

ANNOTATED MINUTES

*Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602*

EXECUTIVE BUDGET MESSAGE

1. *1992-93 Executive Budget Message Presented by Chair Gladys McCoy.*

**THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET MESSAGE WAS PRESENTED BY
CHAIR GLADYS MCCOY.**

*Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 10:15 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602*

BOARD BRIEFINGS

- B-1 *Update on Library Activities - Presented by Ginnie Cooper.*

**LIBRARY DIRECTOR GINNIE COOPER AND LIBRARY
STAFF PRESENTED AN UPDATE ON MULTNOMAH
COUNTY LIBRARY ACTIVITIES.**

- B-2 *Briefing for the Corbett Community Strategy Plan - Presented by Sharon Timko and
Corbett Community Plan Task Force Members.*

**SHARRON TIMKO, STAFF TO CHAIR GLADYS MCCOY,
BRIEFED THE BOARD ON THE CORBETT COMMUNITY
STRATEGY PLAN.**

*Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 11:15 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602*

AGENDA REVIEW

- B-3 *Review of Agenda for Regular Meeting of April 9, 1992*
-

*Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 1:30 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602*

EXECUTIVE SESSION

- E-1 *The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Will Meet in Executive Session to
Discuss Pending Litigation Pursuant to ORS 192.660 (1)(h).*

EXECUTIVE SESSION HELD.

Wednesday, April 8, 1992 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

1. *Public Hearing and Testimony for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE BUDGET*

**PUBLIC HEARING WAS HELD AND TESTIMONY WAS
HEARD ON THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE BUDGET.**

Wednesday, April 8, 1992 - 1:30 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

2. *Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
BUDGET*

**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS BUDGET RESCHEDULED TO FRIDAY,
APRIL 17, 1992, 9:30 A.M. TO NOON.**

Thursday, April 9, 1992 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

REGULAR MEETING

*Chair Gladys McCoy convened the meeting at 9:30 a.m., with Vice-Chair Sharron Kelley,
Commissioners Pauline Anderson, Rick Bauman and Gary Hansen present.*

CONSENT CALENDAR

**UPON MOTION OF COMMISSIONER KELLEY, SECONDED
BY COMMISSIONER HANSEN, THE CONSENT CALENDAR
(ITEMS C-1 THROUGH C-3) WAS UNANIMOUSLY
APPROVED.**

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- C-1 *In the Matter of the Appointment of Isadore G. Maney, Jr., term expires 9/95; to the
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CITIZENS BUDGET ADVISORY
COMMITTEE (CBAC)*
- C-2 *In the Matter of the Appointments of Al Armstrong, term expires 3/31/94; and Michael
Zollitsch, term expires 4/30/94; to the CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE*
- C-3 *In the Matter of the Appointments of Kevin Fitts, term expires 1994; Susan Ziglinski, term*

expires 1992; Linda Reilly, term expires 1994; Sandra Bright-Fish, term expires 1992; and Mary Anne Hannibal, term expires 1994; to the MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

REGULAR AGENDA

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

- R-1 *PUBLIC HEARING in the Matter of the Presentation, Discussion and Approval of the 1992-93 Budget for the Dunthorpe Riverdale Sanitary Service District No. 1*

COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER HANSEN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-1. PUBLIC HEARING HELD. THE 1992-93 DUNTHORPE RIVERDALE SANITARY SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 1 BUDGET WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-2 *PUBLIC HEARING in the Matter of the Presentation, Discussion and Approval of the 1992-93 Budget for the Mid-County Street Lighting Service District No. 14*

COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER HANSEN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-2. PUBLIC HEARING HELD. THE 1992-93 MID-COUNTY STREET LIGHTING SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 14 BUDGET WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- R-3 *Ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement between the Oregon State Highway Division and Multnomah County Transportation Division for the County's Share of the Construction Costs and Other Obligations for an Eight Phase Traffic Signal at SE Stark Street at 202nd under Title II Highway Enhancement System*

COMMISSIONER HANSEN MOVED AND COMMISSIONER BAUMAN SECONDED. AGREEMENT WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- R-4 *RESOLUTION in the Matter of the Asian Gypsy Moth Spray Program for North Portland*

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-4. PUBLIC TESTIMONY WAS HEARD. RESOLUTION 92-47 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-5 *Budget Modification MCHD #3 Authorizing Transfer of \$37,000 Professional Services to Capital within the Inverness Corrections Health Program Budget*

COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER HANSEN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-5. BUDGET MODIFICATION WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- R-6 *Budget Modification DSS #64 Authorizing Transfer \$19,899 Earmarked Minority Service Funds from Pass Through within the Aging Services Division/Contracted Services Budget to Temporary Personnel to create 4 to 6 Minority Outreach Community Liaison Positions (\$14,999), Education & Training (\$3,900) and Professional Services (\$1,000) to Cover Costs of Foreign Language Classes and Translation of Agency Materials*

COMMISSIONER BAUMAN MOVED AND COMMISSIONER HANSEN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-6. BUDGET MODIFICATION WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-7 *Budget Modification DSS #65 Authorizing Transfer of \$12,000 from Aging Services Division/Public Guardian Savings from Vacant/Late Hire Positions to Professional Services and Supplies to Pay for Increased Court Visitor Fees, Income Tax Preparation, and Administrative Support for the New Positions Approved in the FY 91-92 Add Package*

COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER BAUMAN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-7. BUDGET MODIFICATION WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-8 *Budget Modification DSS #66 Requesting Authorization to Adjust Housing and Community Services Division/Community Action Program Budget Authority to Reflect Revenue Awards by Adding a net of \$339,619 which are used to Increase Pass Through, Temporary and Related Materials & Services*

COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER BAUMAN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-8. BUDGET MODIFICATION WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-9 *Budget Modification DSS #67 Requesting Authorization to Reclassify an Office Assistant 2 to an Office Assistant/Senior Position*

COMMISSIONER BAUMAN MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-9. BUDGET MODIFICATION WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- R-10 *RESOLUTION in the Matter of Accepting the Corbett Community Strategy Plan*

COMMISSIONER ANDERSON MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF R-10. RESOLUTION 92-48 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-11 *Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Adding New Chapter 8.75 to*

the Multnomah County Code in Order to Regulate Refuse Hauling, Dumping and Littering

PROPOSED ORDINANCE READ BY TITLE ONLY. COPIES AVAILABLE. COMMISSIONER KELLEY MOVED AND COMMISSIONER BAUMAN SECONDED, APPROVAL OF THE SECOND READING AND ADOPTION. TESTIMONY RECEIVED. ORDINANCE NO. 717 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

- R-12 *Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Amending Multnomah County Code Chapter 3.11, Relating to Charitable Fund Raising on County Premises, by Changing the Membership of the Campaign Management Council and the Certification Criteria*

PROPOSED ORDINANCE READ BY TITLE ONLY. COPIES AVAILABLE. COMMISSIONER ANDERSON MOVED AND COMMISSIONER KELLEY SECONDED, APPROVAL OF THE SECOND READING AND ADOPTION. NO TESTIMONY RECEIVED. ORDINANCE NO. 718 WAS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 a.m.

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


Carrie A. Parkerson

*Thursday, April 9, 1992 - 1:30 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602*

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

1. *Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES BUDGET*

**PUBLIC HEARING WAS HELD AND TESTIMONY HEARD ON
THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
BUDGET.**

*Friday, April 10, 1992 - 9:30 AM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602*

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

1. *Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES BUDGET*

***PUBLIC HEARING WAS HELD AND TESTIMONY HEARD ON
THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES BUDGET.***

*Friday, April 10, 1992 - 1:30 PM
Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602*

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

2. *Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUDGET*

***CAROLE MURDOCK, LUANA SHIPP, BILLI ODEGAARD,
TOM FRONK, MARY LOU HENNRICH, GORDON EMPEY,
JAN SINCLAIR, DWAYNE PRATHER, GLORIA McCLENDON,
JEANNE GOULD AND KATHY PAGE PRESENTATION AND
RESPONSE TO BOARD QUESTIONS. VIRNIN McKELLAR,
DONNA LEE SATHER, KATHY HAMMOCK AND CLINTON
NELSON TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF VARIOUS HEALTH
PROGRAMS FUNDING.***

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FORMAL BOARD MEETING
RESULTS

MEETING DATE: 4-9-92

Agenda Item #	Motion	Second	APP/NOT APP
<u>C-1</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>GH</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>C-2</u>	<u>(</u>	<u>(</u>	<u>(</u>
<u>C-3</u>	<u>(</u>	<u>(</u>	<u>(</u>
<u>Public Hearing - Northgate - King County Service District</u>			
<u>R-1</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>GH</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>Public Hearing - Mid County Service District</u>			
<u>R-2</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>GH</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-3</u>	<u>GH</u>	<u>RB</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-4</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-5</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>GH</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-6</u>	<u>RB</u>	<u>GH</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-7</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>RB</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-8</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>RB</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-9</u>	<u>RB</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-10</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>taken out of order -</u>			
<u>R-11</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>RB</u>	<u>App</u>
<u>R-12</u>	<u>PA</u>	<u>SK</u>	<u>App</u>



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

AGENDA

MEETINGS OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE WEEK OF

April 6 - 10, 1992

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 9:30 AM - EXECUTIVE BUDGETPage 2
MESSAGE

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 10:15 AM - Board BriefingsPage 2

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 11:15 AM - Agenda ReviewPage 2

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 1:30 PM - Executive Session. . . .Page 2

Wednesday, April 8, 1992 - 9:30 AM - PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET. Page 2

Wednesday, April 8, 1992 - 1:30 PM - PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET. Page 3

Thursday, April 9, 1992 - 9:30 AM - Regular MeetingPage 3

Thursday, April 9, 1992 - 1:30 PM - PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET .Page 4

Friday, April 10, 1992 - 9:30 AM - PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET. .Page 5

Friday, April 10, 1992 - 1:30 PM - PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET. .Page 5

BUDGET DELIBERATIONS SCHEDULEPage 6

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

Thursday, 10:00 PM, Channel 11 for East and West side 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

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

EXECUTIVE BUDGET MESSAGE

1. 1992-93 Executive Budget Message Presented by Chair Gladys McCoy. 9:30 AM TIME CERTAIN. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.
-

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 10:15 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

BOARD BRIEFINGS

- B-1 Update on Library Activities - Presented by Ginnie Cooper. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.
 - B-2 Briefing for the Corbett Community Strategy Plan - Presented by Sharon Timko and Corbett Community Plan Task Force Members. 10:45 AM TIME CERTAIN FOR REVIEW OF AGENDA ITEM R-10. 30 MINUTES REQUESTED.
-

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 11:15 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

AGENDA REVIEW

- B-3 Review of Agenda for Regular Meeting of April 9, 1992
-

Tuesday, April 7, 1992 - 1:30 PM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

EXECUTIVE SESSION

- E-1 The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners Will Meet in Executive Session to Discuss Pending Litigation Pursuant to ORS 192.660 (1)(h). 1 HOUR REQUESTED.
-

Wednesday, April 8, 1992 - 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

1. Public Hearing and Testimony for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE BUDGET

Wednesday, April 8, 1992 - 1:30 PM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

2. Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BUDGET
-

Thursday, April 9, 1992 - 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

REGULAR MEETING

CONSENT CALENDAR

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- APC C-1 In the Matter of the Appointment of Isadore G. Maney, Jr., term expires 9/95; to the DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CITIZENS BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CBAC)
- C-2 In the Matter of the Appointments of Al Armstrong, term expires 3/31/94; and Michael Zollitsch, term expires 4/30/94; to the CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE
- C-3 In the Matter of the Appointments of Kevin Fitts, term expires 1994; Susan Ziglinski, term expires 1992; Linda Reilly, term expires 1994; Sandra Bright-Fish, term expires 1992; and Mary Anne Hannibal, term expires 1994; to the MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

REGULAR AGENDA

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

- APC R-1 PUBLIC HEARING in the Matter of the Presentation, Discussion and Approval of the 1992-93 Budget for the Dunthorpe Riverdale Sanitary Service District No. 1
- APC R-2 PUBLIC HEARING in the Matter of the Presentation, Discussion and Approval of the 1992-93 Budget for the Mid-County Street Lighting Service District No. 14

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

- APC R-3 Ratification of an Intergovernmental Agreement between the Oregon State Highway Division and Multnomah County Transportation Division for the County's Share of the Construction Costs and Other Obligations for an Eight Phase Traffic Signal at SE Stark Street at 202nd under Title II Highway Enhancement System

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

- APP* R-4 RESOLUTION in the Matter of the Asian Gypsy Moth Spray Program for North Portland 92-47
- APP* R-5 Budget Modification MCHD #3 Authorizing Transfer of \$37,000 Professional Services to Capital within the Inverness Corrections Health Program Budget

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

- APP* R-6 Budget Modification DSS #64 Authorizing Transfer \$19,899 Earmarked Minority Service Funds from Pass Through within the Aging Services Division/Contracted Services Budget to Temporary Personnel to create 4 to 6 Minority Outreach Community Liaison Positions (\$14,999), Education & Training (\$3,900) and Professional Services (\$1,000) to Cover Costs of Foreign Language Classes and Translation of Agency Materials
- APP* R-7 Budget Modification DSS #65 Authorizing Transfer of \$12,000 from Aging Services Division/Public Guardian Savings from Vacant/Late Hire Positions to Professional Services and Supplies to Pay for Increased Court Visitor Fees, Income Tax Preparation, and Administrative Support for the New Positions Approved in the FY 91-92 Add Package
- APP* R-8 Budget Modification DSS #66 Requesting Authorization to Adjust Housing and Community Services Division/Community Action Program Budget Authority to Reflect Revenue Awards by Adding a net of \$339,619 which are used to Increase Pass Through, Temporary and Related Materials & Services
- APP* R-9 Budget Modification DSS #67 Requesting Authorization to Reclassify an Office Assistant 2 to an Office Assistant/Senior Position

NON-DEPARTMENTAL

- APP* R-10 RESOLUTION in the Matter of Accepting the Corbett Community Strategy Plan 92-48
- APP* R-11 Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Adding New Chapter 8.75 to the Multnomah County Code in Order to Regulate Refuse Hauling, Dumping and Littering 717
- APP* R-12 Second Reading and Possible Adoption of an ORDINANCE Amending Multnomah County Code Chapter 3.11, Relating to Charitable Fund Raising on County Premises, by Changing the Membership of the Campaign Management Council and the Certification Criteria 718

Thursday, April 9, 1992 - 1:30 PM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

1. Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES BUDGET

Friday, April 10, 1992 - 9:30 AM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

1. Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES BUDGET
-

Friday, April 10, 1992 - 1:30 PM

Multnomah County Courthouse, Room 602

PUBLIC HEARING/BUDGET

2. Public Hearing and Testimony for the DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUDGET

MULTNOMAH COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
1992-1993 BUDGET DELIBERATIONS SCHEDULE

The 1992-1993 Multnomah County budget deliberations will be held in Room 602 of the Multnomah County Courthouse, 1021 SW Fourth Avenue, Portland, with the exception of an evening hearing on Tuesday, April 14, 1992, which will be held in Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Auditorium, 12240 NE Glisan, Portland.

The public is invited to all sessions. Public testimony will be heard during public hearing sessions. Written testimony will be accepted at any session. Call the Office of the Board Clerk for further information, 248-3277 or 248-5222.

Tuesday, April 7	9:30-10:00 AM	EXECUTIVE BUDGET MESSAGE
Wednesday, April 8	9:30-12:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		SHERIFF
	1:30-5:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Thursday, April 9	9:30-12:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		DUNTHORPE-RIVERDALE SERVICE DIST.
		NO. 1 AND MID-COUNTY SERVICE DIST.
		NO. 14
	1:30-5:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
Friday, April 10	9:30-12:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		SOCIAL SERVICES
	1:30-5:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		HEALTH
Monday, April 13	9:30-12:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND LIBRARY
		SERVICES
	1:30-5:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		NON-DEPARTMENTAL
Tuesday, April 14	7:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		Sheriff's Office/Auditorium
		12240 NE Glisan, Portland
Wednesday, April 15	7:00 PM	<u>PUBLIC HEARING</u>
		Multnomah County Courthouse
		1021 SW Fourth, Room 602
Friday, April 17	9:30-12:00 PM	WORK SESSION
	1:30-5:00 PM	WORK SESSION
Monday, April 20	9:30-12:00 PM	WORK SESSION
	1:30-5:00 PM	WORK SESSION
Wednesday, April 22	9:30-12:00 PM	WORK SESSION
	1:30-5:00 PM	WORK SESSION
Thursday, April 23	9:30 AM	APPROVE BUDGET
Thursday, April 30	9:30 AM	APPROVE BUDGET (ALTERNATE DATE)



GLADYS McCOY, Multnomah County Chair

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

COUNTY CHAIR'S BUDGET MESSAGE

This is my sixth budget as Multnomah County Chair. In previous budgets I have stressed "hold the line" and I continue that message.

Today, after one year under Ballot Measure 5, and after \$12.4 million dollars in reductions in County programs, we are doing better with less. This results from reorganization in structure as well as changes in how we deliver services. Translated, that means more efficiency and a more cost effective government.

The voters asked that we maintain services and cut costs; that is what the 92-93 budget does. But, as the provider of last resort, continuing a reduced level of service is very difficult for the County. The budget I present to you today makes a few people happy only because it does no further damage. It does not repair the damage done by Measure 5. This budget seeks to maintain those programs/services which the Board said were important, in spite of Measure 5.

The County has long been committed to a children and families agenda. Very promising suggestions have been crafted to provide services for children and families in geographically distributed service centers. I have not added General Fund resources to the budget to cover the costs of such centers.

As I have said, my administration will work to redirect existing resources into a coordinated program that will support the policy direction the County has affirmed.

1. This budget spends approximately \$50 million for a variety of family and youth services, our highest priority.
2. This budget demands that we restructure existing services to serve a targeted constituency, specifically those programs which emphasize prevention. We must support preventative programs for targeted children and their families.
3. As budgets begin to address a Children and Families Agenda this year, I have provided for the District Attorney and Community Corrections to support this emphasis through increased domestic violence programs.
4. This budget supports community restoration programs that include the Safety Action Teams and the DARE program which are clearly part of a Children and Families Agenda.
5. This budget prepares us to solve the juvenile detention facility problem within the revenue available to us. It covers the debt service for certificates of participation to build a Juvenile Detention Facility and maintain necessary interim capital improvements.

Nonetheless, the 1992-93 Executive Budget is a constraint budget. I have limited County dollars to all programs. As a result, there are policies and directions the County has established in the past that are not fully implemented in this budget. This is not a signal that I want these directions changed. It is a recognition of fiscal reality.

For example, the County is committed to providing teen clinics. The health of teenagers is at greater risk now than at any time in this century. I have not included an expansion of this program in this budget, though I have continued current clinics. As soon as we can provide stable long-term funding, I will work to see that we add clinics to the system.

The County is committed to providing adequate jail space for local offenders. Voters approved funding for that space. Measure 5 reduced the resources available to pay for operating the Inverness Jail. I have chosen to provide a General Fund subsidy to keep 100 beds open at Inverness for the entire fiscal year. I had not been able to provide for the full operation of the Courthouse Jail. However, since the Executive Budget was printed, I have become aware of another revenue source which is appropriate to use to keep this facility open. Therefore, as a footnote to this message, I am preparing a budget amendment to continue operation of the Courthouse Jail.

Finally, I believe the County must take steps to assure its fiscal stability. I am very concerned about the impact of the 1993-95 State budget on county government. There is an estimated 16% - 20% reduction in state revenue that will, without a doubt, have a devastating impact on local services. Further, there are many unknowns relating to real property values. Because of Measure 5, County revenue depends much more on changes in property values, the major source of County funding. Similarly, the business income tax, which changes with the growth or decline of business profits, is a fluctuating revenue source. 1993 is also the last year of the jail and library levies. We will have to plan for the loss of those levies after June, 1993. That is why I propose creation of a reserve to be used when property values and business income tax revenues fall below their average growth. I propose that the Board consider adding all 1992-93 General Fund revenues in excess of the Executive Budget into this reserve to provide a stable level of funding for the future.

This budget is the product of the hard work of many County employees, department and division managers and staff, the Board and its staff, and my own staff. I want to personally thank them for their efforts, I believe we have a sound budget, and I urge the Board to give it careful consideration.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GLADYS McCOY
PAULINE ANDERSON
GARY HANSEN
RICK BAUMAN
SHARRON KELLEY

PLANNING & BUDGET
PORTLAND BUILDING
1120 S.W. FIFTH - ROOM 1400
P. O. BOX 14700
PORTLAND, OR 97214
PHONE (503)248-3883

TO: The Oregonian
FROM: Dave Warren, Budget Manager
DATE: March 24, 1992
SUBJECT: Public Notice of Budget Hearing

Please run the following public notice in the Oregonian once, March 26, 1992.

If you have any questions, please call me at 248-3822.

NOTICE OF SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET HEARING

A public hearing on a proposed supplemental budget for Multnomah County for the fiscal year July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992 will be held at the Multnomah County Courthouse in room 602 during the regular meeting of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners on April 9, 1992. The purpose of the hearing is to discuss the supplemental budget with interested persons.

A copy of the supplemental budget document as approved by the budget committee may be inspected or obtained on or after April 6, 1992 at the Clerk of the Board's office between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

The supplemental budget is for the purpose of recording revenue in a new Administrative Building Fund from the sale of Certificates of Participation in the amount of \$30,000,000 and authorizing expenditures for construction and purchase of buildings.

Bill to:

Multnomah County Budget Office
1120 S.W. Fifth, 14th Floor
P. O. Box 14700
Portland, OR 97214

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1992 MAR 25 AM 10:53
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

Meeting Date: APR 09 1992

Agenda No.: C-1

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENTS

BCC Informal _____ BCC Formal April 9, 1992
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT Non-departmental DIVISION Chair's Office

CONTACT Kathy Millard TELEPHONE 248-3308

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION _____

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☒ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: Consent Calendar

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):

Appointment to:

Department of Community Corrections CBAC

Isadore G. Maney, Jr., term expires 9/95, new appointment

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL

Gladys McCoy

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

1992 APR 11 PM 12:39
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
CLERK OF COUNTY
CLERK OF COUNTY



Citizen Involvement Committee

2115 SE MORRISON

PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

248-3450

March 16, 1992

MEMORANDUM

To: Chair Gladys McCoy
From: Gloria Fisher
Office of Citizen Involvement
Re: CBAC appointment

Please appoint Isadore G. Maney, Jr. to the Department of Community Corrections CBAC, Position 5, expiring in September, 1995.

Mr. Maney's interest form is enclosed.

km
GLADYS MCCOY
MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHAIR
1021 S.W. 4th, ROOM 134
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
3/23/92

0148 C-10/11
Maney

MULTNOMAH COUNTY CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE
CBAC INTEREST FORM

NAME Isadore G. Maney Jr.
HOME ADDRESS 5251 N.E. Rodney Ave ZIP 97211 PHONE 282-8212
EMPLOYER (Retired)
OCCUPATION Former Employment Service Manager
OPTIONAL: Age 60 Sex M
African American X Native American _____ Hispanic _____
Asian/Pacific _____ White _____ Other _____

ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY? YES X NO _____

AREAS OF INTEREST:

Human Services <u>X</u>	Youth _____
Justice Services <u>X</u>	Aging _____
Environmental Services _____	Health _____
Facilities, transportation _____	General government _____
Other _____	

VOLUNTEER/BOARD/COMMITTEE EXPERIENCE Chairman Humboldt Neighbor-
hood Assoc. 1989-93, Sunshine Division Portland Police Bureau

Board 17yrs. Post Pres Albina Lions Club, Board Coalition of Black Men
Omega Boys Club

OTHER RELEVANT EXPERIENCE Chief Walker Community Policing
Advisory Committee, Past Chairman Transportation Parent Advisory
Committee Portland Public Schools Division of Employment's Advisor to
Portland's Model Cities Program

PLEASE LIST NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF TWO REFERENCES:

1. Paul A. Eckelman 710 N.E. 21 Ave. Portland, Or. 97232 R. 771936 B-2328210
2. Harold Williams 2752 N. Williams Portland, Or 97227 287-104

WOULD YOU HAVE A POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO ANY COUNTY
DEPARTMENT? No

SIGNATURE Isadore G. Maney Jr. DATE 3/10/92

Please return to: Office of Citizen Involvement, 2115 SE Morrison
Portland, Oregon 97214; Phone: 248-3450

Meeting Date: APR 09 1992

Agenda No.: C-2

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENTS

BCC Informal _____ BCC Formal April 9, 1992
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT Non-departmental DIVISION Chair's Office

CONTACT Kathy Millard TELEPHONE 248-3308

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION _____

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☒ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: Consent Calendar

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):

Appointment to:

Citizen Involvement Committee

Al Armstrong, term expires 3-31-94, new appointment
Michael Zollitsch, term expires 4-30-94, re-appointment

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL Gadys McCry
Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

1992 APR - 1 PM 12:39
HULTON/MAH/COO/UNIT
OREGON



Citizen Involvement Committee

2115 SE MORRISON

PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

248-3450

March 25, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gladys McCoy, Chair

FROM: Carol Ward
Office of Citizen Involvement

RE: CIC appointment

Please appoint Al Armstrong to the Citizen Involvement Committee for a term ending March 31, 1994. Al was recommended by the East Side Democratic Club.

(Handwritten: K3)

GLADYS MCCOY
MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHAIR
1021 SE MORRISON, ROOM 104
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
3/30/92



Citizen Involvement Committee

2115 SE MORRISON

PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

248-3450

March 24, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gladys McCoy, Chair

FROM: Carol Ward
Office of Citizen Involvement

RE: CIC Appointment

Please appoint Michael Zollitsch to a **second term** on the Citizen Involvement Committee. Michael was nominated to the CIC by the Central Northeast Neighbors.

His appointment will expire April 30, 1994. You have Michael's interest form.

(Handwritten: KM)

GLADYS MCCOY
MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHAIR
1021 SE MORRISON, ROOM 104
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
3/25/92

INTEREST FORM FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY
CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT COMMITTEE

In order for the Multnomah County Commission to assess more thoroughly the qualifications of persons interested in serving on the Citizen Involvement Committee, you are requested to fill out this interest form. Please feel free to attach or enclose supplemental information or a resume which further details your involvement in volunteer activities, public affairs, civic services, affiliations, etc.

We consider information from Sections I through III public, and it may be used in press releases announcing appointments.

NAME OF NOMINATING GROUP: Citizen Budget Advisory Committee

SECTION I

NAME: AL ARMSTRONG HOME PHONE: 284-2793
ADDRESS: 3717 NE Broadway WORK PHONE: 226-2203

Is your residence located in Multnomah County?

YES ☒ NO ☐

SECTION II

Why are you interested in serving on the Multnomah County Citizen Involvement Committee?

To better understand county government, operations and policies.
I'm interested in District 2 in 1994. I feel minorities
must take a more active role in policy making.

SECTION III

Please list three volunteer/civic activities:

ORGANIZATION: 1. N/A. DATE: _____
2. N/A DATE: _____
3. N/A. DATE: _____

RESPONSIBILITIES: _____

SECTION IV

Please list the name, address and telephone numbers of two people who may be contacted as references. Please name those who know about your interests and qualifications to serve on the Citizen Involvement Committee:

X Adrian Boyle, 3264 N.E. 156th Ave, Portland, Or, 97230 ²²⁶⁻²²⁰³
X Frances Diana Epps 6437 S.E. Wygant St. Portland
Oregon 97218

SECTION V

Please state any potential conflicts of interest between private life and public service which might result from service on the Citizen Involvement Committee:

N/A

SECTION VI

In order to assist Multnomah County in meeting affirmative action goals, additional information is requested of you. This section is voluntary and will remain confidential.

BIRTH DATE: Month 12 Day 11 Year 57 SEX: Female Male X

ETHNIC ORIGIN: Asian Black X Hispanic

Native American White

My signature affirms that all information is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any misstatement of fact or misrepresentation of credentials may result in this application being disqualified from further consideration or, subsequent to my appointment to the Citizen Involvement Committee, may result in my dismissal from that Committee.

Signature: A. Armstrong Date: 11/4/91

East Side
DEMOCRATIC CLUB

3124 NE 17TH
PORTLAND, OR 97212

March 20th, 1992

Multnomah County
Citizens Involvement Committee
2115 S.E. Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97214

To: Citizens Involvement Committee

The Eastside Democratic Club voted at its February meeting to recommend that Al Armstrong be appointed to the Citizens Involvement Committee.

We feel that he would be a very affective committee member.

Very truly yours,

Marina Anttila

Marina Anttila, President
Eastside Democratic Club



CITY OF PORTLAND
BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION

1120 S.W. 5TH, ROOM 1302
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204-1933
(503) 796-5193



MIKE LINDBERG, Commissioner

CHARLES JORDAN, Director

November 29, 1991

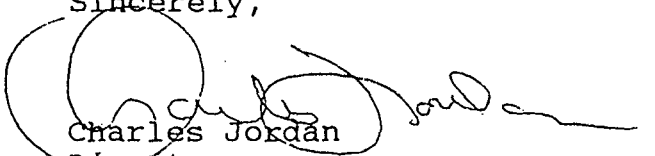
To Whom It May Concern:

As one who is always in search of talent, I have amassed a list of outstanding citizens who have expressed an interest and commitment to serve. Sometimes they want to serve on city boards, and others, county or non-governmental.

Al Armstrong is one of those that I wanted on a city board, but his interest is more county focused. A businessman who realizes that there must be a symbiotic relationship between the business community and neighborhood is a perspective that is imperative if we are to properly address the issues of the 90's.

I am also and will remain interested in the progress he is making with the youth of this city and county. Through his business, he has helped many youth believe in themselves and discover that there are rewards for hard work and sacrifice. Multnomah County would be well served if Al Armstrong is appointed to the Citizens Involvement Committee.

Sincerely,


Charles Jordan
Director
Bureau of Parks and Recreation

Meeting Date: APR 09 1992

Agenda No.: C-3

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: APPOINTMENTS

BCC Informal _____ BCC Formal April 9, 1992
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT Non-departmental DIVISION Chair's Office

CONTACT Kathy Millard TELEPHONE 248-3308

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION _____

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☒ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: Consent Calendar

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):

Appointments to:

Mental Health Advisory Committee

Kevin Fitts, term expires 1994
Susan Ziglinski, term expires 1992
Linda Reilly, term expires 1994
Sandra Bright-Fish, term expires 1992
MaryAnne Hannibal, term expires 1994

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL Gladys McCoy

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

1992 APR -2 AM 11:35
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

S. GLADYS MCCOY
MULTNOMAH COUNTY CHAIR
1021 S.W. 4th ROOM 134
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
3/20/92

COUNTY BOARDS & COMMISSIONS VACANCY FORM

Date Submitted to Chair's Office 3/26/92 Target Date for Appointment Retroactive
NAME OF BOARD OR COMMISSION Mental Health Advisory Committee Staff person responsible MaryAnn Stewart

Number of vacancy(s) 5

Reason for vacancy(s)

Is this a mandated position 2 Yes No

X resignation X expired term

Is this a lay position 3 Yes No

new board or commission

<u>RECOMMENDATIONS TO FILL VACANCIES</u>	<u>DATE OF VACANCY</u>	<u>PROPOSED TERM</u>	<u>WILL REPLACE</u>
1. Kevin Fitts (Mandated)	July 91	91/94	Dorie Lash
2. Susan Ziglinski (Mandated)	Oct 91	89/92	Bill Wood
3. Linda Reilly (Lay)	Oct 90	91/94	Vacant Position
4. Sandra Bright-Fish (Lay)	May 91	89/92	Chareundi Van-Si
5. MaryAnne Hannibal (Lay)	March 91	91/94	Vacant Position
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

COMMENTS: Delma: All mandated positions have been appointed to the MHAC by their
respective advisory councils. Citizen members were selected through submitted
interest forms. The MHAC has unanimously approved all of these applications for
membership. There is still one vacancy in the Citizen membership category (see
attached roster). Please give me a call if you have any questions.

MaryAnn Stewart

Ext. 3691



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

INTEREST FORM FOR BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

In order for the County Executive to more thoroughly assess the qualifications of persons interested in serving on a Multnomah County board or commission, you are requested to fill out this interest form as completely as possible. You are encouraged to attach or enclose supplemental information or a resume which further details your involvement in volunteer activities, public affairs, civic services, published writings, affiliations, etc.

- A. Please list, in order of priority, any Multnomah County boards/commissions on which you would be interested in serving. (See attached list)

B. Name Kevin Fitts

Address 1611 SE Belmont #203

City Portland State OR Zip 97214

Do you live in unincorporated Multnomah County or ☒ a city within Multnomah County.

Home Phone 238-9834

C. Current Employer The Mind Empowered, Inc.

Address 2600 SE Belmont, suite B

City Portland State OR Zip 97214

Your Job Title Outreach and TR Coordinator

Work Phone 231-4137 (Ext) #20

Is your place of employment located in Multnomah County? Yes ☒ No

D. Previous Employers Dates Job Title

Burnside Projects 1-1-90 - 8-1-90 Counselor Aick

Columbia Sportswear 6-5-89 - 12-30-89 shipping clerk

CONTACT:

Rex Surface, MED Program Manager
426 S. W. Stark, 6th Floor
Portland, OR 97204

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

E. Please list all current and past volunteer/civic activities.

Name of Organization	Dates	Responsibilities

F. Please list post-secondary school education.

Name of School	Dates	Degree/Course of Study

G. Please list the name, address and telephone numbers of two people who may be contacted as references who know about your interests and qualifications to serve on a Multnomah County board/commission.

John Mcswigan	4899 SE 30th	231-0448
Luce Kiper	- State Mental Health	378-2460

H. Please list potential conflicts of interest between private life and public service which might result from service on a board/commission.

I work for a non-profit corp.
which is currently contracting services
with Mult. County.

I. Affirmative Action Information

M / Caucasian
sex / racial ethnic background

birth date: Month 3 Day 26 Year 65

My signature affirms that all information is true to the best of my knowledge and that I understand that any misstatement of fact or misrepresentation of credentials may result in this application being disqualified from further consideration or, subsequent to my appointment to a board/commission, may result in my dismissal.

Signature [Signature] Date 1-29-91



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

INTEREST FORM FOR BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

In order for the County Executive to more thoroughly assess the qualifications of persons interested in serving on a Multnomah County board or commission, you are requested to fill out this interest form as completely as possible. You are encouraged to attach or enclose supplemental information or a resume which further details your involvement in volunteer activities, public affairs, civic services, published writings, affiliations, etc.

- A. Please list, in order of priority, any Multnomah County boards/commissions on which you would be interested in serving. (See attached list)

MULTNOMAH COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- B. Name SUSAN ZIGLINSKI

Address 100 N. COOK

City PORTLAND

State OR.

Zip 97227

Do you live in unincorporated Multnomah County or xx a city within Multnomah County.

Home Phone (503) 283-0892

- C. Current Employer OREGON DRUG AND ALCOHOL INFORMATION CENTER

Address 100 N. COOK

City PORTLAND

State OREG.

Zip 97227

Your Job Title COORDINATOR

Work Phone 280-3673 (Ext)

Is your place of employment located in Multnomah County? Yes xx No

- D. Previous Employers N/A Dates Job Title

CONTACT: MaryAnn Stewart
Social Services Division
426 S.W. Stark, 6th Floor
Portland, Oregon 97204
248-3691

UNIVERSITY PARK NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOC./AMERICAN BUSINESS WOMEN's ASSOC.
E. Please list all current and past volunteer/civic activities.

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Responsibilities</u>
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MULTNOMAH COUNCIL ON CHEM. DEPENDENCY / OREGON PREVENTION SERVICES SYSTEM		
ORE. COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION BOARD/OPRC ADVISORY BOARD		
ADDICTION COUNSELOR CERTIFICATION BOARD OF OREGON/RADAR REP. FOR THE ST. OF ORE.		
HEALTHY MOTHER, HEALTHY BABIES COALITION/OSAP REG. REP./OSAP-RADAR STEERING COMM.		
Oregon Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth/ORE. Health Div. Reviewer		
Speaker for U.S. Attorney's Office/OSAP REVIEWER FOR GANTS./CODA BOARD OF DIRECTOR		
OREGON STUDENT SAFETY ON THE MOVE/REGIONAL DRUG INITIATIVE TASK FORCE/MULT. COUNTY		
No International/		Prevention Team/NW rep for Just SAY

<u>Name of School</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Degree/Course of Study</u>
-----------------------	--------------	-------------------------------

PORTLAND STATE		BS HISTORY
----------------	--	------------

PORTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE		Drug Counseling
----------------------------	--	-----------------

G. Please list the name, address and telephone numbers of two people who may be contacted as references who know about your interests and qualifications to serve on a Multnomah County board/commission.

Lynn Hingson	248-3691
--------------	----------

Elizabeth Sage	4237 N. WILLAMETTE Blvd. Portland, Oregon 289-1750
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H. Please list potential conflicts of interest between private life and public service which might result from service on a board/commission.

NONE

I. Affirmative Action Information

F / NATIVE AMERICAN
sex / racial ethnic background

birth date: Month 12 Day 9 Year 45

My signature affirms that all information is true to the best of my knowledge and that I understand that any misstatement of fact or misrepresentation of credentials may result in this application being disqualified from further consideration or, subsequent to my appointment to a board/commission, may result in my dismissal.

Signature

Date

3-11-92



CONTACT: MaryAnn Stewart
Social Services Division
426 S.W. Stark, 6th Floor
Portland, Oregon 97204

E. Please list all current and past volunteer/civic activities.

Name of Organization	Dates	Responsibilities
P.T.A. Dunwoody+Lewis Schools	1976-1985	Fund raising activities
P.T.A. Cleveland High School	'85 thru '89	Articulation & Activities Committees
Portland Public Schools V.T.P.'s program	'79-'80, '81-'84, '83-'84	Tutoring Reading, Math, Spelling
Oregon Family Support Network	1990-1991	Member of Work Grp & Chairman of Ad. Council as of Jan. 1991
Advisory Council		

F. Please list post-secondary school education.

Name of School	Dates	Degree/Course of Study
Oregon State Univer.	1958-1960	Medical Technology
Portland State Univer.	1960	
Good Samaritan Hosp. School of Medical Technology	1960 to 1961	MT (ASCP)

G. Please list the name, address and telephone numbers of two people who may be contacted as references who know about your interests and qualifications to serve on a Multnomah County board/commission.

George Longden	4194 S.E. King Rd., Milwaukie 97222	655-8264
Terry Butler	426 S.W. Stark St., 97204	247-3999

H. Please list potential conflicts of interest between private life and public service which might result from service on a board/commission.

I. Affirmative Action Information

F / Caucasian
sex / racial ethnic background

birth date: Month July Day 1 Year 1940

My signature affirms that all information is true to the best of my knowledge and that I understand that any misstatement of fact or misrepresentation of credentials may result in this application being disqualified from further consideration or, subsequent to my appointment to a board/commission, may result in my dismissal.

Signature

Linda M. Reilly

Date 3-24-91

3668 S.E.Cooper St.
Portland, OR 97202
March 23, 1991

Nancy Wilton
Social Services Division
426 S.W. Stark, 6th floor
Portland, OR 97204

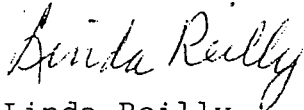
Dear Ms. Wilton,

As the parent of a sixteen year old daughter who has chronic schizophrenia, I have been intimately involved in the consumer end of child and adolescent mental health services since she became ill four years ago.

Besides our family's personal experiences, I am familiar with other families' difficulties and successes through our local parent support group, Family Positives. I am also current chair of the Oregon Family Support Network, a group sponsored by the Mental Health Association of Oregon. We are working to establish a state wide network of support groups for parents of severely emotionally disturbed or mentally ill children.

I am extremely interested in helping to improve the delivery of mental health services to children and adolescents. If my experiences or evaluations could be of any assistance to the Mental Health Advisory Committee, I would be pleased to serve on the group.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Reilly".

Linda Reilly



In order for the County Executive to more thoroughly assess the qualifications of persons interested in serving on a Multnomah County board or commission, you are requested to fill out this interest form as completely as possible. You are encouraged to attach or enclose supplemental information or a resume which further details your involvement in volunteer activities, public affairs, civic services, published writings, affiliations, etc.

- MULTNOMAH COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Is your place of employment located in Multnomah County? Yes No

- | Location |
|--------------------|
| Sacramento
CA |
| Winnipeg
Canada |
| " |

MaryAnn Stewart
Social Services Division
426 S.W. Stark, 6th Floor
Portland, Oregon 97204
248-3691

E. Please list all current and past volunteer/civic activities.

Name of Organization	Dates	Responsibilities
<u>The Mind Empowered, Inc.</u>	<u>June '91-present</u>	<u>Member & contributor to newsletter</u>
<u>United Way (Canada)</u>	<u>1978-83</u>	<u>Fund Raiser (Team Captain)</u>

F. Please list post-secondary school education.

Name of School	Dates	Degree/Course of Study
<u>University of Manitoba</u>	<u>1984(?)</u>	<u>1 course in Mandarin (Chinese)</u>
<u>"</u>	<u>1985(?)</u>	<u>Personnel Mgmt. in Libraries (1 course toward Master of Library Science)</u>

G. Please list the name, address and telephone numbers of two people who may be contacted as references who know about your interests and qualifications to serve on a Multnomah County board/commission.

Debra Rose, Mgr., MEI, 2800 S.E. Belmont St B, Portland 97214 Phone: 231-4137
Dianne James, 16902 S. Chapin, Lake Oswego, OR 97034 Phone: 636-9494

H. Please list potential conflicts of interest between private life and public service which might result from service on a board/commission.

None

I. Affirmative Action Information

F / White
 sex / racial ethnic background

birth date: Month May Day 08 Year 1937

My signature affirms that all information is true to the best of my knowledge and that I understand that any misstatement of fact or misrepresentation of credentials may result in this application being disqualified from further consideration or, subsequent to my appointment to a board/commission, may result in my dismissal.

Signature Andrea Y. Bright-Fish Date Sept. 4, 1991

RESUME

PERSONAL

Sandra Yvonne Bright-Fish
3621 N. Borthwick Ave.
Portland, OR 97227
Telephone: (503) 287-6372

Marital status: Divorced, three adult children.

Date and place of birth: May 08, 1934 Modesto, California

Social Security Number: 559-42-8726

SUMMARY OF WORK EXPERIENCE

Secretary and Word Processor for Manpower Temporary Services, Sacramento, California and Kelly Temporary Services, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. President, Serendib Enterprises, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada and Hua-Hin, Thailand. Administrative Assistant and Personnel Officer, University of Manitoba Medical Library, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Sports Club Manager for Winnipeg Canoe Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Clerk, Proofreader and "Printer's Devil," Oakland Rubber Stamp Co., Oakland, California. Credit Manager and Accounts Receivable Bookkeeper, The Frances Shop, Oakland, California. Bookkeeper, Bank of America, Oakland, California.

CAREER GOALS

To obtain a full or part-time position, preferably for a social service agency; to attend a para-legal course with a long-term goal of obtaining a degree in law; to continue my studies of Thai, French, Mandarin and Hebrew; and to continue teaching and studying dance.



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

INTEREST FORM FOR BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

In order for the County Executive to more thoroughly assess the qualifications of persons interested in serving on a Multnomah County board or commission, you are requested to fill out this interest form as completely as possible. You are encouraged to attach or enclose supplemental information or a resume which further details your involvement in volunteer activities, public affairs, civic services, published writings, affiliations, etc.

- A. Please list, in order of priority, any Multnomah County boards/commissions on which you would be interested in serving. (See attached list)

MULTNOMAH COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- B. Name Mary Anne Hannibal

Address 2037 SE Salmon

City Portland

State Ore

Zip 97214

Do you live in unincorporated Multnomah County or ☒ a city within Multnomah County.

Home Phone 234-6344

- C. Current Employer Kaiser Permanente Health Plan

Address 3600 N. Interstate Ave

City Portland

State Ore

Zip 97214

Your Job Title Administrator, Mental Health & Chemical Dependency

Work Phone 249-8555

(Ext) 3055

Is your place of employment located in Multnomah County? Yes ☒ No ☐

- D. Previous Employers (Kaiser to present) Dates

Job Title

Good Samaritan Home Health 1987-88

Director of Case Management

Visiting Nurse Assoc. 1984-1987

Operations Manager

Multnomah County AAA 1983-87

Contract Specialist

1982

8/1/88

CONTACT:

MaryAnn Stewart
Social Services Division
426 S.W. Stark, 6th Floor
Portland, Oregon 97204

E. Please list all current and past volunteer/civic activities. ^{so my - I don't think they fit in this space!}

Name of Organization	Dates	Responsibilities
National Assoc. of Social Workers		elected state board rep
		first ending Jany. 81st
City of Phil. Budget Advisory Committee Parks Bureau		early 70's

F. Please list post-secondary school education.

Name of School	Dates	Degree/Course of Study
U of Illinois Champaign Urbana	65-69	'70 BA Sociology, Psychology
PSU Grad. Sch. of Soc. Work	78-81	'81 MSW Planning & Management
PSU Grad Sch. of Urban Affairs	78-81	'81 Master Certificate in Gerontology

G. Please list the name, address and telephone numbers of two people who may be contacted as references who know about your interests and qualifications to serve on a Multnomah County board/commission.

John Mullin	Cl. Co. Soc Services Div.	655-8640
Vivian Grubb	70 AMA	248-3646
Jim McConnell	"	"

H. Please list potential conflicts of interest between private life and public service which might result from service on a board/commission.

not aware of any

I. Affirmative Action Information

sex / white
racial ethnic background

birth date: Month 01 Day 25 Year 47

My signature affirms that all information is true to the best of my knowledge and that I understand that any misstatement of fact or misrepresentation of credentials may result in this application being disqualified from further consideration or, subsequent to my appointment to a board/commission, may result in my dismissal.

Signature Mary Anne Hannibal Date 3-7-91

Meeting Date: APR 09 1992

Agenda No.: R-1

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: Dunthorpe Riverdale Sanitary Service District No. 1

BCC Informal _____ (date) _____ BCC Formal April 9, 1992 (date) _____
DEPARTMENT Nondepartmental DIVISION Budget Office
CONTACT Dick Howard or Dave Warren TELEPHONE 248-3883
PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION Dick Howard

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☒ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: 5 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):

Presentation, discussion and approval of the 1992-93 budget for Dunthorpe Riverdale Sanitary Service District No. 1

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL _____

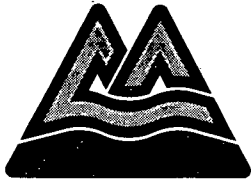
Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

David C. Warren 3/31/92
Sent to Shaun Caldwell & Tom Supervising 4-15-92.

BOARD OF
COUNTY CLERK
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON
1992 APR - 1 PM 12:40



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GLADYS McCOY
PAULINE ANDERSON
GARY HANSEN
RICK BAUMAN
SHARRON KELLEY

PLANNING & BUDGET
PORTLAND BUILDING
1120 S.W. 5TH—ROOM 1400
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204-1934
PHONE (503) 248-3883

April 9, 1992

Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission
1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 1510
Portland, Oregon 97204

Commission Members:


On April 9, 1992 at 9:30 a.m. in Room 602 of the Multnomah County Courthouse, the Budget Committee was regularly convened to hear the budget of the Dunthorpe-Riverdale Sanitary Service District No. 1.

The Budget Committee approved the attached budget.

APPROVED:

Dunthorpe-Riverdale Sanitary Service District No. 1


Chair


Secretary

attachment

Multnomah County



Service District Budgets Fiscal Year 92-93

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
BUDGET STATEMENT	2
SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS - All Districts	3
DUNTHORPE RIVERDALE SANITARY SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 1	
Budget Message	4
General Fund	5
Sinking Fund	7
MID COUNTY STREET LIGHTING SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 14	
Budget Message	8
General Fund	9

INTRODUCTION

Multnomah County Service Districts have been created under the provisions of the Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 451, to provide construction and operation of sanitary sewer systems and to provide street lighting in particular areas of the County. The Multnomah County Board of Commissioners serves as the Governing Body of each Service District. The Budget Committee for each Service District consists of the members of the Governing Body and residents of the Service District appointed by the Governing Body for terms of three years.

In 1991, West Hills Service District and Central County Service District were dissolved, their clients and assets being transferred to the city of Portland.

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This document consists of a detailed display of the Resources and Requirements of each of the two remaining Service Districts in Multnomah County.

Preceding the financial information for each Service District is a brief Budget Message which discusses special items pertaining to the individual Service District, including any major changes in either Resources or Requirements.

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Management of all Service Districts is conducted by the Multnomah County Department of Environmental Services. Each Service District is, however, a separate and independent financial entity. To this end, all expenses incurred by a Service District, including contractual engineering support and management by Multnomah County Department of Environmental Services and Department of General Services, are met with revenue from sewer user charges and connection fees and/or assessments to real property within the street lighting or sewer Service District.

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Under the Accrual Basis of accounting, all revenues are recorded at the time they are earned and expenditures are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Budgets and comparative historical cost summaries are prepared utilizing these bases. This practice conforms to Oregon Budget Law.

For financial statement purposes, each Service District is treated as an Enterprise Fund and accounted for on the accrual basis of accounting. This practice conforms to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>ACTUAL 89-90</u>	<u>ACTUAL 90-91</u>	<u>BUDGET 91-92</u>	<u>PROPOSED 92-93</u>
Sewer Service District No. 1 DUNTHORPE RIVERDALE	495,623	501,513	543,000	595,000
Street Lighting Svc. Dist. No. 14 MID COUNTY	<u>1,326,344</u>	<u>1,370,286</u>	<u>893,000</u>	<u>996,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,821,967</u>	<u>1,871,799</u>	<u>1,436,000</u>	<u>1,591,000</u>

REIMBURSEMENTS TO COUNTY
1992-93 CHARGES BY MULTNOMAH COUNTY TO SERVICE DISTRICTS

<u>SERVICE DISTRICT</u>	<u>ROAD FUND</u>	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Dunthorpe Riverdale	3,500	4,000	7,500
Mid County	<u>6,500</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>18,500</u>
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BUDGET MESSAGE

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The district's lines are maintained by the City of Portland and its sewage flow is treated at Portland's Tryon Creek Treatment Plant, which is located in Lake Oswego.

Because of increases in the costs of sewage treatment and transportation, the service fees were increased to \$18.50 per month beginning July 1991.

In accordance with the stated position of the district's governing body, the unappropriated balance is intended to fund the depreciation of the district's facilities.

The district's general obligation bonds were retired in January of 1991, leaving no bonded debt for any Multnomah County county service district. The Bond Sinking Fund information is retained for historic purposes only.

Discussions are taking place to consider dissolution of the district with its clients to be assumed by the city of Portland. If that does occur, the service charge would be the city of Portland inside-user rate. The final decision will be made by the district's voters.



FORM LB-20

RESOURCESGeneralDunthorpe Riverdale Service District

FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR1992-93			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR 91-92		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR 89-90	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR 90-91						
				Beginning Fund Balance:				
1				1. *Available Cash on Hand (Cash Basis), or				1
2	292,913	339,427	350,000	2. *Net Working Capital (Accrual Basis)	400,000			2
3				3. Previously Levied Taxes Estimated to be Received				3
4	30,409	30,349	40,000	4. Interest	40,000			4
5				5. OTHER RESOURCES				5
6	37,500	7,544	25,000	6. Connection Fees	25,000			6
7	95,225	95,019	128,000	7. Sewer User Service Charges	130,000			7
8				8.				8
9				9.				9
10				10.				10
11				11.				11
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13				13.				13
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22				22.				22
23				23.				23
24				24.				24
25				25.				25
26				26.				26
27				27.				27
28				28.				28
29	456,047	472,339	543,000	29. Total Resources, Except Taxes to be Levied	595,000			29
30			0	30. Taxes Necessary to Balance Budget	0			30
31	0	0		31. Taxes Collected in Year Levied				31
32	456,047	472,339	543,000	32. TOTAL RESOURCES	595,000			32



FORM LB-30

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

BY FUND, ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT OR PROGRAM

General

Dunthorpe Riverdale Service District

NAME OF ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT—FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			EXPENDITURE DESCRIPTION	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR 1992-93			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR 91-92		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR 89-90	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR 90-91						
				PERSONAL SERVICES				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7				7. TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES				7
				MATERIALS AND SERVICES				
1				1. Multnomah County Charges:				1
2	4,000	3,038	4,000	2. Gen.Fund Serv.Reimbursement	4,000			2
3	3,665	3,150	3,500	3. Road Fund Serv. Reimbursement	3,500			3
4	106,774	99,567	125,000	4. City of Portland Charges	125,000			4
5	217	240	500	5. Utilities	500			5
6	1,964	2,156	2,000	6. Miscellaneous	2,000			6
7	116,620	108,151	135,000	7. TOTAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES	135,000			7
				CAPITAL OUTLAY				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7				7. TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY				7
				TRANSFERRED TO OTHER FUNDS				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4			20,000	4. General Operating Contingency	20,000			4
5	0	0	20,000	5. TOTAL TRANSFERS & CONTINGENCY	20,000			5
	116,620	108,131	155,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	135,000			
	339,427	364,188	388,000	UNAPPROPRIATED ENDING FUND BALANCE	460,000			
	456,047	472,339	543,000	TOTAL	595,000			



FORM LB-35

BONDED DEBT

RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS

Bond Sinking

Dunthorpe Riverdale Service District

FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR <u>1992-93</u>			1
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR <u>91-92</u>		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR <u>89-90</u>	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR <u>90-91</u>						
				RESOURCES				
				Beginning Fund Balance:				
1	13,154	9,448	0	1. *Cash on Hand (Cash Basis), or	0			
2				2. *Working Capital (Accrual Basis)				2
3	1,949	1,188	0	3. Previously Levied Taxes Estimated to be Received	0			3
4	798	356	0	4. Earnings from Temporary Investments	0			4
5				5. Transferred from Other Funds				5
6				6.				6
7	15,901	10,992	0	7. Total Resources, Except Taxes to be Levied	0			7
8			0	8. Taxes Necessary to Balance	0			8
9	23,675	18,182		9. Taxes Collected in Year Levied				9
	39,576	29,174	0	TOTAL RESOURCES	0			
				REQUIREMENTS				
				Bond Principal Payments				
				Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date			
1	28,000	28,000	0	1 1966		0		1
2				2				2
3				3				3
4	28,000	28,000	0	4 Total Principal		0		4
				Bond Interest Payments				
				Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date			
1	1,064	532	0	1 1966		0		1
2	1,064	532	0	2 1966		0		2
3				3				3
4	2,128	1,064	0	4 Total Interest		0		4
				Unappropriated Balance for Following Year By				
				Issue Date	Payment Date			
1				1				1
2				2				2
3				3				3
4				4				4
5	9,448	110	0	5 Total Unappropriated Ending Fund Balance		0		5
	39,576	29,174	0	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		0		

BUDGET MESSAGE

MID COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 14

This county service district (originally known as Tulip Acres Lighting District, when formed in 1967), now includes virtually all the unincorporated urban area of Multnomah County, plus the cities of Fairview, Maywood Park and Troutdale.

At this time, district growth is being outstripped by annexations to Portland and Gresham which constitute automatic withdrawals from the district. Excellent working relationships between the effected agencies assure an orderly transition process.

Although the district continues to add lights as requested by its residents, its overall budget is diminishing because of the annexations to cities.

The district achieved a major milestone in FY 1990-91 by buying most of the lighting equipment it uses. This goal has been sought for many years and was budgeted in FY 1990-91. The purchase should achieve a savings of approximately 15%.

The effects of Proposition No. 5 are as yet uncertain, but the above savings should enable the district to survive without curtailing service to its clients.



FORM LB-20

RESOURCESGeneralMid County Service District

FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR <u>1992-93</u>			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR <u>91-92</u>		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR <u>89-90</u>	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR <u>90-91</u>						
				Beginning Fund Balance:				
1				1. *Available Cash on Hand (Cash Basis), or				1
2	541,290	669,757	220,000	2. *Net Working Capital (Accrual Basis)	400,000			2
3	61,823	40,743	50,000	3. Previously Levied Taxes Estimated to be Received	40,000			3
4	57,685	60,324	48,000	4. Interest	30,000			4
5				5. OTHER RESOURCES				5
6	665,382	598,532	575,000	6. Assessments	525,000			6
7	164	930	0	7. Sundry	1,000			7
8				8.				8
9				9.				9
10				10.				10
11				11.				11
12				12.				12
13				13.				13
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18				18.				18
19				19.				19
20				20.				20
21				21.				21
22				22.				22
23				23.				23
24				24.				24
25				25.				25
26				26.				26
27				27.				27
28				28.				28
29	1,326,344	1,370,286	893,000	29. Total Resources, Except Taxes to be Levied	996,000			29
30			0	30. Taxes Necessary to Balance Budget	0			30
31	0	0		31. Taxes Collected in Year Levied				31
32	1,326,344	1,370,286	893,000	32. TOTAL RESOURCES	996,000			32



FORM LB-30

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

BY FUND, ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT OR PROGRAM

General

Mid County Service District

NAME OF ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT—FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			EXPENDITURE DESCRIPTION	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR 1992-93			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR 91-92		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR 89-90	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR 90-91						
				PERSONAL SERVICES				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7				7. TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES				7
				MATERIALS AND SERVICES				
1	12,000	10,718	12,000	1. Multco General Fund Services	12,000			1
2	15,263	15,400	25,000	2. Multco Road Fund Services	6,500			2
3	621,309	586,455	550,000	3. Utilities	540,000			3
4	0	0	3,000	4. Travel and Training	0			4
5	3,021	838	10,000	5. Miscellaneous	10,000			5
6				6.				6
7	651,593	613,411	600,000	7. TOTAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES	568,500			7
				CAPITAL OUTLAY				
1	4,994	0	0	1. Data Processing Facilities	0			1
2	0	225,392	225,000	2. Equipment	130,000			2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7	4,994	225,392	225,000	7. TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	130,000			7
				TRANSFERRED TO OTHER FUNDS				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4			25,000	4. General Operating Contingency	25,000			4
5	0	0	25,000	5. TOTAL TRANSFERS & CONTINGENCY	25,000			5
	656,587	838,803	850,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	723,500			
	669,757	531,483	43,000	UNAPPROPRIATED ENDING FUND BALANCE	272,500			
	1,326,344	1,370,286	893,000	TOTAL	996,000			

Meeting Date: APR 09 1992

Agenda No.: R-2

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: Mid County Street Lighting Service District No. 14

BCC Informal _____ BCC Formal April 9, 1992
(date) (date)
DEPARTMENT Nondepartmental DIVISION Budget Office
CONTACT Dick Howard or Dave Warren TELEPHONE 248-3883
PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION Dick Howard

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☒ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: 5 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):

Presentation, discussion and approval of the 1992-93 budget for Mid County Street Lighting Service District No. 14

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL

Gladys McLaughlin

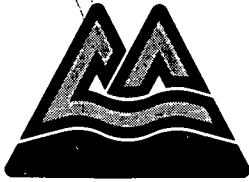
Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

David C. Warren 3/31/92
Sent copies to Sharon Caldwell & Tax Supervisor 4-15-92

1992 APR - 1 PM 12:40
MILTON COUNTY
OREGON



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

GLADYS McCOY
PAULINE ANDERSON
GARY HANSEN
RICK BAUMAN
SHARRON KELLEY

PLANNING & BUDGET
PORTLAND BUILDING
1120 S.W. 5TH—ROOM 1400
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204-1934

PHONE (503) 248-3883

April 9, 1992

Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission
1120 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 1510
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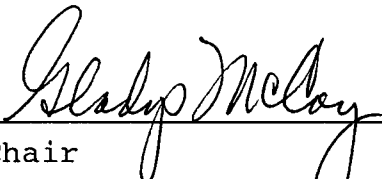
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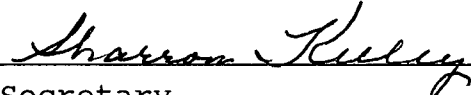
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APPROVED:

Mid County Street Lighting Service District No. 14



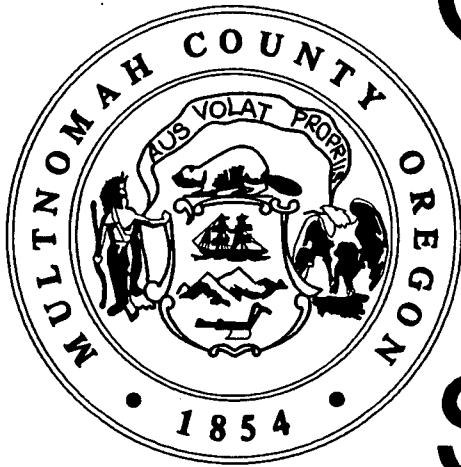
Chair
Signed by: Gladys McCoy, Chair
Multnomah County, Oregon



Secretary
Signed by: Sharron Kelley, Vice-Chair
Multnomah County, Oregon

attachment

Multnomah County



Service District
Budgets
Fiscal Year 92-93

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
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BUDGET MESSAGE

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RESOURCES

General

FUND

Dunthorpe Riverdale Service District

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

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30			0	30. Taxes Necessary to Balance Budget	0			30
31	0	0		31. Taxes Collected in Year Levied				31
32	456,047	472,339	543,000	32. TOTAL RESOURCES	595,000			32



FORM LB-30

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

BY FUND, ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT OR PROGRAM

GeneralDunthorpe Riverdale Service District

NAME OF ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT—FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			EXPENDITURE DESCRIPTION	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR <u>1992-93</u>			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR <u>91-92</u>		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR <u>89-90</u>	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR <u>90-91</u>						
				PERSONAL SERVICES				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7				7. TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES				7
				MATERIALS AND SERVICES				
1				1. Multnomah County Charges:				1
2	4,000	3,038	4,000	2. Gen.Fund Serv.Reimbursement	4,000			2
3	3,665	3,150	3,500	3. Road Fund Serv. Reimbursement	3,500			3
4	106,774	99,567	125,000	4. City of Portland Charges	125,000			4
5	217	240	500	5. Utilities	500			5
6	1,964	2,156	2,000	6. Miscellaneous	2,000			6
7	116,620	108,151	135,000	7. TOTAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES	135,000			7
				CAPITAL OUTLAY				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7				7. TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY				7
				TRANSFERRED TO OTHER FUNDS				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4			20,000	4. General Operating Contingency	20,000			4
5	0	0	20,000	5. TOTAL TRANSFERS & CONTINGENCY	20,000			5
	116,620	108,131	155,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	135,000			
	339,427	364,188	388,000	UNAPPROPRIATED ENDING FUND BALANCE	460,000			
	456,047	472,339	543,000	TOTAL	595,000			



FORM LB-35

BONDED DEBT

RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS

Bond Sinking

Dunthorpe Riverdale Service District

FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR <u>1992-93</u>			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR 91-92		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR <u>89-90</u>	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR <u>90-91</u>						
				RESOURCES				
				Beginning Fund Balance:				
1	13,154	9,448	0	1. *Cash on Hand (Cash Basis), or	0			1
2				2. *Working Capital (Accrual Basis)				2
3	1,949	1,188	0	3. Previously Levied Taxes Estimated to be Received	0			3
4	798	356	0	4. Earnings from Temporary Investments	0			4
5				5. Transferred from Other Funds				5
6				6.				6
7	15,901	10,992	0	7. Total Resources, Except Taxes to be Levied	0			7
8			0	8. Taxes Necessary to Balance	0			8
9	23,675	18,182		9. Taxes Collected in Year Levied				9
	39,576	29,174	0	TOTAL RESOURCES	0			
				REQUIREMENTS				
				Bond Principal Payments				
				Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date			
1	28,000	28,000	0	1 1966		0		1
2				2				2
3				3				3
4	28,000	28,000	0	4 Total Principal		0		4
				Bond Interest Payments				
				Issue Date	Budgeted Payment Date			
1	1,064	532	0	1 1966		0		1
2	1,064	532	0	2 1966		0		2
3				3				3
4	2,128	1,064	0	4 Total Interest		0		4
				Unappropriated Balance for Following Year By				
				Issue Date	Payment Date			
1				1				1
2				2				2
3				3				3
4				4				4
5	9,448	110	0	5 Total Unappropriated Ending Fund Balance		0		5
	39,576	29,174	0	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS		0		

BUDGET MESSAGE

MID COUNTY SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 14

This county service district (originally known as Tulip Acres Lighting District, when formed in 1967), now includes virtually all the unincorporated urban area of Multnomah County, plus the cities of Fairview, Maywood Park and Troutdale.

At this time, district growth is being outstripped by annexations to Portland and Gresham which constitute automatic withdrawals from the district. Excellent working relationships between the effected agencies assure an orderly transition process.

Although the district continues to add lights as requested by its residents, its overall budget is diminishing because of the annexations to cities.

The district achieved a major milestone in FY 1990-91 by buying most of the lighting equipment it uses. This goal has been sought for many years and was budgeted in FY 1990-91. The purchase should achieve a savings of approximately 15%.

The effects of Proposition No. 5 are as yet uncertain, but the above savings should enable the district to survive without curtailing service to its clients.



RESOURCES

General

Mid County Service District

FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			RESOURCE DESCRIPTION	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR 1992-93			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR 91-92		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR 89-90	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR 90-91						
				Beginning Fund Balance:				
1				1. *Available Cash on Hand (Cash Basis), or				1
2	541,290	669,757	220,000	2. *Net Working Capital (Accrual Basis)	400,000			2
3	61,823	40,743	50,000	3. Previously Levied Taxes Estimated to be Received	40,000			3
4	57,685	60,324	48,000	4. Interest	30,000			4
5				5. OTHER RESOURCES				5
6	665,382	598,532	575,000	6. Assessments	525,000			6
7	164	930	0	7. Sundry	1,000			7
8				8.				8
9				9.				9
10				10.				10
11				11.				11
12				12.				12
13				13.				13
14				14.				14
15				15.				15
16				16.				16
17				17.				17
18				18.				18
19				19.				19
20				20.				20
21				21.				21
22				22.				22
23				23.				23
24				24.				24
25				25.				25
26				26.				26
27				27.				27
28				28.				28
29	1,326,344	1,370,286	893,000	29. Total Resources, Except Taxes to be Levied	996,000			29
30			0	30. Taxes Necessary to Balance Budget	0			30
31	0	0		31. Taxes Collected in Year Levied				31
32	1,326,344	1,370,286	893,000	32. TOTAL RESOURCES	996,000			32



FORM LB-30

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

BY FUND, ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT OR PROGRAM

General

Mid County Service District

NAME OF ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT—FUND

(NAME OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION)

	HISTORICAL DATA			EXPENDITURE DESCRIPTION	BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR 1992-93			
	ACTUAL		ADOPTED BUDGET THIS YEAR 91-92		PROPOSED BY BUDGET OFFICER	APPROVED BY BUDGET COMMITTEE	ADOPTED BY GOVERNING BODY	
	SECOND PRECEDING YEAR 89-90	FIRST PRECEDING YEAR 90-91						
				PERSONAL SERVICES				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7				7. TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES				7
				MATERIALS AND SERVICES				
1	12,000	10,718	12,000	1. Multco General Fund Services	12,000			1
2	15,263	15,400	25,000	2. Multco Road Fund Services	6,500			2
3	621,309	586,455	550,000	3. Utilities	540,000			3
4	0	0	3,000	4. Travel and Training	0			4
5	3,021	838	10,000	5. Miscellaneous	10,000			5
6				6.				6
7	651,593	613,411	600,000	7. TOTAL MATERIALS AND SERVICES	568,500			7
				CAPITAL OUTLAY				
1	4,994	0	0	1. Data Processing Facilities	0			1
2	0	225,392	225,000	2. Equipment	130,000			2
3				3.				3
4				4.				4
5				5.				5
6				6.				6
7	4,994	225,392	225,000	7. TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY	130,000			7
				TRANSFERRED TO OTHER FUNDS				
1				1.				1
2				2.				2
3				3.				3
4			25,000	4. General Operating Contingency	25,000			4
5	0	0	25,000	5. TOTAL TRANSFERS & CONTINGENCY	25,000			5
	656,587	838,803	850,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	723,500			
	669,757	531,483	43,000	UNAPPROPRIATED ENDING FUND BALANCE	272,500			
	1,326,344	1,370,286	893,000	TOTAL	996,000			

Meeting Date APR 09 1992

Agenda No.: R-3

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: Approval of IGA with Oregon State Highway Division for
signal at SE Stark Street at 202nd Avenue

BCC Informal _____ BCC Formal _____
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT Environmental Services DIVISION Transportation

CONTACT Bob Pearson TELEPHONE 3838

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION Bob Pearson

ACTION REQUESTED:

/ INFORMATIONAL ONLY / POLICY DIRECTION /X APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: Two (2) minutes

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

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


Approval of Intergovernmental Agreement with the Oregon State Highway Division for the County's share of the construction costs and other obligations for construction of an eight (8) phase traffic signal at SE Stark Street at 202nd Avenue under Title II Highway Enhancement System. Further authorizes Department Director to deposit the County's share in the Local Government Investment Pool when requested.

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL _____

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER 

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

3706V/9741V

Sent Original IGA + Contracts to Bob Pearson 4-15-92.

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
CLATSOP COUNTY
OREGON
APR -2 AM 11:55



CONTRACT APPROVAL FORM (See Administrative Procedure #2106)

Contract # 302352

MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

Amendment # _____

CLASS I	CLASS II	CLASS III
<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services under \$10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional Services over \$10,000 (RFP, Exemption) <input type="checkbox"/> PCRB Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing Agreement <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Revenue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental Agreement <p style="text-align: center;">RATIFIED Multnomah County Board of Commissioners R-3 April 9, 1992</p>

Contact Person Bob Pearson Phone 3838 Date 3/13/92

Department Environmental Services Division Transportation Bldg/Room 425

Description of Contract Approval of IGA for County's share of construction costs for eight phase signal at SE Stark Street at 202nd Avenue authorizes Department Director to deposit funds in the Oregon Local Government Pool when requested.

RFP/BID # _____ Date of RFP/BID _____ Exemption Exp. Date _____

ORS/AR # _____ Contractor is ☐ MBE ☐ WBE ☐ QRF

Contractor Name <u>ODOT - Highway Division</u>	Estimated Costs <u>194,000</u>
Mailing Address <u>9002 SE McLoughlin Blvd.</u>	Federal Share <u>174,600</u>
<u>Milwaukie, OR 97222</u>	Estimated County Share <u>19,400</u>
Phone <u>653-3090</u>	Payment Term
Employer ID # or SS # _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lump Sum \$ <u>19,400</u>
Effective Date <u>Upon signature</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly \$ _____
Termination Date <u>Upon completion</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Other \$ _____
Original Contract Amount \$ <u>19,400</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Requirements contract - Requisition required.
Amount of Amendment \$ _____	Purchase Order No. _____
Total Amount of Agreement \$ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Requirements Not to Exceed \$ _____

REQUIRED SIGNATURES:

Department Manager [Signature] Date 3-16-92

Purchasing Director [Signature] Date _____
(Class II Contracts Only)

County Counsel [Signature] Date 4/2/92

County Chair/Sheriff [Signature] Date 4/9/92

VENDOR CODE				VENDOR NAME					TOTAL AMOUNT		\$	
LINE NO.	FUND	AGENCY	ORGANIZATION	SUB ORG	ACTIVITY	OBJECT	SUB OBJ	REPT CATEG	LGFS DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	INC/ DEC IND	
01.	150	030	6157			8300						
02.												
03.												

January 30, 1992

Misc. Contracts & Agreements
No. 11017

LOCAL AGENCY AGREEMENT
HIGHWAY ENHANCEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between THE STATE OF OREGON, acting by and through its Department of Transportation, Highway Division, hereinafter referred to as "State"; and MULTNOMAH COUNTY, a political subdivision of the State of Oregon, acting by and through its Board of County Commissioners, hereinafter referred to as "Agency".

1. By the authority granted in ORS 366.770 and 366.775, State may enter into cooperative agreements with the counties and cities for the performance of work on certain types of improvement projects with the allocation of costs on terms and conditions mutually agreeable to the contracting parties.
2. Under such authority, State and Agency plan and propose to upgrade the existing two-phase signal to fully-actuated eight-phase operation with fire pre-emption, add a left turn lane on 202nd Ave., and install wheel chair ramps where needed at the intersection of S.E. Stark Street at S.E. 202nd Avenue, hereinafter referred to as "project". The location of the project is approximately as shown on the sketch map attached hereto, marked Exhibit A, and by this reference made a part hereof.
3. The construction of the project shall be conducted as a part of the Title II Highway Enhancement System (HES) Program under Title 23, United States Code, and the Oregon Action Plan. The HES funds are currently limited to \$174,600. The project must have a minimum financing of 50 percent federal funds. Agency shall be responsible for the match for the federal funds, all preliminary engineering and right of way costs, and any portion of the construction project which is not covered by federal funding.
4. The Special and Standard Provisions attached hereto, marked Attachments 1 and 2, respectively, are by this reference made a part hereof. The Standard Provisions apply to all federal-aid projects and may be modified only by the Special Provisions. The parties hereto mutually agree to the terms and conditions set forth in Attachments 1 and 2. In the event of a conflict, this agreement shall control over the attachments, and Attachment 1 shall control over Attachment 2.

Contract No. 11017
MULTNOMAH COUNTY

5. Agency shall enter into and execute this agreement during a duly authorized session of its Board of County Commissioners.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have set their hands and affixed their seals as of the day and year hereinafter written.

This project was approved under Delegated Authority on December 6, 1991 as part of the Six-Year Highway Improvement Program.

The Oregon Transportation Commission, by a duly adopted delegation order, authorized the State Highway Engineer to sign this agreement for and on behalf of the Commission. Said authority has been further delegated to the Program Section Manager pursuant to Subdelegation Order No. HWY-6 paragraph 10.

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED

By


Region Engineer

APPROVED AS TO
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

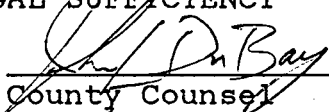
By

Asst. Attorney General

Date

APPROVE AS TO
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

By


County Counsel

Date

4/2/92

STATE OF OREGON, by and through
its Department of Transportation,
Highway Division

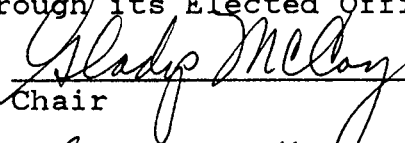
By

Program Section Manager

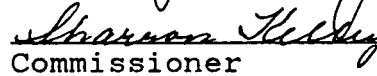
Date

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, by and
through its Elected Officials

By


Chair

By


Commissioner

Date

4/09/92

MULTNOMAH COUNTY
Billing Address:

Multnomah County
1620 S.E. 190th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97223

RATIFIED

Multnomah County Board
of Commissioners

C-3 4-9-92

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. Agency shall, as a federal-aid participating preliminary engineering function, conduct the necessary field surveys, environmental studies, traffic investigations, foundation explorations, and hydraulic studies, identify and obtain all required permits, and perform all preliminary engineering and design work required to produce final plans, preliminary/final specifications and cost estimates.
2. Agency shall, upon State's award of a construction contract, furnish all construction engineering, field testing of materials, technical inspection and project manager services for administration of the contract. The State shall obtain "Record Samples" at specified intervals for testing in the State Materials Laboratory in Salem.
3. Agency shall conform with requirements of the Oregon Action Plan, and if necessary shall appoint and direct the activities of a Citizen's Advisory Committee and Technical Advisory Committee, conduct any required public hearings and recommend the preferred alternative.
4. Agency shall, upon completion of the project, operate and maintain the signal at their own expense. Agency shall also pay for all electrical energy consumed by the signal at no expense to the State.

Misc. Contracts & Agreements
No. 11017
Date: January 15, 1992

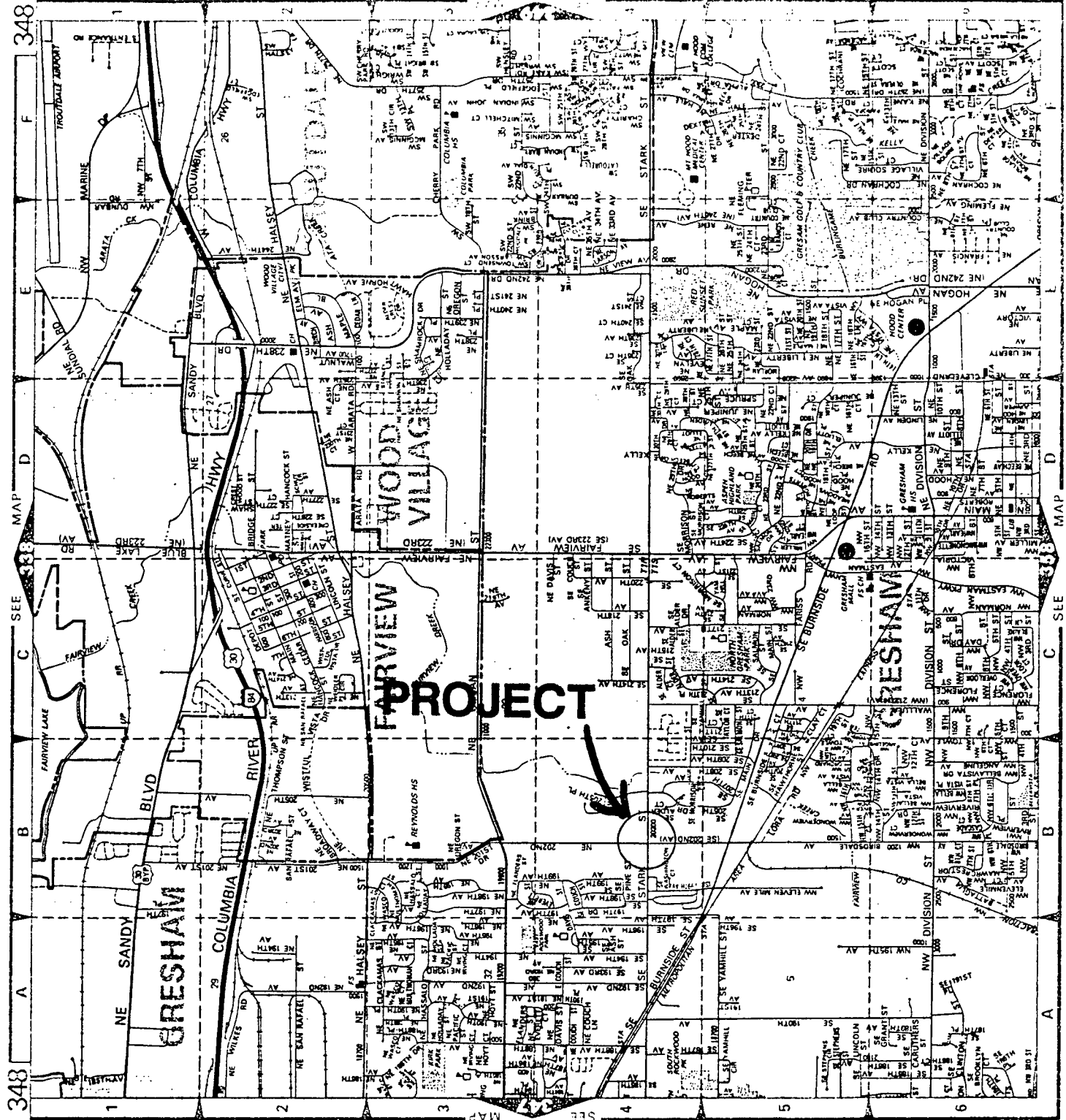


EXHIBIT A

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

STANDARD PROVISIONS

JOINT OBLIGATIONS

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

1. State is acting to fulfill its responsibility to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) by the administration of this project, and Agency hereby agrees that State shall have full authority to carry out this administration. If requested by Agency, State will further act for the Agency in other matters pertaining to the project. State and Agency shall actively cooperate in fulfilling the requirements of the Oregon Action Plan. State and Agency shall each assign a liaison person to coordinate activities and assure that the interests of both parties are considered during all phases for all projects.

Any project that uses federal funds, in project development, is subject to PS&E review and approval by FHWA prior to advertisement for bid proposals, regardless of the source of funding for construction.

P.E. & CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

2. Preliminary and construction engineering may be performed by State, Agency, or others. If Agency, or others, perform the engineering, State will monitor the work for conformance with FHWA rules and regulations. In the event that Agency elects to engage the services of a consultant to perform any of the work covered by this agreement, Agency and Consultant shall enter into an agreement describing the work to be performed and the method of payment. State shall concur in the agreement prior to the beginning of any work. No reimbursement shall be made using federal-aid funds for any costs incurred by such Consultant prior to receiving authorization from State to proceed.

On all construction projects where State is the signatory party to the contract, and where Agency is doing the construction engineering and project management, Agency agrees to accept all responsibility for and defend lawsuits involving tort claims, contract claims, or any other lawsuit arising out of the contractor's work or Agency's supervision of the project.

REQUIRED STATEMENT FOR USDOT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT:

3. If as a condition of assistance the recipient has submitted and the U.S. Department of Transportation has approved a Minority Business Enterprise Affirmative Action Program which the recipient agrees to carry out, this affirmative action program is incorporated into this financial assistance agreement by reference. That

and compile accurate cost accounting records. Agency may request a statement of costs to date, at anytime, by submitting a written request. When the actual total cost of the project has been computed, State shall furnish Agency with an itemized statement of such final costs.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

8. State shall, if the work is performed by Agency or others, review and process or approve all environmental statements, preliminary and final plans, specifications and cost estimates. State shall, if they prepare these documents, offer Agency the opportunity to review and approve the documents prior to advertising for bids. State shall prepare contract and bidding documents, advertise for bid proposals, award all contracts and, upon award of a construction contract, perform all necessary laboratory testing of materials, process and pay all contractor progress estimates, check final quantities and costs, and oversee and provide intermittent inspection services during the construction phase of the project. The actual cost of laboratory testing services provided by State will be charged to the project construction engineering expenditure account and will be included in the total cost of the project.

FREE BRIDGE DESIGN

9. State shall, as provided in ORS 366.155(h), prepare plans and specifications for the structure portion only of bridges and culverts at no expense to the counties.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

10. State is responsible for acquisition of the necessary right-of-way and easements for construction and maintenance of the project. Agency may request to perform the acquisition functions, subject to execution of a written agreement. State shall review all right-of-way activities engaged in by Agency to assure compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

If any real property purchased with federal-aid participation is no longer needed for right-of-way, or other public purposes, the disposition of such property shall be subject to applicable rules and regulations which are in effect at the time of disposition. Reimbursement to State of the required proportionate share of the fair market value may be required.

PROJECT CANCELLATION

14. Agency agrees that should they cause the project to be cancelled or terminated for any reason prior to its completion, Agency shall reimburse State for any costs that have been incurred by State on behalf of the project.

DELAYED STARTING DATE

15. In the event that right-of-way acquisition for, or actual construction of the facility for which this preliminary engineering is undertaken is not started by the close of the FIFTH FISCAL YEAR following the fiscal year in which this agreement is executed, State may request reimbursement of the sum or sums of Federal-Aid funds disbursed to Agency under the terms of this agreement.

UTILITIES

* 16. Agency shall relocate or cause to be relocated, all utility conduits, lines, poles, mains, pipes, and such other facilities where such relocation is necessary in order to conform said utilities and facilities with the plans and ultimate requirements of the project. Only those utility relocations which are eligible for federal-aid participation under the Federal-Aid Highway Program Manual, Volume 6, Chapter 6, Section 3, Subsection 1, shall be included in the total project costs and participation; all other utility relocations shall be at the sole expense of Agency, or others. State will arrange for utility adjustments in areas lying within jurisdiction of State and, if State is performing the preliminary engineering, Agency may request State to arrange for utility adjustments lying within Agency jurisdiction, acting on behalf of Agency.

Agency shall, five weeks prior to the opening of construction bid proposals, furnish State with an estimate of cost for eligible reimburseable utility relocations, based on the plans for the project. Agency shall notify State's Liaison Person prior to proceeding with any utility relocation work in order that the work may be properly coordinated into the project and receive the proper authorization.

CONSTRUCTION

17. Construction plans shall be in conformance with standard practices of State for plans prepared by its own staff, and shall be developed in accordance with the design standards published by AASHTO which pertain to the type of facility proposed. The latest design standards adopted by AASHTO shall govern the design of highway bridges and related structures. All specifications for the project shall be in substantial compliance with the most current Oregon Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.

- A. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
- B. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying", in accordance with its instructions.
- C. The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subgrants, and contracts and subcontracts under grants, subgrants, loans, and cooperative agreements) which exceed \$100,000, and that all such subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by Section 1352, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

* Paragraphs 15, 16, and 21 are not applicable to any local agency on state highway projects.

Revised: 3-16-90
EDM:LJW:SS:pf

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

MEETING DATE 4-9-92

NAME Sebastian DEGENS

ADDRESS 700 NE MULTNOMAH

STREET

PORTLAND

CITY

97208

ZIP CODE

I WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEM # R-4

SUPPORT X OPPOSE

SUBMIT TO BOARD CLERK

2.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

MEETING DATE 4-9-92

NAME Bonita Aadland

ADDRESS 9533 N Lombard

STREET

Portland Or 97203

CITY

ZIP CODE

I WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEM # R 4

SUPPORT

OPPOSE

SUBMIT TO BOARD CLERK

13
PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

MEETING DATE

4-9-92

NAME

Larry Hollibaugh

ADDRESS

8006 N. Oswego

STREET

Portland

CITY

97203

ZIP CODE

I WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEM #

R4

SUPPORT

✓

OPPOSE

SUBMIT TO BOARD CLERK

4
PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

MEETING DATE 4-9-92

NAME Leora Mahoney

ADDRESS 9571 N Tioga

STREET

Portland Ore 97203

CITY

ZIP CODE

I WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEM # R4

SUPPORT ✓ **OPPOSE**

SUBMIT TO BOARD CLERK

5
PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

MEETING DATE

4-9-92

NAME

Rod Park

ADDRESS

2100 S.E. 282nd Av

STREET

Gresham

OK

97080

CITY

ZIP CODE

I WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEM #

R-4

SUPPORT

☒

OPPOSE

☐

SUBMIT TO BOARD CLERK

6
PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

MEETING DATE APRIL 9, 1992

NAME TERRY WITT

ADDRESS 1595 CAMBRIDGE DR SE
STREET

SALEM OR 97302
CITY **ZIP CODE**

I WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEM # R-4

SUPPORT ~~X~~ **OPPOSE**
SUBMIT TO BOARD CLERK

DATE SUBMITTED 4-2-92

(For Clerk's Use)
Meeting Date **APR 09 1992**
Agenda No. R-4

REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA

Subject: Asian Gypsy Moth Spray Program

Informal Only* 4-7-92
(Date)

Formal Only _____
(Date)

DEPARTMENT Health DIVISION Regulatory Health

CONTACT Peter DeChant TELEPHONE 289-1405

*NAME(s) OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD Gregory L. Cox

BRIEF SUMMARY Should include other alternatives explored, if applicable, and clear statement of rationale for the action requested.

Mr. Cox is with U.S.D.A. Forest Service. He wishes to brief the Board on the Asian Gypsy Moth Spray Program which is scheduled for mid April to mid May, and will be requesting Board approval of low altitude flights to satisfy F.A.A. requirements.

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED, PLEASE USE REVERSE SIDE)

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATION ONLY ☒ PRELIMINARY APPROVAL ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☐ APPROVAL

INDICATE THE ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON AGENDA 15 minutes

IMPACT:

PERSONNEL

☐ FISCAL/BUDGETARY

☐ - General Fund

Other _____

SIGNATURES:

DEPARTMENT HEAD, ELECTED OFFICIAL, or COUNTY COMMISSIONER: Billi Odegaard

BUDGET / PERSONNEL _____

COUNTY COUNSEL (Ordinances, Resolutions, Agreements, Contracts) _____

OTHER _____
(Purchasing, Facilities Management, etc.)

NOTE: If requesting unanimous consent, state situation requiring emergency action on back.

Sent copy of Resolution 92-47 to Peter DeChant & Barton C. Bryant of Evergreen Helicopters, Inc. on 4-9-92

RESOLUTION

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the matter of the Asian Gypsy Moth Spray Program) RESOLUTION
For North Portland) 92-47

WHEREAS, the Asian gypsy moth was trapped in North Portland last year, and

WHEREAS, the introduction of this insect poses a major threat to forests, agriculture, urban and suburban areas of North America, and

WHEREAS, establishment of the Asian gypsy moth in Oregon could cause immediate and serious economic impacts as Oregon is subject to quarantines by other states and countries, and

WHEREAS, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, United States Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service have planned to conduct an eradication program to prevent the establishment of the Asian gypsy moth in Oregon, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Aviation Administration may require the approval of the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners before allowing the use of aircraft at low altitudes over congested areas to carry out this project.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners approves of the use of aircraft at low altitudes over congested areas to carry out this project.

ADOPTED this 9th day of April, 1992

By Gladys McCoy
Gladys McCoy, Chair
Board of County Commissioners
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

REVIEWED: Laurence Kressel

Laurence Kressel
Laurence Kressel, County Counsel
of Multnomah County, Oregon

ASIAN GYPSY MOTH SPRAY PROGRAM FOR NORTH PORTLAND

ASIAN GYPSY MOTH FACTS AT A GLANCE

---One Asian gypsy moth male was trapped in North Portland last year, the first known introduction of Asian gypsy moth to Oregon.

---The introduction poses a major threat to forests, agriculture, urban and suburban areas of North America.

---The Asian gypsy moth is a close relative of the European strain of the gypsy moth found and eradicated in Oregon in the past, but has a much broader appetite for more than 500 species of trees and shrubs native to the Pacific Northwest.

---The female Asian gypsy moth is an active flier that can travel up to 20 miles and is capable of rapidly extending an infestation over a large area.

---Establishment of the Asian gypsy moth in Oregon could cause immediate and serious economic impacts as Oregon is subject to quarantines by other states and countries.

---Defoliation would impact urban/suburban areas as well as rural agricultural and forested environments.

---An eradication and detection program will take place in North Portland this spring with the aerial spraying of up to 9,600 acres using the biological insecticide B.t.

---B.t. specifically attacks the gypsy moth caterpillar by affecting its digestive system. B.t. does not affect healthy humans and other mammals, birds, fish or most non-target insects.

---B.t. has been used successfully to eradicate gypsy moths in Portland, Gresham, Salem, Corvallis, Hillsboro, Lake Oswego, Lane County, Douglas County and Cave Junction in the last eight years.

The Asian Gypsy Moth Problem

The Asian gypsy moth (AGM), a voracious pest of trees and shrubs, was first identified in North America in late 1991 near ports in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. These introductions pose a major threat to forests, agriculture, urban and suburban areas in North America. The pest has been discovered in the St. Johns area of North Portland. Ships carrying egg masses from Eastern Russia have probably introduced the pest while visiting west coast ports at a time when newly hatched larvae could be blown ashore.

The AGM is a close relative of the European strain of the gypsy moth which was introduced into the eastern United States in 1869. Gypsy moths have been periodically introduced into Oregon by egg masses attached to recreational vehicles and outdoor articles brought with household moves from infested eastern states. These introductions have been discovered in Oregon during annual trapping surveys. All resulting infestations have been successfully eradicated or are in the process of being eradicated. The biological insecticide, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, is the preferred eradication treatment in Oregon and has been previously applied by helicopter throughout the state, including the Portland metropolitan area and Eugene.

In Oregon each AGM female moth could lay egg masses that in turn could yield over a thousand voracious caterpillars with appetites for more than 500 species of trees and shrubs. Establishment of AGM in Oregon could cause an immediate and serious economic impact as Oregon is subject to quarantines by other states and countries. Christmas trees, nursery stock and logs could be quarantined. Other articles requiring quarantine certification could be shipping containers, recreational vehicles, outdoor household articles and firewood. AGM defoliation would severely weaken trees and shrubs, making them susceptible to diseases and other pests. Defoliation would impact urban/suburban as well as rural agricultural and forested environments. Caterpillar droppings and destroyed leaves would be a nuisance in homes, yards, and parks.

The AGM is considered an even greater pest risk than the eastern North American gypsy moth that has been found and eradicated in Oregon in the past. Although both pests prefer deciduous trees, the AGM has a broader preferred host range, including alder and willow trees and the conifer larch. Unlike the flightless eastern gypsy moths, female AGM's are active fliers and can rapidly and widely extend an infestation over a large area.

An intensive survey program for AGM will take place this spring in the Portland metropolitan area. About 18,000 traps are expected to be placed in Portland and surrounding areas. Such trapping is important in determining the effectiveness of the eradication treatment and to detect any spread of AGM.

Eradication Project

The Oregon Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service will conduct an eradication program (see map) using the insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.). This is a biological insecticide containing a naturally occurring bacterium which specifically attacks only the caterpillar stage of moths and butterflies. It can be applied over water without endangering aquatic life. Ingestion of leaves treated with B.t. suppresses the caterpillars' appetites and slows movement. Caterpillars generally die in 7 to 10 days. B.t. does not affect healthy humans and other mammals, birds, fish, or most non-target insects. This is the same insecticide that was used in Portland, Gresham, Salem, Corvallis in 1984, in Elmira, Hillsboro and Lake Oswego in 1987, in Lane County in 1985-87, in Douglas County in 1985-86, and in Cave Junction in 1988.

Application Method

Aerial application of the insecticide is the only practical and economical means of covering an area of this size. Three applications will be planned at about 10 day intervals. Spraying will be done by helicopter. The first application will probably take place in mid April or early May. Spraying in North Portland will begin at first light; spraying will end by 7:00 a.m. for residential areas and areas with school bus routes. These same procedures have been previously used in urban areas of Oregon.

Precautions to Minimize Your Exposure---Oregon Health Division

B.t. has an excellent safety record for humans. This record has been established both by previous research and by the surveillance done in Lane County and other areas during spray programs conducted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture in 1985-87. One laboratory study found that mice with very seriously impaired immune systems developed infections when B.t. was injected directly into their blood stream. B.t. infections have not been identified as a problem in immuno-compromised humans. However, it is reasonable and appropriate to minimize your exposure to this biological agent.

The precautions listed below all for all individuals and will help minimize exposure:

(1) Remain indoors for at least 30 minutes following the application or until the material has dried on the foliage. Wait until dew and moisture on grass, trees and shrubs has dried before allowing children outside to play. Encourage careful handwashing.

(2) As a general rule, avoid contact with wet B.t. mixture on skin and eyes. If contact is made, wash the affected skin with soap and water. If the material should get into your eyes, flush with water only for 15 minutes.

In some situations, you may be unable to follow these recommendations. If you are inadvertently exposed to the B.t. spray, it is still unlikely to cause any health effects. The above recommendations are made to assure that your exposure will be minimized to the greatest extent possible, with minimal inconvenience.

An additional precaution for individuals with serious immune disorders: Individuals with leukemia, AIDS, or other physician-diagnosed causes of severe immune disorders may consider leaving the spray area during the actual spraying. Such individuals should consult their doctor for advice about avoiding exposure before the spray project begins.

Public Outreach

A specific spray date and schedule has not been finalized yet. Spray notices will be sent to each postal patron in the affected area of North Portland in the next couple of weeks. In addition, a special toll free telephone line will be available to answer specific questions about spray times and areas. Local media will be informed of specific spray plans and will, in turn, inform residents.

More information on the Asian gypsy moth and the eradication project is available upon request.

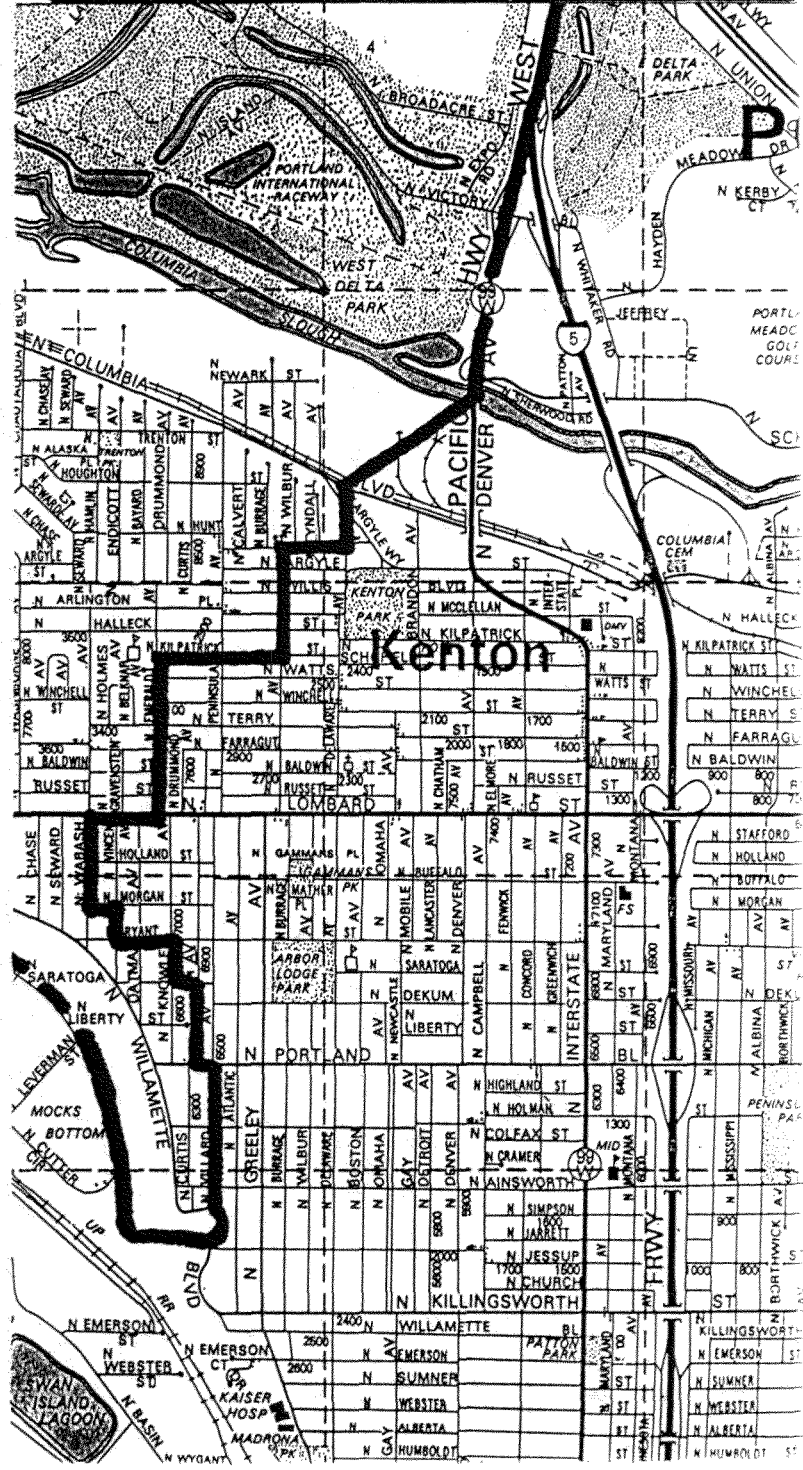
For more information on the project, contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture at **1-800-525-0137**

For information on the human health effects of B.t., contact the Oregon Health Division at **731-4023**



Proposed B.t. Treatment Area - N. Portland:
9,600 acres (inside solid black line)

Detail of Southeastern Edge of Proposed
Treatment Area - N. Portland



Oregon

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

Bruce Pokarney
Media Specialist



Information Office
635 Capitol Street N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97310-0110
(503) 378-3773
FAX (503) 378-5529



BARTON C. BRYANT
Marketing Representative

EVERGREEN HELICOPTERS, INC.
3850 Three Mile Lane, McMinnville, OR 97128-9496; USA
Phone: (503) 472-9361; Telex: 151306
Fax: (503) 434-6484; SITA: HD000EZ
A subsidiary of Evergreen International Aviation, Inc.

RICK BELLA
STAFF WRITER
(503) 221-8536



The Oregonian

DAILY AND SUNDAY

1320 SW Broadway • Portland, Oregon 97201

Agenda Review
4-7-92
Hondant
R-4

BUG OFF Committee
9216 N. Leonard St.
Portland, OR 97203

March 29, 1992

Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capital Street NE
Salem, OR 97310-0110

Dear Oregon Department of Agriculture:

Enclosed is the position paper developed by the BUG OFF Committee. Also included are petitions with **607** signatures opposing an aerial spray program in North Portland.

We request a written response from the Oregon Department of Agriculture by April 3, 1992.

Very Sincerely,

Christy Ingraham
BUG OFF Committee

Enclosures

BUG OFF COMMITTEE POSITION STATEMENT
CONCERNING
THE ASIAN GYPSY MOTH AERIAL SPRAY PROGRAM
PROPOSED FOR NORTH PORTLAND

March 29, 1992

The BUG OFF Committee opposes the proposed aerial spray of the insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.) in North Portland to eradicate the Asian gypsy moth (AGM). The following outlines our concerns:

1. Community Notification and Impact
 - a. The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) held its only public information meeting on March 12, 1992. Notification of the meeting was not widespread and was given only five days in advance. Many citizens never received notice. Strong community opposition to the proposed spray program was expressed at the meeting.
 - b. The Oregon Department of Agriculture and the United State Department of Agriculture should give citizens a 45 day period to comment on the Environmental Assessment.
2. Health Concerns
 - a. There have been no long-term controlled studies of the health effects of B.t. on the residents of communities that have already had an aerial spray program.
 - b. "There are no definitive standards for acceptable levels of extraneous microorganisms in B.t. preparations." (Environmental Assessment, Mar.12,1992, Page D-7) Therefore, the community cannot be assured that contaminants commonly found in B.t. preparations, including streptococcus, staphylococcus, salmonella and enterococcus, are not present at a level sufficient to be detrimental to the health of the residents.
 - c. It is not known whether or not excessive industrial particulate emissions present in the North Portland airshed will multiply any deleterious effects of B.t.
 - d. There could be harmful negative effects on those North Portland residents suffering from allergies or asthma, especially as the proposed spray is to take place during allergy season. Novo Nordisk, the manufacturer of Foray 48B, the biological insecticide which would be used in the spray program, reports that "It is possible that someone that already has developed an allergy to one of the components of Foray 48B or has asthma of a type that could be initiated by irritants such as tobacco smoke or pollutants could be affected by exposure to small quantities of Foray 48B." (Reference available)
 - e. As reported in the Environmental Impact Statement, Page 20, "The possibility of accidental exposure to B.t. from aircraft and track spills is real." It is not known what effect a B.t. spill would have on the long-term and short-term health of nearby residents.

3. Non-target Species Impact

- a. The effect of B.t. on non-target animals in the proposed spray area, particularly endangered species, is unknown.
- b. Nearly all butterflies and caterpillars in the spray area will be killed. Decreases in the populations of non-target caterpillars can be expected for up to three years; the effect of this decrease on the populations of the natural predators of caterpillars is unknown. The impact of the spray on endangered moth and butterfly species is also unknown.

4. Ineffectiveness of Aerial Spray Program; Availability of Alternative Eradication Methods

- a. The ODA's trap catch data records from 1985-1988 show at least twelve locations with trap catches of one to ten North American gypsy moths (NAGM). The ODA, however, took no eradication action in these cases and there was never a resulting infestation of NAGM.
- b. An AGM eradication program will be unsuccessful unless further immigration of moths to the Northwest is prevented. Strict quarantine policies should be put into effect before considering an eradication program. In addition, new AGM infestation prevention measures need to be studied and implemented.
- c. There are AGM eradication alternatives that are safer and are acceptable to the affected community. They include mating disruption, trap-out and spot spraying as was done in Lake Oswego.

The BUG OFF Committee therefore requests of the ODA that:

1. An Asian gypsy moth eradication spray program for North Portland not be carried out until the affected community has been allowed reasonable time to have all its concerns fully answered, non-governmental environmental groups have been allowed reasonable time to give input and the health and environmental impact has been further studied to provide more reliable answers.
2. More trapping be conducted during the following year to determine if an eradication program will be necessary in the future.
3. If an eradication program is necessary in the future, an alternative to the aerial spray application method will be used.
4. The Oregon Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture comply with applicable state and federal laws concerning notice and comment for actions affecting the quality of the environment. Specifically, citizens should be given a 45-day comment period on the Environmental Assessment.

Contacts: Lee Poe, 3911 N. Attu, Portland, OR 97217

Christy Ingraham, 9216 N. Leonard, Portland, OR 97203

c.c.: see next page for full listing

c.c.: United States Department of Agriculture
United States Forest Service
St. Johns Neighborhood Association
Portland City Council
Mr. Earl Blumenaur
Ms. Vera Katz
Eugene City Council
Lake Oswego City Council
Dr. Gary Oxford, Multnomah County Health Department
Representative Michael Burton
Representative Avel Gordley
Oregon State Health Division
State of Oregon Forest Service
Governor Barbara Roberts
Representative Ron Wyden
Senator Mark Hatfield
Senator Bob Packwood
Dr. Sullivan, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Portland Audubon Society
Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides
Northwest Environmental Conservation, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Northwest Environmental Advocates
National Network to Prevent Birth Defects
Dr. Judith Meyers, University of British Columbia
Black United Front
Urban League
NAACP
Rainbow Coalition
Cascade Aids Project
Gary Kahn, AaL
St. Johns Review
Neighbors Between The Rivers
The Scanner
Willamette Week
The Oregonian



Northwest Environmental Defense Center

10015 S.W. Terwilliger Blvd., Portland, Oregon 97219
(503) 244-1181 ext.707

BUG OFF
Agenda Review
4-7-92
Handout
R-4

Comments of the Northwest Environmental Defense Center on the March 12, 1992 Environmental Assessment for the Cooperative Asian Gypsy Moth Eradication Project

March 30, 1992

I. INTRODUCTION

On approximately April 20, 1992, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), intends to commence an aerial spraying of Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) over a 9,600 acre area of North Portland for the purpose of eradicating a perceived threat of infestation by the Asian gypsy moth. As of this date, ODA and USDA have reported the discovery of one male Asian gypsy moth. Roughly twenty-five percent of the proposed treatment area is made up of residential communities. The Northwest Environmental Defense Center (NEDC) is opposed to this action on the grounds that: (1) ODA and USDA have not complied with the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); and, (2) the environmental assessment (EA) fails to consider several reasonable alternatives to the spraying of the residential areas. In addition, the proposed action raises serious questions of environmental equity.

II. PROCEDURAL VIOLATIONS OF NEPA

The Environmental Assessment (EA) for this action is dated

March 12, 1992. It was not made available to the public until at least March 16, 1992 (See March 9, 1992 letter of Daniel J. Hillburn, ODA Entomologist, to Loretta Brenner, Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides [NCAP]). The same letter sets March 30, 1992 as the deadline for receipt of written comments on the EA. This amounts to, at most, a 15-day comment period. Because the EA in this case is the "functional equivalent" of an environmental impact statement (EIS), it should receive at least a 45-day public comment period. See Save Our Ecosystems v. Clark, 747 F.2d 1240, 1247 (9th Cir. 1984).

Save Our Ecosystems v. Clark (SOS v. Clark) involved a proposed herbicide spraying project of the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service had prepared a 10-year programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS), which was then supplemented with a yearly EA. The court found that:

Rather than using the EA simply to determine whether to prepare an EIS, the EA serves as the decisionmaking document to assess the environmental costs of each year's spraying program. . . . When an EA is the functional equivalent of an EIS, it is subject to the same procedures.

Id.

The notice and comment procedures for environmental impact statements state that "agencies shall allow not less than 45 days for comments on draft statements." 40 C.F.R. § 1506.10(c) (1991).

This action is essentially indistinguishable procedurally from SOS v. Clark. In 1984, the USDA prepared the "Gypsy Moth Suppression and Eradication Projects, Final Environmental Impact

Statement as Supplemented - 1985." This EIS "described alternative methods of gypsy moth control to be used in the APHIS [Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service] cooperative program beginning in 1985." Environmental Assessment, March 12, 1992, p. 3. The current EA is "tiered" into that EIS. The current EA is used as a "decisionmaking document" to decide whether to conduct an aerial spraying program in North Portland. The EA is thus the "functional equivalent" of an EIS and thus should be subject to the same procedures as an EIS. These procedures include a 45-day comment period under 40 C.F.R. § 1506.10(c) (1991).

Alternatively, because "[t]he proposed action is, or is closely similar to, one which normally requires the preparation of an environmental impact statement under the procedures adopted by the agency . . . ," the EA/FONSI is required to undergo at least a 30-day comment period. 40 C.F.R. § 1501.4(e)(2). Because plans for this eradication project were initiated in December, 1991, a claim of emergency does not seem to be an adequate justification for failure to comply with these procedures. In addition, because the EIS relied upon in this case is more than five years old, it may very well be outdated and therefore a new EIS should be prepared before the action goes forward.

II. FAILURE TO CONSIDER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES

Since the EA is the functional equivalent of an EIS, it follows that the level of substantive analysis required should be that of an EIS. One requirement of an EIS is that it

"[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a) (1991) (emphasis added). The Ninth Circuit has recently enjoined a Forest Service timber sale in Alaska for failure of the supplemental environmental impact statement to consider all reasonable alternatives to the sale. City of Tenakee Springs v. Clough, 915 F.2d 1308, 1310 (9th Cir. 1990).

Similarly, USDA and ODA have failed to consider reasonable alternatives to the aerial spraying. ODA admits that B.t. should be "applied from the ground, if possible." Alan D. Mudge and Kathleen J. R. Johnson, "Gypsy Moth Detection and Eradication Programs in Oregon" (Oregon Department of Agriculture, 1992), p.2. Indeed, "[e]leven residential properties were treated in May 1991 with two applications of [B.t.] from the ground." Id. at 1 (emphasis added).

Although the EA does consider various alternatives in terms of the particular insecticide to be used, there is no discussion of various methods of application of the insecticide. Such a failure seems to be a gross oversight. ODA states that an aerial spray program is appropriate in Cave Junction "due to the topography and scattered detections" in that area. Id. at 2. No such concerns seem to be present here. USDA appears to have assumed that aerial application is the only method of application which is reasonable, despite ODA's admission to the contrary.

There are many reasonable alternatives which exist to the aerial spraying of 9,600 acres for the discovery of one male

moth. Perhaps the most obvious of those alternatives is not to spray at all. ODA's own documents admit that "[f]our other sites in the greater Portland area where single detections were made last year were also negative this year." Id. at 1. No massive aerial spraying programs were instituted for those detections and yet the threat has apparently evaporated. Even if it is conceded that the Asian gypsy moth is a more serious threat than its European cousin (and that may be arguable), there does not appear to be any evidence that the Asian is a more prodigious breeder and therefore deserving of such an inflated response. It would seem very reasonable to require multiple detections before instituting such a massive and costly eradication program.

Assuming, though, that some response is warranted, there arises the question of what form that response should take. Since ODA has admitted that the residential properties treated in 1991 were sprayed from the ground, certainly the same should hold true for North Portland. The EA, however, does not consider this alternative. Since there is no discussion of the alternative, it is impossible to know why the decisionmaker acted as she did. However, it does seem reasonable that North Portland should be treated in a manner similar to the other parts of the city and also in a manner consistent with ODA's own recommendations.

A final alternative which is not considered by the EA is some type of integrated approach to the problem. An integrated strategy for this particular situation might include spraying the residential areas from the ground, while spraying the non-

populated areas from the air. This alternative is certainly reasonable where only about a quarter of the proposed target area is residential. If the justification for the aerial spraying is financial, ODA could still save substantial amounts of money by conducting a 75% aerial-25% ground spraying.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY

Lastly, NEDC is extremely concerned about the policy implications of this proposed action. As outlined above, the citizens of North Portland appear to be receiving much different treatment than the citizens of other areas of Portland. Because the EA does not adequately address the reasons behind this disparate treatment, there are many assumptions which can be made about the conduct of USDA and ODA.

The most obvious assumption is that, because North Portland consists predominately of poor, minority, and elderly citizens, there will be fewer political costs attached to such an aerial spraying. One can only wonder why previous gypsy moth detections in mostly white, relatively affluent Lake Oswego and Southwest Portland were treated by ground spraying instead of aerial spraying. Absent some compelling justification which neither USDA nor ODA have given, this case appears to be one of environmental racism and classism.

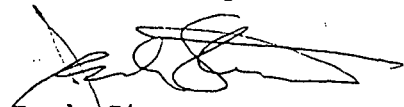
It is well known that North Portland is the most toxic area of Portland. Toxics usually end up in areas where the residents are least equipped politically to fight the influx of these poisons. NEDC is of the opinion that this proposed aerially

spraying program is an extremely poor policy choice because it perpetuates the cycle of environmental inequity which has been imposed upon the residents of North Portland.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, NEDC objects to this action until a more complete environmental analysis or environmental impact statement is completed and the public is given adequate time to comment on its contents. In the interest of saving paper, NEDC also adopts by reference the comments of the North Portland citizens group BUGOFF, the Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, and the Portland Audubon Society.

Submitted by:



Jack Sterne
NEDC Law Clerk

From NCAP

TELEFAX

To: John Bell

Date: 2/4/92

From: Janet Overholt
Novo Nordisk

Pages to follow: 0

RE: Foray 48B Spray program

Dear John,

Tom Tschinkel related to me your questions concerning the potential for Foray 48B used in a spray program to cause allergies.

I have discussed this possibility with Torben B. Sorensen, MD, Allergist at Novo Nordisk in Denmark. It is his opinion that the amount of material to which someone in the spray area would be exposed is too small to create an immune response, that is, no new allergies are likely to develop in these people. In addition, among the people at Novo Nordisk's production facility for Foray 48B, there has been no development of new allergies to Foray 48B.

This lack of sufficient material to elicit an immune response would apply to all components of Foray 48B, including the active protein, remaining fermenter media components and inerts. One of the inert ingredients has been reported to cause rare allergic responses, but again, the amount of that inert to which someone in the spray area would be exposed would be too small to cause a response.

It is possible that someone that already has developed an allergy to one of the components of Foray 48B or has asthma of a type that could be initiated by irritants such as tobacco smoke or pollutants could be affected by exposure to small quantities of Foray 48B. This is because the dose necessary for primary sensitization or the development of an allergy is 1000 to 10,000 higher than needed to elicit a response in someone who already has an allergy.

I hope that this information is helpful at your meetings. If you have any additional questions or need clarification of this information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,


Janet M. Overholt

Novo Nordisk

Novo Nordisk
Bioindustrials, Inc.33 Turner Road
P.O. Box 1907
Danbury, CT 06813-1907Tel. 203-790-2600
FAX 203-790-2748

X

NCAP

Northwest Coalition for
Alternatives to Pesticides

**SINGLE OR MULTIPLE TRAPPINGS OF GYPSY MOTHS
THAT NEVER RESULTED IN OREGON INFESTATIONS
EVEN WHEN NO ACTION WAS TAKEN***

Compiled from OR Dept. of Agriculture data
by Norma Grier, March 19, 1992

1985 Total Male Moth Trap Catches¹

County Location	Males Caught	Trap Density	Status
Columbia	1	1/mi ²	New site
Coos	1	1/mi ²	New site
Jackson	1	1/mi ²	New site
Linn	10	1/mi ²	New sites, scattered

1986 Total Male Moth Trap Catches²

County Location	Males Caught	Trap Density	Status
Clatsop	1	1/mi ²	New site
Deschutes	1	1/mi ²	New site
Jackson	1	4/mi ²	New site
Linn	1	4/mi ²	1985 site
Multnomah	2	4/mi ²	New sites, W. Ptld.

1987 Total Male Moth Trap Catches³

County Location	Males Caught	Trap Density	Status
Multnomah	3	25-49/mi ²	New sites, single detections
Marion	1	1/mi ²	New site, North of Woodburn

1988 Total Male Moth Trap Catches⁴

County Location	Males Caught	Trap Density	Status
Benton	1	1/mi ²	New site
Jackson	1	4/mi ²	

* Does not include trapping information from infestations where treatments were undertaken in Lane, Douglas, Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington, Josephine, and Marion Counties.

-- over --

From ~~NCAP~~ NCAP

BTK

Dr. Roy Ellis
Prairie Pest Management
207 Cullen Drive
Winnipeg, MB
R3R 1P5
Canada

January, 1991

Rd
5521
Rd
531
556

not

From: BTK

Dr. Roy Ellis

PPM Literature Review

Practical Pest Management

10

et al., 1981).

207 Cullen Drive
Winnipeg, MB R3R 1P5 (Canada)

In 1970, BTK became the subspecies for production of commercial formulations of BT in North America. This strain, collected from pink bollworms, was called the HD-1 strain, after its discoverer Howard Dulmage. The lack of beta-exotoxins and high potency to lepidopteran larvae (15X higher than previous isolates) made this strain commercially attractive.

January,
(1991)

In 1972, a preparation of HD-1, named HD-1-S-1971, was adopted as the primary United States and Canadian reference standard. This preparation was assigned a potency of 18,000 IU/mg (Dulmage, 1973). The standard was subsequently changed to HD-1-S-1980 due to depletion of the HD-1-S-1971 stock and the differential activity of this strain with the cabbage looper, Trichoplusia ni, and the tobacco budworm, Heliothis virescens.

This latest reference standard, to which current BTK preparations are now compared, has a potency of 16,000 IU/mg (Beegle et al., 1986). The standard material is stored at -16 ° C in 25 g aliquots at USDA, Brownsville. Samples of the standard material are available to researchers, free of charge, upon request.

All batches of BTK from commercial fermentors are compared to this HD-1-S-1980 standard. Thus, if a particular production run of BTK was found to be twice as toxic to Trichoplusia ni as the reference standard, it would be assigned a value of 32,000 IU/mg.

Many, but not all, formulations have this potency value incorporated in the name of the product. Thus, Dipel[®] 176 would have a potency of 17,600 IU/mg and Dipel[®] 132 would have a potency of 13,200 IU/mg. However, Thuricide[®] 48 LV has only 12,000 IU/mg.

After it has been tested, the primary powder is then diluted with a carrier and a potency rating, on the basis of BIU/l or mg of product, is provided:
e.g.,

		<u>Base Powder</u>		<u>Final Product</u>
Futura [®]	Suspension	12,000 IU/mg	-	14.4 BIU/l
Dipel [®]	132	13,200 IU/mg	-	12.7 BIU/l
Thuricide [®]	48 LV	12,000 IU/mg	-	12.7 BIU/l

The potency of the final product in litres (i.e., the number of BIU/l) best reflects the toxicity of the specific product to lepidopteran larvae. The IU/mg is an explanation of the potency for the technical material, whereas, the BIU/l is a measure of toxicity for the product when it is used in spray programs.

8. POTENTIAL IMPURITIES IN COMMERCIAL FORMULATIONS:

In 1987, some concerns were expressed about the possible presence of micro-contaminants, specifically the faecal bacterium, Streptococcus faecium, in formulations of BTK (Cabana and Pelletier, 1986). This possibility of micro-contaminants and their effects on human health was investigated and determined to be minor by an advisory committee of the Pesticides Directorate of Agriculture Canada.

Species of Streptococcus bacteria are common in many non-sterile foods (e.g., yogurt) and in the environment. Streptococcus faecium is commonly found in the intestines of man and animal. According to Agriculture Canada, this contaminant "represented either non- or low-order pathogenicity and exposure under typical forestry use applications would not likely produce adverse health effects". Nevertheless, in-house monitoring systems for micro-contaminants have been established by the producing companies and some monitoring is also carried out by Agriculture Canada's Laboratory Services Branch.

The following potential contaminants and their acceptable limits are now routinely monitored: i.e.,

- o Salmonella sp. - zero organisms in 25 g primary powder;
- o Coliform bacteria - less than 10^3 organisms/g powder;
- o Staphylococcus aureus - less than 10^5 organisms/g powder;
- o Clostridium perfringens - less than 10^5 organisms/g powder;
- o Pseudomonas aeruginosa - less than 10^5 organisms/g powder; and
- o Streptococci/Enterococci - less than 10^3 organisms/g powder.

9. MUTAGENICITY:

Because it is a living organism, the potential exists for mutagenic changes in BTK. The fact that there are over 20 recognized subtypes and 800 strains of BTK (Dulmage *et al.*, 1981) indicates that there is considerable genetic variability. Indeed, the producing companies are continually attempting to isolate and create more potent strains of BTK (Faust and Bulla, 1982).

All currently-registered formulations contain "natural" isolates of BTK. As yet, "genetically-engineered" products are not available on the market in Canada.

Salama *et al.* (1984) selected for UV-, high temperature-, and antibiotic-resistant strains of BTK. The selection of UV-resistant individuals, after 4 min exposure to UV light, was 0.001-0.2%, dependent on the strain. Heat selection, at 75 °C for 120 min, yielded 0.02% and 0.16% mutant survival.

SPECSociety Promoting
Environmental Conservation

22 YEARS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY & EDUCATION

March 4, 1992

Regional Manager
Pesticide Control Program
Lower Mainland Region
10334 152A Street
Surrey, B.C.
V3R 7P0

Dear Sir,

I am writing, on behalf of the Society Promoting Environmental Conservation, (SPEC) to express our concerns in regard to Agriculture Canada's application for an aerial spraying program for Gypsy Moth, in Vancouver (Application #214-021-92). We have attended a number of meetings with Agriculture Canada, received a literature review which they are distributing, and, until recently, have been led to believe that the pesticide, *Bacillus Thuringiensis Kurstaki* (Btk), is safe, and that the only practical way to eradicate the Asian Gypsy Moth, is to aerial spray. However, we have come to different conclusions following our own research and believe that the aerial spraying program, over Vancouver, the North Shore and parts of Burnaby, should not be permitted due to the risk involved in spraying these heavily populated areas.

We are most concerned about the effects which spraying may have on people who live in the area, or those who may be on their way to work, while the spraying program occurs. According to Health and Welfare Canada, label instructions should be used to advise users and bystanders about the safe intended use of Btk. Label instructions for Foray 48B state: *Avoid inhalation or contact with open wounds. Avoid direct application to ponds, lakes and streams.* How is it possible for people who may be outdoors during the actual spraying to avoid inhaling the spray or avoid contact with open wounds?

During our research, we found much information about Btk's effects on people, contrary to Agriculture Canada's reassurances that it was safe. We found several incidences of people suffering adverse health effects as a result of being sprayed with Btk. In New Brunswick, a "poorly documented incident of an *aerial* overspray of two elderly people by a Bt formulation raised concerns about post exposure, nonspecific health effects including dermal rash, hive-like wheals, increased incidence of respiratory infections and general malaise," Dr. D.J. Ecobichon, Chemical Management of Forest Pest Epidemics: A Case Study, September 7, 1989. New Brunswick designates buffer zones to protect homes from aerial spraying. The buffer zone for Btk is 500 feet from the nearest house.

In Vancouver, a woman was accidentally sprayed, by her neighbour, with a Bt formulation and "immediately experienced burning, itching and swelling of her face and upper chest. Over the next four days she developed a febrile illness, became delirious and on the day of her admission to hospital apparently had a generalized seizure. She was treated with broad spectrum antibiotics and improved." Dr. Andrew Jin, Response to Report to Vancouver Health Department, September 20, 1988.

In 1985 and 1986, there was a Btk aerial spray program in Lane County, Oregon for an outbreak of Gypsy moth. Telephone complaints, which were reported anecdotally during the spray program, included "nausea, headache/dysphoria, rash, eye irritation and

From NCAP
~~NPAC~~

See back

2150 Maple Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 3T3
(604) 736-SPEC

604-736-0111

Contact: Dermot
Foley

inhaled or eaten by humans was not harmful, was referred to, in the literature review, as if it were three separate studies. This study occurred in 1959, and was later used for a 1986 technical bulletin, by the manufacturer. In addition, the original study included medical records of 8 workers who were exposed to Bt during manufacture. These records are referred to as if they constituted a separate study. The literature review gives the impression that three separate tests confirm the safety of Bt. Our own reading of the original published document from Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Vol.7, No.10, October, 1959, shows that all three references are from the same study.

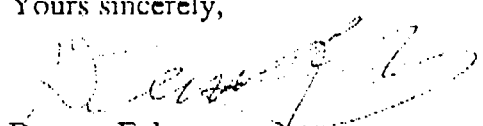
One aspect of the spraying program, which has been overlooked by public health officials, involves possible adverse effects which may result from allowable micro-contaminants, in Btk. formulations, such as coliform, staphylococcus, clostridium perfringens, streptococci/enterococci. Producers routinely monitor their product for these contaminants, however, we are concerned that these micro-contaminants may be particularly harmful to immuno-compromised people, especially those suffering from Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

There are numerous strategies which can be implemented as alternatives to aerial spraying. Pheromone trapping and local Btk spraying, in areas where there have been numerous Asian Gypsy Moth finds, offer the best alternative to the aerial spraying program. In addition, a thorough search of ships for egg masses and an eggmass search, through areas known to have Asian Gypsy Moths, must be done. Intensive ground work in these areas offers the best method of assured eradication.

In conclusion, we believe that the aerial application of bacterial insecticides such as Btk, over populated areas, may be more risky than the perceived threat from the Gypsy moth.

Therefore, we are asking that the application for a permit to aerially spray Vancouver and the surrounding area be rejected.

Yours sincerely,



Dermot Foley
SPEC Research Director

cc Honorable John Cashore, Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks
 Agriculture Canada
 Mayor and Members of Vancouver City Council
 Mayor and Members of North Vancouver City Council
 Mayor and Members of North Vancouver District Council
 Mayor and Members of Burnaby City Council
 Mayor and Members of West Vancouver City Council
 Vancouver School Board

GYPSY MOTH AERIAL SPRAY UPDATE

Evidence of serious health hazards has been found. Plans are being made to stop this spray program over populated areas before it causes damage to the health of citizens of Greater Vancouver.

Why should you be concerned with the aerial spray program? Agriculture Canada is planning to spray most of Vancouver, the North Shore and parts of Burnaby with a bacteria based pesticide, called Btk., using DC-6 cropdusting aircraft. According to the manufacturer of the pesticide, it can trigger asthma attacks and allergies in people who are susceptible. Btk. has caused seizures, skin rashes and eye irritation in some people who have been exposed to it. In addition, it is possible for Btk. to mutate and cause more serious health risks.

When is the proposed spraying supposed to occur and how long will it last? The spraying is scheduled to start in April and continue until June. It is supposed to be done between dawn and 7:00 A.M. The planes will fly over homes and apartments at approximately 600 feet. This will be repeated three or four times with two week intervals between each application. Because the Btk. particles are so small they may remain airborne for a half hour or more, thereby increasing the risk to asthmatics and others. Since the aerial spray has to be finely dispersed to reach the inner leave of trees, it will also enter cracks or open windows and vents. There is an additional risk in aerial spraying populated areas since the airplanes could crash in seconds killing or injuring people and causing untold costs to property.

Since only a small number of moths have been found why take such drastic action? The European Gypsy Moth has done environmental and economic damage in Eastern North America where it was introduced more than one hundred years ago. This is partially due to the fact that there are large stands of deciduous trees, such as oak and larch, which are very suitable for gypsy moth feeding and growth. Agriculture Canada believes that the moths they found are a different species of gypsy moth with a greater appetite, and that the female can fly great distances, which would allow it to spread

faster. However, published evidence from studies of the gypsy moth in China, Korea and Japan does not indicate how far the moth can fly. This complete lack of evidence, regarding the flight of the gypsy moth, does nothing to justify the need for a large scale aerial spraying program.

Is this the first time gypsy moths have been found or that an aerial spray program has been proposed over Vancouver? In 1978, a proposed aerial spraying with a cancer causing chemical pesticide was stopped by Greenpeace and concerned citizens. A very limited ground spray program occurred, following consent from property owners. In spite of predictions, by Agriculture Canada, of economic doom and massive gypsy moth infestations, no moths were found the following year. In 1982, gypsy moths were found on the North Shore, in Capilano Canyon and Mount Seymour Parkway, yet they did not become established there, despite the fact that no spraying was done. From this it appears that local natural conditions do not provide a suitable gypsy moth habitat.

What are the health effects of Bt.? Bt. has caused a corneal ulcer in the eye of a farmer. A severe hand infection was caused by Bti. (another type of Bt.) A Vancouver woman, accidentally exposed to her neighbor's spray of Btk., "immediately experienced burning, itching, and swelling of her face and upper chest." She had a generalized seizure and became delirious. Her physician and neurologist believe that the cause was Btk. In Oregon, following an aerial spray program, Btk. was found in an elderly immunocompromised person who soon died. Canada's Health and Welfare position is that "bystander exposure should be avoided for all individuals regardless of their immune status."

The product label for Btk. spray warns: "Avoid inhalation or contact with eyes or skin." In addition, the manufacturer stated in a

letter to Agriculture Canada that it could trigger asthma attacks in hypersensitive people.

What are the potential long-term affects of Btk.? The long term effects of Btk. are unknown. It is possible that some of the secret ingredients of the product, which comprise about 80% of the spray, might cause health problems, ranging from allergies, to cancer, to birth defects.

How will the environment be affected if the Btk. aerial spraying is allowed to proceed? Unfortunately, caterpillars that are in the same susceptible growth stage as the moth will be killed. In addition, many birds and other natural predators, that rely on these caterpillars for food, will lose a major portion of their food supply.

What can be done to control the moth? We suggest intensive pheromone trapping and further research and education be done to control the moth. Dr. David Suzuki is against the aerial Btk spraying and stated "*it's time we began to apply some simple ecological principles and learn to act within them rather than reflexively try to use technological muscle power to overwhelm nature.*"

For more information contact:

Society Promoting Environmental Conservation (SPEC)

2150 Maple Street, Vancouver, 736-7732

Worldwide Home Environmentalists Network at 926-5079

Write or phone your Member of Parliament, your Mayor or your MLA and tell them what you think of the proposal to spray Vancouver and the area with Btk.

To assist in a legal action to stop the spraying, make a cheque payable to "McCandless and Co. in trust" and send it to McCandless and Co., 900-885 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, V6C 1N5. Write "Citizens Against Aerial Spraying" on the bottom of the cheque.

DR. DONALD A. CAMERON, B.Sc.(Hon.), M.D., FRCP(C).

NEUROLOGY

ELECTRONYOGRAPHY
209 - 125 E 13th St.,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.,
V7L 2L3.

EVOKED POTENTIALS
OFFICE 986-7062
FAX 986-7004

March 6, 1992

Dr. Blatherwick,
Chief Medical Health Officer,
Vancouver,
1060 W. 8th Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.,
V6H 1C4.

Dear Dr. Blatherwick,

Further to our telephone conversation on March 5, 1992, I am writing to state that I am a neurologist who is very concerned about the proposed aerial spraying with *Bacillus Thuringiensis* over the lower mainland and Victoria within the next few weeks. I am concerned about the potential ill effects on the health of the general population and in particular the immunocompromised patients because of previous well documented case reports of human infection by this organism. I spoke to Dr. D.W. Paty Head, Division of Neurology, University of British Columbia last night concerning a patient admitted under his care about 4 years ago. Dr. Paty stated that this patient was exposed to normal drift of the spray when a neighbour in the next yard was using the *Bacillus Thuringiensis* as an insecticide. Within 3-5 hours this patient developed a skin rash nausea, vomiting and eye irritation and inflammation similar to the other reported cases in the literature. More importantly this patient also developed an encephalopathy manifested as seizures and altered level of consciousness. Clearly this is a major medical complication of this agent resulting from an aerial spray, not due to direct inoculation. Dr. Paty will discuss this case with you if you wish. His telephone number is 875-4111 local 2538.

Also, I am also concerned, as you mentioned you were when you gave your report to the GVRD, about the method of spraying this organism ie. aerial, and the potential for multiple fatalities in a population of 600,000+ if an airplane or helicopter accident should occur.

I am also very concerned about the legality and potential implications of the recent change in the PRECAUTION statement on the bottle of *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Mr. Gordon Powell of Agriculture Canada on March 5, 1992 stated to my wife Sue Cameron that the statement

"PRECAUTION: Avoid inhalation or contact with eyes or open wounds. Avoid direct application to ponds, lakes and streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or the disposal of

has been changed effective Friday February 28, 1992. It reads as follows:

"PRECAUTION: Avoid inhalation or contact with eyes and skin."

In my opinion, this change at the eleventh hour is to accommodate the aerial spraying over the lower mainland. (Please find enclosed copies of the original and revised label of the *Bacillus Thuringiensis*.)

In conclusion, because of very significant potential medical complications, I am strongly against the proposed aerial spraying of *Bacillus Thuringiensis* over a population of over one half million people in the lower mainland and Victoria.

Sincerely,

D.A. Cameron, B.Sc., M.D., FRCP(C).

cc. Chairperson Mayor Campbell and Board of Directors,
Greater Vancouver Regional District,
4330 Kingsway,
Burnaby, B.C.
Dr. D.W. Paty
Honourable John Cashore, Minister Lands Parks and Environment
Vancouver Sun
The Province
The North Shore News
BCMA Environmental Committee
Mayor of Victoria
Dr. David Suzuki
Mr. Gordon Powell, Agriculture Canada

SPEC

Society Promoting
Environmental Conservation

22 YEARS OF ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY & EDUCATION

2150 Maple Street,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6J 3T3
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March 4, 1992

Regional Manager
Pesticide Control Program
Lower Mainland Region
10334 152A Street
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V3R 7P0

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In Vancouver, a woman was accidentally sprayed, by her neighbour, with a Bt formulation and "immediately experienced burning, itching and swelling of her face and upper chest. Over the next four days she developed a febrile illness, became delirious and on the day of her admission to hospital apparently had a generalized seizure. She was treated with broad spectrum antibiotics and improved." Dr. Andrew Jin, Response to Report to Vancouver Health Department, September 20, 1988.

In 1985 and 1986, there was a Btk aerial spray program in Lane County, Oregon for an outbreak of Gypsy moth. Telephone complaints, which were reported anecdotally during the spray program, included "nausea, headache/dysphoria, rash, eye irritation and respiratory involvement," Dr. Andrew Jin, Response to Report to Vancouver Health Department, September 20, 1988.

During the Lane County program a passive surveillance program was established utilizing three hospitals and one outpatient laboratory. All cultures obtained during and one month after the spray program, which were positive for *Bacillus* cultures, were subcultured and sent to the state Public Health Laboratory for subtyping. The study found 55 medical cases in which Bt had been cultured from patients residing in the area. On evaluating the data relevant to these patients, in 52 cases, it was suggested that Bt infection was not the cause of the disease. In the remaining three cases Bt could not be ruled in or out as the causative organism. The conclusion reached was that "This study has not equivocally demonstrated that B.t. can or cannot cause disease in humans."

In addition to the reported incidences, it was reported that "a spray worker, who sustained a splash of Bt to his face and eyes developed dermatitis, pruritis, burning, swelling and erythema, with conjunctival injection. He was treated with steroid cream to eyelid and skin with total resolution." Public Health Implications of the Microbial Pesticide *Bacillus Thuringiensis*: An Epidemiological Study, Oregon, 1985-1986, American Journal of Public Health, July 1990.

A literature review, distributed by Agriculture Canada, mentions two cases in which people suffered adverse effects from Bt exposure. Referring to the most detailed case of human infection from Bt., the 62 page review, using a one line comment, states that "a corneal ulcer was apparently caused by Btk." In the actual case study, published in the American Journal of Ophthalmology, Volume 95, No.2, the description of the problem and the infection process is quite detailed and, in conclusion, states that "using some form of ocular protection when handling active biological insecticides seems to be warranted." The study states that "A previously healthy 18 year old farmer accidentally splashed a suspension containing *B. Thuringiensis* in his right eye. After immediate irrigation with water the eye was treated with antibiotic ointment. When the eye was still irritated three days later treatment with a corticosteroid was begun. Ten days after the accident an ulcer was noted in the lower part of the right cornea." Further laboratory work resulted in a successful culture of *Bacillus thuringiensis* from the ulcer. Strains cultivated from the ulcer demonstrated similar pathogenicity for several susceptible insects. From this case it is obvious that Bt can infect humans.

In the second incident, referred to in the Agriculture Canada literature review, a "laboratory worker developed an infection after injection of Btk and *Actinobacter calcoaceticus* into his finger. In both cases antibiotic treatment resulted in the complete recovery of the persons accidentally infected." What the review fails to point out is that the second bacteria seldom causes serious skin infection and occurs on normal human skin. A review of this case, published in The Lancet, March 24, 1984, states that "The patient was given intravenous erythromycin and gentamicin." Eventually benzylpenicillin was substituted for the erythromycin. "Despite antibiotic therapy lymphangitis developed, reaching the axilla, and the patient remained toxic. After 24 hours the flexor tendon sheath required decompression, over a finger joint 5 cm from the inoculation site. The patient recovered after 5 days." With regard to the two bacteria strains, the Lancet article states that "Culture filtrates of neither strain were lethal on intravenous injection in mice, but a filtrate from a mixed culture was consistently lethal."

The literature review distributed by Agriculture Canada presents these two cases in an extremely superficial manner and fails to mention the seriousness of these infections. The combined toxic effect of a common bacteria, working with Bt, deserves much more attention and should be cause for great concern. However, one study, which did not involve eye exposure or inoculation of open wounds, and gave the impression that Bt inhaled or eaten by humans was not harmful, was referred to, in the literature review, as if it were three separate studies. This study occurred in 1959, and was later used for a 1986

technical bulletin, by the manufacturer. In addition, the original study included medical records of 8 workers who were exposed to Bt during manufacture. These records are referred to as if they constituted a separate study. The literature review gives the impression that three separate tests confirm the safety of Bt. Our own reading of the original published document from Agricultural and Food Chemistry, Vol. 7, No. 10, October, 1959, shows that all three references are from the same study.

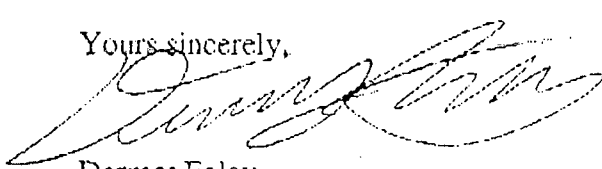
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In conclusion, we believe that the aerial application of bacterial insecticides such as Btk, over populated areas, may be more risky than the perceived threat from the Gypsy moth.

Therefore, we are asking that the application for a permit to aeriaily spray Vancouver and the surrounding area be rejected.

Yours sincerely,



Dermot Foley
SPEC Research Director

cc Honorable John Cashore, Minister of Environment, Lands and Parks
 Agriculture Canada
 Mayor and Members of Vancouver City Council
 Mayor and Members of North Vancouver City Council
 Mayor and Members of North Vancouver District Council
 Mayor and Members of Burnaby City Council

WASHINGTON

**TOXICS
COALITION**

4516 University Way NE
Seattle, Washington 98105
206/632-1545

March 26, 1992

Gary Smith
USDA, APHIS
657 Federal Building
511 N.W. Broadway
Portland, OR 97209-3490

Dear Mr. Smith,

The following comments refer to the Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared for the 1992 Asian gypsy moth eradication project. It must be pointed out at this time that because very little time has been provided to the public for comment or input, it is not possible to identify the problems or to provide an adequate assessment of the potential impacts of this program on human health, on the environment, or on longterm efforts to control this new pest. The number of moths that have been captured does not justify the massiveness of the spray program that has been planned. The process established by Washington Department of Agriculture for public comment has been totally inadequate. The emergency status declared by APHIS and WSDA is unfounded and indefensible.

Ten years ago the same threats of impending economic doom were made with the introduction of the European Gypsy moth populations in the Northwest. It is therefore unclear what the real threat of this new strain may be. There are numerous questions that have not been addressed in this EA.

- What are the "potential health problems" stated in the EA that would result from Asian gypsy moth populations? Be specific.
- What are the health problems that could result from widespread application of a highly concentrated formulation of B.t.k to a densely populated area three times in a short period of time. What potential health problems could arise? The EA does not adequately address this issue. See attachments.
- Where is the documentation that three separate applications of B.t. to 130,000 acres are necessary to eliminate the existing level of moth population? This amounts to spraying 16,000 acres to kill one moth. How is this justified?
- What are the reasons for rejecting treatment options other than massive aerial applications to populated areas, such as spot or site specific broadcast application to areas in which the moth has been identified or suspected?
- The EA does not address the need to prevent new infestations. How will WSDA and APHIS prevent new infestations? An enforceable intervention and prevention program for incoming ships that will effectively prevent new infestations must be developed and publicly reviewed. This is the critical missing piece of this "eradication" program. Without preventing new infestations (i.e. the source/cause), the classic treadmill of repeated pest treatment will be established.
- There is a significant gap in biological information about this moth. The unknown information must be clearly identified. Please identify the significant gaps in the information about this moth.

- The EA did not discuss the need to develop and to research the availability of alternative control measures to control this moth. This is extremely short-sighted and unacceptable. Tens of millions of dollars have been procured for this "eradication" effort. At least 20% of all funding must be spent on the establishment of non-toxic alternative management strategies.
- Identify all the ingredients in B.t.k. What is the full formulation, including the "inert" ingredients? What testing has been completed on the full formulation? What are the potential health and environmental impacts of the combined effects of active plus secret ingredients.
- APHIS and WSDA have demonstrated that they do not possess a grasp of the meaning of Integrated Pest Management. The reference to IPM in the EA as a mix of all treatment options is completely inaccurate. IPM is a decisionmaking approach to pest management. The definition of IPM is as follows: "Integrated Pest Management is a long-term ecologically-based systems approach to controlling pest populations that utilizes needs assessment based on decision making criteria. IPM maximizes reliance on natural pest controls. The major components of IPM are: monitoring and inventory of pest populations, determination of injury and action levels, identification of priority pest problems, selection and timing of least toxic management tools, site specific treatment, evaluation and adjustment." WTC advocates for the implementation of the principals of IPM in this and all publicly funded pest control strategies.
- There are no references cited regarding the potential impacts on fish and aquatic organisms. The EA refers to concerns of the Washington State Department of Fish, however, those concerns are not identified.
- No reference is made to the impacts on children who have less developed immune systems.
- No reference is made to the monitoring information gathered as a result of the U.S. Forest Service Gypsy moth control program in Eugene, Oregon.

To summarize, while the Washington Toxics Coalition agrees that an aggressive control program should be developed for the Asian gypsy moth, the need for an "emergency" mode by APHIS and WSDA is not documented or warranted. Justification for applying B.t.k. three times to 130,000 acres to kill ten moths has not demonstrated. There is significant lack of information regarding the real threats to the economy of the Northwest. The impacts to non-target organisms, including public health have not been adequately identified. In short, the EA does not adequately address public health and environmental concerns that accompany a spray program of this size and intensity.

Please provide written response to these comments regardless of the outcome of this program.

Sincerely,



Cha Smith, Director
Pesticide Reform/Groundwater Protection

Enclosures



Letters

North candidate not included

To the editor:

In a recent article in *The Oregonian*, it was reported that the Black Leadership Conference would hold a forum for political candidates. In it there was mention that only the two leading mayoral candidates would be asked to speak.

I am not only confused but alarmed and disgusted that the only mayoral candidate for mayor from North or Inner Northeast Portland was being excluded from the forum.

I fully understand that the pro-establishment-run *Oregonian* has not given him much coverage but do not understand why Mr. Doyle, having lived and worked for over 30 years in our neighborhoods, would not be asked to speak and given equal footing with the other candidates. Discrimination? Is it because he is black?

By the way, not that it matters, but I'm a white Hispanic and can tell you that if I were black, I would be livid.

Agustin Enriquez IV
North Lombard Street

Moth spray angers many at public forum

To the editor:

Rob Winike's report on the Oregon Department of Agriculture's (ODA) March 12 public information meeting about the arial spraying of the entire Peninsula made me wonder if he and I attended the same meeting.

I agree with Mr. Winike's observation that "Early in the meeting, the audience seemed restless and slightly hostile." It baffles me, however, that he reports, "But within an hour of watching dramatic 'before and after' slides ... most in attendance seemed to agree that the moths had to be dealt with immediately."

The only people I noticed agreeing with the ODA decision to deal with the moths immediately were the representatives from the ODA itself. The audience appeared to be increasingly hostile to the ODA rather than to the moths.

Perhaps that's because this was not a public input meeting, but a "put-in" meeting, as in

"put North Portlanders in their place." If the "one dollar-one vote" theory is used, the ODA could assume that Peninsula residents are powerless to oppose the proposed plan.

So North Portlanders were "educated" about the Asian gypsy moth problem and the proposed aerial spray program. We were told by Mr. Alan Mudge that we would only have to hear one scientific word the entire evening. Apparently, ODA believes that North Portlanders can't understand any word with more than two syllables.

The ODA, on the other hand, used such socially sophisticated words as "appropriate," "feasible" and "expert scientific opinion." I guess if we believe it the way they told it, they'll consider us "educated."

According to Mr. Winike, "Agriculture experts predicted that if the moths were allowed to take hold on the Peninsula, the cost of eradication next year would escalate from \$600,000 to \$64.7 million in 1993, and \$235.9 million in 1994." At that rate of inflation, we can really be sure this is a government job.

Also, Mr. Winike reports that "health experts at the Wednesday night information meeting assured the audience that the contents of the spray being proposed are less toxic than aspirin." Why, then, can't the ODA come up with a long-term scientific study on the health effects of the insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis*? Without such studies, how can such a statement be made?

This is only the very beginning of a long list of concerns. I know that Peninsula residents can, and do, think for themselves. The audience was persistent in asking some very important questions at this meeting.

I urge all of us to keep questioning whether or not we want our neighborhoods sprayed with a bacterial insecticide. We still have the time and the responsibility to take action to protect our community.

Christy Ingraham
St. Johns resident

Agenda Review
4-7-92
Handout
R-4

ASIAN GYPSY MOTH UPDATE

Introduction:

The Asian gypsy moth (AGM), a voracious pest of trees, has been discovered in traps in the states of Oregon and Washington as well as the Canadian province of British Columbia. The introduction poses a major threat to forests, agriculture, urban and suburban areas on the North American continent. Specifically, one male AGM has been identified from a trap located in the St. Johns area of north Portland. (See map attached). To date that is the only confirmed AGM found in Oregon. Nine AGMs have been confirmed in the Tacoma area of Washington State. The Oregon Department of Agriculture, along with the Washington State Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), the lead agency, are involved in assessing the situation and proposing a plan to deal with the pest.

Background:

The Asian strain of the gypsy moth is native to Asia and Eastern Europe. It was first identified in North America late last year near the Port of Vancouver in British Columbia. Ships carrying egg masses from Asiatic ports or Eastern Russia probably introduced the pest while visiting west coast ports at a time when newly hatched larvae could be blown ashore. The specific origin of the AGM found in North Portland has not been determined.

Impact:

If established on the west coast, each AGM female moth could lay egg masses that in turn could yield hundreds of voracious caterpillars with appetites for more than 500 species of trees and shrubs. Establishment of AGM in Oregon could cause an immediate and serious economic impact as Oregon is subject to quarantines by other states and countries. Christmas trees, nursery stock and logs could be quarantined. Other articles requiring quarantine certification could be shipping containers, recreational vehicles, outdoor household articles, and firewood. AGM defoliation would severely weaken trees and shrubs, making them susceptible to diseases and other pests. Caterpillar silk strands, droppings, destroyed leaves and dead moths would be a nuisance in homes, yards, and parks. A risk assessment concludes AGM has great potential for colonization and damage in the Pacific Northwest.

Characteristics:

The AGM is similar in many ways to the eastern North American gypsy moth that has been found and eradicated in Oregon in the past. AGM has a broad host range but prefers broad leaf trees such as alder, oak and willow, as well as conifers such as larch. Unlike gypsy moths from eastern North America, female AGM's are active fliers that can travel up to 20 miles, and are capable of rapidly extending an infestation over a large area.

Life Stages and Spread of Infestation:

The AGM matures through four life stages: egg, larva (caterpillar), pupa (cocoon), and moth. AGM egg masses may be found on trees, stones, walls, logs, lawn furniture, and other outdoor objects. Each egg mass can contain more than 1,000 eggs. In the Pacific Northwest, AGM egg masses begin hatching in the spring. Late April or early May would be the ideal time for an eradication program to begin if the need is determined.

Survey Plan:

An intensive survey program for AGM is being planned for this spring in the Portland metropolitan area. Almost 18,000 traps are expected to be placed in Portland and surrounding areas. Such trapping is important in determining the effectiveness of any potential eradication treatment and to detect any spread of AGM's elsewhere.

Options:

One option is to do nothing at this point. The risk is the potential for a bigger population next spring and the spread by flying females to locations miles away. This would necessitate even larger eradication treatment areas later. Another option is eradication of the AGM from those areas where they have been trapped, in this case, North Portland.

The preferred eradication alternative for gypsy moth projects in Oregon has been the use of Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt). Bt has been previously applied by helicopter throughout Oregon, including the Portland metropolitan area and Eugene. Bt is a naturally occurring bacteria and is composed of microscopic spores, spore fragments, and a caterpillar-specific toxin. Ingestion of leaves treated with Bt suppresses the caterpillars appetites and slows movement. Caterpillars generally die in 7 to 10 days. Bt does not affect healthy humans and other mammals, birds, fish, or most non-target insects. The most effective chemical controls for AGM are carbaryl (Sevin), acephate (Orthene), and diflubenzuron (Dimilin).

Public Process:

APHIS, USFS, the Washington State Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Agriculture will include protective safeguards in any eradication program. Before any eradication program begins, an environmental assessment will be completed. Public comment and participation will be considered before any eradication plan is implemented.

ASIAN GYPSY MOTH CHRONOLOGY

October 3, 1991- Gypsy moth found in trap in North Portland.

Mid-December 1991- Moth positively identified as Asian gypsy moth.

Mid-December 1991- Western region AGM project team formed.

January 22-23, 1992- AGM project team meets with scientific panel discuss AGM situation in Pacific Northwest and to consider potential options.

Mid-February 1992- Joint news release likely to be issued by APHIS (Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service), U.S. Forest Service, the Washington State Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Department of Agriculture outlining to the public and the media what a proposed eradication project might look like.

Late-February/early March 1992- Public information hearings to be held in Portland.

Mid-March 1992- Environmental assessment to be completed.

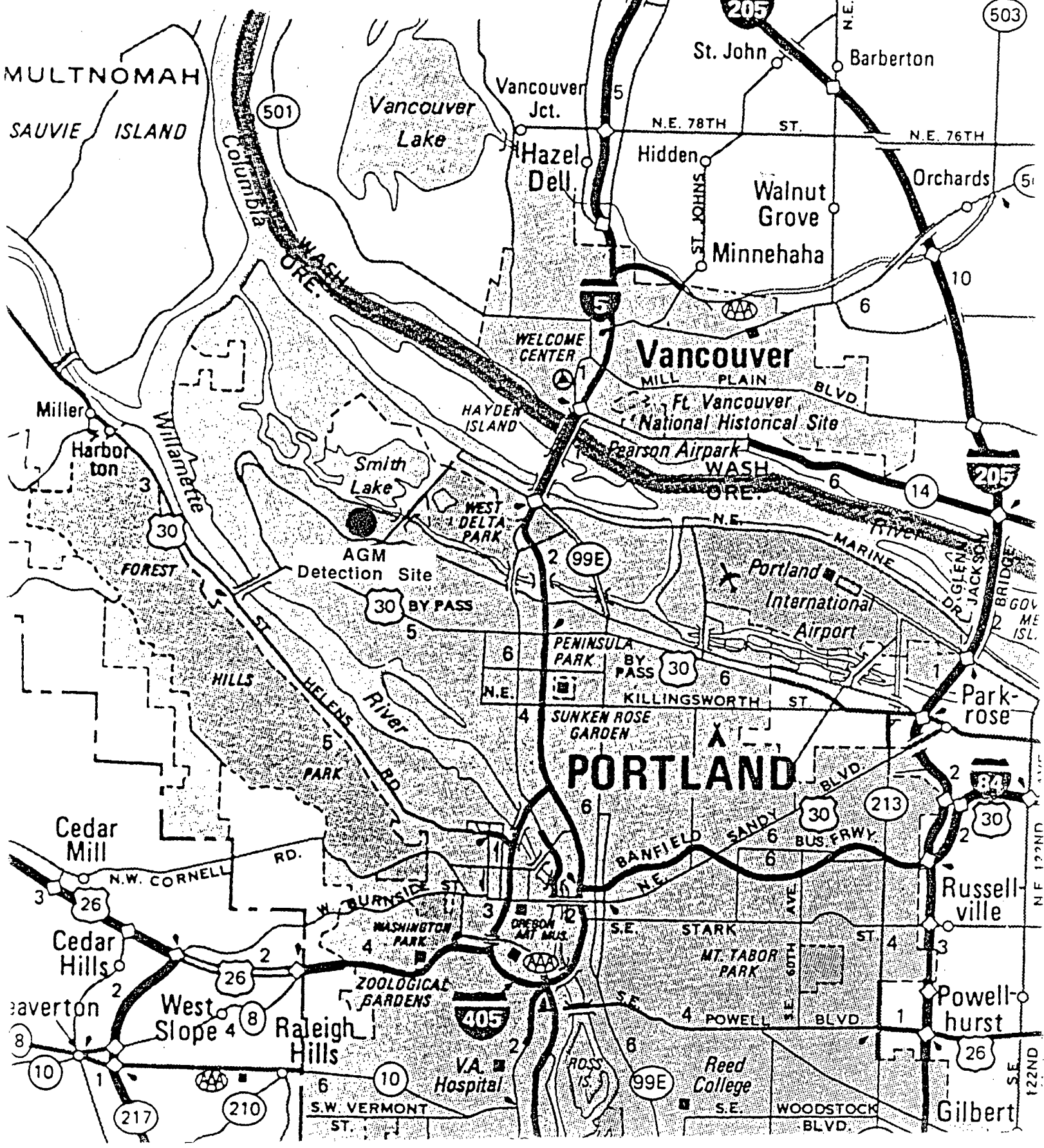
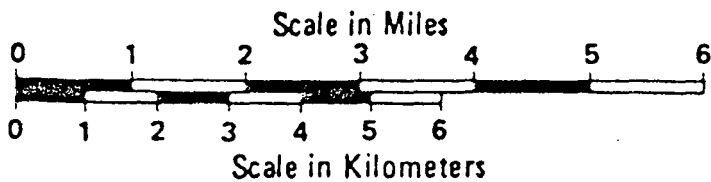
April to June 1992- Trap placement to begin.

Late April to Early May 1992- Proposed eradication treatments to begin.

Late May to Early June 1992- Proposed eradication treatments to end.

October 1, 1992- Trap removal begins.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY OREGON



April 18, 1991

HEALTH EFFECTS OF B.T. Report of Surveillance in Oregon, 1985-87

DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN
RESOURCES

Health Division

BACKGROUND

Bacillus thuringiensis is a bacterium which is widely distributed in nature and is a normal resident of soil. It makes a crystal which is able to cause disease in the gypsy moth larva because the larva has an alkaline gut; the human stomach is acidic, and acid makes the crystal inactive. It was chosen for gypsy moth control because it has a good record for safety to humans, animals and desirable insects such as bees.

Bacteria are present everywhere in our natural environment - in soil, in food, on our skin. Most bacteria are harmless to all humans. Some are even essential to our good health. Other bacteria are harmless to most people, but may occasionally cause illness in a person whose immune system is malfunctioning, if he or she is exposed to a large enough dose. Only a few bacteria regularly cause diseases such as strep throat and whooping cough in persons exposed to them.

Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (B.t.) is a bacterium which is widely used to control gypsy moth in products such as Dipel, Foray 48B, Bactospeine, and Thuricide. It is generally thought to be one of the bacteria that are harmless to all people. Evidence to support this includes:

1. Eighteen human volunteers suffered no illness from swallowing 1 gm of Thuricide each day for five days.
2. Five human volunteers suffered no illness from inhaling 100 mg each day for five days.
3. B.t. has been used for gypsy moth control since the 1950's. No harmful effects have been reported among residents of the sprayed communities.
4. Laboratory animals exposed to B.t. by feeding, breathing, injection through the skin, and application into abrasions were not harmed by the exposures.
5. Injecting a broth culture of B.t. directly into the abdominal cavity of mice caused no harmful effects.

BARBARA ROBERTS
Governor



1400 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97201
(503) 229-5599 Emergency
(503) 252-7978 TDD
Emergency

The only reports of harmful effects from B.t. are:

- One farmer who splashed a B.t. solution directly into his eye experienced a corneal ulcer. This healed after antibiotic treatment.
- Seven of ten mice died after receiving a very concentrated culture of B.t. by direct injection into the abdominal cavity.
- Mice with impaired immune systems died after exposure to a very concentrated culture of B.t.

REPORT OF HEALTH EFFECTS, 1985-87

A special study for health effects from B.t. was done during the 1985 and 1986 spray in both Lane County and the Portland Metropolitan area during the 1987 season. It included two basic parts:

1. Tabulation of complaints received by the Lane County Health Division during the 1985 spray period.
2. Evaluation of cultures from patients in the spray area to determine if B.t. was present. When B.t. was found in the culture from a patient, that person's medical record was reviewed to determine whether the B.t. had caused illness.

The tabulation of complaints received by the county health department identified no unusual patterns of illness.

The culture evaluation found 58 patients with cultures that grew B.t. In 55 of these instances, it was determined that B.t. was a probable contaminant of the culture, not the cause of illness. In three, there was some evidence that the positive cultures resulted from contamination, but it could not be conclusively determined whether B.t. was a contaminant of the culture or the cause of illness.

PRECAUTIONS TO MINIMIZE YOUR EXPOSURE -- OREGON HEALTH DIVISION

B.t. has an excellent safety record for humans. This record has been established both by previous research and by the surveillance done in Lane County and other areas during spray programs conducted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture in 1985-1987. One laboratory study found that mice with very seriously impaired immune systems developed infections when B.t. was injected directly into their blood stream. B.t. infections have not been identified as a problem in immuno-compromised humans. However, it is reasonable and appropriate to minimize your exposure to this biological agent.

The precautions listed below are for all individuals and will help to minimize such exposure.

1. Remain indoors for at least 30 minutes following the application or until the material has dried on the foliage. Wait until dew and moisture on grass, trees and shrubs has dried before allowing children outside to play. Encourage careful handwashing.
2. As a general rule, avoid contact with wet B.t. mixture on skin and eyes. If contact is made, wash the affected skin with soap and water. If the material should get into your eyes, **flush with water only** for 15 minutes.

In some situations, you may be unable to follow these recommendations. If you are inadvertently exposed to the B.t. spray, it is still unlikely to cause any health effects. The above recommendations are made to assure that your exposure will be minimized to the greatest extent possible, with minimal inconvenience.

An additional precaution for individuals with serious immune disorders:

Individuals with leukemia, AIDS, or other physician-diagnosed causes of severe immune disorders may consider leaving the spray area during the actual spraying. Such individuals should ask their doctor for advice about avoiding exposure before the spray project begins.

If you have any questions regarding these precautions, contact the Health Division at 731-4082.

*Alfonso Rios**R-4**Handout*

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

Domestic and Emergency Operations

TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO		OFFICE		CITY AND STATE	
Bill Wright					
OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	FAX TELEPHONE NO.	DATE	TIME		
	(503) 378-5527	4-6	5:15		
SUBJECT					

REMARKS

- ☐ ACTION
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ FOR COMMENT
- ☐ FOR INFORMATION

FROM		OFFICE		CITY AND STATE	
Eddie W. Elder		APHIS-PPQ-DEO		Hyattsville, Maryland	
OFFICE TELEPHONE NO.	FAX TELEPHONE NO.	DATE	TIME		
436-8247	436-8584	4-6	5:15		

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL SHEET:

30


U.S. Department of Agriculture
and
States of Oregon and Washington
Cooperative Asian Gypsy Moth Eradication Project


RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

Prepared by
USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Biotechnology, Biologics, and Environmental Protection
Environmental Analysis and Documentation

Administrator's Determination:

I have considered the comments submitted on the environmental assessment prepared for this project as well as the response of the agency's environmental unit to those comments. Additional precautionary measures suggested in response to comments, which will be implemented, have been designed to minimize harm to the environment and to further safeguard the health and safety of citizens. In all other respects it appears that implementation of the program, as planned and described in the environmental assessment, will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment.


Robert Melland
Administrator


Date

Introduction

This document identifies and responds to environmental issues (including human health risks) raised in comments received on the environmental assessment (EA) that was issued for the Cooperative Asian Gypsy Moth (AGM) Project in Oregon and Washington. The approach to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for this project is not unlike the approach taken in dozens of other EAs that have been prepared in recent years for localized gypsy moth infestations throughout the country. The document prepared for this project drew, in part, on data and analyses contained in the broad 1985 Forest Service (FS) - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Cooperative Gypsy Moth Suppression and Eradication Projects, Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). An effort then was made to tailor the examination of the project's effects to the site-specific characteristics of the project areas.

Although this document concludes that the finding of no significant impact originally reached in this matter is still appropriate, some additional precautionary measures have been implemented in response to concerns raised in the commenting process. Identification and disposition of environmental issues (including human health risks) are developed in the comments that follow.

Responses to Comments Received on the Environmental Assessment

1. There is a significant gap of information in moth biology. What about viability of the AGM in the climate of the Northwest? AGM requires freezing winters? Early hatch may mean food scarcity? Is there a difference from the threat of AGM infestations compared to the European Gypsy Moth (EGM)?

The USDA, APHIS recognizes that there are gaps in the knowledge on the biology of AGM. However, enough is known to inform us about the seriousness of this pest species. The gypsy moth is a highly variable and adaptable insect. Within its native range of Europe and Asia, it occurs as far south as Morocco and Korea and as far north as Finland and Russia, as well as China, Japan, India, and the European Continent. AGM has naturally adapted to hatch in harmony with local conditions in its natural environment. The EGM, which was established with the introduction of very few individuals, also has demonstrated an amazing variety of hosts and climates in North America (EA, 1992). Laboratory studies have demonstrated that some Asian egg masses will begin to hatch without any chilling treatment. These observations demonstrate that the AGM may display greater plasticity than even EGM. Although most gypsy moth populations

in the United States are relatively similar to each other with respect to appearance, habits, and genetics, there are several different types (strains) of gypsy moth throughout the world. In its native lands (Europe and Asia) gypsy moth populations differ with respect to a variety of traits that affect population dynamics, dispersal, and ultimately, capacity to cause wide-scale damage to forests.

AGM and EGM differ in at least two primary ways. First, and most critical, is dispersal potential. EGM female moths (adults) are flightless. When a EGM female emerges as an adult moth, she can move only as far as she can crawl; eggs are deposited only in the area around her larval and pupal habitat. Dispersal of EGM is limited to larvae that disperse by producing long strands of silk, which catch wind currents and are capable of carrying them only approximately a mile. The limited dispersal ability allows for a relatively long management response time in which populations can be well delimited. Long-range flights by adult males do not constitute population dispersal. Thus, dispersal of EGM populations is limited to larval dispersal and accidental movement by humans (USDA, 1992).

AGM females, on the other hand, are capable of long-range flight. They are known to fly 15 to 25 miles and have been known to fly as far as 60 miles. In the state of Washington, a male AGM has been detected about 17 miles from the Tacoma Port. Dispersal flights occur under a variety of conditions and are not necessarily stimulated by high population densities. Females disperse after mating and before eggs are deposited. Thus, eggs may be deposited long distances from where they were fertilized. A more rapid response, therefore, is necessary because if additional time is used to define a population it may have already moved via female flight, thus requiring treatment of a much larger area.

The second known difference between EGM and AGM is plant host range (diet). The host range of plants that EGM is able to survive on is about 200 species. On the other hand AGM is able to survive on over 600 plant species. EGM prefers to feed on oak, birch, and willow trees. AGM prefers to feed on the conifer, larch trees, as well as deciduous hardwoods, such as poplar, willows, oak, and birch. AGM, therefore, threatens portions of the wood products and nursery industries not previously at risk from EGM. In a limited feeding study done with three North American tree species, AGM was better able to utilize good and marginal EGM plant hosts for growth and development, than was EGM (Baranchikov and Sukachev, 1989, and Montgomery and Schaefer, unpubl.).

Current detection and delimitation surveys for EGM eradication programs in the West include a method that only samples males which are lured to traps with an attractant: synthetic female

pheromones (USDA, FS, 1985). Location of male captures is used to predict the range of any infestations the following year (there is a single generation per year). Use of this approach as a monitoring tool may be less effective for AGM because females may deposit egg masses some distance from where they contacted males. By the time newly dispersed populations are detected (by capturing adult males during the year following dispersal), populations will have had the opportunity to establish, cause damage, and disperse to new locations. Thus, larger eradication projects are necessary for AGM than for EGM. If AGM were to become permanently established in North America, current management strategies also would have to be significantly modified. Treatment of a population one year would not guarantee protection the following year because of reinvasion of females from other areas. For the same level of protection, AGM would require greater pesticide use than EGM, which would be more costly and introduce more pesticides into the environment.

2. What are the potential health problems from AGM populations, i.e., people with special health needs--hypersensitive, elderly, and children?

Some potential health problems that would result from the AGM are: allergenic reactions of humans due to the caterpillar hairs, including skin rashes and welts and respiratory complaints. These reactions have been severe enough to require medical treatment and the administration of corticosteroid injections. During the larval dispersal period in peak infestation years, some schools in the Northeast have kept children inside during recess because of allergenic reactions. Heavy gypsy moth infestations produce large quantities of frass (fecal matter) that is considered a nutrient dump, water pollutant, and causes avoidance of outdoor activities by the public in the Northeast during the larval feeding period. Frass could be considered harmful to people in residential areas. People with allergies or other conditions, the elderly, and small children are at risk and may have allergic reactions to the presence of gypsy moth larvae (FEIS, 1985).

3. What are the health problems from the treatment activity?

The Oregon Division of Health and the State of Washington Department of Health have issued reports that address the safety of Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) to the general public. These letters are enclosed with this document.

Pheromone trapping and aerial spraying of Bt, control methods of the preferred alternative for the eradication of AGM, are not expected to have adverse impacts on human health or the environment. The pheromone traps contain a synthetic sex lure and inner sticky surface but do not contain an insecticide. These traps pose no risk to human health or the environment. Bt,

the component active against gypsy moth, is a naturally occurring bacterial protein found in soils worldwide. Bt has an excellent safety record for humans.

APHIS' review of the scientific literature during the preparation of the 1985 FEIS revealed only two incidents of adverse effects to human health from the use of Bt. These incidents involved methods and exposures which are not typical of gypsy moth eradication projects. It also is unclear whether or not the reactions experienced in these two incidents were due to Bt varieties used in gypsy moth eradication programs or to other factors. Both incidents have to be viewed with caution. An EGM eradication project in Lane County, Oregon, in 1985 and 1986, examined medical facilities' records concerning reports of adverse medical reactions to the general public (Green et al., 1990). In a population of 80,000 people in the treated area of the first year, and 40,000 people in the treated area the second year, a total of 55 clinical samples were positive for Bacillus thuringiensis. Fifty-two of the samples were determined to have B. thuringiensis as a contaminant of the sampling procedure and not the cause of disease. In the other three samples, it was undetermined as to whether or not any disease was associated with the presence of B. thuringiensis. These three samples out of a population of 120,000 account for a small percentage of the general population being at potential risk. The USDA, however, agrees with the Health Departments of Oregon and Washington that the general public should take appropriate precautions to minimize exposure (Health Department Letters enclosed).

The 1986 draft Registration Standard (data submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the reregistration of Bt) indicates no significant concerns for human health and failed to reveal mammalian toxicity or infectivity data gaps (USEPA, 1988). Data submitted subsequent to the 1986 Registration Standard indicate that acute toxicity in rodents may result when high levels of Bt are administered through pulmonary and intravenous routes. The relevancy of this data to larger mammals and humans is not known, but EPA has not received any reports of adverse pulmonary or intravenous effects in exposed humans as of 1988 (USEPA, 1988). A scientific literature search was conducted by USDA, Environmental Analysis and Documentation (EAD) in 1992. EAD did not find any additional references to human health effects due to the use of Bt. Intravenous exposure to Bt would be extremely unusual in the AGM project. Inadvertent exposure to Bt spray as used in this program is unlikely to cause any health effects (USEPA, 1988), and the possibility of inhaling the spray would be minimized by remaining indoors for at least 30 minutes following an aerial application (as recommended in the public notices issued by the Oregon Health Division and State of Washington Department of Health).

Manufacturers of Bt products are required to test each lot of Bt produced for the presence of pathogenic organisms and for any vertebrate toxicity. Certification of each lot of Bt is required before the manufacturer can ship the product.

Low levels of extraneous microorganisms have been reported within Bt preparations. These low levels do not affect the overall safety of Bt. These levels are equivalent to similar contamination by commensal organisms found in water, food, and dairy products. Nonetheless, to assure an absence of pathogenic bacteria and to minimize contamination with commensal microorganisms, a quality assurance assessment is recommended. While the USDA or States are not required to do so, they plan to test the product prior to use to ensure the public safety. A protocol written by the FS, describing sampling techniques, microbiological procedures for analyzing Bt preparations, and interpretation of results is included in appendix D of the EA. The FS, States, or other approved labs may follow these procedures for testing.

4. Justification of treatment action due to moth catches?

The AGM Science Advisory Panel was formed by the Western Regional AGM Project Team to provide recommendations on how to treat recent AGM introductions. Their recommendations are based upon the best available knowledge of the insect's biology, host selection behavior, as well as applicable detection, delimitation, and suppression technology. Priority suppression/eradication efforts were recommended for the Ports of Tacoma and Portland as positive AGM foci were located next to the ports. In addition, in Tacoma positive foci also were found approximately 17 miles down wind. Because of the potential danger of this pest, the Panel concluded that direct efforts should be taken to eliminate current infestations of AGM. The philosophy was, if appropriate action is not taken in 1992, there may not be another opportunity to undertake effective eradication programs in the future. Therefore, the Panel recommended: (1) an eradication program be pursued this year, utilizing three aerial applications of Bt, (2) pheromone trapping for detection following these applications, and (3) exclusion procedures to prevent reintroduction.

5. Justification for not using spot or site-specific broadcast (ground) application or other techniques instead of aerial application.

Justification for three aerial applications comes from the need to ensure that all newly hatched AGM larvae are killed. The EGM has not become established in the Northwest due to effective Bt eradication programs. This eradication project is aimed at

preventing the establishment of AGM in the Northwest. If this eradication program is not pursued, then the spread of infestation could be increased by a 20-mile radius from each AGM egg mass next year.

Spot or site-specific Bt ground applications would be unfeasible and ineffective because of the large area involved, and it is not known exactly where the AGM females have laid egg masses. Aerial application is the only practical method to eradicate the AGM in this area. The reasons for aerial applications are due to the size of the treatment area. In Portland, Oregon, approximately 10,000 acres will be treated. The State of Oregon in previous EGM eradication projects has used ground application only in treatment areas of 50 acres or less. Treatment areas greater than 300 acres all have been treated with aerial application. The State of Washington conducted a successful EGM eradication program in Clark County in 1990, by aeriaily applying Bt to 350 acres. The pheromone trapping procedure only indicates where the AGM has been. Since the AGM female is able to fly great distances, this fact requires that the treatment area be much greater than would be encountered in a EGM eradication project. Other techniques for eradication of gypsy moth are not available for various reasons. These techniques include:

The gypsy moth nucleopolyhedrosis virus (NPV). NPV has not been proven to be effective as either an eradication or suppression tool (V. Maestro, USDA, Otis Methods Development Lab, per. comm.). It is unclear whether NPV is effective against low population densities of either EGM or AGM. In addition, the world-wide supply of NPV is insufficient for use in this treatment action.

Gypsy moth parasites, predators, or sterile male moth releases. With current knowledge parasites and predators have not been demonstrated to eradicate gypsy moth populations but tend to co-exist at low gypsy moth densities. They have been unable to prevent periodic outbreaks. Thus, parasites and predators do not provide the potential to eliminate AGM populations. In addition, facilities to rear parasites, predators, or sterile gypsy moths are not currently capable of supplying the necessary number of organisms for this project. The effectiveness of sterile male releases for AGM is unproven for eradication. For example, as with most subdivided species that consist of locally adapted populations or strains, there may be some degree of mating incompatibility between EGM and AGM. Minor differences could be critical to control programs because mating competitiveness of released "steriles" is always a critical factor in the success of sterile release programs. Matching phenologies of released males with target AGM's in the West also is likely to be difficult. Furthermore, we do not know whether: (1) normal EGM or Asian males can successfully compete for AGM females, (2) procedures to sterilize AGM exist, (3) research will prove sterile male

efficacy for gypsy moth eradication and (4) our existing sterile release program, which is based on EGM stock, would be effective against AGM.

Mating disruption. Mating disruption by aerial application of controlled release formulations of disparlure has not been demonstrated to be a proven eradication tool. Also, the synthesis of racemic disparlure "the disruptant" is a long, difficult, expensive procedure. Currently the available supply of formulated mating disruption products would permit treatment of only 2000 acres. When a mating disruption formulation is applied, it effectively stops all male moth capture in traps. Without adequate trapping information, there is no realistic way to evaluate treatments or delimit infestations (V. Maestro, USDA, Otis Methods Development Lab, per. comm.).

Mass trapping has shown some success as an eradication tool (9 traps/acre) for EGM but only on a small-scale. It is not known if this eradication procedure for EGM would be effective for AGM. If it were possible logistically, the amount of pheromone required for mating disruption would be over one million traps. This exceeds the current world supply (V. Maestro, USDA, Otis Methods Development Lab, per. comm.).

Silviculture (forest tree ecology) is a long-term study that may or may not address the feeding habits of the Asian strain of gypsy moth in North American forests. No silviculture treatments are available to eradicate either EGM or AGM.

6. The EA does not address the need to prevent new infestations.

The USDA, APHIS, Port Operations has made modifications in the ship inspection and/or exclusion procedures for all U. S. ports, especially West Coast ports. A list of ships from all eastern Russian ports or ships that have visited these ports has been prepared. The list is updated daily. The USDA, APHIS is working closely with the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs Office, and counterpart Canadian officials to monitor, inspect, or exclude all these ships before they enter Northwest ports. The USDA, APHIS is currently discussing with Russian Port Officials effective means to be implemented at Russian ports to prevent the AGM from infesting ships in port.

7. Feeding studies from FS indicate EGM strain will feed on conifers but prefer deciduous trees. Is this not the case with AGM?

One of the two known difference between EGM and AGM is plant host range (diet). The host range of plants that EGM is able to survive on is about 200 species. On the other hand AGM is able

to survive on over 600 plant species. EGM prefers to feed on oak, birch, and willow trees. AGM prefers to feed on the conifer, larch trees, as well as deciduous hardwoods such as oak, birch, and other hardwoods. AGM, therefore, threatens portions of the wood products and nursery industries not previously at risk from EGM. In a limited feeding study done with three North American tree species, AGM was better able to utilize good and marginal EGM plant hosts for growth and development, than was EGM (Baranchikov and Sukachev, 1989, and Montgomery and Schaefer, unpubl.).

8. How long will it take for AGM to cause economic harm?

Because of the biology of the AGM, economic and environmental harm could be evident within a few years without an eradication program (USDA, FS Report, 1992). This would lead to regulatory and pest suppression programs to control the AGM. Suppression would require the use of pesticides on a yearly basis and application over a larger area. This would translate into more pesticides applied to the environment and would be more costly than a 1-year eradication project.

Regulatory programs would follow due to the establishment of AGM. Establishment of the AGM could have a significant impact on interstate and international trade. At a minimum, AGM-infested States would be subjected to increased inspection and pest treatment costs before the movement of export commodities would be allowed out of the State. At a maximum, export commodities would be banned. A partial list of the export commodities would include apples, cherries, peaches, Christmas trees, and all lumber products. Furthermore, articles and commodities covered by the Oregon EGM quarantine in Lane County during the mid and late 1980's while EGM was being eradicated included: trees and woody shrubs and their parts or prunings except seeds, fruits, and cones; timber logs, firewood, and building materials including lumber, poles, fencing, and building blocks; mobile homes, recreational vehicles, trailers, boats, and associated exterior equipment; and outdoor household and garden articles. Clearly a wide range of industries (especially the nursery, Christmas tree, and timber/wood products industries), as well as citizens would be heavily impacted.

The lack of eradication of AGM would lead to a yearly suppression program of AGM to reduce the economic and environmental impacts. The eradication of the AGM would save approximately \$821 million in direct costs which would be spent in a suppression program that would take place each year for the next 40 years.

The potential resource losses if AGM were not eradicated or suppressed include \$2 billion in recreation and tourism and \$1.5 billion to commercial timber losses. This is a best case

scenario. This would translate into a best case scenario only for softwood timber to \$35 billion over a 40-year time period.

Potential effects on wildlife habitat include the loss of nesting sites and the lack of normal foliar coverage. This would negatively affect most terrestrial and aquatic organisms in the AGM-infested area, especially threatened and endangered species. Tree defoliated by gypsy moth are highly susceptible to disease and death due to the stress of leaf loss (USDA, FS Report, 1992).

9. There is no emergency response plan in the environmental assessment.

Safety, spill, and emergency response plans have been prepared by the USDA, FS. These plans are contained the 1992 AGM Project Plan. Also contained in the plan are the procedures to be followed for loaders of the Bt insecticide and the transportation of bulk quantities of Bt. These procedures will be distributed to operational personnel requiring them.

Standard Operating Procedures:

- a. The public and other selected groups or organizations will be notified by radio, television, newspaper, and other means by project officials of spray dates and places.
- b. Spraying will be before 7 a.m. in urban residential areas.
- c. School bus routes will not be directly sprayed when children are present.
- d. No Bt application will be conducted when:
 1. winds exceed 10 mph,
 2. air temperature exceeds 70°F,
 3. rain is expected to occur within 6 hours after treatment. After rain, Bt will be applied only when the target foliage has dried sufficiently.
 4. visibility is poor
- e. Bt application will be suspended whenever the Bt does not appear to be settling in the target area.
- f. Bt applications (using a rotary atomizer as a spray device) will be made by helicopter flying at or in excess of 50 feet above the tree canopy. The project pilots and aircraft will adhere to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requirements.

- g. special emphasis will be place on avoiding the spraying of areas outside the designated treatment blocks.
 - h. In order to adequately control Bt application, application aircraft will be accompanied by observation aircraft staffed with a fully qualified observer. Application pilots and observers will fly each spray block for familiarization prior to spraying. Application aircraft may fly in tandem when approved.
 - i. Spray cards will be utilized to monitor application and calibration.
 - j. The State departments of agriculture will work with State health officials on such measures that may be required to safeguard human health. They will provide the public with accurate information on potential risks from Bt application and any necessary personal protection measures.
 - k. The transportation of bulk quantities of Bt will be supervised by the USDA, FS. Other transport within the project areas will be supervised by project personnel.
 - l. Safety and spill plans have been prepared by the USDA, FS. These plans are contained in the 1992 AGM Project Plan. The FS will follow all FAA requirements for aerial treatment of urban areas.
10. Public notification 1 week and 48 hours prior to application. Notification to all hospitals and health facilities in vicinity?

The States of Oregon and Washington have developed procedures for the adequate notification of the public affected by this eradication project. These notification procedures were detailed in the EA and are presented here for clarity. The States of Oregon and Washington have held public meetings to discuss and inform the public of the recent detection of AGM and the proposed treatment action against the moth. Three public meetings were held in the Tacoma, Washington, area on March 3, 4, and 5, 1992. Oregon officials have held two public meetings in the North Portland area on March 12 and April 2, 1992. The public affected by treatment activities will be informed of all aerial applications beforehand through TV, radio, and newspaper news, local mailings, and other means. The public may also call toll-free 1-(800) 443-MOTH to obtain information on treatment activities. This telephone number will be distributed in the northwest region.

11. Effects and monitoring of treatment activities on nontarget organisms?

The sole agent to be used in the AGM Eradication Project in Washington and Oregon will be the biological insecticide Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki (Bt). A FS summary of information gathered from the EPA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), industry, and concerned consumer groups indicates that neither human health nor environmental problems have been demonstrated in over 30 years of Bt use in forestry applications. The risk to general public health from applications of Bt is minimal. The only effected nontarget species expected are lepidopteran species present in the treatment block and in a susceptible instar stage near the time of Bt application. However, due to the high reproductive rates of these species, they are expected to repopulate the area (FEIS, 1985, and Miller, 1990).

Since Bt is a normal component of soil and because all studies conducted concerning the effects on the environment have been negative, sampling of environmental components does not seem necessary. However, certain departments in the governments of Washington State may do additional monitoring to be assured that no significant effects on nontarget lepidoptera species or aquatic species occurred.

The State of Washington will include a mass trapping effort in a native butterfly area in the treatment area to lessen treatment effects on nontarget lepidopteran species. In addition, a limited inventory of other nontarget lepidoptera in the treatment area will be conducted.

12. Unanswered questions regarding impacts given the number of applications combined with the high level concentrated formula?

The Bt aerial application at a rate of 24 billion international units (BIU)/acre is not a high nor concentrated level. The total treatment fluid volume to be applied per acre is 24 BIU of Bt in 1/2 gallon of water (neat). The Foray 48B formula contains 90 percent water. The amount of Bt used and application numbers are normal (and within the range) for gypsy moth eradication projects. The EPA allows over 30 BIU/acre to be used in gypsy moth eradication projects.

EPA has received a few studies that indicate possible toxicity to certain aquatic species such as mussels and brine shrimp. These studies, which were conducted on these species in static tank tests, resulted in some mortality. However, doubt exists whether the reported mortality was a result of the insecticide or other factors (USEPA, 1988). Because of this doubt, EPA considers the data to be inconclusive (USEPA, 1988). Further, EPA does not consider it necessary to change the label requirements for any Bt

formulation at this time (USEPA, 1988). Only a Bt formulation approved for use over water or other wetlands will be used in this project, and impacts to local water quality or aquatic organisms are not expected.

USDA, APHIS, EAD has been in contact with fish biologists concerning the treatment of this area with Bt. EAD has contacted outside fish biologist experts and in-house fish specialists. The conclusion of this group is that the aerial application of Bt does not constitute a risk to smolting fish, nor water quality. There have never been any reports of major or minor fish kills directly or indirectly linked to the use of Bt in the field. This covers a period of over 30 years of Bt use world-wide. We have completed an extensive scientific literature search of the available data on the field use of Bt (varieties *kurstaki* and *israelensis*) and its effects on nontarget organisms and water quality. A sampling of those references follows.

Larvae of representative insects, Simuliidae, Chironomidea, Trichoptera, Megaloptera, and nymphs of Ephemeroptera and Plecoptera were tested for susceptibility to continuous exposure to Btk. The concentrations of 4.3, 43, 430 international units (IU)/mL were examined. Only the concentration of 430 IU/mL affected only *Simulium vittatum*. The finding of this paper was spray buffer zones were unnecessary at this spray rate (Eidt, 1985). The proposed AGM treatment rate worst-case transitory concentration would be approximately 4.3 IU/mL.

P. D. Kingsbury (1976) showed, "Surber sampling and drift netting in a river exposed to aerially applied Btk revealed no significant adverse effects on aquatic insects."

The EPA environmental research lab (Snarski, 1990) has shown that fathead minnow mortality, exposed to 6.5×10^6 cfu/mL from two formulations of Bti for mosquito control, was due to oxygen depletion due to the formulation ingredients and not the protein toxin. No adverse effects were reported for concentrations of 6.5×10^5 cfu/mL or lower. These were static laboratory tests with a constant concentration of Bt. These conditions would not exist in the in our treatment action.

An 8-year study in western Africa rivers to control insect disease vectors with Bti has not "brought about a perturbation in the fish populations. There was an effect on the aquatic invertebrates, but it was at acceptable levels with all of the pesticides studied." (Paugy, 1985).

Canadian researchers showed brook trout fry mortality from a formulation of Bti used to control black fly. The mortality, however, was due to xylene in the formulation as a preservative (Fortin et al., 1986). The Bt formulation (Foray 48B) for this

those animals dependant on lepidopteran larvae as food theoretically may be negatively affected. Depressions in larval populations are expected, however, to be transitory due to reinvasion and the high reproductive capacity of nontarget lepidopteran insects. Two studies were conducted to examine these impacts during the 1986 to 1987 gypsy moth program in Oregon.

The first study assessed the direct impact of Bt on nontarget lepidopteran larvae in the canopy of Oregon white oak. The study found a significant reduction in the number of caterpillars collected in Bt treated areas. By mid-August no significant differences in numbers of caterpillars could be detected between treated and untreated areas. Sampling conducted in the study areas a year after the 1987 application revealed that early lepidopteran populations were beginning to recover (Miller, 1990.)

The second study examined the indirect effect of Bt on the reproductive success of insectivorous birds, through a possible reduction in food supply for nestling birds. The study reported no significant differences between treated and untreated areas in numbers of eggs hatched and in nestling growth and development (Gaddis and Corkran, 1986, and Gaddis, 1987).

14. The EA did not discuss the need to develop and research the availability of alternative control measures to control this moth.

These measures were considered in an environmental impact statement (EIS), to which the EA is tiered by reference. This matter was discussed in the "Gypsy Moth Suppression and Eradication Projects, FEIS, 1985." The "USDA and States of Oregon and Washington Cooperative Asian Gypsy Moth Eradication Project Environmental Assessment, March 12, 1992" was tiered to the FEIS.

15. Identify all ingredients in Bt.

Ingredients in Bt have been analyzed by EPA. Under proprietary laws the formulation cannot be revealed. The inert ingredients in the Foray 48B formulation are contained on the FDA's GRAS list, generally regarded as safe for human consumption or are approved for use as food additives and are exempt from tolerance for agricultural crops by EPA. Tolerance means, "when it appears the total quantity of pesticide chemical in or on all raw agricultural commodity for which it is useful under conditions of use currently prevailing or proposed will involve no hazard to the public health" 40 CFR 180.1001 (a).

action does not contain xylene. The formulation contains only compounds found on the FDA GRAS list, generally regraded as safe for human consumption or approved as food additives, and are exempt from tolerance by EPA. Tolerance means, "when it appears the total quantity of pesticide chemical in or on all raw agricultural commodity for which it is useful under conditions of use currently prevailing or proposed will involve no hazard to the public health" 40 CFR 180.1001 (a).

Californian studies on the use of biological control agents, including Bt, for insect control have shown that Bt does not have long-term detrimental effects on susceptible nontarget organisms. "These studies were responsible in part for the widespread use of Bt in California today." (University of California, work in progress report, 1990.)

Bt is inactivated in water by factors, such as silt, aquatic vegetation, and organic matter. The larger the silt particles the greater the inactivation reported (Margalit and Bobroglo, 1986).

A Btk strain isolated from soil in the Philippines has been shown to kill mosquito larvae but not fish, tadpoles, copepods, and other aquatic insects (Anonymous, 1985).

EAD's review of the literature has found that examination of Bt effects on the aquatic environment have been undertaken worldwide. The overwhelming results indicate that Bt is safe to nontarget aquatic insects and fish. There is no indication that the presence of Bt or formulation ingredients will be in sufficient concentration to affect any water chemistry properties.

Our drift model results for the deposition of Bt in this treatment action show that the maximum concentration of Bt in a body of water 1 meter deep will be 10.5 ppb. This concentration is below the concentrations showing toxicity in the static laboratory studies. In the test area this concentration would not be maintained due to stream flow and/or dilution factor of the body of water.

13. This program must address the issue of mitigation for bird and nontarget lepidoptera.

When APHIS was preparing the EA, the wildlife and plant species that could be found in the three county area were reviewed. It was determined that three federally endangered and threatened species occurred within the three counties of the project area. These are the Aleutian Canada goose, the Columbian white-tailed deer, and the bald eagle. With more specific information, it has

been determined that the proposed action will have no effect on these endangered and threatened species.

No negative effects are expected on any of these species due to Bt application, since Bt is nontoxic to mammals and birds (FEIS, 1985, USEPA, 1988, and Laird, et al., 1990). Treatments will be conducted in urban areas and adjacent rural areas only (appendix A in EA and maps attached to this document). By the time treatments are needed in April, the Aleutian Canada goose is expected to have already passed through the northwestern United States on its way to nesting areas in the Aleutian Islands. The deer rarely enter residential areas. Neither the species or the habitat of the bald eagle will be affected as a result of AGM treatments with Bt. Aerial applications of Bt will not adversely affect large nesting birds, including bald eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus). When applications begin, this species will be nesting in the spray area. However, these areas also are extensively developed and dissected by major roads, such as Interstate Highway 5. In addition, air traffic from the Seattle-Tacoma International airport, 4 miles north of the spray area; the Gray Army Airfield in the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, just outside the spray area; and the McCord Air Force Base, 5 miles east of the spray area, has accustomed these birds to the noise and presence of aircraft. White and Thunrow (1985), in a study of the effects of disturbance on nesting success of ferruginous hawks (Buteo regalis), noted that nesting birds tolerated airplane activity very close to nests with no ill effects. Human activity on the ground near their nests resulted in reduced nesting success relative to nests lacking human activity. Any program activities conducted near nests will be conducted from aircraft. White and Thunrow further note that raptors, such as peregrine falcons, Falco peregrinus, and golden eagles, Aquila chrysaetos nesting within a few hundred meters of areas of high disturbance (e.g., at mining, blasting, and quarrying sites, and at airports) seem generally unaffected. Insect feeding birds will not be adversely affected by aerial applications of Bt (Gaddis, 1987). Two million people live in this metropolitan region. Activities associated with such large concentrations of people will have habituated large nesting birds to any program related activities in the vicinity of their nests.

Some native nontarget lepidopteran species have been impaired by previous Bt eradication treatments (Miller, 1990). However, because of their high reproductive rates these species were able to repopulate the treated areas (Miller, 1990). EAD has been in contact with lepidopteran experts in the northwest region. The judgement is that it is unnecessary to repopulate treated areas with native lepidopteran species after the application program has ended (R. M. Pyle, Xerces Society, per. comm.).

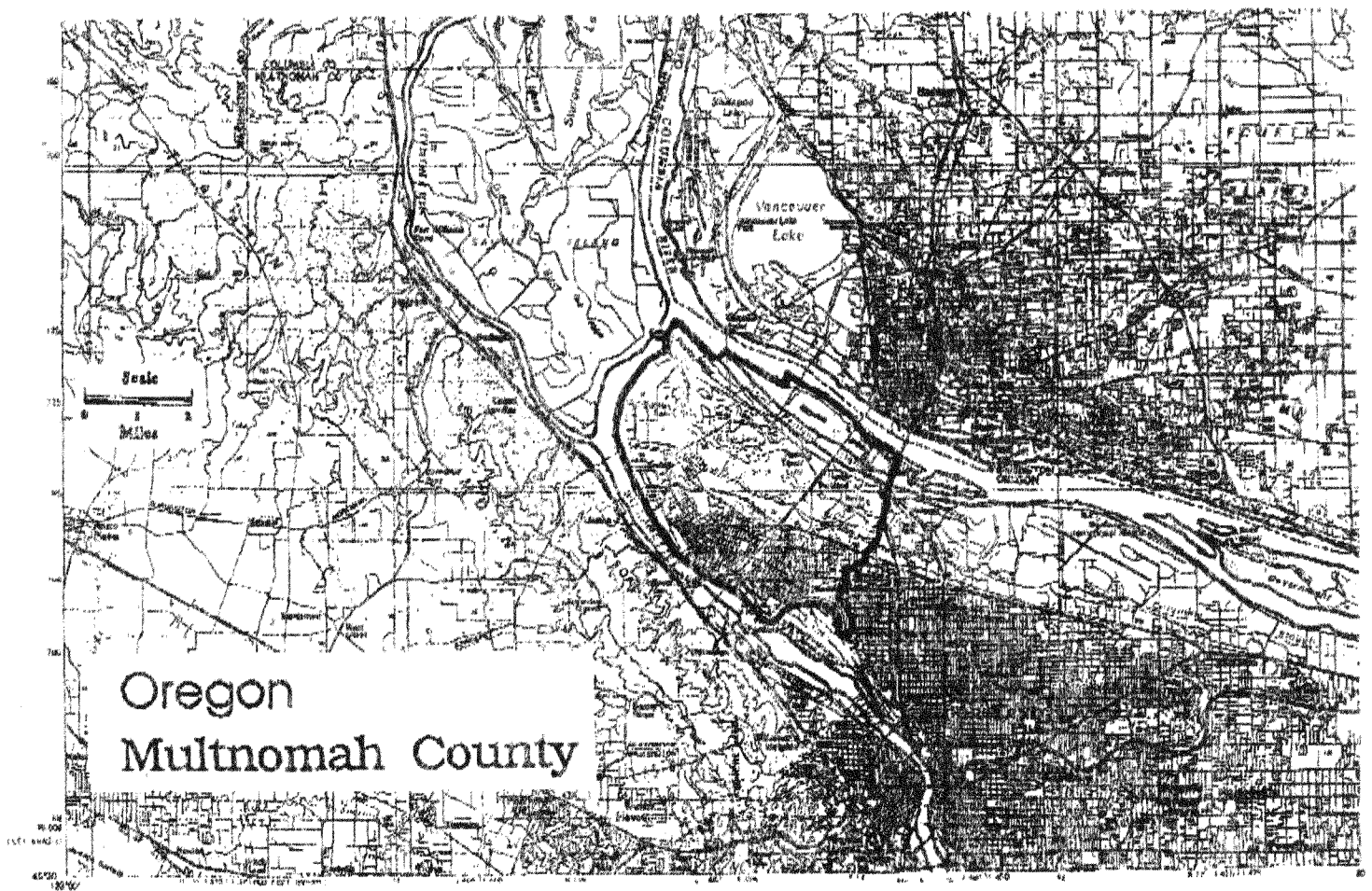
Nontarget lepidopteran larvae present in the proposed spray area may be negatively affected by the application of Bt. In turn,

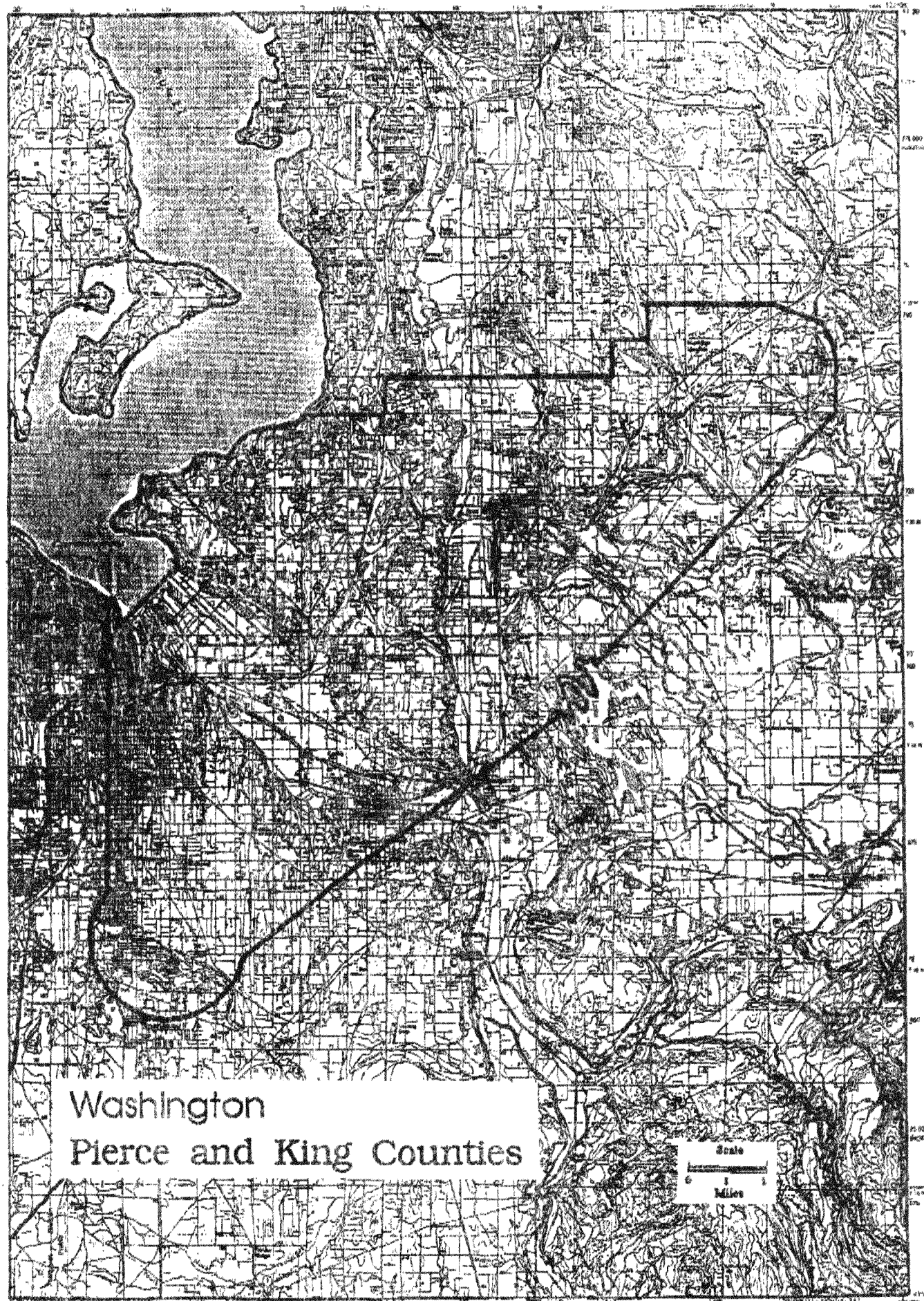
16. What is the total acreage to be treated in the States of Oregon and Washington?

The total acreage has been slightly reduced in both States from the area that was included in the EA. The new treatment area in Portland, Oregon, is slightly less than 10,000 acres and for the Tacoma, Washington, area slightly less than 130,000 acres. New maps showing the changes are enclosed with this document.



Asian Gypsy Moth Project Areas





Washington
Pierce and King Counties

Scale
0 1 2
Miles

(503) 229-6771
FAX (503) 229-6462
TDD-Norvoice (503) 229-5407

Oregon

April 18, 1991

HEALTH EFFECTS OF B.T. Report of Surveillance in Oregon, 1985-87

DEPARTMENT OF
HUMAN
RESOURCES

Health Division

BACKGROUND

Bacillus thuringiensis is a bacterium which is widely distributed in nature and is a normal resident of soil. It makes a crystal which is able to cause disease in the gypsy moth larva because the larva has an alkaline gut; the human stomach is acidic, and acid makes the crystal inactive. It was chosen for gypsy moth control because it has a good record for safety to humans, animals and desirable insects such as bees.

Bacteria are present everywhere in our natural environment - in soil, in food, on our skin. Most bacteria are harmless to all humans. Some are even essential to our good health. Other bacteria are harmless to most people, but may occasionally cause illness in a person whose immune system is malfunctioning, if he or she is exposed to a large enough dose. Only a few bacteria regularly cause diseases such as strep throat and whooping cough in persons exposed to them.

Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (B.t.) is a bacterium which is widely used to control gypsy moth in products such as Dipel, Foray 48B, Bactospelne, and Thuricide. It is generally thought to be one of the bacteria that are harmless to all people. Evidence to support this includes:

1. Eighteen human volunteers suffered no illness from swallowing 1 gm of Thuricide each day for five days.
2. Five human volunteers suffered no illness from inhaling 100 mg each day for five days.
3. B.t. has been used for gypsy moth control since the 1950's. No harmful effects have been reported among residents of the sprayed communities.
4. Laboratory animals exposed to B.t. by feeding, breathing, injection through the skin, and application into abrasions were not harmed by the exposures.
5. Injecting a broth culture of B.t. directly into the abdominal cavity of mice caused no harmful effects.

BARBARA ROBERTS
Governor



1400 SW 5th Avenue
Portland, OR 97201
(503) 229-5599 Emergency
(503) 252-7978 TDD
Emergency

The only reports of harmful effects from B.t. are:

- One farmer who splashed a B.t. solution directly into his eye experienced a corneal ulcer. This healed after antibiotic treatment.
- Seven of ten mice died after receiving a very concentrated culture of B.t. by direct injection into the abdominal cavity.
- Mice with impaired immune systems died after exposure to a very concentrated culture of B.t.

REPORT OF HEALTH EFFECTS, 1985-87

A special study for health effects from B.t. was done during the 1985 and 1986 spray in both Lane County and the Portland Metropolitan area during the 1987 season. It included two basic parts:

1. Tabulation of complaints received by the Lane County Health Division during the 1985 spray period.
2. Evaluation of cultures from patients in the spray area to determine if B.t. was present. When B.t. was found in the culture from a patient, that person's medical record was reviewed to determine whether the B.t. had caused illness.

The tabulation of complaints received by the county health department identified no unusual patterns of illness.

The culture evaluation found 58 patients with cultures that grew B.t. In 55 of these instances, it was determined that B.t. was a probable contaminant of the culture, not the cause of illness. In three, there was some evidence that the positive cultures resulted from contamination, but it could not be conclusively determined whether B.t. was a contaminant of the culture or the cause of illness.

PRECAUTIONS TO MINIMIZE YOUR EXPOSURE -- OREGON HEALTH DIVISION

B.t. has an excellent safety record for humans. This record has been established both by previous research and by the surveillance done in Lane County and other areas during spray programs conducted by the Oregon Department of Agriculture in 1985-1987. One laboratory study found that mice with very seriously impaired immune systems developed infections when B.t. was injected directly into their blood stream. B.t. infections have not been identified as a problem in immuno-compromised humans. However, it is reasonable and appropriate to minimize your exposure to this biological agent.

The precautions listed below are for all individuals and will help to minimize such exposure.

1. Remain indoors for at least 30 minutes following the application or until the material has dried on the foliage. Wait until dew and moisture on grass, trees and shrubs has dried before allowing children outside to play. Encourage careful handwashing.
2. As a general rule, avoid contact with wet B.t. mixture on skin and eyes. If contact is made, wash the affected skin with soap and water. If the material should get into your eyes, flush with water only for 15 minutes.

In some situations, you may be unable to follow these recommendations. If you are inadvertently exposed to the B.t. spray, it is still unlikely to cause any health effects. The above recommendations are made to assure that your exposure will be minimized to the greatest extent possible, with minimal inconvenience.

An additional precaution for individuals with serious immune disorders:

Individuals with leukemia, AIDS, or other physician-diagnosed causes of severe immune disorders may consider leaving the spray area during the actual spraying. Such individuals should ask their doctor for advice about avoiding exposure before the spray project begins.

If you have any questions regarding these precautions, contact the Health Division at 731-4029.

FEB-23-1992 12:01 FROM DEPT OF HEALTH

TO

J 1450

FEB 1

KRISTINE M. GEBBIE
Secretary



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

1112 S.E. Quince St., ET-21, P.O. Box 47890
Olympia, Washington 98504-7890
(206) 753-3871 • (SCAN) 234-5871
FAX (206) 586-7424

February 19, 1992

TO: David Lurie
Director of Public Health and Health Officer
Seattle/King County Department of Public Health

Al Allen, M.D., M.P.H.
Health Officer
Tacoma/Pierce County Health Department

M. Ward Hinds, M.D., M.P.H.
Health Officer
Snohomish Health District

FROM: Mimi L. Fields, M.D., M.P.H.
Health Officer/Deputy Secretary *myh*

SUBJECT: GYPSY MOTH INFESTATION

The Department of Health (DOH) has been informed by the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) that portions of King and Pierce counties are targeted for state-federal emergency action against the Asian gypsy moth. The moth poses a serious threat to forests of the Pacific Northwest.

The caterpillar stage of the moth is a voracious pest and will feed on more than 500 species of trees and shrubs. The states of Washington and Oregon have been working with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to determine the extent of the threat and to develop a plan to eradicate this pest before it becomes established.

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Page Two

February 19, 1992

We expect the USDA to announce its plan for controlling this pest in the next ten days. Elements of the plan propose the aerial application of *Bacillus Thuringiensis* (B.t.) over a wide area this spring followed by intensive trapping this summer in King and Pierce Counties. B.t. is a naturally occurring soil bacterium which is safe and has been used extensively for gypsy moth control.

WSDA has requested the DOH address any health concerns which may arise from the USDA proposal. The mayors of the municipalities in the most affected areas have already been notified of the eradication proposal. It is anticipated many of the questions regarding potential public health effects of a widespread application of B.t. would be directed to your departments.

The Department supports the plan developed by federal and state agencies to use B.t. as a safe method to help eradicate the pest. Recommendations to reduce human exposure include:

1. Remain indoors for at least 30 minutes following the spray application.
2. Wait until moisture from the spray and dew has dried on the grass/shrubs before allowing children to play outside. Encourage hand washing.
3. If contact is made with the spray, wash the affected skin with soap and water. If the material should get into the eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes.

Further information from DOH on B.t. is attached.

If you have any questions regarding this matter please contact me at (206) 753-5871. Technical questions should be directed to Lynden Baum, Office of Toxic Substances, Pesticide Section at (206) 753-5965 or (SCAN) 234-5965.

cc: Local Health Officers
Local Health Administrators

Attachments

KRISTINE M. GEBBIE
Secretary



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
1112 S.E. Quince St., ET-21, P.O. Box 47890
Olympia, Washington 98504-7890
(206) 753-5871 • (SCAN) 234-5871
FAX (206) 586-7424

February 27, 1992

Bacillus thuringiensis (B.t.) Position Statement

BACKGROUND

The recent introduction of the Asian gypsy moth to several south Puget Sound locations poses a serious threat to residential landscapes, woodlands and forests of the Pacific Northwest. One part of the plan to preserve the environment and destroy the moths is to spray affected areas with *B.t.* three times over a several week period in April and May.

Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki is a naturally occurring soil bacterium used for the biological control/eradication of lepidopteran insects (moths and butterflies) such as the Asian gypsy moth. *B.t.* is pathogenic to the larvae of lepidopteran following ingestion of the bacterium because of the high pH in the stomach of the caterpillars. *B.t.* must be ingested in order to be toxic to the insects.

B.t. has been chosen for this eradication program because it has been extensively studied and has an excellent safety record for humans, wildlife and non-lepidopteran insects. *B.t.* has been extensively used since the 1950's for gypsy moth control in the eastern United States, Oregon and Washington with no harmful effects being reported from residents of the sprayed communities.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH POSITION

The Department of Health (DOH) supports the plan developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the Washington State Department of Agriculture to use *Bacillus thuringiensis* and intensive trapping in an emergency program to eradicate the pest.

DOH Position Statement on *B.t.*

February 27, 1992

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is reasonable for individuals to minimize exposure to any material of this nature. Infections from *B.t.* have not been identified as a problem in the general public or in immuno-compromised individuals. However, the DOH believes it is prudent for individuals who may be more susceptible to opportunistic infections to minimize exposure to this biological agent. This includes those with leukemia, AIDS, physician diagnosed immune deficiency and those receiving radiation or chemotherapy treatment.

The precautions listed below should be particularly directed toward immuno-compromised individuals, but apply to all individuals to reduce human exposure:

1. Remain indoors for at least 30 minutes following the spray application.
2. Wait until moisture from the spray and dew has dried on the grass/shrubs before allowing children to play outside. Encourage hand washing.
3. If contact is made with the spray, wash the affected skin with soap and water. If the material should get into the eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes.

In some situations, individuals may be unable to follow these recommendations. Inadvertent exposure to *B.t.* spray is unlikely to cause any health effects. The above recommendations are made to assure that exposure will be minimized to the greatest extent possible, with minor inconvenience. People with concerns about the exposure or their immune systems should contact their physicians for specific advice.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Contact Lynden Baum, Pesticide Section, Office of Toxic Substances (206) 753-5965 or SCAN 234-5965.

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OREGONIANS FOR FOOD AND SHELTER

Dedicated to the efficient production of food and fiber, and protection of human health, personal property and the environment, through the integrated, wise use of pesticides and fertilizers.

Date: April 9, 1992

To: Multnomah County Commissioners

From: Terry L. Witt
Executive Director

Re: SUPPORT FOR ODA VARIANCE REQUEST

Oregonians for Food and Shelter (OFS) is a non-profit coalition of more than 8,000 Oregon individuals, businesses and organizations who understand the need for and support responsible pest control in Oregon. Our members truly represent every segment of agriculture, forestry and urban horticulture throughout the state. Collectively, OFS represents well over 50,000 Oregonians.

On behalf of our entire membership, I ask the County's support of the Asian gypsy moth eradication program being coordinated by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA).

OFS requests that you grant the necessary variances to the 500 foot minimum flight restrictions in the proposed area to permit effective aerial application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.) for eradication of the Asian gypsy moth in the North Portland area identified by the ODA.

Having working with chemicals and pesticides for better than 20 years, I can sympathize with a public that may be fearful of this technology. I too would be fearful if I had to base my opinion on the misleading information I have heard about the risk of eradication programs using chemical or biological pesticides. However, when one carefully examines both the data presented, as well as the expertise and credibility of the source, the prudent choice is clear -- we must take these early treatment steps in 1992.

Two years ago Oregon agriculture faced a similar situation following the trapping of Japanese beetles in the Tigard area. Several residents in that area were misled by an anti-pesticide group and together attempted to block the ODA's spray program in court. On June 22, 1990, here in Portland, U.S. District Court Judge Malcolm Marsh denied their motion for an injunction. In that ruling, the judge stated the beetles represented:

*Re: Gallen Meeting
4-9-92
R-4*

(quote) "...a problem that, if not treated, could lead to a number of unfortunate circumstances. First, of all, catastrophic economic effect upon the agricultural foundations in the turf industry, nursery industry, not to mention all other plant life that might be affected, ornamental or agricultural. But of even greater concern is the fact that if this beetle is not stopped, it may require, as was found by the Court in the Almond Hill School decision, even greater use and utilization of pesticides in order to control the situation, and the danger that individuals themselves will set about trying to control it in their own environment without proper precautions, without control as to particular pesticides used; **all of which brings me to the conclusion that the real irreparable harm that has been established here is if we do not proceed with the spraying.**" (end quote)

Portland will only have one opportunity to conduct an early treatment program for the Asian gypsy moth -- and that is now.

The proposed program is well thought out and sound. The need for action is supported by real trapping data and scientific predictions based on decades of actual infestation experience. The program incorporates: modern, safe spray technology; trained, licensed, professional applicators; EPA registered, tested and proven biological control materials; and plans for protection against re-infestation.

We cannot afford to take a "wait and see" approach on this voracious new pest and risk the consequences of a wide spread infestation. We are not talking about a Lottery game of chance -- we would be playing Russian Roulette with the environmental and economic well-being of Portland, Multnomah County, the State of Oregon and the greater Pacific Northwest. This includes not just public lands and interest, but also the interest of private agriculture, forestry, urban horticulture and property owners throughout the state.

OFS urges your wholehearted support and cooperation on this most urgent eradication program.

1. REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA FOR _____

DEPARTMENT Health
CONTACT Tom FronkDIVISION Corrections Health
TELEPHONE ext. 3674NAME OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD Billi Odegaard/Tom Fronk

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE (To assist in preparing a description for the printed agenda:

Budget Modification MCHD 3 requests a shift of \$37,000 from Professional Services, Inverness Corrections Health Program, to Capital, Inverness Corrections Health Program.

(ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON THE AGENDA)

2. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION

This budget modification would move \$37,000 from Professional Services to Equipment within the Inverness Corrections Health Program.

Immediate confirmation of active TB in inmates with positive skin tests reduces the spread of TB to the general inmate population. The MCDC is equipped with a X-ray unit, the MCIJ is not. Current costs for mobile radiology services for chest X-rays at MCIJ are \$1,200 weekly.

The addition of an on-site radiology unit would reduce the need for mobile services from an outside vendor, and would provide for faster TB diagnosis and greater capacity for other diagnostic services. The cost of an X-ray unit is approximately \$37,000. It would pay for itself within eight months by virtually eliminating the need for mobile radiology services.

3. REVENUE IMPACT Reduces 1992-93 BWC in the Inverness fund by approximately \$26,200 assuming installation by May 1.

4. CONTINGENCY STATUS None.

Originated by: <u>Tom Fronk</u>	Date: <u>3/20/92</u>	Department Director: <u>Billi Odegaard</u>	Date: <u>3/20/92</u>
Finance/Budget: <u>Kathy Davis</u>	Date: <u>3/26/92</u>	Employee Relations:	Date:
Board Approval: <u>Chris A. Peterson</u>	Date: <u>4-9-92</u>		

Sent Original Bud Mod to Kathy Davis 4-14-92.

EXPENDITURE TRANSACTION EB [] GM [] TRANSACTION DATE _____ ACCOUNTING PERIOD _____ BUDGET FISCAL YEAR _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ACTION	FUND	AGENCY	ORG	OBJECT CODE	CURRENT AMOUNT	REVISED AMOUNT	INCREASE (DECREASE)	SUBTOTAL	DESCRIPTION
		169	015	0975	6110			(37,000)		Professional Svcs - Inmate Medical
		169	015	0975	8400			37,000		Equipment - X-ray Unit
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHANGE								0		

REVENUE TRANSACTION RB [] GM [] TRANSACTION DATE _____ ACCOUNTING PERIOD _____ BUDGET FISCAL YEAR _____

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ACTION	FUND	AGENCY	ORG	REVENUE SOURCE	CURRENT AMOUNT	REVISED AMOUNT	INCREASE (DECREASE)	SUBTOTAL	DESCRIPTION
TOTAL REVENUE CHANGE								0		



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
HEALTH DIVISION
426 S.W. STARK STREET, 8TH FLOOR
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(503) 248-3674
FAX (503) 248-3676

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Chair

VIA: *Bill*
Bill Odegaard, Director
Health Department

FROM: Thomas Fronk, Business Services Administrator
Health Department *Tom*

DATE: March 18, 1992

SUBJECT: Recommendation to Approve a Modification to the
Health Department Budget

RECOMMENDATION: That the Board of County Commissioners consider and approve budget modification MCHD 3, moving \$37,000 from Professional Services to Equipment in the Inverness Corrections Health Program.

ANALYSIS AND BACKGROUND: The incidence of Tuberculosis within the custody population in County facilities has grown significantly. The current case rate is 2.5 times higher than the general County population. Immediate chest X-rays to confirm active TB is necessary to reduce the spread of TB to the general inmate population.

While the MCDC is equipped with a X-ray unit, the MCIJ is not. Mobile radiology services have been purchased to provide diagnostic services at the MCIJ. The increased numbers have caused costs for mobile radiology services for chest X-rays to grow to the current level of \$1,200 weekly. Inmates in need of chest X-rays are transported to MCIJ for services.

The addition of an on-site radiology unit would reduce the need for mobile services from an outside vendor, and would provide for greater capacity for screening for active TB and other diagnostic procedures. The cost of an X-ray unit for the MCIJ is approximately \$37,000. It would pay for itself within eight months by virtually eliminating the need for mobile radiology services.

BUDGET MODIFICATION NO. 055 04

(For Clerk's Use) Meeting Date _____
Agenda No. _____

APR 09 1992

Agenda No. 2-6

1. REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA FOR

(Date)

DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SERVICES

DIVISION: AGING SERVICES

CONTACT: June Schumann/Jan Tucker

TELEPHONE: 248-3646

*NAME(S) OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD: Ardys Craghead/Jim McConnell

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE (To assist in preparing a description for the printed agenda)

DSS Budget Modification #104 adjusts Aging Services Division/Contracted Services budget by shifting \$19,899 earmarked Minority Service funds from Pass Through to Temporary Personnel to create 4 to 6 minority outreach community liaison positions, and to Education and Training and Professional Services to pay for foreign language classes and translation of materials.

2. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (Explain the changes this Bud Mod makes. What budget does it increase? What do the changes accomplish? Where does the money come from? What budget is reduced? Attach additional information if you need more space.)

[x] PERSONNEL CHANGES ARE SHOWN IN DETAIL ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

PSS Budget Modification #44 makes budget neutral shifts in ASD's direct budget (excludes Indirect), to move \$19,899 minority service funds budgeted in Pass Through to Temporary Personnel (\$14,999) to pay for community liaison positions. These positions will conduct outreach and community relations among ethnic minority elderly populations.

Minority Services funds are also shifted to Education and Training (\$3900) and Professional Services (\$1000) to cover costs of foreign language classes and translation of agency materials.

3. REVENUE IMPACT (Explain revenues being changed and the reason for the change)

- o Increase Org 1750 by \$819 County General Fund Indirect Support
o Increase Service Reimbursement from F/S to General Fund by \$819
o Increase Service Reimbursement from F/S to Insurance by \$260

4. CONTINGENCY STATUS (to be completed by Finance/Budget)

Contingency before this modification (as of _____)

(Specify Fund) _____ (Date) _____

After this modification \$

Originated By

Date

Department Manager

Date

Finance/Budget

Date _____

Employee Relations

Date _____

~~Board~~ Approval

Date _____

~~as9217~~

Sent Original to Kathy/Dennis 4-14-92.

TRANSACTION EB []

BUDGET FY 1991-92

TRANSACTION EB []

BUDGET FY 1991-92

Document Number	Action	Fund	Agency	Organization	Activity	Rept Cateq	Rev. Code	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
		156	010	1750			7601			819	819	Gen Fund Ind. Support
												TOTAL, ORG # 1750
		400	040	7531			6602			260		Serv.Reimb./Insurance
		100	045	7410			6602			819		Serv.Reimb./Gen.Fund
											1,079	TOTAL, SERV. REIMB
TOTAL REVENUE CHANGE										1,898		TOTAL REVENUE CHANGE



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
AGING SERVICES DIVISION
AREA AGENCY ON AGING
421 S.W. 5TH, 3RD FLOOR
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
(503) 248-3646
TDD: 248-3683

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Gladys McCoy, County Chair

VIA: Ardys Craghead, Interim Director
Department of Social Services

FROM: Jim McConnell, Director
Aging Services Division

DATE: March 10, 1992

SUBJECT: DSS Budget Modification #04: Minority Service Community Liaisons

Recommendation: Aging Services Division recommends Board of County Commissioner approval of the attached DSS Budget Modification #04.

Analysis: DSS Budget Modification #04 makes a line item change to one program allocation within Aging Services Division/Contracted Services organization: Minority Services.

The Minority Services allocation is changed by moving \$19,899 from unencumbered Pass Through funds to Temporary Personnel and Education/Training. The Temporary Personnel funds will pay for four to six part-time, temporary community liaisons, who will work with ethnic minority communities to increase their understanding of services and resources available for the elderly and to provide technical assistance on developing fundable service programs. The Education/Training funds are needed to cover costs of foreign language classes for ASD staff, as an approach to increasing cultural competency within the Division.

Background: The Minority Services Community Liaison project is an outgrowth of community planning and input and the Aging Services Division's Cultural Diversity Plan. The Minority Services Committee of the Portland/Multnomah Commission on Aging has been heavily involved in the development of the project and the job descriptions.

as9217z

BUDGET MODIFICATION NO. DSS # 65

(For Clerk's Use) Meeting Date APR 09 1992
Agenda No. R-7

1. REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA FOR _____

(Date)

DEPARTMENT: HUMAN SERVICES

DIVISION: AGING SERVICES

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: 248-3646

*NAME(S) OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD: Ardys Craghead/Jim McConnell

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE (To assist in preparing a description for the printed agenda)
DSS Budget Modification # 65 shifts \$12,000 from Aging Services Division/Public Guardian savings from vacant/late hire positions to Professional Services and Supplies to pay for increased court visitor fees, income tax preparation, and administrative support for the new positions approved in FY 91-92 add package.

2. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (Explain the changes this Bud Mod makes. What budget does it increase? What do the changes accomplish? Where does the money come from? What budget is reduced? Attach additional information if you need more space.)

☒ PERSONNEL CHANGES ARE SHOWN IN DETAIL ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

DSS Budget Modification # 65 moves \$12,000 in personnel savings from vacant and late hire positions to Professional Services and Supplies to pay for court visitor fees, income tax preparation, and administrative support for the new positions approved in FY 91-92 add package.

3. REVENUE IMPACT (Explain revenues being changed and the reason for the change)

Decrease Service Reimbursement from General Fund to Insurance by \$1648.

4. CONTINGENCY STATUS (to be completed by Finance/Budget)

Contingency before this modification (as of _____) \$ _____
(Specify Fund) (Date)
After this modification \$ _____

Originated By James W. Connell Date 2/10/92

Department Manager Ardys Craghead Date 3/17/92

Finance/Budget Walter J. Davis Date 3/26/92

Employee Relations S. Myers Date 3/25/92

Board Approval Carrie A. Patterson Date 4-9-92
bm/wp

1992 APR 13 12:40 PM
CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
HUMAN COUNTY
DEPT CON

Sent Original to Kathy Davis 4-14-92.

PERSONNEL DETAIL FOR BUD MOD NO: 055 15

5. <u>ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGES</u> (Compute on a full year basis even though this action affects only a part of a year.)				
A N N U A L I Z E D				
FTE Increase (Decrease)	POSITION TITLE	BASE PAY Increase (Decrease)	FRINGE/INSURANCE Increase(Decrease)	TOTAL Increase (Decrease)
N/A, one-time personnel savings				

6. <u>CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGES</u> (calculate costs or savings that will take place within this fiscal year; these should explain the actual dollar amounts being changed by this Bud Mod.)				
C U R R E N T F Y				
Full Time Position Part Time, Overtime or Premium	Explanation of Change	BASE PAY Increase (Decrease)	FRINGE/INSURANCE Increase(Decrease)	TOTAL Increase (Decrease)
(.76) Deputy Pub. Guar, #709	Vacancy	(\$6,714)	(\$1,172)/(\$1,114)	(\$9,000)
(.92) Office Assistant Sr. #633,	Vacancy	(\$1,942)	(\$524)/(\$534)	(\$3,000)
TOTAL CHANGE		(\$8,656)	(\$1,696)/(\$1,648)	(\$12,000)

EXPENDITURE

TRANSACTION EB [] GM [] TRANSACTION DATE _____ ACCOUNTING PERIOD _____ BUDGET FY 1991-92

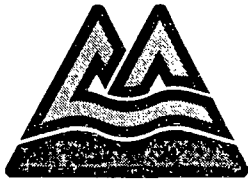
Document Number	Action	Fund	Agency	Organization	Activity	Rept Categ	Object	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
		100	010	1950			5100			(8,656)		Permanent Pers.
		100	010	1950			5500			(1,696)		Fringe
		100	010	1950			5550			(1,648)		Insurance
											(12,000)	SUBTOTAL, PERSONNEL
		100	010	1950			6110			12,000		Professional Services
											12,000	SUBTOTAL, MAT. & SERV.
											0	TOTAL, ORG #1950
		400	040	7531			6520			(1,648)		Serv Reimb/Insurance
											(1,648)	SUBTOTAL, SERV. REIMB
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHANGE										(1,648)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHANGE	

File Name: AS9220

REVENUE

TRANSACTION EB []	GM [] TRANSACTION DATE	ACCOUNTING PERIOD	BUDGET FY 1991-92
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Document Number	Action	Fund	Agency	Organization	Activity	Rept Categ	Rev Code	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
		400	040	7531			6602			(1,648)		Serv.Reimb./Insurance
											(1,648)	TOTAL, SERV. REIMB
TOTAL REVENUE CHANGE										(1,648)		TOTAL REVENUE CHANGE



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
AGING SERVICES DIVISION
AREA AGENCY ON AGING
421 S.W. 5TH, 3RD FLOOR
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SHARRON KELLEY • DISTRICT 4 COMMISSIONER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gladys McCoy, County Chair *Gladys McCoy*
VIA: Ardys Craghead, Interim Director
Department of Social Services
FROM: Jim McConnell, Director *for James McConnell*
Aging Services Division
DATE: March 17, 1992
SUBJECT: DSS Budget Modification #65: Public Guardian

Recommendation: The Aging Services Division recommends Board of County Commissioner approval of DSS Budget Modification # 65.

Analysis: DSS Budget Modification # *65* adjusts the Aging Services Division/Public Guardian Program budget by moving \$12,000 in personnel savings from vacant/late hire positions to Professional Services and other Materials and Services.

o Professional Services is increased by \$11,000 to cover costs of court visitor fees (a third party client assessment required by the Court as part of the petition for guardianship services) and contracted income tax preparation for clients. Court Visitor fees have increased due to a higher service level in the program.

o Supplies are increased by \$1,000 to support the positions added to the Program in FY 91-92 restoration decisions.

Background: In September, 1991 the Board of County Commissioners restored additional staff positions for the Public Guardian program. That budget action did not include support costs, which are being managed through this Budget Modification.

as9220z

BUDGET MODIFICATION NO. DSS 06(For Clerk's Use) Meeting Date APR 09 1992
Agenda No. K-8

1. REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA FOR _____

(Date)

DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SERVICESDIVISION: HOUSING & COMMUNITY SERVICESCONTACT: Bill Thomas/Rey EspanaTELEPHONE: 248-5464*NAME(S) OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD: Ardys Craghead/Norm Monroe

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE (To assist in preparing a description for the printed agenda)
 DSS Budget Modification #06 adjusts Housing and Community Services Division/Community Action Program budget authority to reflect revenue awards by adding a net of \$339,619, which are used to increase Pass Through, Temporary, and related Materials and Services.

2. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION (Explain the changes this Bud Mod makes. What budget does it increase? What do the changes accomplish? Where does the money come from? What budget is reduced? Attach additional information if you need more space.)

[x] PERSONNEL CHANGES ARE SHOWN IN DETAIL ON THE ATTACHED SHEET

DSS Budget Modification #06 increases Housing & Community Services Division/Community Action budget by \$339,619. Temporary is increased to cover a temporary case manager for the Homeless Families program. Pass Through is increased by \$291,102, a net of reductions in some funding sources, small increases in others, and addition of a new funding source (EHA). Materials and Services lines and Equipment are increased to cover professional services contracts and training using designated Federal/State funds, underbudgeted items, and equipment needs of new Community Action staff. The Budget Modification also shifts \$45,928 from Building Management to Rental to more accurately reflect the lease at the David Douglas Administration Building.

3. REVENUE IMPACT (Explain revenues being changed and the reason for the change)

- Increase Org 1730 by \$7,000 SLIAG; \$3,737 LIEAP Energy; \$33,016 LIEAP Weatherization; \$326 LIEAP Weatherization Indirect; \$47,988 PVE; \$1,499 DOE Weatherization; \$259 DPP Indirect; \$59 Better Homes direct; and \$3,628 County General Fund Indirect support.
- Add a new funding source, Emergency Housing Assistance Program, to Org 1730, for \$300,000.
- Decrease Org 1730 by \$3,580 CSBG; \$4,036 DPP grant direct; \$42,000 NE Center; \$7,158 City Emergency; \$60 Housing Authority; and \$1,059 Better Homes Indirect.
- Increase Service Reimbursement from F/S to Insurance by \$829.
- Increase Service Reimbursement from F/S to General Fund by \$3,154.
- Decrease Service Reimbursement from F/S to Building Management by \$45,928.

4. CONTINGENCY STATUS (to be completed by Finance/Budget)

Contingency before this modification (as of _____) \$ _____
 (Specify Fund) (Date)
 After this modification \$ _____

Originated By <i>John Monroe</i>	Date <i>3/27/92</i>	Department Manager <i>Ardys Craghead</i>	Date <i>3/24/92</i>
Finance/Budget <i>Walter Jones</i>	Date <i>3/27/92</i>	Employee Relations <i>Susan Daniel</i>	Date <i>4/1/92</i>
Board Approval <i>Chris A. Peterson</i>	Date <i>4-9-92</i>		

as9214

CLERK OF
 BOARD OF
 COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
 HOSKINS COUNTY
 OREGON
 1992 APR - 1 PM 12:39

Sent Original to Kathy Jones 4-14-92.

PERSONNEL DETAIL FOR BUD MOD NO: DES 106

5. ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGES (Compute on a full year basis even though this action affects only a part of a year.)

A N N U A L I Z E D				
FTE Increase (Decrease)	POSITION TITLE	BASE PAY Increase (Decrease)	FRINGE/INSURANCE Increase(Decrease)	TOTAL Increase (Decrease)

6. CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGES (calculate costs or savings that will take place within this fiscal year; these should explain the actual dollar amounts being changed by this Bud Mod.)

C U R R E N T F Y				
Full Time Position Part Time, Overtime or Premium	Explanation of Change	BASE PAY Increase (Decrease)	FRINGE/INSURANCE Increase(Decrease)	TOTAL Increase (Decrease)
Temporary	Additional	12,577	1,642/ 829	15,048

File Name: AS9214

EXPENDITURE

TRANSACTION EB []

GM [] TRANSACTION DATE _____

ACCOUNTING PERIOD _____

BUDGET FY 1991-92

Document Number	Action	Fund	Agency	Organi- zation	Activity	Rept Categ	Object	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
		156	010	1730			5200			12,577		Temporary
		156	010	1730			5500			1,642		Fringe
		156	010	1730			5550			829		Insurance
											15,048	SUBTOTAL, PERSONNEL
		156	010	1730			6060			291,102		Pass Through
		156	010	1730			6110			9,000		Professional Svc
		156	010	1730			6120			376		Printing
		156	010	1730			6170			45,928		Rentals
		156	010	1730			6200			7,500		Postage
		156	010	1730			6310			5,499		Training
		156	010	1730			7100			3,154		Indirect
		156	010	1730			7400			(45,928)		Building Mgmt
											316,631	SUBTOTAL, M&S
		156	010	1730			8400			7,940		Equipment
											339,619	TOTAL, ORG 1730
		100	045	9120			7700			(474)		Contingency/Indirect
		100	010	0105			7608			3,628		Cash Transfer
		400	040	7531			6520			829		Serv Reimb/Insurance
		100	030	5610			7400			(45,928)		Serv Reimb/Bldg Mgmt
											3,983	SUBTOTAL, SERV. REIMB
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHANGE										297,674	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHANGE	

File Name: AS9214

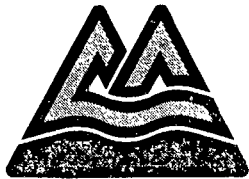
REVENUE

TRANSACTION EB []

GM [] TRANSACTION DATE _____

ACCOUNTING PERIOD _____ BUDGET FY 1991-92

Document Number	Action	Fund	Agency	Organi- zation	Activity	Rept Categ	Rev Source	Current Amount	Revised Amount	Change Increase (Decrease)	Subtotal	Description
		156	010	1730			2056			7,000		SLIAG
		156	010	1730			2071			(3,580)		CSBG
		156	010	1730			2072			3,737		LIEAP Energy
		156	010	1730			2073			33,016		LIEAP WX
		156	010	1730			2073			326		LIEAP WX Indirect
		156	010	1730			2077			47,988		PVE/Stripper Well
		156	010	1730			2090			1,499		USDOE WX
		156	010	1730			2096			(4,036)		Demo Partnership
		156	010	1730			2096			259		Demo Partnership Indirect
		156	010	1730			2661			(42,000)		State NE Center
		156	010	1730			2719			(7,158)		City Emergency Svc
		156	010	1730			2794			(60)		Housing Authority
		156	010	1730			6822			59		Better Homes Grant
		156	010	1730			6822			(1,059)		Better Homes Indirect
		156	010	1730			7601			3,628		Gen Fund Indirect Support
		156	010	1730			NEW			300,000		Emerg. Housing Assistance
											339,619	TOTAL, ORG # 1730
		400	040	7531			6602			829		Serv.Reimb./Insurance
		100	045	7410			6602			3,154		Serv.Reimb./Gen.Fund
		100	030	5610			6602			(45,928)		Serv.Reimb./Bldg Mgmt
											3,983	TOTAL, SERV. REIMB
TOTAL REVENUE CHANGE										297,674		TOTAL REVENUE CHANGE



MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
AGING SERVICES DIVISION — (503) 248-3646
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM OFFICE — (503) 248-5464
421 S.W. 5TH, 2ND FLOOR
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gladys McCoy, County Chair

VIA: Ardys Craghead, Interim Director
Department of Social Services

FROM: Norm Monroe, Director
Housing and Community Services Division

DATE: March 18, 1992

SUBJECT: DSS Budget Modification #66: Budget Authority to Revenue Adjustment

Recommendation: The Community Action Program recommends Board of County Commissioner approval of FY 1991-92 DSS Budget Modification #66.

Analysis: The Community Action Program is modifying its FY 91-92 budget authority to reflect actual revenue awards received to date. DSS Budget Modification #66 adds a net of \$339,619 to the Community Action Budget.

The Budget Modification increases Temporary to pay for homeless families grant project case management time. Materials and Services and Equipment have been increased as support for this position and the positions transferred to Community Action as part of the Division reorganization.

Pass Through is increased by \$291,102. This is a net amount reflecting decreases in CSBG, NE Center, and City Emergency Services funds, increases in weatherization funds, and addition of a new Emergency Housing Assistance (EHA) grant program from the State. The Community Action Program has received an award for over \$1 million of EHA funds; \$300,000 is budgeted for the balance of this fiscal year.

Background: The State Housing and Community Services Department sends a quarterly Notice of Adjustment to its contract with Multnomah County Community Action Program. This Budget Modification is based on Adjustment #3, January 1992 for Federal/State funds.

as9214z

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Contract No. CS-91/93 10206-003-A
January 8, 1992PROGRAM COST CENTER PROGRAM PERIOD TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED

Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIEAP)

100% AMIN

FFY91	670-3-04-02-00-00	070191-123191	\$ 4,000] 91-92
FFY91	643-3-20-12-39-91	100191-123191	\$ 12,532	
FFY92	600-3-04-02-00-00	100191-093092	\$ 213,791	
FFY93	601-3-04-02-00-00	100192-063093	\$ 214,054	

Low Income Energy Assistance Weatherization Program (LIEAP-WX)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 7.5%

FFY 91-DEL	671-3-04-02-00-00	100191-123191	\$ 24,758] 91/92 +
FFY 91	671-3-04-02-00-00	070191-123191	\$ 307,163	
FFY 92-DEL	602-3-04-02-00-00	100192-123192	\$ 178,173] 43% for 91-92
FFY 92	602-3-04-02-00-00	010192-123192	\$ 283,672	
FFY 93	603-3-04-02-00-00	010193-063093	\$ 298,579	

Low Income Energy Assistance Weatherization Program (LIEAP- WX-NA)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 7.5%

FFY 91-DEL-NA	671-3-04-02-00-00	100191-123191	-0-
FFY 91	643-3-20-12-47-91	070191-123191	-0-
FFY 92	602-3-04-02-00-00	010192-123192	-0-
FFY 93	603-3-04-02-00-00	010193-063093	-0-

Department of Energy Weatherization Program (DOE-WX)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 5%

FFY 92	672-3-04-02-00-00	070191-033192	\$ 388,373	91-92
FFY 93	604-3-04-02-00-00	040192-033193	\$ 388,373	25% for 91-92
FFY 94	605-3-04-02-00-00	040193-063093	\$ 194,186	

Department of Energy Weatherization Program (DOE-WX NA)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 10%

FFY 92	643-3-20-13-47-92	070191-033192	-0-
FFY 93	604-3-04-02-00-00	040192-033193	-0-
FFY 94	605-3-04-02-00-00	040193-063093	-0-

Department of Energy Training and Technical Assistance Program (DOE-T&TA)

ADMIN NOT ALLOWABLE

FFY 92	673-3-04-02-00-00	070191-033192	\$ 3,000] 91-92
FFY 93	607-3-04-02-00-00	040192-033193	\$ 1,500	
FFY 94	608-3-04-02-00-00	040193-063093	\$ 1,500	

Petroleum Violation Escrow Funds Stripper Well (PVE-SW)

ADMIN NOT ALLOWABLE

FFY 92	674-3-04-02-00-00	070191-063092	\$ 236,991	91-92
FFY 93	609-3-04-02-00-00	070192-063093	\$ 189,003	

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Contract No. CS-91/93 10206-003-A

January 8, 1992

PROGRAM	COST CENTER	PROGRAM PERIOD	TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED
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Petroleum Violation Escrow Funds Stripper Well (PVE-SW NA)

ADMIN NOT ALLOWABLE

FFY 92	674-3-04-02-00-00	070191-063092	-0-
FFY 93	609-3-04-02-00-00	070192-063093	-0-

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 15%

FFY 91	691-3-04-02-00-00	070191-123191	-0-
FFY 92	610-3-04-02-00-00	010192-123192	-0-
FFY 93	611-3-04-02-00-00	010193-063093	-0-

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 15%

FFY 91	691-3-04-02-00-00	070191-123191	\$ 47,800
FFY 91	691-3-04-02-00-00	070191-063092	\$ 575,124
FFY 91	691-3-04-02-00-00	070191-063092	\$ 17,319 PROGRAM \$ ONLY; NO ADMIN
FFY 92	610-3-04-02-00-00	070192-063093	\$ 574,124
FFY 92	610-3-04-02-00-00	070192-063093	\$ 7,681 PROGRAM \$ ONLY; NO ADMIN

Community Services Block Grant Transfer-Self-Sufficiency (CSBG-SS)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 15%

FFY 92	692-3-04-02-00-00	100191-063092	\$ 54,859
FFY 93	621-3-04-02-00-00	100192-063093	\$ 54,859

Community Services Block Grant Homeless (CSBG-H)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 15%

FFY 91	681-3-04-03-00-00	070191-063092	\$ 83,627 91-92
FFY 92	612-3-04-03-00-00	070192-063093	\$ 67,442

Emergency Shelter Grant Program (ESGP)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 2.5%

FFY 92	613-3-04-03-00-00	070191-063092	\$ 83,231 91-92
FFY 93	614-3-04-03-00-00	070192-063093	\$ 83,231

State Homeless Assistance Program (SHAP)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 10%

FFY 92	785-3-04-03-00-00	070191-063092	\$ 580,581 91-92
FFY 93	785-3-04-03-00-00	070192-063093	\$ 580,581

State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant (SLIAG)

ADMIN NOT ALLOWABLE

FFY 92	485-3-04-03-00-00	070191-063092	\$ 7,700 91-92 7000
FFY 93	486-3-04-03-00-00	070192-063093	\$ 700

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 15%

FFY 91	695-3-04-03-00-00	070191-093091	-0-
FFY 92	615-3-04-03-00-00	100191-063092	-0-

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Contract No. CS-91/93 10206-003-A
January 8, 1992

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>COST CENTER</u>	<u>PROGRAM PERIOD</u>	<u>TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED</u>
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Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

FFY 91	643-3-20-14-52-91	070191-093091	ADMIN NOT ALLOWABLE -0-
FFY 92	616-3-04-03-00-00	100191-063092	-0-

Oregon Partners in Energy (OPIE)

FFY 92	677-3-04-02-00-00	070191-063092	ADMIN NOT ALLOWABLE \$ 96,014
FFY 93	617-3-04-02-00-00	070192-063093	-0- 91-92

Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHA)

FFY 92	445-3-40-00-00-00	111591-051593	ADMIN NOT TO EXCEED 5% \$1,295,313 23% for 91-92
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BUDGET MODIFICATION NO. DSS 107

(For Clerk's Use) Meeting Date APR 09 1992

Agenda No. R-9

1. REQUEST FOR PLACEMENT ON THE AGENDA FOR _____
(Date)

DEPARTMENT: Human Services DIVISION: Juvenile Justice

CONTACT: Marie Eighmey TELEPHONE: 248-3550

*NAME OF PERSON MAKING PRESENTATION TO BOARD: Harold Ogburn

SUGGESTED AGENDA TITLE:

Budget Modification DSS # 107 reclassifies an Office Assistant 2 to an Office Assistant/Senior position.

(Estimated Time Needed On The Agenda)

2. DESCRIPTION OF MODIFICATION:
{X} PERSONNEL CHANGES ARE SHOWN IN DETAIL ON THE ATTACHED.

This budget modification reclassifies a current Office Assistant 2 to an Office Assistant/Senior position to reflect the duties being performed by the staff member. Overtime is reduced to provide the additional funding needed for the reclassification. This results in no net change to revenue.

3. REVENUE IMPACT: None.

4. CONTINGENCY STATUS: N/A

Originated By <u>X Harold Ogburn</u>	Date <u>3/25/92</u>	Department Manager <u>Wendy Craghead</u>	Date <u>3/27/92</u>
Budget Analyst <u>Calvin Brown</u>	Date <u>3/25/92</u>	Personnel Analyst <u>CRumbas</u>	Date <u>3/30/92</u>

Board Approval
Barrie A. Patterson 4-9-92

DATE
1992 APR + 1 PM 12:40
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON
BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

me/bdmdloas.mar

Sent Original to Kathy Innis 4-14-92.

BUD MOD DSS

TRANSACTION EB [] GM [] TRANSACTION DATE _____ ACCOUNTING PERIOD _____ BUDGET FY _____

[illegible]

TRANSACTION RB [] GM [] TRANSACTION DATE_____ ACCOUNTING PERIOD_____ BUDGET FY_____

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ACTION	FUND	AGENCY	ORGANI- ZATION	ACTIVITY	REPORT'G CATEGORY	REVENUE SOURCE	CURRENT AMOUNT	REVISED AMOUNT	CHANGE	SUB- TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
		100	010	2540			7160			734		County G/F, Org 2510.
		100	010	2530			7160			(734)		County G/F, Org 2540.
											0	TOTAL ORG 2500.
											0	TOTAL REVENUE.

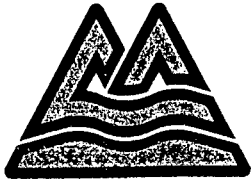
PERSONNEL DETAIL FOR BUD MOD NO. DSS # 07

5. ANNUALIZED PERSONNEL CHANGES:

FTE	POSITION TITLE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSURANCE	TOTAL
ORG 2540:					
1.0	OFFICE ASSISTANT/SENIOR	22,785	6,179	4,156	33,120
-1.0	OFFICE ASSISTANT 2	(21,212)	(5,727)	(2,185)	(29,124)
1.0	ORG 2540 TOTAL	\$1,573	\$452	\$1,971	\$3,996

6. CURRENT YEAR PERSONNEL DOLLAR CHANGES:

FTE	EXPLANATION OF CHANGE	BASE PAY	FRINGE	INSURANCE	TOTAL
ORG 2540:					
0.89	OFFICE ASSISTANT/SENIOR	19,346	5,223	2,187	26,756
- 0.89	OFFICE ASSISTANT 2	(18,783)	(5,071)	(2,168)	(26,022)
0.29	SUBTOTAL, ORG 2540.	\$563	\$152	\$19	\$734
	OVERTIME, ORG 2530.	(563)	(152)	(19)	(734)
	TOTAL, ORG 2500	0	0	0	0




MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
JUVENILE JUSTICE DIVISION
1401 N.E. 68th
PORTLAND, OREGON 97213
(503) 248-3460

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GLADYS McCOY • CHAIR OF THE BOARD
PAULINE ANDERSON • DISTRICT 1 COMMISSIONER
GRETCHEN KAFOURY • DISTRICT 2 COMMISSIONER
RICK BAUMAN • DISTRICT 3 COMMISSIONER
SHARRON KELLEY • DISTRICT 4 COMMISSIONER

TO: Gladys McCoy, Chairperson
Board of County Commissioners

VIA: Ardys Craghead, Interim Director
Department of Social Services

FROM:  Harold Ogburn, Director
Juvenile Justice Division

DATE: March 23, 1992

SUBJECT: Budget Modification DSS # 07, To Reclassify An Office
Assistant 2 To An Office Assistant/Senior.

RECOMMENDATION: The Juvenile Justice Division recommends the Board of County Commissioners' approval of the attached budget modification to reclassify an OA2 position to Office Assistant/Senior.

ANALYSIS: This modification reduces Overtime by \$734 to fund the reclassification of a current Office Assistant 2 to Office Assistant/Senior. The reclassification has received approval from Personnel and is recommended to become effective retroactive to August 10, 1991. The position is located in the County General Fund program.

me/bmcovoas.mar

Marie

EMPLOYEE SERVICES DIVISION
BLDG. 106/ROOM 1430
248-5015

EMPLOYEE REQUEST FOR
RECLASSIFICATION

EMPLOYEE/UNION: A completed Job Questionnaire must be
submitted with this form.

Employee Name Ruth M. Hander

Current Classification OA 2

Requested Classification OA Sr., or higher

Describe why the position should be reclassified:

The functions and responsibilities of the current position are significantly
greater than that of an OA 2

If new duties and responsibilities were added to the position,
what are they and when were they added?

1. Responsibility for preparation of monthly payroll management reports (Lotus
personal computer system).
2. Preparation of payroll data for new year budget creation and maintenance.
3. Growth in volume & requirements of payroll/personnel system and reporting
addition of exempt payrolls.
4. Preparation and processing of purchasing requests for Juvenile Justice Division.

Ruth M. Hander 2/10/92
Signature of Employee Date

SUPERVISOR (must be exempt from the Union): Complete the
Supervisor's section of the Job Questionnaire. Send the form
to the Employee Services Analyst within 15 days of receipt.

Supervisor's Name (print or type): Marie Eighmey

Title: Fiscal Specialist Supervisor

(over)

EMPLOYEE REQUEST FOR RECLASSIFICATION (Cont.)

I recommend that this Reclassification Request be: ☒ Approved

☐ Denied

Explain your recommendation: It is inequitable for Ruth to be classified
as an OA 2 when her duties and responsibilities exceed those of that position.

Thomas H. Eighmy
Supervisor's Signature

2-10-92
Date

PERSONNEL ANALYST: Upon receipt, send copies to Union and
Classification Analyst. Send copies of completed form to
Employee, Union, Supervisor, and Classification Analyst.

This reclassification request is: ☒ Approved ☐ Denied

Comments: Sr Office Assistant is Consistant
with payroll/personnel duties for a
large division, especially one that
includes many temporary employees plus
a 24 hour/day, 7 day/wk operation
6 mos limited non retroactivity - Effective
retro to 8-10-91 recommended

Chelms
Personnel Analyst Signature

3/1/92
Date

** REQUEST 10:45 A.M. TIME CERTAIN
AGENDA REVIEW TIME ON TUESDAY APRIL 7

Meeting Date: APR 09 1992

Agenda No.: R-10

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: RESOLUTION

BOARD BRIEFING 4/7/92 REGULAR MEETING 4/9/92
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT Nondepartmental DIVISION Chair's Office

CONTACT Sharon Timko TELEPHONE X-3308

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION Sharon Timko and Corbett Community Plan Task Force members

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: XX

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

RESOLUTION in the Matter of Accepting the Corbett Community Strategy Plan

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL Gladys McCoy

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

Sent Copy of Resolution 92-48 to Sharon Timko 4-15-92

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON
1992 APR -1 PM 12:40

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Accepting the)
Corbett Community Strategy Plan) RESOLUTION 92-48

WHEREAS, the unincorporated community of Corbett is located in rural East Multnomah County within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area; and

WHEREAS, in 1986, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area was created to protect and enhance the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources; and to protect and support the economy of the Columbia River Gorge; and

WHEREAS, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act authorizes \$5 million to each state for economic development projects; and

WHEREAS, since Multnomah County lacks an urban area designation within the scenic area, local residents raised concerns about Corbett's competitiveness as a rural center to garner a portion of the economic development funds, especially without a plan; and

WHEREAS, in 1990, the Board initiated a study of the economic needs of the area providing a more comprehensive analysis of the past and existing economic situation and the potential impacts from the national scenic area designation; and

WHEREAS, community members assisted with this planning endeavor through a task force; and

WHEREAS, the result of the study is the Corbett Community Strategy which establishes five recommendations to further local economic development efforts and to promote community enhancement.

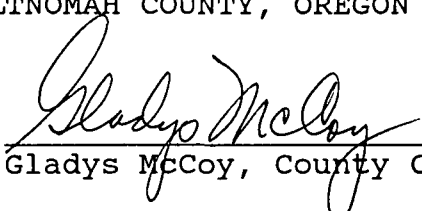
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board accepts the Corbett Community Strategy and will work towards its fulfillment where applicable; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board thanks the task force of the Corbett Community Strategy for their time, energy, and input.

ADOPTED this 9th day of April , 1992.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By


Gladys McCoy, County Chair

REVIEWED
LAURENCE KRESSEL, COUNTY COUNSEL
for Multnomah County, Oregon

By 

C O R B E T T

COMMUNITY STRATEGY

MARCH, 1991



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Gladys McCoy, Chair

Pauline Anderson

Gary Hansen

Rick Bauman

Sharron Kelley

PLANNING COMMISSION

Richard Leonard, Chairman

Joy Al-Sofi

Peter Fry

Janet Atwill

Karin Hunt

George Douglas

John Ingle

William Fritz

Leonard L. Yoon

PREPARED BY

Sharon Timko, Columbia Gorge Coordinator

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere thanks to all the task force members who devoted a great deal of time and energy into this planning process. Gratitude and thanks to my colleagues, Mark Hess and Myrna Blanchard, for reviewing and editing the plan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

SUMMARY	S-1
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
Purpose	1
Study Area	1
Planning Process	2
CHAPTER TWO: ECONOMIC HISTORY	3
CHAPTER THREE: CURRENT ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT	4
Economic Overview	4
Occupation	5
Land Use History	5
CHAPTER FOUR: COMMUNITY ANALYSIS	7
Demographic Profile	7
Community Goals	8
Are the Goals Realistic?	11
CHAPTER FIVE: COMPONENTS OF TOURISM	12
Is Tourism Development Worthwhile to Corbett?	12
CHAPTER SIX: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS	14
The No Planned Action Tourism Scenario — Current Situation	14
The Community Integrated Tourism Scenario	14
Major Outside Investors — Large Scale Project	14
Preferred Alternative	15
CHAPTER SEVEN: THE TOURISM STRATEGY	17
REFERENCES	R-1
APPENDICES	
Appendix A — Community Goals, Objectives, and Projects	ApA-1
Appendix B — Land Use History	ApB-1
Appendix C — Components of Tourism	ApC-1

SUMMARY

The Corbett rural center is located about six miles east of the city of Troutdale in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Since the designation of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in 1986, public attention has focused on the economic viability of the communities located within the Gorge. The supposition is that the national scenic area designation, through land use policies, is greatly restricting the economic development of Corbett.

The primary reasons for minimal economic growth in the Corbett rural center is not the national scenic area designation, but its proximity to the Portland Metropolitan Area, past County land use policies, its growth as a bedroom community, and lack of demand. Most residents do not depend on the area for employment opportunities. Yet, the population of the area and the demographics have remained relatively the same despite the decreasing number of employment opportunities in the area. Providing family wage employment opportunities in the area is not crucial for the survival of the community. Many residents advocate for quality economic development, not just economic growth as a means to enhance their community and quality of life.

Growth in the area has primarily consisted of single family houses; most other uses require special land use approval. The County's land use policies seek to retain the rural atmosphere. Springdale, just a few miles west of Corbett, is very similar to Corbett but is located outside the national scenic area. Similarly, Springdale has not experienced substantial economic development. The scenic area designation is not the major cause for lack of development in the Corbett rural center.

Less than one percent of the County's population live east of the Sandy River in over 39 percent of the County's land base. The demographic data reveals a middle age, middle class, and well-educated community in comparison to the overall

County. These people primarily reside in the area to enjoy the quality of life afforded by a rural lifestyle. As the community grows and changes, the community's main concern is preserving and enhancing its rural lifestyle. But only limited resources are available to the unincorporated Corbett community to pursue community enhancement.

The low population makes it difficult to garner County and State resources for community development projects. Thus the community is seeking limited economic development as a means to achieve community enhancement. But it has been difficult for the community to support local businesses. Historically, fewer and fewer businesses have been locating in the area; many existing businesses have relocated. The community has one major untapped economic resource — tourism and recreation. The community is uniquely located along the Historic Columbia River Highway, designated in 1990 as one of the ten "Most Beautiful" highways in North America by the American Automobile Association, and within a national scenic area.

Economic studies indicate that tourism/recreation is a major industry in the region and is expected to continue growing in importance. Tourism business will be more easily attracted to the area as the community and the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area grows in prominence and gains world class recognition for its extraordinary and stunning scenic and natural resources. The few new businesses in the area are based on the visitor industry. But it will take time to develop the tourism/recreation industry. Corbett lacks many of the visitor service components necessary to support a successful tourism program.

The tourism strategy provided in this report is based on a five year projection. The recommendations involve three key players: Corbett citizens, the County, and the State. It strongly con-

siders the limited resources of each group. These recommendations are based on a realistic assessment of each group's capabilities. This tourism strategy is doable. Local citizens and business investors can implement this tourism strategy with assistance from county, state, and federal programs. Successful projects are the key to moving the community forward towards its goals. It should be periodically assessed to determine if community goals are achieved. Some of the recommendations for implementing a community tourism strategy are:

RECOMMENDATION #1:

Establish a comprehensive tourism organization to coordinate tourism activities.

A tourism organization is the nucleus of a successful tourism program. The time and resources committed to a structured and focused program will ensure Corbett's success at developing and promoting tourism while being responsive to the community's desires. A tourism program provides direction for efficient and effective use of limited resources. Tourism goals should be based upon realistic expectations of the coordinating organization, not unattainable dreams.

RECOMMENDATION #2:

Implement a community plan for the Corbett rural center through the County's Division of Planning and Development.

A community plan provides future direction. It allows limited resources to be directed and focused. The plan would be crafted in cooperation with the community to provide them an active role in realizing their goal of community enhancement. A community plan begins to define the community's identity or sense of place. Visitors seek unique experiences and attractions. The plan assists the community in identifying and capitalizing on those attributes, while providing a more livable community.

RECOMMENDATION #3:

Focus on a specific annual event or project that promotes Corbett's natural, recreational, and historical assets.

From the onset, Corbett must address both attraction development and marketing issues. With limited resources, this is a very difficult task. It will be more effective if the tourism organization concentrates on one or two projects. Special events are important vehicles for developing tourism with limited resources. Special events generate revenue by bringing a large number of people into a community for a day or two without requiring permanent infrastructure or major financial investments.

RECOMMENDATION #4:

Develop regional partners and tourism networks throughout the Gorge and the Portland Metropolitan Area.

Regional cooperation is essential in the tourism industry. Few organizations are financially able to support all their marketing and product development. Limited resources are leveraged through regional partnerships. Partnerships and networking assist in promoting an entire region; the sum is greater than its parts. Corbett businesses and leaders have not networked with nearby communities or groups — either in the Gorge or the East Portland Region.

RECOMMENDATION #5:

Fund rural tourism start-up programs and projects through County initiative.

Resources are needed to implement any plan. Unlike cities or counties, the unincorporated rural communities have very limited financial resources. The County needs to explore opportunities for providing seed monies for leveraging other available resources. Without initial financial support, it will be very difficult for the communities to establish a self-sustaining tourism program.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

In 1986 the Columbia River Gorge was designated a national scenic area. Almost 11 percent of Multnomah County is within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (NSA). Corbett, Latourell, Bridal Veil, Dodson, and Warrendale are small communities located in the County's portion of the NSA. As directed by Congress, the Columbia River Gorge Commission and the USDA Forest Service are working with the six Columbia River Gorge counties to develop a comprehensive management plan. Adoption of the final management plan will have major implications, both positive and negative, for the economic future of the Columbia River Gorge (referred to as the Gorge).

In the spring of 1988, the Multnomah County Planning Department completed an initial summary of the economic status of the Corbett community and the possible economic effects of the national scenic area designation. The paper concluded that commercial activities will generally be restricted throughout the NSA. The proximity to the Portland Metropolitan Area makes it unfeasible and undesirable for the rural areas in east Multnomah County to pursue urbanization and industrialization by becoming mini-urban areas. The initial summary paper also concluded that Corbett's greatest economic attributes are its natural environment and rural atmosphere. The paper recommended that Corbett capitalize on the NSA's recreation and tourism opportunities.

Tourism and recreation opportunities have always been a recognized economic component of the Gorge communities, but the scale of and commitment to tourism/recreation development has been limited, scattered, and uncoordinated. For example, Multnomah Falls, located in Multnomah County, is the most often visited attraction in the state; yet in the neighboring community of Corbett, few remaining businesses cater to the visitor industry. Since the creation of the NSA, tourism and recreation development is more feasible. The designation of the Columbia River Gorge as a national scenic area has given

national recognition to the Gorge as an attraction and focused national efforts and funding to its management. Associated with this growing tourism industry will be an increasing demand for related wholesale, retail trade and visitor services.

PURPOSE

Based on the recommendations of the initial summary, and the concurring findings from this analysis, the purpose of this report is to develop a tourism strategy for the community of Corbett. Recommendations for community development opportunities are based on a comprehensive economic assessment. This report is a consideration of future impacts and events — it is not a business or marketing plan. Actual implementation of the report's recommendations will need to occur through public and private initiatives.

The report is divided into three main sections. First, an overview of the economic history of the area is provided. Second, an analysis of the current economic and community situation is performed to assist in understanding the changes that have occurred and the effects these may have on future tourism opportunities. Third, a tourism strategy is discussed to provide a framework for future community development opportunities.

STUDY AREA

As outlined in the draft management plan, commercial development in the NSA is encouraged to take place within urban areas and in designated rural centers. Multnomah County has one small urban area designation at the Bonneville Dam site. Legal authority over land use policies for this area is under the authority of the Army Corps. of Engineers, a federal agency. The County has limited land use jurisdiction at the site; therefore, from a County planning perspective, this area is not considered. The draft management plan does have one rural center designa-

tion in Multnomah County. The recommended policy defines rural centers as: *"those areas which act as service centers and gathering places for concentrations of rural residences."*

Corbett was chosen as the focus of this report because of its rural center designation by both the County and the Gorge Commission. No other Gorge communities in Multnomah County (Latourell, Bridal Veil, Dodson, or Warrendale) were designated rural centers under the NSA draft management plan. Corbett is the only area in Multnomah County in the NSA where concentrated commercial development is permitted. The Corbett Rural Center is located about six miles east of the city of Troutdale.

PLANNING PROCESS

Public involvement was a key component of the planning process. A Corbett citizens task force was formed to generate the community's economic goals, objectives, and recommendations. The group's charge was to identify desirable types and levels of economic development activities. To actualize the goals of the Corbett community, support and input is required from the entire community.

In addition to the community input, this report incorporates information from existing County plans and other relevant planning efforts and reports to arrive at a community assessment. County and regional experts in various fields were consulted for feedback on the proposed strategy. As with any plan, this report should be reviewed and updated in the future to address changes and trends in the Corbett area.

CHAPTER TWO: ECONOMIC HISTORY

The Gorge's natural resources have long been the focus of man's attraction to the area. Traditionally, the economy of the Gorge has been dependent on its natural resources. Lumbering, fishing, mining, farming, and trapping were the main economic activities in the area. Historians view commercial activity as support for resource based commerce. "Modest trade centers developed and served as the focal point for goods and services in the region" (Spranger, 1985).

East Multnomah County's economic dependence on natural resources can easily be traced back to the birth of the communities of Bridal Veil, Palmer (no longer exists), Dodson, Warrendale, and Corbett. For example, the Bridal Veil Lumber Company operated for seventy-five years in the town of Bridal Veil. Just west of Palmer, the Latourell Falls Wagon Road and Lumber Company also operated.

In addition to timber operations, the salmon industry played a major role in the early economic development of the area. With the invention of the fish wheel, fisheries and canneries (e.g. Rooster Rock Cannery, Tunnel Wheel at Corbett, Lower and Upper Dodson Wheel, and McGowan's Cannery) sprang up along the banks of the Columbia River, creating communities. The salmon industry was important to the early economy of Multnomah County, with operations existing until the 1930s. Farming and cattle raising also occurred throughout the area, both on the rim of the Gorge and in the fields along the Columbia River.

The communities of Bonneville, Dodson, Latourell, and Corbett originated as railroad station stops along the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's line. Corbett Station was named after a prominent Portland business leader and senator, Henry W. Corbett. Corbett was established in the early 1880's as a station stop, although the first store in the town itself was not established until 1888 (Koler/Morrison, 1990).

Timber and agriculture were the mainstay of the economy in the early 1900's.

During the same time period, tourism and recreation were also considered partners in the economic growth of the area. With the completion of the now Historic Columbia River Highway in 1915, roadhouses became major attractions to visitors from the Portland area. Familiar roadhouses were the Chanticleer, with a beautiful view of the Gorge; Forest Hall, famous for its "Kentucky chicken dinners"; Mist Falls near Wakeenah Falls; and many more. The visitor industry flourished along the Columbia River Highway in the 1910's and 1920's and there was demand for more visitor facilities such as Multnomah Falls and Vista House. Federal and state recreation sites were also developed along the highway to meet the increasing demands of the visitors.

Prior to the opening of the Columbia River Highway, railroads and steamboats were the major transportation links between Portland and the Gorge. The "Grocery Picnic Special" was an open air pavilion rail car that traveled from Portland to Bonneville on weekends for picnics and dances.

It is interesting to note that the Historic Columbia River Highway was built in the early 1900's with the specific intent of facilitating tourism/recreation use in the Gorge. Numerous tracts of land were either donated or bought to provide the numerous parks that dot the cliffsides and along the river. Since then, we have broadened the tourism and recreation interests of the Gorge with national and even international recognition and support.

CHAPTER THREE: CURRENT ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

An overview of the most current employment data from the State, County, and the area east of the Sandy River is presented. Knowing where people work and what they do assists in evaluating the current economic status in relation to recreation and tourism. Data is based on the 1980 and the most recently available 1990 U.S. census data.

The economic situation east of the Sandy River in Multnomah County is not completely represented by either the greater Portland Metropolitan economy or the Gorge economy. These communities are sandwiched between two contrasting economies: the natural resource economy of the Gorge and the industrial/commercial economy of the greater Portland Metropolitan Area. But clearly the greatest influence is the area's proximity to the Portland area.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

Forestry, agriculture, and tourism are three of the largest industries in Oregon. Manufacturing, trade, and service sectors are the respective elements of these major industries. In 1980, these three major industries comprised 71 percent of all the County's rural employment based on place of work. After the recession in 1985, rural jobs in these industries dropped to an estimated 50 percent.

FORESTRY

The forest product industry in Multnomah County accounted for 20-30 percent of the total rural employment, or an estimated 5,500 jobs in 1980 (Multnomah County, 1989). The majority of wood production in Multnomah County is on public lands. Modernization and changes in the overall timber industry as well as increasing environmental concerns are causing land management agencies to evaluate their forest plans. This will continue to lead to a significant reduction in the number of workers employed in

the forest products industry. Secondary wood production operations may retain a portion of these jobs.

AGRICULTURE

In 1980, an estimated 1.2 percent of Multnomah County's population was employed in agriculture. By 1986, the level fell to .6 percent of the total population employed in this sector (Multnomah County, 1989). Part-time farmers are estimated to comprise a larger portion of the total agricultural enterprise. The average County farm size is less than 20 acres. There has been a growing trend toward urban fringe, small, high-yield farms that produce high-value speciality crops such as integrated vineyard/winery operations, nursery stock, herbs, cut flowers, U-pick, and truck farm operations. This trend is consistent with the trends that show the average farm size is shrinking, operations are generally part-time and supported by secondary incomes. The Corbett/ North Springdale area appears to have untapped agricultural potential within this subset of the industry.

TOURISM

Tourism is Oregon's third largest and growing industry. Services, retail trade, transportation, and food processing are important sectors of the tourism industry. Multnomah County was ranked first among all Oregon counties in travel and tourism expenditures with over \$383 million dollars generated in travel expenditures (Dean Runyan Assoc., 1989). Tourism is also estimated to be the second largest employer in rural Multnomah County (Multnomah County, 1989). An example of the region's expanding tourism commitment is the Oregon Convention Center. It is projected to generate \$59 million a year for the local economy and attract 150,000 visitors a year to the city (The Oregonian, 1990). Multnomah County joined the Oregon Tourism Alliance (OTA) in 1988. The Alliance repre-

sents 11 governments – 8 northwest counties, the city of Portland, the Port of Portland, and Metropolitan Service District – working together to develop tourism in the region. Corbett is currently involved with a small community tourism program sponsored through OTA.

Rural employment opportunities in Multnomah County are decreasing in the forestry and agriculture industries. Tourism continues to grow in importance throughout rural Multnomah County, especially in the Columbia River Gorge.

OCCUPATION

This section provides employment information on people who live in, but do not necessarily work in, the area east of the Sandy River (Figure 1). Over one-quarter of the residents are employed in executive and professional fields. Craftspeople, service providers, and administrative support account for the largest remaining employment fields. The area provides a well-educated and well-trained workforce. Many of the residents employed in the professional and executive fields commute into the metropolitan area; the Corbett area does not provide a large number of these employment opportunities. Fewer residents are relying on the traditional farming, fishing, and timber industries.

FIGURE 1: OCCUPATIONS OF PERSON IN 1980
(Multnomah County East of Sandy River)

OCCUPATION	PERCENT	ACTUAL
Executive/Professional	26.3	387
Precision Operator & Craft	16.4	243
Services	14.4	215
Admin. Support	13.6	201
Machine Operator	7.2	106
Sales	6.4	95
Laborers	5.3	79
Trans. & Material Moving	4.9	72
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	3.0	45
Technical Support	2.5	37
Total	100.0	1,480

Source: 1980 U.S. Census Data

Because of Corbett's proximity to the Portland Metropolitan Area and easy access to Interstate 84, Corbett is a "bedroom community". It would be helpful to know exactly where the residents work, but census information on the location of employment is unavailable. However, given the limited number of businesses located in area east of the Sandy River a logical assumption is that a large portion of the residents are commuters.

Some contend that more family wage job opportunities should be provided in the Corbett area to fulfill a perceived employment need. In actuality, findings suggest that local residents no longer depend on local employment opportunities. A large percentage of the residents appear willing to commute. Demographic data indicates the population has increased slightly. Even as employers left the area, the population of the area has not reflected any major out-migration. The perceived lack of employment opportunities in the area has not hindered the population growth of the area, nor has it greatly affected the demographics of the community.

LAND USE HISTORY

Detractors suggest that the proposed NSA management plan has prevented economic growth from occurring in areas east of the Sandy River. It may be true that the management plan has restricted economic growth, but it has not curtailed economic development. The real issue is whether economic growth or economic development is appropriate for the Corbett rural center. Economic growth focuses on increasing the number of businesses — the more the better. Economic development, on the other hand, focuses on building, strengthening, and enhancing a limited number of businesses — an improved state.

Upon reviewing Corbett's land use planning history, the County has historically supported controlled economic development in rural areas (see Appendix B). The proposed NSA management plan generally parallels existing County land use policies with respect to commercial activities in rural areas. Many of the proposed commercial

policies are not new to Multnomah County.

Growth in the Corbett Area has primarily consisted of single family homes, with very few businesses locating or even inquiring about locating there. Corbett cannot compete with nearby locations in Troutdale and Gresham in terms of access to markets, transportation, work force, and the inherent "economies of scale" most urban areas provide for commercial enterprises. "Rural Multnomah County is experiencing its greatest growth in single family residential dwellings. New rural residents are combining rural lifestyles with urban amenities and are willing to commute to work" (Multnomah County, 1989). This bedroom community has continued to grow more as a residential area than as a commercial area. Many of the once thriving businesses (one grocery store, a dentist's office, beauty shop, and real estate office) have now closed or relocated; very few new businesses have moved into the area. Since the County's policy has been to retain the rural atmosphere, most uses require special land use approval, except single family dwellings.

Since commercial establishments in the Corbett rural center have gradually been relocating or closing, it begs the question: Can the community support commercial establishments? In other words, is there a need or is it more convenient to work and shop in the metropolitan area where the selection is greater and the prices lower? Any new commercial establishments will require the support of the community if they are to survive.

In 1986, the 289,200 acre Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area was created under federal law. The purposes of the Act were to protect and enhance the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources of the Gorge while encouraging economic development in urban areas. A significant portion of the County's land east of the Sandy River is included in this NSA designation. As the NSA management plans nears completion, it has become evident that commercial development will continue to be directed to urban areas and rural centers. This parallels the

County's current rural area policies.

However, the NSA management plan differs in the number of areas designated urban and rural. Prior to the NSA designation, Multnomah County had four rural centers in the Gorge: Corbett, Bridal Veil, Dodson, and Warrendale. The NSA plan only designates Corbett as a rural center. This policy decision will concentrate commercial development potential in Corbett rather than dispersing commercial uses throughout the area. It protects the natural, scenic, cultural, and recreation resources and creates the potential for establishing a cluster of activities and attractions in Corbett. Both the elements of protection and focussed development are necessary for promoting a successful tourism strategy in a rural environment.

Commercial uses allowed by the NSA plan in the Corbett Rural Center are similar to the County's current rural center policy, except that light industrial uses are now prohibited and there are more specific provisions on the scale of commercial structures. Since the NSA designation, the Gorge Commission has discouraged commercial uses outside urban areas and rural centers. A few commercial nodes, (isolated commercial developments) exist in the Gorge.

Because of these restrictions, the Corbett Rural Center is unfolding as the most significant area for commercial development in the NSA within Multnomah County. In keeping with past County land use policies and the proposed NSA plan, future activities need to focus on controlled economic development, not economic growth.

CHAPTER FOUR: COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

In addition to assessing the economic potential of the community, it is important to gauge the community's desire for future economic development opportunities. This section begins to answer three basic questions about the Corbett community:

- 1) Who lives in Corbett?
- 2) What do they envision for Corbett's economic future?
- 3) Are the goals realistic?

CORBETT RESIDENTS: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This demographic profile provides direction for the future economic growth of the community. It can be an extremely important tool for developing the community's vision and establishing its future economic potential. Changes in demographics can affect the needs for certain types of land uses in a community, i.e. housing, employment, transportation, public services and facilities.

Demographic information of the Corbett Area is based mainly on the 1980 U.S. census information and recently released 1990 U.S. census data. Census tract #105 — the area in Multnomah County east of the Sandy River — was used to generate the profile for the Corbett community. The communities east of the Sandy River are similar in nature, so the general trends are applicable to Corbett. Data reflective of the period after the 1980 census is based on the Metropolitan Service District's trend analysis and the recently released 1990 U.S. census data.

It is important to note that the trend analysis was completed under the assumption that future land-use plans will be consistent with the current plans. The NSA management plan may be somewhat different than the current land use planning, but the general trends appear to be consistent with the current planning (Stickel,

1990). Additional factors that were not considered in this trend analysis were the economic vitality of the region and the current effects of oil prices on transportation.

Population

Growth patterns of the area east of the Sandy River show a fairly steady increase in the rural population until 1970 (Figure 2). Following 1970, growth increased substantially due to the popularity of rural lifestyles and increasing incomes in the metropolitan area. Since that time there has been a drastic deceleration in the growth rate. Only a 2.7 percent growth increase occurred between the period 1980 and 1990. This decrease in growth which may be attributed to NSA designations or the limited number of lots of records still available. Population growth is stabilizing.

FIGURE 2: POPULATION

YEAR	E. SANDY	COUNTY	% of COUNTY
1950	2,300	471,537	.49
1960	2,428	522,813	.46
1970	2,729	556,667	.49
1980	3,633	562,203	.65
1990	3,732	583,887	.64

Source: U.S. Census Data

To gain a perspective for the population in the area east of the Sandy River the figures need to be compared to the overall County population. Since 1950, the total area east of the Sandy River has comprised less than one percent of the total County population. This percent is actually very small considering approximately 39 percent of all the County land is east of the Sandy River. But the majority of this land is under state and federal ownership.

Demographics

In 1989, the median age in the rural area east of the Sandy River was 34.4 while in 1985 the median age was 31.7. The population is getting older. In general, the trends suggest that the residents are getting older, with the majority between the ages of 35 and 54. Only 10 percent of the population is 55 or older. (Figure 3).

Children from the ages of 0-19 account for 32.5% of the population while in 1980 they accounted for 36.8% of the population. Since 1980, the trends indicate an overall slight decrease in the number of school age children (Figure 4). Nationally, during the same period there was also a forecasted decline in the elementary and high school enrollment (Sternlieb, 1986).

According to the 1980 census, over 83.8 percent of the residents were high school graduates, 22.1 percent had attended some college, and 17.0 percent were college graduates. The education level of the Corbett residents is comparable to the County's general population.

By definition, household income is the total income earned by all members of a household. Average household incomes were \$34,900

whereas the County average was \$29,700. Generally, the households east of the Sandy River had higher incomes than the households in the County-wide profile (Figure 5).

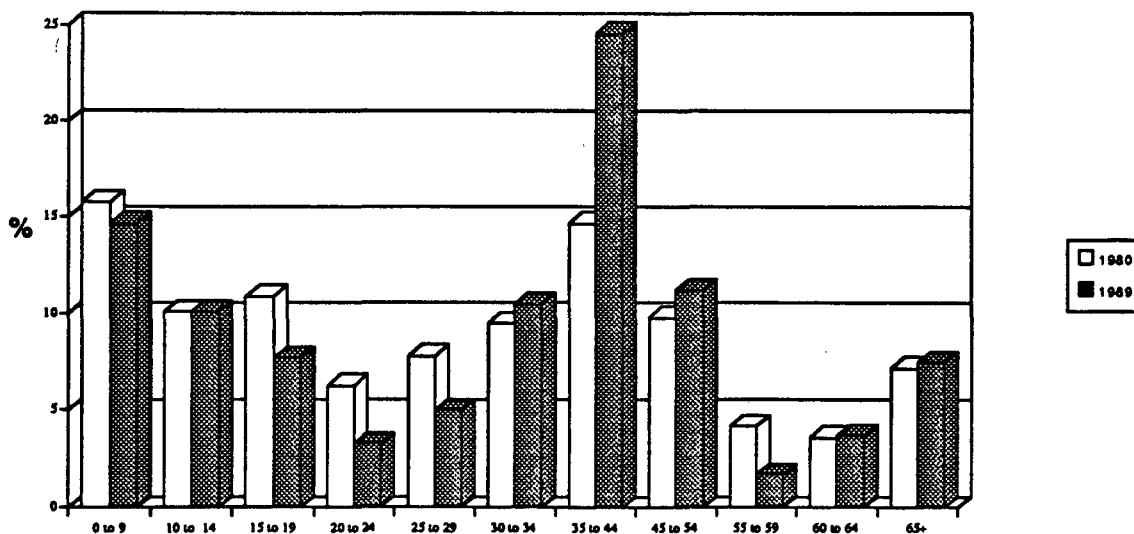
Average residents of Corbett are in their mid-thirties, earning an average household income of \$34,900 and have at minimum a high school degree with a substantial number having a college degree.

The majority of the residents are of the "baby boom" generation. This generation waited later in life to have children. Many families in the area are probably actively involved in raising their children and have less discretionary time available for volunteer work and community services. Knowing how many volunteers are available is an important consideration for a community that depends on volunteer efforts.

WHAT DOES THE CORBETT COMMUNITY ENVISION FOR THEIR ECONOMIC FUTURE?: COMMUNITY GOALS

It is important to note that community economic planning does not occur in a vacuum irrespective of the lifestyle goals of the community. As stated in the beginning of this

Figure 3: Age Groups East of Sandy River — 1980 and 1989



Source: 1980 U.S. Census Data & Metro

Figure 4: School Enrollment Trends —East of the Sandy River

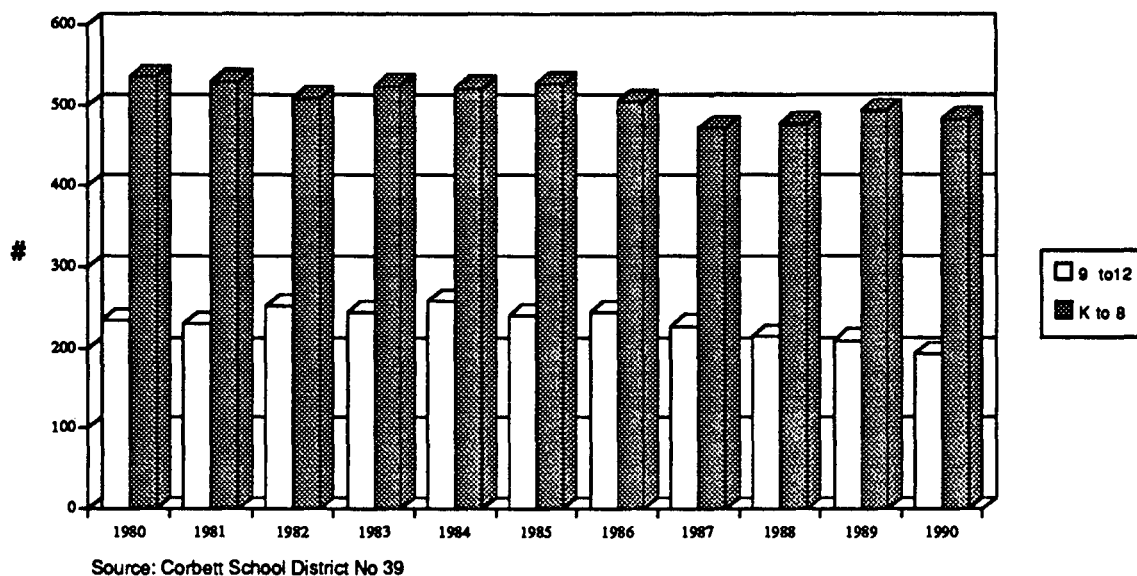
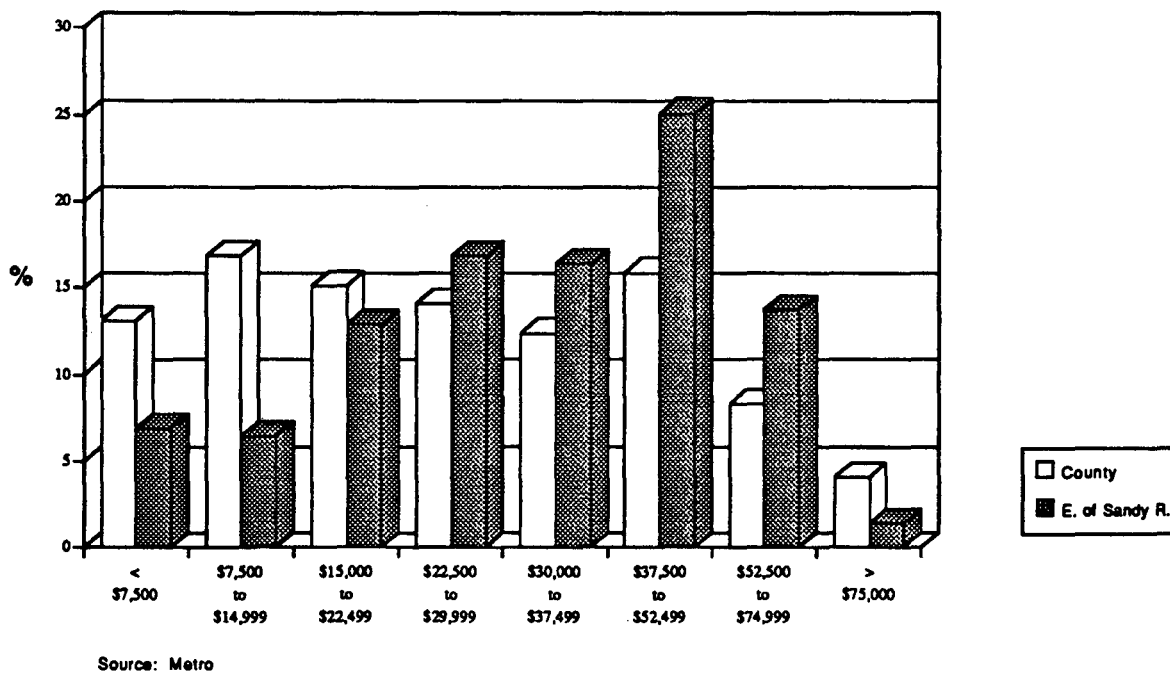


Figure 5: Income of Households in 1988 — Mult. Co. and East of Sandy River



report, a citizens involvement task force was convened to craft economic development goals. The task force began the process of deriving community economic goals by first identifying the "Qualities of Life" they value. These qualities provided the framework for crafting broad community economic goals. This report will only focus on the community economic goals, but the group also identified specific community economic objectives and projects(see Appendix A). This latter exercise was performed to provide the community with additional direction for short term projects, if they choose to pursue them. This section provides the information generated directly from the community involvement group without any additional commentary.

The group was provided with the following definition of economic development as a basic premise for the discussions: *"Economic development is often taken as synonymous with growth in volume and intensity of economic activity. Economic development refers to progress toward an improved economic state. An improved economic state may or may not involve a higher intensity of economic activity and all that attends it"* (Bendavid-Val, 1980).

IMPORTANT ATTRIBUTES IDENTIFIED BY TASK FORCE

- A rural lifestyle that offers a diversity of life-enhancing qualities which include a desirable family atmosphere, an independent spirit, an opportunity to be self-sufficient, and a sense of family and local history.
- The physical and historical environments, mainly the scenic resources, historic sites, elbowroom, and the weather.
- An education system based on the "little red school house image," including:
 - smaller classes
 - more personal contact between children and teachers
 - more opportunities for children's

- involvement in school activities
- more parent and community involvement

- The proximity of Corbett to the Portland Metropolitan Area for working, shopping, recreation, and education.
- The traditional rural employment opportunities afforded by the rural environment , such as farming, fishing, and logging.

COMMUNITY GOALS

The group felt very strong about ranking the goals; originally there was to be no ranking of the goals. List below are the ranked order of the eight goals the group crafted:

- 1) Preserve and enhance Corbett's small town lifestyle that provides a sense of place and encourages a commitment and interest in the community.
- 2) Support, maintain, and enhance existing businesses and structures in the community.
- 3) Facilitate communication and coordination of community activities between public and private sectors.
- 4) Increase rural commercial services and visitor services facilities in the Corbett rural center that provides both public and private services (e.g. retain schools K-12, gas stations, etc.).
- 5) Maximize quality low impact economic development opportunities which are compatible with the NSA management plan and County Comprehensive Plan.
- 6) Implement an economic focus plan which is responsive to both local businesses and community needs.
- 7) Provide consistent and compatible design standards for the Corbett Rural Center.

- 8) Encourage the development of infrastructure in the Corbett rural area.

ARE THE GOALS REALISTIC?

Yes, the community's goals are realistic. The goals parallel the County's and the Gorge Commission's position on rural development. This well-educated, middle age, and middle class community is concerned about protecting and enhancing the quality of life for themselves and their children.

The community goals and economic assessment reflect a community in transition. Decreasing numbers of community members are economically dependent on the area. Corbett continues to grow as a bedroom community with increasing emphasis on preserving and enhancing the rural lifestyle — not expanding the local job market. Yet many community members who have invested in the business community are concerned about its economic viability, and rightly so. They advocate for the retention and maintenance of existing businesses and expansion for new commercial development.

The goals offer the community direction. Prior to this report there was no formalized community direction. Many differing opinions emerged from the community but not community consensus. Now there is a community vision for local residents, the County, and other decision makers. Individual decisions can now be made in relation to the articulated community goals.

However, limited resources are available to assist Corbett in achieving its goals. The low population makes it difficult to garner County and State support and resources. When a community represents less than one percent of the total County population, it is difficult to justify a commitment of resources to the area. The community is aware of its limited County and State support and have begun to explore untapped economic resources — tourism and recreation.

The tourism/recreation industry is one of the

most viable economic development opportunities available for the area. Tourism related businesses will be more easily attracted to the area as the community and the NSA grow in prominence and gain world class recognition for its extraordinary scenic and natural resources. Small scale tourism development can be a tool for achieving community preservation and enhancement while maintaining and enhancing the business environment.

The goals must be pursued in a way that allows the community to take advantage of its strengths and be aware of its weaknesses as well as protecting the community's lifestyle interests. Time is an important issue when evaluating the relevance of these goals. Implementation may be a slow cumbersome process; with limited resources it may take five to ten years before many of the goals are realized.

Focused economic development efforts and preservation of the rural lifestyle can be married through a tourism strategy. But can Corbett support tourism activities? The next section will explore the components of a potential tourism development and enhancement strategy.

CHAPTER FIVE: COMPONENTS OF TOURISM

Three main elements must be present to successfully market tourism: the community, attraction, and the visitor market (For further community tourism analysis, see Appendix C). There must be interaction between public and private sectors in all areas to adequately and successfully support community tourism activities.

The community component consists of an organization to coordinate and manage tourism activities; labor force; public services such as roads, transportation, and parking; support services such as lodging and eating facilities; and hospitality.

Corbett has difficulty supplying all the community components necessary for marketing tourism. Basic support services are lacking and the local community does not control the public services for the area. But Corbett's proximity to the Portland Metropolitan Area reduces the initial need to provide such services to visitors. Many of the support service needs can be filled in neighboring communities, but Corbett should refrain from relying on this situation for long because of lost revenues.

Corbett lacks a comprehensive tourism organization. Without a comprehensive organization, Corbett limits its ability to fully capitalize on tourism. The community can support limited tourism activities but is unable to support major activities or projects requiring a substantial commitment of time and resources. It will also take many years of developing and marketing activities to generate significant community returns.

Attractions and special events provide the motivation for visitors to visit the community. Corbett has many potential attractions but they need to be defined and developed in respect to the existing and potential tourism market. Trends suggest that the NSA will continue to increase as a visitor attraction. Corbett needs to respond accordingly and tap into their natural, historic,

scenic, and recreational resources.

The traveler market is defined by geographic area, and specific income-behavior characteristics of the visitors to a community. The visitor market is a reflection of the "uniqueness" a community offers to the traveler. The types of public facilities, public services, and local businesses affect the community's image and the type of tourists that visit the area.

Corbett's location in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area provides the community with a potential wealth of travelers. The challenge for Corbett is to establish a unique visitors' experience to capitalize on the large number of visitors traveling through the Gorge. Eventually, Corbett can even establish new visitor markets. Corbett can capitalize on visitors to the Gorge but it will take many years to develop and market their community before realizing many of the benefits.

IS TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WORTHWHILE TO CORBETT?

Corbett, as it exists today, has major obstacles that need to be overcome if the community wishes to pursue tourism development:

- Lack of visitor services;
- Lack of a comprehensive tourism organization;
- Lack of local control over public services;
- Lack of a demand to provide such opportunities.

Major public and private investments are needed to address these obstacles.

Even without a tourism strategy, Corbett residents and the County are still saddled with increasing visitor-related problems:

- Increasing costs to provide basic support ser-

vices such as law enforcement and fire protection;

- Increasing vehicular traffic along the Historic Columbia River Highway and associated problems such as congestion during peak seasons and litter;
- Escalating real estate values due to increasing demand and less developable, land driving low income and resource dependent residents from the area;
- Increasing demand for maintenance of infrastructure such as roads;
- Increasing potential for detrimental aspects such as vandalism and crime;
- Increasing potential for influence from outside investors, developer's interests that differ from community interests.

Recognizing that many of these impacts will occur anyway, the community has a great opportunity to capitalize on the existing situation to advocate for a tourism strategy that will assist them in mitigating many of these negative impacts while enhancing their community. With these increasing visitor needs, the community can more easily justify the need for such improvements as well maintained roads and pedestrian walkways, improved directional signing, and increased law enforcement. All of which are community goals regardless of the number of visitors traveling through the community.

Other negative impacts can also be mitigated through a tourism strategy. For example, an adopted community plan places the community's goals before an outside investor or developer's interests. The community can turn these negative impacts into positive ones through a community tourism strategy and influence development to benefit the community at large.

Tourism development is a very worthwhile economic strategy for Corbett. Its location in a

national scenic area and its proximity to Portland and the Oregon Convention Center provides the area with a wealth of current and potential visitors. The Oregon Convention Center is in its infancy. As it continues to gain national recognition, so will the NSA. The economic impacts to the local businesses and government is tremendous. In 1987, Multnomah County generated over \$383 million dollars in travel expenditures, the highest in the state. The three business groups most impacted by tourism dollars were retail sales, accommodations, and eating/drinking. More specifically, retail sales generated \$112 million (29% of the overall total travel expenditure), accommodations generated \$78 million (20%), and eating/drinking generated \$89 million (23%) (Dean Runyan Assoc., 1989). Corbett has a great opportunity to capitalize on the growing number of visitors to Multnomah County, and garner a significant portion of these increasing revenues.

A community tourism strategy is also a means for historic preservation. Corbett's past is slowly slipping away as more outsiders move into the area. Through historic special events, community signage, and restoration of historic buildings, the past can enrich the community culture, instill pride in the community, and strengthen the "sense of place." By telling Corbett's story, the community also begins to tell the history of the NSA.

Corbett has taken the initial steps in tourism development; the community has embarked on development but it is not an integrated part of their community. The possibilities for tourism development are limitless.

CHAPTER SIX: TOURISM DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

The following three achievable tourism scenarios represent broadly defined visions of the future. These are presented as a tool to evaluate the trade-offs involved.

THE NO PLANNED ACTION TOURISM SCENARIO— CURRENT SITUATION

This alternative describes what currently exists. Tourism has no special status in Corbett; it is just one of the many potential land uses. Any tourism development project is usually initiated independently by a private investor, governmental agency, or nonprofit organization. As a result, little consideration is given to the cumulative effects of such an action. The overall implications are not adequately considered in the decision and approval process. This lack of a community tourism direction results in limited resources being dispersed as opposed to focused and networked.

This unplanned approach results in more short-term tourism growth. With this scenario, community enhancement, business retention, job creation, beautification, and other community improvements are overlooked or are addressed in a piecemeal fashion without ever actually achieving the overall community goals. As a result, the community's desires will not be realized. The community, in their struggle for community enhancement, will continue to seek County and other agencies' financial assistance. With Measure 5, cities and counties consolidation discussions, and reduced State funding, there will be fewer and fewer resources available.

Lastly, Corbett is experiencing increasing pressures as a residential community due to the quality of life the area provides in proximity to the Portland Metropolitan Area. As a result, the vacant, older commercial buildings could be converted into residential lots. There is a chance that residential pressures will out-pace tourism

development needs and the rural center will convert to all residential lands, except for the schools and community service buildings.

THE COMMUNITY INTEGRATED TOURISM SCENARIO

This alternative seeks to develop and design tourism infrastructure and services that are compatible with the community. This scenario provides access for increased services to both residents and visitors. This type of strategy is not dependent on large scale projects requiring massive amounts of private investment capital, but rather is based on numerous small and moderate-scale public and private projects that are well planned and networked. Innovative planning, collaborative financing, cooperative marketing, and interaction among the industry members is the basis for this approach.

Through this approach the community is able to work towards their goals. Preserving and enhancing the rural lifestyle was ranked as the most important community goal. Initiating this scenario places more local control over the community's future. Through continuing partnerships with the County and the State, the community begins to maintain and enhance the rural center.

Since there is not an urgent need to provide employment opportunities in the area, this approach allows for gradual implementation, providing the community an adjustment period. It also allows the community to explore their commitment and success with the visitor industry.

MAJOR OUTSIDE INVESTORS — LARGE SCALE PROJECT

This strategy incorporates all the elements of the "Community Integrated Scenario" but acknowledges the potential to develop larger complexes.

Private investors are the key component of this alternative. Feasibility studies, market analyses, and financing are provided by private investors. Major investments are committed to the project and the community.

An example of this type of project could be based on one of the Northwest's greatest resources —the artists and craftspeople. Through private and public resources a residential countryside crafts center could be established in Corbett. Imagine potters' wheels, looms, blacksmith's forge as integral parts of a community that focuses on traditional crafts — quilt-making, basketry, folk carving, and spinning. By design, the complex would meet the NSA requirements and provide an environment for both living and working. The proximity to the Portland Metropolitan Area would allow the artisans the best of both worlds. They would have all the amenities and resources of a metropolitan area, yet they would be living and working in a national scenic area preserving its culture and heritage.

The large population base in Portland would also provide a year-round market for the artisans community. Corbett would not only accommodate en route travelers but could become a unique up-scale specialty gallery for local and regional artisans to promote their work. The center could offer workshops and sponsor conferences as another way to generate revenues and interest. Art exhibits and gallery openings would draw year round audiences. Many other special events, such as tours, classes, or craft vacations, could be spin-offs to encourage year-round visitor use.

Change occurs more rapidly with this type of development. Community support is necessary for the success of such a project: Is the community receptive to such a development in a predominantly residential community?

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Based on the current evaluation of Corbett's tourism status, the "No Planned Action" contin-

ues to perpetuate the lack of success that comes with just short term projects that are not part of a larger strategy. The task force did not want to see continuing deterioration of their community. This action would do nothing to address their concerns or assist them in achieving their goals.

The "Community Integrated" scenario is the most achievable one for many reasons. First, the community is concerned about giving up what they perceive is a lack of control to outside investors. Community control and planning is the main component of this approach. Second, the community is not ready to make major changes. Incremental planning and implementation would garner more public support and the small successes would foster new projects. Third, the resources are not readily available to make major changes or solicit outside investors to the area. The County does not have an economic development department. Many of the recommendations will have to be handled through the County's Division of Planning and Development. There are financial limitations on what the planning department can do. An incremental approach would lessen the planning department's and the community's burden.

With the "Community Integrated" scenario, the community involvement is a critical factor. Generating community support at the conceptual level will increase the likelihood of implementation. Private investors are still a necessary component of this scenario, but with all the community infrastructure planning completed by the County, private investors may be more inclined to locate in a planned and focused community

A drawback on the "Community Integrated" approach is that the County can only address infrastructure and design needs. Once this work is completed there still needs to be business recruitment and ongoing tourism planning and implementation to guarantee success.

The "Major Outside Investor" approach is possible. But implementation of this scenario goes beyond the resources of the County. The largest financial commitment is from private investors.

It will be difficult for the community to attract such developers. The County offers no assistance since they lack an economic development department. It would be a formidable challenge for the community but not totally impossible.

The most achievable scenario is the "Community Integrated" approach but it does not preclude the inclusion of the "Major Outside Investor" at a later date. The community integrated approach can only succeed if the community commits to developing tourism. If the community continues in a piecemeal fashion, the "No Planned Action" scenario is likely to come to fruition.

CHAPTER SEVEN: THE TOURISM STRATEGY

This chapter presents a number of recommendations and suggestions for developing a community integrated approach to tourism development in Corbett. This strategy examines the realistic opportunities afforded the community in the next five years.

RECOMMENDATION #1:

Establish a comprehensive tourism organization to coordinate tourism activities.

A tourism organization is the nucleus of a successful tourism program. The time and resources committed to a structured and focused program will ensure Corbett's success at developing and promoting tourism while achieving the community's goals. A tourism program provides direction for efficient and effective use of limited resources. Tourism goals should be based upon realistic expectations of the coordinating organization, not unattainable dreams.

Establishing a tourism organization might include the following:

- Crafting tourism goals and objectives based on the group's ability to be effective.
- Coordinating among all community organizations involved in tourism planning and promotion. Currently the Corbett Area Economic Development Committee is the lead tourism development organization in the community. The newly formed Troutdale Area Chamber of Commerce is also pursuing tourism development. With limited resources, synergism is the key to a successful tourism strategy.
- Forming two committees: attraction development and marketing. This approach addresses the two major areas in tourism development.

- Identifying the tourism organization. Choose a name that is easily associated with a credible tourism organization. A name is also an inexpensive marketing tool.
- Recruiting members. Everyone promotes the Gorge; get them to help support it: Gresham Chamber of Commerce, I84 Association, Troutdale Area Chamber of Commerce, USDA Forest Service, State Parks and Recreation Department.
- Providing nominal salary for coordinator.
- Identifying and pursuing regional projects that are tourism related, such as preservation of the Bridal Veil Mill Site. Also vehicle for recruiting diverse members.
- Providing a unified voice for businesses, farmers, fruit stand operator, non-profit organizations, and artisans.
- Involving the community in the planning of the gateway center. The gateway center will influence the travel patterns of Gorge visitors.
- Working closely with the County's Land Use Planning and Development Department to ensure a coordinated approach to community enhancement projects.

RECOMMENDATION #2:

Implement a community plan for the Corbett rural center through the County's Division of Planning and Development.

A community plan provides future direction. It allows limited resources to be directed and focused. The plan would be crafted in cooperation with the community. A community plan defines the community's identity — a "sense of

place." Visitors seek unique experiences and attractions. The plan assists the community in identifying and capitalizing on their unique attributes, while providing an enhanced community.

A community plan might include the following:

- Developing infrastructure such as pedestrian walkways, bicycle lanes, and parking.
- Implementing design standards for the rural center to assist in promoting a unified image to the community and visitors.
- Establishing community groups to provide input into the planning process.
- Exploring funding opportunities to implement the plan.

RECOMMENDATION #3:

Focus on a specific annual event or project that promotes Corbett's natural, recreational, and historical assets.

From the beginning, Corbett must address both attractions development and marketing issues. With limited resources, this is a very difficult task. It will be more effective if the tourism organization concentrates on one or two projects. Special events are important vehicles for developing tourism with limited resources. Special events generate revenue by bringing a large number of people into the community for a day or two without requiring permanent infrastructure or major financial investments.

Authentic and quality historic preservation projects add depth and character to communities, improve the quality of life, and provide future generations with an appreciation and understanding of the past. Historic preservation projects provide opportunities to secure regional partners to assist with development and financing. These projects solidify the community's sense of place. It is an opportunity to share local history with visitors and residents. Historic preservation pro-

jects can easily be coordinated with and folded into a tourism development strategy.

Developing annual events or projects requires both private and public initiative. Suggestions for successful events or projects:

- Focus on what already works. The famed Fourth of July celebration may just need to be examined and enhanced to begin generating increased revenue and community awareness. Enhancement could include such simple additions as securing sponsorships.
- Allow time for the event to grow and mature, don't expect it to be successful in the first year. Breaking even is a success.
- Invest revenues back into the event. It is important that the energy and resources are focused and not siphoned off to begin other projects until it is financially secure.
- Brainstorm new annual events that focus on the history of the area. Capitalize on Corbett's rich and colorful history. Visiting historical sites is the second most cited reason for visiting the Gorge.
- The history of Corbett is also the history of the Gorge. Create partnerships with the USDA Forest Service for developing historical attractions. Federal funding is available for the NSA.
- Encourage the State and the USDA Forest Service to support and promote the historical role of the communities situated along the Historic Columbia River Highway.
- Promote the development of a historic highway marker that focuses on Corbett's history.
- Promote the development and sales of locally grown products — salmon, berries, apples.
- Develop interpretative projects with the USDA Forest Service and State Parks and Recreation Department.

RECOMMENDATION #4:

Develop regional partners and tourism networks throughout the Gorge and the Portland Metropolitan Area.

Regional cooperation is essential in the tourism industry. Few organizations are financially able to support all their marketing and product development costs. Limited resources are leveraged through regional partnerships. Partnerships and networks assist in promoting entire regions; the sum is greater than its parts. Corbett businesses or leaders have not networked extensively with nearby communities or groups.

Suggestions for developing more extensive regional partners and tourism networks:

- Consider linking with major public agencies: State Parks and Recreation Department, Army Corps. of Engineers, and the USDA Forest Service. Cooperative marketing, loop tour development, and word-of-mouth advertising are just a few examples of the benefits.
- Expand cooperative tourism efforts with Vista House and Multnomah Falls. Consider cooperative marketing or cooperative sponsorship of special events.
- Work closely with the County in building and seeking funding packages for implementation of the community plan.
- Work with the State to access the \$5 million NSA economic development funds.
- Become involved in the newly formed Columbia Gorge Visitor Association.
- Network with tourism providers from the east end of the Gorge.
- Become involved in the Portland Oregon Visitor Association. Over 35% of all Gorge visitors originate from the Portland Metropolitan Area.

RECOMMENDATION #5:

Fund rural tourism start-up programs and projects through County initiatives.

Resources are needed to implement any plan. Unlike cities or counties, the unincorporated rural communities have very limited financial resources. The County needs to explore opportunities for providing seed monies for leveraging other available resources. Without initial financial support, it will be very difficult for the communities to establish a self-sustaining tourism program.

SUMMARY

These recommendations and suggestions consider the limited resources available at the local, county, and state levels. These are based on a realistic assessment of each group's capabilities. This tourism strategy is doable. Successful projects are the key to moving the community forward.

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Appendix A

COMMUNITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND PROJECTS

A twelve member task force was assembled representing the diverse interests of the community. This group included local business owners, school board officials, Northeast Multnomah County Community Association members, Crown Point Historical Society members, director of Vista House, rural center residents, and residents from neighboring communities. Consideration was given to achieving a broad representation from the various segments of the population based on such criteria as: age, length of residence within the community, current residential location, children, occupation, government and business interests, and place of occupation. Persons with opposing opinions on tourism and other economic development issues were also in attendance.

- 1) **Preserve and enhance Corbett's small lifestyle that provides a sense of place and encourages a commitment and interest in the community.**

OBJECTIVE A:

Bring about a local history program to be used in the public schools, within the next year.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Utilize the local historical society.
- 2) With Nev Scott (School Board member) explore the idea of continuing a local history writing project at the middle school/high school, as done in in the past.
- 3) Work with Kris Olsen Rogers; Oregon Historical Society etc. to obtain NSA cultural funding for publishing above stories (Sell thru the new interpretative center).

- 4) Write to the historical society and advise of this goal, soliciting for volunteers to get involved by forming a committee.
- 5) Seek advise thru the Oregon Historical Society.

OBJECTIVE B:

Ask local historical society to evaluate the NSA interpretative plan to ensure that the history of the Corbett area is adequately reflected, within the next month.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Contact Bea Graff and/or Roger Mackaness about history.
- 2) Ask Kris Olsen Rogers to work with Bea Graff, Roger Mackaness, and Ken Smith, local medicine man.
- 3) Send letter to historical society identifying the need to become informed of the scenic area management plan.
- 4) Both commission office and community association should write to historical society asking for their involvement.
- 2) **Support, maintain, and enhance existing businesses and structures in the community.**

OBJECTIVE A:

Encourage retention of existing businesses.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Get a list of all local businesses — cottage and in-home based operations; involve local groups (such as ladies extension, garden club, artists groups) try to form a business association for our

own community, or affiliation with Troutdale's business group.

- 2) Identify what has been lost and why.
 - 3) Use NSA revolving loan fund.
 - 4) Provide better environment for businesses.
 - 5) Have County sit down with the business people in the community in the Corbett area.
 - 6) Residents need to be more supportive of local businesses.
 - 7) Portland Development Commission needs to be more involved in unincorporated areas.
- 3) **Facilitate communication and coordination of community activities between public and private sectors.**

OBJECTIVE A:

Establish quarterly meetings to update County representatives on the community's plans and concerns, beginning in 1991.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Separate group could be established or County could be on mailing list for NEMCCA mailings of minutes and could attend monthly or quarterly meetings.
- 2) Identify projects the community needs and wants to achieve and ways to direct community action.
- 3) This is way too formal.
- 4) Build trust. Sharon Timko staying in very close touch with Corbett, Troutdale business community — regular, informal lunches, chamber of commerce membership, and school board meetings.
- 5) Broaden the base of citizen input by seeking out more citizens.
- 6) Have Commissioner Kelley meet with NEMMCA on regular basis.

OBJECTIVE B:

Establish quarterly meetings to exchange

information with federal and state agencies (Forest Service, Gorge Commission, State), beginning in 1991.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Involving all agencies seems a complicated goal, but a worthy one. I'm personally unsure of how to facilitate information of this type of group but would volunteer to be involved.
- 2) We already have far too much "help" from government agencies — far too many non-productive meetings. Have the bureaucrats consider some of our local needs/suggestions rather than more "exchange of information."
- 4) **Increase rural commercial services and visitor service facilities in the Corbett rural center that provide both public and private services. (ex. retaining schools K-12, gas station, etc.)**

PROJECTS:

- 1) Determine how we can halt the loss of more businesses.
- 2) Identify one way to retain at least one gas pump and one restaurant.
- 3) Expand the "community" plans, studies and concerns to extend from the Sandy River to the Hood River County line (including the Bonneville Urban Area) and from the marine activities on to the Clackamas County line.
- 4) Provide a public restroom.
- 5) **Maximize quality low impact economic development opportunities which are compatible with the NSA management plan and County Comprehensive Plan.**

OBJECTIVE A:

Support the establishment of a NSA revolving loan fund utilizing a portion of the NSA economic monies to encourage commercial development in the NSA,

before the completion of the State's economic plan.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Ask for reports from committee to community association on status of criteria for loan applicants.
- 2) Ask for committee to request participation of board member from the community association who can attend meetings and act as liaison.
- 3) Encourage funds for infrastructure development that might encourage private funds.
- 4) Loans to help sustain businesses.
- 5) Identify viable business opportunities, including profitable home occupation — list same and have Mt. Hood Community College SBDC evaluate viability of same.
- 6) Strongly support plans and policies that encourage larger, viable bed and breakfast homes in SMA/ GMA/ RC areas. Spend funds to prove-out business plans

OBJECTIVE B:

Support the establishment of a NSA grant fund utilizing a portion of the NSA economic monies for public projects, before the completion of the State's economic plan.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Both loan and grant criteria should be published in newsletter from Gorge Commission or mailed in a mass mailing to communities within scenic area boundaries.
- 2) Develop public bathrooms and sidewalks.

OBJECTIVE C:

Encourage the County to continue coordinating efforts with the Historic Columbia River Advisory Committee to work towards common goals, within the next month.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Identify community liaison - have meeting minutes sent to community association for dispersing to board members. Possibly consider publishing updates in Vista House newsletter, school newsletter...other resources?
- 2) Explore funding availability for development of a beautification program thru Corbett on the section of the Historic Highway. Further exploration for neighboring communities Springdale, Bridal Veil.
- 3) Grant studies for projects identified by county/community/highway committee for implementation, completion, study of needs.
- 4) A realistic study of "user fees" on the scenic highway - i.e., Carmel 17 mile loop, Yosemite Nat. Park, U.S. Highway 20 in Yellowstone Nat. Park.
- 5) Local representation (those who live-on; have businesses on; use daily) on Historic Highway Committee.

OBJECTIVE D:

In conjunction with the County, bring about the establishment of a commercial zone code in the Corbett rural center, within the next year.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Ask for volunteers by writing to all property owners along the scenic highway within the rural center.
- 2) Poll property owner for input to be brought forth, use information on poll to help establish criteria, community needs and desires.
- 3) No need for a commercial zone in the rural center unless it would be for a motel or RV park for tourism.
- 4) Clearly identify the need; consider tax deferments for all properties held for "future" use.
- 5) Consider allowing temporary use of any

and all new "commercial zoned" properties for mobile home residential use while commercial uses/demands develop.

OBJECTIVE E:

Improve the quality of tourism activities in our area for the benefit of local residents and visitors.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Educate the tourists. Give the visitors information to provide them with a sense of where they are.
- 2) Educate the community. We need to market them to each other. The community could be more "user friendly."
- 3) Identify the "economic" goal of each "tourism" activity: What is the local benefit? How many full time employment jobs? Does it improve the quality of life? Does this tourism activity (including highway use) adversely effect any scenic, natural, cultural, or recreation resources? If so, what is the mitigation? What assurances?
- 4) More RV parks.
- 6) **Implement an economic focus plan which is responsive to both local businesses and community needs.**
- 7) **Provide consistent and compatible design standards for the Corbett rural center.**

OBJECTIVE A:

In conjunction with the County, establish a design standards advisory board, within the next two months.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Form a committee; poll community property owners, identify needs and requirements.
- 2) Explore options for funding of projects to

bring forth standards after establishing them.

- 3) Adjust County sign code when NSA codes complete.
- 4) Set up a local ad hoc design committee to design and set up their own non-profit designers group — kind of "Friends of the Corbett Rural Center" — business property taxpayers and employers design and beautification standards group.
- 5) This should be something for the people in the rural center to decide.
- 8) **Encourage the development of infrastructure in the Corbett rural area.**

OBJECTIVE A:

Support allocating a portion of the NSA economic monies for infrastructure development, before the completion of the State's economic plan.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Develop strict limits, say, 10% of all money allocated to Multnomah County when it is used as leverage.
- 2) Require that every infrastructure spending be in the form of a secured, low interest, short term loan (no grants) with clearly identified viable approved and funded business connection.

OBJECTIVE B:

In conjunction with the County, create a future development plan consisting of a vehicle management plan, secondary street development plan, and land use designations, within the next year.

PROJECTS:

- 1) Identify scenic highway "carrying capacity" and enforcement methods.
- 2) Design standards, future standards, infrastructure, maintaining and enhancing

existing businesses, establishing commercial codes and implementing economic focus plan could all be projects of Corbett Area Economic Development Committee in conjunction with governmental agencies.

TASK FORCE MEMBERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Jim Baker
41701 SE Gordon Creek Road
Corbett | 7) Sandra Mershon
P.O. Box 179
Corbett |
| 2) Pat Brothers
46125 East Crown Point Highway
Corbett | 8) Dick O'Brien
527 NE 365th Avenue
Corbett |
| 3) Ted Davenport
41421 East Larch Mountain Road
Corbett | 9) Nev Scott
31700 East Crown Point Highway
Troutdale |
| 4) Michael Gamma
37737 SE Howard Road
Corbett | 10) Laurel Slater
P.O. Box 87
Bridal Veil |
| 5) Debbie Haines
1700 NE Meyers Lane
Corbett | 11) Dorothy Wesmorland
1505 SE Hinkle Road
Corbett |
| 6) Teresa Kasner
33702 E Bell Road
Corbett | 12) Nancy Wilson
P.O. Box 265
Corbett |

APPENDIX B

LAND USE HISTORY

The review of past planning documents reveals the first major concerns for rural areas were addressed in a draft document titled, *Crown Point Area, Multnomah County Comprehensive Plan* (1974). The report summarizes five rural protection issues: 1) urbanization; 2) demand for more rural residential living; 3) preservation of rural qualities vs. individual property rights [maintaining a rural character, but desire the right to sell or divide their property for future development]; 4) taxation and assessment [highest and best use]; 5) protection of the unique natural resources Larch Mountain, Crown Point, Rooster Rock, views of Mt. Hood, the forests, magnificent palisades, and cascading waterfalls. It is important to note that since 1986, federal legislation has been passed designating the Columbia River Gorge a national scenic area in order to protect and preserve these very features that the County had the foresight to recognize as significant and worthy of protection over a decade earlier.

Before 1974, the County focused their planning efforts on the metropolitan area; there were few, if any, reasons to restrict land use in the rural areas – growth was minimal. In 1974, it became apparent to the County that it needed to address and plan for urban encroachment into the rural areas. Throughout the County's history, incremental urbanization has raised many issues and concerns. For that reason, it is important to examine the process in detail. The 1974 Crown Point Study describes the process of urbanization:

An influx of people into the rural areas creates a need for additional services. Due to the nature of the area a large proportion of the land is non-taxable (public: federal, state, and county; tax exempt: schools and churches; and tax deferred: green-

belt, forest and reforestation) which places a greater burden on the remaining land owners. A proportionally heavier tax burden is required on a smaller group of land owners to support local services like the school district, fire district, and local improvement districts that do not have a county-wide tax base.

To relieve this burden, the owners of properties who do not qualify for any tax deferral program are forced financially to either convert their properties into uses which produce a higher income or to divest themselves of a portion of their burden – land division or sale or development for income production.

The resulting changes in the land use and ownership patterns usually bring an influx of population, very often ex-urbanites accustomed to a higher level of public services. This, in turn, creates the demand for additional tax supported services. The cycle continues, each time creating the demand for more services and a distinct need to introduce land uses which will produce higher tax returns without demanding higher levels of service. This usually leads to the active pursuit of commercial and industrial uses. Thus the process of urbanization comes full-cycle.

This scenario nearly describes the series of events occurring in the Corbett area over the past few decades. However, in the case of Corbett there is not a dramatic increase in the population as there is a shift in the residents' place of employment. The ex-urbanities described in the

Crown Point Study are really part-time urbanites who are willing to commute to the metropolitan area for work. They have not completely detached themselves from the urban environment; work, shopping, and recreational activities are still pursued in the urban area as a part of their rural lifestyles. But whether they are ex-urbanites or part-time urbanites, residents are still demanding increased community services such as additional law enforcement presence in the area. Recently, the Sheriff's Department opened a community office in Corbett to be staffed on the weekends. This action was a result of increasing demand from the community.

Demand for increasing services by residents is compounded by the national scenic area designation. Outside recognition and visitation will place an even greater burden on local services. Increasing numbers of visitors to the area will require a minimal level of support services. Fire, emergency, law enforcement, search and rescue, and river patrol services are critical but provisions for providing these services fall onto the local communities and the County, exasperating existing problems.

The Crown Point Study laid the foundation for establishing and protecting rural areas in Multnomah County. Although it was never formally adopted, many ideas were incorporated into later planning documents. In addition, the State of Oregon adopted statewide goals in 1973 which required a new planning framework for all the County's land use policies and zoning.

The 1977 Multnomah County Comprehensive Framework Plan (acknowledged by the state in 1980 after certain revisions) formally adopted the concept of rural centers as "areas with concentrated rural residential development combined with limited rural commercial and industrial development and limited public services. Public sewer service will not be provided, and other services will be limited." Springdale, Corbett, Bridal Veil, Dodson, and Warrendale in East County were identified as rural centers. True to the spirit of the rural center concept, the County allowed for rural services for the rural population

and for some visitor commercial development but never intended to encourage dense community or economic growth.

Since 1975 the County has implemented restrictive planning and zoning designations in the area east of the Sandy River. This area was designated large lot zoning for agriculture and forest with very few areas for rural residential and rural centers. The County felt this planning approach was necessary to discourage growth and uses that are more appropriate inside the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB). The proximity to the Portland Metropolitan Area and the suitability of land use justified this rationale.

In 1977, the County made a provision allowing cottage industries in the rural centers to increase the number of employees. This provided an avenue for increasing commercial development opportunities while still adhering to the parameters established for rural centers.

In 1981, the draft Rural Center Plan emphasized the County's policy for rural centers. A rural center was defined as an area "which is to provide rural areas located outside the metropolitan urban growth boundary with service centers with limited commercial, residential and industrial uses". The main purpose of this plan was to reinforce the County's commitment to the protection of rural areas and to evaluate the rural center boundaries to determine the adequacy of the current zoning.

The unadopted *1981 Rural Center Plan* provided a comprehensive description of the development in the Corbett Rural Center. Not until this report was there adequate documentation of Corbett's commercial development. The following description of Corbett's development will assist in visualizing the changes that have occurred over the last decade. Development consisted primarily of residential, community service, and commercial/light industrial uses. The report described the following developments in Corbett:

Along Crown Point Highway, com-

mercial establishments include two grocery stores, a hardware store, an oil company, a real estate office, a dentist's office, and a beauty shop. Often, these establishments are adjacent to the proprietor's residence. Light industry includes a cabinet maker, a tool and die company, and a food chemical analysis laboratory. A grocery store - gas station and a restaurant are located on the Frontage Road off I-84 Freeway [not in the rural center boundaries].

Community services along the Crown Point Highway included two schools and the district administrative office, two churches, a grange hall, a post office, Cascade Utilities (phone service), the fire station, and the water district office. The central part of the rural center zone is residential with mostly single family units except for one multi-family structure. A mobile home facility is located in the rural center.

The most recent planning document is the 1989 Supplement Findings to the Comprehensive Framework Plan based upon a field-conducted land use survey from 1986-87. According to this document, the developments within the rural center boundaries are residential, community service, and commercial and light industrial uses which are not much different in scope than the development described in 1981, except there is a decrease in the number of developments. More specifically:

Commercial uses include: an insurance office, hardware store, a laboratory, a market, an electronics store, a floral/gift shop, and a recreation vehicle park. Industrial development include an archery products manufacturing plant. Public facilities include churches, schools, the post office, and Cascade Telephone Company. There are 38 homes and multi-

family structure in the rural center.

To date, there have been only a few changes in the Corbett rural center development since this report was issued. For instance, a bed and breakfast lodge has opened in the rural center. A photography, seasonal antique shop, and an aluminum, louvered windows operation have opened in the old church, now the Coyote Archery Building. The existing hardware store has changed its operation to a small snack shop with tables and video rentals. Generally, there has been a significant decrease in the number of commercial establishments operating in Corbett.

BUSINESSES LOCATED IN THE CORBETT RC

Aloha Visulite
Cascade Earth Science
Cascade Utilities
Chamberlain House Bed & Breakfast
Columbia Labs.
Corbett Beauty Shop/Barber
Coyote Archery
Crown Point Market
Crown Point RV Park
Horizon Engineer
O'Briens Guide Service
Oregon Reality
Scenic Floral & Gifts
Sorensen Associates
Scenic Floral & Gifts
Video Rental Store

APPENDIX C

COMPONENTS OF TOURISM

(Source: Arizona Dept of Commerce, 1989)

Three main elements that must be present to successfully market tourism: the community, attraction, and the visitor market (Arizona Dept of Commerce, 1989). Each component is explained and then discussed in relation to the Corbett Rural Center.

The Community supplies:

- The leadership, personnel and volunteer labor for the organization which coordinates and manages the entire tourism operation.

- The labor force for all visitor related businesses.

- The public services such as roads, transportation, parking, health and safety services (usually provided within the normal functions of the public works department within the community).

- Support services (eating and lodging facilities, entertainment, shops, service-related businesses) to meet the needs of visitors.

- Hospitality to visitors, and thereby building word-of-mouth advertising for the community.

DISCUSSION: Can Corbett provide the necessary community support?

Currently, one of Corbett's major weaknesses in meeting the community criteria is the lack of visitor support services, such as eating and lodging facilities and shops. These facilities are a key component for stimulating the economy. Without these types of facilities or similar revenue generating activities, Corbett can not solely rely on a tourism strategy for reaching their community goals. Neither the community nor the County are structured to identify, study, or develop viable small visitor businesses. Business recruit-

ment will likely occur fortuitously.

The community can however be responsive to leadership, personnel, volunteer labor needs, visitor hospitality, and labor force needs. Due to its location in the NSA, there are limitations on the size and scale of the commercial activities. Due to the size restrictions, supplying a labor force for new commercial activities is not a major concern.

Another community weakness is Corbett's lack of a full-time tourism organization for coordinating and managing a community tourism program. Presently, the Economic Development Committee (EDC), a subcommittee of the NEM-CCA, has spearheaded many of the tourism activities in the community— visitor brochure, signage, activities, and events. The committee is comprised of a handful of active members. If EDC continues to lead the community tourism efforts, an assessment of the group's technical abilities is needed to determine what level of programming they can realistically support.

Promoting and developing tourism is a full-time job. Relying completely on volunteer efforts invites a well-meaning but a less productive group. This is very understandable since many already have full-time jobs. Volunteer burnout is a major consideration when planning a community tourism strategy. With such a small population base it will be difficult to maintain a quality, high energized cadre of volunteers necessary to operate an extensive tourism program for the community without considering paid positions or continuing assistance from the County.

Corbett, an unincorporated community, lacks a local governing body. County and state agencies thus have a greater role in community development. The community's ability to supply public services is limited by their lack of control

over such issues. Their unincorporated status defers public service responsibilities to the County or state. Therefore, it is beyond Corbett's ability to actually provide such services as community infrastructure—roads, pedestrian walkways, and signage. They must work through the County and State for such projects.

At times, the County system is convoluted and can be a major stumbling block for the community. Unlike many incorporated communities, there is no city council to facilitate decisions and forge community direction. Thirty miles away, in the Portland Metropolitan Area, is their governing body. It will be difficult to generate County-level support for Corbett's community projects when they are considered in light of major metropolitan concerns. Working relationships with all public entities is imperative to advance any tourism proposals. Tourism goals and proposals need to be shared and crafted with the involvement of all the affected public agencies.

Grassroots organizations are the major vehicles for accomplishing community goals and affecting community change. For example, Northeast Multnomah County Community Association (NEMCCA) has been the active force in requesting and securing additional law enforcement units in the Corbett area. But organizations such as NEMCCA thrive or die on the commitment and energy of the volunteers. It will be challenging for Corbett to maintain a consistent and effective community voice.

Another issue to consider is the community's commitment to volunteer tourism groups. Many of the residents of this bedroom community are economically dependent on the Portland Metropolitan Area; therefore may feel little commitment, if any, investing their leisure time on tourism activities, especially those they perceive will erode their quality of life.

Attractions and Special Events provide the motivation for visitors to visit the community and stimulate the economy by:

- Creating opportunities for tourists to participate in activities and events which fill an interest to learn about the local history, enjoy natural and human-made environmental attractions, promote special interests, and/or experience a unusual or "unique" situation.

- Promoting the purchase of local goods and services by nonresidents.

- Providing an opportunity to collect data on the visitor market to determine its attitudes and spending habits, enabling the community to target resources to appropriate visitor markets.

DISCUSSION: Will travelers visit Corbett?

Corbett is surrounded by natural and human-made attractions that draw millions of visitors to the Gorge annually. Northwest Oregon with its abundance of natural resources is a prime destination for the majority of visitors to Oregon. The NSA attracted 3.8 million nonresident visitors in 1987 and spent nearly \$62 million in local communities during the same period (Economics Research Associates, 1988). According to economic trends, tourism/recreation is a major industry in the region and is expected to continue growing in importance. The NSA is expected to attract an increasing number of visitors from all over the world.

Gorge visitors from the Portland Metropolitan Area comprise 35 percent of the all Gorge visitors (Morse & Anderson, 1987 p.ix). Using the conservative figure of 1.5 million annual visitors to Multnomah Falls, well over one-half of a million people entered the Gorge through the western gateway. This is an astonishing figure, especially when compared to the estimated visitor use level of the new interpretative center; 750,000 in five years (Research for Marketing, 1991). Western area attractions and service providers have the potential to capitalize on a growing visitor market. These figures also verify the need for a full-service visitor information center at the western Gorge entrance.

In addition to the national scenic area designation, other distinctions and factors will increase the visitor use of the Gorge. Interstate 84 through the Gorge and portions of the Historic Columbia River Highway were designated in 1990 as one of the ten "Most Beautiful" highways in North America by the American Automobile Association. Increased visitor use along these roads is expected due to this designation. The recently completed Oregon Convention Center will increase the number of visitors to the Gorge. Convention delegates are a major travel market who are expected to extend their stays and tour the Gorge.

Visitors partake in a variety of activities. Sightseeing is the number one activity of visitors to the State and to the Columbia River Gorge. Visiting historical sites is the second most cited reason for visiting the Gorge. Camping, picnicking, day hiking, and windsurfing are also popular activities in the Gorge (Morse, p.7). The abundance of natural resources and unique natural attractions provides unprecedented travel experiences. The Gorge is an attraction.

Despite Corbett's prime location in the Gorge, the community lacks the ability to capitalize on this extraordinary resource. Many visitors pass through Corbett but few stop. In August 1988, it was determined that average weekend traffic through Corbett was 6,300. The majority of the traffic is traveling from west to east — 64 percent heading east (Oregon Dept. of Transportation, 1989). This does not imply that they will not stop, but currently there is no reason. There are few services or attractions available to visitors. Existing businesses rely mainly on local expenditures so there is little motivation to attract visitors. Visitors desire welcoming atmospheres and inviting communities. Community-wide opportunities, attractions, and beautification efforts are needed to encourage visitors to stop. Corbett has many untapped resources that could assist in developing the area as an attraction onto itself.

The Traveler Market is defined by a geographic

area, and specific income-behavior characteristics of the visitors to a community. The visitor market is a reflection of the "uniqueness" a community offers to the traveler. The types of public facilities, public services, and local businesses affect the community's image and the type of tourists that visit the area.

DEFINING THE TRAVELER MARKET (Source: Harris, et al., 1989)

Pass-Through: *Businesses that provide en-route services to the traveler. Examples include gas stations, restaurant, groceries, and pass-through lodging.*

Day Use: *Attractions, events and facilities are offered that hold travelers in the area for at least a few hours. Examples include day hiking, historical tours, local museums, wildlife viewing, pleasure shopping, fun runs, and sightseeing.*

Overnight Use: *Attractions, events, and facilities are offered that hold most travelers in the area overnight. Examples include outfitted white water river trips on the White Salmon and Klickitat River, Mt. Hood ski weekend, windsurfing event, backpacking, camping, and fishing.*

Minor Attraction: *A single attraction or a regional complex of attractions that serve as a destination that has the potential to hold travelers for multiple nights. Example would include Oregon Coast and Portland Metropolitan Area.*

Major Attraction: *An attraction or entity that can serve as a traveler's key destination, has the potential to hold travelers for multiple nights, and has an established/international reputation. Examples include Disney World, San Francisco, Yellowstone, and the Columbia River Gorge for windsurfing.*

DISCUSSION: Who is Corbett's tourism market?

Corbett is nestled among many day use activities in the NSA. Yet, the community is categorized as a pass-through area because of its lack of ser-

vices, facilities, and attractions to draw visitors for even a few hours. Corbett cannot provide the traveler with much more than a small grocery store with a gas station, a sweet shop, and a bed and breakfast lodge. Even though Multnomah Falls, just a few miles east of Corbett, is the most often visited day use area in Oregon, Corbett has been unable to capitalize on these increasing numbers of travelers.

To clearly understand Corbett's visitor market, a profile of the NSA visitor is presented. Day users are the dominant type of travelers in the NSA. The following visitor profile information was gleaned from the *Tourism in the Columbia River Gorge* study (Morse and Anderson, 1988) and *The 1991 Gorge Discovery Center Situation Analysis* (Research for Marketing, 1991). Over 48 percent of the visitors, other than windsurfers, were in the Gorge for one day or less. Visitors, other than windsurfers, who stayed one night or more comprised 36.4 percent of all Gorge visitors. Windsurfing mainly occurs at the eastern end of the Gorge due to the prevailing wind currents. This is a difficult group for Corbett to capture unless they stop en route or the winds are not blowing.

A large portion of Gorge travelers (35%) originate from the Portland Metropolitan Area (Morse, p.ix). Not surprising, over half of all the day visitors originated from Oregon. Travelers prefer to visit the Gorge in the summer months, July, August, and September. Weekend travel was preferred over weekday travel (Research For Marketing, 1991).

The average day visitor group size is four. The average visitor is 44 years old. Gorge visitors are well educated. The majority had either completed college or had a partial college background. Annual income was fairly distributed among the \$20,000 and above income categories. Day users from all income levels are visiting the Gorge.

Multnomah Falls was the most often visited attraction for day visitors. Bonneville Dam and Vista house were ranked as the second and third

major Gorge attraction that was visited. All three top Gorge attractions are located in fairly close proximity to Corbett. Over 40 percent of the users planned their trip either on the day of the trip or the day before. This data strongly supports the need for gateway information centers and well informed visitor service providers. Day visitors preferred to participate in such activities as hiking, nature study, and fishing.

According to "The Discovery Center Analysis," day users spent about two hours at each site they visited. Afternoon hours were the most popular for visiting sites in the Gorge (51%). Twenty percent of the visitors indicated mornings. Evening visits were not popular, mainly due to the lack of evening activities available in the Gorge.

Most day use visitors travel a distance of 0-50 miles (42.6%) and only 22.3 percent travel 51-150 miles to visit the Gorge. Day use visitors spend less than overnight visitors which is obvious due to lodging and meal costs for overnight visitors. On the average, day use visitors spend \$14.15, while a visitor for three days spends \$75.04 (Morse and Anderson, 1988).

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

MEETING DATE 4-9-92

NAME Pat Muley Merkel

ADDRESS 32375 (1) Carls St

STREET

WV, OV. 27219

CITY

ZIP CODE

I WISH TO SPEAK ON AGENDA ITEM # R-11

SUPPORT ☒ **OPPOSE** ☐

SUBMIT TO BOARD CLERK

Meeting Date: APR 0 2 1992 APR 0 9 1992

Agenda No.: R-4 R-11

(Above Space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: Ordinance to regulate refuse hauling, dumping and littering.

Briefing March 31, 1992 Regular April 2, 1992
(date) (date)

DEPARTMENT Nondepartmental DIVISION Commissioner Kelley

CONTACT Robert Trachtenberg TELEPHONE 248-5213

PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION Robert Trachtenberg

ACTION REQUESTED

 INFORMATIONAL ONLY POLICY DIRECTION X APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: 20 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):

Requires use of covered loads to address problem of leaking and sifting, with \$100 minimum fine and hearings officer process. Establishes \$500 minimum fine for illegal dumping with hearings officer process. Code enforcement officer to have discretion to reach alternative settlements. Establishes reward up to 51 percent of amount collected by county. Allows use of evidentiary presumptions.

County enforcement to be funded through solid waste franchise fees from uninincorporated areas and fine revenue. Metro may also be approached if necessary. New signage may use gas tax revenue.

Metro illegal dumping task force report, assisted by 1991 state legislation, recommends reestablishment of a credible enforcement process to reduce illegal dumping along with education, signs, and informal disposition.

SIGNATURES

ELECTED OFFICIAL Sharon Kelley

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

1517L-7
Sent Copies of Ord. 117 to Robert Trachtenberg & Ord. 2/91
Subscription list 4-15-92.

ORDINANCE FACT SHEET

Ordinance Title: Ordinance to regulate refuse hauling, dumping and littering.

Give a brief statement of the purpose of the ordinance (include the rationale for adoption of ordinance, description of persons benefited, other alternatives explored):

Metro illegal dumping task force report, assisted by 1991 state legislation, recommends reestablishment of a credible enforcement process to reduce illegal dumping along with education, signs, and informal disposition. This ordinance provides a civil process alternative to current use of misdemeanor prosecution which is encumbered by low judicial and law enforcement priority as well as the expense of defense counsel, trial by jury, and burden of proof beyond reasonable doubt.

What other local jurisdictions in the metropolitan area have enacted similar legislation?

Clackamas County threatens seizure of vehicle but may be shifting to this approach.

What has been the experience in other areas with this type of legislation?

Civil hearings officer process is considered more cost-effective and appropriate than District Court misdemeanor prosecution.

What is the fiscal impact, if any?

County enforcement to be funded through solid waste franchise fees from uninincorporated areas and fine revenue. Metro may also be approached if necessary. New signs would be gas tax.

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

Person Filling Out Form: Robert Frank

Planning & Budget Division (if fiscal impact): David C. Warren

Department Manager/Elected Official: Sharon Kelley

Illegal Dumping Ordinance - Friendly Amendments

1. Page 2, line 21: add as the last sentence of Section 8.75.200

"Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to limit the effect of the probition in MCC 10.10.080, relating to county parks."

2. Page 3, lines 10-15: Section 8.75.300 shall read:

"Any person who provides information leading to the imposition and collection of a fine under Sections 8.75.110 or 8.75.210 shall receive a reward of up to fifty-one percent (51%) of the amount of the fine collected by the County; provided, however, that no County officer, no county employee, and no agent of the County who is charged with the enforcement of this ordinance, shall be eligible for this reward."

1649L - 33

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1992 APR -2 AM 8:38
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

ORDINANCE NO. 717

Ordinance adding new Chapter 8.75 to the Multnomah County Code in order to regulate refuse hauling, dumping and littering.

Multnomah County ordains as follows:

Section I. Provisions.

Multnomah County Code Chapter 8.75 is adopted to read as follows:

8.75.050 Title and Area of Application

This ordinance shall be known as the County Illegal Dumping Ordinance, may be so pleaded and referred to and shall apply to the unincorporated areas of Multnomah County.

8.75.100 Refuse Hauling Regulations

No person, firm or corporation shall transport or carry, or direct another person, firm or corporation to transport or carry, any rubbish, trash, garbage, debris or other refuse, or recyclable material, in or on a motor vehicle or trailer, upon a public road in the County, unless such refuse or recyclable material is either:

- (a) Completely covered on all sides and on the top and bottom thereof and such cover is either a part of or securely

As Amended 4/2/92

04/02/92:1

fastened to the body of such motor vehicle or trailer; or
(b) Contained in the body of the motor vehicle or trailer in
such a way as not to cause any part of the hauled refuse or
recyclable material to be deposited upon any private or public
roadway or driveway in the County.

8.75.110 Penalty

Any person, firm or corporation violating Section 8.75.100
shall be subject to a civil fine of not less than \$100 and no more
than \$500 for each violation. The County may prosecute any
violation of Section 8.75.100 before a Hearings Officer, pursuant
to this Chapter.

8.75.200 Dumping and Littering Prohibited

No person, firm or corporation shall throw or place, or direct
another person, firm or corporation to throw or place, other than
in receptacles provided therefor, upon the private land or waters
of another person, firm or corporation without the permission of
the owner, or upon public lands or waters, or upon any public
place, any rubbish, trash, garbage, debris or other refuse or
recyclable material. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed
to limit the effect of the prohibition in MCC 10.10.080, relating
to county parks.

8.75.210 Penalty

Any person, firm or corporation violating Section 8.75.200

04/02/92:1

shall be subject to

(a) A civil fine of not less than \$500 and no more than \$999 for each violation; and

(b) An award of costs to reimburse the County for the actual expenses of clean-up and disposal caused by the violation.

The County may prosecute any violation of Section 8.75.200 before a Hearings Officer, pursuant to this Chapter, or the County may prosecute a violation as a criminal or civil offense to the extent permitted under state law.

8.75.300 Reward

Any person who provides information leading to the imposition and collection of a fine under Sections 8.75.110 or 8.75.210 shall receive a reward of up to fifty-one percent (51%) of the amount of the fine collected by the County; provided, however, that no County officer, no county employee, and no agent of the County who is charged with the enforcement of this ordinance, shall be eligible for this reward.

8.75.400 Departmental Enforcement

(A) Enforcement of the regulatory enactments and policies set forth in this Chapter shall be the responsibility of the Department of Health.

(B) The Department shall:

(1) Investigate refuse hauling, dumping and littering violations;

04/02/92:1

(2) Issue complaints;

(3) Reach settlements;

(4) Represent the County before the Hearings Officer,
except where counsel is necessary; and

(5) Collect fines and costs.

8.75.500 Hearings Officer

(A) The office of Chapter 8.75 Hearings Officer is hereby
created.

(B) The Officer shall be appointed by and serve at the will
of the Department. The County may enter into an intergovernmental
agreement to share an Officer with other jurisdictions.

(C) The Officer shall have jurisdiction over all cases
submitted in accordance with the procedures and under the
conditions set forth in this Chapter.

(D) The Officer may promulgate reasonable rules and
regulations, not inconsistent with this Chapter, concerning
procedure and the conduct of hearings.

8.75.510 Complaint

(A) A proceeding before the Chapter 8.75 Hearings Officer may
be initiated only as specifically authorized in this Chapter.

(B) A proceeding shall be initiated only by the Department
filing a complaint with the Hearings Officer in substantially the
following form:

COMPLAINT REGARDING MULTNOMAH COUNTY CODE

04/02/92:1

CHAPTER 8.75 VIOLATION

Multnomah County, Petitioner,

v.

Respondent(s)

1. Address of respondent(s).

2. Address or location of the alleged violation.

3. Nature of violation including Chapter section violated.

4. Relief sought.

Dated:

Signed

Department of
Title

8.75.520 Notice of Hearing

The Hearings Officer shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the respondent(s) either personally or by certified or registered United States mail. The notice shall contain a statement of the time, date, and place of the hearing. A copy of the complaint shall be attached to the notice.

8.75.530 Answer; Default

(A) A respondent who is sent a complaint and notice of hearing for a Chapter violation shall answer such complaint and

04/02/92:1

1 notice of hearing by (1) personally appearing to answer at the
2 time and place specified therein, or (2) mailing or otherwise
3 delivering to the place specified on or before the assigned
4 appearance date, a signed copy of the complaint and notice of
5 hearing, together with a check or money order in the amount of the
6 scheduled fine listed therein. If the violation is denied, a
7 hearing will be held on the date assigned in the notice of
8 hearing.

9 (B) If the respondent alleged to have committed the violation
10 fails to answer the complaint and notice of hearing by the
11 appearance date indicated thereon, which shall be no sooner than
12 seven days from the date of the notice of hearing, or appear at a
13 hearing as provided herein, the Hearings Officer shall accept the
14 department's file as the entire record and shall deliver or mail
15 a final order declaring a default and making the fine and costs
16 identified in the complaint due and payable.

17
18 8.75.540 Hearing

19 (A) Unless precluded by law, informal disposition of any
20 proceeding may be made, with or without a hearing, by stipulation,
21 consent order, agreed settlement, or default.

22 (B) The County shall not be represented before the Hearings
23 Officer by County Counsel or hired counsel except in preparation
24 of the case or as provided below. A respondent charged with a
25 violation may be represented by a retained attorney provided that
26 five working day's written notice of such representation is

04/02/92:1

received by County Counsel; in such cases the County may have County Counsel or hired counsel represent it. The Hearings Officer may waive this notice requirement in individual cases or reset the hearing for a later date.

(C) The County must prove the violation occurred by a preponderance of the admissible evidence.

(D) A name of a person, firm or corporation found on rubbish, trash, garbage, debris or other refuse, or recyclable material, in such a way that it denotes ownership of the items, constitutes rebuttable evidence that the person, firm or corporation has violated the refuse hauling, dumping and/or littering regulations.

(E) The Hearings Officer shall place on the record a statement of the substance of any written or oral ex parte communications made to the Officer on a fact in issue during the pendency of the proceedings. The Officer shall notify the parties of the communication and of their right to rebut such communications.

(F) The Hearings Officer shall have the authority to administer oaths and take testimony of witnesses. Upon the request of the respondent, or upon his or her own motion, the Hearings Officer may issue subpoenas in accordance with the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, which shall apply to procedural questions not otherwise addressed by this Chapter.

(1) If the respondent desires that witnesses be ordered to appear by subpoena, respondent shall so request in writing at any time before five days prior to the scheduled hearing. A \$15

04/02/92:1

1 deposit for each witness shall accompany each request, such
2 deposit to be refunded as appropriate if the witness cost is less
3 than the amount deposited.

4 (2) Subject to the same five-day limitation, the County
5 may also request that certain witnesses be ordered to appear by
6 subpoena.

7 (3) The Hearings Officer may waive the five-day
8 limitation for good cause.

9 (4) Witnesses ordered to appear by subpoena shall be
10 allowed the same fees and mileage as allowed in civil cases.

11 (5) If a fine is declared in the final order, the order
12 shall also provide that the respondent shall also pay any witness
13 fees attributable to the hearing.

14 (G) The respondent shall have the right to cross-examine
15 witnesses who testify and shall have the right to submit evidence
16 on his, her or its own behalf.

17 (H) After due consideration of the evidence and arguments,
18 the Hearings Officer shall determine whether the violation alleged
19 in the complaint has been established.

20 (1) When the determination is that the violation has not
21 been established, an order dismissing the complaint shall be
22 entered.

23 (2) When the determination is that the violation has
24 been established, or if an answer admitting the infraction has
25 been received, an appropriate order shall be entered.

26 (3) The final order issued by the Hearings Officer shall

04/02/92:1

set forth both findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall contain the amount of the fine and costs imposed and instructions regarding payment.

(4) A copy of the order shall be delivered to the parties, or to their attorneys of record, personally or by mail.

(I) A tape recording shall be made of the hearing unless waived by both parties. The tape shall be retained for at least 90 days following the hearing or final judgment on appeal.

8.75.550 Review

(A) Any motion to reconsider the order of the Hearings Officer must be filed within 10 days of the original order or it may not be heard.

(B) Any aggrieved party, including the County, may appeal a final adverse ruling by Writ of Review as provided by ORS 34.010 through 34.100.

8.75.560 Enforcement of Fines and Costs

(A) Fines and costs are payable upon receipt of the written settlement or final order declaring the fines and costs. Fines and costs under this Chapter are a debt owing to the County and may be collected in the same manner as any other debt allowed by law.

(B) The County may institute appropriate suit or legal action, in law or equity, in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of any written settlement of the

04/02/92:1

Department or final order of the Hearings Officer, including, but not limited to, its suit or action to obtain judgment for any civil penalty imposed by an order of the Hearings Officer pursuant to Section 8.75.110 and/or Section 8.75.210(a) and/or any assessment for costs imposed pursuant to Section 8.75.210(b).

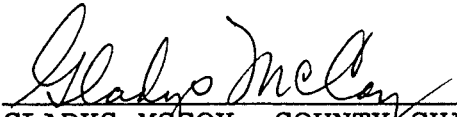
(C) Fines and costs collected pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter shall be credited to the general fund.

Section II. Effective Date.


This ordinance shall take effect July 1, 1992.

Adopted this 9th day of April, 1992, being the date of its Second reading before the Board of County Commissioners of Multnomah County, Oregon.

BY


GLADYS MCCOY, COUNTY CHAIR
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

REVIEWED:


Laurence Kressel, County Counsel
of Multnomah County, Oregon

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04/02/92:1

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

ORDINANCE NO. _____

Ordinance adding new Chapter 8.75 to the Multnomah County Code
in order to regulate refuse hauling, dumping and littering.

Multnomah County ordains as follows:

Section I. Provisions.

Multnomah County Code Chapter 8.75 is adopted to read as
follows:

8.75.050 Title and Area of Application

This ordinance shall be known as the County Illegal Dumping
Ordinance, may be so pleaded and referred to and shall apply to the
unincorporated areas of Multnomah County.

8.75.100 Refuse Hauling Regulations

No person, firm or corporation shall transport or carry, or
direct another person, firm or corporation to transport or carry,
any rubbish, trash, garbage, debris or other refuse, or recyclable
material, in or on a motor vehicle or trailer, upon a public road
in the County, unless such refuse or recyclable material is either:

- (a) Completely covered on all sides and on the top and bottom
thereof and such cover is either a part of or securely

03/26/92:1

1 fastened to the body of such motor vehicle or trailer; or
2 (b) Contained in the body of the motor vehicle or trailer in
3 such a way as not to cause any part of the hauled refuse or
4 recyclable material to be deposited upon any private or public
5 roadway or driveway in the County.

6
7 8.75.110 Penalty

8 Any person, firm or corporation violating Section 8.75.100
9 shall be subject to a civil fine of not less than \$100 and no more
10 than \$500 for each violation. The County may prosecute any
11 violation of Section 8.75.100 before a Hearings Officer, pursuant
12 to this Chapter.

13
14 8.75.200 Dumping and Littering Prohibited

15 No person, firm or corporation shall throw or place, or direct
16 another person, firm or corporation to throw or place, other than
17 in receptacles provided therefor, upon the private land or waters
18 of another person, firm or corporation without the permission of
19 the owner, or upon public lands or waters, or upon any public
20 place, any rubbish, trash, garbage, debris or other refuse or
21 recyclable material.

22
23 8.75.210 Penalty

24 Any person, firm or corporation violating Section 8.75.200
25 shall be subject to

26 (a) A civil fine of not less than \$500 and no more than \$999

03/26/92:1

1 for each violation; and

2 (b) An award of costs to reimburse the County for the actual
3 expenses of clean-up and disposal caused by the violation.

4 The County may prosecute any violation of Section 8.75.200
5 before a Hearings Officer, pursuant to this Chapter, or the County
6 may prosecute a violation as a criminal or civil offense to the
7 extent permitted under state law.

8
9 8.75.300 Reward

10 Any person, other than a County officer, employee or agent
11 charged with the enforcement of this ordinance, who provides
12 information leading to the imposition and collection of a fine
13 under Sections 8.75.110 or 8.75.210 shall receive a reward of up to
14 fifty-one percent (51%) of the amount of the fine collected by the
15 County.

16
17 8.75.400 Departmental Enforcement

18 (A) Enforcement of the regulatory enactments and policies set
19 forth in this Chapter shall be the responsibility of the Department
20 of Health.

21 (B) The Department shall:

- 22 (1) Investigate refuse hauling, dumping and littering
23 violations;
24 (2) Issue complaints;
25 (3) Reach settlements;
26 (4) Represent the County before the Hearings Officer,

03/26/92:1

1 except where counsel is necessary; and

2 (5) Collect fines and costs.

3
4 8.75.500 Hearings Officer

5 (A) The office of Chapter 8.75 Hearings Officer is hereby
6 created.

7 (B) The Officer shall be appointed by and serve at the will
8 of the Department. The County may enter into an intergovernmental
9 agreement to share an Officer with other jurisdictions.

10 (C) The Officer shall have jurisdiction over all cases
11 submitted in accordance with the procedures and under the
12 conditions set forth in this Chapter.

13 (D) The Officer may promulgate reasonable rules and
14 regulations, not inconsistent with this Chapter, concerning
15 procedure and the conduct of hearings.

16
17 8.75.510 Complaint

18 (A) A proceeding before the Chapter 8.75 Hearings Officer may
19 be initiated only as specifically authorized in this Chapter.

20 (B) A proceeding shall be initiated only by the Department
21 filing a complaint with the Hearings Officer in substantially the
22 following form:

23 COMPLAINT REGARDING MULTNOMAH COUNTY CODE
24 CHAPTER 8.75 VIOLATION

25 Multnomah County, Petitioner,

26 v.

03/26/92:1

Respondent(s) _____

1. Address of respondent(s). _____

2. Address or location of the alleged violation. _____

3. Nature of violation including Chapter section violated. _____

4. Relief sought. _____

Dated: _____

Signed _____

Department of _____
Title _____

8.75.520 Notice of Hearing

The Hearings Officer shall cause notice of the hearing to be given to the respondent(s) either personally or by certified or registered United States mail. The notice shall contain a statement of the time, date, and place of the hearing. A copy of the complaint shall be attached to the notice.

8.75.530 Answer; Default

(A) A respondent who is sent a complaint and notice of hearing for a Chapter violation shall answer such complaint and notice of hearing by (1) personally appearing to answer at the time and place specified therein, or (2) mailing or otherwise delivering to the place specified on or before the assigned

03/26/92:1

1 appearance date, a signed copy of the complaint and notice of
2 hearing, together with a check or money order in the amount of the
3 scheduled fine listed therein. If the violation is denied, a
4 hearing will be held on the date assigned in the notice of
5 hearing.

6 (B) If the respondent alleged to have committed the violation
7 fails to answer the complaint and notice of hearing by the
8 appearance date indicated thereon, which shall be no sooner than
9 seven days from the date of the notice of hearing, or appear at a
10 hearing as provided herein, the Hearings Officer shall accept the
11 department's file as the entire record and shall deliver or mail
12 a final order declaring a default and making the fine and costs
13 identified in the complaint due and payable.

14
15 8.75.540 Hearing

16 (A) Unless precluded by law, informal disposition of any
17 proceeding may be made, with or without a hearing, by stipulation,
18 consent order, agreed settlement, or default.

19 (B) The County shall not be represented before the Hearings
20 Officer by County Counsel or hired counsel except in preparation
21 of the case or as provided below. A respondent charged with a
22 violation may be represented by a retained attorney provided that
23 five working day's written notice of such representation is
24 received by County Counsel; in such cases the County may have
25 County Counsel or hired counsel represent it. The Hearings
26 Officer may waive this notice requirement in individual cases or

03/26/92:1

1 reset the hearing for a later date.

2 (C) The County must prove the violation occurred by a
3 preponderance of the admissible evidence.

4 (D) A name of a person, firm or corporation found on rubbish,
5 trash, garbage, debris or other refuse, or recyclable material, in
6 such a way that it denotes ownership of the items, constitutes
7 rebuttable evidence that the person, firm or corporation has
8 violated the refuse hauling, dumping and/or littering regulations.

9 (E) The Hearings Officer shall place on the record a
10 statement of the substance of any written or oral ex parte
11 communications made to the Officer on a fact in issue during the
12 pendency of the proceedings. The Officer shall notify the parties
13 of the communication and of their right to rebut such
14 communications.

15 (F) The Hearings Officer shall have the authority to
16 administer oaths and take testimony of witnesses. Upon the
17 request of the respondent, or upon his or her own motion, the
18 Hearings Officer may issue subpoenas in accordance with the Oregon
19 Rules of Civil Procedure, which shall apply to procedural
20 questions not otherwise addressed by this Chapter.

21 (1) If the respondent desires that witnesses be ordered
22 to appear by subpoena, respondent shall so request in writing at
23 any time before five days prior to the scheduled hearing. A \$15
24 deposit for each witness shall accompany each request, such
25 deposit to be refunded as appropriate if the witness cost is less
26 than the amount deposited.

03/26/92:1

(2) Subject to the same five-day limitation, the County may also request that certain witnesses be ordered to appear by subpoena.

(3) The Hearings Officer may waive the five-day limitation for good cause.

(4) Witnesses ordered to appear by subpoena shall be allowed the same fees and mileage as allowed in civil cases.

(5) If a fine is declared in the final order, the order shall also provide that the respondent shall also pay any witness fees attributable to the hearing.

(G) The respondent shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses who testify and shall have the right to submit evidence on his, her or its own behalf.

(H) After due consideration of the evidence and arguments, the Hearings Officer shall determine whether the violation alleged in the complaint has been established.

(1) When the determination is that the violation has not been established, an order dismissing the complaint shall be entered.

(2) When the determination is that the violation has been established, or if an answer admitting the infraction has been received, an appropriate order shall be entered.

(3) The final order issued by the Hearings Officer shall set forth both findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall contain the amount of the fine and costs imposed and instructions regarding payment.

03/26/92:1

1 (4) A copy of the order shall be delivered to the
2 parties, or to their attorneys of record, personally or by mail.

3 (I) A tape recording shall be made of the hearing unless
4 waived by both parties. The tape shall be retained for at least
5 90 days following the hearing or final judgment on appeal.
6

7 8.75.550 Review

8 (A) Any motion to reconsider the order of the Hearings
9 Officer must be filed within 10 days of the original order or it
10 may not be heard.

11 (B) Any aggrieved party, including the County, may appeal a
12 final adverse ruling by Writ of Review as provided by ORS 34.010
13 through 34.100.
14

15 8.75.560 Enforcement of Fines and Costs

16 (A) Fines and costs are payable upon receipt of the written
17 settlement or final order declaring the fines and costs. Fines
18 and costs under this Chapter are a debt owing to the County and
19 may be collected in the same manner as any other debt allowed by
20 law.

21 (B) The County may institute appropriate suit or legal
22 action, in law or equity, in any court of competent jurisdiction
23 to enforce the provisions of any written settlement of the
24 Department or final order of the Hearings Officer, including, but
25 not limited to, its suit or action to obtain judgment for any
26 civil penalty imposed by an order of the Hearings Officer pursuant

03/26/92:1

1 to Section 8.75.110 and/or Section 8.75.210(a) and/or any
2 assessment for costs imposed pursuant to Section 8.75.210(b).

3 (C) Fines and costs collected pursuant to the provisions of
4 this Chapter shall be credited to the general fund.

5 Section II. Effective Date.

6 This ordinance shall take effect July 1, 1992.

7 Adopted this ____ day of _____, 1992, being the date of
8 its _____ reading before the Board of County Commissioners of
9 Multnomah County, Oregon.

10
11
12
13 By _____
GLADYS MCCOY, COUNTY CHAIR
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

14 REVIEWED:

15
16 
17 Laurence Kressel, County Counsel
18 of Multnomah County, Oregon

19
20 K:\FILES\000574.W50\st

21
22
23
24
25
26
03/26/92:1

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

Meeting Date: April 2, 1992 **APR 09 1992**

Agenda No.: R-5 R-12

(Above space for Clerk's Office Use)

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM
(For Non-Budgetary Items)

SUBJECT: Ordinance amending Multnomah County Code Chapter 3.11, relating to charitable fundraising on county premises.
AGENDA REVIEW/ March 31, 1992 REGULAR MEETING April 2, 1992
BOARD BRIEFING (date) (date)
DEPARTMENT Non-Departmental DIVISION BCC (Anderson)
CONTACT Bill Farver TELEPHONE 3740
PERSON(S) MAKING PRESENTATION Bill Farver

ACTION REQUESTED:

☐ INFORMATIONAL ONLY ☐ POLICY DIRECTION ☒ APPROVAL

ESTIMATED TIME NEEDED ON BOARD AGENDA: 5 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):

An ordinance amending Multnomah County Code Chapter 3.11, relating to charitable fundraising on county premises, by changing the membership of the campaign management council and the certification criteria.

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

ELECTED OFFICIAL Pauline Anderson

Or

DEPARTMENT MANAGER _____

(All accompanying documents must have required signatures)

Sent copies of Ord. 718 to Bill Farver & Ord. Subscription list on 4-15-92.

BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
1992 MAR 25 PM 5:05
MULTNOMAH COUNTY
OREGON

ORDINANCE FACT SHEET

Ordinance Title: AMENDMENT TO CHARITABLE FUNDRAISING ORDINANCE
CODE CHAPTER 3.11

Give a brief statement of the purpose of the ordinance (include the rationale for adoption of ordinance, description of persons benefited, other alternatives explored):

MAKES MINOR CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF CAMPAIGN MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
AND CERTIFICATION CRITERIA

What other local jurisdictions in the metropolitan area have enacted similar legislation?

NA

What has been the experience in other areas with this type of legislation?

NA

What is the fiscal impact, if any?

NONE

(If space is inadequate, please use other side)

SIGNATURES:

Person Filling Out Form: BILL FARVER

Planning & Budget Division (if fiscal impact): _____

Department Manager/Elected Official: Pauline Anderson, Jr.

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

ORDINANCE NO. 718

An ordinance amending Multnomah County Code Chapter 3.11, relating to charitable fundraising on county premises, by changing the membership of the campaign management council and the certification criteria.

(Language in brackets is to be deleted; underlined language is new)

Multnomah County ordains as follows:

Section I. Amendment

MCC 3.11.020 is amended as follows:

(A) A campaign management council (hereinafter "council" or "CMC") shall be established. Members of the council shall be appointed in accordance with the home rule charter. The council shall consist of [~~seven~~] ten voting members:

[~~1. One representative of the office of the county chair;~~]

(~~[2]~~ 1) One representative of the board of county commissioners;

(~~[3]~~ 2) One representative of each county department (a total of [~~four~~] five); [~~and~~]

(~~[4]~~ 3) One representative from the sheriff's office;

(4) One representative from finance;

(5) One representative from payroll; and

(6) One union representative.

(B) The council shall select a chairperson.

03/17/92:1

(C) In addition to the voting members, each fund or federation certified under this chapter shall have a non-voting representative on the council.

Section II. Amendment

MCC 3.11.030 is amended as follows:

(A) The campaign management council shall certify funds or federations for the purpose of conducting a fund drive among the employees of the county. The council shall certify only those funds or federations which meet all the following criteria:

(1) The fund or federation is qualified as exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) The fund or federation disburses funds to at least ten charitable organizations;

(3) The fund or federation either provides services to local residents or works to improve the quality of life using an international, national, regional or local focus. A fund or federation with an international, national, or extra-regional focus must assign a representative to be available as needed to meet the requirements of this chapter and the CMC's guidelines;

(4) The fund or federation has a written policy of nondiscrimination regarding race, color, religion, national origin, handicap, age, sex and sexual orientation. This policy shall be applicable to [persons served by the fund or federation and] the fund or federation's staff and board of directors;

(5) The fund or federation has made the filings required by the Charitable Trust and Corporation Act and the

03/17/92:1

Oregon Charitable Solicitation Act (ORS Chapter 128) and has not been found to be guilty of a violation of either act by a court of competent jurisdiction during the 12 months preceding its application for certification;

(6) The fund or federation has an unpaid board of directors;

(7) The fund or federation has been incorporated no less than one year prior to the date of application for certification as a fund or federation;

(8) The fund or federation demonstrates that it has filed IRS Form 990 or its most recent audit and CT12E return as required by state law and provides copies of the same upon request by the campaign management council;

(9) The fund or federation provides a "direct designation" to county employees. This does not limit the ability of a fund or federation to offer a "donor option" program;

(10) If certified by Multnomah County in a prior year, the fund or federation has paid the required share of costs for published materials as required under MCC 3.11.045.

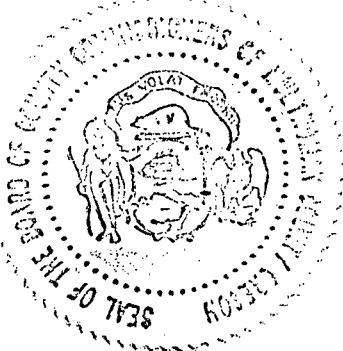
(B) Certification of a fund or federation by the CMC shall be valid for a term of three years. During the term of certification, the fund or federation shall respond to reasonable requests by the CMC for assurance that all requirements for

03/17/92:1

certification have been and are being met. Failure to respond
may be grounds for decertification.

Section III. Adoption

ADOPTED this 9th day of April, 1992, being
the date of its Second reading before the Board of County
Commissioners of Multnomah County.



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By Gladys McCoy
Gladys McCoy
Multnomah County Chair

REVIEWED:

LAURENCE KRESSEL, COUNTY COUNSEL
FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREGON

By Laurence Kressel
Laurence Kressel
County Counsel

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03/17/92:1

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