PARK LIGHTING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FOR THE 1989-1992

STREET LIGHTING LEVY

City of Portland
Bureau of Parks and Recreation
Bureau of Traffic Management
July, 1990

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

In March of 1989 a ballot measure was approved for a three year tax rate serial levy for street lighting. This ballot measure authorized the City of Portland to levy taxes for three years for street lighting, including park road and pathway lighting. The street lighting levy is administered by the Street Lighting Division of the Bureau of Traffic Management. The money designated for park lighting (approximately $2,850,000) is to be used for the purposes of operations, maintenance and repair, and capital improvements to the city's park lighting systems. Capital improvement expenditures will include rehabilitation and expansion of existing systems, installation of new systems, fixture conversion for energy conservation, and planning and design.

The purpose of this study is to identify which maintenance and capital improvement projects should receive priority for lighting levy funding. In an effort to develop a sound rationale for selecting lighting levy projects, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation formed a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) with representatives from park planning, park maintenance, street lighting, and a local electric utility company. The role of this committee was to guide the planning process, provide technical data, and establish policy guidelines and recommendations pertinent to the implementation of park lighting levy projects. The committee met on a regular basis over a period of three months to complete the study.

APPROACH

In order to arrive at a list of projects to receive lighting levy funding the following steps were taken:

1. A statement of the functions of existing park lighting in Portland's parks was developed.

2. The language and intent of the lighting levy was discussed by the Technical Advisory Committee to determine what kinds of park lighting projects the lighting levy can be used for.

3. The various types of park resources in the city (neighborhood parks, natural areas, etc.) were identified, as were the kinds of lighting appropriate to or usually found in each type of park.

4. Lists of potential projects based on maintenance needs, development needs, and citizen requests were generated by the Technical Advisory Committee.

5. Criteria for ranking individual park sites was developed and applied to create prioritized lists of projects in each category identified in item #4.

FUNCTIONS OF PARK LIGHTING

A survey of existing park lighting revealed that there are six basic functions performed by outdoor lighting in Portland's park system. They are:

1. Activity Lighting
2. Safety Lighting
3. Security Lighting
4. Aesthetic Lighting
5. Directional Lighting
6. Emergency Lighting

ACTIVITY LIGHTING:

Activity lighting provides the necessary illumination for extending park use into the evening. The activity may be picnicking, strolling, a cultural event such as performing or attending a play or concert, or a recreational event such as playing or watching a sports activity.

SAFETY LIGHTING:

Lighting for personal safety provides illumination for the protection and well-being of park users and reduces the chance of accident or harm to people. Examples of lighting for personal safety include illumination of pathways, steps and other changes in grade, access from parking lots and perimeter sidewalks to park facilities and illumination of parkways and road crossings within parks.

SECURITY LIGHTING:

Security lighting provides a degree of protection to property, equipment and goods. The property may be public (park buildings, site improvements, storage areas) or personal (possessions of park users). Security lighting is provided to discourage vandalism and crime by enhancing detection and aiding police activities in park areas.

AESTHETIC LIGHTING:

Aesthetic lighting is used to enhance the attractiveness of a visual element. Lighting is used to illuminate fountains, waterfalls, public art, bridges, building facades, and provide for holiday light displays. Light fixtures and poles may be aesthetic in appearance and contribute to the visual or historical character

of the place during the day as well as at night. Examples of this kind of lighting can be found in the South Park Blocks and Laurelhurst Park.

DIRECTIONAL LIGHTING:

Directional lighting is used to illuminate signage and aid park users in locating a specific destination.

EMERGENCY LIGHTING:

Emergency lighting is used during power failures and provides temporary supplementary illumination to evacuate or carry out essential tasks. Exit, evacuation and escape route lighting in stadiums, auditoriums and other public assembly buildings are examples of emergency lighting systems.

Safety lighting, security lighting and emergency lighting all contribute to the well-being of park users while simultaneously performing a risk management function for the City. Activity and aesthetic lighting contribute to the useability and enhancement of park resources.

PURPOSE OF THE STREET LIGHTING LEVY

The intent of the street lighting levy is to promote public safety, security and efficient operations, and provide for capital improvements. The text of the lighting levy states that the funding available for park purposes shall be expended for operations, maintenance, and development of park road and pathway lighting. Park road and pathway lighting perform the functions of providing activity, safety, security, and aesthetic lighting.

Based on the language of lighting levy, outdoor lighting projects not considered valid uses of the lighting levy funding include:

1. All types of sports lighting.
2. Illumination of park buildings.
3. Creation of new lighting systems in parks, or areas of parks, without developed pathway systems.

While certain types of park lighting projects are clearly outside the scope of the levy, the Technical Advisory Committee recognized that there will be situations in individual parks where lighting levy funding will need to be used to repair or extend lighting systems into activity areas adjacent to park pathways. Examples include exteriors of restrooms, small parking lots, play areas, and picnic areas. It is recommended that as preliminary lighting plans and cost estimates are prepared for individual park sites, that they be reviewed by the TAC prior to development of detailed construction documents to determine whether the plans are consistent with the intent of the lighting levy.

ALLOCATION OF LIGHTING LEVY FUNDING

Given the large number of park sites in the City's park system and park lighting needs that by far outstrip available resources, it became necessary very early in the planning process to develop a policy recommendation for allocating the available funding between maintenance and capital improvement projects.

Before prioritizing individual park sites for lighting levy funding, the following categories of lighting projects were identified:

I. Maintenance and repair projects (this includes retrofitting for energy conservation).

II. Capital Improvement Projects

A. Park Development projects which have a programmatic need for new, expanded, or replacement lighting systems (these are development and renovation projects currently funded by the park levy or general fund).

B. Expansion of lighting systems in park sites identified as light deficient through the neighborhood needs request process or other formal citizen requests.

C. New systems in parks without existing electric service that are not currently scheduled for development or redevelopment.

The Technical Advisory Committee recommended the following allocation of 1989-1992 lighting levy funding:

Maintenance and Repair	70%
Complement Development Projects	20%
Expansion Projects (Neighborhood Need)	10%
New Systems	0%

These allocations clearly emphasize the concern for maintaining and improving existing facilities as well as expending capital dollars on sites that have been or currently are being master planned. Creation of new lighting systems in parks without electric service that are not scheduled for development is discouraged for the following reason: many of these sites tend to be relatively undeveloped. They generally lack pathway systems and master plans outlining a logical direction for facilities improvements.

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS AND TYPE OF OUTDOOR LIGHTING

The Park Futures study established a park classification system which is being adapted for use in this study. Nine categories of parks are identified below along with the types of outdoor lighting facilities generally found in each category. The purpose of compiling this information is twofold: to assist in the site specific site design process for developing lighting plans for individual parks and to quickly identify certain park sites which are clearly not candidates for lighting levy funding.

The outline below highlights the categories and types of lighting found in the different types of parks. (The appendix to this report contains a description of each category, as well as examples of parks in each category.)

I. **Mini-Neighborhood Park**:

1. Park lighting, in general, is not appropriate because of proximity to neighbors. Perimeter lighting from the adjacent r-o-w may be found at certain locations.

II. **Neighborhood Parks**:

1. Pathway lighting (for safety and use).
2. Lighting of activity areas such as:
    a. play areas
    b. picnic areas
3. Restroom entrances (for safety and security).
4. Limited sports lighting.
5. Perimeter lighting from adjacent r-o-w.

III. **Community Parks**:

1. Same as neighborhood parks with the addition of:
2. Parking lots (for safety and use).
3. Security lighting for Community Centers and other buildings and facilities.
4. Directional lighting/signage.
5. Event lighting.
6. Sports lighting (more extensive than in neighborhood parks).
7. Emergency lighting.

IV. Metropolitan Parks and Regional Parks:

1. Same as Community Parks, with a larger population draw; more diversified facilities such as boat ramps, golf courses, special gardens.

2. Roadways within parks (for safety and use).

V. Downtown/Urban Parks:

1. Pathway lighting (for safety, security, use).
2. Event lighting.
3. Aesthetic lighting (fountains, sculpture).
4. Directional/signage.
5. Perimeter lighting.

VI. Habitat/Natural Resource Areas:

1. Park lighting in general is not appropriate. Large habitat areas like Powell Butte may have limited security lighting to protect interpretive facilities.

VII. Landscaped Areas along city streets:

1. Street lighting is the general form of illumination, this sometimes is supplemented by additional ornamental lighting for security and aesthetics (such as Ladd's Circle).

VIII. Park Roadways:

1. Parkway lighting (for safety and use).
2. Directional/Signage

IX. Undeveloped Problem Sites:

1. No lighting given current conditions.

The following is a short list of categories and park sites which are not being considered for lighting levy funding because outdoor park lighting has been deemed inappropriate:

Habitat/Natural Resource Areas:

Beggar's Tick
Elk Rock Island
Forest Park
George Himes
Kelly Butte
Marshall
Oaks Bottom
Powell Butte
Smith & Bybee Lakes
Tideman Johnson
Willamette Moorage
Woods Memorial

Landscaped Areas Along City Streets:

Ainsworth Blocks
Bybee Bike Path
Coe Circle
Fifteen & Alder
Firland Parkway
Klickitat Mall
Mill Ends
Omaha Parkway
Reed College Block
Roseway Parkway

(There are several additional parks in this category. They do not appear on this list because they currently have park lighting. The principle that these types of parks do not generally warrant park lighting was, however, supported by the TAC.)

Undeveloped Problem Sites:

(This group includes sites that, for various reasons, will be difficult to develop as parks. As undeveloped tracks of land they do not qualify for lighting improvements.)

Bundy
Cherry
Gilbert Primary
Governors
Harbor View
Hillsdale
Holladay (East)
Peter Kerr
Kingsley
Frank Knight
Lesser
Floyd Light
Lynchview
Madrona
Munger
N. Powellhurst
Raymond
Talbot
Thomas
Maricara
West Portland Park

Undeveloped Sites:

(This group includes sites that are not eligible for lighting levy funding because they are undeveloped tracts of land that will not be developed for park purposes prior to the end of 1992.)

Beech
Earl Boyles
Lincoln
Tenino
Scottsridge
Eastridge
Johnswood
Roy Beach
Errol Heights
Orchid

PRIORITIZED PARK SITES

This chapter of the park lighting development plan contains lists of projects under consideration for lighting levy funding and an explanation of how the lists were generated. Projects have been categorized as maintenance, development, and extension, and have been prioritized on the basis of specific criteria. This chapter also contains three charts illustrating how the projects are ranked. At the end of the chapter there is also a chart illustrating which projects fit into more than one category. The appendix to the report contains a discussion of each project site.

MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

A list of maintenance projects was compiled from a May, 1989 study prepared by the Maintenance Division of the Park Bureau entitled Portland Parks Bureau Park Outdoor Lighting Systems End Life Report. In that report, existing lighting systems were evaluated and identified as hazardous or potentially hazardous and given an end date schedule for replacement. Sites identified as a maintenance concern in that report and by members of the TAC include:

Arbor Lodge
Columbia
Creston
Fernhill
Gammans
Holladay
Johnson Creek
Kenilworth
Lair Hill
Laurelhurst
Mt. Scott
Peninsula
Peninsula Rose Garden
Pier
Plaza Blocks
Powell
Washington
Washington
Willamette
Wilshire
Woodlawn
Woodstock

As part of this study, these park sites will be evaluated and ranked on the basis of five criteria. Sites receiving the highest scores will be given priority for funding. The criteria are as follows:

1. **Condition of equipment.** Sites are ranked according to

whether they are hazardous, potentially hazardous, or in poor condition. Condition is the most significant criterion and will be weighted more heavily than the others. Information on condition was obtained from the Portland Parks Bureau Outdoor Lighting Systems End Life Report referred to earlier.

2. **Energy Consumption.** In order to reduce operation costs and conserve energy for environmental purposes, lighting systems with incandescent or mercury vapor lamps are noted. Incandescent and mercury vapor lamps are very inefficient in comparison with high pressure sodium and metal hallide lamps.

3. **Complements development or renovation.** Sites which are currently eligible for redevelopment through the park levy or general fund are noted. These sites will be master planned and/or the focus or a community involvement process. It is desirable to dovetail resources and projects when appropriate, in order to avoid the inefficiency of piecemealing improvements. Parks sites undergoing renovation will more easily allow for carefully designed replacement of obsolete light systems rather than one for one replacement more typical of maintenance projects.

4. **Neighborhood needs.** The lighting levy was approved in part in response to public concern for adequate illumination in the parks. Park sites which have been identified within the last three years as light deficient by the neighborhood needs process or other formal request will be noted.

5. **Use and programming.** The need for park lighting is in part a function of the need to extend park use into the evening or

early morning hours. Some parks are heavily used or programmed in the evening (for cultural events, picnics, etc.) or early morning hours (jogging, walking to an indoor swimming pool, etc.). Park sites on the maintenance list with these kinds of use patterns were noted. Park sites which are primarily used in the evening for organized sports activities were not noted. This distinction was made because organized sports events usually involve parental supervision and infrequent security problems.

MAINTENANCE PROJECTS	Number of existing poles	Condition A. Hazardous (5) B. Potentially Hazardous (3) C. Poor Condition (2)	Energy Consumption A. Incandescent (2) B. Mercury Vapor (1)	A. Complements major development or renovation (3) B. Complements minor development or renovation (2) C. Complements enhancement project (2)	A. Neighborhood needs request (1) B. Other special request (1)	Heavily used or programmed during evening or early morning	Total Score
Holladay	15	5	1	3	1	1	11
Laurelhurst	51	5	2	1	1	1	10
Pier	19	5	2	3			10
Washington*	26	5	2			1	8
Columbia	25	5	2			1	8
Willamette	42	3	1	2	1	1	8
Woodlawn	20	5			1 1		7
Powell	9	5	2				7
Peninsula Rose Garden	20	5	1	1			7
Kenilworth	13	5	2				7
Peninsula	19	2	1	2		1	6
Creston	13	3	1	1			5
Washington**	20	2	1			1	4
Gammans	1	3					3
Arbor Lodge	2	2	1				3
Woodstock	10	2					2
Fernhill	2	2					2
Wilshire	14		1		1		2
Johnson Creek	1	2					2
Mt. Scott	21	2					2
Plaza Blocks	6		1.5				1.5

* 11 poles in Rose Garden, 15 poles in Coming of the White Man Loop
** 1 pole near tennis court, 19 poles at Park Avenue Entrance

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A list of currently funded development projects with a need for new or expanded lighting systems was compiled by the Planning Division of the Park Bureau. They are:

Alberta
Argay
Bloomington
Brentwood
Clatsop
Dishman Pool
Holladay
Irving
Kenton
Lairhill
Mt. Hood
Peninsula
Pier

These park sites will be evaluated for lighting levy funding and ranked on the basis of the following criteria:

1. **Condition of equipment.**

2. **Energy consumption.**

3. **Neighborhood needs requests.**

4. **Master plan.** Sites which have been or will be master planned as a function of the development process will be noted. The master plan will allow for incremental growth in a manner that is consistent with an overall scheme.

5. **Pathway system.** Sites which have or will have a well developed pathway system will be noted. Sites without paths are not eligible for lighting levy funding.

6. **Performance of existing lighting.** Some of the older lighting systems are no longer functioning properly because site conditions have changed over the years. This may be true, for

example, in locations with large trees.

7. **Use and programming.**

8. **Current security problems.** Park sites which currently have security problems that impact the adjacent neighborhood have been noted. These sites were identified by Dean Williams of the Park Bureau. He is working with these neighborhood groups.

9. **Site is adjacent to a high school.** Park sites in the vicinity of high schools may become places to hang out after hours and/or attract illicit activities such as drug dealing. Outdoor lighting at such sites can be beneficial.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	Condition A. Hazardous (5) B. Potentially Hazardous (3) C. Poor Condition (2)	Energy Consumption A. Incandescent (2) B. Mercury Vapor (1)	Neighborhood needs request (1) Other special request (1)	Park has master plan, or will have one (1)	Park has or will have a well developed path system (1)	Performance of existing lighting is impaired (1)	Heavily used or programmed during evening or early morning (1)	Current security problems (1)	Site is adjacent to a high school (1)	Total Score
Holladay	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Pier	5	2		1	1	1				10
Peninsula	2	1		1	1		1			6
Kenton	good		1+++	1	1					3+
Dishman Pool	n/a		1	1			1			3
Alberta	fair	1		1						3
Lair Hill	good	1		1						2
Argay	good			1	1					2
Irving	good	1			1					2
Bloomington	n/a			1	1					2
Brentwood	n/a				1					1
Mt. Hood	n/a			1						1
Clatsop	n/a			1						1

Note: Kenton Park shows 1+++ under neighborhood needs requests because the request was repeated three times in the last three years.

EXTENSION PROJECTS (based on neighborhood needs and special requests)

Through the neighborhood needs process a number of park sites have been the subject of requests for additional lighting. The last three years of neighborhood needs requests for lighting include the following park sites (dates indicate year(s) the requests were made):

Colonel Summers	1989
Dishman CC	1989
Glenhaven	1988, 1989
Grant	1989
John Luby	1987
Kenton	1987, 1988, 1989
Knott	1987, 1989
Northgate	1988
Trenton	1987
Wellington	1988, 1989

The Park Bureau has received special requests (independent of the neighborhood needs request process) to improve lighting at the following sites:

Hancock
Ira Keller
Sewallcrest
13th & Holman
Ventura (play area)
Willamette (parking lot at north end)
Wilshire
Woodlawn

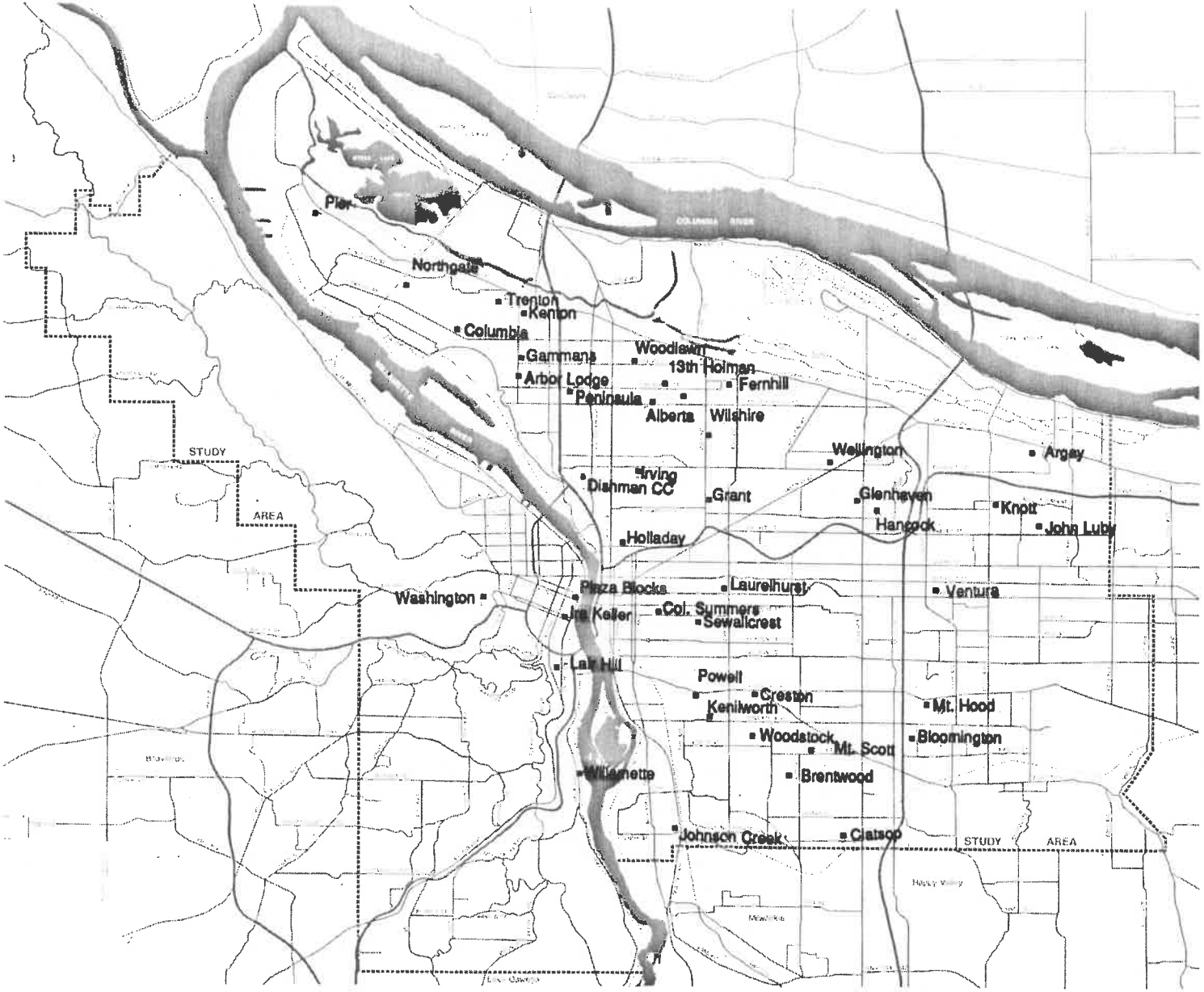
The criteria used to rank these sites is the same as the criteria used to rank development projects.

EXTENSION PROJECTS (based on citizen requests)	Condition A. Hazardous (5) B. Potentially Hazardous (3) C. Poor Condition	Energy Consumption A. Incandescent (2) B. Mercury Vapor (1)	Neighborhood needs requests (1) Other special requests (1)	Park has master plan, or will have one (1)	Park has or will have a well developed path system (1)	Performance of existing lighting is impaired (1)	Heavily used or programmed during evening or early morning (1)	Current security problems	Site is adjacent to a high school	Total Score
Woodlawn	5		1	1	1	1		1		10
Willamette	5	1	1		1		1			9
Ira Keller		1	1	1	1	1	1			6
John Luby	good		1	1		1			1	4
Wilshire	good	1	1	1	1					4
Grant	good	.5	1				1		1	3.5
Kenton	good		1+++	1	1					3+
Northgate	good		1	1	1					3
Ventura	good	1	1		1					3
Dishman CC	n/a		1				1			2
Glenhaven	n/a		1++						1	2+
Col. Summers	good		1		1					2
Knott	good		1++	1						2
Hancock	n/a		1					1		2
13th Holman		n/a	1					1		2
Wellington	n/a	n/a	1++					1		1++
Sewallcrest			1							1
Trenton	good		1							1

*Note: Kenton, Knott, Wellington and Glenhaven show 1++ or 1+++ under neighborhood needs requests because the request was repeated two or three times in the last three years.

COMPLETE LIST OF PROJECTS

MAINTENANCE	DEVELOPMENT	EXTENSION
Woodlawn		Woodlawn
Laurelhurst		
Holladay	Holladay	
Washington		
Powell		
Pier	Pier	
Peninsula Rose Garden		
Kenilworth		
Columbia		
Willamette		Willamette
Gammans		
Creston		
Woodstock		
Peninsula	Peninsula	
Fernhill		
Arbor Lodge		
Plaza Blocks		
Mt. Scott		
Wilshire		Wilshire
Johnson Creek		
	Argay	
	Clatsop	
	Dishman CC	Dishman CC
	Irving	
	Mt. Hood	
	Kenton	Kenton
	Brentwood	
Lair Hill	Lair Hill	
	Alberta	
	Bloomington	
		Sewallcrest
		Ventura
		Ira Keller
		Knott Park
		Trenton
		John Luby Park
		Wellington
		Glenhaven
		Northgate
		Colonel Summers
		Grant
		13th & Holman
		Hancock


Pier
Northgate
Trenton
Kenton
Columbia
Gammans
Woodlawn
13th Holman
Arbor Lodge
Fernhill
Peninsula
Alberta
Wilshire
STUDY
AREA
Wellington
Argay
Irving
Dishman CC
Grant
Glenhaven
Knott
Hancock
John Luby
Holladay
Washington
Plaza Blocks
Laurelhurst
Ventura
Jos Keller
Col. Summers
Sewallcrest
Lair Hill
Powell
Creston
Kenilworth
Mt. Hood
Woodstock
Mt. Scott
Bloomington
Willamette
Brentwood
Johnson Creek
Clatsop
STUDY
AREA

park sites

IMPLEMENTATION

Now that project sites have been identified and prioritized, the Park Bureau will begin the process of detailed site design and construction. To implement these projects the Park Bureau has hired a half time park planner/landscape architect to focus entirely on project implementation. The role of this project manager will include:

-Detailed site analysis and master planning of lighting systems.
-Development of cost estimates.
-Contract management of professional services contracts for technical electrical engineering services.
-Coordination with Park Planning, Park Maintenance, Street Lighting, and citizen committees.
-Construction management.

Implementation of certain projects on the prioritized lists can begin immediately. These include maintenance projects and extension projects which do not need to be dovetailed with development projects. Maintenance projects at sites such as Holladay and Pier park need to be scheduled, planned, and implemented as part of the overall redevelopment of the park.

It is recommended that the Park Bureau begin implementing the highest priority projects as indicated on the matrices and complete as many projects on each list as budget allows. Projects which do not get implemented during this round of funding will be at the top of the list in the next funding cycle.

Projects which overlap two categories such as maintenance and development will need to have their construction cost allocated between the two categories. For example, if the redesign of

Holladay calls for twice as many poles as are in the park today, then one half the cost can be subtracted from the allocation for maintenance and the balance from the allocation for development. However, if the redesign of a maintenance project (such as Columbia) calls for more than a one for one replacement of the existing lighting system, then the entire cost will be subtracted from the allocation for maintenance projects.

This report does not contain cost estimates for project implementation. With the exception of straightforward maintenance projects involving one for one replacement of equipment, most projects will require additional analysis, planning, and design to develop realistic cost estimates. One for one replacement costs (using existing Park Bureau standard equipment) are available in the Portland Parks Bureau Outdoor Lighting Systems End Life Report. These cost figures will need to be revisited in terms of current market conditions.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were discussed by the Technical Advisory Committee:

1. Park sites that are to receive lighting by levy funding should have lighting master plans prepared based on current site conditions and use patterns. Lighting improvements, whenever possible, should be done in a comprehensive manner for improved performance.

2. Park sites which still have incandescent lamps and mercury vapor lamps should be retrofitted for energy conservation. These fixtures can be replaced on a one for one basis unless they are in locations where the entire lighting system is being renovated and thus redesigned. The appendix to this report contains a list of the locations of these fixtures. This information is from the Portland Parks Bureau Park Outdoor Lighting End Life Report. A percentage of the levy funding set aside for maintenance and repair is to be used for this purpose.

3. The Park Bureau should immediately explore options to the Bureau's standard concrete pole and lantern fixture. Given their current design the pole does not meet code and the lanterns do not efficiently provide illumination. These poles and lanterns are found in Portland's historic parks (except for downtown) as well as in many other park sites throughout the city. The lighting levy provides the opportunity and resources to explore options that may provide state-of-the-art equipment with equal or improved aesthetic

character. After studying the options, several different poles and luminaries can be purchased, tested, and perhaps one selected as a replacement for the concrete standard at certain sites. If state-of-the-art equipment is not selected as a replacement for the Portland standard, then the existing pole and luminaire should be adapted to meet code and for improved performance.

4. It is recommended that future lighting levy measures contain different language with regard to park lighting so that improvements are not restricted to pathways and roadways. The language should be more flexible to clearly include lighting other facilities that the public perceives as critical to park safety, such as restroom building exteriors, playgrounds, picnic areas, and parking lots.

APPENDICES

*Energy Conservation Projects

*Park Classification System

*Data Sheets on Prioritized Park Sites

ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Listed below are park sites which still have incandescent and mercury vapor lighting.[1] These types of lighting are very energy inefficient and, in concert with the City Council adopted energy conservation policy, should be retrofitted for energy conservation. Conversion to high pressure from incandescent will result in a 30-70% energy savings and conversion to high pressure sodium from mercury vapor a 20-50% energy savings. Conversion of many of these fixtures will not be possible with light levy funding because sports lighting and building lighting projects are ineligible. Those locations which do qualify should be retrofitted either as part of the overall redesign of the park's lighting system (if applicable) or on a one for one replacement basis. Those locations which do not qualify for lighting levy funding should be retrofitted as soon as alternative funding becomes available.

INCANDESCENT

PARK SITE	FACILITIES
Argay	tennis court
Burlingame	restroom
Couch	security structure
Council Crest	building security
Custer	restroom
Dawson	shelter security
East Delta	40 foot pole, field house security
Duniway	restroom security
Essex	restroom security
Farragut	restroom security
Forest Park	building security
Gabriel	restroom security
Glenhaven	building security
Grant	building security
Ira Keller	feature pole, step area, down lights

[1] This list was culled from the Portland Parks Bureau Park Outdoor Lighting Systems End Life Report, 1989.

INCANDESCENT (cont'd)

PARK SITE	FACILITIES
Kenilworth	poles
Normandale	restroom security
Pier	pool, building security, pathways
Pioneer Square	feature pole, floods
Plaza Blocks	fountain lighting
Waterfront	feature poles
Wellington	building security
Westmoreland	restroom security
Wilshire	building security, restroom
Woodlawn	restroom security
Laurelhurst	pathways, 51 poles, horseshoe court
Washington	pathways, 15 poles
Powell	pathways, 9 poles
Kenilworth	pathways, 16 poles
Columbia	pathways, 25 poles

Incandescent lighting may continue to be appropriate at certain sites for aesthetic purposes. This may be true of feature and fountain lighting.

MERCURY VAPOR

PARK SITE	PATHWAY/PARKING	OTHER
Ankeny Plaza	4 poles	
Alberta	18 poles	
Arbor Lodge	2 poles	
Berkeley	3 poles	
Brooklyn	4 poles	
Brooklyn school		tennis court
Cathedral	18 poles	
Clinton	2 poles	
Columbia	1 pole	
Council Crest		security bldg. (2 fixtures)
Creston	18 poles	
Dawson	6 poles	
Delta East		red barn (2 fixtures)
Farragut	10 poles	
George	1 pole	
Glenwood	2 poles	
Grant	1 pole	2 poles (pool)
Hall & 14th	10 poles	
Hillside	2 poles	
Holladay	15 poles	basketball court
Irving	84 poles	
Kenilworth		tennis court
Normandale	1 pole	
O'Bryant Square	5 poles	security lighting
Peninsula	39 poles	tennis court
Lair Hill	5 poles	
Laurelhurst playground	2 poles	tennis court
Plaza Blocks	4 poles	
Rose City Park	4 poles	
St. Johns	1 pole	
Sellwood	17 poles	
Colonel Summers		tennis court
Washington Park	30 poles	
Washington Park	4 poles (parking lot)	
Waterfront (Burnside Bridge to Pole #13)	7	
Willamette	40 poles	
Wilshire	14	
Woodlawn		basketball court

PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

PARK TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS	SERVICE AREA	SIZE	FACILITIES	EXAMPLES
Mini–Neighborhood	Small size Developed	Neighborhood 1/4 mile	2.5 ac. or less	Play Equipment	Piccolo
Neighborhood	Emphasis on low–intensity activities Developed On–street parking	Neighborhood 1/4 mile	2.5–10 ac	Play Equipment Wading Pool Restrooms	Kenton Irving Powell
Community	Variety of active and passive facilities Developed Off–street parking May include natural areas Located on major streets with high visibility	Several Neighborhoods 1/4–1.0 mile	10 ac. or more	Neighborhood Park facilities Off–street Parking Court Facilities Stadiums Community centers Swimming pools Lighted athletic facilities Group picnic facilities Restrooms	Lents Westmoreland
Metropolitan	Riverfront location or special attraction for city Developed and natural areas	City	Varies	Facilities to accommodate large no. of people (depending on size of park) Facilities for Community Parks	Waterfront Kelley Point Laurelhurst
Regional	Unique attraction in region Developed and natural areas	Region	Varies	Varies	Washington Council Crest
Roadway	Associated with road system Developed Small open spaces for passive recreation	City	Varies	Street trees Seasonal landscaping	
Habitat	Limited use of site Natural areas Limited amout of developed or manicured areas	City	Varies	Trails Interpretive facilities Off–street parking	
Urban	Highly developed Accommodates large numbers of visitors		Varies		
Street Landscaped Areas	No space for recreation Includes only landscaping	NA	NA	NA	
Special	Sites that do not fit under the categories above	Varies	Varies	Varies	Transit Mall

PARK SITE:	*ALBERTA*
Project Category:	*Development, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*16.67 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*18*

General Comments:

Alberta Park is scheduled for general park redevelopment in 1991-92. The original lighting system dates back to 1926; given its age and the condition of the fixtures and wiring it would be very beneficial for the park development project to be complemented by levy funding. The end life replacement date established by Park Maintenance for this site is 1993. The lighting system should be redesigned in concert with the general park redevelopment plans.

A fire station is located on the S.W. corner of the park and Vernon School is across the street.

PARK SITE:	*ARBOR LODGE*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*8.77 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*6 new, 2 old*

General Comments:

Arbor Lodge was redeveloped in 1980 and at that time 6 new 30' concrete poles were installed along pathways. Remaining in the park and in need of renovation are two concrete poles with mercury vapor lamps in standard lanterns in the vicinity of the restroom. It would be appropriate to replace these with matching contemporary poles and fixtures in locations determined by photometrics. The tennis court lighting is in good condition.

PARK SITE:	*ARGAY*
Project Category:	*Development*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*8.93 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*Three 35' poles with flood lights*

General Comments:

Argay Park is scheduled for general park redevelopment in 1989-90 ($124,235). This park has street frontage on N.E. 141st Drive and shared boundaries with residences and apartments on the balance of the perimeter. Existing improvements include ball fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, pathways, and open grassy areas. The existing 35' light poles provide general illumination. There is no existing pathway lighting. If restrooms and/or a play area is developed with the park levy funding, then pathway lighting leading to these facilities might be requested.

Park Maintenance would like to see the 35' tall poles replaced with shorter poles. Work on these poles requires use of special equipment that has to be coordinated with the street tree crew.

PARK SITE:	*BLOOMINGTON*
Project Category:	*Development*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*13.37 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

Bloomington is scheduled for general park redevelopment in 1991-92 ($183,395). At present the park contains four ball fields (including a lighted softball field), basketball court, restroom, and scattered play equipment. There are no pathway lights. The lighted softball field is adjacent to the back yards of single family residences that abut the park. There have been complaints about the impact of these flood lights on the adjacent residences.

PARK SITE:	*BRENTWOOD*
Project Category:	*Development (new)*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*14.06 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

Brentwood Park is scheduled for redevelopment in 1991-92. The redevelopment budget ($94,656) is earmarked for play equipment renovation and ball field improvements.

Brentwood is an open grassy park with berms and mounded topography, play equipment, pathways, and a restroom building. Joseph Lane School, a middle school, is on its south boundary; the north boundary abuts back yards and one large undeveloped fenced area. One home projects into the park on the east and a panhandle leads to Duke Street. Fairly close by is a Dairy Queen.

PARK SITE:	*CLATSOP*
Project Category:	*Development (new)*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*6.99 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

Clatsop Park is scheduled for new development ($109,160) in 1989-90. A treeless, undeveloped, flat field surrounded by unimproved neighborhood streets, this site will eventually contain ball fields, a play area, restroom, and small parking lot. The master plan indicates a minimal pathway system. This is a low priority lighting levy project.

PARK SITE:	*COLONEL SUMMERS*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*6.45 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*11*

General Comments:

In 1989 the neighborhood association requested improved lighting in the S.E. corner of the park in the community garden area. Other park facilities include ball fields, tennis and basketball courts, shelter, play equipment, wading pool and pathways. The pathway system does not extend to the community garden.

The existing pathway lighting system, which was installed in 1976, was converted to high pressure sodium in 1988, and is in good condition. There is, however, one light along the south end of the tennis court that is completely enveloped by a hornbeam tree. This light pole could be relocated to the other side of the path. (This should be reviewed with Park Recreation because moving it would bring the pole closer to two ball fields.) The hornbeams along the south border of the tennis court are a uniform hedge and should not be drastically altered for the one light pole.

Adjacent to the community garden and projecting into the park are two private residences. There is no apparent reason for

lighting the community garden other than providing illumination in the vicinity of these residences, which presumably are impacted by their physical relationship to the park. The community garden is not well tended; there are currently many uncultivated plots.

PARK SITE:	*COLUMBIA*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*33.31 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*25*

General Comments:

The lighting system is one of the oldest in the Park System. It was installed in 1912 and changed in 1935. The poles, fixtures, and wiring are in very poor condition; this system has been repeatedly patched together and requires a total overhaul.

There is a need for improved lighting in the vicinity of the swimming pool. The pool is open during the early morning and evening hours and building access requires users to walk from the street to the interior of the park. Columbia Park needs a lighting master plan that meets the needs of today's park user and is consistent with the historic character of the park. It will be very beneficial to work with neighborhood representatives or pool staff during schematic design.

PARK SITE:	*CRESTON*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*14.63 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*13 old, 5 new*

General Comments:

The 13 original light poles, fixtures and wiring are in poor condition and need replacing. All 18 units need to be upgraded for energy conservation. There is a minor improvement project underway addressing neighborhood concerns about motorcycle access into the park. This project does not have a lighting component.

Creston Park was redeveloped in 1985 and has a well developed pathway system leading to a variety of different facilities. Light locations of the older lights should be studied in terms of current use patterns to identify if any changes are warranted.

PARK SITE:	*DISHMAN COMMUNITY CENTER*
Project Category:	*Development, extension*
Park Classification:	*Community Center*
Park Size:	*N/A*
Pathway Lights:	*N/A*

General Comments:

The neighborhood has requested lighting for the parking lot along N.E. Knott.

The Dishman swimming pool is currently being renovated and converted to an indoor pool. The master plan calls for improvements at the entrance. Once the project is completed, park users will be using the pool during early morning as well as during evening hours. These new use patterns will increase the need for better illumination.

PARK SITE:	*FERNHILL*
Project Category:	*Maintenance*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*25.96 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*2*

General Comments:

Fernhill Park is a large open space with varied topography, open grassy areas and groupings of mature trees. The park is modestly developed, does not have a pathway system, and is not currently scheduled for development. Lighting levy work should be limited to one for one replacement as indicated in the maintenance inventory. The two light poles are positioned to illuminate the area around the restroom. One boundary of the park is shared with Whitaker Middle School.

PARK SITE:	*GAMMANS*
Project Category:	*Maintenance*
Park Classification:	*Mini-Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*1.65 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*1*

General Comments:

This small park has scattered play equipment, a tricycle track, and two groves of large fir trees. The one light pole in the park has poor wiring and deteriorated service equipment. Renovation of the existing equipment should be handled on a one for one replacement basis rather than as extension project because of the lack of pathways and piecemeal organization of existing improvements.

PARK SITE:	*GLENHAVEN*
Project Category:	*Extension (new)*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*14.50 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

In 1988 and 1989, the neighborhood association requested lighting improvements to promote park usage and provide better lighting. At present the only lighting in the park is building security lighting (2 incandescent fixtures). Glenhaven Park is bordered by N.E. 82nd Ave. on the east, Madison High School on the south, back yards on the west, and N.E. Siskiyou on the north. Park facilities include ball fields, tennis courts, play equipment, restrooms, and a parking lot along N.E. 82nd Ave. There are no pathways in the park. Established street trees line the perimeter streets. There are several fast food outlets nearby.

PARK SITE:	*GRANT*
Project Category:	*Extension, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*20.48 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*2*

General Comments:

In 1989 the neighborhood association requested improved lighting around the picnic area, new playground, and restroom north of the tennis courts. This request is focused on one small part of the park and could be acknowledged at minor expense. Given the size of the park, the range of existing facilities (track, tennis, basketball, swimming pool, play area) and its location adjacent to Grant High School, this park has very little outdoor lighting. The one light pole in the vicinity of the play area was installed years before the play area was renovated and does not illuminate the new play area.

There are several energy conversion projects to be completed at Grant. Upgrading the incandescent tennis court lighting is the most significant.

PARK SITE:	*HANCOCK*
Project Category:	*Extension (new)*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*4.25 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

The Park Bureau is working with the neighborhood with regard to security problems at this park site. He indicated that there are believed to be drug houses nearby.

Except for the northeast corner, which has a backstop, the park is covered with fir trees. Other improvements are limited to a centrally located play area. The topography is flat. There are no pathways in the park. The park is surrounded by neighborhood streets, but Hancock Street on the south has no street lighting. The combination of limited street lighting and heavy tree cover makes this a very dark park.

PARK SITE:	*HOLLADAY*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, development, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Urban*
Park Size:	*5.04 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*15*

General Comments:

Holladay Park is the highest priority maintenance and development project. It is a high use site that is considered very light deficient. There are current safety and security problems at this site. The majority of the use is passive (rather than programmed) and associated with pedestrian circulation in the Lloyd Center area and with the light rail station on the south side of the park. Replacement of the existing lighting will need to be planned in concert with the redevelop of the park in 1990-91. It is anticipated that with the redesign of the park the number of poles will substantially increase. The single ornamental light fixture used in downtown parks (South Park Blocks and Ankeny) will most likely be used here. These are expensive units, estimated at $4,890 each by Park Maintenance.

PARK SITE:	*IRA KELLER*
Project Category:	*Extension, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Urban*
Park Size:	*.92 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*N/A*

General Comments:

The ER Commission and a downtown businessman have offered to assist with the cost of a rehabilitation plan for this site with the Park Bureau. The plan will evaluate the park's landscaping and lighting.

The existing lighting in the park is a combination of mercury vapor wall lights and incandescent spotlights, step lights and down lights. The spotlights are on two 60 foot poles that are hidden in the trees. This site is ranked as a high priority levy project. The firm of Walker & Macy is under contract to prepare a rehabilitation plan for Ira Keller. The plan will be completed during the fall of 1990, and the Park Bureau is scheduled to implement the lighting and landscaping recommendations by the summer of 1991.

PARK SITE:	*IRVING*
Project Category:	*Development, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*16.26 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*84*

General Comments:

A small redevelopment project ($59,160) is scheduled for the area around the restroom for improved security. The park has an extensive pathway lighting system that was installed in 1925 and renovated in 1979. The condition of the lighting system is good according to the park inventory. However, all of the fixtures have mercury vapor lamps that need to be retrofitted. Because of the size of the system this should be a priority energy conservation project. There are several lights in the immediate vicinity of the restroom. It is possible that the placement of these lights could change depending on the redevelopment plans generated for this area.

PARK SITE:	*JOHN LUBY*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*10.86 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*22*

General Comments:

In 1987 the neighborhood association requested improved lighting. John Luby Park is a very heavily treed, partially developed property. There are 22 existing light poles in the park with 70 watt high pressure sodium lamps. Perhaps the wattage could be increased. However, additional lighting alone will do little to improve conditions because of the very heavy tree cover (Douglas fir) and limited visual access into the park. The park will be master planned in the fall of 1990. Creation of clearings, a logical circulation system, and attractive destinations within the park are needed.

PARK SITE:	*JOHNSON CREEK*
Project Category:	*Maintenance*
Park Classification:	*Habitat/Natural resource*
Park Size:	*2.89 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*1*

General Comments:

In addition to being the site of the confluence of Johnson Creek and Crystal Springs Creek this site also serves the functions of a small neighborhood park and contains play equipment, a sports court, restroom, pathway and bridge across Crystal Springs. The bridge across Johnson Creek is washed out and the Park Bureau is looking for a way to replace it.

This site is listed as a maintenance project because the wiring is considered unsafe. This could be a straightforward repair project. The neighbors adjacent to the park, however, have requested that the light be removed to discourage evening use of the sports court and other gatherings in the park.

PARK SITE:	*KENILWORTH*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*8.60 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*13 old, 3 new*

General Comments:

Kenilworth Park was redeveloped in 1985 and is a well developed neighborhood park with a complete pathway system. The three poles added in 1985 only need to be retrofitted for energy conservation; the underground cable in the rest of the park is potentially hazardous and needs to be completely replaced. According to the maintenance inventory the 13 older poles are in good condition. Considering their age they should be carefully re-examined and locations evaluated for current use patterns.

PARK SITE:	*KENTON*
Project Category:	*Development, extension*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*12.22 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*6*

General Comments:

Kenton Park is a spacious park with sloping lawns and large perimeter trees. At present there are no paths. The neighborhood association has requested additional lighting in the vicinity of the play area. This request has been made three years in a row.

In 1991-92 the Park Bureau will be planning and implementing a major development project. Extension of the lighting system should be coordinated with this park levy project.

PARK SITE:	*KNOTT*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*12.40 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*10*

General Comments:

In 1989 the neighborhood association requested improved lighting as specified in the Knott Park Master Plan. "Paved walkways and partial pathway lighting" is part of phase two of the master plan. Funding is not available for new paved walkways or other related improvements.

The existing pathway lighting is considered to be in good condition and is energy efficient.

PARK SITE:	*LAIR HILL*
Project Category:	*Development, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*3.90 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*5*

General Comments:

Lair Hill will be redeveloped in 1991-1992. It is anticipated that the play area will be redesigned and a modest pathway system constructed. The existing lighting, which is in good condition, needs to be converted for energy efficiency and may need to be rearranged to accommodate the future master plan as they are randomly placed across the park. The existing tennis court lights are in good condition.

PARK SITE:	*LAURELHURST*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Metropolitan*
Park Size:	*34.66*
Pathway Lights:	*51*

General Comments:

The lighting system in Laurelhurst Park was installed in 1912 as part of the original park design and development by E.T. Mesche, a former associate of the Olmsted Brothers firm. The original light fixture was a globe. The pathway lighting was renovated in 1941 and 1958 and the globes were replaced with today's standard metal lantern and the horseshoe court was lighted. In 1975 a 14' pathway pole was added.

Laurelhurst, one of Portland's most beautiful parks, has landmark status and improvements must be approved by the Landmarks Commission.

This park is a high priority maintenance project because of the age and condition of the poles, fixtures, and wiring. The system is also very inefficient with regard to energy consumption. The lighting system in the park should be evaluated for performance and appropriateness of placement. Issues surrounding the redesign of the lighting system include:

1. The Park Bureau is planning on installing a kiosk in the

vicinity of the pond with information on the ecology of the pond and the ducks. There also is a privately funded project to construct an ornamental pavilion that will be designed in 1990. If it appears that these projects will go forward, then the redesign of the lighting take these new facilities into consideration.

2. The meadow is frequently programmed with cultural events. Is there a need for improved electric service for these activities? Does the pathway lighting adequately lead park users from the meadow and picnic areas to the perimeter?

3. What type of light fixture and pole should be used? Should the standard metal lanterns be replaced by a facsimile of the original globe?

PARK SITE:	*MT. HOOD*
Project Category:	*Development (new)*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*24.58 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

Mt. Hood Park is scheduled for new development ($88,739) in 1991-92. This undeveloped park property is bisected by several street R.O.W.s. Given the size of the property (25.58 acres), this phase one development project is quite modest. A master plan has been prepared for this site and will serve as the basis for phased development. This is a low priority lighting levy project.

PARK SITE:	*MT. SCOTT*
Project Category:	*Maintenance*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*12.14 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*21*

General Comments:

Mt. Scott is a fully developed park that was partly redeveloped in 1986. As part of the general improvements to the park the ballasts were changed to a high pressure sodium. Replacement of old wiring is the priority maintenance concern. Because of their age, poles and lanterns should be carefully checked over for condition as well. This otherwise straight-forward project may have new pavement situated over old wiring.

PARK SITE:	*NORTHGATE*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*10.65 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*7*

General Comments:

In 1988 the neighborhood association requested lighting near the restroom.

This park was renovated in 1980, at which time the pathway lighting and tennis court lighting were installed. The pathway lighting (25' contemporary fixture) does not extend to the front of the restroom building or play area.

Additional lighting in the vicinity of the restroom could be easily integrated into the 1980 redevelopment scheme. This could work very well as an extension project assuming matching poles and light fixtures are available. A lighting master plan is not needed for this site.

PARK SITE:	*PENINSULA*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, development, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Metropolitan*
Park Size:	*16.56 acres (the entire park)*
Pathway Lights:	*20 rose garden, 29 pathways*

General Comments:

Peninsula Park, designed in the Olmsted tradition by E.T. Mesche, is one of Portland's most outstanding parks. Two separate projects have been identified: the rose garden and the rest of the pathway system.

According to the maintenance inventory the lighting system in the rose garden has wiring that is in very bad condition and service equipment that should be replaced all the way to the street on the west side of the park. Rewiring the four poles located within the formal plantings will require extra care and perhaps expense. It is recommended that light pole locations in the rose garden area be evaluated for aesthetic placement. The four poles at the top of the stairways are centered on the visual axis. If pairs of light poles were used to flank the stairways, the poles would effectively frame, rather than obstruct, site lines. As an adjunct to the lighting project, the Park Bureau has funds for restoration work on the concrete balustrades surrounding the rose garden.

The pathway lighting (poles, lanterns, wiring) is in poor condition. The light poles are cracked and give the appearance of being hazardous. Renovation of the lighting system should be coordinated with renovation of the play area scheduled for 1990-1991.

All of the existing rose garden and pathway lighting is mercury vapor and needs to be converted for energy conservation.

Some of the security and restroom lighting is incandescent. Since these do not qualify for lighting levy funds perhaps their conversion can be funded by the other improvement projects.

PARK SITE:	*PIER*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, development, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*77.80 acres including Pier Annex*
Pathway Lights:	*19*

General Comments:

The pathway lighting system in Pier Park is one of the oldest in the park system. It was installed in 1911 and changed in 1941. The poles, wiring, and fixtures are all in need of replacement. Replacement of the lighting needs to be planned in conjunction with the 1991-92 redevelopment of the park.

There are incandescent flood lights in the pool area that are in good condition but need to be retrofitted for energy conservation. As lighting levy funds cannot be used for sports activities, it is recommended that this conversion project be included in the redevelopment program for Pier Park.

PARK SITE:	*PLAZA BLOCKS*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Urban*
Park Size:	*1.84 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*4 pathway lights, 2 feature lights (for the elk)*

General Comments:

This project is on the list of maintenance projects because the equipment has been identified as beyond its useful life in terms of age. The poles and lanterns are still in good condition with the wiring listed in fair condition. The lighting needs to be retrofitted for energy conservation.

PARK SITE:	*POWELL*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*9.10 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*9*

General Comments:

The east side of the park has a well developed pathway system with standard concrete poles and lanterns. In several locations there are significant conflicts between light poles and large deciduous trees. Renovation of the lighting system should include a reassessment of the placement and number of light poles.

Cleveland High School is across the street from the park.

PARK SITE:	*SEWALLCREST*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*5.09 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*2 (street lights in park)*

General Comments:

A landscape architect who is a member of the Richmond Neighborhood Association has asked for improved lighting in the park. The park is bisected by a concrete sidewalk running north/south that separates the ball fields from the play equipment and the basketball court. A community garden is on the N.W. boundary of the park. Jonathan Edwards Elementary School is on the N.E. boundary. The two existing light poles are actually power poles with cobra head type street lights and are located along the concrete sidewalk (which is actually a continuation of S.E. 32nd Ave.). This park needs a master plan for overall redevelopment. This is a low priority lighting levy project.

PARK SITE:	*13th & HOLMAN*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Mini-neighborhood*
Park Size:	*.13 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*3*

General Comments:

13th & Holman is a very small mini-park with serious security problems. The Park Bureau has been working with the neighborhood on this issue.

There are three non-functioning, vandalized light poles in this park. Apparently the light poles have been vandalized more than once. At present, there is no power into this park.

The park contains a modest play area and basketball backstop (the hoop has been vandalized). One side of the park backs up to neighboring residences. The other side is separated from the street by a landscaped berm.

Lighting improvements alone will not solve the problems at this site. Actions the Park Bureau might pursue include:

1. Adjust the landscaping on the berm to allow better visual access into the park. This could be done by removing the evergreen trees and perhaps flattening the berm.

2. Maintain the basketball hoop in good repair. Evaluate whether the existing play equipment meets neighborhood needs.

3. Work with the Street Lighting Division to evaluate whether the nearby street lighting could be repositioned to provide better illumination for 13th & Holman.

PARK SITE:	*TRENTON*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Mini-neighborhood*
Park Size:	*2.29 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

In 1987 the neighborhood association requested more lighting at the playground. Trenton is a minimally developed park with a lighted basketball court and scattered play equipment, all located in the north end of the park. There is no pathway system.

The two 30' light poles adjacent to the basketball court with 400W high pressure sodium lamps on each pole. These lights are on all night serving as general park lighting.

PARK SITE:	*VENTURA*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*7.25 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*16*

General Comments:

Residents living near the park have been working with Park Bureau staff to improve security near the play area. One recommendation is to improve lighting in this area of the park. The play area is heavily canopied with deciduous trees and the existing lighting in this area is focused on the pathways and does not directly illuminate the adjacent play spaces.

PARK SITE:	*WASHINGTON PARK*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Regional*
Park Size:	*129.28 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*11 (Rose Garden)* *15 (Coming of the White Man Loop)* *1 (40' metal pole near tennis court)* *19 (Fountain & Park Ave. entrance)*

General Comments:

The 26 light poles in the Rose Garden and Coming of the White Man Loop have been given higher priority than the other light poles because of their condition as ranked in the maintenance inventory.

The lights in the Rose Garden are all on the uppermost terrace. The poles and fixtures are in good condition; it is the wiring that is very poor. Given the stature of the Rose Garden as one of Portland's premiere attractions, consideration should be given to replacing the existing poles with the Hoyt ornamental pole and fixture used in the South Park Blocks. If the style of the lighting is changed, then the two restroom light poles (adjacent to the Rose Garden) should be changed as well, and the layout of the poles in the garden should be evaluated. The Hoyt ornamental pole and fixture (or replacement pole and fixture discussed in the general recommendations section of the report) would be appropriate

to use in other parts of Washington Park as well.

The tall pole near the tennis court is directed toward the parking lot. Perhaps this could be replaced with ornamental lighting.

In the renovation of the path and roadway lighting at the Park Avenue entrance and Coming of the White Man Loop, the existing lighting should be evaluated for appropriateness of location and conflicts with vegetation. The condition of the equipment in the Coming of the White Man Loop warrants a complete overhaul.

PARK SITE:	*WELLINGTON*
Project Category:	*Extension*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*4.4 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*0*

General Comments:

In 1988 and 1989, the neighborhood association requested lighting improvements to promote park usage. Harvey Scott School play fields abut the north boundary of the park, back yards the east boundary, and neighborhood streets the north and south boundaries. This park is minimally developed with a restroom, volleyball poles, picnic tables, and scattered play equipment. An unimproved pathway bisects the park. To promote usage, this park needs to be master planned and renovated.

PARK SITE:	*WILLAMETTE*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, extension, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Metropolitan*
Park Size:	*30.40 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*36*
Parking Lot Lights:	*6*

General Comments:

The pathway poles, fixtures and wiring are in poor condition and in need of replacement. The parking lot poles and fixtures are in good condition but have wiring that is in poor condition. All new wiring needs to be placed in conduit because there is a lot of rubble fill in the park. All of the fixtures have mercury vapor lamps that need to be converted for energy conservation.

The Park Bureau recently received approval for construction of a new restroom and parking lot at the north end of the park. Approval was conditioned upon installation of lighting in the parking lot.

PARK SITE:	*WILSHIRE*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, extension, energy conservation*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*14.83 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*14*

General Comments:

A new master plan has been prepared for Wilshire Park with the participation of the neighborhood and Friends of Wilshire Park. The highest priority improvement in the plan is improved and expanded lighting. There are no development funds available for other improvements. This project may involve considerable citizen involvement in the redesign of the lighting. One issue that may surface in the implementation of the project is the installation of lighting in advance of other proposed related improvements.

PARK SITE:	*WOODLAWN*
Project Category:	*Maintenance, expansion*
Park Classification:	*Neighborhood*
Park Size:	*6.70 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*20*

General Comments:

The existing lighting system was installed as part of a 1977 park construction project. The park was completely developed at that time.

Woodlawn Park is a high priority maintenance project because of the hazardous condition of the wood poles, which have dry rot. The wiring and fixtures are reported to be in good condition.

Woodlawn Park has been identified as having security problems that might be mitigated by improvements to the lighting system. Dean Williams has been working with the neighborhood on this issue.

The overall design of Woodlawn and its plantings are very attractive. However, the park was too heavily planted with trees, especially conifers. There are quite a few places where the effectiveness of the park lighting is diminished by conflicts with vegetation. The park pathway system contains an underpass at Claremont Street and enclosed picnic/sitting areas along the perimeter of the park that impede visual access into the park and may feel somewhat threatening at night. Redesign of the park

lighting system needs to be coordinated with a well-designed plan for management (pruning, selective removal) of the vegetation. Neighborhood involvement in the design process and identification of issues is recommended.

PARK SITE:	*WOODSTOCK*
Project Category:	*Maintenance*
Park Classification:	*Community*
Park Size:	*13.39 acres*
Pathway Lights:	*10*

General Comments:

Woodstock Park is a low priority maintenance project. The major concern is poor wiring. The existing lights are scattered about the park and do not follow pathways. There is just one paved path through the park and given its alignment it does not form a logical spine for a redesign of the existing light system.

The security shelter has incandescent wall pack fixtures.