ON HISTORIC AND CURRENT FISH POPULATIONS OF STREAMS WITHIN THE GREATER PORTLAND METROPOLITAN AREA

This report provides a list of all known fish species, both native and exotic, that inhabit streams within the outer boundaries of what is referred to as the greater Portland metropolitan area. The information contained in this report was gathered mostly through personal communication with various individuals both private and professional including staff biologists from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). There is little or no formal documentation of non-game and non-commercial fish species. The information contained herein is as complete as possible given this situation.

There are currently 100 species of fish within the state of Oregon. Of these, only 32 species are native. Although it is likely that all watercourses in Oregon now contain exotic fish species, urban streams are especially vulnerable to the invasion or introduction of exotics. The sources of these introductions include deliberate planting by the former Fish Commission of Oregon and now by ODFW and the accidental or purposeful release by private parties. In addition, some exotic species have migrated through the Columbia River system from Washington state.

The material in this report is organized by drainage and by geographic location, west or east of the Willamette River which transects the city of Portland. Known and likely historic and current populations are listed for each drainage. In addition, where possible, comments are provided on the current condition of the habitat, noteworthy items on population changes, and the potential for restoration in areas of habitat depletion.

WESTSIDE DRAINAGES

Fanno Creek Drainage

Historic populations: cutthroat trout - Willamette race
(*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely
includes reticulate sculpin (*Cottus*
perplexus) and others
redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus*
macrocheilus)
western Brook lamprey (*L. richardsoni*)
northern squawfish
(*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*) - in
lower reaches

Fanno Creek contd.

Current populations: Add to the above the following species:

brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
crappie (*Pomoxis* sp.),
bluegill (*Lepomus macrochirus*)
largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
smallmouth bass (*Micropterus*
dolomieu) - possible species
mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*)

Last year, 1989, a dead steelhead trout was discovered in the upper reaches of Fanno Creek. There are no official historic or current records that verify a population of steelhead trout in this creek system.

Fanno Creek is fed by many small tributaries that are spring fed. Summer flows are low due to a lack of sustained snow melt. The habitat is severely impacted in places primarily due to siltation from urban residential development. Other areas, mostly in the steeper canyons, are in relatively good shape. Electroshocking to determine current populations and their locations has been limited. ODFW plans to continue to assess fish populations of Fanno Creek.

Rock Creek

Historic populations: cutthroat trout - Willamette race
resident cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely
includes reticulate sculpin (*Cottus*
perplexus) and others
redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus*
macrocheilus)
western brook lamprey (*L. richardsoni*)
northern squawfish
(*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)

Current populations: add to the above list the following species;

brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*)
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
bluegill (*Lepomus macrochirus*)
largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Dairy Creek mainstem: Data incomplete. Upper watershed (outside the urban boundary) maintains good habitat and is known to support the following species:

cutthroat trout - Willamette race
(*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.
western brook lamprey (*Lampetra richardsoni*)
possible rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

In the lower end of the creek below Highway 26 it is likely that the following species occur:

northern squawfish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)
redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*)

All these species are native and were likely in this creek system historically. These species have been recently verified by ODFW staff.

Tualatin River Drainage

Historic populations would be the same as for Dairy Creek with the addition of the following for current populations:

brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)
carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)
crappie (*Pomoxis* sp.)
largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)
steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)
yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*)

Saltzman Creek: No historic data available. Currently no fish species have been located in the lower reaches. The upper watershed was not inventoried by ODFW when they sampled the lower end of the creek during the summer of 1990.

Miller Creek

Historic populations: Information not documented. Likely historic species would include:

Miller Creek contd.

coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.

Current populations: Recent electroshocking by ODFW staff located the following species downstream of the railroad tracks approximately several hundred yards from the Willamette River.

coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Although the creek above Route 30 (south of Rte.30) is in good shape and has an invertebrate population that could sustain various fish species, there are two barriers (culverts) at the railroad overpass and Route 30 which preclude anadromous fish movement upstream to potentially usable habitat. In addition, the flow from Miller Creek is intermittent which would also limit habitat availability.

Balch Creek

Historic populations: No documented data. Likely species would include:

cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) - both resident and searun
coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
winter steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Current populations: resident cutthroat only due to the fact that much of the creek has been placed into sewers from the mouth at the Willamette River and upstream. In addition there is a barrier to fish movement just below MacCleay Park.

Tryon Creek

Historic populations: resident cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
searun cutthroat " "
coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
winter steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.

Possible species: largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)
redside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus)

Current populations: Data are limited, however, it is possible

that coho salmon still exist in this watershed along with a few steelhead. ODFW personnel report that they have been unable to locate juvenile steelhead in the stream.

Water quality in Tryon Creek is poor due to leaky sewers that run next to and through the creek at various points. In addition there may be coliform pollution from horse pastures in the upper reaches.

EASTSIDE DRAINAGES

Johnson Creek Drainage

Historic Populations: coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
cutthroat trout - both searun and resident
(Oncorhynchus clarki)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely
includes reticulate sculpin (Cottus
perplexus) and others
dace
redside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus)
largescale sucker
(Catostomus macrocheilus)
pacific lamprey (Lampetra tridentata)
western Brook lamprey (L. richardsoni)
n. squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis)
chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
an occasional fall chinook would be found
spawning in lower reaches of the creek.

Current populations: add to the above list the following species;

brown bullhead (Ictalurus nebulosus)
mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis)
rainbow trout, other than steelhead,
(Oncorhynchus mykiss)
carp (Cyprinus carpio)

There are possibly other warm water species within this drainage such as crappie (Pomoxis sp.), bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), largemouth bass (Micropterus salmoides and smallmouth bass (Micropterus dolomieu).)

The Johnson Creek drainage is very much disturbed through channelization and silt impaction from agriculture areas in the upper reaches. Flows in summer are low. The habitat continues to degrade and the impact on fish populations of the currently proposed flood control plan is unknown.

Note: No data available on Kelley and Mitchell creeks, upper

tributaries to Johnson.

Fairview Creek No data. Likely this creek supported populations of searun cutthroats (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and Cottidae species.

Sandy River Drainage

Historic populations: chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
winter and summer *
searun cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki*)
resident " " "
smelt (*Thaleichthys pacificus*)
northern squawfish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*)
chiselmouth chub (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*)
largescale sucker (*Catostomus macrocheilus*)
sculpin - Cottidae spp.
pacific lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*)
western brook lamprey (*L. richardsoni*)

Current populations: Add the following to the above list.

summer steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
resident rainbow " "

Note: resident rainbow may have been present historically, but there is no documentation to substantiate that fact.

mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) likely in agricultural ponds in upper watershed.

* Local residents of several generations claim there was an historic small run of summer steelhead into the Clear Fork. Some ODFW personnel claim there was not but they do not have data to disprove what was observed by residents over a forty year time span. There is no question as to the historic and current presence of a winter steelhead run.

The Sandy River drainage is the least disturbed of all the urban stream drainages covered by this report.

Kellogg Creek (including Mt. Scott Creek)

Historic populations: coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
not found above falls in Mt. Scott Creek

steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss)

Kellogg Creek contd.

cutthroat trout - both searun and resident (Oncorhynchus clarki)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp.
redside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus)
largescale suckers (Catostomus macrocheilus)
western brook lamprey (L. richardsoni)
northern squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis)

Current populations: add to the above list the following species;

mosquito fish (Gambusia affinis)
carp (Cyprinus carpio)
Possible additional species would include: bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)
brown bullhead (Ictalurus nebulosus.)

Clackamas River Drainage

Historic populations: coho salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch)
chinook salmon (Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)
spring and fall runs
steelhead (Oncorhynchus mykiss)
cutthroat trout - both searun and resident (Oncorhynchus clarki)
sculpin species - Cottidae spp. likely includes reticulate sculpin (Cottus perplexus) and others
redside shiner (Richardsonius balteatus)
largescale suckers (Catostomus macrocheilus)
pacific lamprey (Lampetra tridentata)
western brook lamprey (L. richardsoni)
northern squawfish (Ptychocheilus oregonensis)
bull trout (Salvelinus malma)
chiselmouth sucker (Acrocheilus alutaceus)

Current populations: add the following to the above list:

shad (Alosa sapidissima)
carp (Cyprinus carpio)

Clackamas River contd.

walleye (*Stizostedion vitreum*) *
smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*) *

white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*)
- this species is occasionally found
near the Clackamas River mouth.

summer steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*) -likely
somewhere in system in agricultural
areas.

* These two species are possibly located near the Clackamas River mouth in the vicinity of Clackamet Park.

While stretches of the Clackamas River are pristine, the river also suffers under impacts from poor dam passage, logging and hydroelectric development in the mainstem and Oak Grove fork and from agricultural practices along the tributaries. Private logging in lower elevations increase sediment production and causes impaction of river substrate. Diversion of water to irrigate row crops depletes water availability causing low flows during critical times of the year.

Summary: The major changes from the historic to the present are the addition of exotic warm water species. With few exceptions, all drainages within the greater metro area have been negatively impacted by urban and rural development. Elevated water temperatures, sediment impaction of the substrate, and reduced flows all contribute to generalized habitat depletion and reduction of fish populations. While fish species have maintained a presence in the urban environment, their populations are greatly reduced from historic numbers. Restoration is possible in some streams but only with improved land management practices and rigorous enforcement of water quality standards.

Acknowledgements

The preponderance of information contained in this report was garnered through personal communication with the following people: Wayne Bowers, Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program (STEP) Director, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife; Bill M. Bakke, Executive Director, Oregon Trout; Roger Bachman, longtime resident of Welches, Oregon; and unnamed individuals who contributed indirectly to the body of historic and current knowledge of fish species found in urban streams in the greater Portland metropolitan area.

Literature Cited

Bond, Carl E. 1973. Keys to Oregon Freshwater Fishes. Technical Bulletin 58 (Revised). Oregon State University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Corvallis, Oregon.

Childerhouse, R.J. and Marj Trim. 1979. Pacific Salmon. University of Washington Press by arrangement with Douglas & McIntyre, Ltd. North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

This report was prepared for the Portland Audubon Society's Metropolitan Wildlife Refuge Systems Project with funding from the Environmental Protection Agency under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

PLAN METHODOLOGY

Roger Hart, Director Children's Environmental Research Group:

"Part of being a responsible adult is having a sense of responsibility for the environment . . . And you can only care for something you've grown to feel a part of."

PLAN PROCESS:

The Natural Area Protection and Management Plan reflects an 18 month effort on the part of the Parks Advisory Committee (PAC), the Natural Area Subcommittee (NAS), park staff and consultants.

Policy 1, Acquisition Strategy, and the Site Evaluation Criteria were developed by the Natural Area Subcommittee (NAS). The NAS consisted specifically of three members of the PAC, who provided citizen input, a limnologist, fisheries biologist, wetland ecologist, two biologists, landscape architect and two ecologists. The remainder of the plan was primarily developed by the PAC throughout a series of four public workshops.

The majority of changes to the draft plan were made in response to citizen concerns that their private property rights be respected and that the plan not be construed as a land use document.

The draft plan was then forwarded to the County Planning Commission, which held two public hearings, recommended changes and approved the plan with changes on April 6, 1992.

The plan was then sent to the Board of County Commissioners for additional review and public comment. The plan was formally approved with minor revisions by Board of County Commissioners Resolution on June 4, 1992.

PLAN METHODOLOGY:

Data Collection:

The Natural Area Protection and Management Plan is based on data collected through the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program, a regionwide, cooperative effort to identify and evaluate the region's remaining natural areas. The study area included all of Multnomah County except for that portion inside Mt. Hood National Forest.

A map (scale of 1:24,000) was developed from color infrared aerial photographs taken in May 1989. Natural areas over ten acres in size (wetlands over one acre) were identified and included on the map. Each natural area was given a four part letter and number code to identify the site and describe its vegetative structure. The map has been digitized and entered into the Geographic Information System (GIS).

Field inventories were then conducted at 55 of the mapped sites in June 1990. Sites were chosen on a random basis. Biologists surveyed the sites for the presence or sign of birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Data was also compiled on the plant species observed and the dominant plant species within each area. A sample of the Natural Area Information Database is on Pages 37-44. All scientific data collected on the survey form has been computerized by Metropolitan Service District. This information is being analyzed in order to understand the range and health of the remaining natural areas and their relative significance from a regional perspective. This data analysis will be an ongoing component of the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program of which Multnomah County is a participant.

Biologists also filled out Site Evaluation Forms on the randomly selected sites. This evaluation addressed basic site information needed to determine a site's priority for acquisition. In addition to the randomly

selected sites, a letter was sent out to the environmental action groups, neighborhood planning organizations and civic groups in the Portland Metropolitan area. The letter requested that the groups nominate any sites they felt merited consideration for acquisition by the County. The process was open to all citizens in the County. Citizen involvement was solicited by means of press releases, a public meeting and a cable TV spot highlighting the process. Twenty sites were nominated as a result of this process (see pages 69-70). Parks Division staff, including maintenance personnel, were also solicited for information on potential sites. The County Vector and Nuisance Control Division were also contacted because of their familiarity with the region's wetlands through the Mosquito Control Program. Both groups, because of their day-to-day field experience, provided valuable input to the process.

In summary, by the end of June 1991, approximately 100 sites had been inventoried in Multnomah County and the information added to the regional data base for the Metropolitan Greenspaces Program. It is hoped that funding will be available to inventory additional sites each June. The inventory information from 1990 has been reviewed by the biological consultants and County staff.

The priority list for sites to be considered for acquisition will constantly change. The need for this flexibility is based in part on dollar constraints which do not allow the luxury of inventorying or buying all the sites at one time. Additionally, actions taken by other public agencies may affect the plan. It is likely that over time, sites will be lost to development, degraded by encroaching urbanization, or preserved by other organizations. The "Living Plan" aspect allows these changes to be recognized and new strategies developed in order to preserve and protect the County's natural areas and open space.

NATURAL AREA NOMINATION

Childhood's Future, Louv, Richard:

"The relationship between children and nature today is a puzzling one. On one hand, children's sophistication about global environment issues is very high - and intensely felt. On the other hand they have much less physical and unstructured contact with nature than my generation did. With the steady disappearance of farmland and woods and fields adjacent to housing, and the evolving high-tech fantasies and obsessions of the nation's culture, nature - for children and adults - is becoming something, to watch, and to consume."

1991 NATURAL AREA NOMINATIONS

<u>Location*</u>	<u>Natural Area System</u>
1. SE 159th Dr. & Jenne Rd. (SE of Powell Butte)	Johnson Creek
2. SE 45th & Springwater Line	Johnson Creek
3. SE Foster Road (East of Foster Drive-in)	Johnson Creek
4. Beaver Creek Canyon, et al	Sandy River and Tributaries
5. Westside of the Multnomah Channel	Multnomah Channel/Sauvie Island
6. Wetlands & Uplands Adjacent to Blue Lake Park	Columbia Slough/Fairview Lake Creek
7. McGuire Island	Columbia Slough/Fairview Lake Creek
8. Undeveloped land adjacent to Fairview Creek and Lake	Columbia Slough/Fairview Lake Creek
9. Company Lake	Sandy River
10. Teleford Rd and 252nd	Johnson Creek
11. Terwilliger Blvd.	Forest Park/West Hills Corridor
12. Undeveloped lots on Rocky Butte	
13. Undeveloped strip under the St. John's Bridge	Willamette River
14. Parcel between County Boat Ramp and Virginia Lake	Sauvie Island/Multnomah Channel
15. Undeveloped portion of Ross Island	Willamette River
16. Buck Creek Drainage	Sandy River
17. Gordon Creek Drainage	Sandy River
18. Property adjacent to Beggar's Tick Marsh	Johnson Creek
19. Wetland westside Hayden Island	Columbia River
20. Hampton property	Forest Park/West Hills Corridor

* More specific information on locations is available.

RESOLUTION

Nature Conservancy May/June 1991:

"To attain excellence, you must care more than others think wise, risk more than others think safe and dream more than others think practical."

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

In the Matter of Creating a)	RESOLUTION
Capital Improvement Fund and)	
a Natural Areas Acquisition and)	90-57
Protection Fund and adopting)	
guidelines for receipts and)	
disbursements)	

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners may authorize the sale of unrestricted property and/or improvements owned by the County, and

WHEREAS, it is financially prudent to restrict use of any proceeds received from the sale of unrestricted property for future capital requirements and the acquisition, protection, and management of natural areas, and

WHEREAS, the Board has indicated their intent to relocate certain County functions to a County Government Center, and

WHEREAS, the County's Strategic Plan includes a provision for long range improvement capital planning and for the acquisition, protection and management of natural areas, and

WHEREAS, given the anticipated growth in the region, the need to acquire threatened natural areas is critical now,

WHEREAS, a need will arise for future capital acquisitions or improvements and for the acquisition, management and protection of natural areas, and

WHEREAS, the Board will authorize the development of a Natural Areas plan by the Department of Environmental Services. The Board intends to adopt a Natural Areas plan in 1991.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of County Commissioners creates a Capital Improvement Fund and a Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund, and

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Board of County Commissioners directs that any proceeds from the sale of unrestricted property (not including land swaps) and interest earnings on the deposited proceeds are to be credited equally to the Capital Improvement Fund and the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund,

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the only disbursements made from the Capital Improvement Fund are to be related to the sale or purchase of property and/or improvement included in the Capital Plan.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the only disbursements made from the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund are to be related to the acquisition, protection, and management of natural areas included in the Natural Areas Plan adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board will review the use of the funds and the division of money between the funds in five years.



ADOPTED THIS 19th DAY OF APRIL, 1990.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By

Gladys McCoy
Gladys McCoy, Chair

REVIEWED

Laurence Kressel
Laurence Kressel, County Counsel

1926

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of the Adoption of the)
Natural Area Protection and Manage-)
ment Plan for Multnomah County)
_____)

RESOLUTION.
No. 92-102

WHEREAS, the conservation of natural areas in the urban and rural portions of Multnomah County is critical to maintaining biologically diverse populations of flora and fauna; and

WHEREAS, the protection of natural areas is considered to be an essential element in the quality of life desired by Multnomah County citizens; and

WHEREAS, quality of life is an important aspect of attracting new businesses to Multnomah County and maintaining economic health on a sustainable basis; and

WHEREAS, Board Resolution No. 90-57 established the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund and called for the development of a plan to guide the expenditure of Fund resources; and

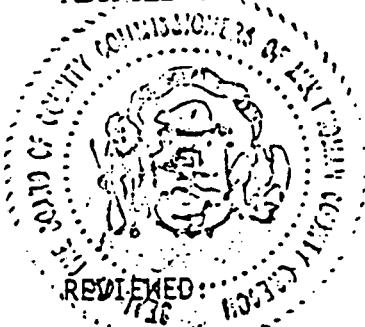
WHEREAS, the Park Services Division has developed a Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan which conveys a county-wide commitment to natural area conservation and identifies opportunities to translate commitment into action; and

WHEREAS, opportunities for public involvement and comment have been provided by the Multnomah County Parks Advisory Committee, the Multnomah County Planning Commission, and the Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, the Parks Advisory Committee and the Planning Commission have reviewed and approved the Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Board of County Commissioners for Multnomah County hereby adopts the Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan, as amended.

ADOPTED this 4th day of June, 1992.



LAWRENCE KRESSEL, County Counsel
for Multnomah County

By [Signature]
Deputy County Counsel

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By [Signature]
Gladys McCoy, Chair

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS

Bank - The rising ground surrounding a lake, river, or other water body.

Channel - The bed where a stream of water runs.

Corridor - A narrow strip of land that differs from the matrix on either side.

Cover - Vegetation that serves to protect animals from excessive sunlight, drying, or predators.

Cultivated landscape - A landscape dominated by plowed land for crops, but usually with patches of natural and managed land present.

Dominant - The species controlling the environment.

Enhance - To raise to a higher degree; improve quality or available capacity; intensify; magnify.

Habitat - Place where a plant or animal species naturally lives and grows; its immediate surroundings.

Interspersion - The proximity and interaction of one natural area to other adjacent areas.

Land potential - The possible uses and values of a land area.

Landscape ecology - A study of the structure, function and change in heterogeneous land area composed of interacting ecosystems.

Landscape - A heterogeneous land area composed of a cluster of interacting ecosystems that are repeated in similar form throughout. Landscapes vary in size, down to few kilometers in diameter.

Managed landscape - A landscape, such as rangeland or forest, where native species are harvested.

Multi-aged stand - A naturally developed stand usually with trees of many ages.

Natural areas - Includes land and water that has substantially retained its natural character, which is an important habitat for plant, animal, or marine life. Such areas are not necessarily completely natural or undisturbed, but can be significant for the study of natural, historical, scientific, or paleontological features, or for the appreciation of natural features.

Natural landscape- An area where human effects, if present are not ecologically significant to the landscape as a whole.

Natural resource - Air, land and water and the elements thereof which are valued for their existing and potential usefulness to man.

Preserve - To save from change or loss and reserve for a special purpose.

Protect - Save or shield from loss, destruction or injury.

Riparian - Relating to, living, or located on the bank of a natural water course (stream, river, etc.).

Seral Stage - A characteristic association of plants and animals during succession and before climax.

Structural - Different habitat types within a Natural Area (i.e., Diversity; grasslands, forest, open water, etc.).

Wetlands - Lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater 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. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

2/10/93
Co Hansen
Submission

RESOLUTION #1
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

Whereas, Multnomah County passed ordinance number 234 revising the Columbia Community Plan to designate the Fairview Lake area as a SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN;

Whereas, Ordinance number 234 incorporates measures to resolve development conflicts with wildlife, waterfowl and fish habitat; and

Whereas, the U.S. Dept. of the Interior National Wetlands Inventory map of 1988 designates areas along the EAST, SOUTH, and WEST shores of Fairview Lake as wetlands within the Ordinance 234 Significant Environmental Concern Zone; and

Whereas, the State of Oregon is responsible for protecting and enhancing the quality of Oregon's waters; and

Whereas, Oregon State agencies need to provide input and guidance to the City of Fairview Goal 5 evaluation process; and

Whereas, a State of Oregon agency has in the recent past communicated concerns to the City of Fairview regarding ongoing and potential development in the Fairview Lake watershed; and

Whereas, continued development in the Fairview Lake Watershed without specific provisions for control and treatment of storm water runoff, and other pollutant sources will exacerbate an already serious water quality problem; and

Whereas, resource management agencies are concerned about the entire watershed area surrounding and upstream (as well as downstream to the Columbia Slough) of the Fairview Lake due to continued and accelerated groundwater contamination; and

Whereas, there is currently a very large groundwater contamination plume threatening the majority of the drinking water wells in this area; and

Whereas, there is a lack of any confining geological units in the vicinity of Fairview Lake, making this area even more vulnerable to ongoing groundwater contamination; and

Whereas, there is great concern about the continued loss of wetlands and natural habitat for waterfowl and fish, as well as pond turtles in the entire Columbia South Shore and particularly in the Fairview Lake Watershed; and

Whereas, the undeveloped areas in the upper Columbia Slough in the area of Fairview Lake are some of the last remaining high quality natural areas and habitat corridors remaining in East Multnomah County; and

Whereas, wetlands and undeveloped natural areas not only constitute important wildlife refuges, but are also important in maintenance of water quality; and

Whereas, wetlands and undeveloped natural areas provide recharge improvement functions as well as buffer surface and groundwater from pollutant sources; and

Whereas, utilizing these wetland and natural areas for residential and industrial development will predictably worsen and already serious pollution problem; and

Whereas, such development will also eliminate a substantial

portion of the remaining natural areas in East Multnomah County;

Whereas, resource management agencies estimate that 90% of historic wetlands and other natural areas have already been eliminated from the Columbia South Shore environment; and

Whereas, a thorough analysis of potential impacts to ground and surface waters, current and protected residential and industrial development in this watershed; particularly in the vicinity of Fairview Lake, needs to be evaluated by all involved agencies; and

Whereas, the potential impacts of expansion of the surrounding transportation network should be investigated; and

Whereas, this recommended analysis should recognize and focus upon the fact that the Columbia Slough is a "water quality limited" body of water; and

Whereas, Fairview Creek, Osborn Creek, nearby springs and Fairview Lake form the headwaters for the polluted Columbia Slough; and

Whereas, drinking water wells in the vicinity of Fairview Lake are and will continue to be extremely susceptible to the groundwater contamination from surface water pollutant sources;

Whereas, it is essential that a comprehensive study of the probable effects of land use changes and development on surface and groundwater be undertaken prior to the approval of any land use changes or development proposals; and

Whereas, the analysis should also include the wildlife impacts and resource management ramifications of land use, zoning, and annexation alternatives; and

Whereas, there is now a serious lack of coordinated leadership in working to solve these regional problems; and

Whereas, there is a serious lack of governmental enforcement to protect the quality of water both surface and groundwater, even in our current crisis situation; and

Whereas, the City of Portland's back-up water supply is currently threatened by this same groundwater contamination plume; and

Whereas, there is strong evidence to suggest the presence of a fault zone 600 meters wide in the contaminated plume area, underneath the west end of Blue and Fairview lakes; and

Therefore, be it resolved by the Citizens Convention, that we the citizens of Multnomah County present this mandate;

To take the necessary steps, in cooperation and coordination with the proper Federal, State and County agencies, as well as the surrounding jurisdictions of Fairview, Gresham, and Portland, to protect and preserve by way of condemnation, acquisition, legislation and/or ordinance to place a moratorium upon the land so designated as "significant environmental concern" by Multnomah County ordinance 234 until such time as all concerned agencies and citizen groups complete their gathering of data; come together for a Fairview Lake summit meeting and resolve this extremely serious regional problem.

MM DEFEATED

RESOLUTION #2
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

Whereas, the residents of Multnomah County require a reliable, continuous, clean source of drinking water; and

Whereas, the Bull Run Watershed and buffer zone has, until recently, produced a clean, dependable source of water for Multnomah County; and

Whereas, Multnomah County needs to be a participant with the City of Portland to obtain adjudication water rights to the Little Sandy River; and

Whereas, the Oregon Legislature passed an act in 1989 requiring all contested water rights to be in the adjudication process with the Oregon Water Resources Dept. by Dec. 31, 1992;

Whereas, the Portland Water Bureau and its customers are dependent on the Bull Run Watershed as the only reliable water source; and

Whereas, the Bull Run Watershed is made up of the Bull Run River, its tributaries, and the north and south fork of the Little Sandy River, and was set aside by presidential proclamation in 1892 as the public domestic water source; and

Whereas, Portland water users cannot rely on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers or the East County well system as a dependable source of water because of radioactive and chemical contamination; and

Whereas, Multnomah County has an obligation to protect its residents from growth that destroys our ability to plan for adequate use of our natural resources which are vital to our livability; and

Whereas, Portland General Electric Co. had made known its intent to obtain control of the Little Sandy River water rights by adjudication proceedings; and

Whereas, Multnomah County must limit growth and strictly enforce urban growth boundaries to conserve and protect our drinking water supplies; and

Whereas, our congressional representatives, city council commissioners, and the Governor of Oregon have all supported the need to protect our water supply; and

Whereas, the Little Sandy River is an obtainable supply of clean water; and

Whereas, time is of the essence to obtain the water adjudication rights from the State of Oregon Water Resources Dept.; and

Whereas, the deadline to obtaining water adjudication rights from the State of Oregon Water Resources Dept. is Dec. 31, 1992;

Whereas, to ensure the livability and to protect the lifestyle of our Multnomah County residents, now therefore,

Be it resolved by the Multnomah County Citizens Convention, that we, the citizens of Multnomah County, present this mandate: To take the necessary steps, in cooperation and coordination with Federal, State, and the City of Portland, representatives, by condemnation, acquisition, legislation or ordinance to acquire the Little Sandy River water rights and any other reliable, pristine

water source for the citizens of Multnomah County.

MMC Passed

RESOLUTION #3
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE SUBCOMMITTEE

Whereas, urban natural areas wildlife habitat and open spaces are essential to our quality of life; and

Whereas, the State has directed through land use planning goals numbers 1, 5, and 8 the creation and maintenance of habitat, natural areas and recreational lands; and

Whereas, the opportunity presents itself now, prior to the population increase of the Metro 2040 plan; and

Whereas, interest rates are at a low point and the Metro Charter has been approved, the timing to introduce a small bond measure is soon; and

Whereas, the Metropolitan Service District already has a regional "Greenspaces" plan enacted; now therefore,

Be it resolved by the Citizens of Multnomah County, that the Board shall take and/or endorse any and all reasonable steps to acquire, zone or in any other way facilitate the creation of urban natural areas: re. County ordinance #90-57. To educate the public on these issues. To work with the State, Metro, and City governments to develop a regional approach to parks, habitats, and natural areas. And to consider the possibility of consolidating the Parks Division with the Metropolitan Service District.

MMC Passed

RESOLUTION #4
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

Whereas, the Stat of Oregon requires counties to implement the State of Oregon recycling policy;

Whereas, the recycling policy requires the counties to set internal purchasing goals and preferences for products made from post-consumer recycled materials, particularly plastics;

Whereas, many plastics currently labeled with one of the seven plastic recycling codes as recyclable, are not actually recycled due to inadequacies in the collection process;

Whereas, currently no mechanism exists for Multnomah County citizens to recycle many recyclable plastics;

Now therefore: We the citizens of Multnomah County request that the board of Multnomah County Commissioners take the necessary steps, in cooperation and coordination with Federal and State governments, City of Portland, City of Gresham and other municipalities, to legislate and provide ordinances and rules to develop a mechanism whereby citizens of Multnomah County can recycle any plastics designated with any of the seven plastic recycling codes and provide education to the citizens regarding the codes and mechanism. Furthermore the county shall take steps to encourage business and activities that support and foster plastic recycling efforts.

RESOLUTION #5
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

Whereas, 18 million precious lives are lost each year in animal "shelters" in the U.S and Multnomah County is party to this killing with no end in sight after more than a century of effort; and

Whereas, Multnomah County's animal "shelters" have no plans to conclude this killing; and

Whereas, after 100 years the average citizen still has little understanding of the magnitude of companion animal overpopulation with its attendant 'solution'; and

Whereas, animals don't have the luxury of hiding from the truth through euphemisms and subtle messages such as "put to sleep"; and

Whereas, these shelters have neglected to develop creative approaches to penetrate public indifference; and

Whereas, it is imperative that animal "shelters" stop simply mastering the "science" of humane killing, and instead develop innovative programs to END THE KILLING, now therefore;

Be it resolved by the Citizens of this County, that the Multnomah County Commissioners:

Take the necessary steps to change the name and therefore the thrust of the Multnomah County Animal Control to Multnomah County Animal Care and then reassign it to the Dept. of Justice Services, in order to insure impartial judgments.

Add the phrase "Respond to concerns and complaints from

citizens about animal abuses and neglect." to the Justice Services list of duties.

Consider and adopt various methods of controlling commercial, deliberate, and thoughtless breeders, by fines, taxes, and education, etc.

Set up at least five strategically located animal clinics to do free and/or sliding scale spaying and neutering and other emergency treatments during weekdays, possibly using some fifth year veterinary college students who have opted to do an extra year in actual clinical settings rather than participate in artificially inducing injuries on healthy animals.

Open satellite "show rooms" to introduce animals in need of placement in a positive setting rather than the cold, uninviting, and relatively inaccessible situations now used for this failed "marketing".

Require the County shelter and humane organizations who do killing to prominently post their true adoption figures for those who bring animals for help in placement; the goal of course being that we shall shortly reach 100%.

Lower the standard for adoptive situations knowing there are no guarantees any of us will always have "ideal" lives. Only the most desperately ill or injured should be considered for euthanasia.

Begin to see that each animal has identification holders or inscribed tags that would allow citizens to be part of the reuniting of animals with their caregivers. Expand the lost and found computer system to more comprehensive modes and employ more television and print exposure in this endeavor.

Therefore, we request that a task force be formed by the County to act on this resolution.

RESOLUTION #6
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

Whereas, Multnomah County park system recreational facilities enhance the general environment in the County and enable citizens of the County to enjoy the natural habitat in the local area; and

Whereas, those facilities generate nearly 75 percent of needed operation and maintenance revenues from user fees; and

Whereas, opportunities exist for Multnomah County park system to construct additional recreational facilities (as referenced in Policy #3, Item E, of the Multnomah County Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan); and

Whereas, the acquisition fund established under County ordinance # 90-57 may not provide adequate capital to construct and operate such additional facilities; and

Whereas, it is probable that if such additional facilities were constructed or acquired, the user fees from such facilities would provide revenues to offset operating costs; and

Whereas, the above mentioned additional park facilities could be financed by the issuance of County bonds (payable solely from the revenues generated from attendant user fees); and

Whereas, the reliance upon County bonds instead of taxes would

benefit the citizens and create an entity of added investment value;

Now therefore, be it hereby resolved by the Citizens Convention:

1) The County Board of Commissioners shall explore with competent financial advisors whether County bonds could be issued under the following terms and conditions:

a) Identify a particular additional park facility such as a golf course or other recreational facility;

b) Offer County project bonds to investors;

c) Designate user fee revenues collected from citizen use of the facility, to: first, operate and maintain the facility, and second, make principal and interest payments on such bonds.

d) When all bonded indebtedness from construction of the facility has been amortized, the facility will belong to the County free of all indebtedness.

All user fee revenues beyond the amounts required to operate and maintain the facility will be made available to the County parks department.

These revenues will be used to fund County parks facilities which do not generate sufficient revenues from user fees to pay for their operation.

2) If legal and financial advisors determine that the County lacks the authority to issue such bonds by vote of the County Commissioners, County officials shall pursue legislation at the appropriate governmental level, to allow the County to issue such bonds.

3) If the County is advised that it has the authority to issue such bonds, but that such bonds are not marketable, the County shall seek legislative assistance from the State of Oregon to provide whatever financial enhancement is required to make such bonds marketable.

The assistance shall include, but not be limited to, the state issuing general obligation bonds to build additional park facilities, under terms which pledge all attendant user fee revenues to the State until the debt on the State general obligation bonds is amortized.

4) When necessary authority and financial enhancement measures are available, the County shall identify likely self-sufficient facilities that can be developed within the County boundaries, and shall pursue the construction and operation of such additional facilities.

The goal shall be to build a parks system in Multnomah County that will maximize the enjoyment and use by the citizens of the County and pay for itself without the imposition of any taxes on the citizens of the County.

MM DEFEATED

RESOLUTION #7
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES,
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

~~Be it resolved that Multnomah County shall adopt and implement the Physician Medical Director proposal in form and substance as provided by Portland Area Paramedic Alliance.~~

SEE AMENDED RESOLUTION - NEXT PAGE

RESOLUTION Am # 7 WHICH
MOVES TO SUBSTITUTE ~~THE~~ INCLOSURE ~~THE~~ RESOLUTION OF THE ORIGINAL
APPROVED SUB-COMMITTEE RESOLUTION:

An amendment to **Resolution #7 of the Water, Sewer, Environmental Services and Fire Committee** providing additional clarifying language and including new recommendations.

Whereas, Oregon Statutes place the responsibility of efficient and effective ambulance service with each and every county and requires a plan for such service be written; and

Whereas, Multnomah County has failed to develop such a plan for efficient and effective ambulance service within the County; and

Whereas, approximately 37,000 citizens each year call for emergency medical services annually within Multnomah County with approximately 27,000 of these persons then transported by ambulance each year. Currently, ambulance charges are unregulated and transport bills which are \$700. or more are not unusual; and

Whereas, many of these persons are elderly, suffer from chronic diseases or need emergency care because of accidental injury where informed judgements on emergency care and price comparison are impossible; and

Whereas, no other city the size of Portland or county the size of Multnomah in the 13 western states places so low a priority on emergency medical services, regulation and supervision; NOW THEREFORE:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITIZENS OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY THAT THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS SHALL;

- Establish a Emergency Ambulance Department, independent and outside of the Health Division, which reports directly to the Chair of the County.
- Adopt and implement the Paramedic Alliance proposal for a single physician supervisor for ambulance service within the county.
- Establish a plan containing uniform standards for service, supervision of paramedics, and quality assurance for ambulance operations required by Oregon Statute under the design of the Physician Supervisor, and franchise a single uniform provider, either public or private, for emergency ambulance service within the County.
- Establish a citizen Medical Advisory Board of physicians, paramedics and nurses to provide a public advisory role on patient care and establish a citizen Rate Regulatory Board of accountants, citizens and medical professionals for the supervision of appropriate billing rates for ambulance service.

RESOLUTION #8
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

Whereas, More than 75% of Oregonians depend upon ground water for all or part of their drinking water supplies;

Whereas, groundwater is increasingly at risk of contamination from pesticides, as well as from other agricultural and industrial chemicals;

Whereas, both state and federal agencies have warned the City of Portland to limit the use of backup wells because of nearby groundwater contamination;

Whereas, The limitation on the usage of those backup wells has proved to be a problem during periods of water shortage;

Whereas, The Dept. of Environmental Quality has found statewide, at least 36 hazardous waste sites, and 15 of those sites are located within Multnomah County;

Whereas, citizens should have the right to know what chemicals are being used in their communities;

Whereas, This right to know can be satisfied by a simple one page report from the user which describes what was used, where it was used, and how much was used;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the citizens of Multnomah County, present this mandate to the Board of Commissioners;

To take the necessary steps, by legislation or ordinance, to mandate the reporting by all users of pesticides, other agricultural chemicals, or industrial chemicals including, but not limited to, trichloroethylene (TCE); aldicarb ('temilk') tetrachloroethylene (PCE), atrazine; 1,1 dichloroethylene (1,1 DCE); nitrates; 1, 1, 1 trichloroethane (TCA); and/or dacthal (DCPA). This reporting requirement would apply to Multnomah County government, which should lead the way in the clarity of its record keeping. All information reported as a consequence of this ordinance should be easily accessible to all residents of the County, and should be readily available through County agencies and in public buildings.

RESOLUTION #9
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE COMMITTEE

Resolved that the County shall develop its own long term water conservation plan, to include;

1) The County shall implement a plan to tie building codes into water conservation at the County level;

2) The County shall develop a program to tie the number of building permits issued to the historic low level availability of water in conjunction with anticipated growth in the County;

3) Businesses and developers shall be required to submit conservation plans and goals in connection with obtaining their permits;

4) County buildings shall be fitted with low flush toilets and low flow showerheads as these items wear out and are replaced.

5) County workers shall be instructed in water conservation

methods;

6) The County shall voluntarily restrict watering on County premises during time periods such as those used in recent mandatory restrictions (such as no watering during the heat of the day).

7) the County shall set goals for limiting or reducing its own use of water resources;

8) The County shall regularly report on its progress toward the accomplishment of those goals to citizens.

RESOLUTION #10
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE SUBCOMMITTEE

IPM, is a system of pest control which involves studying each pest problem closely, looking at all available effective, economically feasible alternatives for controlling pests, and choosing the least hazardous of these.

Whereas, Pesticides have been identified by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality as among the leading threats to groundwater in our State;

Whereas, the State of Oregon and Portland Parks have both adopted such policies, as has the City of Eugene (for roadsides and in city schools). While the State has adopted this policy via SB262, apparently the County is not required to comply because it is not considered a State agency.

Resolved that, like the State of Oregon and the City of Portland, Multnomah County shall institute an integrated Pest Management policy for controlling pests in County buildings, along roadsides, and on County grounds.

Additionally, the County should provide education to its citizens, or references to appropriate agencies which can educate the citizenry on the importance of alternative pest control methods on their properties.

Both pesticide dealers and applicators (list of whom are on file with the Dept. of Agriculture) should be educated regarding pesticide alternatives, within the framework of an IPM policy. The County shall require that licensed applicators and dealers shall report on all pesticides they use within the County.

RESOLUTION #11
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE SUBCOMMITTEE

Whereas, the State of Oregon requires counties to implement the State of Oregon recycling policy;

Whereas, Multnomah County currently prints many documents using petroleum based inks made from non renewable resources;

Whereas, petroleum based inks are not biodegradable;

Whereas, petroleum based inks emit volatile organic compounds during the manufacturing and printing process;

Whereas, workers are exposed to increased health risks from the solvents used in the petroleum ~~in~~ printing process;

Whereas, use of soy based inks are available for printing;

Whereas, paper printed with soy based inks is easier to

double

recycle than paper printed with petroleum based inks;

Now, therefore, we the Citizens of Multnomah County request that the Board of Multnomah County Commissioners take the necessary steps, in cooperation and coordination with Federal and State governments, City of Portland and Gresham, and other municipalities, to legislate and provide ordinances and rules to change the County purchasing policy to require use of soy based inks in printed documents wherever possible.

RESOLUTION #12
WATER, SEWER, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
AND FIRE SUBCOMMITTEE

Whereas, the State of Oregon currently has enacted the Toxic Use Reduction Act, which requires companies using large amounts of toxic chemicals to analyze that use and to develop detailed plans for the reduction of that use;

Whereas, The State Toxic Use reduction act currently applies to approximately 300 large companies statewide;

Whereas, Toxic use reduction, is defined as changes in production processes or products so as to reduce the use of toxic chemicals and the generation of hazardous byproducts;

Whereas, more than 75% of Oregonians depend upon groundwater for all or part of their drinking water supplies;

Whereas, groundwater is increasingly at risk of contamination from pesticides, as well as from other agricultural and industrial chemicals;

Whereas, the Dept. of Environmental Quality has found statewide, at least 36 hazardous waste sites that are contaminating groundwater, and Multnomah County contains 15 of those sites;

Whereas, Multnomah County has a significant interest in protecting public health, safety and the environment;

Whereas, it is in the best interests of the citizens of Multnomah County to limit and to reduce, whenever possible, the use of toxic chemicals and the generation of hazardous by products.

Therefore, be it resolved that we the citizens of Multnomah County, present this mandate to the Board of Commissioners;

That the state Toxic Use Reduction Act be adapted for use at the County level, and should apply equally to all persons and entities which reside or do business within the County. Furthermore, this adaptation of the act should include the provisions regarding public accountability. The requirements of this act would apply to Multnomah County government, which should lead the way in the clarity of its record keeping. All information reported or gathered as a consequence of this act should be easily accessible to all residents of the County and should be readily available through County agencies and in public buildings.

February 16, 1993

To: Board of County Commissioners
From: Bill Farver *BF*
Re: Citizen Convention Resolutions

Enclosed please find two draft resolutions. The first is for those parts of the Citizen Convention that you are Adopting ("adopts in principle or agrees to explore further"). Attached to the first resolution will be a lengthy explanation of your response.

The second is for those parts of the Citizen Convention for which you will adopt findings explaining why they "do not improve the efficiency, economy, or effectiveness of the delivery of governmental services". Attached to those resolutions will be findings.

If you have comments, please contact Joy Al-Sofi in the Chair's office by Friday, February 19. Joy was an active participant in the Citizens Convention and has helped me with the language of your response. She will gather any changes you would like to make and see that the resolutions are on the Board agenda soon. Joy also has a complete set of the Attachments which she will distribute when the resolutions are placed on the agenda.

You should plan on acting on the recommendations by March 18 to be within the 90 day deadline. When the resolutions, explanations, and findings are approved, Joy can send a packet of our responses to other local governments.

c. John Legry
c. County Counsel

RECEIVED
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1993 FEB 17 AM 8 52
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

DRAFT DRAFT
BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

In the Matter of Adopting) RESOLUTION
Recommendations of the)
Citizens Convention)

WHEREAS, the Citizen Convention was established (Ordinance 714) to "review and evaluate the delivery of services of all governments within Multnomah County in an effort to provide the greatest efficiency and avoid costly duplication of governmental services".

WHEREAS, as directed by the Ordinance, the County has forwarded the recommendations of the Citizens Convention to the Governor, the Multnomah County members of the Oregon Legislative Assembly, and other units of local government.

WHEREAS, the Board is also directed by Ordinance to "either refer the legislative action to the voters, adopt the recommendation, or pass a Resolution containing findings that the recommendation will not improve the efficiency, economy, or effectiveness of the delivery of governmental services within Multnomah County".

WHEREAS, on November 21, 1992, delegates to the Citizen Convention met and considered the recommendations of twelve subcommittees. The Convention adopted 22 resolutions.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of County Commissioners adopts in principle or agrees to explore further the following resolutions and explains its support in the attachment.

ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS
WITH EXPLANATORY REMARKS

- II. Admin/Labor Relations Comm. General Government Operations
- III. Cable Television Regulation
- V. Education/Libraries #3 Stable Funding
- VI. Elections
- VII. Health and Human Services and Mental health
- VIII. Law Enforcement and Corrections #1 Consolidation
- IX. Law Enforcement and Corrections #3 Jail Beds
- X. Minority Report Law Enforcement and Corrections
- XI. Parks and Recreation #1 Transfer to Metro
- XII. Parks and Recreation #2 Expo Center
- XIII. Planning and Zoning Citizen Assistant
- XIV. Planning and Zoning #2 Citizen Involvement
- XV. Planning and Zoning #4 Organizational Chart
- XVI. Road and Bridges #1 Transportation Planning
- XVII. Road and Bridges #2 Bicycle Master Plan
- XVIII. Road and Bridges #3 Sharing Equipment
- XIX. Taxes and Assessment Subcommittee #1 Tax Foreclosed Properties
- XX. Taxes and Assessment Subcommittee #3 Process for Change
- XXI. Water, Sewer, Environmental Services and Fire #2 Little Sandy River
- XXII. Water, Sewer, Environmental Services and Fire #3 Natural Areas

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board commends the efforts of the citizens involved in the Citizens Convention and appreciates their efforts to improve the quality of services provided in the County.

ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF MARCH, 1993

(SEAL)

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By _____

Gladys McCoy, Chair

REVIEWED

Laurence Kressel, County Counsel

2736 1-27-93

ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS WITH EXPLANATORY REMARKS

(Resolutions not adopted by the Board are marked with an asterisk * and are listed, with the Board's findings on page 13)

*I. Administrative/Labor Sub-Comm. Committee on Governmental Review (see page 13)

II. Admin/Labor Relations Comm. - General Government Operations

Citizen Involvement

1. The Board is committed to seeking opportunities to expand the role of citizens. The more inclusive budget process approved by the Board at their December retreat will provide an earlier, more comprehensive opportunity for citizen involvement in this very important process.

See attachment #1 (pages 9 and 10 from the Summary of the December retreat) regarding the budget process and CBAC involvement.

2. Finding greater opportunities for citizen involvement has been the responsibility of the Citizen Involvement Committee, established by charter amendment in 1984. The Board urges citizens interested in government issues to work through the involvement process established by the Citizen Involvement Committee. The Board will consider specific recommendations from the CIC to accomplish the goals that we share.

Process

1. The Board believes that more than a process to manage change, we need the will to implement change. The new Board has renewed its determination to seek efficiencies and economies with other local governments. Multnomah County has been a leader in seeking to regionalize or transfer a variety of services to Metro. The Board has endorsed countywide solutions for many of the major services citizens expect.

2. The Board has adopted a program budget process which it hopes will lead to greater scrutiny and more accountability. If full "zero based budgeting" seems necessary, the program budget process will provide a more logical transition to zero based budgeting. While one person's sacred cow is other's core service, the program budget approach will lend itself to more rigorous examination of all county services.

See Attachment #2 Order 93-4 relating to program budgeting passed by the Board on January 7, 1993.

3. The Board looks forward to renewing discussions with other local jurisdictions and taking a fresh look at cooperative agreements.

4. The Tax Supervising and Conservation Committee (TSCC) is a state mandated Committee with a mandated level of funding. The Board works with the Tax Supervising and Conservation Committee to coordinate budgets and proposed revenue measures.

See Attachment #3 Resolution 92-210, passed by the Board on December 3, 1992.

The Board would like to examine the role of the TSCC, the functions it performs for local taxing districts, and how it might be used more effectively. The Board will schedule a worksession in the future to examine these issues.

5. The County cannot unilaterally set the comparisons used in labor negotiations. The criteria for comparisons are specified in state law. Fact finders and arbitrators traditionally give greatest weight to comparable public sector salaries in Oregon. As a consequence, the county and its unions traditionally look at other local jurisdictions in the area and the private sector for wage and benefit comparisons. When clearly appropriate, as for nurses in Health, the County relies very heavily on private sector comparisons.

See Attachment #4 An example of comparison used by arbitrators in recent county labor negotiations.

Administration

1. In response to your suggestion that the Board flatten top of administration in government and protect service at the street level, the Board has made significant reductions in administration over the past two years, while largely protecting essential services. In striving to do that again this year, the Board has already adopted a hiring freeze, a cap on material and services spending, and a process to document and study management/employee ratios.

See Attachment #5 Memo (dated 2-19-92) from the Budget office detailing cuts made over the past two years, and Attachments #6, #7, and #8, Orders Establishing a Budget Procedure for Deleting Vacant Positions (Order 93-20 and 93-5), Establishing a Cap on Spending for Fiscal Year 1992-3 (Order 93-6) and Establishing a Procedure for Monitoring Supervisor to Employee Ratios (Order 93-8).

2. In response to your suggestion that the County establish incentives for administrator's performance and penalties for non-performance, the County currently evaluates all managers, supervisors, and other regular employees not in a collective bargaining unit annually and determines merit increases based on those evaluations. The Board believes that good managers are one of its greatest assets. Good managers are how policy gets implemented and how the county's workforce remains productive.

Specifically, the Board is interested in reviewing the current County personnel policy on employee evaluations and criteria for merit pay increases. The Board will consider these personnel issues during a worksession this summer.

See Attachment #9 County employee evaluation policy.

3. In response to your suggestion that the County encourage participatory management, we believe that this is already the operating norm within the county and will continue to be encouraged. To insure that this philosophy is being encouraged throughout the county, the Board will adopt a statement in support of participatory management and encourage its use countywide.

Examples of how participatory management is currently being used within the county include the management teams that operate within most departments, the Library employee group assisting the Library Entrepreneurial Task Force and the Juvenile Department's sex offender unit.

4. In response to your suggestion that the County clarify jurisdictions, the Board has been involved in several efforts over the past two years to reach consensus on these issues. The new Board will develop positions on intrajurisdictional issues through its planning process and pursue these issues again this spring and summer.

The Board will develop issues for discussion with other local jurisdictions during a worksession this spring.

5. In response to your suggestion to reward workers for improvements, suggestions, savings, etc., the Board established an Employee Suggestion Committee that regularly brings employee suggestions to the Board. During the past 15 months, eight suggestions have been adopted resulting in possible savings of \$60,000 plus other suggestions addressing employee health and safety and more efficient delivery of services. Employees have received rewards as a result of submitting the suggestions. See Attachment #10 Memo on Employee Suggestion System, dated 2-1-93.

VISION

1. In response to your suggestion that we "re-invent" government, the Board started reevaluating how the County does its business at its December retreat. A new budgeting process and program budget format were developed.
2. The Board plans to continue the retreat format and focus on short and long term planning.
3. In response to your suggest of developing a think tank, the Board believes that the Institute of Metropolitan Studies, of Portland State University, headed by Ethan Seltzer may serve as a model. While Multnomah County is unable to cut its programs further to contribute funding to such an effort, we will cooperate and participate fully in the work of the Institute.

III. Cable Television Regulation

1. The recommendation has already been implemented.
See Attachment #11 Resolution 92-208, passed by the Board on December 3, 1992.

*IV. Education/Libraries #1 (see page 13)

V. Education/Libraries #3 Stable Funding

1. The Board will pursue a serial levy and General Obligation Bond in May to assist in stablizing library funding. The Library Board and the private sector has committed to extensive involvement and support of these campaigns.
2. The Board annually contributes in excess of \$4 million in County general funds to the operation of the library.
3. The Board has established a Library Entrepreneurial Task Force to study other ideas for increasing library revenues. The Board invites specific suggestions from the community.

See Attachment #12 Resolution re Library Entrepreneurial Task Force, passed by the Board on January 14, 1993.

4. As noted, the Board has been an advocate for tax reform efforts that will stabilize not only funding for schools, but also state and local government.

VI. Elections

1. These suggestions are already proposed for policy or legislative changes in the 1993 State Legislature and they have our support.

a). Expand vote by mail to all elections. House Bill 2278 would require the primary election to be held by mail.

b). Allowing absentee ballots to be turned in at polling places is a policy change which the County will implement at the next election. Vicki Ervin notes there is no legal barrier to changing this policy and most counties are moving in that direction. She says that it increases access to the polls especially for elderly voters.

c). Combine state and county voters' pamphlets. Proposed in House Bill 2279.

d). Use US Postal records to automatically update the registration for a voter who has moved. This legislation will be introduced by the Interim Committee on Governmental Operations.

VII. Health and Human Services and Mental health

1. We agree with these recommendations which closely parallel the Integrated Services System strategy already endorsed by the Board.

2. We presently require high service standards and will continue working with and evaluate service providers to maintain those standards.

3. The Contracting Task Force will make recommendations regarding criteria that should be used in deciding whether to contract out services. We will have the opportunity to review services currently contracted to determine whether we should change that policy.

4. The County seeks to privatize when most appropriate. Often, the decision is made to make most effective use of limited resources. Requiring contractors to pay comparable wages would defeat part of the purpose of contracting out and may be both inappropriate and illegal. See Attachment #13 Draft Concept Paper on Integrated Services System

5. The Board has not been supportive in the past of establishing public service corporations to assume functions now performed by general purpose governments. However, the Board has not specifically discussed the recommendation of the Governor's Task Force on mental health. The Board will discuss how we administer mental health at a future worksession

VIII. Law Enforcement and Corrections #1 Consolidation

1. The County generally supports police reorganization efforts that lead to a more effective and efficient system. The specific proposal recommended here would create a separate layer of government, not linked to a general purpose government. The Board believes that more effective and efficient restructuring can take place among the current general purpose governments.

2. When the Board last discussed this subject, they were in agreement with the Sheriff's desire to create a single agency. Since that time, two new members have joined the Board and Public Safety 2000 has issued its report. The Board will reconsider this issue at a worksession on February 3 and during its budget and planning process.

3. Since the issuance of the Citizens Convention report, an initiative petition calling for a single law enforcement agency has been filed. If successful, the initiative will be considered by the voters in 1994.

IX. Law Enforcement and Corrections #3 Jail Beds

1. The Board has and will continue to make adequate jail space, and effective management of the use of those beds, a top priority.

2. At the time of the construction of the Inverness Facility, the Federal Government paid for \$1,250,000 in construction costs. As a condition, the County entered into a 15 year agreement to lease 86 beds to the Federal Marshal to house prisoners involved in court proceedings in the Portland area. The net effect is to lessen taxpayer costs to transport prisoners to and from court proceedings.

3. In addition, the County has entered into an annual agreement to lease an additional 86 beds. In 1993-4, the marshal requirements are expected to decline and the number of beds leased under the annual agreement are expected to decline by perhaps 50 beds, as a new federal prison is opened. These contracts and their impact on the county budget and early releases from jail will be the subject of a Board worksession this spring.

4. Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. The decreasing reliance by the federal government will already impact our revenues. The effectiveness of county services will not be promoted if we cut even deeper by not continuing to use available federal revenue. Providing adequate jail space must be done within the fiscal constraints of the County's budget. Leasing some beds to the federal marshal on an annual contract provides a flexible revenue source to help balance that budget.

5. The Sheriff and the Board are concerned about the impact of state cuts which will limit the number of state beds available for serious offenders and will impact other aspects of the criminal justice system in the County, including Community Corrections and District Attorney.

X. Minority Report Law Enforcement and Corrections

1. The Board will request of the Sheriff a report detailing:

- a. what the current process is
- b. the number of complaints they have received in the past two years
- c. the type of complaints they have received
- d. the number they were able to resolve and the number that County Counsel had to become involved with
- e. the report should include those complaints dealt with by Internal Affairs

2. The Board will explore with County Counsel the potential for using a hearings officer format to facilitate prompt, efficient responses to citizen complaints.

3. Finally, the Board would like to discuss with the Mayor of Portland a uniform, consistent process for dealing with this type of complaint.

XI. Parks and Recreation #1 Transfer to Metro

1. The potential transfer of County parks and cemeteries, and the County Expo/County Fair to Metro has been the subject of extensive discussion, information exchange, and financial analysis. A basic set of consolidation principles has been worked out between the County and Metro.

The transfer will move these County services to a regional base, in recognition of their regional nature, and will lead toward the ultimate development of a Regional Parks and Greenspaces system, and a truly regional combination of facilities serving the major exhibition needs and the performing arts. The Board affirmed their intention to move ahead with this plan at a worksession on 2-10-93.

2. The Parks Advisory Committee will be involved in the process after the County gets a response from Metro to the County proposal.

XII. Parks and Recreation #2 Expo Center

1. The Expo Center has been a part of the proposed transfer to Metro. As part of that transfer, profits from the Expo Center would still be used to help support the operation of the regional parks. However, the Expo Center would not be managed as a parks facility.

2. By state law, all potentially displaced employees would be offered comparable employment.

XIII. Planning and Zoning Citizen Assistant

1. Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. We do not feel that the effectiveness of County services will be promoted if we cut even deeper to contribute funding for this effort.

2. This resolution proposes a "citizen assistant" to assist the public through the labyrinth of land use procedures. The Board is sympathetic with the complexity of the state laws governing land use and would like to simplify the system for citizens. Towards that end, the Board will reopen discussions with Metro and the cities to determine whether citizens would be more efficiently dealt with through a merger of planning offices.

3. The Board and Planning Department will work with the CIC to develop a land use handbook with citizens and volunteers to help make the planning and zoning process more understandable.

XIV. Planning and Zoning #2 Citizen Involvement

1. The Board endorses the desire to improve citizen involvement in planning.

XV. Planning and Zoning #4 Organizational Chart

1. Suggestions regarding additional publicizing of the County structure will be considered as part of the county's public information plan. Currently, an organizational chart of the County is included in the County Budget Document, which is available in the libraries. As part of the above mentioned citizen handbook, the Board will include a county organizational chart explaining the structure of the County.

XVI. Road and Bridges #1 Transportation Planning

1. The County is interested in continuing to seek alternative means of transportation. The County currently incorporates alternative modes of transportation consistent with the regional plan. While the County is not responsible for light rail development, the County is active in assisting with plans for proposed projects.

2. The Board has in the past and continues to endorse the use of gas tax money for the development of alternative transportation modes.

XVII. Road and Bridges #2 Bicycle Master Plan

1. This resolution supports the county policy as specified in the County Bicycle Master Plan and Program. The County will continue a strong program within funding limitations. A portion (1%) of the state gas tax money is spent on bicycle transportation enhancement. In addition, the County uses an additional portion of its road fund money to improve bike transport in the course of other road improvements.

2. Partially in response to citizen interest through the Bicycle Transportation Alliance, the County has pooled county, state and federal revenues to fund a study for making bicycle transportation more viable on the County and state owned bridges. A Citizens Advisory Committee of the Bicycle Accessibility Project has been formed. The Transportation Department will return to the Board with an implementation plan by the end of 1993.

XVIII. Road and Bridges #3 Sharing Equipment

1. The Transportation Department shares equipment between agencies on an informal basis to a large extent. The County also has mutual aid agreements with most jurisdictions to assist with emergencies and disaster response. The Board encourages additional efforts to share equipment with other jurisdictions. That policy will be incorporated into an Executive Order expressing the Board policy to share equipment whenever it is mutually beneficial to local governments.

2. Even greater efficiencies may be possible through consolidating or transferring all or part of the existing transportation departments in the metro area. Several proposals have been considered and will be review by the Board during a Wednesday worksession this spring. The Board is committed to a more effective, efficient transportation system for the region and has made setting policy in this area a priority.

XIX. Taxes and Assessment Subcommittee #1 Tax Foreclosed Properties

1. Under ORS 272.330(2) and Ordinance 672, the County has a mechanism to transfer specific tax foreclosed properties to non-profit housing agencies to provide low income housing. This mechanism has provided non-profit housing agencies with over 125 sites in the past two years. There is no statutory authority for transfers for medium cost housing. If the county waited until after the public auction, almost no usable property would remain for transfer.

XX. Taxes and Assessment Subcommittee #3 Process for Change

1. If the process for change refers to recommendations from citizens, the Board will recommend that the CIC review and adopt those suggested criteria which they deem reasonable under the particular circumstances and apply them to recommendations forwarded to the Board from citizen groups.

2. To the extent the proposal requires impact analysis from the Board and other local governments prior to action, the Board acknowledges citizen concerns on public accountability and protection of displaced workers. Rather than adopting additional review process, the Board encourages the CIC to ask the appropriate citizen advisory groups to consider these criteria in their advisory role to the County.

XXI. Water, Sewer, Environmental Services and Fire #2 Little Sandy River

1. The Little Sandy was removed from the Bull Run Reserve by Congress in the late 1970's or early 1980's.
2. The Portland City Council on December 16, 1992, decided to file for a pre-1909 water right on the Little Sandy.
3. The Portland Water Bureau is not convinced that Bull Run is the only reliable source of water and is currently involved with a Regional Supply Study to investigate other alternatives.
4. Multnomah County has no grounds or standing to participate in the legal process to adjudicate water rights to the Little Sandy River.
5. Multnomah County has limited, if any, authority over urban growth boundaries. Land Use laws do not limit growth, only guide growth.
6. The courts will decide if the Little Sandy is "obtainable" for drinking water. Development would have impacts on fish, wildlife, and recreation of the Sandy Basin. Draining one of the state's premier Scenic Waterways (Sandy River) may not be construed as protecting our "lifestyle and liveability". Conservation would have fewer impacts and be less expensive.

See Attachment #14 Letter from the Board of County Commissioners to Commissioner Mike Lindberg, (dated November 25, 1992)

XXII. Water, Sewer, Environmental Services and Fire #3 Natural Areas

The Board has taken/endorsed the following steps to acquire natural areas:

1. The Board supported adopting the Greenspaces Master Plan.
2. The Board endorsed by resolution the Greenspaces bond measure which failed in November, 1992. The Board would look favorably on a new Greenspaces measure before the voters in the fall.

3. The Board created a Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund. See Attachment #15 Resolution 90-57, passed by the Board on April 19, 1990.

4. The Board approved the Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan.

5. The Board will actively encourage Metro to bring Greenspaces bond measure back to the voters, preferably in September, 1993.

6. The Board will work to dispose of surplus county land to build the Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection fund.

The Board will take/endorse reasonable steps to zone natural areas:

1. The Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund provides dollars for a planner position in Land Use and Development to up-date the County Comprehensive Plan (FY 92-93 - subregional planning process). Part of the process will be to evaluate Goal 5 inventory. The Board reaffirmed its strong commitment to this area by exempting the Senior Planner position from its hiring freeze. Whether this is an adequate response for a full Goal 5 Inventory will be considered during the budget process.

The Board shall educate the public:

1. The Board endorses the idea of educating the public on county issues. The Board funds the Parks Services Environmental Education Program. While this program is extremely popular, current financial and staff constraints prevent the Parks Services Division from responding to all requests. The Salmon Festival and Environmental Education Program have both received National Association of Counties Achievement Awards. The Board is actively looking for additional opportunities to expand environmental education. For example, on February 11, 1993, the Board approved an application for grant funds to double the time available for the seasonal naturalist. The Board will decide during its budget process whether environmental education should be an even higher priority.

The Board will work with the State, Metro, and City governments to develop a regional approach to parks, etc:

1. The Board has supported, with both financial and staff resources, the development of the Metro Greenspaces Master Plan.

2. The Board has supported/facilitated the discussion with Metro concerning the potential transfer of County parks and Natural Areas to Metro as a foundation for a truly regional system. No other local government has taken this step.

3. The Board formally supported the Greenspaces Bond measure. Proceeds would have been shared with regional, County and City providers.

The Board will consider consolidation with Metro:
1. This effort is underway. (See above)

The Board will involve citizens in the decision concerning the Metro consolidation:

1. The Parks Advisory Committee will be involved in the process after the County gets a response from the Metro to the County proposal.

In addition, the County will attempt to actively engage other county and city advisory committees in the park regionalization discussion.

SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTIONS FROM CITIZENS CONVENTION

1. There were several resolutions that passed at the Citizens Convention subcommittee level that were not acted upon by the entire convention because of a lack of time. The Board agreed to have the liaison commissioner review the recommendations in their policy areas and work with the citizens to respond to those resolutions.

Attachments

- #1 Integrated Budget Process - (part of December Board retreat)
- #2 Order 93-4 re Program Budgeting
- #3 Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission Resolution 92-210
- #4 Sample of Arbitrator's Criteria for Comparing Salaries?
- #5 Memo from Budget Office, A Post Measure 5 Reality Check
- #6 Order 93-5 and Order 93-20 re A Budget Procedure for
Deleting Vacant Permanent Positions
- #7 Order 93-6 Establishing a Cap on Spending for Fiscal Year
1992-3
- #8 Order 93-8 Establishing a Procedure for Monitoring
Supervisor to Employee Ratios
- #9 County Employee Services Policy regarding Evaluation of
Management?
- #10 Memo to Employees on Employee Suggestion System
- #11 Cable Regulation Resolution 92-208
- #12 Library Entrepreneurial Task Force
- #13 Concept Paper Integrated Services System
- #14 Letter to Commissioner Lindberg from the Board re Sandy
River Water Rights
- #15 Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund Resolution
90-57

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY

In the Matter of Making) RESOLUTION
Findings in Response to)
Recommendations of the)
Citizens Convention)

WHEREAS, the Citizen Convention was established (Ordinance 714) to "review and evaluate the delivery of services of all governments within Multnomah County in an effort to provide the greatest efficiency and avoid costly duplication of governmental services".

WHEREAS, as directed by the Ordinance, the County has forwarded the recommendations of the Citizens Convention to the Governor, the Multnomah County members of the Oregon Legislative Assembly, and other units of local government.

WHEREAS, the Board is also directed by Ordinance to "either refer the legislative action to the voters, adopt the recommendation, or pass a Resolution containing findings that the recommendation will not improve the efficiency, economy, or effectiveness of the delivery of governmental services within Multnomah County".

WHEREAS, on November 21, 1992, delegates to the Citizen Convention met and considered the recommendations of twelve subcommittees. The Convention adopted 22 resolutions.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board makes the attached findings explaining why the following resolutions do "not improve the efficiency, economy, or effectiveness of the delivery of governmental services within Multnomah County".

RESOLUTIONS
WITH FINDINGS BY THE BOARD

I. Administrative/Labor Sub-Comm. Committee on Governmental Review.

IV. Education/Libraries #1

THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board commends the efforts of the citizens involved in the Citizens Convention and appreciates their efforts to improve the quality of services provided in the County.

ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF MARCH, 1993

(SEAL)

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By

Gladys McCoy, Chair

REVIEWED

Laurence Kressel, County Counsel

2736 1-27-93

FINDINGS

*I. Administrative/Labor Sub-Comm. Committee on Governmental Review.

1. The principle resolution calls for the creation of a committee of citizens to carry forward the recommendations of the Citizens Convention in accordance with the attached proposal. The proposal calls for the creation of a Committee on Government Review at a cost of \$150,000.

2. Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. We do not feel that the effectiveness of county services will be promoted if we cut even deeper to contribute funding for this effort.

The original intent in having a Citizens Convention was for an autonomous citizens effort, outside the influence of government, to reshape and redirect government as needed. That spirit would be negated with county funding of this proposal. However, in the event that the other jurisdictions want to pursue this proposal and outside funding is secured, the county will cooperate and participate fully.

3. As an alternative, this function may be accomplished through a joint citizen committee organized and staffed by the CIC, the ONA office, and the Office of Citizen Involvement in Gresham. Under this arrangement, the neighborhood associations should be directly involved with this committee. This would offer an opportunity to bring together many of the resources and efforts to promote citizen oversight of local government.

*IV. Education/Libraries #1

1. The Board has been an advocate for tax reform efforts that will stabilize not only funding for schools, but also state and local government.

2. Multnomah County is facing a projected deficit in excess of \$5 million for the next fiscal year. We do not feel that the effectiveness of county services will be promoted if we cut even deeper to contribute funding for this effort.

Meeting Date: February 10, 1993

Agenda No.: WS-2

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: DISCUSSION ON PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER PARKS TO METRO
AGENDA REVIEW/ WORK SESSION
BOARD BRIEFING WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1993 REGULAR MEETING
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT NON-DEPARTMENTAL DIVISION COMMISSIONER GARY HANSEN

CONTACT BETSY WILLIAMS TELEPHONE 248-5001

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION COMMISSIONER GARY HANSEN, DES DIRECTOR BETSY WILLIAMS

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☐ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: ONE HOUR TC 10:30 - 11:30 AM

CHECK IF YOU REQUIRE OFFICIAL WRITTEN NOTICE OF ACTION TAKEN: _____

BRIEF SUMMARY (include statement of rationale for action requested, as well as personnel and fiscal/budgetary impacts, if applicable):

COMMISSIONER GARY HANSEN AND DES DIRECTOR BETSY WILLIAMS
WILL DISCUSS THE PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER COUNTY PARKS TO METRO

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL _____

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1993 FEB - 4 AM 9:42
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the matter of the)
Regionalization of County)
Services)

RESOLUTION
92-45

WHEREAS, the Multnomah County and the Metropolitan Service District ("METRO") have entered discussions for consolidation of some services; and

WHEREAS, transfer of operations of the Multnomah County Recreation Fund, which includes parks and the Exposition Center to the Metropolitan Service District, appear to merit further discussion; and

WHEREAS, Both METRO and Multnomah County are currently involved in preparing their 1992-1993 budgets; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Citizens Convention was created to help address unresolved government issues in Multnomah County and not prevent or impede current efforts to improve government service delivery;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS RESOLVES:

(1) The Director of D.E.S. shall begin transfer negotiations for operations of Expo, Glendoveer and Multnomah County parks within the Metropolitan Service District.

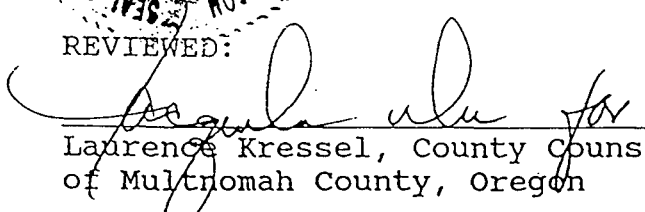
(2) The Director of D.E.S. shall update the board periodically on the negotiations.

(3) The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners endorses the concept of METRO operating the above named facilities and urges swift negotiations to be completed so the transfer will be concluded as soon as possible in the next fiscal year 1992 - 1993.

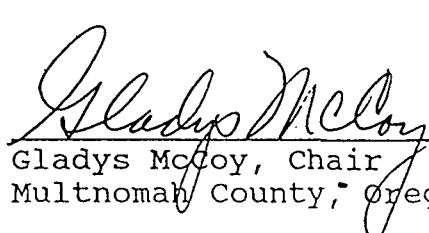
ADOPTED this 2nd day of April , 1992.



REVIEWED:


Laurence Kressel, County Counsel
of Multnomah County, Oregon

BY


Gladys McCoy, Chair
Multnomah County, Oregon

PARKS

1. Parks and Expo Transfer Together.
2. Parks transfer includes:
 - All Park facilities and natural areas.
 - Glendoveer.
 - All cemeteries.
 - Remaining neighborhood parks.
3. Ownership stays with County (initial phase), control shifts to Metro.
 - Continued eligibility: RV fees, marine assistance, County's marine gas tax, County Rec. funds.
 - Metro Greenspace funds, County trust funds.
4. Continued "Maintenance of Effort":
 - Upkeep, programs and events, upgrades.
5. All staff transfers to Metro.
6. New Metro department created - reports to Executive.
METROPOLITAN PARKS AND GREENSPACES.
7. Pending relocations - continued DES admin. support. (Yeon, Morrison).
8. Continued County Fleet services.
9. All County originated revenues to be spent in Multnomah County.
10. Metro will provide to County - periodic financial and operating reports.
- *11. Sheriff's inmate labor crews, Sheriff's law enforcement.
- *12. Control on park user fees.
- *13. Metro - County Park regulating ordinances.
- *14. Park identities: County, Metro, Dual?
- *15. County indirect charges, Metro overhead.

EXPO.

1. Funding relationship with Parks - should transfer together.
2. Ownership stays with County (initial phase) control transfers to Metro.
3. Continued "Maintenance of Effort".
 - Upkeep.
 - Implementation of Master Plan.
 - Expo capital priority over Parks capital development.
4. Transfer of Staff:
 - Protection from Blazer layoffs.
 - Maintenance of Expo "team".
5. Organizational relationships within Metro:
 - MERC
6. Annual County Fair.
 - Fair Fund.
 - * - BCC as Fair Board (legal/policy).
7. Performing Arts, Civic Stadium funding problem to be kept separate from Expo/Parks revenue.
- *8. Setting rates, scheduling:
 - Obligations to current Expo users.
 - Preservation of client base during initial phase.
- *9. Expo identity: County, Metro, Dual?
 - County C.O.P. financing ability required for capital projects.
- *10. County indirect charges, Metro and MERC overhead.



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
2115 S.E. MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
(503) 248-5000

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GLADYS McCOY • CHAIR OF THE BOARD
PAULINE ANDERSON • DISTRICT 1 COMMISSIONER
GARY HANSEN • DISTRICT 2 COMMISSIONER
RICK BAUMAN • DISTRICT 3 COMMISSIONER
SHARRON KELLEY • DISTRICT 4 COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Commissioner Gladys McCoy
Commissioner Pauline Anderson
Commissioner Rick Bauman
Commissioner Gary Hansen
Commissioner Sharron Kelley

FROM: Paul Yarborough, Director
Dept. of Environmental Services

DATE: June 26, 1992

SUBJECT: Parks - Expo Transfers -- Update

As we have previously reported to you, we've defined with Metro staff a long list of principles, issues, and concerns inherent in transfer of Parks and Expo from County government to Metro. Addressing these is not a simple undertaking, and it involves a lot of work that has to be fitted into the already crowded work schedules of a lot of people in both jurisdictions.

The Metro finance staff has been given County budget information and is recasting the County operations into the Metro budget format and overhead system as part of their fiscal analysis. The analysis is not yet completed.

County and Metro personnel staff have met and Metro is doing a conversion of County positions to the equivalent Metro position structure. We have provided Metro with our current bargaining agreement with Local 88 and in accord with that contract, notified the Union that the County is contemplating a transfer. We included Resolution 92-45 with our notice. The Union acknowledged and expects the information on a specific plan (see Contract Article 19.4 re: prior notification).

For Metro review we are assembling intergovernmental contracts, vendor agreements, operation agreements, deed restrictions and easements, counsel opinions, user contracts,

Board of County Commissioners
Page 2

ordinances, resolutions, Adopt-a-Park agreements, fleet services policies, master plans, revenue sources and restrictions, etc, for our regional parks, neighborhood parks, Glendoveer Golf Course, historical properties, boat facilities, pioneer cemeteries, natural areas, park events, Expo operations and the County Fair.

There is a need to hold formal public hearings prior to a final committment by the Board or the Metro Council. And there is the very practical need to have final jurisdictional committments before we proceed to the next, very significant investment of staff resources to drafting an IGA.

We hope to have a joint County - Metro staff report with a proposed conceptual plan for transfer for presentations to the County board and Metro Council in early August. (This would be similar in scope and detail to the recent County - Gresham roads report presented by myself and Mike Casey). After receipt of the report and with consent of the two governing boards, we'll propose a jointly held public hearing(s) on the plan.

If, after public testimony, there is agreement by the two governing boards on intent to transfer - then we'll proceed with drafting the appropriate IGA(s) for implementation.

We still think January 1, 1993 is a reasonable target date for completion.

PY/hw

cc; Hank Miggins
Dick Engstrom
Don Carlson
/Betsy Williams
John DuBay
Charles Ciecko
Bill McKinley

pks/expo.bcc



OFFICE MEMORANDUM . . . DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

TO: Board of County Commissioners

February 8, 1993

Date

FROM: Betsy Williams *BHW*

SUBJECT: Potential Transfer of Parks and Expo to Metro

Attached you will find several **excerpts** from the financial analysis that was mutually developed by Metro and County staff late in 1992, concerning the possible transfer of County Parks and Expo to Metro.

I am forwarding this information to you for discussion purposes only. This analysis was completed based upon the assumption that the Greenspaces bond measure that was on the ballot in November would pass. As you know, it did not. Therefore, some of the assumptions on which this analysis was based are no longer valid. In addition, the Expo Center Master Plan had not yet been completed or approved by the Board of County Commissioners when this analysis was done. That plan has now been approved, and we are about to begin an economic feasibility study to determine which, if any, of the proposed improvements are financially viable. The results of this feasibility study could dramatically affect the financial analysis of this proposed transfer. Obviously, before we would proceed with a functional transfer of this magnitude, the underlying financial analysis would be updated with the most current information; and assumptions would be revalidated.

Despite the caveats above, the analysis we did in 1992 is nevertheless accurate enough to give policymakers a pretty clear picture of the issues and fiscal implications of such a transfer. Specifically, it demonstrates the following:

- The operational costs (personnel, materials, etc.) of the County programs within Metro would be similar to their cost at the County.
- The only exception to this is the difference in the way the County and Metro apply general overhead costs to programs. Within the Metro cost allocation structure, there would be an annual unfunded requirement of approximately \$300,000. (Attached is that portion of the report which explains the differences in the two cost allocation methods.)

I have excluded the pages from the report that detail projected expenditures and revenue forecasts, as this information will need to be updated and revised should the County and Metro decide to pursue the transfer of Parks and Expo. I will provide you with copies of the full report when the revisions have been completed.

attachment

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES .

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL TRANSFER & CONSOLIDATION

FINANCE & MANAGEMENT INFORMATION
DECEMBER 7, 1992

Parks, Expo and Greenspaces

Financial Analysis of Potential Transfer and Consolidation

Introduction

The structure, assumptions, and findings of this analysis were mutually developed and agreed to between Metro's Finance and Management Information Department and Multnomah County's Department of Environmental Services. This presents a conservative, but reasonable, scenario for the potential transfer and consolidation of Parks, Expo, and Greenspaces functions under Metro management.

Summary Findings

1. Total actual costs for functions now managed by the county would be similar if managed by Metro.
2. The Multnomah County General Fund would be required to contribute an average of \$300,000 per year over the next four years to cover all costs of the county functions if they remain under county management.
3. The Metro General Fund would be required to contribute an average of \$291,000 per year for the same period if under Metro management.
4. The difference in Metro and county costs is attributable primarily to the following:
 - A. Metro's salary structure that would result in some pay increases if employees are transferred,
 - B. Office space costs,
 - C. Differences in MERC management costs,
 - D. Differences between cost allocation methods,
 - E. Metro advantages in PERS rates until FY 1995-96.
5. It is likely that Expo Center Master Plan projects currently under study (e.g., R. V. Park) could generate additional new revenues to fund these functions.

Parks, Expo and Greenspaces

Financial Analysis of Potential Transfer and Consolidation

Key Assumptions

1. Excise tax funds will be available in the amounts projected as needed for Greenspaces planning and maintenance. Therefore no funding shortfall is shown for Greenspaces.
2. Metro has sufficient resources to use its excise tax to pay for land banking costs for lands purchased under the Greenspaces program. Additional maintenance would require additional resources that are currently not available to Metro.
3. Transaction costs related to the purchase of Greenspaces are programmed to be paid from bond proceeds.
4. Bond proceeds may be legally available for certain Greenspaces planning costs, but would reduce the level currently programmed for the purchase of land.
5. County park, golf course, and cemetery functions would be managed together with Metro Greenspaces programs for optimum efficiency.
6. MERC would manage the Expo Center in conjunction with other MERC facilities.
7. Excess resources generated at the Expo Center would be available to support County parks and cemetery activities.
8. There would be selective implementation of the Expo Center capital improvement plan, including only life-safety projects and other projects necessary to keep the facility functional.
9. All other assumptions are included in the detailed analysis.

PARKS, EXPO AND GREENSPACES FIVE YEAR BUDGET PROJECTIONS RESOURCE AND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

() UNFUNDED REQUIREMENTS MEANS ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ARE REQUIRED

	FTE	FY 1992-93	FTE	FY 1993-94	FTE	FY 1994-95	FTE	FY 1995-96	FTE	FY 1996-97
Resources										
Parks Revenue		825,000		1,814,000		1,885,000		2,065,000		2,145,000
Grants		23,000		0		0		0		0
Excise Tax		137,000		267,000		315,000		394,000		473,000
Transfer from bond proceeds		1,500,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000
Expo Revenue		948,000		1,932,000		2,003,000		2,085,000		2,176,000
Total resources		3,433,000		7,013,000		7,203,000		7,544,000		7,794,000
Expenditures										
Personal services	52.35	897,000	52.35	1,917,000	52.85	2,067,000	53.35	2,244,000	54.35	2,422,000
Materials and services		768,000		1,550,000		1,614,000		1,690,000		1,760,000
Capital outlay		1,400,000		3,036,000		3,019,000		3,009,000		2,991,000
Transfers		352,000		849,000		897,000		937,000		997,000
Total expenditures	52.35	3,417,000	52.35	7,352,000	52.85	7,597,000	53.35	7,880,000	54.35	8,170,000
Unfunded Requirements		16,000		(339,000)		(394,000)		(336,000)		(376,000)

Note: Management of the Regional Parks and Exposition Center are assumed to start in the middle of FY 1992-93.

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

CONSOLIDATION ASSUMPTIONS

1. **TIMING:** The consolidation will occur at the middle of the fiscal year. Consequently revenues and expenditures for FY 1992-93 represent half a year.
2. **EXCISE TAX:**
 - a. No excise tax is deducted from the revenues of the Parks or Expo operations.
 - b. Excise tax is provided to support Greenspaces Planning expenses
 - c. Excise tax is provided to support Greenspaces Operations expenses. These expenses are restricted to land banking only at \$35 per acre per year.
 - d. Consistent with Metro policy for services, it is assumed that a source of funding will be developed to replace excise tax support after the Parks, Expo, Greenspaces program is implemented.
4. **CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES:**
 - a. Central administrative services will be provided by the Metro Support Services Department.
 - b. Services such as sheriff's patrol of parks would continue to be purchased through intergovernmental agreement.
 - c. The Metro ERC will provide services and transfers of \$70,000 per year to Expo.
5. The Exposition Center Facilities Plan has not been adopted by the County board yet. For the purposes of this analysis it is assumed that:
 - a. The fire and Life Safety projects 1 and 2 will be completed before consolidation;
 - b. Fire and Life Safety project 3 and Expo Enhancement projects 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 15 are considered essential to continued operation and are shown as a capital expense funded over 15 years at 6%. No revenue enhancement is assumed to be associated with these projects, although they may in fact allow higher rental revenues.
 - c. Expo Enhancement projects 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 17 and Revenue Producing projects 1 and 2 are not included in the plan and will be evaluated at a later date on an individual basis with each required to provide enhanced revenue to pay for itself
 - d. Revenue Producing projects 3, 4, and 5 would be performed only with outside funds with a portion of the revenue a resource for Expo.
6. Two capital expenditure are shown for the Park division. The completion of the upgrade of the tees at the Glendoveer golf course is assumed to be spread over 5 years with 21 tees remaining to be upgraded at about \$20,000 per each. Sewer assessments are the second expense.

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

CONSOLIDATION ASSUMPTIONS

7. Expo revenue and expenses include the flow of funds in and out for the County Fair.
8. About 2,600 square feet in the new headquarters building will be used by Parks and Greenspaces personnel.
9. Account 7100 Indirect Costs (\$120,358 plus inflation) are removed from the M&S expenditures. Expenditures in the Worker's Comp insurance is deleted from the Expo PS expense (\$10,250 per year plus inflation) and from Parks PS (\$24,150 per year plus inflation). Postage, distribution, and telephones for Parks (\$6,500 per year plus inflation), and Expo (\$3,000 per year plus inflation) are deducted from the expenses. All of these items are covered in the transfers from Metro calculation.
10. Job are assumed to transfer into the Metro ranges. Personnel in represented groups whose wage falls between the steps in the range are assumed to move to the next highest step. Any personnel below the bottom of the range will move to the range bottom.
11. The ranges used are the FY 1992-93 ranges.
12. Future year COLAs are assumed to be 4.0%
13. Greenspace Operations division begins operation in FY 1994-95, after some acquisition has been accomplished.
14. No estimate has been made of future grants or charitable contributions. They are some of the sources that can be developed to cover the unfunded requirements.
15. Allocations for the Greenspaces and land acquisitions are increased to the same level per dollar as personal services due to the complexity of land acquisition versus purchases of more typical capital which requires a lower level of support.
16. Metro PERS costs are current actual rates with an increase that is projected to occur. The differential is currently seven percentage points. Current negotiations with PERS are not complete, but it is expected that the Metro rate will increase in FY 1995-96 to approximately the current county level.

PROJECTS		PROJECT COST (in 1992 dollars)
1. FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY		
*	1. 750 KW Emergency Generator (in progress)	200,000
*	2. Fire Alarm/Intrusion System Modification (in progress)	33,000
**	3. Structural Upgrade to Meet Code	350,000
2. EXPO ENHANCEMENT		
**	1. Paint Existing Restrooms and Add Lights.	11,000
**	2. Replace Asphalt Floors with Concrete.	675,000
**	3. Replace Interiors With More Efficient Lighting.	330,000
**	4. Finish Interior Walls at South Hall to 16 Feet and Paint Walls and Ceiling.	110,000
**	5. New Heating, Ventilating and Distribution System Throughout.	100,000
**	6. Paint Interior Walls and Ceiling of Main Building.	175,000
**	7. Install Ceramic Tile Walls and Floors and New Partitions to Existing Restrooms.	45,000
+	8. Construct New Expo Administration Offices, Demolish Old Offices.	1,200,000
**	9. Construct Air Lock Vestibules.	400,000
+	10. Adjust Facade Height of Existing Buildings to Match New South Hall.	160,000
**	11. Paint Exterior of All Buildings.	50,000
+	12. Construct 80-foot Wide Spine, Canopied Arcade, and Entry Towers.	551,000
+	13. Construct Elevator/Stair Tower and Pedestrian Bridge from Main Building.	148,000
**	14. New Landscape Irrigation System.	230,000
**	15. Replace Roofs.	935,000
+	16. In West Parking Lot, Construct New Storage/Shop Building and Demolish Existing. New Parking Lot Layout. New Parking Ticket Booths. New Lighting.	725,000
+	17. Construct New 60,000 Square-Foot Building Directly West of South Hall.	3,100,000

PROJECTS		PROJECT COST (in 1992 dollars)
3. REVENUE PRODUCING		
+	1. Construct New 60,000 Square Foot South Hall and Install New 350 Kw Generator.	3,200,000
+	2. Regrade East Parking Lot for Amphitheatre and New Layout. New Parking Ticket Booths. New Lighting.	1,835,000
++	3. Construct RV Park.	1,500,000
++	4. Construct New 80 Slip Marina.	1,400,000
++	5. Construct 10,000 Square Foot Restaurant/Cafeteria.	1,200,000
<p>LEGEND:</p> <p>* Projects to be completed before consolidation.</p> <p>** Projects considered essential, included in Plan expenses as debt service over 15 years at 6%.</p> <p>+ Considered as revenue enhancement not included in Plan. To be funded only by revenue provided by the projects.</p> <p>++ Will be implemented only if external funds are available and provide net revenue.</p> <p><i>Excerpt from Multnomah County Portland Exposition Center Facilities Plan</i></p>		

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS METRO TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY

This report comments on the major differences between the cost allocation systems for Metro and Multnomah County. Differences in size, organizational structure and methodology make direct comparisons and absolute identification of funding differences difficult. Because each agency's method is designed to suit its particular requirements, no single method is correct nor more accurate.

The central services analyzed can be divided into three major areas: support services, building management and insurance. Each of these areas will be discussed separately.

Support Services

The type of support services provided by each agency is roughly equivalent. There are some services which Metro provides centrally that the County does not. Conversely, the County includes some services which Metro does not. Overall, these two elements cancel each other out and were not considered a major factor in the overall analysis.

The method by which Metro allocates its support service costs is significantly different from the County. The major differences are itemized below.

1. The County allocates its support service costs through a combination of cost allocation and direct service reimbursement charges. Metro allocates all its support service costs through the cost allocation plan. It does not utilize a direct service reimbursement system.
2. The County determines an indirect rate based only on federally allowable costs. This rate is applied to departmental direct costs to calculate the amount of indirect costs to be recovered from a department. The County does not recover disallowed costs from its departments. Disallowed costs are considered a cost of general government by the County and are funded by the General Fund.

Metro allocates all costs to departments regardless of allowability. It determines two indirect rates - one based on total costs and one based only on federally allowable costs. Metro applies both rates to departmental direct costs. The cost difference between the two rates is the amount of disallowed costs. Departments must pay the full allocated costs as determined by the total cost indirect rate but may only charge to federal grants the costs

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS METRO TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY

determined by the federally allowable indirect rate. Disallowed costs are funded by departments through discretionary funds.

3. The County allocates indirect costs to eight major departmental organizations, including one called "non-departmental." The non-departmental organization includes divisions such as County Counsel, Auditor, Budget and Planning, Finance, Board of Commissioners, etc. The allocations to the non-departmental organization are paid by the General Fund.

The County's non-departmental organization is roughly equivalent to a combination of Metro's General Fund and Support Service Fund. While Metro's General Fund pays for its central service allocations through a direct revenue source, Metro's Support Service Fund's allocations are reallocated back to the departmental organizations. This second step allocation is known as the allocation of pooled costs. The allocation of pooled costs is based on each department's average use of the service being allocated. The County does not perform this second allocation step for that portion of the non-departmental indirect costs associated with the central service divisions. It funds its "pooled costs" through the General Fund.

Building Management

The County owns many of its buildings. It therefore does not have the magnitude of lease or debt service costs that will be associated with Metro's new headquarters building. There are, however, utility, maintenance and management costs associated with each of the buildings. The treatment of these costs were the main focus of this analysis.

The Expo and Parks operating staff are housed at the individual sites (i.e. Expo Center). Operating utilities and maintenance for the sites are paid for directly in the individual budgets. This is comparable to Metro's treatment of facilities such as the Zoo, MERC and the solid waste disposal facilities. The utilities and maintenance associated with these offsite facilities are budgeted in the specific departments.

Of primary concern is the treatment of building management costs associated with departmental and divisional administrative staff. These are the staff that, under Metro's proposal, would be housed at Metro's headquarters building and for which the department would be allocated costs based on square footage occupied.

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS METRO TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY

The divisional administrative staff for the Exposition Center are housed at the Expo Center. The utility and maintenance costs associated with the housing of these staff are appropriately paid for directly in the Exposition Center's budget. The divisional administrative staff for the Parks division are housed at the "Yeon" building. The Parks division does include directly in its budget a small amount (approximately \$5,000) for utility, maintenance and security costs associated with these staff.

Departmental administrative staff are housed at another facility. Costs associated with department administration are combined with central service allocations to determine the indirect rate. It is unclear whether building management costs associated with department administration are included in the determination of the indirect rate. If they are, then building management costs associated with departmental staff would be recovered from the Expo and Parks divisions as part of their total indirect cost allocation. However, only allowable costs would be recovered. Any disallowed portion would be funded through the General Fund.

In summary, Building Management costs are perhaps the most difficult to analyze. The differences in treatment of costs and the methods by which indirect costs are determined make it virtually impossible to accurately compare allocated building management costs between Metro and Multnomah County. While it is clear that Metro's costs are higher due to required lease and debt service payments, it is unclear whether the County fully allocates its total building management costs, as does Metro, and how much is funded through a General Fund supplement.

Insurance and Risk Management

Once again, the method by which the County allocates its risk management and insurance costs and the treatment of these costs in the budget make an accurate comparison very difficult.

The County determines a percentage rate for each department for workers' compensation and liability. These rates are applied to total personal services to calculate the amount to be recovered from the departments. These amounts are included in the budget as a direct cost to each department. The rate is determined based on past experience and loss. Costs recovered from departments fund risk management staff, loss control programs, claims, incurred but not reported loss and reserves. The County is self-insured for liability and workers' compensation and purchases property coverage.

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS METRO TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Metro first determines the total costs of risk that must be recovered from the departments. Total costs include amounts for risk management staff and loss control programs as well as actuarially determined amounts for claims, incurred but not reported losses and reserves. The total amount required to be recovered is then charged to departments using a series of allocation bases which consider past experience and loss as well as potential liability. The department allocations are reflected in the budget as an indirect cost transfer to the Risk Management Fund. Metro is self-insured for liability, has contracted with SAIF for a paid loss retro workers' compensation program and purchases property coverage.

Analysis of costs between the two agencies reveals that while workers' compensation costs are approximately the same, Metro's allocations for liability and property are higher than the County's. There are a variety of factors which may account for the difference in costs.

Metro operates considerably fewer buildings than the County. Except for the main office building, it has the capability to assign the cost of insurance of each building to a particular department. The property coverage for the main office building is allocated to the departments who occupy the building based on the percentage of square footage occupied. In Metro's proposal, the estimated property values of the buildings associated with the Parks and Expo have been determined and the cost of insurance related to these facilities was assigned to that department.

The County operates 94 buildings. In most cases it is extremely difficult to assign the cost of insuring any one building to any particular department. The County, therefore, allocates its property costs using a personal services base rather than a property value base. Given the County's situation, this allocation method is certainly valid and understandable. However, if this method were applied to Metro, it would potentially transfer the cost of property insurance away from the department utilizing the facilities to other departments who do not.

There are several other factors which may play a role in the difference in costs between the two agencies. Certainly the County is a much larger agency than Metro. It has a much larger base on which to allocate costs and may be able to fund reserves which, when compared as a percentage to the total budget, are much lower than Metro. Also, as a larger agency, economies of scale for administration may be reached resulting in lower percentage overhead rates.

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS METRO TO MULTNOMAH COUNTY

The approach taken in determining allocation bases or rates may also have an impact on costs. Metro takes into consideration in its allocation bases not only past claims experience but also future potential liability. The County appears to consider only historical experience. In addition, the Parks and Expo functions may pose a significantly higher risk to Metro in terms of its overall risk portfolio than they did to the County.

Finally, GASB 10 now requires agencies to reflect incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses as a liability. IBNR losses are normally determined through an actuarial evaluation and can be calculated at various confidence levels. The confidence level at which the IBNR's are determined and the extent to which an agency chooses to fund its IBNR's will have a dramatic impact on the cost of a risk management program. Metro's IBNR's have been determined at an 80 percent confidence level and are fully funded in the Risk Management Fund. It is unknown at this time to what confidence level the County's IBNR's have been determined and to what level they are funded.

All of the factors listed above may contribute to the cost differences in the allocation of liability and property costs. It is, at this time, impossible to say which factors play the most significant roles or to quantify the dollar impact of each factor.

PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS

Metro to Multnomah County

(1)

FY 1992-93	FY 1993-94	FY 1994-95	FY 1995-96	FY 1996-97
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Multnomah County Regional Parks

Metro Transfers:

Support Service Fund divisions	\$134,536	\$143,603	\$155,337	\$168,100	\$180,909
Building Management pooled costs	\$9,073	\$18,688	\$19,510	\$19,783	\$20,301
Liability/Property pooled costs	\$472	\$562	\$615	\$672	\$733
Workers' compensation pooled costs	\$980	\$1,083	\$1,169	\$1,111	\$1,408
Building Management specific costs	\$2,261	\$20,928	\$21,845	\$22,151	\$22,731
Liability/Property specific costs	\$29,696	\$35,617	\$39,252	\$43,168	\$47,364
Workers' compensation specific costs	\$12,941	\$14,029	\$15,435	\$14,661	\$18,582
MERC Management Pool	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL METRO COSTS	\$189,959	\$234,488	\$253,163	\$269,646	\$292,028

Multnomah County:

Indirect Costs	\$66,178	\$68,461	\$71,544	\$74,672	\$77,830
Workers' compensation	\$33,642	\$36,043	\$37,740	\$39,436	\$41,118
Liability/property	\$10,133	\$10,856	\$11,367	\$11,878	\$12,385
Internal Service Reimbursements:					
Telephone	\$3,155	\$3,281	\$3,412	\$3,549	\$3,691
Motor Pool	\$3,190	\$3,318	\$3,451	\$3,589	\$3,733
Distribution & Postage	\$5,539	\$5,761	\$5,991	\$6,231	\$6,480
Building Management Costs	\$5,020	\$5,221	\$5,430	\$5,647	\$5,873
TOTAL COUNTY COSTS	\$126,857	\$132,941	\$138,935	\$145,002	\$151,110

Difference Metro to County	\$63,102	\$101,547	\$114,228	\$124,644	\$140,918
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PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES
COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS
Metro to Multnomah County

Exposition Center

Metro Transfers:

Support Service Fund divisions	\$99,533	\$122,577	\$131,384	\$140,417	\$150,221
Building Management pooled costs	\$6,713	\$15,952	\$16,502	\$16,524	\$16,857
Liability/Property pooled costs	\$349	\$480	\$520	\$581	\$608
Workers' compensation pooled costs	\$725	\$907	\$989	\$928	\$1,169
Building Management specific costs	\$1,873	\$17,862	\$18,477	\$18,503	\$18,875
Liability/Property specific costs	\$21,970	\$30,402	\$33,200	\$38,059	\$39,330
Workers' compensation specific costs	\$9,574	\$11,974	\$13,055	\$12,247	\$15,430
(2) MERC Management Pool	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000
TOTAL METRO COSTS	\$210,537	\$270,154	\$284,127	\$295,239	\$312,490

Multnomah County:

Indirect Costs	\$46,158	\$46,369	\$47,468	\$48,695	\$49,887
Workers' compensation	\$11,324	\$12,272	\$13,034	\$13,818	\$14,542
Liability/property	\$3,411	\$3,696	\$3,926	\$4,161	\$4,380
Internal Service Reimbursements:					
Telephone	\$2,400	\$2,496	\$2,596	\$2,700	\$2,808
Motor Pool	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Distribution & Postage	\$3,700	\$3,848	\$4,002	\$4,162	\$4,328
Building Management Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL COUNTY COSTS	\$66,991	\$68,681	\$71,026	\$73,534	\$75,945

Difference Metro to County	\$143,546	\$201,473	\$213,101	\$221,705	\$236,545
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PARKS, EXPO, AND GREENSPACES

COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS

Metro to Multnomah County

SUMMARY COMPARISON OF ALLOCATED COSTS

Multnomah County Regional Parks

Metro Allocations	\$189,959	\$234,488	\$253,183	\$269,648	\$282,028
County Allocations	\$126,857	\$132,941	\$138,935	\$145,002	\$151,110
Difference	\$63,102	\$101,547	\$114,228	\$124,644	\$140,918

Exposition Center

(2) Metro Allocations	\$210,537	\$270,154	\$284,127	\$295,239	\$312,490
County Allocations	\$66,991	\$68,681	\$71,026	\$73,534	\$75,945
Difference	\$143,546	\$201,473	\$213,101	\$221,705	\$236,545

Total Parks and Expo

(2) Metro Allocations	\$400,498	\$504,642	\$537,290	\$564,885	\$604,518
County Allocations	\$193,848	\$201,622	\$209,961	\$218,538	\$227,055
Difference	\$206,648	\$303,020	\$327,329	\$346,349	\$377,463

NOTES:

- (1) For FY 1992-93, the Metro allocated costs do not necessarily equal the amount of transfers reflected in the financial analysis document. In the financial analysis document, FY 1992-93 Metro transfers have been prorated to assumed only partial year operations at Metro. For the purposes of this comparison, the full year estimated FY 1992-93 costs have been used to match the County's costs based on a full year of operations.
- (2) It is assumed the Exposition Center will be managed by the Metro Exposition Recreation Commission. In addition to the allocations for central services provided, MERC assess allocations for central management functions. \$70,000 has been included in the Expo allocations for MERC Management Pool functions.