

**ANNOTATED MINUTES**

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 9:00 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

**BOARD BRIEFING**

B-1 Annie E. Casey Foundation Detention Reform Initiative Briefing. Presented by Harold Ogburn and Bart Lubow.

**PRESENTATION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS  
BY HAL OGBURN, TERRY MARTIN, GARY NAKAO, BART  
LUBOW AND JUDGE LINDA BERGMAN.**

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Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

**PLANNING ITEMS**

Chair Gladys McCoy convened the meeting at 9:37 a.m., with Vice-Chair Gary Hansen, Commissioners Sharron Kelley, Tanya Collier and Dan Saltzman present.

**CHAIR MCCOY ANNOUNCED THAT AGENDA REVIEW WOULD  
BE MOVED UP TO 10:00 AM TODAY.**

**PLANNING DIRECTOR SCOTT PEMBLE EXPLAINED THE  
PROCEDURE FOR PLANNING ITEMS P-1 THROUGH P-6,  
ADVISING HEARINGS OFFICER AND/OR PLANNING  
COMMISSION DECISIONS ARE REPORTED TO THE BOARD  
PURSUANT TO COUNTY CODE, WHICH THE BOARD MAY  
ACCEPT OR TAKE UP ON ITS OWN MOTION, AND IN THE  
CASE OF THE TIMELY FILING OF A NOTICE OF REVIEW  
APPEAL, THE BOARD MUST SET THE DATE, TIME AND  
SCOPE OF REVIEW FOR A PUBLIC HEARING ON THE  
MATTER.**

P-1 CU 4-93 The January 4, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review: **APPROVING, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS, Development of Property with a Non-Resource Related Single Family Residence, for Property Located at 39077 SE HOWARD ROAD**

**DECISION READ, NO APPEAL FILED, DECISION  
STANDS.**

P-2 CU 22-92 The January 14, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review: **DENYING a Conditional Use Permit for a Non-Resource Related Single Family Dwelling on a 4.34 Acre Lot of Record in the Multiple Use Forest-19 Zoning District, for Property Located at 22401 NW ST HELENS ROAD**

**DECISION READ. MR. PEMBLE ADVISED A NOTICE OF  
REVIEW APPEAL WAS FILED AND REITERATED THE  
BOARD'S SCOPE OF REVIEW OPTIONS, SUGGESTING A  
DATE AND TIME LIMIT FOR THE HEARING. UPON**

**MOTION OF COMMISSIONER HANSEN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER KELLEY, IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED THAT A PUBLIC HEARING, ON THE RECORD, WITH ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE AND TESTIMONY LIMITED TO 10 MINUTES PER SIDE, BE SCHEDULED FOR 9:30 AM, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1993.**

P-3 LD 43-92 The January 14, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review: APPROVING, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS, a Preliminary Plat for a 5 Lot Subdivision in the Multiple Use Forest-19 Zoning District, for Property Located at 15800-16320 NW SKYLINE BLVD

**DECISION READ, NO APPEAL FILED, DECISION STANDS.**

P-4 PRE 38-92 The January 11, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review: Reversing an Administrative Decision for a Forest Resource Management Plan to Allow Development of the Subject Property with a Single Family Residence, FROM APPROVAL TO DENIAL, for Property Located at 21574 NW GILKISON ROAD

**DECISION READ, NO APPEAL FILED, DECISION STANDS.**

P-5 HDP 31-92 The January 13, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review: DENYING Appellants Appeal and Affirming, as Modified, Administrative Decision, Subject to Conditions, for Property Located at 2700 SW BUCHREST COURT

**DECISION READ, NO APPEAL FILED, DECISION STANDS.**

P-6 Recommendation for Approval of Business Location in the Matter of the Auto Wrecker's License Renewal of Duane S. Shaw, dba 82ND AVENUE AUTO WRECKERS, INC., for Property Located at 8555 SE 82ND AVENUE

**STAFF RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS. STAFF DIRECTED TO SEE IF PROVISIONS OF ORDINANCE 723 PERTAINING TO APPLICANTS' PAYMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES HAVE BEEN MET PRIOR TO BOARD APPROVAL.**

P-7 CU 14-92 PUBLIC HEARING - ON THE RECORD PLUS ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE - 30 MINUTES ORAL ARGUMENT PER SIDE. Review the Planning Commission Decision of November 16, 1992, DENYING Conditional Use Request for a Ten-Year Permit to Mine, for Property Located at 14545 NW ST HELENS ROAD

**STAFF SUBMITTED A PROPOSED DISMISSAL ORDER AND ADVISED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR APPLICANT ANGELL BROTHERS ROCK FILED A LETTER WITHDRAWING THE**

APPEAL. STAFF COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS. UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER SALTZMAN, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER KELLEY, ORDER 93-23 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED AS CORRECTED.

At 9:59 a.m. the Board recessed the Planning Items portion of its meeting and reconvened at 10:35 a.m.

P-8 LR 2-92 PUBLIC HEARING - ON THE RECORD - 15 MINUTES ORAL ARGUMENT PER SIDE. Review the Hearings Officer Decision of December 16, 1992, DENYING the Appeal of Appellants and Affirming the Administrative Decision of September 17, 1992, Approving a Building Permit to Allow Construction of a Single Family Residence on a 10,000 Square Foot Lot Located at 01333 SW POMONA STREET

PLANNER MARK HESS PRESENTED THE STAFF REPORT, EXPLAINED THE HEARING PROCEDURE AND SUBMITTED COPIES OF THE CODE PERTAINING TO EXCEPTIONS AND LOTS. COUNTY COUNSEL JOHN DuBAY ADVISED THE BOARD IT MUST AFFIRM, REVERSE OR MODIFY THE HEARINGS OFFICER DECISION. OPPOSITION TESTIMONY AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS FROM PAUL DUDEN, ROBERT STOLL, BILL NAITO AND KEN UNDERDALE. SUPPORT TESTIMONY AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS FROM STEVE ABEL. DISCUSSION AND RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS WITH MR. DuBAY, MR. HESS AND MR. PEMBLE. COMMISSIONER HANSEN MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, TO UPHOLD THE HEARINGS OFFICER DECISION. BOARD COMMENTS. MOTION APPROVED WITH COMMISSIONERS KELLEY, HANSEN AND McCOY VOTING AYE AND COMMISSIONERS COLLIER AND SALTZMAN VOTING NO. AT THE SUGGESTION OF COUNTY COUNSEL, IT WAS DETERMINED THAT THE ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANT PREPARE AND SUBMIT A FIRST DRAFT OF THE FINAL ORDER TO COUNTY COUNSEL PRIOR TO BOARD CONSIDERATION ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1993.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:35 a.m.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD CLERK  
for MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By Deborah C. Baustad

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 1:30 PM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

BOARD BRIEFING

B-2 Update on County Cultural Diversity Training. Presented by Curtis Smith, Sara Martin and June Schumann.

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 2:00 PM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

AGENDA REVIEW

B-3 Review of Agenda for Regular Meeting of January 28, 1993.

CHAIR McCOY DIRECTED HER STAFF TO FURNISH THE  
BOARD WITH ADVANCE NOTICE OF COMMITTEE  
VACANCIES.

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Wednesday, January 27, 1993 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

WORK SESSION

W-1 Discussion and Request for Policy Direction Regarding the  
Citizen Convention Recommendations. Presented by Bill  
Farver.

BOARD DIRECTION GIVEN CONCERNING SPECIFIC  
CHANGES IN DRAFT RESPONSE TO CITIZEN CONVENTION  
RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS FOR STAFF  
RESEARCH. WORK SESSION CONTINUED TO 9:30 AM,  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1993. STAFF DIRECTED TO  
SCHEDULE PUBLIC SAFETY 2000 WORK SESSION FOR  
10:30 AM, FEBRUARY 2, 1993 AND PARKS AND EXPO  
TRANSFER TO METRO WORK SESSION FOR 9:30 AM,  
FEBRUARY 10, 1993. BOARD DISCUSSION AND  
SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK SESSION TOPICS.

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Wednesday, January 27, 1993 - 11:00 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING

H-2 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 Proposed Serial Levies and General  
Obligation Bonds.

HEARING ON THE PROPOSED PROPERTY TAX MEASURES  
CONVENED BY TSCC CHAIR JOSEPH LaBADIE,  
COMMISSIONERS LIANNE THOMPSON AND THOMAS  
HATFIELD, WITH TSCC ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
MARGARET BAUER. COUNTY PRESENTATION AND  
RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS BY CHAIR GLADYS McCOY,  
JEANNE GOODRICH, GARY WALKER AND DAVE WARREN.  
TESTIMONY AND RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS FROM DAVE  
EICHNER AND ROY WALL, CITY OF GRESHAM; ED  
GALLIGAN, PORT OF PORTLAND; BOB GAZEWOOD, CITY  
OF TROUTDALE; AND GORDON ZENK. HEARING ON  
PROPOSED GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS CONTINUED TO  
11:00 AM, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1993.



Thursday, January 28, 1993 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

**REGULAR MEETING**

Chair Gladys McCoy convened the meeting at 9:35 a.m., with Vice-Chair Gary Hansen, Commissioners Sharron Kelley, Tanya Collier and Dan Saltzman present.

**CONSENT CALENDAR**

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER COLLIER, THE CONSENT CALENDAR (C-1 THROUGH C-4) WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

**NON-DEPARTMENTAL**

C-1 In the Matter of the Reappointments of Angel Olsen and Robin Bloomgarden to the MULTNOMAH COUNTY CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE

C-2 In the Matter of the Appointment of Jacquelyn A. Ellis to the MULTNOMAH COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

C-3 ORDER in the Matter of Contract 15715 for the Sale of Certain Real Property to FANNIE HALE

ORDER 93-24.

C-4 ORDER in the Matter of Contract 15723 for the Sale of Certain Real Property to DANIAL J. BRAXMEYER & KARIN M. BRAXMEYER, Husband and Wife

ORDER 93-25.

**REGULAR AGENDA**

**NON-DEPARTMENTAL**

**MANAGEMENT SUPPORT**

R-1 RESOLUTION in the Matter of Authorizing an Expenditure from the Capital Improvement Fund in the Amount of \$160,000 to Acquire the Extended Purchasing System to be Integrated with the County's Local Government Financial System

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, RESOLUTION 93-26 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

R-2 Budget Modification DSS #44 Requesting Authorization to Increase the Housing and Community Services Division Revenues by \$48,000 Meyer Memorial Trust Funds, for Cultural Diversity and Resident Empowerment Services Through the Columbia Villa/Tamarack Community Service

**Project**

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

- R-3 Budget Modification DSS #45 Requesting Authorization to Increase the Housing and Community Services Division, Community Development Budget by \$47,333 Robert Wood Johnson Grant Funds, for the "No Place Like Home: Providing Supportive Services in Senior Housing" Project**

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

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

- R-4 Ratification of Intergovernmental Agreement Contract #201403 Between the City of Portland and Multnomah County, Providing Bloodborne Pathogen Program Services, for the Period Upon Execution through December 31, 1993**

**UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER COLLIER, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER KELLEY, R-4 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.**

**NON-DEPARTMENTAL**

- R-5 RESOLUTION in the Matter of Approval of the Fire Code Ordinance of Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue, a Rural Fire Protection District**

**UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, RESOLUTION 93-27 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

- R-6 Budget Modification DES #19 Requesting Authorization to Transfer Six Positions from the Non-Departmental Special Allocation, to Information Services Division's Base Budget, to Preserve the Bumping Rights of ISD Employees in the Event of Staff Reduction**

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

**PUBLIC CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD**

**(Recess as the Board of County Commissioners and convene as the Public Contract Review Board)**

- R-7 ORDER in the Matter of an Exemption to Purchase the Automated Purchasing and Inventory/Materials Management System from AMS (American Management System)**

UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED  
BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, ORDER 93-28 WAS  
UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

(Recess as the Public Contract Review Board and reconvene  
as the Board of County Commissioners)

PUBLIC COMMENT

R-8 Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters.  
Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned  
at 9:40 a.m.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD CLERK  
for MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By DEBORAH C. BOUSTAD

January 28, 1993

To: Board of County Commissioners  
Department Managers  
Elected Officials  
From: Bill Farver  
Re: Worksession Schedule

At the January 27, worksession, the Board agreed to the following schedule for future worksessions:

February 3

9:30 a.m. Continuation of Citizens Convention responses

10:30 a.m. - noon Discussion of Public Safety 2000 Report

February 10

9:30 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.

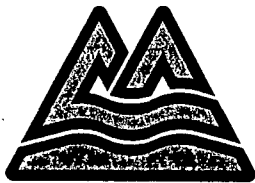
Suggested topics for Future Worksessions include:

- Potential discussion issues between the County and other local jurisdictions (including Resolution A)
- 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)
- transportation options
- 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

BOARD OF  
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY  
OREGON  
1993 JAN 28 AM 11:23



# 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

JANUARY 25 - 29, 1993

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 9:00 AM - Board Briefing. . . .Page 2  
Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 9:30 AM - Planning Items. . . .Page 2  
Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 1:30 PM - Board Briefing. . . .Page 3  
Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 2:00 PM - Agenda Review . . . .Page 3  
Wednesday, January 27, 1993 - 9:30 AM - Work Session. . . .Page 3  
Wednesday, January 27, 1993 - 11:00 AM - Public Hearing . . .Page 3  
Thursday, January 28, 1993 - 9:30 AM - Regular Meeting. . . .Page 4

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.

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 9:00 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

BOARD BRIEFING

- B-1 Annie E. Casey Foundation Detention Reform Initiative Briefing. Presented by Harold Ogburn and Bart Lubow. 9:00 AM TIME CERTAIN, 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.
- 

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PLANNING ITEMS

- P-1 CU 4-93 The January 4, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review and Affirmation: APPROVING, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS, Development of Property with a Non-Resource Related Single Family Residence, for Property Located at 39077 SE HOWARD ROAD
- P-2 CU 22-92 The January 14, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review and Affirmation: DENYING a Conditional Use Permit for a Non-Resource Related Single Family Dwelling on a 4.34 Acre Lot of Record in the Multiple Use Forest-19 Zoning District, for Property Located at 22401 NW ST HELENS ROAD
- P-3 LD 43-92 The January 14, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review and Affirmation: APPROVING, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS, a Preliminary Plat for a 5 Lot Subdivision in the Multiple Use Forest-19 Zoning District, for Property Located at 15800-16320 NW SKYLINE BLVD
- P-4 PRE 38-92 The January 11, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review and Affirmation: Reversing an Administrative Decision for a Forest Resource Management Plan to Allow Development of the Subject Property with a Single Family Residence, FROM APPROVAL TO DENIAL, for Property Located at 21574 NW GILKISON ROAD
- P-5 HDP 31-92 The January 13, 1993 Planning and Zoning Hearings Officer Decision is Reported to the Board for Review and Affirmation: DENYING Appellants Appeal and Affirming, as Modified, Administrative Decision, Subject to Conditions, for Property Located at 2700 SW BUCHREST COURT
- P-6 Recommendation for Approval of Business Location in the Matter of the Auto Wrecker's License Renewal of Duane S. Shaw, dba 82ND AVENUE AUTO WRECKERS, INC., for Property Located at 8555 SE 82ND AVENUE
- P-7 CU 14-92 PUBLIC HEARING - ON THE RECORD PLUS ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY AND EVIDENCE - 30 MINUTES ORAL ARGUMENT PER SIDE. Review the Planning Commission Decision of November

16, 1992, DENYING Conditional Use Request for a Ten-Year Permit to Mine, for Property Located at 14545 NW ST HELENS ROAD. ONE HOUR REQUESTED

- P-8 LR 2-92 PUBLIC HEARING - ON THE RECORD - 15 MINUTES ORAL ARGUMENT PER SIDE. Review the Hearings Officer Decision of December 16, 1992, DENYING the Appeal of Appellants and Affirming the Administrative Decision of September 17, 1992, Approving a Building Permit to Allow Construction of a Single Family Residence on a 10,000 Square Foot Lot Located at 01333 SW POMONA STREET. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED
- 

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 1:30 PM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

BOARD BRIEFING

- B-2 Update on County Cultural Diversity Training. Presented by Curtis Smith, Sara Martin and June Schumann. 1:30 PM TIME CERTAIN, 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.
- 

Tuesday, January 26, 1993 - 2:00 PM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

AGENDA REVIEW

- B-3 Review of Agenda for Regular Meeting of January 28, 1993.
- 

Wednesday, January 27, 1993 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

WORK SESSION

- W-1 Discussion and Request for Policy Direction Regarding the Citizen Convention Recommendations. Presented by Bill Farver and Hank Miggins. 9:30 TIME CERTAIN, 90 MINUTES REQUESTED.
- 

Wednesday, January 27, 1993 - 11:00 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING

- H-2 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 Proposed Serial Levies and General Obligation Bonds. 11:00 AM TIME CERTAIN, 90 MINUTES REQUESTED.
-

Thursday, January 28, 1993 - 9:30 AM  
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- C-1 In the Matter of the Reappointments of Angel Olsen and Robin Bloomgarden to the MULTNOMAH COUNTY CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE
- C-2 In the Matter of the Appointment of Jacquelyn A. Ellis to the MULTNOMAH COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- C-3 ORDER in the Matter of Contract 15715 for the Sale of Certain Real Property to FANNIE HALE
- C-4 ORDER in the Matter of Contract 15723 for the Sale of Certain Real Property to DANIAL J. BRAXMEYER & KARIN M. BRAXMEYER, Husband and Wife

REGULAR AGENDA

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

- R-1 RESOLUTION in the Matter of Authorizing an Expenditure from the Capital Improvement Fund in the Amount of \$160,000 to Acquire the Extended Purchasing System to be Integrated with the County's Local Government Financial System

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- R-2 Budget Modification DSS #44 Requesting Authorization to Increase the Housing and Community Services Division Revenues by \$48,000 Meyer Memorial Trust Funds, for Cultural Diversity and Resident Empowerment Services Through the Columbia Villa/Tamarack Community Service Project
- R-3 Budget Modification DSS #45 Requesting Authorization to Increase the Housing and Community Services Division, Community Development Budget by \$47,333 Robert Wood Johnson Grant Funds, for the "No Place Like Home: Providing Supportive Services in Senior Housing" Project

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- R-4 Ratification of Intergovernmental Agreement Contract #201403 Between the City of Portland and Multnomah County, Providing Bloodborne Pathogen Program Services, for the Period Upon Execution through December 31, 1993



NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- R-5     RESOLUTION in the Matter of Approval of the Fire Code Ordinance of Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue, a Rural Fire Protection District

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- R-6     Budget Modification DES #19 Requesting Authorization to Transfer Six Positions from the Non-Departmental Special Allocation, to Information Services Division's Base Budget, to Preserve the Bumping Rights of ISD Employees in the Event of Staff Reduction

PUBLIC CONTRACT REVIEW BOARD

(Recess as the Board of County Commissioners and convene as the Public Contract Review Board)

- R-7     ORDER in the Matter of an Exemption to Purchase the Automated Purchasing and Inventory/Materials Management System from AMS (American Management System)

(Recess as the Public Contract Review Board and reconvene as the Board of County Commissioners)

PUBLIC COMMENT

- R-8     Opportunity for Public Comment on Non-Agenda Matters. Testimony Limited to Three Minutes Per Person.

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 1-29 (date) REGULAR MEETING (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  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY  
OREGON  
1993 JAN 21 AM 11:01

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

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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

REVISED

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

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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

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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

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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

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Appointing the )  
Tax Supervising and Conservation ) RESOLUTION  
Commission to Oversee the Tax ) 92-210  
Coordination Plan )

WHEREAS, the Oregon State Legislature, in its last Regular Session, passed Chapter 396, Oregon Laws 1991, (Senate Bill 1185) as part of the effort to implement Ballot Measure 5; and

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 legislation assigned the "county governing body or another public agency designated by the county governing agency" to facilitate the preparation of the coordination plan; 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

WHEREAS, Multnomah County and the City of Portland and other taxing districts in Multnomah County recognize the importance of continued coordination of public financing measures even though Chapter 396 is no longer mandated to local governments;

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  
Gladys McCoy, County Chair



REVIEWED:  
LAURENCE KRESSEL, 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
	<b>\$ 9,477,000</b>

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
	<b>\$ 3,862,000</b>
	<b>\$13,339,000</b>

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.

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

Page 1 of 11 - RESOLUTION

# **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 Conners, 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

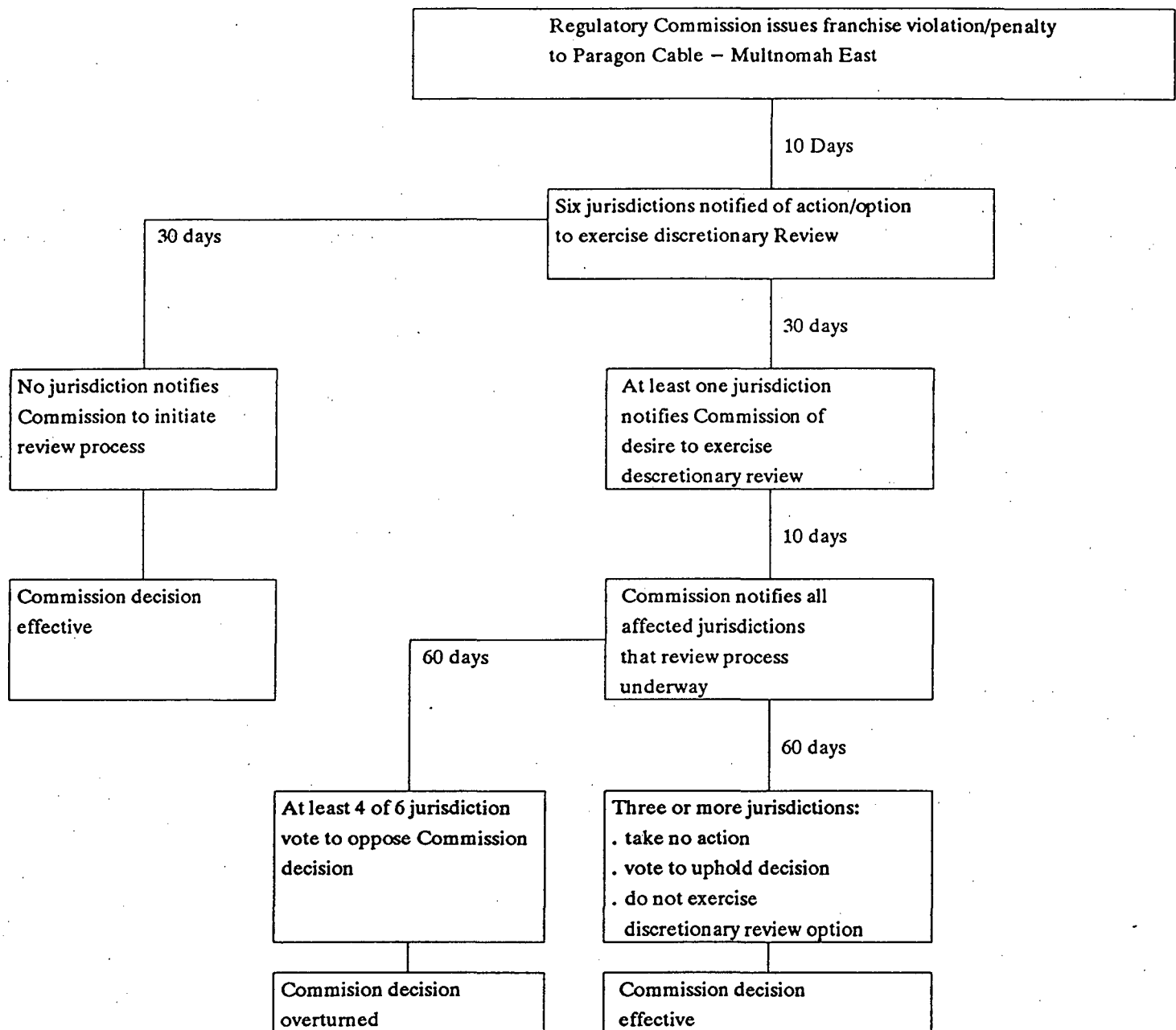
An Implementation Plan outlining issues that will be addressed during a four-month transition phase appears in Exhibit 5.

## JOINT CABLE REGULATION CONSOLIDATION TASK FORCE

*City of Portland**City of Gresham**City of Troutdale**Multnomah County**City of Fairview**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	City of Gresham	City of Troutdale
Multnomah County	City of Fairview	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  
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

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.)

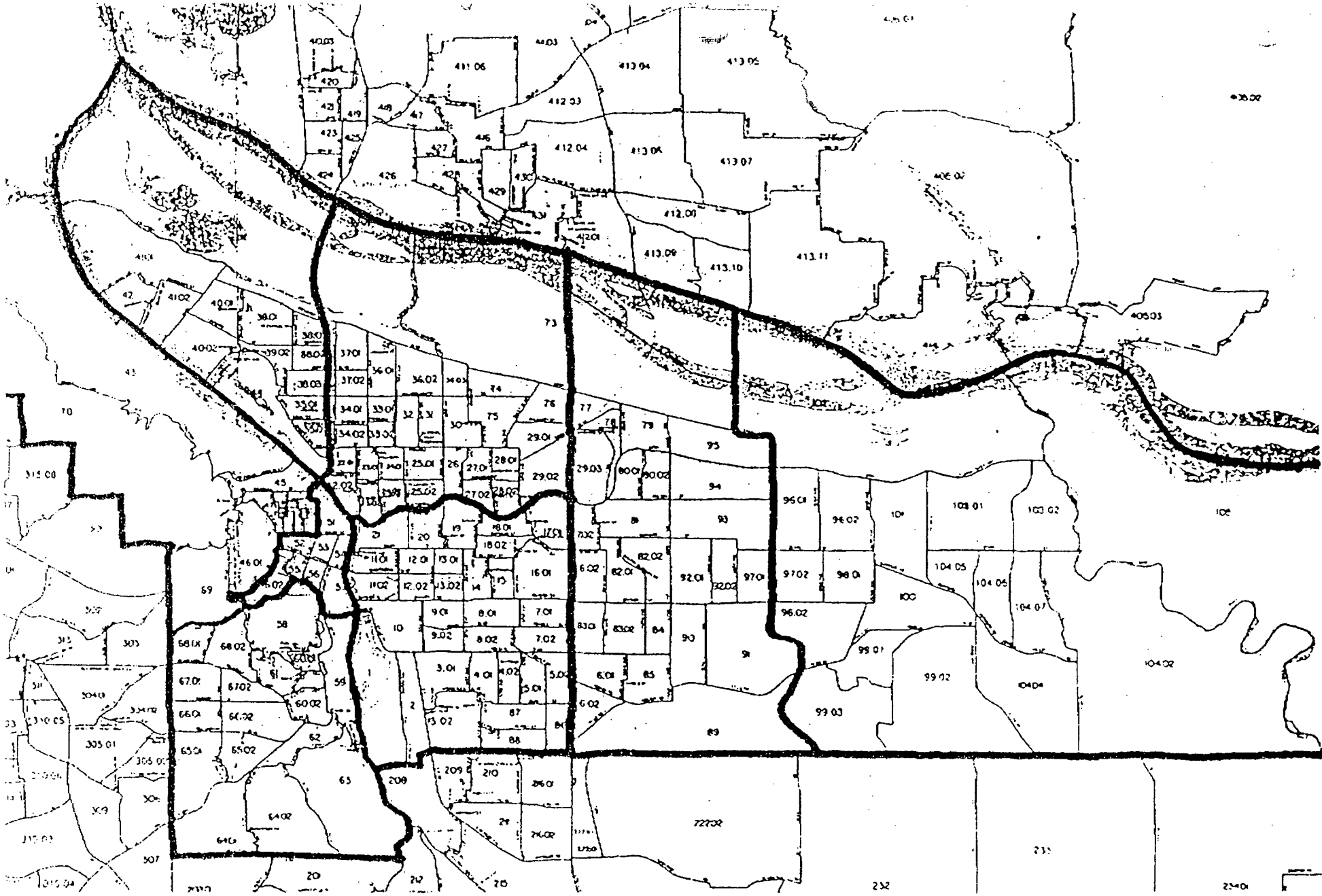
Boundaries/p.3

- 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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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

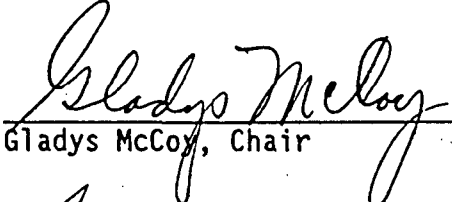
- e) Provision of fish passage facilities and minimum flows for the Little Sandy River to facilitate the reintroduction and restoration of anadromous fish production in this valuable habitat.

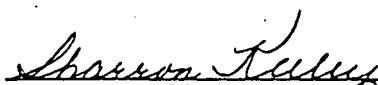
We realize that only accomplishing the above will not achieve the objective of protecting the Sandy's viability as a biologically productive, ecologically functional watershed.

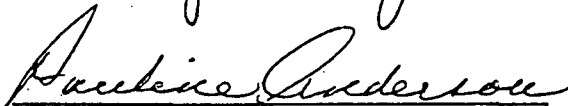
Forest and agriculture practices reforms, land use regulation adjustments and additional progress toward reducing industrial pollution in the lower Columbia will all play a role.


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,

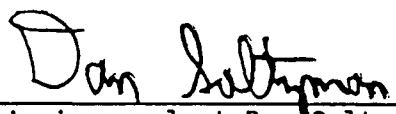
  
Gladys McCoy, Chair

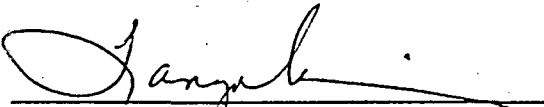
  
Sharron Kelley, Vice Chair

  
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

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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 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, 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.

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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.

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Rare or unique species

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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

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Other species observed elsewhere during survey

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Rare/unique species

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Info. Source Code \_\_\_\_\_ Site Code \_\_\_\_\_

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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 bracteosum*  
 Red Currant  
*Ribes sanguineum*  
 Sticky Currant  
*Ribes viscosissimum*  
**HYDRANGEA (Hydrangeaceae)**  
 Mockorange  
*Philadelphus lewisii*  
**ROSE (Rosaceae)**  
 Western Serviceberry  
*Amelanchier alnifolia*  
 Goatsbeard  
*Aruncus sylvestris*  
 Black Hawthorn (wetland form)  
*C. douglasii* variety *douglasii*  
 Black Hawthorn (upland form)  
*C. douglasii* variety *suksdorffii*  
 Wood Strawberry  
*Fragaria vesca*  
 Broad-leafed Strawberry  
*Fragaria virginiana*  
 Oregon Avens  
*Geum macrophyllum*  
 Ocean-spray  
*Holodiscus discolor*  
 Indian Plum  
*Osmaronia cerasiiformis*  
 Pacific Ninebark  
*Physocarpus opulifolius*  
 Sticky Cinqufoil  
*Potentilla glandulosa*  
 Norwegian Cinqufoil  
*Potentilla norvegica*  
 Marsh Cinqufoil  
*Potentilla palustris*  
 Common Chokecherry  
*Prunus virginiana*  
 Bitter Chokecherry  
*Prunus emarginata*  
 Cultivated Plum  
*Prunus domestica*  
 Cultivated Pear  
*Pyrus communis*  
 Cultivated Apple  
*Pyrus malus*  
 Western Crabapple  
*Pyrus fusca*  
 Baldhip Rose  
*Rosa gymnocarpa*  
 Noctua Rose  
*Rosa nutkana*  
 Evergreen Blackberry  
*Rubus laciniatus*  
 Trailing Blackberry  
*Rubus ursinus*  
 Blackcap  
*Rubus leucodermis*  
 Thimbleberry  
*Rubus parviflorus*  
 Five-leaved Bramble  
*Rubus podatus*  
 Salmonberry  
*Rubus spectabilis*  
 Himalayan Blackberry  
*Rubus discolor*  
 Annual Burned  
*Sanguisorba occidentalis*  
 Siski Mountain-ash  
*Sorbus sitchensis*  
 Douglas's Spirea  
*Spiraea douglasii*  
**PEA (Leguminosae)**  
 Scotch Broom  
*Cytisus scoparius*  
 Everlasting Pea-vine  
*Lathyrus latifolius*  
 Hairy Vetchling  
*Lathyrus hirsutus*  
 Grass Pea-vine  
*Lathyrus sphaericus*  
 Small-flowered Deer-vetch  
*Lotus micranthus*  
 Meadow Lotus  
*Lotus corniculatus*  
 Field Lupine  
*Lupinus micranthus*  
 Two-color Lupine  
*Lupinus bicolor*  
 Spurred Lupine  
*Lupinus texensis*  
 Sulfur Lupine  
*Lupinus albus*  
 Broad-leafed Lupine  
*Lupinus latifolius*  
 Large-leaved Lupine  
*Lupinus polyphyllus*  
 Alfalfa  
*Medicago sativa*  
 White Sweet-clover  
*Medicago alba*  
 Hare's Foot  
*Trifolium arvense*  
 Suckling Clover  
*Trifolium dubium*  
 Red Clover  
*Trifolium pratense*

**Tinegrass**  
*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*  
 Dovefoot Geranium  
*Geranium molle*  
 Small-flowered Crane's-bill  
*Geranium pusillum*  
**WOOD-SORREL (Oxalidaceae)**  
 Creeping Yellow Wood-sorrel  
*Oxalis corniculata*  
 Western Yellow Oxalis  
*Oxalis suksdorfii*  
 Oregon Oxalis  
*Oxalis oregana*  
 Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel  
*Oxalis trillifolia*  
**SPURGE (Euphorbiaceae)**  
 Penny Spurge  
*Euphorbia peplus*  
**WATER-STARWORT (Callitrichaceae)**  
 Dil-leaf Water-starwort  
*Callitriche heterophylla*  
**SUMAC (Anacardiaceae)**  
 Poison Oak  
*Rhus diversiloba*  
**STAFF-TREE (Celastraceae)**  
 Western Wahoo  
*Euonymus occidentalis*  
**MAPLE (Aceraceae)**  
 Vine Maple  
*Acer circinnatum*  
 Big-leaf Maple  
*Acer macrophyllum*  
**BUCKTHORN (Rhamnaceae)**  
 Cescare  
*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*  
 Watson's Willow-weed  
*Epilobium watsonii*  
 Common Willow-weed  
*Epilobium glandulosum*  
 Red-seeped Evening-primrose  
*Oenothera erythrosepala*  
**WATER-MILFOIL (Haloragaceae)**  
 Water-milfoil  
*Myriophyllum species*  
**MARE'S-TAIL (Hippuridaceae)**  
 Common Mare's-tail  
*Hippurus 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 utriculatum*  
 Pacific Water-parsley  
*Oenanthe sarmadensis*  
 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 Loosestrike  
*Lysimachia clethra*  
 Tufted Loosestrike  
*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*  
 Western Starflower  
*Trientalis latifolia*  
**ASH (Oleaceae)**  
 Oregon Ash  
*Fraxinus latifolia*  
**GENTIAN (Gentianaceae)**  
 Common Gentian  
*Centaurium umbellatum*  
 Slit Gentian  
*Gentiana sceptrum*  
 Northern Gentian  
*Gentiana amarella*  
**BUCK-BEAN (Menyanthaceae)**  
 Buckbean  
*Menyanthes trifoliata*  
**DOGBANE (Apocynaceae)**  
 Spreading Dogbane  
*Apocynum androsaemifolium*  
 Periwinkle  
*Viola major*  
**MORNING-GLORY (Convolvulaceae)**  
 Field Morning-glory  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
 Night-blooming Morning-glory  
*Convolvulus nyctagineus*  
 Lady's-nightcap  
*Convolvulus sepium*  
**DODDER (Cuscutaceae)**  
 Common Dodder  
*Cuscuta epithymum*  
**PHLOX (Polemoniaceae)**  
 Varied-leaf Collomia  
*Collomia heterophylla*  
 Large-flowered Collomia  
*Collomia grandiflora*  
 Bicolored Lanthus  
*Lanthus bicolor*  
 Microsteris  
*Microsteris gracilis*  
 Skunkweed  
*Neveretta squarrosa*  
**WATERLEAF (Hydrophyllaceae)**  
 Pacific Waterleaf  
*Hydrophyllum tenuipes*  
 Small-flowered Nemophila  
*Nemophila parviflora*  
 Shade Phacelia  
*Phacelia nemoralis*  
**BORAGE (Boraginaceae)**  
 Borage  
*Borago officinalis*

**Western Bluebells**  
*Mertensia platyphylla*  
 Common Forget-me-not  
*Myosotis scorpiodes*  
 Blue Scorpion-grass  
*Myosotis micrantha*  
 Yellow @ Blue Forget-me-not  
*Myosotis discolor*  
 Fragrant Plagiobothrys  
*Plagiobothrys figuratus*  
 Common Corydalis  
*Symphytum officinale*  
 Rough Corydalis  
*Symphytum asperum*  
**VERBENA (Verbenaceae)**  
 Wild Hyssop  
*Verbena hastata*  
**MINT (Labiatae)**  
 Hemp Nettle  
*Galeopsis tetrahit*  
 Ground Ivy  
*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 Skullcap  
*Scutellaria galericulata*  
 Great Hedge-nettle  
*Stachys cooleyae*  
 Mexican Hedge-nettle  
*Stachys mexicana*  
 Marsh Betony  
*Stachys palustris*  
 Wood Sage  
*Teucrium canadense*  
**NIGHTSHADE (Solanaceae)**  
 Blue Bandweed  
*Solanum dulcamara*  
 Hairy Nightshade  
*Solanum sarachoides*  
 Garden Nightshade  
*Solanum nigrum*  
**FIGWORT (Scrophulariaceae)**  
 Lesser's Snapdragon  
*Antirrhinum orontium*  
 Golden-Indian-paintbrush  
*Cassiope levisecta*  
 Sm.-flowered Blue-eyed Mary  
*Collinsia parviflora*  
 Lg.-flowered Blue-eyed Mary  
*Collinsia grandiflora*  
 Foxglove  
*Digitalis purpurea*  
 Mudwort  
*Limnolobos aequalis*  
 Butter And Eggs  
*Linaria vulgaris*  
 Yellow Monkey-flower  
*Mimulus guttatus*  
 Musk-flower  
*Mimulus moschatus*  
 Chickweed Monkey-flower  
*Mimulus alsinoides*  
 Hairy Owl-Clover  
*Orthocarpus hispidus*  
 Broad-leaved Penstemon  
*Penstemon oregonus*  
 California Figwort  
*Scrophularia californica*  
 Snow Queen  
*Synthlipsis 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)**  
 English Plantain

Compact Selaginella -  
Selaginella densa

### HORSETAIL (Equisetaceae)

Common Horsetail  
Equisetum hyemale  
Marsh Horsetail  
Equisetum palustre  
Giant Horsetail  
Equisetum telmateia

### COMMON FERN (Polypodiaceae)

Northern Maidenhair Fern  
Adiantum pedatum  
Maidenhair Spicemwort  
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)

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 (Alismaceae)

American Water-plantain  
Alisma plantago-aquaticae  
Wapato  
Sagittaria latifolia

### FROG'S-BIT (Hydrocharitaceae)

American Waterweed  
Rodea densa

### RUSH (Juncaceae)

Short-leaved Rush  
Juncus brachyphyllus  
Field Woodrush  
Luzula campestris  
Smallflowered Woodrush  
Luzula parviflora  
Belted Rush  
Juncus balticus  
Toad Rush  
Juncus bufonius  
Common Rush  
Juncus effusus  
Dagger Leaf Rush  
Juncus ensifolius

### SEDGE (Cyper)

Slenderbeaked Sedge  
Carex athrostachys  
Columbia Sedge  
Carex acuta  
Dewey's Sedge  
Carex dowsiana  
Henderson's Wood Sedge  
Carex hendersonii  
Pale Sedge  
Carex lyda  
Sourgrass Sedge  
Carex obnupta  
Meadow Sedge  
Carex praecox  
Sawbeak Sedge  
Carex stipata  
Infused Sedge  
Carex vesicaria  
Creeping Spikesedge  
Eleocharis palustris  
Small-leaved Bulrush  
Scirpus microcarpus

### GRASS (Gramineae)

Water Foxtail

Alopecurus geniculatus  
Foxtail  
Alopecurus pratensis  
Sweet Vernalgrass  
Anthoxanthum odoratum  
Tall Oatgrass  
Arrhenatherum elatius  
Common Oat  
Avena sativa  
Rippout Brome  
Bromus rigidus  
Alaska Brome  
Bromus tectorum  
Chenopodgrass  
Bromus tectorum  
Orchard-grass  
Dactylis glomerata  
Hairy Crabgrass  
Digitaria sanguinalis  
Large Barnyard-grass  
Echinochloa crusgalli  
Alta Fescue  
Festuca arundinacea  
Ornongrass  
Molca bulbosa  
Old-witch Grass  
Penicillium capillare  
Reed Canarygrass  
Phalaris arundinacea  
Common Timothy  
Poa pratensis  
Annual Bluegrass  
Poa annua  
Bulbous Bluegrass  
Poa bulbosa  
Kentucky Bluegrass  
Poa pratensis

### CATTAIL (Typhace)

Common Cattail  
Typha latifolia

### CALLA-LILY (Araceae)

Skunk Cabbage  
Lysichiton americanum

### DUCKWEED (Lemnaceae)

Water Lentil  
Lemna minor

### LILY (Liliaceae)

Wild Onion  
Allium species  
Spear-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 erithii  
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  
Starry False Solomon's Seal  
Smilacina stellata  
Oregon Field Adder's-tongue  
Scilla maritima  
Clasping-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 arizonicum  
Giant Rattlesnake-plantain  
Goodyera oblongifolia  
Heart-leaved Listera  
Listera cordata

### Cottonwood

Populus trichocarpa  
Columbia River Willow  
Salix fluviatilis  
Pacific Willow  
Salix lasiandra  
Piper's Willow  
Salix piperi  
Scouler 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)

Bestard Toad-flax  
Comandra umbellata

### BIRTHWORT (Aristolochiaceae)

Wild Ginger  
Asarum canadense

### BUCKWHEAT (Polygonaceae)

Doonweed  
Polygonum aviculare  
Water Smartweed  
Polygonum coarctatum  
Common Waterpepper  
Polygonum hydropiperoides  
Climbing Bindweed  
Polygonum convolvulus  
Red Sorrel  
Rumex acetosella  
Curly Dock  
Rumex crispus  
Western Dock  
Rumex occidentalis

### GOOSEFOOT (Chenopodiaceae)

Lamb'squarters  
Chenopodium album

### AMARANTH (Amaranthaceae)

Green Amaranth  
Amaranthus retrofractus

### PURSLANE (Portulacaceae)

Branching Montia  
Montia diffusa  
Narrow-leaved Montia  
Montia linearis  
Streambank Springbeauty  
Montia parvifolia  
Siberian Montia  
Montia sibirica  
Common Purslane  
Portulaca oleracea

### PINK (Caryophyllaceae)

Bigleaf Sandwort  
Arenaria macrophylla  
Common Chickweed  
Corastem vulgatum  
Gross Pink  
Dianthus armeria  
Western Peartwort  
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)

Coontail  
Ceratophyllum demersum

### BUTTERCUP (Ranunculaceae)

Banberry  
Actaea rubra  
Western White Anemone  
Anemone deltoidea  
Lyle's Anemone  
Anemone lyallii

### Red Columbine

Aquilegia formosa  
Western Clematis  
Clematis lewisii  
Cutleaf Goldthread  
Coptis laciniata  
Pale Larkspur  
Delphinium leucophaeum  
Monardella Larkspur  
Delphinium montezumae  
Nuttall's Larkspur  
Delphinium nuttallii  
Macoun's Buttercup  
R. macounii variety oregonus  
Western Buttercup  
Ranunculus occidentalis  
Creeping Buttercup  
Ranunculus repens  
Little Buttercup  
Ranunculus uncinatus  
Western Meadowrue  
Thalictrum occidentale  
Buttercup  
Ranunculus sardous

### BARBERRY (Berberidaceae)

Vanilla leaf  
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 Buttercress  
Cardamine angulata  
Little Western Buttercress  
Cardamine oligosperma  
Pennsylvania Buttercress  
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 columbica

### STONECROP (Crassulaceae)

Lanceleaved Stonecrop  
Sedum lanceolatum  
Spiculate-leaf Stonecrop  
Sedum spathulifolium

### SAXIFRAGE (Saxifragaceae)

Bolandra  
Bolandra oregana  
Greater Boykinia  
Boykinia major  
Pacific Water-carpet  
Chrysosplenium glechomaeifolium  
Smallflowered Alumroot  
Heuchera micrantha  
Smooth Alumroot  
Heuchera glabra  
Leafy Miterwort  
Mitella caulescens  
Five-stamened Miterwort  
Mitella portlandia  
Rusty Saxifrage  
Saxifraga foeniculacea  
Swamp Saxifrage  
Saxifraga integrifolia  
Western Saxifrage  
Saxifraga occidentalis  
Sullivan's  
Sullivania oregana  
Fringecup  
Tellima grandiflorum  
Lacelower  
Tiarella trifoliata  
Thousand Mothers  
Tolmiea menziesii

### CURRENT (Grossulariaceae)



Sweet Woodruff  
*Asperula odorata*  
 Clovers  
*Galium aparine*  
 Rough Bedstraw  
*Galium asperum*  
 Sweet-scented Bedstraw  
*Galium triflorum*  
 Small Bedstraw  
*Galium trifidum*  
 Blue Field-madder  
*Shorardia arvensis*  
**HONEYSUCKLE (Caprifoliaceae)**  
 Twinklflower  
*Linnæa 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  
*Valerianaella locusta*  
**TEASEL (Dipsacaceae)**  
 Teasel  
*Dipsacus sylvestris*  
**CUCUMBER (Cucurbitaceae)**  
 Manroot  
*Marah oreganus*  
**HAREBELL (Campanulaceae)**  
 Scouler's Bellflower  
*Campanula scouleri*  
 Canterbury Bell  
*Campanula medium*  
 Howellsia  
*Howellsia aquatilis*  
**ASTER (Compositae)**  
 Yarrow  
*Achillea millefolium*  
 Pathfinder  
*Adenocaulon bicolor*  
 Large-flowered Agoseris  
*Agoseris grandiflora*  
 Pearly-everlasting  
*Anaphalis margaritacea*  
 Mayweed Chamomile  
*Anthemis cotula*  
 Common Burdock  
*Arctium minus*  
 Douglas's Sagewort  
*Artemisia douglasiana*  
 Columbia River Mugwort  
*Artemisia Endleyana*  
 Common California Aster  
*Aster chilensis*  
 White-topped Aster  
*Aster cicutus*  
 Douglas's Aster  
*Aster subspicatus*  
 English Daisy  
*Bellis perennis*  
 Water Marigold  
*Bidens beckii*  
 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*  
 Chocory  
*Cichorium intybus*  
 Canada Thistle  
*Cirsium arvense*  
 Common Thistle  
*Cirsium vulgare*  
 Horseweed  
*Coryza canadensis*  
 Rough Hawksbeard  
*Crepis solonch*  
 Smooth Hawksbeard  
*Crepis capillaris*  
 Annual Floebean  
*Erigeron annuus*  
 Williams Daisy  
*E. decumbens* variety *decumbens*  
 Philadelphia Floebean  
*Erigeron Philadelphicus*  
 Ox-eye  
*Gallinago ciliata*  
 Marsh Cudweed  
*Gnaphalium palustre*  
 Sneezeweed

White-flowered Hawkweed  
*Hieracium albidum*  
 Common Hawkweed  
*Hieracium vulgatum*  
 Spotted Cats-ear  
*Hypochaeris radicata*  
 Smooth Cats-ear  
*Hypochaeris glabra*  
 Prickly Lettuce  
*Lactuca scariola*  
 Nipplewort  
*Lapsana communis*  
 Fall Dandelion  
*Leontodon autumnalis*  
 Cluster Tarweed  
*Medisa glomerata*  
 Chale Tarweed  
*Medisa sativa*  
 Pineapple Weed  
*Mertensia maritima*  
 Sweet Colliflower  
*Polastria tripartita*  
 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 (Amphystomataceae)**  
 Northwestern Salamander  
*Amphystoma gracile*  
 Long-toed Salamander  
*Amphystoma macrodactylum*  
 Pacific Giant Salamander  
*Dicamptodon ensatus*  
 Olympic Salamander  
*Rhyacotriton olympicus*  
**UNGLS SALAMANDERS (Plethodontidae)**  
 Clouded Salamander  
*Ambystoma tigrinum*  
 Oregon Slender Salamander  
*Batrachoseps wrightii*  
 Dunn's Salamander  
*Plethodon dunni*  
 Wstm Red-backed Salamander  
*Plethodon vehiculum*  
 Ensatina  
*Ensatina eschscholtzi*  
**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 catesbeiana*  
**TURTLES (Chelydridae)**  
 Western Pond Turtle  
*Chemyse marmorata*  
 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  
 Cokober 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  
*Butorides 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 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*  
 Fuddy 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*  
 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 vociferus*  
**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 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  
*Aegolius acadicus*  
**NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae)**  
 Common Nighthawk  
*Chordeiles minor*  
**HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae)**  
 Anna's Hummingbird

# SWIFTS

Vaux's Swift  
*Chaetura 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-Pewee  
*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  
*Icthyophaga bicolor*  
 Violet-green Swallow  
*Icthyophaga thalassina*  
 Purple Martin  
*Progne subis*  
 Bank Swallow  
*Riparia riparia*  
 Northern Rough-winged Swallow  
*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*  
 Old Swallow  
*Hirundo pyrrhonota*  
 Barn Swallow  
*Hirundo rustica*

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

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

**BUSHTIT (Aegithalidae)**  
 Bushtit  
*Psittiparus minimus*

**CREEPERS (Certhiidae)**  
 Brown Creeper  
*Certhia americana*

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

**WRENS (Troglodytidae)**  
 House Wren  
*Troglodytes aedon*  
 Winter Wren  
*Troglodytes troglodytes*  
 Wick's Wren  
*Thryomanes bewickii*  
 Marsh Wren  
*Ostrothorus palustris*

**BUSHES (Mniotiltidae)**  
 Golden-crowned Kinglet  
*Regulus satrapa*  
 Townsend's Solitaire  
*Myadestes townsendi*  
 Golden-crowned Kinglet  
*Regulus calendula*  
 Wilson Bluebird  
*Sialia mexicana*  
 Wilson's Thrush  
*Icterus estatus*  
 Red Thrush  
*Turdus merula*

*Turdus migratorius*  
 Hermit Thrush  
*Catharus guttatus*

**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 nuficapilla*  
 Common Yellowthroat  
*Geothlypis trichas*  
 Yellow-breasted Chat  
*Icteria virens*  
 Black-headed Grosbeak  
*Phaeocephalus 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*  
 Rosy Finch  
*Leucosticte arctica*  
 Purple Finch  
*Carpodacus purpureus*  
 Cassin's Finch  
*Carpodacus cassinii*  
 House Finch  
*Carpodacus mexicanus*  
 Evening Grosbeak  
*Coccothraustes vespertina*  
 Lesser Goldfinch

*Didolphis virginiana*  
**SHREW (Soricidae)**  
 Vagrant Shrew  
*Sorex vagrans*  
 Dusky Shrew  
*Sorex monticolus*  
 Marsh Shrew  
*Sorex bendirii*  
 Trowbridge Shrew  
*Sorex trowbridgei*

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

**COMMON BATS (Vesperugo)**  
 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

**RABBITS-HARES-PIKAS (Leporidae)**  
 Brush Rabbit  
*Sylvilagus bachmani*  
 Eastern Cottontail  
*Sylvilagus floridanus*

**MOUNTAIN BEAVERS (Aplodontidae)**  
 Mountain Beaver  
*Aplodontia rufa*

**BEAVERS (Castoridae)**  
 Beaver  
*Castor canadensis*

**SQUIRRELS-CHIPMUNKS (Sciuridae)**  
 Townsend's Chipmunk  
*Eutamias townsendi*  
 Beechey Ground Squirrel  
*Spermophilus beecheyi*  
 Western Grey Squirrel  
*Sciurus griseus*  
 Chickaree  
*Tamiasciurus douglasii*  
 Northern Flying Squirrel  
*Glaucomys sabrinus*  
 Fox Squirrel  
*Sciurus niger*

**POCKET GOPHERS (Geomysidae)**  
 Mazama Pocket Gopher  
*Thomomys mazama*  
 Camas Pocket Gopher  
*Thomomys bulbivorus*

**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 Phonacomys  
*Phonacomys albipes*  
 Red-Tree Vole  
*Phonacomys canicaudus*  
 Townsend's Vole  
*Microtus townsendi*  
 Long Tailed Vole  
*Microtus longicaudus*  
 Creeping Vole  
*Microtus oregoni*

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

**NUTRIA (Capromyidae)**  
 Nutria  
*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)**  
 Marten  
*Martes 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 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

Multnomah County Historic Research

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

Multnomah County Historic Research

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,

Multnomah County Historic Research

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 (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.

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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 composes 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*  
Gladys McCoy, Chair



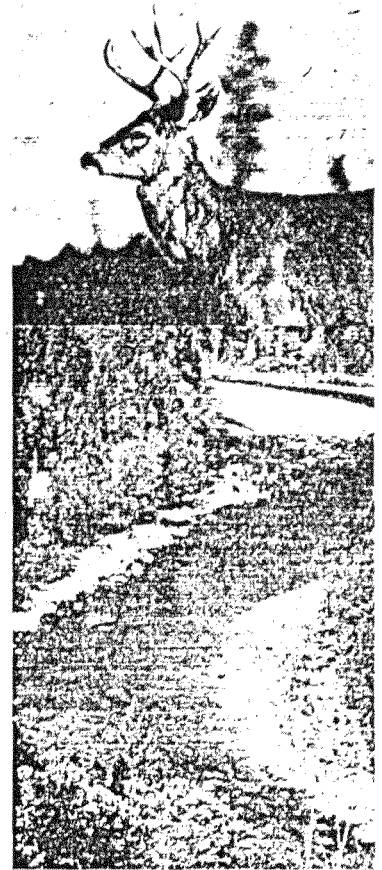
LAWRENCE KRESSEL, County Counsel  
for Multnomah County

By *LD Bay*  
Deputy County Counsel

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# Multnomah County Natural Area Protection and Management Plan

June 1992



MULTNOMAH  
COUNTY PARK  
SERVICES  
DIVISION

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  
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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-Canas, 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-  
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, 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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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 brachyotum  
Red Currant  
Ribes sanguineum  
Sucky Currant  
Ribes viscidissimum

**HYDRANGEA (Hydrangeaceae)**  
Mockorange  
Philadelphus lewisii

**ROSE (Rosaceae)**  
Western Serviceberry  
Amelanchier alnifolia  
Gentian

Anemone sylvestris  
Black Hawthorn (wetland form)  
C. douglasii variety douglasii  
Black Hawthorn (upland form)  
C. douglasii variety subcordata  
Wood Strawberry  
Fragaria vesca  
Broad-leaved Strawberry  
Fragaria virginiana  
Oregon Avon

Gum macrophyllum  
Ocean spray  
Holodiscus discolor  
Indian Plum  
Osmorhiza cerasiiformis  
Pacific Ninebark

Physocarpus capitatus  
Sucky Cinquedol  
Polemonia glandulosa  
Norwegian Cinquedol

Potentilla norvegica  
Marsh Cinquedol  
Potentilla palustris  
Common Chokeberry

Prunus virginiana  
Escar Chokeberry  
Prunus emarginata  
Cultivated Plum

Prunus domestica  
Cultivated Pear  
Pyrus communis  
Cultivated Apple

Pyrus malus  
Western Crabapple  
Pyrus fusca  
Baldpate Rose

Rosa gymnocarpa  
Hoots Rose  
Rosa californica  
Evergreen Blackberry

Rubus laciniatus  
Toadflax Blackberry  
Rubus utrius  
Blackcap

Rubus leucodermis  
Thimbleberry  
Rubus parviflorus  
Five-leaved Bramble

Rubus pedatus  
Salmonberry  
Rubus spoliatus  
Himalayan Blackberry

Rubus discolor  
Annual Broom  
Sambucus occidentalis  
Sida 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 denticulatus  
Field Lupine  
Lupinus micranthus  
Two-color Lupine

Lupinus bicolor  
Spurred Lupine  
Lupinus latifolius  
Sulfur Lupine

Lupinus albus  
Broad-leaved Lupine  
Lupinus latifolius  
Large-leaved Lupine

Lupinus polyphyllus  
Alfalfa  
Medicago sativa  
White Sweet-clover

Medicago alba  
Hare's Foot  
Trifolium arvense  
Suckling Clover

Trifolium dubium  
Red Clover  
Trifolium pratense

Trifolium repens

Trifolium repens

Trifolium repens

Trifolium repens

Trifolium repens

Timothy  
Vicia cracca  
American Vetch  
Vicia americana  
Hairy Vetch  
Vicia hirsuta  
Winter Vetch  
Vicia villosa  
Slender Vetch  
Vicia latifolia  
Common Vetch  
Vicia sativa

**GERANIUM (Geraniaceae)**

Stork's-bill  
Erodium cicutarium  
Caroline Geranium  
Geranium carolinianum  
Cut-leaf Geranium  
Geranium dissectum  
Dovefoot 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 oreana  
Trillium-leaved Wood-sorrel  
Oxalis trillifolia

**SPURGE (Euphorbiaceae)**

Pink Spurge  
Euphorbia peplus

**WATER-STARWORT (Callitricheaceae)**

Ditch Water-starwort  
Callitriche heterophylla

**SUMAC (Anacardiaceae)**

Poison 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 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 edulis  
Pansy  
Viola arvensis  
Marsh Violet  
Viola palustris  
Stream Violet  
Viola glabella  
Evergreen Violet  
Viola sempervirens

**EVENING-PRIMROSE (Oenotheraceae)**

Enchanter's Nightshade  
Cassia alpine  
Fireweed  
Epilobium angustifolium  
Watson's Willow-herb  
Epilobium watsonii  
Common Willow-herb  
Epilobium glandulosum  
Red-seeded Evening-primrose  
Oenothera erythrosepala

**WATER-MILFOIL (Haloragaceae)**

Water-milfoil  
Myriophyllum species

**MARE'S-TAIL (Hippuridaceae)**

Common Mare's-tail  
Hippurus vulgaris

PARSLEY (Umbelliferae)  
Sharpshoot Angelica  
Angelica arguta  
Parsley-leaved  
Cuminum maculatum  
Queen Ann's Lace  
Daucus carota  
Cow-parsnip  
Heracleum lanatum  
Parsley-leaved Lovage  
Ligusticum apiculatum  
Grey's Lovage  
Ligusticum grayi  
Common Lovage  
Lomatium ulicatum  
Pacific Water-parsley  
Oenanthe serotiflora  
Mountain Sweet-root  
Osmorhiza chilensis  
Pacific Senecio  
Senecio crassicaulis

**DOGWOOD (Cornaceae)**

Western Flowering Dogwood  
Cornus nuttallii  
Red-osier Dogwood  
Cornus stolonifera

**HEATH (Ericaceae)**

Madroña  
Arbutus menziesii  
Salal  
Gaultheria shallon  
Indian-pipe  
Monotropa triflora  
Western Rhododendron  
Rhododendron macrophyllum  
Western Azalea  
Rhododendron occidentale  
Red Huckleberry  
Vaccinium parvifolium  
Evergreen Huckleberry  
Vaccinium ovatum

**PRIMROSE (Primulaceae)**

Pinkprim  
Anagallis arvensis  
Fringed Loosestrife  
Lythamachia ciliata  
Tufted Loosestrife  
Lythamachia thyrallora  
Western Meadow  
Trientalis latifolia

**ASH (Oleaceae)**

Oregon Ash  
Fraxinus latifolia

**GENTIAN (Gentianaceae)**

Common Gentian  
Ceratium umbellatum  
Staff Gentian  
Gentiana scabra  
Northern Gentian  
Gentiana amarella

**BUCK-BEAN (Moryanthaceae)**

Buckbean  
Moryanthus trifolius

**DOGBANE (Apocynaceae)**

Spreading Dogbane  
Apocynum androsaemifolium  
Periwinkle  
Vinca major

**MORNING-GLORY (Convolvulaceae)**

Field Morning-glory  
Convolvulus arvensis  
Night-blooming Morning-glory  
Convolvulus eschscholii  
Lady's-nightcap  
Convolvulus sepium

**DODDER (Cuscutaceae)**

Common Dodder  
Cuscuta epithymum

**PHLOX (Polemoniaceae)**

Varied-leaf Collomia  
Collomia heterophylla  
Large-flowered Collomia  
Collomia grandiflora  
Bicolored Linanthus  
Linanthus bicolor  
Microsteris  
Microsteris gracilis  
Sunflower  
Neraria squalida

**WATERLEAF (Hydrophyllaceae)**

Pacific Waterleaf  
Hydrophyllum tenax  
Small-flowered Nemophila  
Nemophila parviflora  
Shade Phacelia  
Phacelia nana

**BORAGE (Boraginaceae)**

Borage  
Borago officinalis  
Common Forget-me-not

Western Bluebell  
Mertensia platyphylla  
Common Forget-me-not  
Myosotis scorpioides  
Blue Scorpion-grass  
Myosotis micrantha  
Yellow & Blue Forget-me-not  
Myosotis discolor  
Fragrant Plagiobothrys  
Plagiobothrys ligularis  
Common Cornflower  
Symphytum officinale  
Rough Cornflower  
Symphytum asperum

**VERBENA (Verbenaceae)**

Wild Hyssop  
Verbena hastata

**MINT (Labiatae)**

Hemp Nettle  
Galeopsis tetralix  
Ground Ivy  
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 Stadicap

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 dulcamara

Hairy Nightshade

Solanum sarrachoides

Garden Nightshade

Solanum nigrum

**FIGWORT (Scrophulariaceae)**

Lesser's Snapdragon

Antirrhinum orontium

Golden-Indian-paintbrush

Castilleja leucosticta

Small-flowered Blue-eyed Mary

Collinsia parviflora

Large-flowered Blue-eyed Mary

Collinsia grandiflora

Forget-me-not

Digitalis purpurea

Mudwort

Limnolobos aequalis

Butter And Eggs

Linaria vulgaris

Yellow Monkey-flower

Mimulus guttatus

Musk-flower

Mimulus moschatellus

Chickweed Monkey-flower

Mimulus alba

Hairy Owl-Clover

Orthocarpus hispidus

Broad-leaved Penstemon

Penstemon ovatus

California Figwort

Scrophularia californica

Snow Queen

Synthyris confinis

Small-flowered Tonella

Tonella tonella

Common Mullein

Verbascum thapsus

Moth Mullein

Verbascum blattaria

American Brooklime

Veronica americana

Common Speedwell

Veronica arvensis

Paul's Botany

Veronica officinalis

Persian Speedwell

Veronica persica

BLADDERWORT (Lentibulariaceae)

Common Bladderwort

Utricularia vulgaris

PLANTAIN (Plantaginaceae)

English Plantain

Compact *Selaginella*  
*Selaginella densa*

**MORSETAIL (Equisetaceae)**

Common Morsetail  
*Equisetum hyemale*  
Marsh Morsetail  
*Equisetum palustre*  
Giant Morsetail  
*Equisetum telmateia*

**COMMON FERN (Polypodiaceae)**

Northern Maidenhair Fern  
*Adiantum pedatum*  
Maidenhair Spicemoss  
*Asplenium trichomanes*  
Ladyfern  
*Atypium flaccidum*  
Deerfern  
*Blechnum spicant*  
Brittle Bladderfern  
*Cystopteris fragilis*  
Spreading Woodfern  
*Dryopteris austriaca*  
Licorice fern  
*Polypodium glycyrrhiza*  
Licorice fern  
*Polypodium hesleri*  
Anderson's Swordfern  
*Polystichum andersonii*  
Swordfern  
*Polystichum munium*  
Bracken Fern  
*Pteridium aquilinum*  
Woodfern  
*Thelypteris nevadensis*

**WATER-FERN (Selinaceae)**

Owlwood Fern  
*Asola setulosa*

**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 mucronata*  
Western Hemlock  
*Tsuga heterophylla*

**WATER-PLANTAIN (Alismaceae)**

American Water-plantain  
*Alisma plantago-aquatica*  
Wapato  
*Sagittaria latifolia*

**FROG'S-BIT (Hydrocharitaceae)**

American Waterweed  
*Rodgersia densa*

**RUSH (Juncaceae)**

Short-leaved Rush  
*Juncus brachyphyllus*  
Field Woodrush  
*Lythrum campestris*  
Smallflowered Woodrush  
*Lythrum parviflorum*  
Belted Rush  
*Juncus bellicus*  
Teard Rush  
*Juncus bulbosus*  
Common Rush  
*Juncus effusus*  
Dagger Leaf Rush  
*Juncus ensifolius*

**SEDGE (Cyperaceae)**

Slender-leaved Sedge  
*Carex stricta*  
Columbia Sedge  
*Carex spicata*  
Orney's Sedge  
*Carex dactyloides*  
Henderson's Wood Sedge  
*Carex hendersonii*  
Pale Sedge  
*Carex brida*  
Slough Sedge  
*Carex obnupta*  
Meadow Sedge  
*Carex pratensis*  
Sawbeak Sedge  
*Carex stipata*  
Inflated Sedge  
*Carex vesicaria*  
Creeping Spikesedge  
*Carex pedunculata*  
Small-leaved Bulrush  
*Scirpus microcarpus*

**GRASS (Poaceae)**

**Water-Fern**

*Allopecurus paniculatus*  
Festoid  
*Allopecurus pratensis*  
Sweet Vernalgrass  
*Anthriscus odoratus*  
Tall Oatgrass  
*Arrhenatherum elatius*  
Common Oat  
*Avena sativa*  
Ripgut Bromo  
*Bromus rigidus*  
Alaska Bromo  
*Bromus sitchensis*  
Cheesgrass  
*Bromus tectorum*  
Orchard-grass  
*Dactylis glomerata*  
Hairy Crabgrass  
*Digitaria sanguinalis*  
Large Barnyard-grass  
*Echinochloa crusgalli*  
Ala Fescue  
*Festuca arundinacea*  
Oriongrass  
*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)**

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*  
Leichlin's Camass  
*Camassia leichlinii*  
Common Camass  
*Camassia quamash*  
Hooker Fairy-bell  
*Disporum hookeri*  
Large-flowered Fairy-bell  
*Disporum amabilis*  
Giant Fawn-lily  
*Erythronium alpinum*  
Mission Bell  
*Fritillaria lanceolata*  
Columbia Lily  
*Lilium columbianum*  
Red Lily  
*Lilium philadelphicum*  
Doorberry  
*Maianthemum dilatatum*  
Western False Solomon's Seal  
*Smilacina racemosa*  
Starry False Solomon's Seal  
*Smilacina stellata*  
Oregon Field Adder's-tongue  
*Saxifraga hypnoides*  
Creeping-lily 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 innata*  
Hooded Coral-root  
*Corallorhiza striata*  
Snow-orchid  
*Eubryophyton erianthe*  
Giant Rattlesnake-plantain  
*Goodyera oblongifolia*  
Heart-leaved Listeria  
*Listera cordata*

**Cottonwood**

*Populus trichocarpa*  
Columbia River Willow  
*Salix burseriana*  
Pacific Willow  
*Salix lasiolepis*  
Piper's Willow  
*Salix piperi*  
Scout 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)**

Barlett Toad-flax  
*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 Monarda  
*Monarda diffusa*  
Narrow-leaved Monarda  
*Monarda linearis*  
Streambank Springbeauty  
*Monarda perfoliata*  
Siberian Monarda  
*Monarda sibirica*  
Common Purslane  
*Portulaca oleracea*

**PINK (Caryophyllaceae)**

Bigleaf Sandwort  
*Arenaria macrophylla*  
Common Chickweed  
*Cerastium vulgatum*  
Grass Pink  
*Dianthus amurensis*  
Western Pearlwort  
*Sagina occidentalis*  
Starwort  
*Spergularia arvensis*  
Craped Starwort  
*Stellaria crapa*  
Chickweed  
*Stellaria media*

**WATER-LILY (Nymphaeaceae)**

Water-lily  
*Najas adreberi*  
Yellow Water-lily  
*Najas polysepalum*  
American Water-lily  
*Najas odorata*

**HORNWORT (Ceratophyllaceae)**

Coontail  
*Ceratophyllum demersum*

**BUTTERCUP (Ranunculaceae)**

Barberry  
*Actaea rubra*  
Western White Anemone  
*Anemone deltoidea*  
Lyle's Anemone  
*Anemone lylei*  
Oregon Anemone

**AND COLUMBINE**

*Aquilegia formosa*  
Western Clematis  
*Clematis ligusticifolia*  
Cutleaf Goldflood  
*Coptis latifolia*  
Pale Larkspur  
*Delphinium leucophaeum*  
Maroon Larkspur  
*Delphinium nelsonii*  
Nuttall's Larkspur  
*Delphinium nuttallii*  
Moccasin's Buttercup  
*R. macdonaldii*  
Western Buttercup  
*Ranunculus occidentalis*  
Creeping Buttercup  
*Ranunculus repens*  
Little Buttercup  
*Ranunculus uncinatus*  
Western Meadowrue  
*Thalictrum occidentale*  
Buttercup  
*Ranunculus scordus*

**BARBERRY (Berberidaceae)**

Veratrum  
*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 Watercress  
*Barbarea vulgaris*  
Common Mustard  
*Brassica campestris*  
Wild Mustard  
*Brassica kaber*  
Shepherd's-purse  
*Capsella bursa-pastoris*  
Angled Buttercress  
*Cardamine angulata*  
Little Western Buttercress  
*Cardamine oligosperma*  
Pennsylvania Buttercress  
*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 columbica*

**STONECROP (Crassulaceae)**

Lance-leaved Stonecrop  
*Sedum lanceolatum*  
Spur-leaved Stonecrop  
*Sedum spathulifolium*

**SAXIFRAGE (Saxifragaceae)**

Bolandra  
*Bolandra oreana*  
Greater Boykinia  
*Boykinia major*  
Pacific Water-carpenter  
*Chrysocarpus glehnii*  
Smallflowered Alumroot  
*Heuchera micrantha*  
Smooth Alumroot  
*Heuchera glabra*  
Leafy Miterwort  
*Mitella caulescens*  
Five-stamined Miterwort  
*Mitella portlandia*  
Rusty Saxifrage  
*Saxifraga hypnoides*  
Swamp Saxifrage  
*Saxifraga integrifolia*  
Western Saxifrage  
*Saxifraga occidentalis*  
Sulmaria  
*Sulmaria oreana*  
Fringecup  
*Telium grandifolium*  
Scabwort  
*Tiarella trifoliata*  
Thousand Mothers  
*Tolmiea menziesii*

**CURRENT (Grossulariaceae)**

Western Black Currant

Sweet Woodruff  
*Asperula odorata*  
 Clearest  
*Galium aparine*  
 Rough Bedstraw  
*Galium aparinum*  
 Sweet-scented Bedstraw  
*Galium triflorum*  
 Small Bedstraw  
*Galium triflorum*  
 Blue Field-madder  
*Stemodia arvensis*  
**HONEYSUCKLE (Caprifoliaceae)**  
 Twin-flower  
*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  
*Valerianaella locusta*  
**TEASEL (Dipsacaceae)**  
 Teasel  
*Dipsacus sylvestris*  
**CUCUMBER (Cucurbitaceae)**  
 Marrow  
*Marah oregonus*  
**HAREBELL (Campanulaceae)**  
 Scouter's Bellflower  
*Campanula scouleri*  
 Canterbury Bell  
*Campanula medium*  
 Horehound  
*Monarda aquilegifolia*  
**ASTER (Compositae)**  
 Yarrow  
*Achillea millefolium*  
 Pathfinder  
*Adenocaulon bicolor*  
 Large-flowered Ageratum  
*Ageratum grandiflorum*  
 Pearly-everlasting  
*Anaphalis margaritacea*  
 Mayweed Chamomile  
*Anthemis cotula*  
 Common Burdock  
*Arctium minus*  
 Douglas's Sagewort  
*Artemisia douglasiana*  
 Columbia River Mugwort  
*Artemisia tridentata*  
 Common California Aster  
*Aster chilensis*  
 White-topped Aster  
*Aster curvis*  
 Douglas's Aster  
*Aster subspicatus*  
 English Daisy  
*Bellis perennis*  
 Water Marigold  
*Eidens beckii*  
 Nodding Beggar-tick  
*Eidens cernua*  
 Three-lobed Beggar-tick  
*Eidens tripartita*  
 Ledy Beggar-tick  
*Eidens tridactyla*  
 Western Beggar-tick  
*Eidens virgata*  
 Bachelor's Button  
*Centauria cyanus*  
 Brown Knapsack  
*Centauria jacea*  
 Marguerite  
*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*  
 Chrysanthemum  
*Chrysanthemum intybus*  
 Canada Thistle  
*Cirsium arvense*  
 Common Thistle  
*Cirsium vulgare*  
 Horseweed  
*Coryza canadensis*  
 Rough Hawkbeard  
*Crepis setosa*  
 Smooth Hawkbeard  
*Crepis capillaris*  
 Annual Fleabane  
*Erigon annuus*  
 Williams' Daisy  
*E. decumbens* variety *decumbens*  
*Phaladopsis fleabane*  
*Erigon Philadelphia*  
 Quince  
*Galeopsis ciliata*  
 Marsh Cudweed  
*Gnaphalium palustre*  
 Snatchweed

White-flowered Hawthorn  
*Hieracium albiflorum*  
 Common Hawthorn  
*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 Tansy  
*Madia glomerata*  
 Chile Tansy  
*Madia sativa*  
 Pineapple Weed  
*Melicaria nuttalliana*  
 Sweet Coltsfoot  
*Polemonium frigidum*  
 Tansy Ragwort  
*Senecio jacobaea*  
 Common Groundsel  
*Senecio vulgaris*  
 Canada Goldenrod  
*Solidago canadensis*  
 Prickly Saw-thistle  
*Sonchus asper*  
 Common Saw-thistle  
*Sonchus oleraceus*  
 Common Tansy  
*Tanacetum vulgare*  
 Common Dandelion  
*Taraxacum officinale*  
 Meadow Salsify  
*Trigonotis perfoliata*  
 Oyster Salsify  
*Trigonotis perfoliata*  
 Cockburn  
*Xanthoxylum strumarium*

**SALAMANDERS (Amphibians)**  
 Northwestern Salamander  
*Ambystoma gracile*  
 Long-toed Salamander  
*Ambystoma macrodactylum*  
 Pacific Giant Salamander  
*Oncophanes ensatus*  
 Olympic Salamander  
*Plethodon olympicus*

**UNGLS SALAMANDERS (Plethodontidae)**  
 Clouded Salamander  
*Ambystoma tigrinum*  
 Oregon Slender Salamander  
*Batrachoseps wrighti*  
 Dunn's Salamander  
*Plethodon dunni*  
 Wm. Red-backed Salamander  
*Plethodon vehiculum*  
 Erismia  
*Erismia eichscholtzi*

**NEWTS (Salamanders)**  
 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 catesbeiana*

**TURTLES (Cheloniidae)**  
 Western Pond Turtle  
*Chelonia mydas*  
 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 skinkianus*

Racer  
*Coluber constrictor*  
 Ring-necked Snake  
*Diadophis amabilis*  
 Common Garter Snake  
*Thamnophis elegans*  
 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  
*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 crecca*  
 American Wigeon  
*Anas americana*  
 Eurasian Wigeon  
*Anas penelope*  
 Northern Pintail  
*Anas acuta*  
 Northern Shoveler  
*Anas chryseola*  
 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*  
 Bantam's Goldeneye  
*Bucephala islandica*  
 Common Goldeneye  
*Bucephala clangula*  
 Bullhead  
*Bucephala albeola*  
 Common Merganser  
*Mergus americanus*  
 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 brevipes*  
 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 curvirostris*  
 Northern Pygmy Owl  
*Glaucidium gnoma*  
 Northern Saw-whet Owl  
*Asio accipitrinus*

**NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae)**  
 Common Nighthawk  
*Chordeiles minor*  
**HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae)**  
 Anna's Hummingbird





## 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, Ennis, 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

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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

*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.

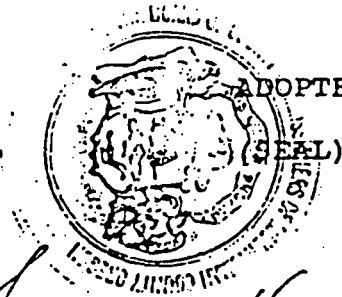
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of County Commissioners creates a Capital Improvement Fund and a Natural Areas Acquisition and Protection Fund, and

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

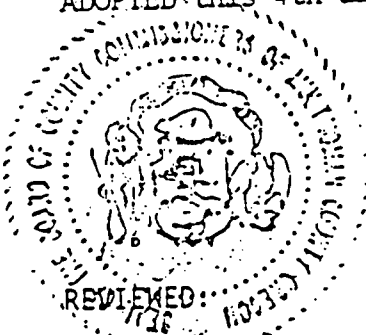
WHEREAS, the Parks Advisory Committee and the Planning Commission have reviewed and approved the Natural Areas Protection and Management Plan;

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.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By Gladys McCoy  
Gladys McCoy, Chair



LAWRENCE KRESSEL, County Counsel  
for Multnomah County

By Lawrence Kessel  
Deputy County Counsel

## 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 composes 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.

ORIGINAL

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. As an alternative to the CIC, the function outlined in the recommendation can be accomplished through a joint citizen committee organized and staffed by the CIC, the ONA office, and the Office of Citizen Involvement in Gresham.

4. 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.

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 County privatizing 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 - 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 - 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.

XVI. 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.

XVI. 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.

XVII. 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.

XVIII. Taxes and Assessment Subcommittee #3

1. It is not clear what process of change is being referred to. Assuming planning and large projects are involved, the County follows current law regarding EIS and these are done when appropriate.

XIX. 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 is 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)

XX. 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 by the Board 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 have the opportunity in its budget process to decide whether to make this 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

Meeting Date: DEC 17 1992

Agenda No.: R-3

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM  
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: Briefing - Citizens Convention

BCC Informal 12/17/92 THURSDAY  
(date)

BCC Formal \_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

DEPARTMENT Nondepartmental

DIVISION CIC

CONTACT Carol Ward

TELEPHONE 248-3450

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION Richard Levy

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ INFORMATIONAL ONLY

☐ POLICY DIRECTION

☐ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: 30 minutes

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):

1992 DEC - 8 AM 11:03  
CLERK OF  
COUNTY COMMISSION  
MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL COUNTY  
OREGON

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL

Richard Levy

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER 4

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)



## CITIZENS CONVENTION DELEGATES

ABRAMS, MARC  
 ADAMS, ERNEST  
 ADAMS, JACK  
 ADAMS, RUSSELL  
 ADAMS, SHIRLEY  
 AINSLIE, TINA  
 AL-SOFI, JOY  
 ALBACH, RICHARD B  
 ALBERTS, PHIL  
 ANTTILA, MARINA  
 BAKER, JAMES B  
 BASILIKO, BILL  
 BATLY, ANNE  
 BAUER, LINDA  
 BEEBE, DOUGLAS D  
 BEIGHLEY, LUCILLE  
 BELANGER, MARILIN  
 BENSON, LORETTA  
 BIRES, MARIANNE  
 BLAIR, BEVERLY  
 BLATT, ALICE  
 BLENKINSOP, PATTI  
 BOTKIN, MARY  
 BOUWNAN, MARK L  
 BOYLES, MARGRET  
 BRADY, JEFFREY  
 BREMER, JAMES  
 BRIM, GENE  
 BRODERICK, BARBARA  
 BROWN, HARLEN D  
 BRUMMELL, CLYDE  
 BUHRMASTER, SHARON  
 BUSCH, TOM  
 CABLE, LAURENCE J  
 CACERES, CLYDE J K  
 APRA-SMITH, RAMONA  
 CASEY, BILL  
 CASH, FRED  
 CAWLEY, DARRELL R  
 CECOTTI, DEANNA  
 CLARK, ANITA  
 CLARK, PAULA  
 CLARK, ROBERT  
 COLLIER, KAY L  
 COLLINS, ARLENE  
 COLOMBO, PHIL  
 CONGDON, ROGER D  
 CONNOLLY,  
     PRICIILLA  
 COWLEY, SHARON

CRAIG, LINDA  
 CROPPER, TOM  
 CURRENT, THOMAS  
 CVETKO, MARK  
 CWIK, LARRY  
 DECOURCY, PETER  
 DERLAEMINCK, JOE  
 DERLAEMINCK, JULIE  
 DEROUCHEY, BILL  
 DICKMAN, ERIC  
 DOLL, LORI  
 DORETY, WILLIAM W  
 DREYER, PHIL  
 DUNCAN, JIM  
 DURTSCHI, KAY  
 DYSINGER, JANICE  
 DYSINGER, WILLIAM  
 EDDY, RODGER  
 EGLAND, PATRICK  
 ENRIQUEZ, AGUSTIN  
 EVANS, HUBERT  
 EVERS, NEON  
 FAGERENG, PER  
 FARRELL, RUSS  
 FICHTNER, ANN  
 FISHER, GLORIA  
 FLOCK, CYNDY  
 FOXALL, LEIGH ANNA  
 FRANCESE, ARLEEN  
 FRANK, CLAIR  
 FREDRICH, RUTH O  
 FURMAN, MARC  
 GARDELLA, PATRICK  
 GARDNER, DANIEL  
 GILLILAND, GAIL  
 GLERUM, NANCY  
 GLERUM, ROLF  
 GLYNN, RONALD B  
 GORDON, DR. JANE  
 GRAHAM, DOUG  
 GREENE, BRUCE  
 GROSVENOR, JOHN  
 HAMILTON, SHIRLEY  
 HAMLTON, MEL  
 HANCOCK, GARY  
 HARANGI, LASZLO  
 HARTH, MICHIEL M  
 HEINSON, DAVID  
 HERMAN, PAT  
 HERNDON, CHARLES

HESS, MARK  
 HICKOX, JOHN  
 HINKLE, LINDA  
 HITES, RAYMOND  
 HOLLAND, JACK B  
 HOLT, MAVIS  
 HOWELL, WARREN G  
 HOWLAND, LAWRENCE  
 HURST, HOWARD  
 HURST, LOUISE  
 HUSS, ROSALIE  
 HUSS, WALTER  
 IRWIN, JANET  
 JACKSON, WILLIAM  
 JACOB, JON  
 JAROS, EVERETT  
 JOHANSEN, JAN  
 JOHNSON, CONNIE  
 JONES, CARL  
 KEATON, LAFAYETTE  
 KIZE, GREG  
 KNAPP, FRANK  
 LARSON, SUE  
 LAUBER, REBECCA  
 LEGRY, JOHN  
 LEITNER, BELDA  
 LEONETTI, FRED  
 LEONETTI, SHANNON  
 LEVY, DICK  
 LITTLE, DAVID  
 LOWERY, EARL  
 LUDLOW, SHARON  
 MACGILLIVRAY, DON  
 MAEY, JOANN  
 MARIHART, EDWARD  
 MARKS, MARTHA S  
 MARKS, JOHN  
 MARTIN, ARTHUR H  
 MARTIN, CHARLES  
 MARTIN, PRISCILLA  
 MARTINEZ, YVONNE  
 MAXWELL, JUDY  
 MCCOY, DEANA  
 MCCOY, MARIA  
 MCCOY, PAUL  
 MCFARLING, KEN  
 MCKINNEY, LINDA  
 MCMULLEN, MARIE  
 MCMULLEN, SANDRA  
 MCSWEENEY, JOE

MENELEY, DOUG  
MITCHELL, MICHAEL  
MONTGOMERY, WM.  
MOTSCHENBACHER,  
PETER  
MUMA, ANDREA L  
NELSON, CLINTON  
NETBOY, JANE  
NICHOLS, DOROTHY  
NICHOLS, JOHN T  
NIELSON, KARLA  
OGAN, DENNIS  
OLSON, LAURIE  
OSBORN, HARVEY J  
PALMER, BOB  
PARTIN, LYNN  
PAUSTIAN, JEFF  
PFENNING, MYRA K  
PHILLIPS, STEVEN  
PLOCK, GORDON A  
POPPERT, CLAY  
PRAGGASTIS, JOHN  
RAIES, MELANIE R  
RAMSTEN, JEANNE  
REESE, MICHEAL  
REPP, CONRAD  
RICHEY, DENNIS  
RIDINGS, JEAN  
RIPMA, DAVID  
RITTER, ALMON S

ROBISON, JIM  
ROSEBERRY, COLLEEN  
ROTH, CARL E  
SANTOS, ALLISON M  
SCHAFFNER, FRANK  
SCHIEWE, GLORIA  
SCHLATTER, DAVID  
SCHLECHTER,  
ROBERTA  
SEWELL, ELIZABETH  
SHANNON, GABRIEL  
SHAUGHNESSY, BRUCE  
SHERWOOD, RAY  
SILMON, KAY  
SIMMONS, ANN  
SLATEA, KARA L  
SMITH, CLIFFORD  
SMITH, JAMES  
SMITH, ROBERT M  
SPAAN, SCOTT  
STEIN, MARC K  
STERNs, NELLIE  
STOLL, NORM  
(HANCOCK)  
STOLL, NORMAN  
STRAND, JOHN  
TEBBS, WILLIS L  
TESCHNER, BONNIE  
THAW, ARTHUR R  
TIMM, CHERYLE L

TODEA, GLORIA  
TODEA, OLIVIU  
TOLLEN, ROBERTA  
TROEN, ROGER S  
TRUITT, DALE R  
TUKUFU, DARRYL S  
VENUTO, CHAUNCE  
VERHOEVEN, ANN  
WALKER, BETTY  
WATKINS, FRANK  
WEBSTER, TOM  
WELCH, DANIEL C  
WHILE, DON  
WILLIAMS, JIM  
WILLIAMS, LINDA  
WILLIAMS, LOREN  
WILLIAMS, ROBIN  
WITKA, CHRISTINE  
WOOD, AARON J  
WOOD, JON  
WOODBURN, BOB  
WOODRUFF, LAURA  
WOR, SHIRLEY  
WORTHINGTON, JIM  
WULZEN, TOM  
WYATT, ALISON M  
WYATT, SANDRA W  
WYRICK, ROBYN  
YOUNG, ROBERT  
ZIMMER, JUDY



# Citizen Convention

Bruce Greene, Chairperson  
220 S.E. 102nd  
Portland, Oregon 97213  
(503) 257-4820 (Ofc.)  
289-4153 (H)

November 30, 1992

Chair Gladys McCoy  
1120 SW Fifth Avenue, Rm. 1410  
Portland, OR 97204

Dear Chair McCoy, *Gladys*

On behalf of the Multnomah County Citizens Convention, I have the great pleasure of forwarding to you the completed document summarizing our activities of November 21, 1992. We are working with the Citizen Involvement Committee to obtain a time certain on your December 10, 1992 Agenda for presentation to the entire Board of County Commissioners.

The enclosed report includes only items passed by vote of the Citizens Convention. At a future date we will be forwarding to you, for information purposes only, a complete compilation of all of the resolutions presented by the various committees of the Convention. Several members of the Steering Committee along with the other elected officers of the Convention plan on attending the meeting of December 10, 1992 and so we are respectfully requesting a time certain for that morning of 9:30 am.

I will be glad to meet with members of your staff or with others working for the Board of County Commissioners to review the materials if you feel that may be helpful. The diverse group which attended the Convention developed many excellent ideas and some which may be of little merit. At the Board Meeting on the 10th of December I will be happy to try to answer any other questions which you or others may have.

We thank you for your consideration and ask that you note, the CIC has been asked to serve as a continuing source of information for you and the public as related to the Convention.

I look forward to meeting with you and the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

*Richard C. Levy*

Richard C. Levy  
Chair, 1992 Multnomah County Citizens Convention

**REPORT  
OF  
1992 MULTNOMAH COUNTY CITIZEN'S  
CONVENTION  
NOVEMBER 21, 1992**

**STEERING COMMITTEE**

**BRUCE GREENE, CHAIR  
GLORIA SHIEWE, VICE CHAIR  
A. E. BRIM, TREASURER**

**DOUG GRAHAM  
CLYDE BRUMMEL  
NORMAN STOLL  
GAIL GILLILAND  
DAVID LITTLE**

**LORETTA BENSON  
LAFAYETTE KEATON  
PHIL ALBERTS  
ALICE BLATT  
CHUCK HERNDON**

**SUB-COMMITTEE CHAIRS**

**KAY DURTSHI  
MARC ABRAHMS  
JOHN LEGRY  
BOB SMITH  
JOY AL-SOFI  
CHAUNCE VENUTO  
GLORIA TODEA  
MEL HAMILTON  
KATHLEEN SILMON  
JIM DUNCAN  
DICK LEVY  
THOMAS BUSCH**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS  
CONVENTION RULES  
ADMINISTRATION / LABOR RELATIONS  
MENTAL HEALTH  
TAXES AND ASSESSMENT  
ROADS AND BRIDGES  
ELECTIONS  
PLANNING AND ZONING  
EDUCATION  
WATER, SEWER, FIRE AND ENVIRONMENT  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
PARKS AND RECREATION**

## PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 8:10 am by Steering Committee Chairman Bruce Greene.

There was a salute to the flag of the United States of America.

Keynote speaker, Former Governor Victor Atiyeh, spoke to the assembly about cooperation of the electeds and the citizens and challenged the citizens to know what they want from government before they start asking for services.

The recommendations of the Rules Committee were approved with only one change deleting the rule that there would be no tabling of any motions or resolutions.

Officers for the Convention were then elected:

Chairman	Dick Levy
Vice-Chair	Kay Durtschi
Parliamentarian	Darlene Knox
Secretary	Chuck Herndon

## CITIZENS CONVENTION

The Citizens Convention was called to order by the Chairman Dick Levy.

Resolutions of the committees were read by the various chairs, who took questions for clarification, during the morning session.

Further questions and discussion on morning session was presided over by the Vice-Chair Kay Durtschi, from 12:30 to 1:30 pm.

Chairman Dick Levy took the gavel at 1:30 for the voting on the resolutions and their amendments, with debate.

Convention adjourned 5:10 pm.

## RESOLUTIONS

As amended, with addenda, included.

**RESOLUTION  
ADMINISTRATION/LABOR  
SUB-COMMITTEE**

WHEREAS the November 21, 1992 Citizens' Convention of Multnomah County was the product of a ballot measure approved by a vote of the people and

WHEREAS many citizens labored many hours to come to the conclusions incorporated in the final report of the Convention and

WHEREAS citizens have the right and responsibility to be directly involved in their own goverance

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that there be created a committee of citizens to carry forward the recommendations of the Citizens' Convention in accordance with the attached proposal.

## A RESOLUTION CREATING THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REVIEW

**Task.** The task of The Committee on Government Review (known hereafter as the Committee) shall be to: 1) carry forward those recommendations from the Citizen's Convention, held on November 21, 1992; 2) facilitate, coordinate and affect change in local government services which shall produce cost savings to the tax payer, improve service delivery, protect individual rights, enhance public safety, health, welfare and the livability of the community.

As appropriate, recommendations of the Committee shall be placed before the voters by the most expeditious process after a review by the cities within Multnomah County and the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners.

**Time line.** Preliminary proposals from the Committee on Government Review should be circulated within two years of its inception. These proposals should receive broad public review for the purpose of revising, amending and/or augmenting the Committee's recommendations. The Committee shall have one additional year to refine its recommendations during which time it will continue to seek public comment. By the end of the third year since the Committee's inception, and through the most expeditious and appropriate process, the recommendations of the Committee shall be sent to the voters for their approval. If the Committee is unable to meet this time line, they may, with the approval of four of the seven governments ie. the SW cities and the county, be granted an extension for an amount of time that seems appropriate to the task which remains to be accomplished.

The Committee's report and/or recommendations may be submitted to the voters in whole or in parts, according to a format which the Committee deems appropriate but shall be submitted for ratification at the next scheduled election after the report and/or recommendations are approved by the Committee.

After the report and/or recommendations are sent to the voters and have been approved or rejected, the Committee shall be dissolved and the Secretary/Treasurer shall be responsible for returning any unspent funds to local governments on the same pro rated basis as they were collected. Any disputes over amounts shall be determined by binding arbitration and paid for by parties to the dispute, excluding the Committee or any of its members.

**Goverance.** Any and all duties not here assigned to the officers of the Committee shall be the work of the Committee.

## COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Membership of the Committee shall be comprised of: a) the chair of the Citizens Convention Steering Committee; b) the Mayor of Portland or a designated City Commissioner; c) the Mayor of Gresham or a designated City Councilor; d) one representative selected jointly by the city governments of Troutdale, Wood Village, Fairview and Maywood Park; e) the chair of Multnomah County or a designated County Commissioner; f) one representative from the business community appointed jointly by the Chambers of Commerce in Multnomah County and the Alliance of Portland Neighborhood Business Associations; g) one representative from Labor appointed by the Northwest Labor Council; h) two citizens at large appointed by the Citizen's Involvement Committee of Multnomah County; i) one citizen representative of the League of Women Voters, appointed jointly by the chapters in Multnomah County; j) one representative appointed by the Ecumenical Ministries; k) one representative non-elected democrat; l) one representative non-elected republican. The Committee thus constituted shall be comprised of thirteen members each of whom shall be a resident of Multnomah County.

## OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary/Treasurer of the Committee shall be elected by a majority of the Committee members no later than the third meeting of the Committee. The Chair of the Convention Steering Committee shall act as temporary chair until the election of a permanent chair. No elected government official or designee may serve as Chair or Vice-Chair of the Committee.

## DUTIES OF THE CHAIR

The Chair shall be responsible for: calling regular or emergency meetings of the full Committee; setting the agenda, time and place of meetings; creating, appointing and/or abolishing sub-committees that are either permanent or temporary, as may be necessary; managing staff and the office of the Committee, including the power to hire and fire employees, contractors and to select the work site of the Committee; presiding at meetings of the Committee; providing timely notice of meeting in accordance with the Oregon Public Meeting Law; interfacing with media; replacing vacancies of the Committee by notifying the appropriate appointing body or bodies of the vacancy and facilitating a timely reappointment so that the work of the Committee is not impeded. To facilitate communication, the Chair of the Committee may serve as ex-officio member of any sub-committee created and shall be responsible for mediating disputes that occur during the Committee's work. The permanent chair may delegate authority at the chair's discretion.

## DUTIES OF THE VICE-CHAIR

The Vice-Chair shall fulfill all the duties of the Chair during the chair's absence or in case the Chair is incapacitated. In case of a permanent vacancy, the Vice-Chair shall serve as Chair.



## DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY/TREASURER

The Secretary/Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping the minutes of meetings of the Committee or may delegate the task to staff retaining the responsibility for accuracy of those minutes; shall be charged with oversight of the Committee's budget, making financial recommendations to the Committee and ensuring that the financial practices of the Committee are in accordance with the requirements of the law; shall make quarterly reports to the Committee and assist the Chair in the development of the annual budget to be submitted to the appropriate jurisdictions for funding.

## DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE

**Attendance.** Any member who is absent more than three consecutive meetings may be removed from the Committee by a majority vote of the members at a regularly scheduled session. The member must be notified; in a timely manner, that action is pending to allow for show of cause.

**Quorum.** A majority of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Committee may act only with the affirmative concurrence of a majority of its members present at a meeting.

**Meetings.** The Committee shall adopt Robert's Rules of Order for the conduct of its meetings.

**Minutes** of the meetings of the Committee shall be kept and accessible to the public upon request. Fees may be levied to cover the cost of such requests.

**Public notice** of the time and place of the meetings shall be a least 72 hours immediately preceding the meeting for regular meetings and at least 24 hours preceding the meeting in case of a special meeting. Public notice shall mean the posting of information about the meeting in a conspicuous place in the Multnomah County Courthouse and at a place designated by the governing bodies of each of the cities that reside in Multnomah County.

**A special meeting** of the Committee that is not called by the Chair may be called by a majority of Committee members providing that all members of the Committee are given timely notice.

The Committee may take action on an item not on the agenda if it is deemed an emergency by a majority of those present at a regular or special meeting. However, no action taken at a special meeting becomes the rule of the Committee until it is ratified by a vote of the majority at the next regularly scheduled meeting.

**Finances.** The Committee shall be responsible for approving the annual budget.

The level of support from public funds shall be sufficient to carry out its mission and shall be a percentage formula based on the amount of general fund dollars available to each city within Multnomah County. In-kind contributions may be substituted in lieu of dollars if a majority of the Committee deem it appropriate. Basic requirements of the Committee are as follows:

- a: one office manager
- b: two clerical staff
- c: printing and postage costs
- d: telephone and utilities costs
- e: cost of office space
- f: office equipment
- g: custodial service dollars
- i: education and research

\*The Committee may solicit private funding to supplement public dollars if it chooses.

\*\*The amount of public funds to be expended to underwrite the work of the Committee is capped at \$150,000 per year, but does not preclude in-kind contributions.

The Committee shall approve all unbudgeted expenditures over \$100. With prior notice to the Secretary/Treasurer, the Committee may ask for a review of the financial records at any regularly scheduled meeting and shall make financial records available to the public upon request.

Fees may be levied to cover the cost of those requests.

The Committee shall determine the appropriate level of any and all fees.

We the delegates to the Multnomah County Citizens Convention request that the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee track the progress of Convention-approved Resolutions. When Convention backed resolutions are scheduled for public discussion, we request that the Citizens Involvement Committee notify subcommittee members who may wish to be present at the hearing to speak in support of the resolution.

## Resolution Administration/Labor Relations Committee

We make the following recommendations to all branches of government.

### CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT/PEOPLE

1) Take people into account in planning activities, rather than placing theories or technical/financial arguments first.

Citizens deserve and want to be involved at the front end in decision making activities, not simply heard in a "public hearing" at the conclusion of a governmental process.

Government should make every effort to include citizens who hold no vested interest in or have no relationship to matters under discussion on all of its planning groups and should evaluate individual and social impacts before considering other factors.

2) Greater citizen involvement at all levels.

In the sixties and seventies, citizen efforts resulted in creation of citizen advisory committees and public hearings requirements. Many of these creations have been co-opted by the government.

Citizens should be included at the front-end of all government decision making activities as part of the planning group. These citizen advisors should be appointed by independent citizen organizations and not by elected officials or bureaucrats.

3) Create ongoing process for Citizens Convention planning and implementation. The Convention process itself should be restarted once every seven years (perhaps, tied to the Charter Review process). This will provide for regular, periodic citizen review of their government services.

### PROCESS

1) Create a process to manage change. Communicate, coordinate, cooperate and consolidate when feasible.

While local governments have separately determined efficiencies and economies, no plan exists for the deliberate consideration of interjurisdictional changes leading to improved services at lower cost. Turf issues prevent a strong collective effort to manage the change process in the public interest.

2) Support zero-based budgeting - eliminate sacred cows, review government activities on a five year schedule for relevance, need, etc.

Each program of local government should be regularly scrutinized for continued relevance. Sunset provisions should apply to every program and functional area. Lack of regular ground up

If a program cannot justify its right to life, it should be terminated.

3) Create economies of scale - don't combine for the sake of combining.

Each service should be reviewed for the optimum service economy and productivity. There is tendency in government as elsewhere, to reach out and "grab" for extra authority, market areas. These impulses are not sensible by themselves, but must be evaluated in light of impact on individuals and communities and the ultimate cost and value of the service to be provided. It is unreasonable to suggest merger of local street services when areas of the county vary so widely in need, but it is reasonable to suggest merger of administrative activities shared by two or more agencies wherever such activities are duplicative in nature.

4) Support the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission as a citizen managed oversight of government spending, including public corporations.

This existing agency deserves public support and encouragement as the only citizen managed taxing oversight body in the county. Its functions should be encouraged and expanded, with careful attention to the appointment process which should favor citizen nominations over those special interests of government-interested individuals.

It is noted that Governor Robert's Task Force on Local Government Services proposed three public corporations (Roads, Mental Health and Purchasing) which would not be accountable to the TSCC. the citizens Convention takes strong issue to creation of any public entity which attempts to divorce itself from this responsible and responsive public oversight body.

5) Insure government wages and benefits are reflective of local private sector economy, rather than compared with other government examples.

There is a tendency in government bargaining to compare local government wage and benefits scales with "comparable" cities which often include examples from Southern California, Colorado, or Washington, and smaller east coast municipalities/counties.

All things being equal, all things aren't equal in this far flung search for comparable wages and benefits examples. The local private sector economy forms the only valid foundation for local government cost of living discussions. Government would do itself a favor if this apparent anomaly in determining wages and benefits was corrected.

#### ADMINISTRATION

1) Flatten top of administration in government. Protect service at the street level.

Organizations and departments heavy in administrators and supervisors should be cut back. But, do not cut back the workers who provide the service. Privatize as possible and use

privatization as a "cudgel" to encourage greater productivity in government workers.

Private enterprise is flattening its administrative hierarchies regularly in the present economic environment. Government, as usual, has been slow to follow this example, preferring to seek new revenue to continue to support poorly evaluated functions and programs.

Look at the layers of management - how many, how full? See when units were created and whether the function is still required. find out what is done and whether it is still important/necessary. combining functions can help to flatten administration as well.

2) "Tell" government to "knuckle down" and do the work. Establish incentives for administrator's performance and penalties for non-performance.

Establish performance guidelines and standards, including regular performance evaluations tied to documentable goals. Follow through on both reward and penalties as warranted. Hold top administrators accountable for performance of their subordinate administrators' performance.

Explore possibility of term limits on administrators. The permanent government vested in the bureaucracy will become more responsive if their leaders are held to a strict standard of accountability based upon demonstrated and documentable performance. but, in any event, no administrator should become so identified with their functional area that they themselves become institutions.

3) Encourage participatory management, including in planning activity.

One method of achieving optimum input in planning and implementing work is to involve all levels of the organization in decision making. Private enterprise is increasingly using this method to achieve greater efficiency and results.

Participatory management is like community policing in its dependence on a philosophical environment to support its success. From the top down, each layer of hierarchy must be included in decision making as an expected and valued resource. Anything less is lip service.

Organizations most often run into difficulty when the decision making is controlled in too narrow a loop - either a single strong willed administrator, or an oligarchy of a few empowered individuals. Such decision loops are constricted and often lack important information which opening the loop would provide.

Oftentimes, the best solution to a given problem is provided by the individual providing the service, not by his or her administrative superior. Information tends to deteriorate as it moves upward through bureaucracies.

4) Clarify jurisdictions - who does what?

Establish and clarify which jurisdiction or department provides each service. Sole source providers are preferred whenever possible to avoid confusion in access and to provide greater accountability. Eliminates duplication and over-lapping of service.

Resolution A began this process, but since it applies primarily to Multnomah County and the cities of Gresham and Portland, Resolution A does not go far enough. It is important that all local governments compare service levels and public need as expressed by their constituencies and then discuss the possibilities of combined, lower cost, improved local services for the benefit of the largest number of citizens, regardless of jurisdictional turf issues.

- 5) Reward workers for improvements, suggestions, savings, etc. Genuine rewards for improvements, savings, etc. should be part of each jurisdiction on going efficiency and economy measures. Too few government jurisdictions acknowledge worker contributions, or encourage them. The workers are a largely untapped source of cost saving and service improvement ideas which are now unused.

#### VISION

Re-invent local government - if we started from scratch, what would we build.

Local governments should collectively convene a committee to review local government services - in the light of modern technology - to develop models which will most benefit the citizens in providing the public services they require.

This is envisioned as a "think tank" committee utilizing a variety of expertise, including academic, business and professional, citizen and futurist members, as well as, elected officials and bureaucrats.

Local government should be a mechanism for exploring innovations and improvements on a regular basis, but depends instead upon serendipity and the good fortune to occasionally hire innovators. This should be regularized in the public interest to encourage the planned development of new patterns and methods of service delivery.

## RESOLUTION CABLE TELEVISION REGULATION

The Citizens Convention recommends 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 Citizens Convention further 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.

## RESOLUTION #1 EDUCATION/LIBRARIES SUBCOMMITTEE

Whereas, the quality of life relates directly to the educational background of citizens of a community; and

Whereas, the quality of a community is a direct result of quality education of its citizens; and

Whereas, an education system is only as good as the efforts of its community support; and

Whereas, there is a need for a stable source of funding for education in the State of Oregon; and

Whereas, there is a need for accountability as to the content of the curriculum being taught; and

Whereas, there is a need to raise the achievement levels of our students; and

Whereas, there is a need to have more local community involvement in the education of our children,

Be it resolved that the Multnomah Board of County Commissioners actively pursue legislation efforts at the State level to stabilize funding of schools, encourage community involvement by bringing all of the community (business, safety, neighborhood and human services) together.

Be it further resolved that a program be established that has at least one full time employee with the knowledge and authority to bring elements of the community together to create an atmosphere conducive to learning that is healthy, safe, and stable.



## RESOLUTION #3 EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES

Whereas, a community's livability and quality of life are determined by the availability and accessibility of social, cultural and educational institutions; and

Whereas, the public library is an institution that offers all people in this community equal access to information services; and

Whereas, the Multnomah County Library system should be open more hours, be properly staffed and provide enhanced services in a safe and adequate environment,

Be it resolved that the Board of County Commissioners be charged by this convention with the task of providing adequate, stable funding -- from the County General Fund or elsewhere -- for a quality Multnomah County Library system.

## RESOLUTION ELECTIONS SUB COMMITTEE

We make the following recommendations to the Multnomah County Elections division.

We urge the County in its capacity to request of the state the necessary legislation required to expand the present system of "vote by mail", a method currently used only for elections other than primary or general. We would like to see the use of modified "vote by mail" system for all elections. As an early transition step, we encourage the County to allow voters to submit their absentee ballots at their respective polling places on election day, rather than submitting them only at the County Election Division.

While in Salem, we think the County should also make the necessary arrangements with the State in order that their respective monies may be combined to create one state/county voters pamphlet, rather than the current publication of two separate pamphlets.

Somewhat more limited to the county's jurisdiction, realizing that input from the State may still be necessary, we encourage the Multnomah county Election Division to expand its use of the United States Postal Service change of address cards for updating voter registration lists. Currently, if a registered voter changes address, the Election Division is informed of the change by the United States Postal Service, the voter is canceled from the registration list and is notified that they must re-register. We feel, as does the County Election Division, that the voter should be automatically re-registered.

Realizing some or all of these suggestions are not original to the Citizens Convention sub-committee on elections, we respectfully submit them as a show of our support to the continuing innovative and technical advances of the Multnomah County Elections Division.

**JOINT RESOLUTION**  
**HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE**  
**and**  
**MENTAL HEALTH SUBCOMMITTEE**

Whereas, Multnomah County is the major governmental entity equipped and empowered to deliver health and social services to the residents of Multnomah County; and

Whereas, providing health and social services is crucial to the well-being of the community; and

Whereas, the diverse population has differing needs; and

Whereas, the State of Oregon has proposed recommendations for a tri-county public corporation to administer and provide mental health services;

Be it resolved that: we state our opposition to this plan and instead recommend the Multnomah County Integrated Human Services System. It is our decision that in order for this concept to be successful that members from the community representing the proposed six community service districts be involved in the integrated human services planning team, as well as, any appropriate work group.

Therefore be it further resolved that: In order to meet the needs of residents of Multnomah County, the Board of County Commissioners establish short and long term goals to balance the distribution of revenues, between preventive and treatment programs, in delivery of services in the Health, Social Service and Youth Service areas.

Therefore be it resolved that: Health and Social Services be provided in such a manner as to eliminate duplication of services through; 1) Co-location and/or more intensive use of existing facilities whether owned by the County or not e.g. hospitals, schools and community centers, etc. 2) Implement the Integrated Human Services System.

Therefore be it resolved that: In order to insure quality outcomes for clients of Health and Social Services Departments we propose; 1) Services be provided by Multnomah County employees who are required to meet the highest standards of service. 2) Where special needs occur and Multnomah County cannot provide the services, contracts may be secured and those contractors will be required to employ personnel with the same minimum qualifications as would be required if they were Multnomah County employees. 3) Contractor Performance Evaluations will be conducted on a regular basis with County incentives and sanctions and shall be stipulated as part of the Request For Proposal (RFP) process.

**RESOLUTION #1**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS COMMITTEE**

Whereas, the personal safety and well being of every citizen in Multnomah county is a fundamental right and,

Whereas, the citizens feel that those involved in law enforcement decision making should have the public safety as their highest priority, and,

Whereas, the citizens and police will work together to enhance public safety, and,

Whereas, There will be some initial start up costs, but long run savings and benefits for all agencies in Multnomah County.

Therefore, be it resolved that: The safety of the citizens of Multnomah County will be enhanced by consolidation of all sworn police personnel into one agency under an elected official with a non-partisan board, elected by districts, and a tax base roughly equivalent to the amount currently being budgeted by the agencies being consolidated.

Be it further resolved that: the elimination of redundant efforts by the agencies will have a significant cost saving benefit to the taxpayers.

**RESOLUTION # 3**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE**

Whereas, the law enforcement committee recognizes its obligation toward optimum public safety for its constituency; and

Whereas, the committee is cognizant of the public outrage concerning the uncalled for crimes committed by convicted criminals who are set free before their sentenced time expires;

Whereas, the lack of adequate jail space in Multnomah County has been a continuing problem since the closure of Rocky Butte Jail in 1979;

Therefore, be it resolved: That the Citizens Convention proposes to the Multnomah County Commissioners that the number of jail beds sufficient for optimum citizen protection be assigned as one of its top priorities; and

Be it further resolved: That the County Commissioners work with the State to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our justice system; and

Be it further resolved: That no jail space be leased to other jurisdictions until all needs for confinement of dangerous criminals from Multnomah County and the cities within Multnomah County are met and maintained.

**RESOLUTION # 4**  
**MINORITY REPORT OF**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE**

Whereas, we, as a society, establish laws and institutions to enforce them in order to protect and maintain the public safety and to secure the rights of the individual; and

Whereas, inappropriate, incompetent, and abusive use of authority by police and penal personnel not only harms the person injured, but also undermines the law enforcement agency as a whole and is a burden on the taxpayer in cases where money is paid out to compensate injured parties; and

Whereas, as citizens in a democracy, we delegate the tasks of policing and corrections to public servants, but we retain ultimate responsibility for the policies and actions taken on our behalf;

Therefore be it resolved: That the Citizens Convention calls upon the Multnomah County Commission to establish, and create the structure for, a civilian review board, or boards, to review the policing and corrections functions of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Dept. at present, and, in the event of city-county consolidation or other reorganization, to review whatever agency(ies) may serve those functions for the county in the future.

Be it further resolved that the members of such civilian review board should be appointed from the community by the same elected body that authorizes the law enforcement agency's budget. It shall be the duty of the board to receive complaints directly from citizens regarding alleged misconduct by personnel of the county law enforcement agency and also alleged misconduct by employees of private security companies under contract to the county. The board shall have all of the powers necessary to investigate and review charges. In cases where misconduct is proven, the board shall recommend appropriate discipline. The board may also recommend changes in training or policy.

**RESOLUTION #1**  
**PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE**

Be it resolved that any consolidation of the Parks Division Department of Environmental Services for Multnomah County with any government be done with citizen involvement at the decision and negotiation level with at least 3 volunteer citizen participants, and that the end product shall result in a government to run the parks that is readily responsive to its constituents. It is the recommendation of the Convention to the Board of Commissioners that this issue shall be placed before the voters at the first appropriate election; and

Because the Multnomah County Parks Services Division considers the following goal to be vital: to restore and protect the region's natural area systems and connecting corridors; and

Because the region's natural area systems and connecting corridors cross county and political boundaries; and

Because the counties most immediately involved in the region's natural area systems and connecting corridors are Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties, thus forming a tri-county region; and because the most effective strategy to manage this region's natural area systems and connecting corridors is through a single managing body that represents all 3 counties, and that has no mission other than to restore and protect the tri-county natural area systems and connecting corridors;

Be it further resolved that Multnomah County examine and work toward the development of a regional park system that will be the cooperative efforts of Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties and whose sole responsibility will be to restore and protect this region's natural area systems and connecting corridors.

**RESOLUTION #2**  
**PARKS AND RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE**

Whereas, quality and cost effective maintenance of Multnomah County parks and Pioneer Cemeteries is paramount; and

Whereas, employees may be displaced through active budget manipulation to attain said maintenance; and

Whereas, the Exposition Center is a center of relaxation and recreation; and

Whereas, the Exposition Center generates a fiscal base,

Therefore be it resolved, that the Expo Center be turned over to the Park Division of Environmental Services Department and that all displaced employees be reassigned jobs of relatively equal value.



**RESOLUTION #1**  
**PLANNING AND ZONING SUBCOMMITTEE**

Because:

1) A significant number of private citizens and small business people at issue with the administration of land use, zoning and building requirements could probably have these issues resolved under existing policies, practices and procedures - if they were able to master them.

2) The administration of these laws has become so complicated that many taxpayers they are intended to serve find it impossible to address them in an economical, efficient and effective manner.

Therefore, we recommend a "citizens assistant" function be funded by the County and cities to help the citizen address this labyrinth. This function should be that of a coordinator, organizer and interpreter -- not an adversarial attorney. The goal would be to reduce those tasks to human scale, bite sized chunks and guide the citizen through the process. If relief is not accomplished, the aggrieved should receive a cogent description of the remedial actions left to the aggrieved. We also recommend a separate "hot line" number to be available to the citizenry.

## RESOLUTION #2

### PLANNING AND ZONING SUBCOMMITTEE

Given that the residents of a locality are the people that are most effected favorably or unfavorably by any changes to that locality, and given that the present zonal procedural system has hurt such people as perceived by these people themselves (e.g. the reassignment of zones from a lower density to high density), and that given that the philosophy of our form of government is one in which the authorities are the servants of the people:

We therefore recommend that 1) Citizen involvement be procedurally encouraged; and 2) public meetings be conveniently scheduled; and 3) Neighborhood associations be timely informed of hearings.

## RESOLUTION #4 PLANNING AND ZONING SUBCOMMITTEE

Whereas, the citizens of Multnomah County often encounter uncertainty and frustration in identifying and contacting the governmental entity (or entities) responsible for assisting them in their inquiries and in the conduct of their business, both public and private; and

Whereas, this uncertainty and frustration is due in significant measure to the number of political subdivisions existing within or affecting Multnomah County, and to the division of their responsibilities by geographical boundaries (including Urban Growth Boundaries) which are unknown with precision by the citizens of Multnomah County; and

WHEREAS, the publication of an organizational diagram of the Multnomah county Government (clearly showing services provided by each subdivision and office, and the geographical boundaries within which Multnomah County is responsible for providing such services) would assist the citizens in the making of their inquiries and in the conduct of their business.

Be it resolved that the Multnomah Board of County Commissioners cause to be published an organizational diagram of the Multnomah County Government in a place and in a manner as set forth below for the information, use and convenience of the public:

- (1) The organizational diagram should show:
  - a) the chain or line of responsibility connecting each governmental subdivision or office with any superior subdivision, clearly defining a line of responsibility to the level of the Board of County Commissioners;
  - b) all existing subdivisions, together with their telephone numbers, in the boxes of the diagram;
  - c) a brief description, if feasible, of the functions and responsibilities of each subdivision;
  - d) an 'Information' office or section, with telephone number listed, to assist the public in identifying and contacting the subdivision responsible for addressing the particular concern of the citizen caller;
  - e) the names and telephone numbers of existing Citizen Involvement Organizations, Steering Committees, Advisory Committees and similar entities with a brief description of their functions and responsibilities, as a separate inset on the diagram page;
  - f) the particular responsibilities of the Multnomah County Auditor;
  - g) such other information as shall be deemed of particular use to the inquiring public, and which may be included without interfering with the clarity of the diagram.

(2) Publication, of this diagram, should be made in a place affording its widest possible dissemination and its continuing availability and accessibility over time, considering the means of the County. In descending order of preferred placement, the following placements are suggested:

- a) in the telephone directory for Multnomah County, in the EZ section of the directory. Prominent mention of the publication's location at that place should be made in the usual place of listing Multnomah County offices and telephone numbers;
- b) periodically, in a daily publication in general circulation in Multnomah County;
- c) periodically, in a weekly publication in general circulation in Multnomah County;
- d) periodically, in county publications to be furnished to the public libraries i.e. the *Conduit*, etc.

(3) The organizational diagram should include a detailed map of Multnomah County which clearly and accurately displays the geographical areas within which the County provides services through its subdivisions and offices shown in the organizational diagram. The map should show (by street and road designations for reference) those areas in which the County does not provide services, and should indicate which political subdivision of the State of Oregon (municipality, district, commission, port authority, etc.) is responsible for providing services within those areas. The map should show existing Urban Growth Boundaries, and by explanatory note should indicate the responsibilities of Multnomah County and of other political subdivisions for the provision of services in the various geographical areas displayed by the map. The map should be an integral part of the publication of the organizational diagram.

(4) (a) The organizational diagram and accompanying map should be updated regularly for the accurate information, use and convenience of the public.

(b) Multnomah County should request contributions from municipalities and other political subdivisions of the State existing within or affecting Multnomah County's provision of services in, Multnomah County, to defray costs of publication. The County should emphasize the benefit furnished to such political entities, and to their citizens, in the publication of the diagram and map.

**RESOLUTION #1**  
**ROADS AND BRIDGES SUBCOMMITTEE**

We recommend that, in making transportation decisions, hereafter, Multnomah County officials can best serve constituents by carefully studying every alternative for fulfilling needs; by calculating all of the costs attributable to adopting each alternative - not merely those costs which up to now have been delegated to the users of each technology. Particular attention should be given to space consumption. Far more extensive applications of railway technology are warranted.

**RESOLUTION #2**  
**ROADS AND BRIDGES SUBCOMMITTEE**

We recommend that the County continue with an aggressive program for bicycle path construction.

**RESOLUTION #3**  
**ROADS AND BRIDGES SUBCOMMITTEE**

We recommend that the County coordinate with the City of Portland and the State for the mutual utilization of road equipment to as great an extent as possible.

**RESOLUTION #1**  
**TAXES AND ASSESSMENT SUBCOMMITTEE**

Whereas, non profit Community Development Corporations in Multnomah County are created for the general good of its citizens by providing medium and low cost housing;

Whereas, Multnomah County receives foreclosed real property that it has difficulty disposing of;

Be it resolved, by the Multnomah County Citizens Convention, that we recommend that real property which has not been sold after its initial auction may be transferred to a non profit Community Development Corporation or non profit Community Land Trust. Such organization must repair and maintain such property in good condition. Such organization must use these properties to provide housing to low or moderate income people and/or families.



### RESOLUTION #3

#### TAXES AND ASSESSMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

Whereas, duplication of services either real or perceived have an economic impact on a community; and

Whereas, multiple layers of government are hardships to companies doing business with the County; and

Whereas, Multnomah County is the umbrella over both incorporated and unincorporated areas; and

Whereas, the Citizens Convention delegates wish to promote the highest standard of livability with the county;

Therefore be it resolved, that all proposals for change shall include a statement of its impact on community growth. This should include a review of how such changes will support or enhance environmental standards; support or enhance public safety and convenience; support or enhance service delivery; support or enhance funding for those services which the community deems necessary and/or desirable.

Proposals for change shall include measurements of accountability; measurements of cost; measurements that show economies and/or efficiencies are achieved by means other than by reductions in the health, safety, welfare or benefits of the workers.

Proposals for change shall be subject to community wide discussion and shall include a process for ratification by the public; and

Be it further resolved that proposals for change shall provide a process for resolving potential conflict among affected parties such as; 1) elected officials; 2) labor organizations; 3) management structures; and

Be it further resolved, that proposals for change shall provide rationale for determining which services are best delivered by which of the three key sectors: 1) public; 2) private; 3) quasi-public; and

Be it further resolved that proposals for change shall contain transition plans for displaced workers. It is the recommendation of the Convention to the Board of County Commissioners that this issue shall be placed before the voters at the first appropriate election.

**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.

**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 numbered 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.

Be it also resolved, that any consolidation of the Parks Division of Department of Environmental Services with METRO, be done with citizen involvement at the decision and negotiation level with at least 3 volunteer citizen participants.

# ADDENDUM

#1

PARTICIPANTS

# ADDENDUM

#2

## RULES OF CONVENTION

PROPOSED RULES  
OF THE CITIZENS CONVENTION

Rules Committee:

Marc Abrams, Chair  
Thomas Current  
Conrad Repp  
Robert Tollen  
Jim Williams  
Robin Wyrick

Schedule:

The Rules Committee submits the proposed schedule: Registration can occur concurrently with other actions, and shall commence starting at 7:30 a.m.; commencement of the keynote address at 8:00 a.m.; presentation of the rules from 8:20 to 8:35; election of convention officers consisting of a chair, vice-chair, secretary and parliamentarian from 8:35 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.; committee resolutions at 9:00 a.m. until 11:30; lunch from 11:30 to 12:30; 12:30 to 1:30, "open mike" period; 1:30 through 5:00, reports discussed including discussion of all proffered amendments (for procedure regarding amendments, see next section).

Accordingly, the agenda looks as follows:

Registration	7:30 - 9:00
Keynote Speaker, Vic Atiyeh	8:00 - 8:20
Rules of Convention	8:20 - 8:35
Election of Officers	8:35 - 9:00
Committee Resolutions/ Initial Reports	9:00 - 11:30
Lunch	11:30 - 12:30
Open Mike <sup>1/</sup>	12:30 - 1:30
Committee Resolutions/ Amendments and Enactment <sup>2/</sup>	1:30 - 5:00

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<sup>1/</sup> Delegates to make comments of no more than two minutes (which may be lengthened or shortened by the Chair to accommodate microphone demand) about any issue germane to the reports from the morning.

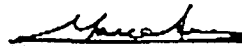
<sup>2/</sup> The following procedure is suggested for the afternoon session: Reports will be taken one at a time. They will be presented, followed by any minority report and amendments, before any discussion. The report and certified amendments are before the body without formal motion or second. The Chair will set the time for that report. At the end of such  
(continued...)

- F. Discussions shall be by alternating speakers in favor and opposing any proposal or amendment. Microphones shall be labeled "pro" and "con," with, perhaps, a third microphone for procedural matters. Discussion shall continue only so long as there are both pro and con speakers. At any point at which one side of an issue no longer has any speakers, debate will cease and a vote will take place.
- G. Delegates may wish to amend Amendments. Because their intent can usually be achieved by submitting an original and timely Amendment, this procedure should only be allowed if, before any such discussion, 35 delegates indicate, by standing when so requested by the Chair, that they support the proposed sub-amendment.
- H. There shall be a general guideline of two minutes per speaker. The Chair shall have the authority to set tighter limits or to waive limits in the Chair's discretion.

These procedures will facilitate the swift progress of the convention while allowing the fullest possible debate given the time constraints involved.

DATED: December 17, 1992

Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Marc Abrams



# ADDENDUM

#3

## ORDINANCE CALLING FOR CONVENTION

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS  
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON.  
ORDINANCE NO. 714

An ordinance adopting and referring to the people legislation to create a Citizens Convention.

Multnomah County ordains as follows:

SECTION 1. PURPOSES.

A. There remains a great deal of public skepticism and apathy about the performance of local government in Multnomah County.

B. There is a need for citizens of Multnomah County 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.

C. A Citizens Convention offers the opportunity to return government to the people and provide residents a direct role in shaping their future governments and services within Multnomah County.

D. It is important that the recommendations of the Citizens Convention truly reflect the needs and desires of the citizens of Multnomah County. It is the intent of the Board to respect the independence of the Citizens Convention as well as the Citizens Steering Committee which will set up the Citizens Convention.

E. The Board is well aware of economic constraints within the County. It is the Board's intention for private sources to pay for

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1 the expenses of this process as fully as possible and that no  
2 taxpayer dollars be spent on this citizen effort, with the  
3 exception of validating the petitions required in Sections 2 and 3  
4 below by the Elections Division, and with the exception of  
5 providing -- if requested by the Citizens Steering Committee --  
6 surplus space and equipment as shall be available and potentially  
7 paying the pro-rata share of an election, if required under  
8 Section 4.

9 SECTION 2. PROVISIONS TO CREATE A CITIZENS CONVENTION.

10 A. CITIZENS STEERING COMMITTEE.

11 1. A Citizens Steering Committee (CSC) is hereby authorized  
12 to convene a Citizens Convention to be held during 1992,  
13 as determined by the CSC.

14 2. The CSC shall consist of volunteer members who are  
15 residents of Multnomah County. They shall be appointed  
16 by the Chair and approved by the Board, under the process  
17 of Section 3.70 of the Multnomah County Home Rule  
18 Charter, no later than July 1, 1992, in the following  
19 manner:

20 (a) One member from each of the nine Oregon State  
21 senatorial districts in Multnomah County shall be  
22 selected from a list of four names provided by each  
23 of the political party organizations, as defined in  
24 ORS 248.006, in each of these senatorial districts,  
25 but not more than five shall be from any one  
26 political party.

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1 (b) Up to four at large members shall be selected from  
2 persons who submit petitions to the Elections  
3 Division bearing at least 100 signatures of  
4 registered voters of Multnomah County. Each county  
5 resident may sign one such petition. The Board  
6 will make every reasonable effort to reflect the  
7 diversity of Multnomah County, including  
8 consideration of residents who are independent  
9 voters.

10 (c) Employees or elected officials of Metro, any  
11 county, or any city, are ineligible to serve on the  
12 Citizens Steering Committee.

13 B. The Citizens Steering Committee shall select its own  
14 officers, plan for and call a Citizens Convention to be  
15 held during 1992, and prepare and present proposals to  
16 the Citizens Convention. All meetings of the Citizens  
17 Steering Committee shall be open to the public. The  
18 Citizens Steering Committee may extend any deadline  
19 contained in this ordinance.

20 SECTION 3. CITIZENS CONVENTION.

21 A. The delegates to the Citizens Convention (CC) shall be  
22 selected by the Citizens Steering Committee no later than September  
23 15, 1992. The CC delegates shall be volunteers who are residents  
24 of Multnomah County. They shall be selected in the following  
25 manner:

26 1. One delegate from each precinct in Multnomah County for

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1 the precinct boundaries in effect on May 19, 1992  
2 (approximately 349 members), to be selected from nominees  
3 from each precinct provided by each of the political  
4 party organizations, but not more than 175 of the total  
5 selected shall be from any one political party. Any  
6 nonprofit organization may also submit suggested  
7 delegates to the political party organizations.

- 8 2. Members at large, up to a total convention membership of  
9 500, to be selected from Multnomah County residents who  
10 submit petitions to the Elections Division bearing at  
11 least 25 signatures of registered voters of Multnomah  
12 County. Each registered voter may sign one petition.  
13 The Citizens Steering Committee will make every effort to  
14 reflect the diversity in this County. The Chair and  
15 other officers of the Citizens Convention shall be  
16 elected by the Citizens Convention pursuant to rules  
17 adopted by the Citizens Steering Committee.

18 B. The Citizens Convention shall review and evaluate  
19 proposals submitted by the Citizens Steering Committee and by the  
20 members of the Convention concerning the delivery of governmental  
21 services, and the Convention Chair shall deliver in writing the  
22 recommendations adopted to the Board of County Commissioners for  
23 implementing ordinances not later than December 31, 1992. Meetings  
24 of the Citizens Convention shall be open to the public.

25 SECTION 4. BOARD ACTION FOLLOWING THE CONVENTION

- 26 A. Within thirty days of receipt from the Chair of the

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1 Convention of each Convention recommendation that requires state  
2 legislative action, the Chair of the Board of Commissioners shall  
3 transmit these recommendations to the Multnomah County members of  
4 the Oregon Legislative Assembly and to the Governor of the State of  
5 Oregon.

6 B. Within ninety days of receipt from the Chair of the  
7 Convention of each Convention recommendation that requires County  
8 legislative action, the Board of Commissioners shall either refer  
9 the legislative action to the voters, adopt the recommendation, or  
10 pass a Resolution containing findings that the recommendation will  
11 not improve the efficiency, economy, or effectiveness of the  
12 delivery of governmental services within Multnomah County.

13 C. Within 30 days of receipt from the Chair of the Convention  
14 of each convention recommendation that requires action by other  
15 units of local government, the Chair of the Board of Commissioners  
16 shall transmit these recommendations to the appropriate governing  
17 bodies of such local government units.

18 SECTION 5. REFERRAL.

19 A. Sections 1-4 of this ordinance shall be submitted to the  
20 voters of Multnomah County at the election to be held May 19, 1992.  
21 The ballot title and voters' pamphlet statement for the measure  
22 shall be substantially in the form attached to this ordinance as  
23 Exhibits 1 and 2.

24 B. Multnomah County Code MCC 4.51.070(B) authorizes the Board  
25 to call an election on a referendum of County legislation less than  
26 90 days after the Board's order calling the election if it has been

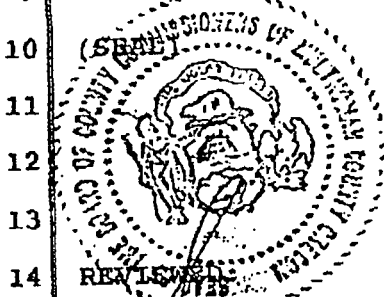
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1 demonstrated that the public interest would be harmed by waiting  
2 the full 90 days. The Board finds in this instance that the public  
3 interest would be harmed by waiting for the full 90 days because a  
4 November election to start this process would not allow the  
5 recommendations for state legislative action to reach the state  
6 legislature in time for the start of the 1993 legislative session  
7 and because a special election during the summer would shift county  
8 general fund dollars away from other programs.

9 ADOPTED this 19th day of March, 1992.



By Gladys McCoy  
Gladys McCoy, Chair  
Multnomah County, Oregon

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By Laurence Kressel  
Laurence Kressel, County Counsel  
For Multnomah County, Oregon

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## A BILL OF RESOLUTIONS FOR PEACEFUL CHANGE

### PREAMBLE

There are times in the life of a community when certain vicissitudes-- be they economic, natural or social -- require a corresponding change in the fabric of that community. Discussions on how this change is to be accommodated should be broadly based and with an eye to preserving the highest and best standards of liveability which that society enjoys. Any remedies which arise, therefore, should be judged on the degree to which they preserve and/or enhance the quality of life. To this purpose, the following Bill of Resolutions for Peaceful Change is established.

### RESOLUTION 1

**Section 1. The public benefit.** All proposals for change shall include a statement of its impact on community growth. This should include a review of how such changes will support or enhance environmental standards; support or enhance public safety and convenience; support or enhance service delivery; support or enhance funding for those services which the community deems necessary and/or desirable.

**Section 2. Standards for change.** Proposals for change shall include measurements of accountability; measurements of cost; measurements that show economies and/or efficiencies are achieved by means other than by reductions in the health, safety, welfare or benefits of the workers.

**Section 3. Participation.** Proposals for change shall be subjected to community wide discussion and shall include a process for ratification by the public.

### RESOLUTION II

**Jurisdiction.** Proposals for change shall provide a process for resolving potential conflict among affected parties such as: 1) elected officials; 2) labor organizations; 3) management structures.

### RESOLUTION III

**Providers.** Proposals for change shall provide a rationale for determining which services are best delivered by which of the three key sectors : 1) public; 2) private; 3) quasi-public.

### RESOLUTION IV

**Equity.** Proposals for change shall contain transition plans for displaced workers.



## A MISSION STATEMENT FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In a democracy, political power resides with the people. It is their right, therefore, is to alter, reform or abolish government in such manner as they think proper. Local reform must preserve the basic freedoms contained in the Constitutions of the United States of America and the State of Oregon, but citizens may enhance those rights or create new charges that will lead to a greater good. To this purpose the following mission statement for local governments is adopted.

### Section I. GENERAL MANDATES

Any and all local governments shall preserve and protect the community's livability by:

- a. using means which are the least restrictive to its citizens.
- b. choosing, as much as possible, methods of incentive rather than disincentives to achieve community cohesion and compliance to laws.
- c. promoting programs which enhance community standards.
- d. making no laws which discourage philosophical, ethnic, social and religious diversity.

### Section II. SPECIFIC MANDATES

At the peoples' direction, or that of their representatives, mandates which are necessary to protect, preserve or enhance basic freedoms and community livability shall be assigned to the appropriate level of government. Such assignments shall be made for the purpose of achieving the highest good for the community. Compassion as well as efficiency and cost shall be a part of the consideration. Those services which are appropriate to government and are deemed necessary for the viability of a community are listed below but do not denote any order of priority. They include but are not limited to:

#### PUBLIC SAFETY.

The government shall provide programs which deter and intervene against anti-social behavior;  
it shall provide humane corrections facilities for those accused or found guilty of a crime;  
it shall train and maintain an adequate level of law enforcement officers to maintain the public safety and shall integrate these officers into the community;  
it shall strive to provide a system of justice with maximum fairness to all;

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE.

The government shall provide programs that control the animal population; promote health and sanitation standards including rodent and pest control;

The government shall provide a safety net of services to preserve the life and dignity of those least able to care for themselves. This shall include shelter, medical care and counseling.

#### INFRA-STRUCTURE.

The government shall provide infra-structure such as roads, sewers, transportation;  
it shall preserve natural resources and enforce clean air and water standards;  
it shall provide waste management plans and these shall include programs to encourage recycling in the community.

#### PLANNING.

The government shall plan for population growth;  
as much as possible, it shall encourage a healthy business climate in the promulgation of its regulations and procedures;  
It shall protect natural and recreational habitat as it plans for growth;  
it shall plan for and encourage housing development for all economic levels;  
it shall enforce standards that comply with the American Disability Act of 1992.

#### PUBLIC POLICY

The government shall provide an open process for citizen participation in its policy decisions;  
it shall maintain policies that support the artistic and educational endeavors of the community;  
it shall make appropriate tax assessments and provide avenues for public notification and appeal;  
it shall invite harmonious interaction with other levels of government where appropriate.