

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

September 9, 1975

*MS5 and  
Spec*

*OK*

From Bureau of Parks, Dale R. Christiansen  
To Department of Public Affairs  
Addressed to Commissioner Mildred A. Schwab  
Subject Audubon Society Proposal for Oaks Bottom

RECEIVED  
SEP 10 1975

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

I have reviewed the response of Mr. Al Miller giving answers to your questions directed to the Audubon Society concerning the proposed lease of Oaks Bottom and would make the following comments:

Item 1. - I would like to recommend that the proposed lease not exceed 10 years and not contain an automatic renewal provision. If Audubon is granted the lease and is performing satisfactorily, they should experience no problem in obtaining an extension. The longer leases of the Forestry Center and OMSI are justified by the magnitude of the capital investment made by each organization.

Item 2. - I would like to suggest two points of possible invalidation of the proposed lease: After one year if fund raising goals are not met, and after two years if the planned improvements are not made.

Item 3. - The proposed lease should provide that the society absolves the City from any responsibility or liability for maintenance on the entire site, specifically identified as all of the City-owned property with the exception of Sellwood Park.

Items 4 and 5. - I continue to have reservations about the financial strength of the proposal. Otherwise, no comment.

Item 6. - What is the ability of the yearly budget to cover a loan payback? Maybe we should have access to further information on their budget.

Items 7 and 8. - These seem to be in conflict unless we were given access to develop a boaters' park between the railroad tracks and the river. Suggested compatible uses would otherwise require some form of access and parking and involve the north fill.

DRC.p

RECEIVED  
AUG 29 1975

To: Commissioner Mildred Schwab

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

From: Al Miller

Subject: Answers to questions asked at City Council Meeting

Date: August 29, 1975

1. What length of lease and what terms does the Society propose?

We would like to lease the entire area for 20 years (Western Forestry Center & OMSI have 25 year leases) paying a nominal fee with an option to renew. Our responsibilities would be the protection of the wildlife and habitat, the construction of a parking lot, interpretive center adjacent to the parking lot, trail to and around the wetland area, two lookouts along the top of the bluff and a minor habitat enhancement program.

2. Would the Society object to a clause in the lease calling for cancellation after two years if all agreed upon improvements had not been made to the area during that time?

No, we would welcome such a clause.

3. What assurances can the Society give the city as to maintenance?

Improvements on the area have been designed for minimum maintenance. Buildings, lookouts and bridges will be constructed as durable as humanly possible. Maintenance expected on these would be repairs from vandalism. The major maintenance problem will be the trails. These will be built above the 20 year flood level. Minor maintenance such as removal of dead limbs and blackberry vines would be done by the student naturalists as part of their regular duties. Yearly regravelling and repair of washouts and vandalism will be carried out by Audubon work parties with the assistance of members of an Explore Post that is being established. During the past year and a half Audubon work parties have built a new fence and flower garden, painted the clubhouse (inside and out), put in a drainage system for the parking lot, installed a new water system for the caretaker's cottage and repaired the dam for the pond at the Pittock Sanctuary. To assure that the Society

Commissioner Mildred Schwab  
August 29, 1975

Page 2

will maintain the area in a manner acceptable to the city we would not object to a clause in the lease stating that if there is a danger to public safety and that the Society had been notified and had not corrected the problem after a reasonable time than the lease could be terminated.

4. Could the Society spell out in detail funding sources identified to finance the proposal?

We have made only a little effort to raise the money for the project. We felt that before we could move in this direction we should have some idea that our proposal had at least a chance. Our sources of income as we see them are:

1. Portland Audubon Society - We have \$10,000 in hand now with the ability to obtain at least \$20,000 more. The interest (\$2,500 per year) from a \$44,000 trust fund would be used to finance Audubon's share of the work study naturalist program.
2. Portland Audubon Society Members - We will conduct a fund raising drive.
3. Portland Citizens, Businesses and Industry - We will conduct a city wide fund raising drive. We have already contacted individuals at Pacific Northwest Bell, Portland General Electric, Georgia Pacific and Omark Industries. When we talked with the Conservation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce we were told to come back to them after we had City Council approval for the project and that they would see what they could do.
4. Foundations - We have been in contact with the Wittell and Autzen Foundations. Some of the other foundations that we plan to contact are the Templeton Foundation, Jackson Foundation and the Collins Foundation.
5. Wittell Revolving Fund - We have been assured by the administrator of this fund that we could borrow at least \$30,000 and up to \$50,000 at no interest with 30 years to pay.

We feel that this fund raising effort should raise the \$75,000 needed for construction plus a considerable amount of money that would be used to establish an Oaks Bottom Trust Fund. The strong public support already shown for our proposal leads us to expect that this fund raising effort would be a success. Ms. Jean Siddall informs us that the Tryon Creek group raised \$150,000 in six months with no contributions larger than \$1,000 from citizens in the area.

Commissioner Mildred Schwab  
August 29, 1975

Page 3

5. How much would be used for construction and improvements and how much for maintenance?

Although much of our material and labor has been donated we would use up to \$75,000 for the construction of the facility. Any excess would be used to establish a trust fund for maintenance and program.

6. How would the Society propose to pay these (loans) back and still have monies for continuing costs?

The loan, if needed, would be from the Wittell Revolving Fund and could be paid back by the PAS over a 30 year period from our yearly budget.

7. What provisions would the Society make to assure right-of-way access for the public to Ross Island and would the Society agree during the lease negotiations to whatever land the city may at some future date determine it needs for this purpose, if Ross Island becomes available?

We would agree to a clause written into the lease that would allow the city to build an access road across the north fill to Ross Island. We would prefer that this road be used only to access Ross Island allow<sup>ing</sup> no access to the north fill.

8. Could the Society define what it accepts as a compatible use and what it would find to be not acceptable on the fill?

We would consider not compatible any use that would result in major physical changes, loss of wildlife values or one that would encourage intensive use of the area. Examples would be an access road onto the fill or some large structure. Uses that we would consider compatible would be<sup>a</sup> bicycle path, parcourse, a few picnic tables and fishing sites along the river.

I hope these are satisfactory answers to your questions. Thanks for the opportunity to answer them in a written form.



THE CITY OF  
**PORTLAND**



**OREGON**

MILDRED A. SCHWAB  
COMMISSIONER OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1220 S. W. FIFTH AVE.  
PORTLAND, OR. 97204  
248 - 4180

August 1, 1975

MEMO

TO: Mayor Goldschmidt, Commissioners  
Ivancie, Jordan, McCready

FROM: Commissioner Schwab

SUBJECT: Audubon Proposal/Oaks Bottom

*MSS  
and.*

The attached material concerns a proposal forwarded to the city by the Portland Audubon Society to lease city-owned property in the Oaks Bottom area for use as a wildlife sanctuary.

I have requested that the City Auditor schedule this matter for a public hearing before the Council on August 28th. I know that this proposal has generated a great deal of interest and that correspondence, both pro and con, has been forwarded to members of the Council. I am distributing this material at this time to assure adequate opportunity for review prior to the Council hearing.

The items attached include a memorandum from Parks Superintendent Dale Christiansen outlining the position and recommendation of the Bureau of Parks. Also attached is an analysis of the Audubon Society proposal prepared by the Children's Museum Advisory Board, and affixed to this report is the original proposal as provided by the Audubon Society.

At this point, I am not making a recommendation to the Council concerning the proposal. I am continuing my review of the proposal and the Park Bureau's recommendation and would like to hear the testimony that will be forthcoming in the public hearing.

If you have questions or require additional information, please don't hesitate to contact my office.

Thank you very much.

MAS.g

enc.

THE CITY OF  
**PORTLAND**



**OREGON**

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MILDRED A. SCHWAB  
COMMISSIONER

BUREAU OF PARKS AND  
PUBLIC RECREATION

DALE R. CHRISTIANSEN  
SUPERINTENDENT

2115 S.E. MORRISON ST.  
PORTLAND, OR. 97214  
503/248-3580

July 2, 1975

TO: Commissioner Mildred Schwab

This is in reference to the proposal by the Portland Audubon Society to lease all city-owned property included in the Oaks-Pioneer Park and former Drake property for exclusive use as a bird sanctuary.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Audubon Society proposal be denied and that the City proceed with a long range plan to provide for the retention and protection of the 120 acre wetland area while including compatible improvements on the North Fill or former Drake property.

Acquisition of the parcels under consideration did not contain provisions that would preclude any of the uses envisioned by either the Audubon Society or the Bureau of Parks. Any lease of the North Fill would require approval by the State of Oregon and the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. (These agencies have indicated this would not present a problem for the Audubon proposal.)

The Park Bureau Planning Staff has reviewed the specific park needs of the neighborhood adjacent to Oaks Park in conjunction with their current development of a proposed comprehensive plan that includes identifiable standards for parks and recreation in Portland. Their evaluation was that the neighborhood needs for baseball and field sports are adequately provided for in other parks in the area. There is a consensus of opinion that a definite need exists for greater opportunity for additional picnic facilities having access to our important waterfront. We also feel strongly that the over-subscribed, excellent program of the Children's Museum should be located at this site.

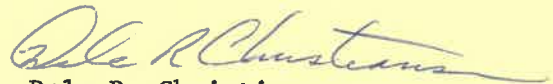
The Citizen's Advisory Committee of the Children's Museum has made a thorough review of the Audubon proposal, and I thoroughly concur with their findings. A copy of their report is enclosed.

(more)

The Oaks-Pioneer Park is an area which is an important asset that should benefit all Portlanders. It also is an area that will undoubtedly have a strong effect on the future use of Ross Island when that area comes under public ownership.

We had hoped the dedicated members of the Audubon Society would have worked with the Bureau of Parks to develop a strong plan to enhance and protect the wetlands while insuring the compatibility of other improvements on the North Fill. Since the Society has taken an all or nothing stand on their proposal, I am confident the City is fully capable of achieving a compatible multi-use plan for Oaks-Pioneer Park and the North Fill.

Sincerely,



Dale R. Christiansen  
Superintendent of Parks

DRC/tw

Encl.: Audubon Society Proposal  
Children's Museum Citizens Advisory Committee Report  
Park Bureau Staff Report referring to historic planning  
efforts

Don Jeffrey  
m55



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

NORTHWEST REGION

~~1900 SECOND AVENUE~~

~~SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104~~

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
G32

APR 10 1975

David G. Talbot  
State Parks Superintendent  
300 State Highway Building  
Salem, Oregon 97310

Dear Dave:

As a result of our meeting in Portland on March 19, 1975, and other contacts with representatives of your offices and various private, non-profit foundations, it seems appropriate to offer the enclosed guidelines on the relationship of P. L. 91-646 and selected Bureau policies as they relate to acquisitions through foundations.

We have attempted to present the more typical situations. Obviously, there may be other types of transactions that we cannot foresee. These will have to be evaluated on the facts in each case. We realize that the areas of donation and foundations are very complex. We hope that the Portland meeting and the enclosure will help to explain our position. We will be happy to try to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely yours,

*M. H. Lundy*  
Maurice H. Lundy  
for Regional Director

Enclosure

cc:  
Janet McLennan  
Gary A. Scott

Acquisition by Public Agencies Through Foundations  
and the Relationship to P. L. 91-646 and Selected Bureau Policies

Introduction:

Non-profit organizations have been active for some time in accepting donations of land for transfer to public agencies for administration as outdoor recreation areas. In reviewing these transactions, it seems apparent that, under some circumstances, the value of these donations could be used by a public agency as all or a portion of their matching share for a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant to do additional acquisition or development. Such a possibility is obviously attractive to a public agency and could also make a donation more attractive to the private donor. As a result, discussions have been held between the Northwest Region of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, legal advisors, representatives of State agencies, and various foundations and other non-profit organizations. The purpose of the discussions was to explore the relationship between acquisitions by a public agency through a foundation and the requirements of P. L. 91-646 (The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970), as well as selected Bureau policies. The guidelines set forth below are a result of these discussions and, we believe, cover most situations that could occur. It should be noted that the guidelines are only applicable in cases where Land and Water Conservation grant funds are involved, either initially by use of the donated land value for matching, or subsequently for development work on a donated site.

Guidelines:

The provisions of P. L. 91-646 are applicable to acquisitions by foundations only if they are an agent of a public body. They are considered by us to be agents if there is a legal commitment for the subsequent reacquisition by a public agency. Also, the provisions of P. L. 91-646 are not applicable when property is conveyed as an outright donation, except for Title II, Relocation Assistance, which may be applicable should the owner or a tenant continue to occupy the lands while held by a foundation. This is true whether the conveyance is to a foundation or directly to a public agency. Other than an outright donation, the Act is applicable when a public agency acquires from a foundation.

We believe it might aid understanding to examine several typical transactions and the applicability of P. L. 91-646 and some other Bureau requirements to them.

1. Acquisition through purchase by a foundation acting as an agent. In this transaction, P. L. 91-646 is fully applicable to the foundation's acquisition including a written offer to purchase at no less than the fair market value as represented by the appraised value approved by the State's Liaison Officer. Additionally, an approved project or waiver of retroactive cost restrictions must precede the foundation's purchase. If the purchase is for less than the approved market value, a waiver of the right to just

compensation is required from the owner. Also, if the difference between the market value and the purchase price is to be used as all or part of the matching share to acquire or develop the land, the level of Federal assistance will be determined by an appraisal made by an appraiser selected by the State with Bureau concurrence. One appraisal can be used to comply with P. L. 91-646 and to determine the level of Federal assistance if the Bureau participates in the selection of the appraiser to do the initial appraisal. Reimbursement cannot be made before adequate title is vested in the public agency.

2. Acquisition through donation by a foundation acting as an agent. In this transaction, P. L. 91-646 is not applicable, except for Title II, Relocation Assistance. An approved project or waiver of retroactive cost restrictions must precede the foundation's acquisition if the value of the donation is to be used for development of the land or additional acquisition. The level of Federal assistance will be determined by an appraisal made by an appraiser selected by the State with Bureau concurrence. Reimbursement could not be made before adequate title is vested in the public agency.

3. Acquisition through purchase by a foundation not acting as an agent with subsequent repurchase by a public agency. In this transaction, P. L. 91-646 and all other Bureau requirements are applicable only to the purchase by the public agency from the foundation. As discussed in number one, a single appraisal can serve both the requirements of the Act and to set the level of Federal assistance (assuming a purchase at less than market value with the difference to be used as matching share for development or additional acquisition) if the appraiser selected is with Bureau concurrence. An approved project or waiver of retroactive cost restrictions must precede the public agency's purchase.

4. Acquisition through donation by a foundation not acting as an agent with subsequent donation to a public agency. In this transaction, P. L. 91-646 is not applicable to either transaction, except for Title II, Relocation Assistance. If the donation is to be used as the matching share to develop the land or for additional acquisition, the appraiser selected by the State must be with Bureau concurrence. Also, an approved project or waiver of retroactive cost restrictions must precede the acquisition by the public agency.

In the above examples, we discussed the need for an approved project or a waiver of retroactive cost restrictions. When a waiver is granted, it will be, as always, based upon an environmental assessment and written justification that immediate action is necessary, including the anticipated cost of the project. We recognize that projects involving unanticipated donations will require some time to package and submit to the Bureau. Therefore, waivers will be granted with the condition that a project proposal will be submitted, using the value of the donation as the matching share for development or additional acquisition, within one year. Waivers granted for other projects are still with the condition that a proposal will be submitted within 30 days.



On all acquisition projects, we require, in the project agreement, a statement of assurance that the requirements of P. L. 91-646 will be met. This statement is still necessary when foundations are involved and is applicable either to the foundation's purchase when they are an agent or to the purchase by a public agency from a foundation when the foundation is not an agent. Additionally, we are requiring, effective immediately, that the following additional assurance be included in the project agreement when you determine that a foundation is involved as a non-agent:

"The property to be acquired by (name of project sponsor) was acquired (date) by (name of foundation). I certify that the (name of foundation) was not acting as an agent of (name of sponsor)."

The last area we would like to discuss is the effect that deed restrictions could have on the market value of donated property and, in turn, on the level of Federal assistance. The property rights actually acquired will have to be appraised to set the level of Federal assistance when a total or partial donation is being proposed as part of the matching share. Deed restrictions can easily restrict the marketability of the property to the extent that it is rendered nearly valueless. We have no objection to deed restrictions that do not adversely affect the proposed project or public recreation use. However, unrestricted title will permit the sponsor to take advantage of the maximum value of the donation.



OFFICE OF  
THE MAYOR  
NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT  
MAYOR

1220 S. W. FIFTH AVE.  
PORTLAND, OR. 97204  
503 248 - 4120

RECEIVED  
FEB 5 1975  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

February 3, 1975

Dan VanScoy  
Metropolitan Investment Co.  
600 Weatherly Bldg.  
516 SE Morrison St.  
Portland, OR 97214

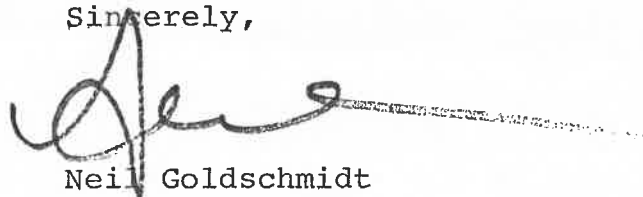
Dear Mr. VanScoy:

Thank you for your letter concerning the Meadowland Dairy property in southeast Portland.

I have referred your letter to Commissioner Mildred Schwab, for she is the Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Parks. I am sure that her office or Dale Christianson, Director of the Bureau of Parks, will respond to you on the matter.

I would favor acquisition of the property, if the City's financial status would permit and if acquisition fit into the City's plans for development in that area.

Sincerely,



Neil Goldschmidt

NG:grr  
cc: Commissioner Schwab w/a



Metropolitan

620  
INVESTMENT CO.

600 WEATHERLY BLDG. • 516 S.E. MORRISON ST. • PORTLAND, OREGON 97214



233-5751

RECEIVED

JAN 31 1975

MAYOR'S OFFICE

January 30, 1975

Mr. Neil Goldschmidt  
Mayor's Office  
City Hall

Mr. Mayor:

I thought that the best way to avoid wasting time would be to drop you a note.

I don't know if the City has any funds available for parks at this time but I was certain that you would at least want to know that the Meadowland Dairy is now for sale. This 141 acres is adjoining the City's 600 acre Powell Butte Park and would make an excellent addition to the City's property.

The principals are asking \$1,500,000 for the property and can more than justify the price with three separate appraisals of 1969 vintage all of which are over this figure.

I feel that this would be an excellent method of controlling development in the area and providing additional open space for the public's use. If you have any interest in the property just give me a call and I will provide you with additional information.

Sincerely,

*Dan VanScoy*  
Dan VanScoy

LV:np

*C. E. Schwab*

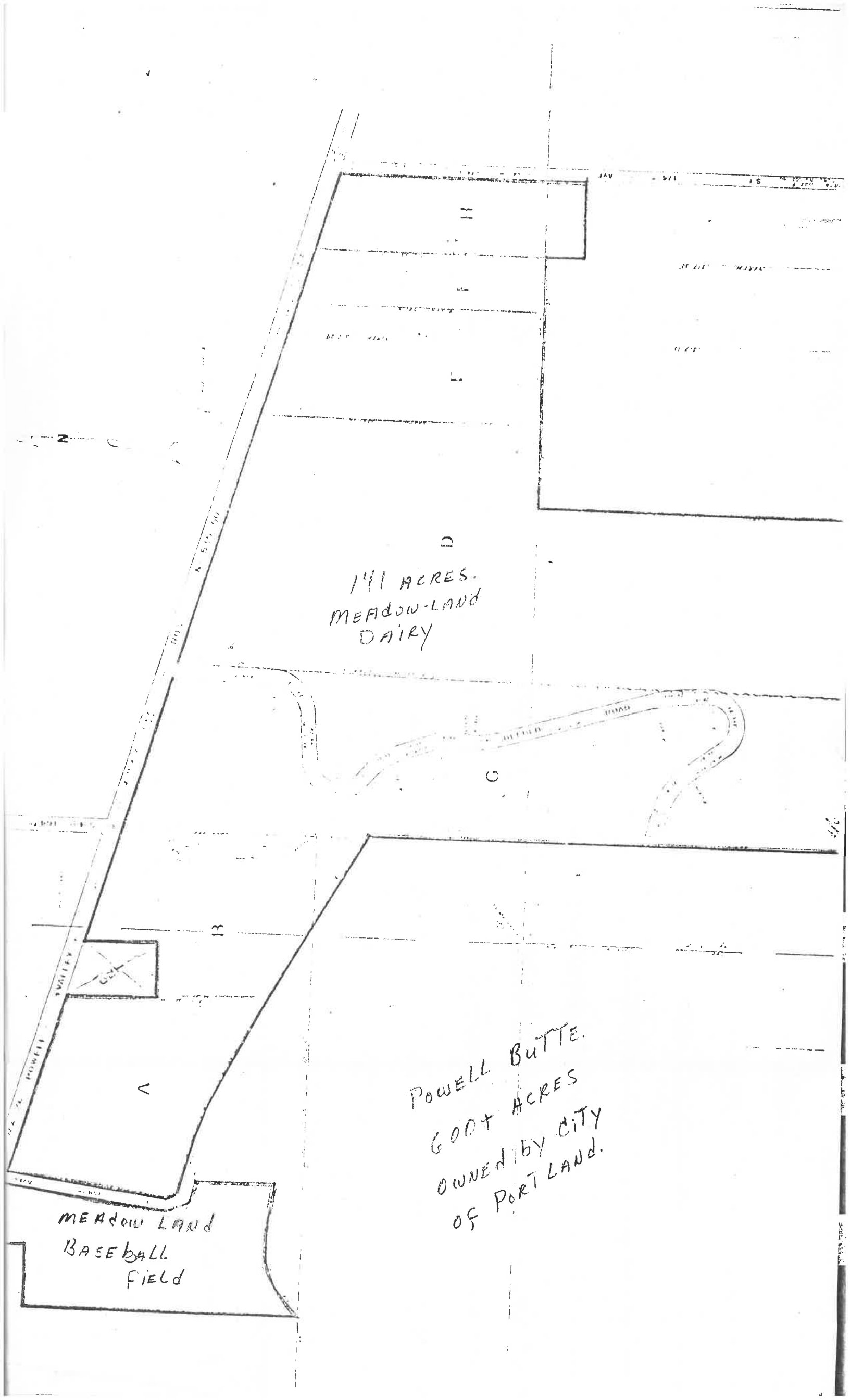
256-3210 • BRANCH OFFICE • 920 N.E. 22ND AVE • PORTLAND, OREGON 97233

COMMERCIAL • INDUSTRIAL • APARTMENTS • MOTELS • RANCHES • SITE ACQUISITIONS

141 ACRES.  
MEADOW-LAND  
DAIRY

POWELL BUTTE.  
600+ ACRES  
OWNED BY CITY  
OF PORTLAND.

MEADOW LAND  
BASEBALL  
FIELD



CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

(NOT FOR MAILING)

March 19, 1975

*From* Bureau of Parks and Recreation  
*To* Department of Public Affairs  
*Addressed to* Commissioner Mildred A. Schwab  
*Subject* An evaluation of the purchase of the Meadowland Dairy

RECEIVED  
MAR 20 1975

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Dear Commissioner Schwab:

This is in response to a request from Mr. Dan Van Scaay of the Metropolitan Investment Company concerning their query as to whether the City of Portland would be interested in acquiring the Meadowland Dairy property consisting of 141 acres for an asking price of \$1,500,000.

Inasmuch as the Meadowland Dairy property is contiguous with Powell Butte, a 600 acre site owned by the City, it is safe to assume that this would be a natural link-up for park purposes on a regional basis.

Criteria for Evaluation

Several site inspections and an exhaustive investigation of County records revealed that if the City were to entertain this proposal, it would be advisable to evaluate the following items prior to any commitment:

- (1) other than the baseball field complex, determine possible uses of other existing buildings,
- (2) determine the highest and best use for the site,
- (3) determine site preparation costs (demolition of buildings, fencing),
- (4) determine annual maintenance costs,
- (5) investigate any possibilities for interim use of the site.

Scope of Evaluation

Unless the existing buildings are utilized in much the same manner, with the exception of two structures, there is very little value and demolition of these buildings would be considered. Demolition costs could run as high as \$50,000.

(more)

Discussion with the operators of the facility revealed a possible trade-off to a vendor for hay rights for maintaining the property on a minimal basis. However, if a higher degree of maintenance were to be applied to the property, excluding buildings, it could range between \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Even though the present financial capabilities of the City are limited, it would be remiss on the part of the City not to solicit other alternatives to help finance the acquisition. Possible alternatives for financing are as follows:

- (1) Land and Water Conservation Funds - 50% federal participation, if available
- (2) Five or ten year pay-off plan
- (3) Revenue producing activities during an interim period (riding stables, etc.)

Speculation that the Mt. Hood Freeway may be constructed in the foreseeable future gives significance to the idea that this location could be a site for a new stadium.

As indicated in Exhibit "A," the assessed valuation for the property reveals not only the 1974 assessments but the unofficial projections for 1975.

The assessed value of the property, as set forth by Multnomah County, should be utilized only as a starting point inasmuch as appraisals usually run higher.

In order to justify the acquisition for park expansion, it would be necessary to establish a counter proposal based on the following items:

(Asking) Purchase Price	- - - - -	\$1,500,000
1975 Assessed Valuation	- - - - -	\$ 959,790
Plus a 10% Appraisal Contingency	- - - - -	+95,979
		<u>\$1,055,769</u>
Less Cost for Site Preparation (demolition, appraisals, etc.)	- - - - -	<u>-50,000</u>
		\$1,005,769
Less Value of Existing Improvements (buildings, etc.)		<u>-130,880</u>
NET VALUE		\$ 974,889

Conclusion

In reviewing the above figures and other influencing factors mentioned in the first part of the memo, it would be difficult at this stage of negotiation to justify acquisition. Two more appraisals will be needed to determine a more realistic purchase price.

(more)

March 19, 1975

The basic concept that this property would be suitable for park purposes is most certainly valid even though it may appear unrealistic to consider adding to our existing 600 acre plus City owned lands.

Our unofficial comprehensive plan, currently being prepared, may verify this acquisition. Therefore, it seems advisable at present to defer purchase and to consider it in a future tax levy.

Very truly yours,

Dale R. Christiansen  
Superintendent of Parks *DK*

By: 

Edward L. Erickson  
Administrative Assistant

ELE/tw

Encl.

MEADOWLAND DAIRY

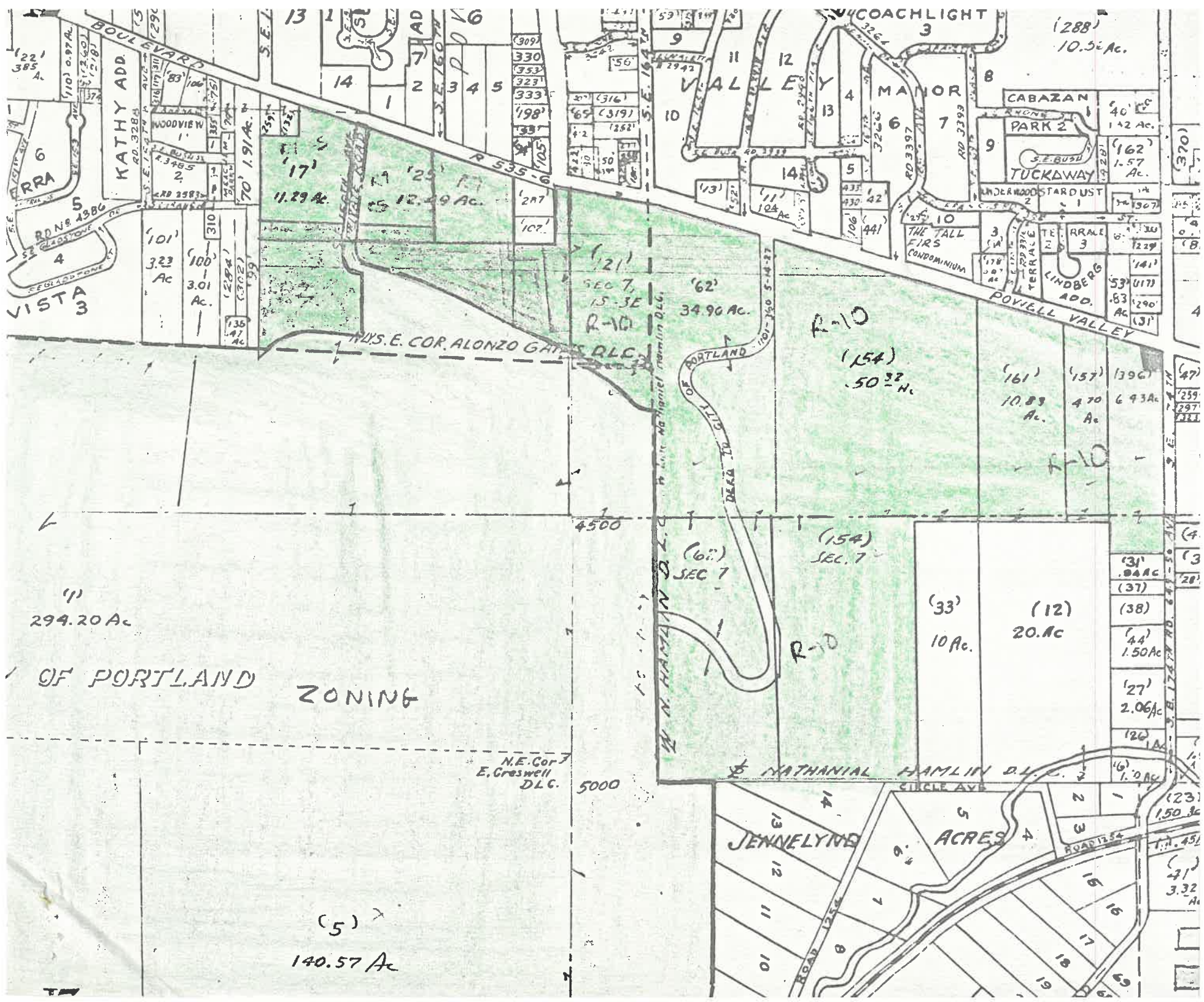
March/1975

BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION

	Acreeage	Property	1			2			3			4			5			6		
			1974 Assessed Land	1974 Value Imp.	Total	1975 Assessed Land	1975 Value Imp.	Total	1975 Assessed Land	1975 Value Imp.	Total	1975 Assessed Land	1975 Value Imp.	Total	1975 Assessed Land	1975 Value Imp.	Total			
1		Sec. 12 1S2E																		
2	11.29	T.L. 17	45,200	7,700	52,900	45,200	7,700	52,900												
3	12.49	T.L. 25	75,000		75,000	75,000		75,000												
4																				
5		Sec. 7 1S3E																		
6	7.41	T.L. 121	37,560		37,560	47,800		47,800												
7	3.67	T.L. 380	13,270		13,270	15,000		15,000												
8	.69	T.L. 447				800		800												
9	34.90	T.L. 62	105,890	97,480	203,370	204,200	119,180	119,180												
10	39.49	T.L. 53	66,210	66,210	221,800			221,800												
11	10.83	T.L. 154	45,640		45,640	60,100		60,100												
12	10.83	T.L. 161	48,860		48,860	69,000		69,000												
13	4.70	T.L. 157	19,900	2,280	22,270	32,900	4,000	36,900												
14	6.43	T.L. 396	57,110		57,110	57,110		57,110												
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40			514,640	107,460	622,100	828,910	130,880	959,790												

4806 - Buff  
5806 - Blue  
8806 - Green





(288)  
10.56 Ac.

KATHY ADD.  
RD 3288  
70' 1.91 AC.

VALLEY MAJOR

CABAZAN  
PARK 2  
TUCKAWAY  
UNDERWOOD STARDUST

THE TALL FIRS  
CONDOMINIUM

LINDBERG  
TERRACE

N.W.S.E. COR. ALONZO GARDNER D.L.C.

SEC 7,  
15-3E  
R-10

R-10

(154)  
50.32 AC.

(161) 10.89 AC.  
(157) 4.70 AC.  
(139G) 6.93 AC.

R-10

4500

(154)  
SEC 7

(33)  
10 AC.

(12)  
20 AC.

(31) 0.94 AC.  
(37)

(38)

(44) 1.50 AC.

(27) 2.06 AC.

(126) 1 AC.

(16) 1.0 AC.

N.E. Cor  
E. Greswell  
D.L.C.

5000

NATHANIAL HAMBLIN D.L.C.  
CIRCLE AVE

JENNELYNE

ACRES

(5)  
140.57 AC.

(23) 1.50 AC.  
(21) 3.32 AC.















Paul L. DUMBO

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

August 22, 1975

Nov. 15th  
file m55  
RECEIVED  
AUG 27 1975

From Bureau of Parks, Operations  
To Department of Public Affairs  
Addressed to Commissioner Mildred Schwab  
Subject C.E.T.A. XI Crews Progress Report

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Dear Commissioner Schwab:

To this date the five C.E.T.A. XI crews working within park areas have accomplished the following work:

The crew assigned to the Forest Park area has removed unwanted growth and widened ten miles of Wildwood Trail, improved paths near Saltzman Road, cleared Fisher Lane road shoulders and constructed a trail in Upper Macleay Park. There is considerable more work within the area to be accomplished.

A work force assigned to West Delta Park has constructed four concrete fishing piers, and cleared litter and trash from lagoon areas. Additional work of similar nature is needed in East and West Delta Parks.

The C.E.T.A. crew working in the southeast section of the city has completed a trail through Gammons Park, removed trash from Powers Marine Park, cut unwanted growth along Barbur Boulevard and removed stones and litter from Willamette Park.

The fence repair crew working in thirty-one parks repairing fences, backstops and tennis courts has accomplished approximately forty percent of the foreseeable fencing repairs.

A crew consisting of carpenters, painters and laborers removed, re-finished and/or replated all of seating units in the Civic Stadium grandstand and replaced the decking and seats in a portion of the east bleachers. At the completion of this work the workmen were assigned to other C.E.T.A. crews.

Very truly yours,

Roland B. Hall  
Director of Operations

RBH:e

CC: D. Christiansen  
J. Davis

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

July 9, 1975

**From** Bureau of Parks, Operations  
**To** C.E.T.A. VI  
**Addressed to** Ms. Claudia Powers, Director  
**Subject** C.E.T.A. VI

Dear Ms. Powers:

In an attempt to sort out certain facts relative to the CETA VI program I shall refer to a previous correspondence to Jon Stephens and also comment upon the pertinent memorandums from Steve Riddle and you with the hope an equitable understanding can be reached.

The attached copy of the correspondence to Jon Stephens outlines projects that would with some exceptions extend the program for the intended years duration. The source of funds for materials and equipment has not been determined.

The memorandum from Steve Riddle presents two projects within golf courses that can be accomplished by semi-skilled workmen with a minimum of materials, but the Eastmoreland creek and lake rock work will require a considerable expenditure for stone and the irrigation work at Rose City is a winter operation requiring the skills of equipment operators, plumbers and electricians.

Your reference to the availability of HCD funds being available to the Bureau of Parks is valid; however, all projects with the exception of improvements at Willamette Park will be contract work. The work at Willamette Park will include the construction of a ballfield backstop and the installation of field lighting and the latter requires both equipment and electrical work.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

Dale R. Christiansen  
Superintendent of Parks



Roland B. Hall  
Director of Operations

RBH:es

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

JULY 7, 1975

RECEIVED

JUL 8 - 1975

FROM: CLAUDIA K. POWERS, DIRECTOR  
CETA VI

TO: DALE CHRISTENSON

RE: PROJECTS FOR CETA VI CREWS

BUREAU OF PARKS &  
PUBLIC RECREATIONS

No. ....

In response to a request from the Mayor's Office in early January, the Bureau of Parks submitted some 60 projects to be considered for CETA, Title VI funding. To date, six of those projects have received labor support from CETA VI employees. It was also decided in January that these employees would continue work on various projects for at least one year. In the haste of starting a new program, long-range planning was not finalized. Therefore, we need to begin planning new projects for the 49 CETA VI employees currently hired in the Bureau of Parks.

Our field representative, who works closely with Art Steinle and the crews, has reviewed the original list of projects to determine which types of work require little or no materials and equipment expense and, at the same time, would be important programs for the Bureau of Parks to complete.

The recommendations have been submitted to Mr. Steinle, and I have attached a copy for your perusal. Per our telephone conversations last month when we discussed our mutual interest in lining up new projects for the CETA VI crews, I hope our list of recommendations meets with your approval. Mr. Steinle, who has been very thorough and cooperative, seems to feel the suggested projects are good possibilities.

Other possibilities for good projects seem to be available through HCD monies recently received in your Bureau. HCD money combined with the fact that our program will be extended through June 20, 1976 poses some exciting possibilities for sizable projects similar to the Civic Stadium renovation. Will you please let me know as soon as possible if we can develop these kinds of work activities. Planning for the second CETA VI allocation needs to be completed by the end of this month.

Thank you, Dale, for your continued interest and cooperation.

INTER - OFFICE MEMORANDUM

JULY 1, 1975

FROM: STEVE RIDDLE, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE  
CETA VI

TO: CLAUDIA K. POWERS, DIRECTOR  
CETA VI

RE: FURTHER PARKS PROJECTS

Following are a few of the Art Steinle approved choices for further CETA VI Parks Projects. I've chosen these based on:

1. Little or no materials and equipment expense.
2. No necessity for leased equipment.
3. Need for labor over the longest time period.

	<u># Of Persons</u>	<u># Of Weeks Needed</u>
Rose City Park Irrigation (completion of irrigation system)	10	26
Hillside Park Clearing (Trails & Planting)	9	4
West Delta (Trap Trimmings)	6	9
Eastmoreland (Rocking Banks of Creek & Lake)	6	9
Golf Course (Brush Clearing)	6	4

Also, after speaking with Dale Christiansen, he mentioned that, if necessary, a project at Gabriel Park might be started as well as further projects in Forest Park. Art Steinle has also assured me that there will be plenty of work. The only question I have is whether the "plenty of work" will be make work projects or those with meaning.

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

July 1, 1975

*From* Bureau of Parks, Operations  
*To* Director of Personnel  
*Addressed to* Jon Stephens  
*Subject* C.E.T.A.

Dear Mr. Stephens:

The Concentrated Employment and Training Act, Title VI program initiated within the Bureau of Parks during January and February of 1975 has exhausted all available funds for materials and depleted existing stocks of surplus or donated materials relative to the assignments of these work forces.

If the crews assigned to fencing repairs are continued at present strength to complete the fifty per cent balance of work the total materials required including fencing fabric, paint and other hardware will amount to \$10,660.00. The rental cost of one vehicle for six months will be \$710.00.

The crew assigned to the nearly completed Civic Stadium work is recommended to be reduced to two painters with the carpenter and two laborers being assigned to another city bureau.

The two painters would be assigned to repainting small bleachers located in several park areas. The costs of materials, including paint, brushes and other items will be approximately \$1,500.00 with equipment rental at \$710.00.

The two work crews assigned to trail building, trash clearing and general basic park work in primitive areas are using various vehicles for transportation and material hauling. The rental charges for such equipment for a six month period is approximately \$3,065.00 with materials and tools at \$450.00.

From the foregoing, Materials are estimated at \$12,610.00 and  
Equipment rental at \$ 4,485.00



CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

July 1, 1975

*From* Roland B. Hall

*To*

*Addressed to* Jon Stephens

Page 2-

*Subject* C.E.T.A.

At this time our concern is with the directions to follow for funding the cost of materials since such expenditures were not identified within the Bureau of Parks 1975-76 budget.

Your assistance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Dale R. Christiansen  
Superintendent of Parks

Roland B. Hall  
Director of Operations

RBH:es

CC: Ron Maynard  
Jack Davis

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

June 26, 1975

**From** Roland B. Hall, Director of Operations  
**To** Superintendent of Parks  
**Addressed to** Dale Christiansen  
**Subject** C.E.T.A.

Dear Dale,

The Concentrated Employment and Training Act, Title VI program initiated during January and February of 1975 has exhausted all available funds for materials and depleted existing stocks of surplus or donated materials relative to the assignments of these work forces.

If the present crews assigned to fencing repairs are continued at present strength to complete the fifty per cent balance of work the total materials required including fencing fabric, paint and other hardware will amount to \$10,660.00. The rental cost of one vehicle for six months will be \$710.00.

The crew assigned to the nearly completed Civic Stadium work is recommended to be reduced to two painters with the carpenter and two laborers being assigned to another city bureau.

The two painters would be assigned to repainting small bleachers located in several park areas. The costs of materials, including paint, brushes and other items will be approximately \$1500.00 with equipment rental at \$710.00.

The two work crews assigned to trail building, trash clearing and general basic park work in primitive areas are using various vehicles for transportation and material hauling. The rental charges for such equipment for a six month period is approximately \$3065.00 with materials and tools at \$450.00.

From the foregoing, Materials are estimated at \$12,610.00 and  
Equipment rental at \$ 4,485.00

Yours truly,



Roland B. Hall  
Director of Operations

RBH/jh  
cc: Jon Stephens  
Ron Maynard  
Jack Davis

# CETA PROJECTS - Low Material Expenditure GOLF COURSES

W. DELTA - TRIM TRAPS

BRUSH CLEARING

DRAIN TILE INSTALLATION

ROCK CART PATHS

EAST MONTICELLO 1

BRUSH CLEARING

DRAIN TILE INSTALLATION

PROGRESS -

BRUSH CLEARING

APRIL HILL PARK - BRUSH CLEARING

HILLSIDE BRUSH CLEARING

DIVISION POWELL BRUSH CLEARING

WEST DELTA PARK - CLEAR BRUSH

REMOVE LITTER FROM LAGOONS

MT TABOR PARK - REMOVE UNDERGROWTH

TERWILLIGER - TRIM BRANCHES ALONG BIKE PATH

# CETA PROJECTS - MATERIAL EXPENDITURE

	MATERIALS
FENCE REPAIRS	\$ 11,370
PARK BLEACHER REPAIRS	2,210

## FARBROGT PARK

REFINISH SEATING & DECKING	\$ 1350
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## WESTMORZLAND

REFINISH SEATING & DECKING	\$ 1350
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## PENINSULA

ROSE GARDEN IRRIGATION	\$ 5000
------------------------	---------

WASHINGTON PARK IRRIGATION (ROSE GARDEN)	\$ 3500
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1m55

THE CITY OF  
**PORTLAND**



**OREGON**

NEIL GOLDSCHMIDT  
MAYOR

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL  
JON D. STEPHENS  
DIRECTOR

510 S.W. MONTGOMERY  
PORTLAND, ORE, 97201  
503/248-4157

**RECEIVED**  
JUL 29 1975

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

July 29, 1975

MEMO

TO: Roland B. Hall, Director of Operations  
Bureau of Parks

FROM: Jon D. Stephens  
Personnel Director 

SUBJECT: Apprenticeship Program

Thank you for your memorandum dated July 3, 1975, requesting an extension of the Water Bureau Apprenticeship Program to the Park Bureau. Unfortunately, your request must be denied for the following reasons:

1. The Apprenticeship Program for the Water Bureau was established as a trial program and was not intended initially to embrace other City bureaus. However, if this program proves successful, we intend to broaden our apprenticeship program to include Parks and Public Works. It is still premature to determine the success or failure of the Water Bureau Apprenticeship Program.
2. The Water Bureau Apprenticeship Program involves a unique combining of State and local Civil Service requirements. That is, persons selected as an apprentice must pass the Oregon State requirements as well as score sufficiently high on a Civil Service examination designed for the Apprenticeship Program to be among the top three eligibles. Finally, the person must be selected by the appointing authority from the list of certified eligibles. The selection is made prior to starting the apprenticeship training.

Since Mr. Carroll Bartol has not met the Civil Service requirements for competition and the Park Bureau is not part of our pilot program, your request must be denied. However, Mr. Bartol is to be commended for his outstanding efforts to improve himself and the training he has received will greatly aid him in the regular competition for carpenter.

If I can provide you with additional information, please feel free to ask. Thank you.

JDS:ef

cc: Commissioner Schwab ✓  
Dale Christiansen  
Steve Boles

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

July 3, 1975

**From** Bureau of Parks, Operations  
**To** Director of Personnel  
**Addressed to** Mr. Jon Stephens, Director  
**Subject** Change of Classification, Carrol Bartol

Dear Mr. Stephens:

Within the conditions and provisions of Ordinance No. 138199, the Bureau of Water was authorized to enter into an agreement with the Portland Joint Council Apprenticeship Training program whereby certain employees would receive on the job training in conjunction with prescribed training courses leading to attaining journeyman status within their trade skills.

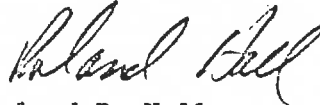
At the completion time of this training the employee would receive Civil Service status and be eligible for appointment to their trade designation.

A Bureau of Parks Utility Worker, Carrol Bartol, has successfully completed the required carpentry on the job training and related apprenticeship courses as attested by the attached letter from the Carpenters-Employers Apprenticeship Trust.

Since the described program was authorized within the Bureau of Water, I am requesting your approval and extension of equal conditions to the Bureau of Parks, by authorizing the change of classification for Carrol Bartol from Utility Worker to the position of Carpenter.

Your approval of this request will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,



Roland B. Hall  
Director of Operations

RBH:es

CC: Commissioner Schwab  
Dale Christiansen

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL  
RECEIVED  
JUL 28 1975

## OREGON - WASHINGTON

Milton E. Hoffman — Director of Carpentry Instruction

### Training Coordinators:

Charles T. Meeker — Northern Area .....226-4579  
Gene R. Thaxton — Central Area .....345-2410  
Michael J. Wooton — Southern Area .....673-6425

## CARPENTERS - EMPLOYERS APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING TRUST

SUITE 115 - MARQUAM PLAZA  
2525 SOUTHWEST 3RD AVE.  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201  
TELEPHONE: 503-226-4579

July 2, 1975

Portland Bureau of Parks  
6437 SE Division  
Portland, Oregon

Attention: Don King  
Carpenter Foreman

Re: Carrol Bartol

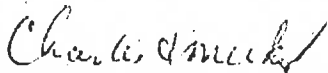
Dear Sir:

The Portland Carpenters' JATC took action to advance Mr. Bartol to Journeyman status at their meeting of July 1, 1975. His completion will be effective July 15, 1975.

His advancement was based on completing the prescribed courses contained in the carpenter curriculum and attaining adequate on-the-job training.

Mr. Bartol has done an excellent job throughout his apprentice program, earning excellent grades and meeting the requirements necessary for progress as a carpenter apprentice.

Sincerely,



Charles T. Meeker  
Carpentry Training Coordinator

CTM:lw

# ORDINANCE No. 138199

An Ordinance establishing 4 apprentice positions within the Construction and Maintenance Division of the Bureau of Water Works, abolishing 4 positions of Utility Worker, establishing the rate of pay, and declaring an emergency.

The City of Portland ordains:

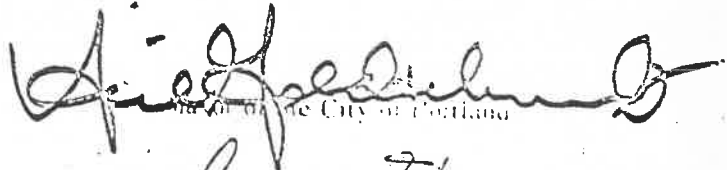
Section 1. The Council finds that an agreement has been reached between management and City Employees Local #189 to establish 4 apprentice positions within specific categories in the Construction and Maintenance Division of the Bureau of Water Works to provide on-the-job training; that the Manager of the Bureau of Water Works has recommended the change and the Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Water Works has approved same; that said recommendation is in the best interest of the City service and should be adopted; now, therefore, 4 apprentice positions are hereby established in the Construction and Maintenance Division of the Bureau of Water Works, Operations and Maintenance Fund (18400057) as follows:

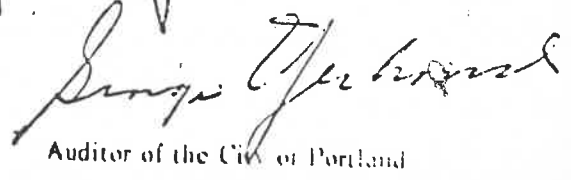
- 2 Welder Apprentice
- 1 Carpenter Apprentice
- 1 Concrete Finisher Apprentice

in lieu of 4 positions of Utility Worker, and the salary range for the new positions shall be established at \$5.10 per hour starting wage, \$5.20 after one year and \$5.31 after two years.

Section 2. Inasmuch as this Ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace and safety of the City of Portland in this: In order that there may be no unnecessary delay in establishing the positions as set forth above and the salary range therefor, an emergency hereby is declared to exist and this ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage by the Council.

Passed by the Council, MAY 15 1974  
Commissioner Ivancie  
April 11, 1974  
RCH/mka

  
Mayor of the City of Portland

Attest:  
  
Auditor of the City of Portland

Calendar No. 1203

Comm. Ivancie



*Paul see me urgent*

CITY OF PORTLAND

**INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE**

(NOT FOR MAILING)

15 July, 1975

*From* Bureau of Parks - Recreation Division  
*To* Department of Public Affairs  
*Addressed to* Commissioner Mildred Schwab  
*Subject* Neighborhood Youth Service Centers; Bureau of Human Resources

Commissioner Schwab:

At the 15 April, 1975, meeting with the Mayor in his office, including yourself, Paul Linnman, Phil McLaurin, Dale Christiansen, and myself, the Mayor stated that he would put \$5,000 in the Bureau of Parks budget for the purpose of providing recreation programs for diverted youth through the Neighborhood Youth Service Centers.

We were to implement these programs because he did not want the Youth Service Centers operating recreation activities. When it was confirmed that the funds were actually placed in our budget, Leon Johnson discussed with me getting together with our staffs to plan programing. It was later brought to my attention when an employee of one of the Youth Service Centers came to my office, stating that he had received a memo that each of the four Youth Service Centers had \$1,000 to run recreation programs as they deemed necessary. Immediately I called Leon Johnson and informed him that this was not my understanding as to how the money was to be allocated. We then set up a meeting.

On 17 June, at University Park Community Center during our two-day staff workshop and orientation for our summer employees, a meeting was called and attended by Leon Johnson, Dwyane McNannay, and members of their Youth Service Center staffs, along with our District Supervisors. They stated at this time that they did not feel that they could run programs for diverted youth, and that they already had plenty of staff to run their own recreation programs. They felt the money could be better used as a contingency fund to be utilized for situations that may develop during the summer. I related to them that I could not release the funds in the manner they suggested unless we had approval from our Commissioner in charge and the Mayor.

Leon Johnson was to contact Phil McLaurin in the Mayor's office and set up a meeting so we could discuss the program and to let me know later that afternoon. I did not hear from Mr. Johnson that day nor the rest of that week. I did, however, contact Paul Linnman and discuss the situation with him, and he in turn talked to Dave Kish in Commissioner Jordan's office and then informed me that Dave would call me the next day. I never heard from Dave Kish. Paul Linnman

page 2  
15 July, 1975

Commissioner Mildred Schwab

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then contacted Phil McLaurin and was informed that Ed Frankel had been directed to ask his staff for a program plan for the \$5,000. This brings us to the enclosed communique from Dwayne McNannay to Leon Johnson, which was forwarded through Paul Linnman to me, 11 July. Due to the length of this communique, I will address my remarks to specific paragraphs.

Beginning with the third paragraph, regarding programs developed by the Northeast Youth Service Center to supplement Park Bureau staff in six northeast parks: The first notice we had that the Northeast Youth Service Center was going to run programs in various parks was when one of our directors brought in a notice that there would be day camps operated by the Center in various parks. We understood this to be for 6 to 10 year olds. At this time, I contacted Leon Johnson who said he knew nothing of this and that they were not to be running day camps for 6 to 10 year olds. Later, I discovered that they went ahead with the program and that teams of Manpower workers arrived at Irving, Unthank, Alberta, Peninsula, Wilshire, and Grant Parks.

Our directors called informing us they were having problems with Manpower workers from the Northeast Youth Service Center wanting to run day camps or arts and crafts programs which we were already operating. The final result was that we asked that these people be removed from Irving, Alberta, and Peninsula Parks, as they were not needed and in some instances, were causing problems. For the most part, the groups at Unthank, Wilshire, and Grant Parks were working with our directors and doing a credible job. This was upsetting to the Northeast Youth Service Center Director, and consequently, all Youth Manpower people were pulled from all six parks. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Mr. Thomas Goold, our District Supervisor for the Northeast area, from Mr. Lorenzo Poe, Director of the Northeast Youth Service Center.

The Statement in the same paragraph referring to the fact that parents refuse to allow their children in these parks is probably true of some parents in regard to parks throughout the City. But none of our parks are under-utilized, and definitely not barren of activity.

In the fifth paragraph, regarding the 16 to 18 year old "street leaders," I wholeheartedly agree with, as we have found this to be true over the years. We were hoping that the Youth Service Center staff with their expertise in counseling, would be able to help alleviate some of the problems caused by this element.

page 3  
15 July, 1975

Commissioner Mildred Schwab

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In the seventh paragraph, regarding Columbia and Pier Pools, the additional staff that we had requested in conjunction with the Youth Division of the Police Bureau were to be employed through the Manpower program.

The ninth paragraph regarding the 12 to 16 year old needing additional services and assistance was probably true for a certain segment of this age group, but we do have many youth both boys and girls, within this age group participating in programs which are not necessarily arts and crafts. A prime example of this age group participating in our programs is our Youth Softball leagues. Please find enclosed a copy of Pasero's column, written by Kerry Eggers on the Oregon Journal staff, regarding this program.

The basketball camp for thirty boys ages 12 through 16 mentioned under examples, running for five days at Portland State University I feel is a direct duplication of four such clinics we will be operating with Leroy Ellis, a former Trailblazer now playing for the Philadelphia 76'ers, and a group of current Trailblazer players, at Roosevelt, Madison, Benson, and Cleveland High Schools (enclosed.)

At this point, I must question what the function of the Youth Service Centers really is. Maybe I am mistaken, but I was under the impression that they were to work with youth who had been referred to them for counseling and to help them with their problems and possibly put them into the appropriate existing activities. One thing I am sure of, they are not in the business of running recreation programs on public parks.

In closing, we do not feel that this was the Mayor's intent to spend \$5,000 as the Bureau of Human Resources has suggested. It is still our desire and hope that they will come forth with suggestions for programs which will provide recreation for problem youth. The possible field and fishing trips and other special interest activities seem to be the best suggestions so far. The Recreation Division is still very much interested in working with the Youth Service Centers to provide programs for the segment of youth who seem to be unreachable at this time. But we are not interested in working with any agency that wants to provide programs for the youth that we are already serving by duplicating those programs being offered by the Bureau of Parks.

Sincerely,

Dale R. Christiansen *DR*  
Superintendent of Parks

*William V. Owens*

By: William V. Owens  
Director of Recreation

WVO:j  
encls.

THE CITY OF  
PORTLAND



OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MILDRED A. SCHWAB  
COMMISSIONER

BUREAU OF PARKS AND  
PUBLIC RECREATION

DALE R. CHRISTIANSEN  
SUPERINTENDENT

2115 S.E. MORRISON ST.  
PORTLAND, OR. 97214  
503/248-3580

Mr. Paul Koch  
Recreation Superintendent  
Regional Park and Recreation Agency  
555 Liberty Street, S. E.  
Salem, Oregon 97301

Dear Paul:

Attached is a letter I wrote some time ago which I feel expresses the bureau's feelings toward rock concerts. The ones that caused us problems were usually sponsored by radio or beer companies, were free to the public, and attracted 5,000 to 10,000 people. We don't have these anymore.

We still do permit a few rock music events at Portland International Raceway. The situation here is that there are no close neighbors to be bothered by loud music; gates, fences and hired guards provide security. Alcoholic beverages are not sold and none is allowed to be brought in. These events are of only three to four hours' duration and are promoted only by people known to us as being reliable. Admission is charged. We also have a capable full-time manager at PIR who attends the events and keeps an eye on things.

All expenses associated with the event are paid for by the promoter out of admissions plus some rent to the City for use of the facility. We anticipate \$4,000 to \$6,000 net to the City from our next rock music event.

Because of the risk involved, I would recommend you stay out of the rock music business unless all of the above will apply to your situation.

1155  
RECEIVED  
JUN 26 1975

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

June 25, 1975

Mr. Paul Koch  
June 25, 1975  
Page 2

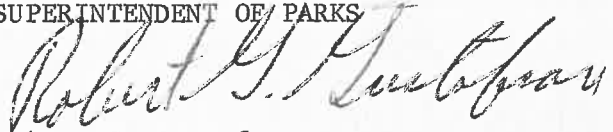
Park policy is that there be no rock music except at PIR. We do not have any ordinances pertaining specifically to rock music.

If you need further information, I suggest you call Dale LaFollette at PIR, 285-6635.

Sincerely,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PARKS

By:

  
Robert G. Gustafson  
Assistant Superintendent

RGG.p

Att.

cc: Commissioner Schwab  
Dale LaFollette

P.5  
A.60

January 10, 1974

Bureau of Parks

Department of Public Safety

Commissioner Francis J. Ivancie

Policy on Rock Music Concerts

In spite of the present cold spell, spring will soon be with us again and, along with many other things, will bring requests for rock music concerts at East Delta and other parks.

We learn from experience and this has taught us that where other activities of the Bureau of Parks are wholesome, rock concerts are overwhelmingly and almost completely unwholesome. Staff members report the following problems at past events:

1. Drug sales
2. Heavy drug use
3. Drug overdoses
4. Drunkenness
5. Illegal wine and beer sales
6. Children drinking and buying alcoholic beverages
7. Immorality of all kinds
8. Assaults
9. A dog killed
10. Drunken driving (consider 5,000 to 10,000 rock concert fans pouring out on the freeway after 3 or 4 hours of drinking and drug use)
11. Motorcycle gangs
12. Racial gangs
13. Interference with activities such as baseball, soccer, model airplanes, etc.
14. Fights
15. An apparent "hands off" policy by the police
16. Traffic jams on and off the freeway
17. Conflict and interference with racing events at Portland International Raceway, a new, successful, self-supporting Park Bureau activity
18. A knifing
19. A shooting
20. Gambling
21. Vandalism
22. Vehicle damage to ball fields and grass.

In retrospect, it seems we are fortunate that these problems have not led to fatalities, severe traffic accidents or mob violence.

January 10, 1974

We have also had experience with smaller fee events at West Delta and neighborhood concerts planned and put on by the Recreation Division, and these are more in keeping with our typical park and recreation concept and have caused few problems.

In view of the above, it is recommended that our policy be that in the future, no rock music events be permitted unless they are initiated, planned, and supervised by the Bureau of Parks.

Dale R. Christiansen  
Superintendent of Parks

By:

Robert G. Gustafson  
Assistant Superintendent

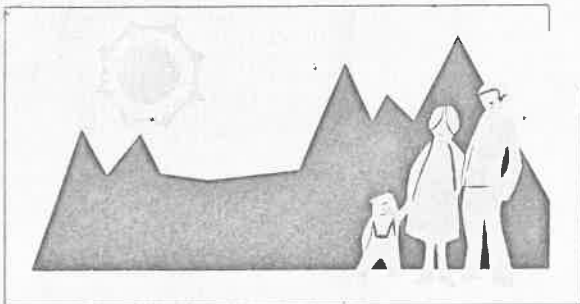
RGG.p

cc: Bill Owens

REGIONAL PARK and RECREATION AGENCY

OF THE MID WILLAMETTE VALLEY

555 LIBERTY S.E.  
SALEM, OREGON 97301  
PHONE 503/588-6261



June 19, 1975

RECEIVED

JUN 23 1975

BUREAU OF PARKS &  
PUBLIC RECREATIONS  
No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Dale Christiansen  
Superintendent  
Bureau of Parks and Recreation  
City Hall  
1220 S.W. 5th Ave.  
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Dale:

The Regional Park and Recreation Agency is looking for information concerning rock concerts and ordinances on them.

Does the City of Portland have city ordinances concerning this, if so could you please send us copies of them or the send us the key portions of them. Also who pays for costs incurred as a result of such activity (fire, police, etc.).

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Maxey  
Director

by Paul Koch  
Recreation Superintendent

PK:sv



*Commissioner Schwab*

*file*  
CITY OF PORTLAND

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

December 19, 1975

*Lo 9000  
for [unclear]*

*Stephen Riddle*

*From* STEPHEN RIDDLE, Field Representative Coordinator/CETA Title VI  
*To* DALE CHRISTIANSEN, Director of Parks and Recreation  
*Addressed to* 412/PARKS BUREAU  
*Subject* MEETING WITH JIM BRAY, ROGER LARSEN, HAROLD PIERCE, DON WESTHUSING, JOHN ZABIELSKI, DENISE BAKER & DON DIX ON DECEMBER 11, 1975.

RECEIVED  
DEC 22 1975

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

PURPOSE OF MEETING: This meeting had a twofold purpose:

1. To redefine and clarify the CETA VI Program's administrative relationship to Parks Bureau projects presently funded.
2. To commend the projects' foremen for each crew's performance to date (particularly the progress of crews attached to Forest Park, Welst Delta Park and Mt. Tabor Yard).

HISTORY OF CETA VI/PARKS BUREAU

At its inception, the CETA VI Program had a relationship with all funded agencies based upon agreed commitments for hiring, termination and field staff followup of all CETA VI-funded projects. The general procedure (see attachment: "Recruiting, Interviewing and Hiring") is as follows:

1. The agency sets interview times;
2. Applicants are referred from the CETA VI office to agency for interview;
3. Agency returns interview information, listing their choice(s);
4. CETA VI Hiring Committee reviews choices and makes hiring decision;
5. Agency is notified of hiring choice and contacts new employee for starting date.

In the Spring, at the request of new Parks Bureau field staff, the CETA VI Program assumed additional responsibility for interviewing for employee replacements as well as generally overseeing project operations. This put the CETA VI Program in the position of assuming responsibility without have requisite authority, This relationship has not been the most successful model to use.

Although memoranda due was sent to CETA VI foremen outlining needs for documentation of disciplinary problems, such documentation has not often been sent, and, oftentimes, it has not been adequate. Furthermore, the problems of poor documentation were exacerbated by a feeling of regular Parks personnel that they were not authorized to discipline CETA VI employees.

REITERATION OF CETA VI POSITION

Because of these concerns, and in order to assure equal treatment of all employees, the attached information was included in a packet presented to each CETA VI foreman, Mr. Larsen, and Mr. Bray. As you will note, the information is a concise attempt to specify accountability, outline a method of documentation for disciplinary action, and present a model Employee Progress Report as designed by Jim Bray. It is merely a model, but it hopefully aids Mr. Larsen and Mr. Bray in equitably dealing with all CETA VI-funded Parks employees.

At this point it seems critical that the CETA VI Program continue performing only the administrative and supportive role for which it was originally intended; therefore, now, as before, the CETA VI Program will be accountable for:

1. Checking documentation on discipline, if any, of any CETA VI employee;
2. Referring replacement prospects for interviews to Parks Bureau personnel assigned to supervise CETA VI projects;
3. Making final hiring decisions after Parks Bureau personnel return interview ratings; and
4. Having a field representative available to assist in answering requests from CETA VI employees.

In turn, the Parks Bureau would need to assume their designated role of supervising the CETA VI projects and personnel.

Hopefully, this restatement of the intended arrangement will be agreeable to all concerned.

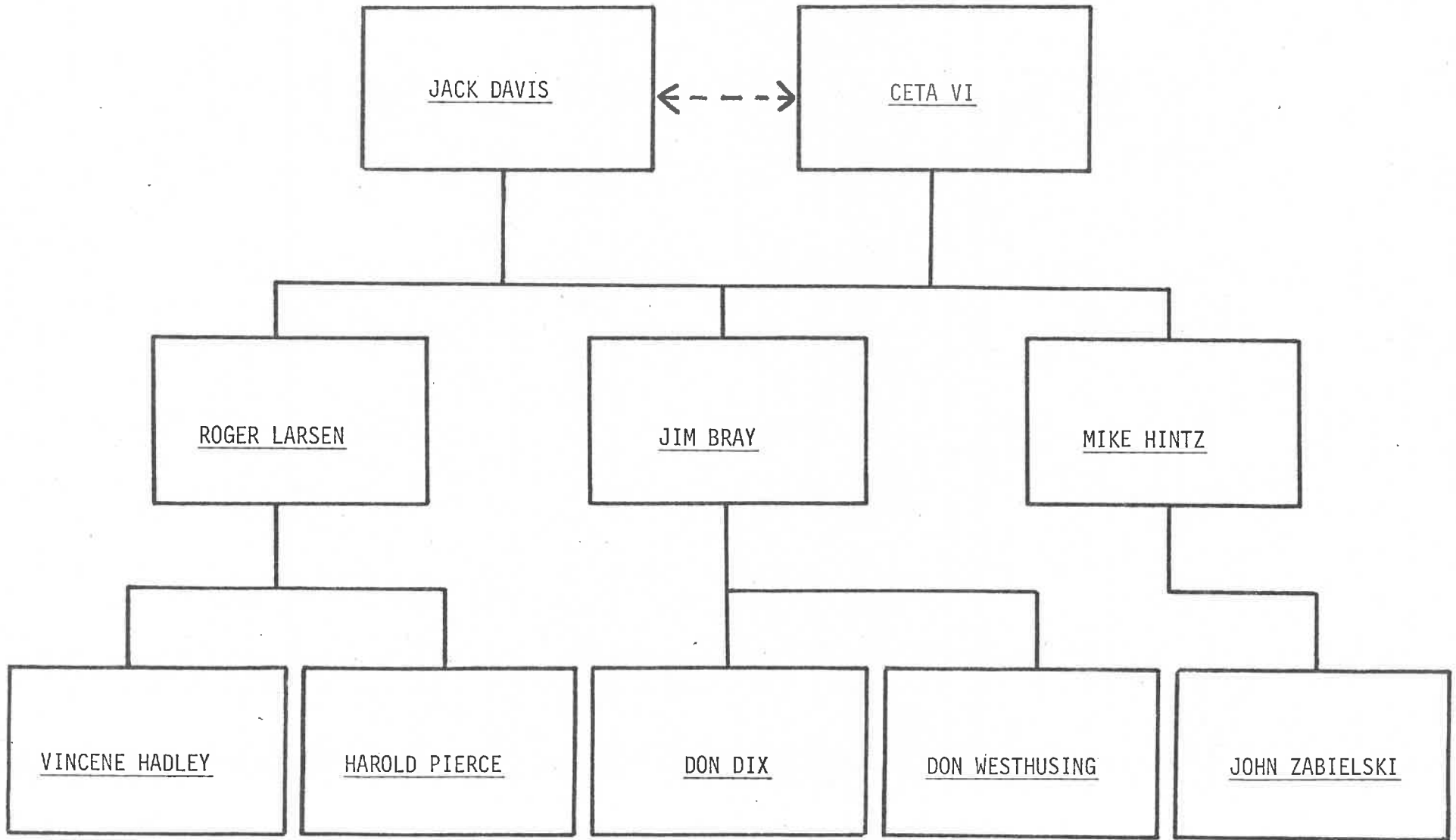
cc: Commissioner Mildred Schwab  
Jackson Davis/Mt. Tabor Yard  
Roger Larsen/Mt. Tabor Yard  
Jim Bray/Hoyt Arboretum

Attachments

SR/er

CETA VI - PARKS BUREAU

ORGANIZATION CHART



CETA VI - PARKS

FOREMAN INFORMATION SHEET

CONTACT PEOPLE

Each CETA VI foreman should contact the following Parks Bureau representatives to report any personnel problems:

<u>CREW</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>
POWERS MARINE CREW	Roger Larsen (248-4397)
WEST DELTA PARK CREW	Roger Larsen (248-4397)
FOREST PARK CREWS (#1 & #2)	Jim Bray (228-8732)
FENCE CREW	Mike Hintz (248-4397)

Each foreman should report to his Parks Bureau representative on a bi-monthly basis (perhaps on each payday), using the attached BI-MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT. The Parks Bureau representative will, in turn, send a copy of each bi-monthly report to the CETA VI field representative in charge.

EMPLOYEE PLACEMENT

When it becomes necessary to replace an employee, the Parks Bureau representative in charge will contact the CETA VI office to set up interviews of CETA VI applicants, as specified in the attached sheet: "Recruitment, Interviewing and Hiring". Replacements will be drawn from an alternates list of eligible applicants on file. The CETA VI Program will still complete PANs and submit W-4s on each employee hired.

SR/er  
12/11/75

## GENERAL TERMINATION POLICY

### I. DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Disciplinary action can be taken against an employee because of:

- Poor work habits
- Absenteeism
- Tardiness
- Insubordination
- Use of alcohol or drugs during working hours
- Inability to work harmoniously with other workers or behavior which negatively affects the employees' ability to perform the duties of the work

### DOCUMENTATION OF EMPLOYEE PROBLEMS

Any disciplinary action could eventually lead to discharge of an employee. Such action should be taken in steps and documented. Adequate documentation is as follows:

#### 1ST STEP

Initial action should be verbal in nature and must be expressed in confidence to the employee by the foreman in order to avoid any embarrassment to the employee.

#### 2ND STEP

If a verbal warning is not sufficient to change the employee's behavior, a written complaint should be issued to the employee by the foreman. When the complaint is issued the foreman should:

1. Have the employee read and sign the complaint to signify that the employee has seen it. (If the employee refuses to acknowledge the complaint, the foreman should call someone to witness the refusal.)
2. Submit a copy of the complaint to either Roger Larsen or Jim Bray, who will in turn send a copy to the CETA VI Field Representative responsible. (One written complaint can result in suspension of an employee if the charges are of a serious nature. For example, one employee striking another would be a cause for suspension.)

### 3RD STEP

Generally, three documented complaints signed by the employee (or witnessed) would be cause for dismissal. Such dismissal notices will come only from the Parks Bureau and no longer from the CETA VI Program.

If the above three steps are followed in documenting employee problems, fair and just treatment should follow.

### FINAL TIPS:

In documenting employee problems, foremen should always be sure that:

- Each employee is given the same treatment for similar substandard activity.
- Each employee complaint is based upon just cause; that is, is the employee's action being treated in the same manner as similar action by other employees.

EXAMPLE: If one employee is charged with excessive absenteeism, all other employees with the same number of absences should be similarly charged.

Hopefully, this information will be of assistance in allowing foremen to discipline employees in the most fair and just manner possible.

SR/er

BI-MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

Employee's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

	Unsatisfactory	Needs Improvement	Satisfactory
1. Ability to get along with other employees . . . . .			
2. Works well without direct supervision . . . . .			
3. Quality of work is acceptable . . . . .			
4. Quantity of work is acceptable. . . . .			
5. Reports to warehouse & foreman when ill . . . . .			
6. Tools broken or lost this week. . . . .			
7. Observes safety regulations . . . . .			

8. Shows creativity on the job - Suggestions to improve project: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

9. Days had to be told to return to or start work: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Days absent: \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Days tardy: \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Days left early: \_\_\_\_\_

13. If any item, #1 - #7, is marked "unsatisfactory", please explain: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

14. Employee's comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

I have read and understand this report:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Employee signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Foreman signature

## RECRUITMENT, INTERVIEWING & HIRING

The CETA VI Program will advertise all jobs through the State Employment Service, a variety of community service agencies, and through the Affirmative Action Office of the City of Portland. You are encouraged to refer applicants who meet the following CETA VI eligibility requirements:

1. Applicants must live inside the city limits of Portland. A mailing address inside the city limits is not sufficient.
2. Applicants must be unemployed for 30 days or more, except in the following cases:
  - a. Underemployed people are eligible for CETA VI employment if their current employment situation can be defined as:
    - i. Working full-time but earning less than Federal poverty levels, or
    - ii. Working part-time but seeking full-time employment.
3. People working ten hours per week or less and earning \$30.00 per week or less are considered unemployed.

After the application process has been completed, the CETA VI staff will screen applications for each position. Screening includes matching job descriptions with skills and experience listed on applications & resumes, and assessing the economic needs of the applicants. We try to identify the best qualified people whose economic needs are the greatest so that they have the first opportunities to secure work.

When screening has been completed, our staff and yours will set up times and places to hold interviews.

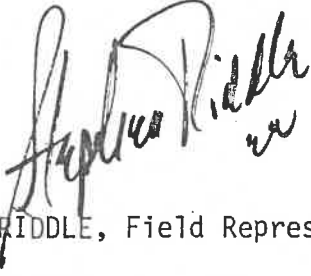
The number of applicants you will interview depends on the amount of time you wish to interview each person and how many people you would like to see. Please try to complete all interviewing in one day. This will preclude a lot of confusion. Our office will contact applicants and schedule interviews. When the schedule is complete, we will contact your agency and ask that you pick up a packet of information which includes:

1. An interview schedule;
2. Copies of each candidate's application and/or resume;
3. Interviewer Rater Forms;
4. An instruction sheet for interviewers.

When interviews have been completed, you will return the packet with a list of your hiring preferences; the CETA VI staff will then make the final hiring decision within three (3) days. Your agency will be contacted immediately and the new employee(s) may be contacted by your agency or our office. New employees should be put on your payroll as soon as possible.



October 16, 1975

  
FROM : STEVE RIDDLE, Field Representative Coordinator/CETA VI  
TO : ALL CETA VI PARKS CREWS  
SUBJECT: FOREMEN'S RESPONSIBILITIES: CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

FOREMAN'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

WORK LAYOUT

The foreman is expected to lay out the work for each crew. This means that he/she must fulfill the demands of the regular Parks supervisor. In doing so, each foreman sets a method by which he/she feels the crew will operate most effectively and efficiently. The foreman's method should be followed by each crew member without fail. Remember: If the job isn't done properly, it is the foreman who catches the flack, not the crew. Each crew member must follow the directives of the foreman. Failure to do so could result in a formal complaint against the employee (see following section: "Write-Ups".).

WEEKLY REPORTING

Originally, I asked each crew foreman to report crew progress to me each week by phone regarding absenteeism, work progress, et cetera. I still expect these reports. If I'm not in the office, the information should be left with the secretary.

ABSENTEEISM

As I've mentioned before, we must pay full checks to all CETA VI employees. Obviously, regular attendance on the job is the only way this can be accomplished. We can't pay for absences; regular absences will result in termination.

WRITE-UPS

CETA VI must adhere to Park Bureau personnel policies. When the foreman becomes aware of any violation of these rules, he is mandated by this office to "write up" the violation, present it to the employee to read and sign (\*), and send a copy to this office. Three (3) "write-ups" will result in termination.

(\*) Signing means only that the employee has read the "write-up"; signing does not indicate agreement.

WORK RULES

As specified for all Parks employees, the rules are as follows:

1. That each employee works an eight-hour day with a ½-hour lunch break, plus one morning and one afternoon break of 15 minutes' duration each.
2. That any sick time off must be called in to the warehouse (the number is 248-4397). (Keep this number by your phone.) Three days' or more absence requires a doctor's release, which must be presented to the foreman upon an employee's return to work.
3. That (because of CETA VI requirements that we have all positions filled) any chronic absenteeism must result in termination and replacement of the employee. Such replacement will take place after the third write-up.

ADDITIONAL RULES

The following infractions will result in immediate termination:

1. Any use of alcohol or drugs during working hours. (Get high on your own time!)
2. Total failure of an employee to participate in work laid out by the foreman.

If this seems heavy, it is! Generally, crews have been operating very effectively and efficiently; however, because of the number of new employees, it seems necessary to reiterate the parameters of the job.

If you have any questions or requests, I can be reached at 248-4011.

SR/er

O.P.R.S. PREFERENCE SURVEY ON  
LEGISLATION

Purpose

The purpose of this survey is:

- a. To determine O.P.R.S. membership opinions on legislation.
- b. To develop O.P.R.S. consensus and direction from membership.
- c. To identify O.P.R.S. legislative priorities, both for legislation to support and oppose.

Description

The survey briefly summarizes a wide variety of legislative topics. Some of these topics have been discussed by O.P.R.S. for years, others are relatively new.

In addition to the topics, the survey provides 5 columns for designation of membership feelings on each topic.

Directions

Read carefully the summary column on the left portion of the survey. For each article or subsection, indicate your preference in one of the 5 columns on the right portion of the survey.

SUMMARY	PREFERENCES				
	Strongly Support	Support	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Article I - Statewide Bond Issue  +Bond Issue to establish statewide funding for parks and recreation facilities		X			

Use of Information

The information gathered in this preference survey will be used by the OPRS Board of Directors in charting legislative direction to be implemented through the legislative committee.

A progress report, summarizing preferences, will be made at the Board meeting on the last day of the confarence and at the general meeting.

### Collecting Survey Forms

Survey forms will be collected at the following points.

1. At the Annual Membership meeting
2. At the conference Registration table.
3. At the OPRS Board meeting on the last day of the conference
4. By mail to: Paul Koch,  
Recreation Superintendent  
Regional Park & Recreation Agency  
Room 300, Civic Center  
Salem, Oregon 97301

Deadline: November 14.

# OPRS LEGISLATIVE POLICY

## Implementation Plan

### I. Formation of a Legislative Committee

1. Each year the president shall appoint an OPRS legislative committee of five members. The committee shall consist of three members selected from the general active membership. One representative from the OPRS board-at-large and the president-elect shall serve as chairman of the committee.

### II. Committee Duties

1. The committee shall be responsible for maintaining and upgrading the Oregon Park and Recreation Society legislative platform annually.
2. The committee shall review legislative questions posed by legislators or generated from the general membership.
3. The committee shall assist in disseminating legislative information to the general membership.
4. The committee shall arrange to conduct at least one workshop annually on the "legislative process" and make an attempt to hold additional workshops quarterly in cooperation with OPRS chapters.
5. Develop and establish (in cooperation with State Parks, OCEA, L.O.C., A.O.C.) a legislative communication system based at and operated by State Parks. This system shall include a newsletter, telephonic communication on hearings, and research.
6. Develop standards and procedures for designating OPRS lobbyist and representatives at legislative sessions.

OPRS LEGISLATIVE POLICY

"Preference Survey"

Preferences

Article I - Statewide  
Bond Issue

- Bond issue to establish statewide funding for Parks and Recreation facilities.

Article II - The Environment

- Provide funding for a significant underground utility program in urban areas.
- Provide financing by the state for local park and recreation agencies and school districts for special environmental education programs and facilities.
- Establish as a state policy the protection and enhancement of recreation, fish, and wildlife resources in prescribed state and federal flood control or water protection projects.

Article III - Increased  
Funding for Technical  
Assistance to Park and  
Recreation Agencies

- Increase in the funding and staff level of the state parks and recreation division to provide technical assistance to park and recreation services to local, regional and state governmental agencies.

	Strongly Support	Support	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Article I - Statewide Bond Issue - Bond issue to establish statewide funding for Parks and Recreation facilities.					
Article II - The Environment - Provide funding for a significant underground utility program in urban areas. - Provide financing by the state for local park and recreation agencies and school districts for special environmental education programs and facilities. - Establish as a state policy the protection and enhancement of recreation, fish, and wildlife resources in prescribed state and federal flood control or water protection projects.					
Article III - Increased Funding for Technical Assistance to Park and Recreation Agencies - Increase in the funding and staff level of the state parks and recreation division to provide technical assistance to park and recreation services to local, regional and state governmental agencies.					

Preferences

	Strongly Support	Support	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
<p><u>Article IV - Subdivision Land for Parks and Recreation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Right of local government to require land developers to provide or pay for necessary roads, drainage, and water systems in subdivisions.</li> <li>- Provision of park and recreation and scenic environment land in and near subdivisions.</li> </ul>					
<p><u>Article V - Federal Funding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supports federal legislation which would increase annual appropriation to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</li> <li>- Supports the inclusion of funds for equipment, supplies, and supervision required in connection with local government participation in the Summer Youth Employment Programs.</li> <li>- Supports the extension of the Federal General Revenue Sharing Program beyond December 31, 1975.</li> <li>- Supports federal funding of program leadership.</li> <li>- Supports continuation of Comprehensive Employment &amp; Training Act as effective method of combating rising unemployment &amp; providing additional personnel for Recreation and Park programs.</li> </ul>					
<p><u>Article VI - Statewide Planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Require the participation of local government in the development of plans for the distribution of recreation and park funds for both state and local government use.</li> </ul>					



Preferences

Strongly Support	Support	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
<p><u>Article VII - Special Recreation Populations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State legislation to provide state funds for recreation and park facilities and programs (including adequate transportation programs) for senior citizens and special recreation populations (handicapped, blind, elderly, mentally retarded, etc.).</li> <li>- Funding to accomplish the updating of existing park and recreation facilities to become architecturally accessible for special populations.</li> </ul>				
<p><u>Article VIII - Trails, Bikeways, and Offroad Vehicles</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase monies available to cities, counties, and recreation and parks districts for the construction of bicycle, equestrian and hiking paths.</li> <li>- Supports legislation which would allow registration of offroad vehicles and make the subsequent funds available for development of offroad vehicle areas, facilities, and programs.</li> </ul>				
<p><u>Article IX - Oregon Arts Commission</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supports an expansion of the role and state funding for the Oregon Arts Commission.</li> </ul>				

Preferences

Article X - State Parks & Recreation Department

- Supports legislation to create a separate State Parks & Recreation Department (outside of transportation) with additional capabilities to provide technical assistance to communities.

Article XI - Leisure Service Center

- Supports the creation of Leisure Service Institutes at Eastern Oregon State College, Southern Oregon State College, and Portland State.

Article XII - Community Education Program

- Supports state funding for community education programs.

Article XIII

- Supports Oregon Environmental Council petition and regulation of nuclear power plants.

\*Special Implementation Plan For Legislative Policy

	Strongly Support	Support	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Article X - State Parks & Recreation Department - Supports legislation to create a separate State Parks & Recreation Department (outside of transportation) with additional capabilities to provide technical assistance to communities.					
Article XI - Leisure Service Center - Supports the creation of Leisure Service Institutes at Eastern Oregon State College, Southern Oregon State College, and Portland State.					
Article XII - Community Education Program - Supports state funding for community education programs.					
Article XIII - Supports Oregon Environmental Council petition and regulation of nuclear power plants.					
*Special Implementation Plan For Legislative Policy					

L4/1



File MS5

**RECEIVED**  
SEP 15 1975

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
MILDRED A. SCHWAB  
COMMISSIONER

September 11, 1975

BUREAU OF PARKS AND  
PUBLIC RECREATION

DALE R. CHRISTIANSEN  
SUPERINTENDENT

2115 S.E. MORRISON ST.  
PORTLAND, OR. 97214  
503/248-3580

Mr. Albert H. Bliton, Realtor  
2434 S.W. Humphrey Park Road  
Portland, Oregon 97221

Dear Mr. Bliton:

Consistent with policies as set forth by the City of Portland relative to the acquisition of lands for park purposes, the City is prepared to offer \$37,000 for your client's property located within the taking line of Forest Park contingent upon approval from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The figure noted above is the highest of two appraisals and has been verified by the State of Oregon review appraisers.

The State of Oregon policies concerning the State A-95 Review process would not consent to a shorter process period than 30 days for their approval, which means after their 30 days the federal agency (BOR) process would take an additional period of 30 days. Thus making it 60 days before the City legally could expect to exercise an option which requires another 30 days for City Council approval and processing time for the issuance of the warrant. This all adds up to at least 90 days. The situation, at this time, does not look too encouraging. However, it is recommended that you at least submit our offer to your clients as soon as possible.

If there are certain easements or restrictions against the property which are not recorded, please advise us accordingly.

An option for the appraised value of the property, Tax Lot 18, Section 4, T1N, R1W, Wm. M., Multnomah County, Oregon, is attached for your client's consideration.

(more)

Mr. Albert Bliton

-2-

September 11, 1975

If you wish to discuss this matter further or verify details, you may contact Mr. Erickson.

Very truly yours,

Dale R. Christiansen  
Superintendent of Parks

By:



Edward L. Erickson  
Administrative Assistant

ELE/tw

Encl.

cc: Schwab  
Cain  
Benjamin

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

October 24, 1975

RECEIVED  
OCT 24 1975

*From* Bureau of Parks  
*To* Department of Public Affairs  
*Addressed to* Commissioner Mildred A. Schwab  
*Subject* Evaluation of Proposal for Hosford-Abernethy Neighborhood Park

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Dear Commissioner Schwab:

This is a response to your request for an evaluation of a proposal submitted by the Hosford-Abernethy Neighborhood Development, Inc. to consider the formation and development of a neighborhood park as indicated on the attached map.

First, the diligent effort on the part of the people involved in putting this proposal together is most commendable. It is evident that much thought and time has been employed in reaching this conclusion.

There were several on-site visits made with additional periods of review in determining the feasibility of their proposal and investigating alternative sites.

Information from the Portland School District No. 1 files did reveal some interesting and influencing facts concerning the location of students within the Abernethy School attendance boundary. It seems as if the greater number of them are scattered north and west of the school (see attached map). These statistics were verified by Gary Zimmerman from the School District. This information differs with that presented by HAND.

If we were to apply accepted standards for the location of a Community Center to serve the greatest number of people at a Community Park level it would have to be located at Sewallcrest Park, SE 31st & Market. This concept has been verified by the Comprehensive Plan projections.

Their proposal seems to have omitted one important ingredient. How much is it going to cost for acquisition and re-location, and how is it going to be financed.

It would seem advisable at this time to solicit these facts in order to objectively compare these figures against figures for other sites.

Page 2.  
October 24, 1975  
Evaluation of Proposal for  
Hosford-Abernethy Neighborhood Park

It is further suggested a meeting be set to discuss their proposal with their committee, possibly in the second week of November.

Very Truly Yours,

Dale R. Christiansen  
Director of Parks and Recreation

By:

  
Edward L. Erickson  
Administrative Assistant

ELE/s1  
Enclosure



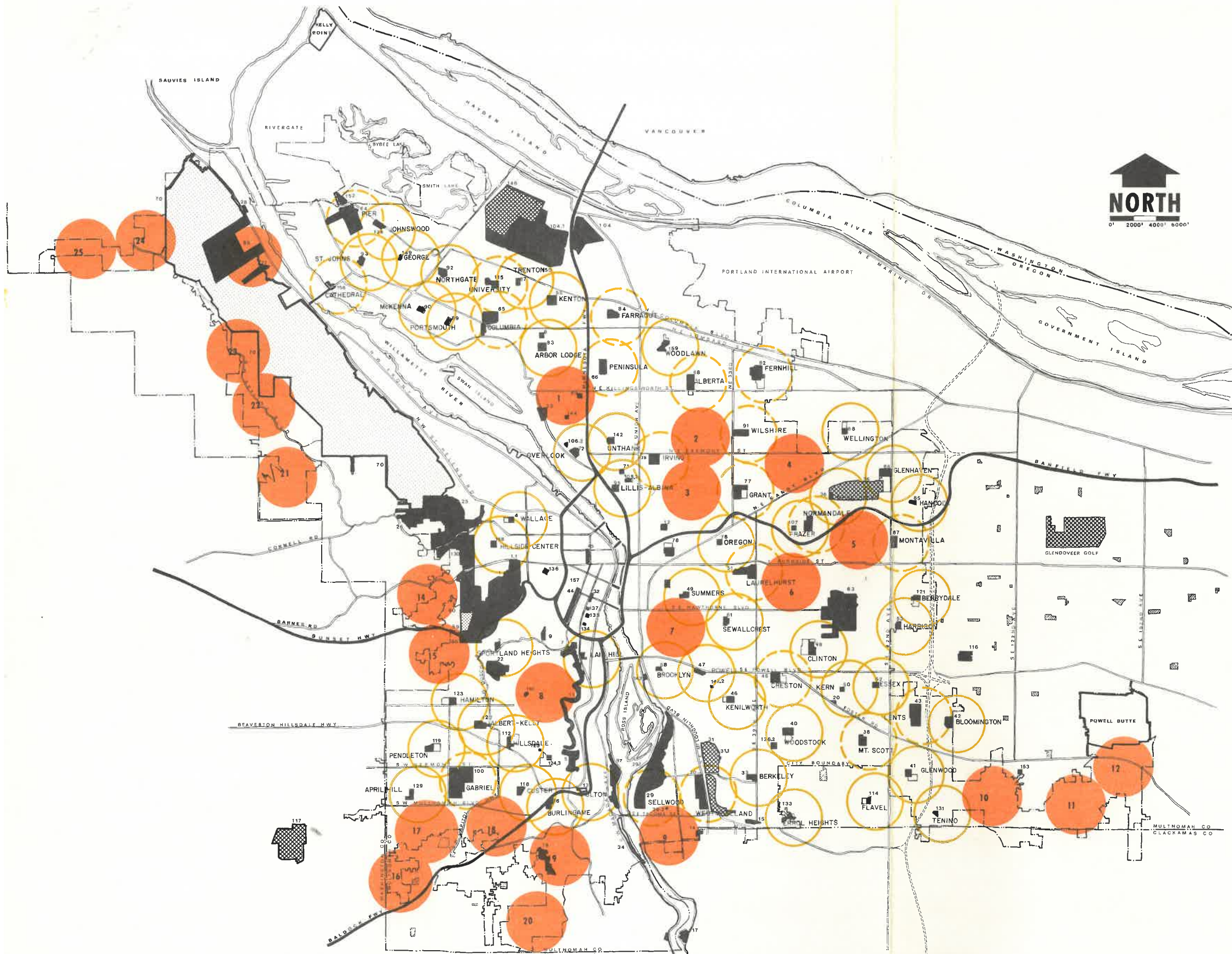


All property bordering the proposed park is zoned A2.5 unless otherwise noted.

• Denotes Fire Hydrant

HOSFORD-ABERNETHY NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT, INC.  
 1721 S. E. MAPLE AVE. PORTLAND, OREGON  
 503-236-8942  
**AREA FLAT**  
**PARK PROPOSAL**  
 SCALE 1"=100' NOVEMBER 8, 1974





- |                             |                        |                           |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Washington               | 49. Summers            | 104.1 Delta West          |
| 1.1. Washington Rose Garden | 50. Kern               | 105.2 Matt-Dishman        |
| 2. Portland Heights         | 51. Laurelhurst        | 106.2 Overlook Center     |
| 4. Wallace                  | 52. Essex              | 107. Frazer               |
| 5. Himes                    | 53. Harrison           | 110. Healy Heights        |
| 6. Gammans                  | 58. Brooklyn           | 112. Hillsdale            |
| 7. Duniway                  | 59. Hoyt Pitch & Putt  | 114. Flavel               |
| 8. Lair Hill                | 60. Hoyt Arboretum     | 115. University           |
| 9. Governors                | 61. Sewallcrest        | 116. Division-Powell      |
| 11. Terwilliger Blvd.       | 63. Mt. Tabor          | 117. Progress Golf        |
| 12. Holladay                | 64. Pier               | 118. Custer               |
| 13. Fulton                  | 65. Columbia and Annex | 119. Pendleton            |
| 14. Johnson Creek           | 66. Peninsula          | 121. Berrydale            |
| 15. Tideman Johnson         | 67. Montavilla         | 122. Albert Kelly         |
| 16. Burlingame              | 68. Alberta            | 123. Hamilton             |
| 17. Peter Kerr              | 69. Patton Square      | 124.3 Wilson Pool         |
| 20. Laurelwood              | 70. Forest             | 125. Dewitt               |
| 22. Council Crest           | 71. Dawson             | 126.2 Woodstock Center    |
| 23. Madrona                 | 72. Overlook           | 128. Johnswood            |
| 25. Holman                  | 74. Normandale         | 129. April Hill           |
| 26. Macleay                 | 75. Irving             | 130. Pittock Acres        |
| 27. Clark Wilson            | 76. Oregon             | 131. Tenino               |
| 28. Kingsley                | 77. Grant              | 133. Errol Heights        |
| 29. Sellwood                | 78. Buckman            | 134. Lovejoy              |
| 29.1. Oaks-Pioneer          | 79. Marshall           | 135. Pettygrove           |
| 30. Westmoreland            | 80. Linnton            | 136. Stadium              |
| 31. Eastmoreland Golf       | 82. Fernhill           | 137. Auditorium Forecourt |
| 31.1. Rhododendron Gardens  | 83. Arbor Lodge        | 142. Unthank              |
| 32. Plaza Blocks            | 84. Farragut           | 143. Riverside            |
| 33. Berkeley                | 85. Hancock            | 144. Beach                |
| 34. Powers Marine           | 86. Glenhaven          | 146. Delta Golf           |
| 35. Rose City Golf          | 87. Trenton            | 147.2 Music Center        |
| 36. Rose City               | 88. Wellington         | 149. George               |
| 38. Mt. Scott               | 89. Portsmouth         | 150. Delta Race P.I.R.    |
| 39.2. Sellwood Center       | 90. McKenna            | 152. Chimney Park         |
| 40. Woodstock               | 91. Wilshire           | 153. Leach                |
| 41. Glenwood                | 92. Northgate          | 156. Cathedral            |
| 42. Bloomington             | 93. St. Johns          | 157. O'Bryant Square      |
| 43. Lents                   | 95. Lillis-Albina      | 158. Hillside Center      |
| 44. Park Blocks South       | 96. Kenton             | 159. Woodlawn             |
| 45. Park Blocks North       | 97. Willamette         |                           |
| 46. Kenilworth              | 98. Clinton            |                           |
| 47. Powell                  | 100. Gabriel           |                           |
| 48. Creston                 | 104. Delta East        |                           |

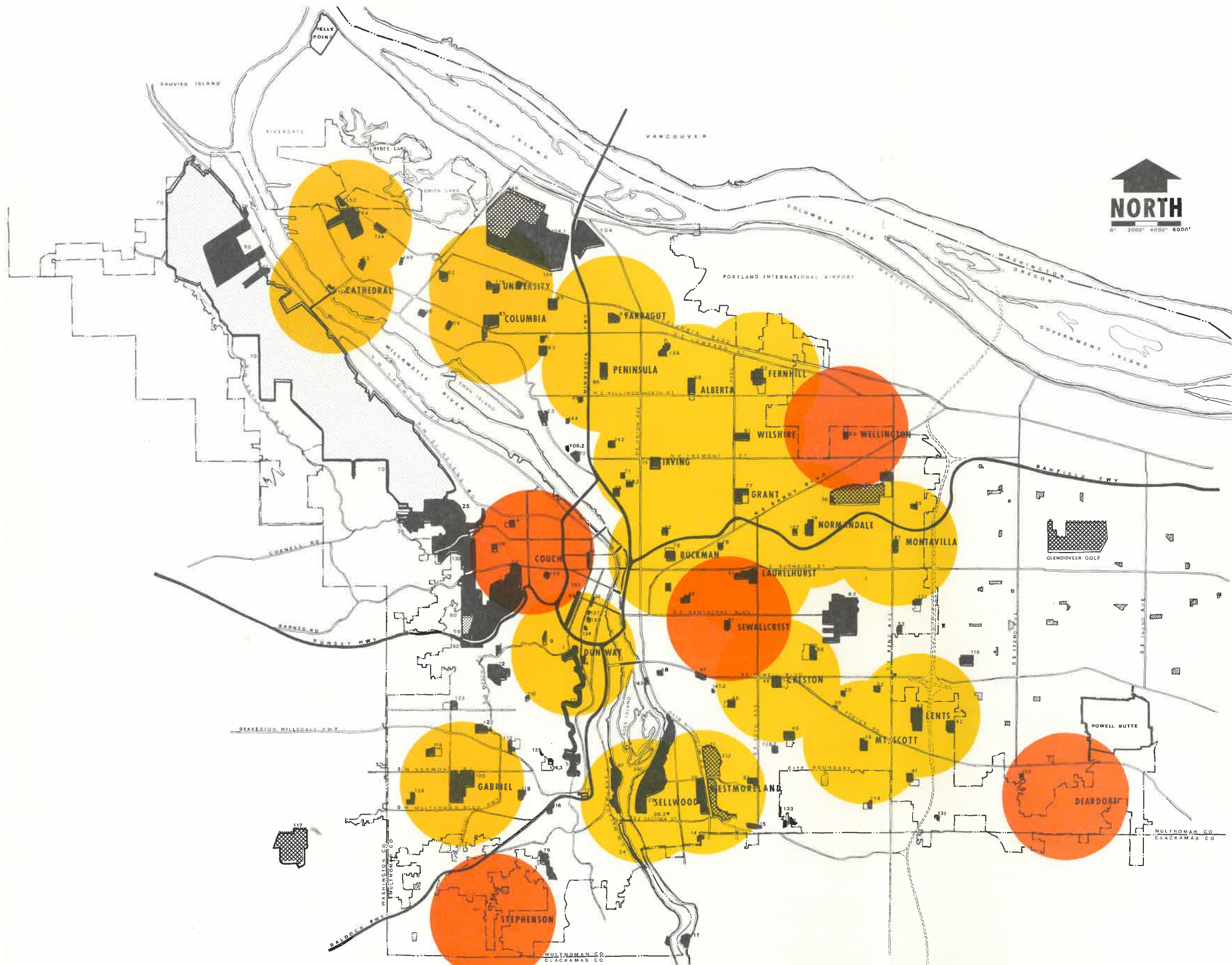
BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION - PORTLAND, OREGON JULY 1975

## NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

- EXISTING NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS
- PROPOSED NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

▨ COUNTY PARKS





- |                             |                        |                           |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Washington               | 49. Summers            | 104.1 Delta West          |
| 1.1. Washington Rose Garden | 50. Kern               | 105.2 Matt-Dishman        |
| 2. Portland Heights         | 51. Laurelhurst        | 106.2 Overlook Center     |
| 4. Wallace                  | 52. Essex              | 107. Frazer               |
| 5. Himes                    | 53. Harrison           | 110. Healy Heights        |
| 6. Gammans                  | 58. Brooklyn           | 112. Hillsdale            |
| 7. Duniway                  | 59. Hoyt Pitch & Putt  | 114. Flavel               |
| 8. Lair Hill                | 60. Hoyt Arboretum     | 115. University           |
| 9. Governors                | 61. Sewallcrest        | 116. Division-Powell      |
| 11. Terwilliger Blvd.       | 63. Mt. Tabor          | 117. Progress Golf        |
| 12. Holladay                | 64. Pier               | 118. Custer               |
| 13. Fulton                  | 65. Columbia and Annex | 119. Pendleton            |
| 14. Johnson Creek           | 66. Peninsula          | 121. Berrydale            |
| 15. Tideman Johnson         | 67. Montavilla         | 122. Albert Kelly         |
| 16. Burlingame              | 68. Alberta            | 123. Hamilton             |
| 17. Peter Kerr              | 69. Patton Square      | 124.3 Wilson Pool         |
| 20. Laurelwood              | 70. Forest             | 125. Dewitt               |
| 22. Council Crest           | 71. Dawson             | 126.2 Woodstock Center    |
| 23. Madrona                 | 72. Overlook           | 128. Johnswood            |
| 25. Holman                  | 74. Normandale         | 129. April Hill           |
| 26. Macley                  | 75. Irving             | 130. Pittock Acres        |
| 27. Clark Wilson            | 76. Oregon             | 131. Tenino               |
| 28. Kingsley                | 77. Grant              | 133. Errol Heights        |
| 29. Sellwood                | 78. Buckman            | 134. Lovejoy              |
| 29.1. Oaks-Pioneer          | 79. Marshall           | 135. Pettygrove           |
| 30. Westmoreland            | 80. Linnton            | 136. Stadium              |
| 31. Eastmoreland Golf       | 82. Fernhill           | 137. Auditorium Forecourt |
| 31.1. Rhododendron Gardens  | 83. Arbor Lodge        | 142. Unthank              |
| 32. Plaza Blocks            | 84. Farragut           | 143. Riverside            |
| 33. Berkeley                | 85. Hancock            | 144. Beach                |
| 34. Powers Marine           | 86. Glenhaven          | 146. Delta Golf           |
| 35. Rose City Golf          | 87. Trenton            | 147.2 Music Center        |
| 36. Rose City               | 88. Wellington         | 149. George               |
| 38. Mt. Scott               | 89. Portsmouth         | 150. Delta Race P.I.R.    |
| 39.2. Sellwood Center       | 90. McKenna            | 152. Chimney Park         |
| 40. Woodstock               | 91. Wilshire           | 153. Leach                |
| 41. Glenwood                | 92. Northgate          | 156. Cathedral            |
| 42. Bloomington             | 93. St. Johns          | 157. O'Bryant Square      |
| 43. Lents                   | 95. Lillis-Albina      | 158. Hillside Center      |
| 44. Park Blocks South       | 96. Kenton             | 159. Woodlawn             |
| 45. Park Blocks North       | 97. Willamette         |                           |
| 46. Kenilworth              | 98. Clinton            |                           |
| 47. Powell                  | 100. Gabriel           |                           |
| 48. Creston                 | 104. Delta East        |                           |

 COUNTY PARKS

BUREAU OF PARKS AND RECREATION · PORTLAND, OREGON JULY 1975  
**COMMUNITY PARKS**  
 ● EXISTING COMMUNITY PARKS  
 ● PROPOSED COMMUNITY PARKS



1974/75  
Projected Enrollment

375

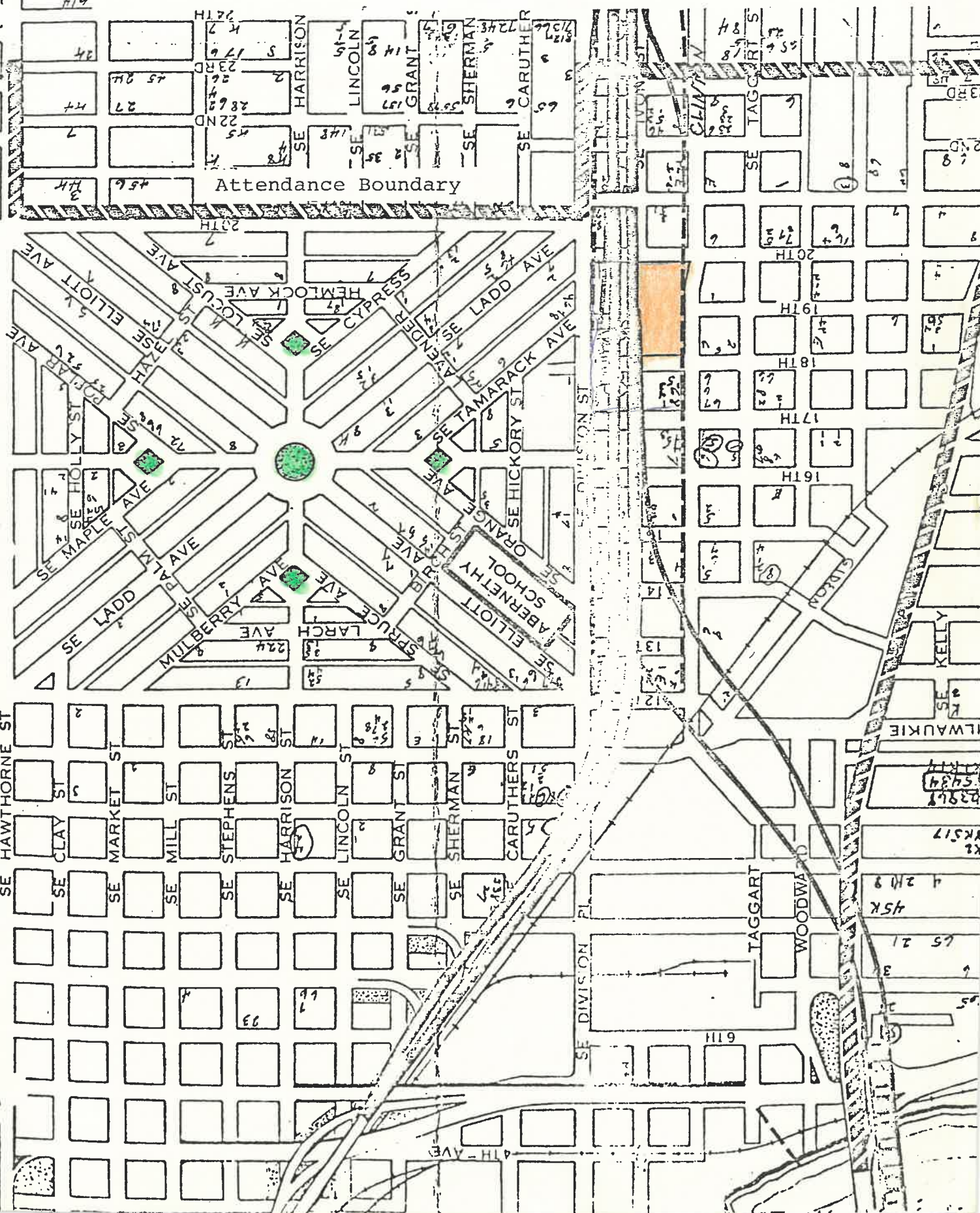
Number of Students  
in Right of Way

K-4 - 50; 5-8 - 42

Number of Students  
Opposite Site of  
Freeway

K-4 - 1; 5-8 - 38

Attendance Boundary



# EXHIBIT B

## PARK SURVEY - SOUTHEAST AREA

Conducted by the Hosford-Abernethy Neighborhood Development, Inc., as a service for the Abernethy Park Committee. All data is for internal use only and is to be used to determine the extent this community desires and supports a community park.

Rachel Fleenor, Chairperson  
2621 S.E. 23rd Avenue

1. Are you interested in a new park in this community?

58 / Yes      5 / No      2 / Undecided

2. Would you be opposed to a park across the street from where you live?

13 / Yes      41 / No      5 / Undecided

3. How close to a park would you feel comfortable living?

18 - (1-2 Blocks)      8 - (About 4 Blocks)  
1 - (20 Blocks)      4 - (No Preference)

4. Who in your family would be using a park:

a) Preschool (0-6) 22

b) Children (7-12) 27

c) Youths (13-40) 47

d) Senior Citizens 14

e) Adults 3

5. Do you or your family currently make use of existing parks?

12 / No      32 / Yes      Use too wide to itemize Park.

How often? 14 / Weekly      5 / Monthly      11 / Occasionally

6. We are considering these alternates at this time. Please indicate your selection.

1. S.E. 12th & Harrison 3

2. S.E. 17th & Division 30

3. S.E. 20th & Clinton 25

4. Other None

5. Any or all of above 6

*Tally will not cross check due to multiple answers and omissions, etc.*

Name

Address

Date

August 21, 1975

M. D. Replogle, Chairman  
Hosford-Abernethy Neighborhood  
Development, Inc.  
1721 Maple Avenue  
Portland, Oregon 97214

Dear Mr. Replogle:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 13th  
relative to a proposed community park.

I am referring this to a member of my staff to check  
with the Park Bureau for their comments and evaluation.

I will be leaving the city on September 3rd until  
approximately the 13th, but would be pleased to meet  
with you after that time.

I do not know if there is any money in the budget for  
park acquisition during the current year and I will  
ask my staff to be prepared to respond to this question  
also.

Thank you for writing to me.

Sincerely,

Mildred A. Schwab  
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MAS.g



# HOSFORD-ABERNETHY NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT, INCORPORATED

H  
A

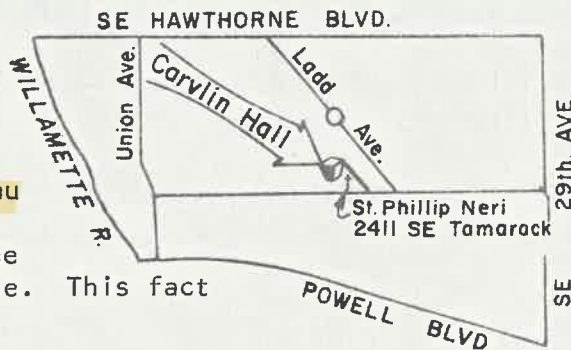
DATE: August 18, 1975

1721 MAPLE AVENUE  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214  
503-236-8942

SUBJECT: Proposed Community Park

FROM: M. D. Replogle, Chairman *MDR*

TO: Mildred Schwab, Commissioner



HAND presented the attached material to the Park Bureau Budget Task Force in November 1974. Our proposal was prepared on extremely short notice in order to meet the review board's guidelines and is, therefore, incomplete. This fact we accept.

Since that time, we have prepared a questionnaire (see Attachment "B"). This questionnaire is being taken door to door within the area outlined in yellow. Except for our board members, none of the area residents have seen our plan or read the proposal. We feel that this would adversely affect an impartial response. Our questionnaire is intended to give input to:

- (1) Do the local residents use community parks?
- (2) Do the people really want a park in this community?
- (3) How close would they feel comfortable living to a park?
- (4) The ages of the people who would use a park.

We have made a synopsis of the first sixty-seven questionnaires and feel they represent a favorable trend.

As Commissioner in charge of the Park Bureau, we want you to be aware of our proposal and enlist your support in its eventual implementation. We are open to alternatives, but feel that our proposal is basically sound for the following reasons:

- (1) This area establishes a "buffer" between our dwindling residential stock and the industrial and commercial creep that is sapping our community strength.
- (2) This area includes Mt. Hood Freeway parcels owned by the State of Oregon. Such property could be quickly converted, upon final settlement of the freeway, and could form the nucleus of our center.
- (3) These properties are varied, but predominately in poor to bad conditions. Their removal would eliminate unfavorable housing stock. This would tend to beautify the area.
- (4) This area is the least expensive of those areas we evaluated.
- (5) The proposal is centrally located, both within HAND and between adjacent parks.
- (6) The area is easily accessible by bus and by foot.

HAND would like to discuss this matter further, at your convenience. Our Park Committee chairperson is Rachel Fleenor, 2621 S.E. 23rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97202 (232-1614).

MDR:kg

Attachments

cc: Christianson, Park Bureau  
Giddings, Park Bureau  
PACT  
SEUL  
ONA

RECEIVED  
JUL 23 1975

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS



EXHIBIT A

HOSFORD-ABERNETHY NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT, INCORPORATED

---

1721 S.E. MAPLE AVENUE  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

H  
A

November 14, 1974

PARK PROPOSAL

Submitted by:

Melvin Replogle  
Chairman,  
Hosford/Abernethy Neighborhood Development

## HOSFORD/ABERNETHY NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT

### PARK PROPOSAL

#### I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL:

The proposal entails the purchase and development of Block 2, Madeline Addition to the city of Portland and the properties east to 20th Avenue, excluding all of Block 1 and Lots 2, 3, and 4 of Block 2 of the Leabo Addition. At the present time, parcels outlined by a dashed line on the plat are excluded, but will be added in the future. The proposal is from S.E. 17th Avenue to S.E. 20th Avenue, between Division and Clinton Streets.

#### II. ALTERNATES CONSIDERED:

Hosford/Abernethy Neighborhood Development (HAND) in developing this proposal, reviewed several other parcels and have, by Board action, found the other proposals as: (a) too expensive; (b) too small; and (c) in undesirable areas. Therefore, these alternative locations have been considered as not viable considerations.

#### III. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL AND ITS SURROUNDINGS:

##### A. Existing Neighborhood Parks:

The nearest neighborhood parks are located in Ladds Addition, which borders this proposal to the North. The parks are beautiful and are flower gardens enjoyed by the total community. The South Park shows on the plat.

The nearest playgrounds, not included in a school, are Colonel Summers, Sewellcrest and Brooklyn. This leaves a large area without park facilities.

B. Need for the Proposal:

1. General:

Parks are historically for the people old and young. In this Southeast district we have no park, no facility for the elderly, and no facility for the young. Our proposal, when fully developed, will provide for the senior citizen an area where he/she can relax and yet be active in their own interests as well as the opportunity to mix with the young if they want.

Arts, crafts, and games will be available for the young and hopefully keep them busy and out of trouble. The Southeast presently has a high juvenile delinquency rate. We hope this proposal will channel their energies from non-productive pursuits.

Our community is made up of a high percentage of low-income and/or one parent families. This makes it very difficult for the children to enjoy those parks that are available. These parks are too far to walk, especially when unchaperoned.

Youngsters, when left to their own devices, too often settle into a pattern of school truancy, delinquency, vandalism and what-have-you. The Latch-Key Program at Abernethy Elementary School is at the school from early morning to early evening throughout the year. The closer the park to the school, the better use these children can make of the facilities.

2. Design Criteria:

Our design assesses the needs for a community center and recognizes the benefits to the community that Janis, Inc., Youth Diversion Center and PACT, Inc. is providing. We note that the Catholic Convent, a brick building, would serve as an excellent community center. The location of the amenities that comprise a park will need to be developed. However, we propose that only when Janis, Inc., Youth Diversion, and PACT, Inc. elect to move would their properties be included. And in cases of PACT, Janis, and the Catholic Convent, their buildings would be retained.

St. Philip Neri is anxious to sell the convent and this structure could be put to immediate neighborhood use.

*This statement is wrong*

C. Benefit of the Proposal:

The implementation of this proposal would greatly benefit the City as a whole. By providing an enjoyable area for relaxation and exercise, the park will act as a buffer zone, preventing further commercialization and industrialization from creeping into the residential zones. This should increase the property valuation in the nearby areas. The St. Philip Neri Catholic Church currently conducts a kindergarten with access at Division at S.E. 17th Avenue. The park would be easily accessible for classroom use with crossing protection available from the traffic signal at the intersection.

IV. EXISTING ENVIRONMENT:

A. Terrain:

Flat or nearly flat with heavy clay soil with medium productivity. The large trees are on the property and will be retained if possible.

B. Zones:

The area, except as otherwise noted on the plot, is zone A-2.5 (apartments, residential zone). Minimum lot size is 2,500 sq. ft. per dwelling unit. A-2.5 is broad zoned. Uses include cemeteries, crematoriums, community clubs, churches, hospitals, parks, heliports and schools - under Conditional Use Permits.

A-1 zone is pretty much the same as A-2.5 except the minimum lot size is 5,000 sq. ft.

M-3 zone is light manufacturing - no lot limitations. C-2 general commercial - no lot size limitation.

C. Traffic Count:

Unknown at this time. The 1971 ADT taken along Division St. was 9,100 (reference: page 94 Draft Environmental Statement on I-80 N, Mt. Hood Freeway).

D. Utilities:

Existing fire hydrants are shown on the plat. Time has not permitted locating size of water main or their location. Sewer and electric service is in the area, but data has not yet been fully collected and analyzed.



E. Archiological and Paleontological Clearances:

None. A research of the Federal Register has not indicated anything in this area. Further research will be made to ascertain if something has been overlooked.

F. Population:

The Hosford/Abernethy Neighborhood Development includes the area east of the Willamette River to S.E. 29th Avenue, situated between Hawthorne and Powell Blvds. This approximates 10,000 population.

Growth patterns indicate that there is a continual influx of commercial and industrial businesses into the residential areas. The properties along the Mt. Hood Freeway corridor have been allowed to deteriorate because of citizen unrest. The people have lived for ten years or more believing that to improve their properties would be a foolish waste of money.

The Median Income of this area is below the Median Income of the City of Portland.

G. Neighborhood Support:

Supporting HAND in this proposal are the Parent-Teacher Associations of Abernethy and Hosford Elementary Schools and the Principals and teaching staff of these institutions. The staff of St. Philip Neri Catholic Church also supports this action.

V. THE PROBABLE IMPACT:

A. General:

The probable impact is dependent wholly on the action taken. To "do nothing" is to deprive the citizens of the area the benefits of a park; a park long needed by the community. A park will help arrest the decay of the area by acting as a stop-gap of industrial creep and commercial exploitation.

B. Aesthetics:

The area has several large trees that will be retained. Off street parking can be provided on S.E. 17th Avenue. However, most visitors will either walk or take the bus. A solid fence should be constructed along S.E. Division Street to act as a traffic noise barrier. This fence should be screened by climbing vegetation.

C. Disposal of Existing Structures:

The several houses to be demolished will be done by contact. The salvageable materials will be negligible. Families will be given adequate opportunity to find other residences. It is anticipated that a fair market price with no relocation allowances will be paid for each separate parcel.

VI. ADVERSE EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED:

The property taken by the park will be removed from the local tax rolls. The loss of revenue is made up in increasing the assessment of all properties remaining on the rolls.

In addition, once a park is constructed, it would be very difficult to return the area to residential uses.



S.E. 18th Avenue, between Division and Clinton Streets is to be vacated. This will require perpetual easements through the segment of the park for access to water and sewer utilities. No buildings or paved courts could be placed in this area. Perhaps the water bureau could re-route their mains.

The park must have restroom facilities. This will be a high priority item when the initial construction begins. Historically, such facilities are the core of local vandalism. The need for police protection is high.

As yet, the clearances from HUD, DEQ, and other agencies have not been requested, as a full environmental statement has not been made.

This document is submitted to the Task Force, and others, in order that they become aware, as HAND is, of some of the problems we have met and some of the issues as yet to be resolved.

HAND places the valuation of a park to the community as the highest priority of any issue as yet brought before the Board of Directors.

m5J

CITY OF PORTLAND  
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

(NOT FOR MAILING)

September 12, 1975

*From* Paul  
*To* Mildred  
*Addressed to*  
*Subject* Park Bureau Ordinances

The following ordinances relative to Park Bureau administration were considered by the Council during your absence.

2686 - (Matters Continued, Thursday) Authorized transfer within General Fund for costs involved with changing playing field at Civic Stadium for WFL games. I believe you are familiar with this ordinance as it was signed on prior to your departure. It passed unanimously.

2707 - Ordinance to change the rate of pay of Information Specialist in the Bureau of Parks. Commissioner McCready refused to support this ordinance, even though Bob Johnson of the Personnel Office testified before Council that a job audit conducted by his office had concluded that the position and duties warranted the increase. (At present, after one year in the position, Gail Meredith is paid 8¢ per hour less than a Park Bureau laborer.)

Because of Commissioner McCready's position, which seemed to be one of opposing the city's hiring of what she termed "PR" people, the Council removed the emergency clause on the ordinance and passed it to third reading next week.

I know you have your own concerns about this position. But the point that should be made to Connie is that there is no reason in the world for the Park Bureau to conduct these hundreds of sports and recreation programs citywide unless we have the means of letting the public know about them. Contrary to Connie's opinion, the Information Specialist is not charged with "flacking" for the Park Bureau, but instead is responsible for putting out the word on these many programs and activities available to the public.

By the way, I understand that Connie will be coming to the Council in the near future with an ordinance increasing the Auditorium Manager's salary.

(Cont.)

2708 - Ordinance closing the Park Donations Fund. Ordinance passed without discussion.

2709 - Ordinance authorizing the Purchasing Agent to advertise and receive proposals for furnishing Live Street Trees for the Bureau of Parks. Funds are appropriated in the Park Bureau budget for this and the ordinance passed.

2710 - Ordinance waiving section of the City Code to allow Mr. Marcus to hold a sports demonstration at Civic Stadium without paying rental fee. You'll recall that this is the guy who was bugging us about a new sport called handball...he wanted to use the stadium for a couple of hours in order to show Harry Glickman what the sport was all about.

The code allows the Council to waive rental fees at the stadium, and as there was no gate or income to the city for this demonstration, the ordinance was prepared for Council consideration. The Council amended the ordinance to provide that Mr. Marcus be required to have insurance; added the date of the demonstration; and added the word "free" to indicate that admission will not be charged. Ordinance passed.

2711 - Ordinance repealing an earlier ordinance which increased the petty cash fund at Civic Stadium.

This was a housekeeping ordinance which repealed an unnecessary ordinance due to the fact that authorization to increase the petty cash fund had been given through an ordinance passed during Ivancie's administration. Ordinance passed.

#### NEXT WEEK

We have filed only one ordinance for Council consideration next week, and this is the ordinance authorizing the loan of the sculpture model to Arlene Schnitzer.

I withheld a second ordinance forwarded by the Park Bureau which authorized Portland Christian Schools to use Lents Park for football games because it was my opinion that a formal contract would be necessary to accomplish this. Due to some bad timing, I couldn't get a reading on this from the city attorney's office, so rather than take the chance I didn't file the ordinance. We can discuss this next week.

There were also a couple of routine work acceptances, which I will call to your attention next week.

# ORDINANCE No.

An Ordinance authorizing the loan of a piece of sculpture to the Fountain Gallery of Art from September 22 to October 27, 1975, for an art exhibit, and declaring an emergency.

The City of Portland ordains:

Section 1. The Council finds that the Fountain Gallery of Art will be exhibiting stone sculpture of Donald Wilson beginning September 24, 1975; that one piece of his work is owned by the City, being a model submitted in the competition for the Beach Memorial Fountain; that the Gallery has requested the loan of this sculpture for use in the show for the period September 22 to October 27, 1975; and that the Superintendent of Parks and Commissioner in charge of the Bureau of Parks recommend such loan be approved;

NOW, THEREFORE, the loan of a piece of sculpture by Donald Wilson, being a model submitted in the competition for the Beach Memorial Fountain, for an art exhibit by the Fountain Gallery of Art hereby is approved for the period September 22 to October 27, 1975.

Section 2. Inasmuch as this ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace and safety of the City of Portland in this: In order that arrangements may be made for the loan described in Section 1 hereof without undue delay; therefore an emergency hereby is declared to exist, and this ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage by the Council.

Passed by the Council,

Commissioner Schwab  
DRC.p  
September 11, 1975

Mayor of the City of Portland

Attest:

Auditor of the City of Portland

~~12/24/76~~

**CITY OF PORTLAND**  
**INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE**  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

**From** Duane Bock  
**To** Commissioner Mildred Schwab  
**Addressed to**  
**Subject** Community Gardens progress report

There were 436 (20' by 20') plots in twelve gardens in 1975, for a total of approximately five acres. This was a 300% increase over 1974. 55% or 239 plots are located in the Southeast part of Portland, 34% or 150 plots in the Southwest, and 11% or 47 plots in North Portland. There are no Community Gardens in either the Northwest or the Northeast parts of the City. (This report does not say why but states that the addition of gardens in the Northeast and Northwest should be a high priority for the Garden Project in 1976 (page 7).

There is a further statement regarding this that land exists in both areas that is suitable for Community Gardens but that the land may not be publicly owned and that arrangements "mutually suitable to both the Park Bureau and the owner could be made." (This sounds like contemplation of a leasing of private land by the Park Bureau or a trade-off of land for produce).

On page one the report states that "it was decided that most gardens would be best located on public land rather than on private land because of the problems of installing water facilities and temporary land-use arrangements on private sites.

Size of the gardens range from 80 plots at Reed College to six plots at S.W. Water and Gibbs Streets.

Six of the gardens are located in developed parks. They are Lents, Pier annex, Gabriel, Sewallcrest, Colonel Summers, and Berrydale. Two gardens, Fulton and Johns Garden, are situated on undeveloped parkland. Two gardens are located at /S.W. Water and Gibbs and S.W. Front and Curry on extra parcels of City-owned land. The Reed College and St. Anthony gardens are both on private insitution land.

Budget:

In 1975, a \$5.00 fee was charged, which brought in "approximately" \$2,000.00 (why an approximate figure?) to the Bureau of Parks General Fund.

Cost of materials and services (from January to July, the primary period for expenditure): \$1,483.13.

Personal Services (January through July, 1975): \$7,799.18. (Personal Services were wages paid to two partime coorinators and one two-month assistant. One of the coordinators was a City gardener. (?) There is no breakdown on who got how much).

Since much of the irrigation equipment is installed and structural (?) organization is established, this report estimates that expenditures for 1976 "will be less than those for 1975." The report says one fulltime or two partime coordinators should be sufficient from February to June, and from September through October (although an earlier statement is made - page 6 - that the primary period of expenditure is through July).

Considerations and Improvements:

While the report states the Community Garden Project was a "great success" this year and "everyone" involved has very positive feelings about the continued success next year, "there are still certain aspects of the Project which need improvement:

Improvements (continued):

1. Neighborhood participation. More "area based" support of the gardens by community groups. (At Frazer Park in Northeast Portland, immediate neighbors were hostile to the project because they did not want to see any part of the park used for gardens (page 2).
2. Curb garden vandalism. (The report states that "fences are a commonly suggested solution and should be installed if economically feasible." Pilfering is a problem and possible solutions are a mutually worked area of garden near the perimeter and/or signs which explain the Project and how much work is involved. Water facilities were also vandalized. Handles from the standpipes were removed. The report states (page 4) that some gardeners offered to pay part of the cost of fences. (Pictures in report already show crude fences).  
City crew work:

1. Park Bureau rototilling.
2. Water Bureau installation of meters.
3. Park Bureau installation of water lines and standpipes (there is also some maintenance of machines and irrigation standpipes but no cost estimated).

Questionnaire:

A questionnaire was returned by 111 gardeners and, among requests for the Park Bureau to make the project more effective were:

1. Better rototilling
2. Fences
3. Earlier tilling
4. More water outlets

In answer to the question as to whether the gardener felt that his participation in the project was worth his time in terms of food money saved, 84% answered Yes and 16% answered No. 98% said they would take a plot next year and 2% said they would not. Of the 111 respondents, they said 1,852 people "benefited" from the Project.

Summary of Problems (not in report):

1. Fences - Build or not build, based on costs to be estimated. (Could \$5.00 fee to gardeners be increased to cover at least part of costs?) (Check present fences).
2. Feasibility of expanding Project into Northwest and Northeast Portland. Costs of rototilling, plumbing, irrigation equipment and coordinating personnel will increase. (Inference of leasing private land should be checked out).
3. Are costs of Project justified in benefits. Adding cost of materials and services (\$1483.13) to personal services (\$77,799.18) and deducting revenue from fees (approx. \$2,000) brings net cost to approximately \$7,282. Dividing this by the 436 plots brings the cost per plot to approximately \$16.70.  
But do costs in report reflect true cost of City services to project? Should true costs be determined as part of justification procedure?
4. What are immediate neighbors' reactions to gardens? Should this be surveyed house by house in immediate area?

COMMUNITY GARDENS

A PROGRESS REPORT - 1975

Submitted by Leslie Pohl and Daniel Sherrard

THE CITY OF PORTLAND PARK BUREAU

COMMISSIONER MILDRED A. SCHWAB  
SUPERINTENDENT DALE R. CHRISTIANSEN



## COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRESS REPORT

Portland Bureau of Parks - 1975

The Community Garden Project, sponsored by the Portland Bureau of Parks, has served the people of the city since early Spring 1975. It is a program that is available to anyone living within the City of Portland.

The garden project, originally started in 1972 by Portland Community College, has grown larger and changed in character each year. From 1972 through 1973 the program was based on a limited number of sites, primarily Park Bureau and Highway Division land, with many of the participants from the P.C.C. community. In the Spring of 1974 the program was transferred to the Office of Neighborhood Associations. At that time more Parkland and some private sites were included. New gardeners from local neighborhoods were added, bringing the total number of participants to 150 families.

In the Spring of 1975 Community Gardens changed sponsorship again. Now under the Bureau of Parks, it has expanded to approximately five acres of land with over 400 plots in twelve gardens. We feel that this report is necessary not only to assess the successes and failures, but to be helpful to future coordinators and supervisors. We will try to show how Community Gardens was organized and what function it serves.

### ORGANIZATION

Work began on the Community Garden Project by determining which sites from 1974 could be used again in 1975. New areas were also investigated for possible expansion, based on public demand. It was decided that most gardens would be best located on public land rather than on private land. The problems of installing

water facilities and temporary land-use arrangements on private sites influenced this decision. A list of special criteria became a guide to developing garden sites. The foremost consideration was the demand for garden space in each neighborhood. Placement of a garden within a park was another important consideration. Every effort was made to adapt the garden space to parkland without interference to other recreational activities. We found that notification of garden plans to the surrounding neighbors was necessary. Other considerations were: soil fertility, availability of water, possible vandalism transportation, and toilet facilities.

An important lesson was learned this year in making site selections. At Frazer Park in Northeast Portland we decided to put in a garden, assigned neighborhood participants to plots, and then tilled the ground, only to encounter hostility to the project from the immediate neighbors who did not want to see any part of the park used for gardens. As a result, attempts are now made to consult with neighborhood groups before making final site selections.

Other obstacles were encountered in acquiring space for gardens. We planned to locate a large garden at Oaks Bottom, but were overruled by Audobon Society plans. Instead, we tried to gain access to the powerline right of way adjacent to Sellwood Park, but were turned down by the owner because of insurance restrictions. To compensate for these losses last minute arrangements had to be made for an alternate site. Meetings with Community Gardeners started in March and by the middle of April we had the majority of sites finalized.

As soon as the ground was dry enough we tilled the garden spaces. Simultaneously we arranged to have the Water Bureau install meters at the new gardens that needed water service. Once the tilling was completed, water lines and standpipes were installed by Park Bureau plumbers. Garden meetings were held to explain the Project,

assign plots, collect the \$5.00 fee, distribute the garden and liability agreements and answer any questions. We asked for volunteer coordinators, who would help with garden projects. A work day was set up to measure and stake out the individual plots. Once this was accomplished, the gardens were ready for planting.

In order to facilitate communication between the gardeners and the Park Bureau we asked the volunteer coordinators to keep in touch with both parties. We felt that these people would be more aware of problems because of the frequency of their visits to the garden.

The largest garden maintenance problem was abandoned plots. Often people sign up for the Project without realizing how much work is involved, and upon discovering that there is more to do besides planting and harvesting, they lose interest. Others are forced to drop out because of personal reasons. The abandoned plots were difficult to determine until there was an abundance of weeds. At that time they were made available to others. More problems of maintenance were: vandalism to the water facilities (removal of the handles from the standpipes), weeds in the pathways and along the fences, and care of the flower borders planted at many of the gardens. At some of the park sites gardeners had to remove a lot of debris uncovered during preparation of the soil: bottles, concrete, oil tanks, etc. The gardeners cleaned up some of the trash, but took little responsibility for much of the maintenance outside of their own plots.

An important aspect of the day-to-day operation of the garden project was education. Many of the participants (approximately 25%) had no previous garden experience. A vegetable gardening clinic with the Tri-county Extension Agent, Wilbur Burkhart, was set up for all those interested. Many gardeners found the Park Bureau information mailings about weeding, watering and planting tips to be very helpful. We found that people in the neighborhoods and those passing by the gardens became inspired by the Project and either signed up or planted gardens at home if there was room.

After a rainy, yet successful summer, with good corn, tomatoes, beans, and



squash harvests, people were ready for a Harvest Potluck. At Fulton Park on September 16, dinner appeared for the Westside Portland gardeners in the form of casseroles, salads, pies, and much more made from fresh garden produce. It was a great event; one that will be extended next year to an Eastside or perhaps a city-wide Community Garden Feast.

To find out more about what kind of a season the Community gardeners experienced, what kinds of successes and problems they had encountered, we sent out evaluation questionnaires and meetings were also held. We talked about projects that could provide solutions. Most gardeners feel that vandalism could be diminished by installing fences around the gardens. Some said that they would pay for part of the fencing. We discussed reasons why the gardener coordinator system was not effective and that a committee might be a better way to facilitate workdays and garden maintenance. Many people thought that a closer attention paid to each others' plots might help to eliminate abandoned plots. The "end of the season clean-up" was another topic for discussion. We explained that plant material in the gardens has to be cut down, and the stakes and strings should be removed so that the Park Bureau could till this Fall and spread leaves as the weather permits. At some of the larger gardens it was decided that the gardeners would clean up together, while at others it would be accomplished on an individual basis.

After October 31st, the date set at which everyone must vacate their plots, we plan to mulch the soil with leaves provided by the Department of Public Works. If the ground is not too wet the Park Bureau will be able to till. By working the leaves and leftover plant material into the soil the fertility will be increased. A cover crop of annual ryegrass planted at this time should provide a green manure crop in the Spring, avert soil erosion in gardens like Gabriel Park and improve the winter appearance in areas like Col. Summers Park.

## EXTENT OF THE PROJECT

There were 436 (20' x 20') plots in twelve gardens in 1975, for a total of approximately five acres. This was a 300% increase over 1974. 55% or 239 plots are located in the Southeast part of Portland, 34% or 150 plots in the Southwest, and 11% or 47 plots in North Portland. As these figures show, there is a definite geographical discrepancy in the distribution of the gardens. There are no Community Gardens in either the Northwest or the Northeast parts of the City. Remedying this problem is a major consideration for next year's project. The distribution of plots should reflect, consistently, the demand for them.

The majority of the plots were gardened by families in size of two persons on up per plot. 84% of the participants listed themselves as "adults" while 15% were "seniors" and 1% were shown as "juniors" (a number which is misleading since an adult member of the family would pay the fee and fill out the registration form). Also, a few plots were gardened by 4-H and school groups where the leader registered for the group.

All of the old gardens were enlarged or doubled to accommodate more gardeners. The size of the gardens ranged from 80 plots at Reed College to six plots at S.W. Water and Gibbs Streets. Yet the success of a particular garden seems to depend more on the enthusiasm of the participants than on the number of plots.

Six of the gardens: Lents, Pier annex, Gabriel, Sewallcrest, Col. Summers, and Berrydale are located in developed parks. Two gardens, Fulton and Johns Garden are situated on undeveloped parkland. Two gardens are located at S.W. Water and Gibbs and S.W. Front and Curry on extra parcels of City-owned land. The Reed College and St. Anthony gardens are both on private institution land. While the emphasis has been on establishing gardens on publicly-owned land, a garden was

established at Reed College, because no other land was available in this high demand area. St. Anthony's garden was one of the first areas utilized when Portland Community College organized the Project.

#### BUDGET

As mentioned earlier in this report, the Community Garden Project increased three times in size this year. In earlier years, no fee had been charged to participants in the Program. In 1975, however, a \$5.00 fee was charged, which brought in approximately \$2,000.00 to the Bureau of Parks General Fund. This amount offset the cost of materials and services of \$1,483.13 (from January to July 1975 - the primary period for expenditure). The remaining expenditures were personal services, totalling \$7,799.18 for January through July 1975. Personal services were wages paid to two partime coordinators and one two-month assistant. One of the coordinators was a City gardener.

Much of the irrigation for Community Gardens is installed and the structural organization is established. We estimate that expenditures for 1976 will be less than those for 1975. One fulltime or two partime coordinators should be sufficient from February to June, and from September through October. The bulk of the services will continue to be tilling, slight garden maintenance, mailings, and repair to machines and irrigation standpipes.

#### CONSIDERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Community Garden Project was a great success this year and everyone involved has very positive feelings about the continued success next year. There



are still certain aspects of the Project which need improvement.

We have found, through experience, that neighborhood participation should be a more important part of this Project. This year, due to the change of administration and to the hectic pace of organizing and establishing new gardens, we did little to involve city neighborhoods as a group in the planning process. We feel that there should be more "area-based" support of these gardens by community groups.

The addition of gardens in the Northeast and Northwest mentioned earlier should, in our opinion, be a high priority for the Garden Project in 1976. Land exists in both areas that is suitable for Community Gardens. Even though land may not be publicly owned, arrangements mutually suitable to both the Park Bureau and the owner could be made.

Curbing garden vandalism should also be considered next year. Fences are a commonly suggested solution and should be installed if economically feasible.

A possible solution that has been brought to our attention is a mutually worked plot located near the perimeter of the gardens for everyone's use and care. This plan was used in San Francisco's Garden Project and they found that it greatly reduces the vandalism to the rest of the garden. Another idea is to put signs in the gardens which explain the nature of the Project and make it clear how much work is involved.

We found that there were some individuals who would pilfer choice produce on the premise that "it's a community garden, and I'll take what I need."

It has become easy to recognize that community gardening is a viable activity that is becoming more popular each year. Gardeners, themselves, have told us that they believe the project is an asset to their neighborhood in bringing people together and in providing a much needed form of recreation.



A great part of Community Gardening allows the citizen to participate within the planting (maintenance) and recreational aspects of the Portland Park System. Citizens become aware of, through personal experience, the beauties of growing plants as well as the dissappointments of vandalism.

COMMUNITY GARDEN QUESTIONNAIRE  
BASED ON 111 RETURNED

This questionnaire is being mailed to everyone involved in the community garden project to get feedback on how you think the project functions and what you feel you have gained from being involved. We have a few ideas on how to make the project more effective next year. What we need now are your ideas. Please write as much as necessary.

1. How did you first find out about the Community Garden Project? (T.V., radio, Newspaper, word of mouth) Did you continue from last year?

T.V. - 6%      NEWSPAPER - 20%      LAST YEAR - 14%  
RADIO - 15%      WORD OF MOUTH - 40%      HANDOUTS - 9%

2. How many people have (or will have) benefited from the produce that you raised? JUST FROM 111 GARDENS 3852 PEOPLE BENEFITED  
(INDIVIDUAL PLOTS)  
AN AVERAGE OF 8-10 PER PLOT (20' X 20')

3. What do you think could be done by the Park Bureau to make the project more effective? MOST WANTED BETTER ROTOTILLING - TILL EARLIER  
SOME SAID PROGRAM WAS OK. MORE WATER  
PUT UP FENCES TO KEEP OUT VANDALS OUTLETS

By the gardeners?

35% THOUGHT THAT GARDENERS THEMSELVES SHOULD TAKE BETTER CARE OF THEIR PLOTS. BETTER WEED CONTROL IN PATHS. MORE GARDENER PARTICIPATION. MORE MEETINGS. USE PRODUCE - DON'T WASTE. SOME THOUGHT

What special projects would enhance the community garden? ALL WAS GOOD.  
MORE CLASSES AND WORKSHOPS LOCAL AND CITY-WIDE HARVEST FEST.  
MORE ANNUALS PLANTED AT GARDENS START COMPOST PROJECT  
FENCE THE GARDENS SHARE VEGETABLES

4. What do you feel was the greatest single problem at your garden?

33% SAID VANDALISM POOR SOIL  
20% SAID - WEEDS POOR TILLING  
IRRIGATION NO PROBLEMS

What was the greatest success in the garden?  
THE GREAT AMOUNT OF PRODUCE POSSIBLE FROM EACH PLOT. MEETING NEW FRESH PRODUCE. WORKING OUTDOORS. LEARNING EXPERIENCE. PEOPLE.

5. As a result of Community Gardening this year, did you meet new people from the garden neighborhood?

84% - YES  
16% - NO

6. Before becoming involved in the garden project, had you had any previous experience with vegetable gardening?

78% - YES  
22% - NO

Do you feel that you learned anything about vegetable gardening by being involved in the project?

92% - YES  
8% - NO

7. If available, would you take a plot next year? **98% YES** **2% NO**

Would you plant the same type of vegetables that you did this year?

**85% YES** **15% NO**

What would you change? (Be specific) **PLANT LESS ZUCCHINI  
MORE CORN, SWISS CHARD, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES, BEETS, FLOWERS.  
PLANT EARLIER. STAGGER PLANTINGS. STAKE TOMATOES. NEED MORE SPACE.**

8. Do you know other people who would like to participate in the garden project next year? If so, how many?

**TOTAL 125 NEW GARDENERS**

Have them contact Community Gardens at 248-4717

9. Do you feel that your participation in the project was worth your time in terms of **food money saved?**

**84% YES**  
**16% NO**

10. What is the value of Community Gardening for you:

a) Recreation / Hobby - 97

E) EXERCISE - 6

b) Economy - 85

F) FRESH VEGETABLES - 10

c) Social activity - 26

d) Education - 44

11. Additional comments will be appreciated.

- 1975 -

## PLOT SPACES IN VEGETABLE GARDENS

<u>Pier Annex</u> -	James & N. Lombard	21 spaces
<u>John's Garden</u> -	N. Edison & Johns	26 spaces
<u>Berrydale</u> -	S.E. Taylor & 90 <sup>th</sup>	13 spaces
<u>Fulton Park</u> -	S.W. 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> & Barbur	63 spaces
<u>S.W. Front Street</u> -	Water & Gibbs	18 spaces
	- Front & Curry	
<u>Lents Park</u> -	S.E. 88 <sup>th</sup> & Steele	27 spaces
<u>St. Anthony's</u> -	3600 S.E. 79 <sup>th</sup>	50 spaces
<u>Reed College</u> -	30 <sup>th</sup> & S.E. Steele	84 spaces
<u>Gabriel Park</u> -	40 <sup>th</sup> & S.W. Canby	64 spaces
<u>Sewall Crest</u> -	31 <sup>st</sup> & S.E. Market	43 spaces
<u>Col. Summers Park</u> -	20 <sup>th</sup> & S.E. Taylor	<u>22 spaces</u>
	Total	431 spaces
	Approx.	5 acres



REED GARDEN



REED GARDEN

MAY 75

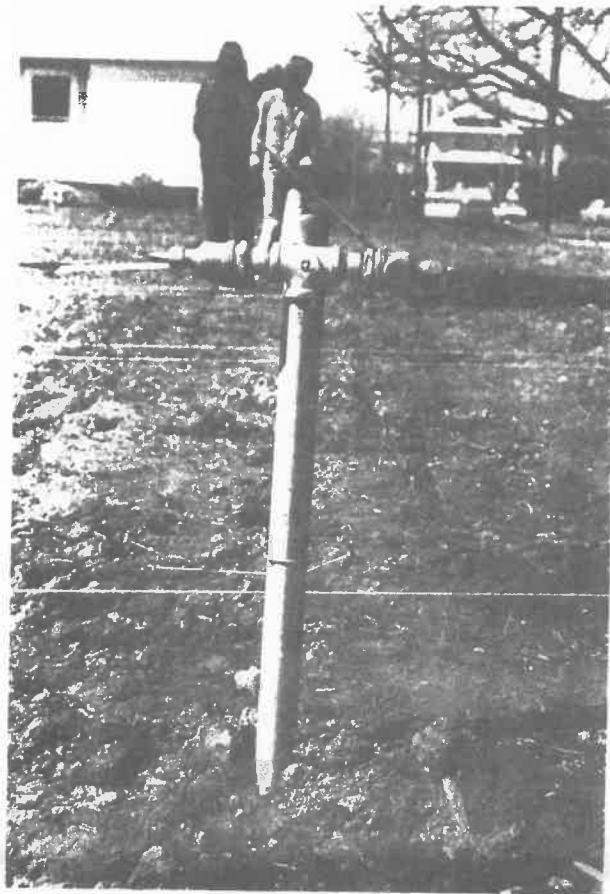


SEWALLCREST GARDEN AFTER  
SPRING TILLING

MAY 75



EXTENSION OF SEWALLCREST GARDEN



MAY 75

TYPICAL STANDPIPE

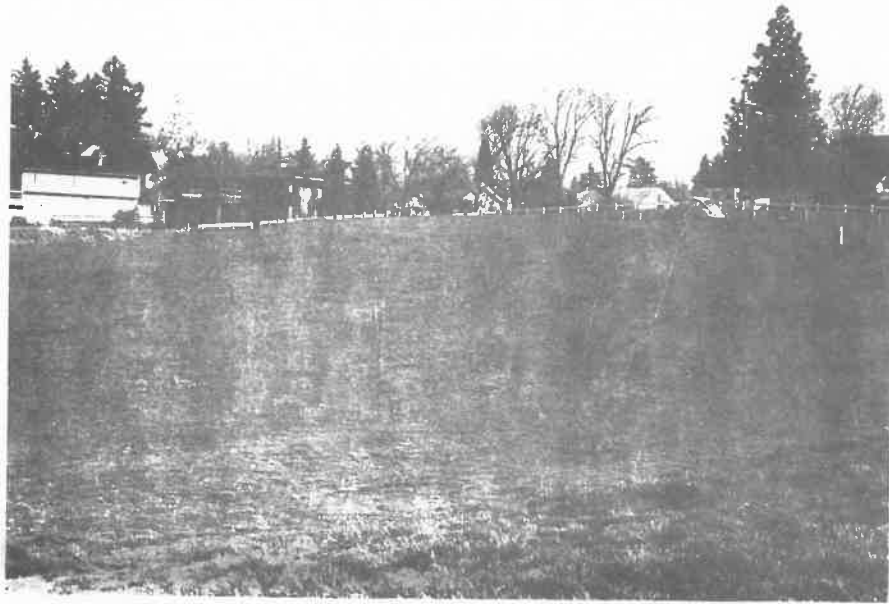


MAY 75

SEWALLCREST GARDENERS PREPARING  
SOIL FOR PLANTING



MAY 75



GABRIEL GARDEN SITE BEFORE  
TILLING

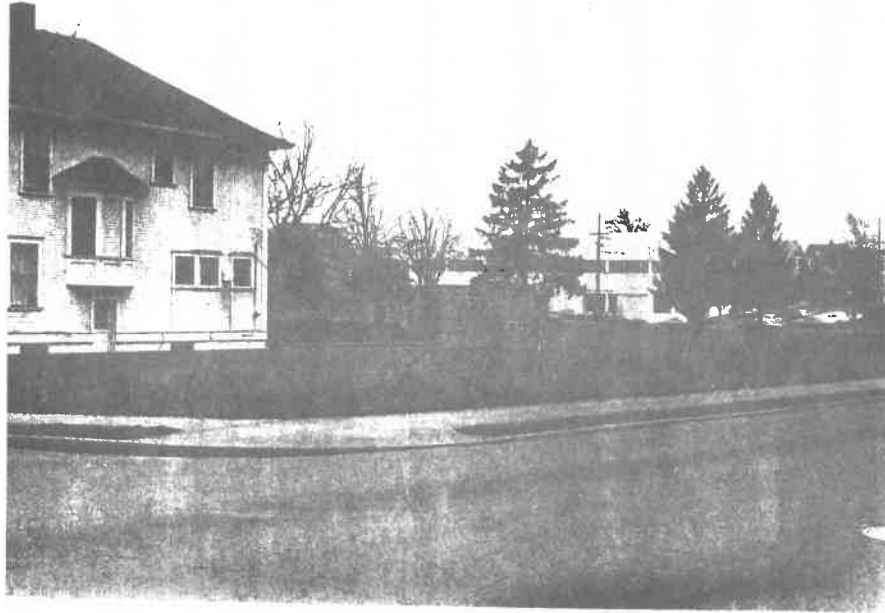
JUL 75



GABRIEL GARDEN

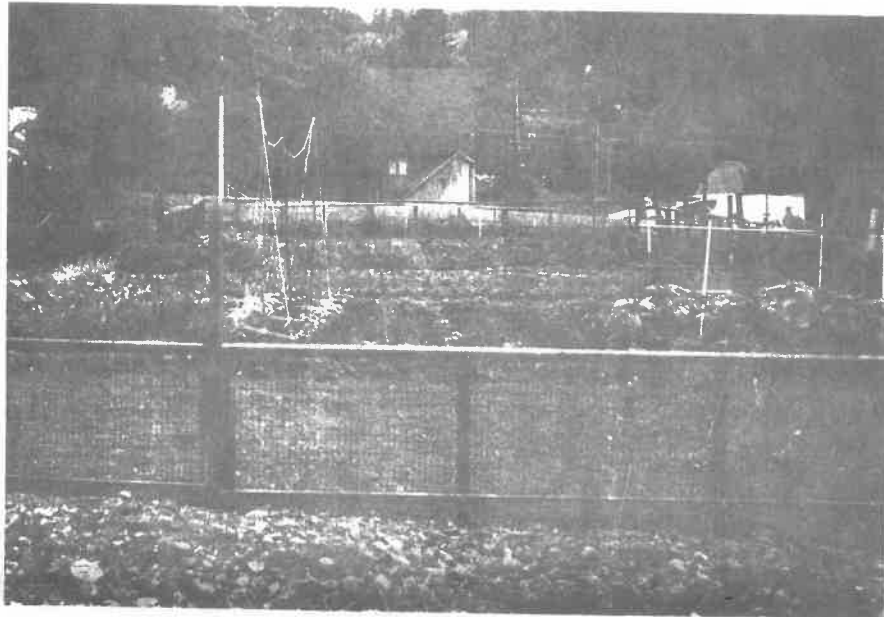


MAY 75



COL. SUMMERS SITE

JUL 75



S.W. WATER AND GIBBS GARDEN  
WITH GARDENER CONSTRUCTED  
FENCING

*Alex Wignost*  
SOME IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF A MUNICIPAL STREET TREE ORDINANCE

AS PRESENTED AT THE

INTERNATIONAL SHADE TREE CONFERENCE CONVENTION

Newport Beach, California. August 14, 1972

Dr. L. C. Chadwick  
Columbus, Ohio

The subject that I have been asked to discuss this afternoon is as noted in your program - "Some Important Aspects of a Municipal Street Tree Ordinance." If the title suggests to you that the discussion will pertain to how a street tree ordinance should be prepared and what it should contain, than I expect that you will be somewhat disappointed. Surely, what is included in the ordinance and how it is stated is important, as it must present the guide lines under which the Street Tree Commission and the City Arborist will carry out the program. However, beyond these guide lines, and I believe more important, are the actual operational aspects of a sound street tree program supported with sufficient personnel and funds to put the program into practice. It is to some of these aspects that I would largely confined my remarks this afternoon.

It may be questionable if I am qualified to discuss this subject as I have never been a city arborist or forester or never intend to be one. Perhaps my only claim to fame in this area is the fact that over the past twenty years or so I have served on two different occasions as a member of the Columbus Street Tree Commission and, at present, I am serving my second term as chairman of the Commission. I cannot claim any startling innovations or accomplishments during this period but I could write several pages on the frustrations experienced.

As indicated, it is not my intention today to discuss the actual preparation of a municipal street tree ordinance or discuss in detail what the ordinance governing the planting, maintenance and removal of street trees should contain. For this information, I would refer you to "A Standard Municipal Tree Ordinance" prepared by the Publications Committee of the International Shade Tree Conference and distributed to the members in January, 1972. I would hasten to say that

this Standard Ordinance should be considered only as a model for the preparation of a street tree ordinance in a municipality for the first time or up-dating the one under which the municipality has been functioning. It is impossible to write an ordinance which can be lifted verbatim and applied to a given city. A shade tree or street tree ordinance must consider existing municipal conditions under which the ordinance will be enforced. State regulations may require the inclusion of special items in the ordinance.

I would like to confined my remarks primarily to a few major points in the development or instrumentation of a successful on-going street tree program. To be emphasized will be the areas of 1) Control, 2) Autonomy of the City Division under which the street tree program will operate and the necessity for cooperation among city divisions or departments, 3) The Street Tree Commission, 4) Financing the program and 5) Public relations.

Control. I would definitely agree with the recommendation given in the International Shade Tree Conference Standard Municipal Tree Ordinance that, where ever possible, " -- the municipality should assume complete control over all public tree planting, maintenance and removal. These functions should be performed with municipal crews and personnel or by contract with qualified, licensed, and insured private tree companies. Sufficient monies for these services should be provided from general municipal funds or by municipal-wide assessments." It is realized that in smaller municipalities this method of operation may not be financially possible. In such cases, a system of assessments for the actual cost of the work performed to the abutting property owner or the granting of permits to homeowners to plant and maintain the street trees are alternatives. However, under these systems, especially the latter, it is difficult to carry out a well conceived and on-going street tree planting and maintenance program. All too often under the permit system, the planting, maintenance and removal of street trees becomes a system of "trouble-shooting" or "putting out fires."

Autonomy and Cooperation. What should be the status or alignment of the Division of Street Trees? Should it be a separate entity, operating under a financial structure that designates specific funds for planting and maintenance of street trees or should street trees be combined with Parks or Parks and Recreation with a combined budget? I am not in a position to answer this question and have not attempted to research it, but based on discussions with city arborists, it would be my conclusion that where city size and financing permits, the Division of Street trees can best function as a separate entity. No doubt there are advantages and disadvantages to both methods of structuring. Reports indicate that when combined with other city divisions such as parks and/or recreation that funds allotted for the purchase of trees for street planting, for maintenance and for personnel, often occupy the "bottom of the totem pole." The comparative percentages of land within street and highway right-of-way and that encompassed within city parks is not often exemplified in a comparative percentage of the funds allotted. However, there have been indications also that as a separate entity, that when cities experience financial stress the axe will fall first on street trees. Street tree divisions have functioned successfully both as separate entities and in combination with Parks and/or Parks and Recreation. In either case, success depends on good public relations and selling the need and importance of street trees.

I would like to stress the importance of good cooperation among city departments where their activities may involve the planting or maintenance of street trees. I am thinking primarily of the Division of Engineering and Construction, the Division of Electricity and divisions involving other utilities or construction. There seems to be a tendency for personnel of some of these divisions to give little consideration to the tree or trees; whether the trees are severely injured or killed seems to give them little concern. They are only interested in getting their own work accomplished. As examples, I would cite two recent cases in Columbus. One case concerned the severe cutting of roots of large, healthy trees where underground utility lines were being installed. Proper tunneling would have alleviated much of the damage. The other case concerned the severe burning

of the leaves and some damage to the lower branches from heat generated by asphalt resurfacing equipment. In this case, street trees for several blocks on one street were damaged. Ordinances may regulate such practices but apathy on the part of city officials have permitted the practice to continue. A Street Commission can be effective in promoting cooperation between departments.

The Tree Commission. I am a strong advocate of the importance and necessity of a well constituted tree commission. The extent of the area encompassed by this commission will vary within municipalities and departmental jurisdictions.

Possibilities include:

- 1) Municipal Street Tree Commission, with jurisdiction over street, boulevard, highway and parkway trees only.
- 2) Municipal Shade Tree Commission, with jurisdiction over all trees on streets, parkways and in parks and public places.
- 3) Municipal Parks and/or Parks and Forestry Commission, which is similar to the above but encompasses other park activities than shade and ornamental trees.
- 4) Municipal Park and Recreation Commission which combines recreation with parks and forestry.
- 5) Municipal Street and/or Shade Tree Sub-commission under the categories 2,3 and 4 above.

There must be a point where it is feasible to have a commission solely responsible for the street trees within the municipality. There are others better qualified than I to designate this point which might be based on population of the municipality or on miles of streets. One suggestion has been to set the point at <sup>500</sup>1000 miles of streets within the municipality but I expect it might well vary up or down from this figure depending on other circumstances. If separated, the municipality would operate a Street Tree Division or Sub-division as a separate entity, under the supervision of a Street Tree Commission and/or the jurisdiction of the Service Director or other governmental official, and within a financial structure that designates specific funds for the planting and maintenance of street

trees. Citizens should be aware of the importance of a constructive street tree program; an awareness gained by continual reference to a Division carrying a proper connotation and not camouflaged under the broad terms of Parks and Forestry or Parks and Recreation.

In reference to a Municipal Street Tree Commission in the following paragraphs, it can be interpreted to include a Municipal Shade Tree Commission or other broader categories where necessity arises. The establishment of a Street Tree Commission should be designated in the Municipal Tree Ordinance. Its composition and duties should be clearly defined and it should function as free from political pressure as possible. The Commission should be composed of public minded citizens, some of whom should be knowledgeable in accepted and approved arboricultural practices, and who realize the importance of trees to a community. It may be well to consider an attorney as a member or ex-officio member of the Commission.

Again, I have not researched the area, but there would appear to be at least three possibilities in structuring the Tree Commission and stipulating its powers. The Tree Commission may act purely in an advisory capacity. In an advisory capacity the Commission duties consist of a study of the needs of a tree planting and maintenance program and the adherent practices that accompany planting and maintenance and make their recommendations to the proper city department or municipal official. The Commission has no power to promulgate actual operations or to expend funds. The routine arboricultural operations are within the scope of the duties of the arborist and are not necessarily cleared by or through the Commission. This would appear to be the most common type of commission in the mid-west.

In New Jersey, a Shade Tree Commission is dependent on specific legislative authorization or authority inherent in the statutes governing municipal administration. Without going into detail, the Shade Tree Commission has the exclusive and absolute control and power to plant, maintain, protect and care for shade trees in any public highway of their respective municipalities. I would interpret

the New Jersey law as giving much greater authority to the tree commission than in the case discussed above. Their duties go beyond advisory. *They can + do control funds*

A third type of commission is a designated municipal commission with power to operate an administrative department or division. Such is the case with some municipal operated recreation departments and such a commission can encompass parks and street trees. At present, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, there is a proposed amendment to the City Charter which would establish a "Recreation and Parks Commission." The amendment states -- "The construction and equipment and the custody, maintenance, control, operation and administration of all recreational facilities and public parks (which includes street trees) of the City shall be vested in a Recreation and Parks Commission which shall be composed of nine members --." "Said commissioners shall organize as a "Recreation and Parks Commission by the election of a president, vice president and secretary --!" "The city treasurer shall be the treasurer of the commission." "The commission shall have the power and it shall be its duty to equip, operate, direct and maintain all existing recreational facilities and park facilities,--" "-- to <sup>p</sup>oint or employ a director of recreation and parks, --" "Disbursements from all -- funds in the custody of said treasurer, including funds appropriated by city council for the operation and extension of the recreational and park facilities of the city, shall be made only as the commission shall direct." Thus this type of tree commission goes all the way - has complete control over all operations and expenditures. I am not necessarily advocating this type of a tree commission but it is a commission with power to act and somewhat freed from political pressure. Several advisory sub-commissions might be established under such a system.

It has been brought to my attention that some city arborists do not desire to have a tree commission appointed because it may take some power away from their office and they must take orders or directions from a group of people they may not feel qualified to give direction. It has also been suggested that city officials may be reluctant to establish a commission as they often find volunteer people are not very efficient or active.

There may be cases where these arguments are justified but my opinion is



that they are not valid where the commission consists of members that are really interested in an efficient, on-going street tree program and city growth. I believe that a proper constituted commission can act as a "balance wheel" for the city arborist, it can act as an important contact between the city arborist and city officials on budget and other matters and be instrumental in establishing and perpetuating good public relations. The commission can specify an orderly program and operational conduct for the city arborist, thus relieving him of the pressures resulting from "nuisance calls" and politicians attempting to satisfy the whims of their constituents. In other words, a tree commission can be of great importance and aid in establishing a real street tree program which might otherwise become bogged down in trivial and political matters.

Financing the Program. No street tree program can succeed without proper financing. The continual pressure of trying to meet the financial needs of a city government without increasing the taxes is fairly universal but I don't know of any municipal sponsored programs that operate without support of the taxpayers money. New referendums are very difficult to get through nowadays and much depends on good public relations which will be discussed briefly/in this presentation. The time never seems to be "right" in the minds of some city officials for a new referendum to support a street tree program.

The street tree program must be sold on the basis of benefits to the tax-paying home owner, <sup>to</sup> business and industrial establishments and to city officials and/or city council. These benefits are many but time does not permit their elucidation here. Suffice it to say that city officials better take a good hard look at the importance of trees, not only to the environment but also to the financial stability of the city.

Funds to support a sound street tree program may come from 1) General funds, 2) Municipal-wide front-foot assessment, 3) Special block or street assessments, 4) Permit fees and 5) Other means. I expect that most street tree programs are financed from general funds and on the basis of a budget request prepared by

by the city arborist and/or the Tree Commission, or by a department or division under which the city arborist operates. Such a budget should be based on actual needs and the responsible person or persons should be able to justify all requests. The budget request should include sums estimated to be expended for such of the following items as it is anticipated expenditures will be made:

- 1) Payment of wages and salaries of employees.
- 2) Expenses of the city arborist in discharging official duties including expenses incident to attendance at professional meetings.
- 3) Purchase of trees.
- 4) Purchase of necessary equipment and materials and the cost of services for the promotion of the work program - planting, maintenance and removal of trees.
- 5) Expenses of other items that may be specific to a given municipality or situation.

If the budget is being prepared for an initial promotion of a street tree program, then funds should be requested for a thorough street tree survey and the development of a Master Street Tree Program. The governing body of the municipality receives the budget request and appropriates such sums as it deems necessary or expedient for carrying out the street tree program.

In some states, state law has made it possible for cities to establish a municipal-wide front-foot property assessment for street and/or shade tree programs on vote of city council. Such a front-foot assessment does not require voter approval, only councilmanic action. The Ohio Revised Code under Section 727.011 allows such an assessment with current limits of five cents per front foot. Resulting funds can be utilized for personnel and equipment, for purchasing, planting, spraying, pruning, removing and other maintenance operations as well as associated nursery operations. The front-foot assessment requires the annual approval by council. Approximately 80% of the total forestry budget in Toledo, Ohio, is supplied by a front-foot assessment under provisions of the above law. The City of Toledo first adopted this assessment program in 1962

While Ohio has a State law permitting a city council approved front-foot assessment plan, I suspect that cities in other states could establish such a program by voter approval.

The other methods of financial support need only general comment. The block or street assessment plan is usually based on the requirement <sup>that</sup> of a certain percentage of the home owners in the block will sign up for a street tree planting program. The permit method includes the assessment of a fee to the property owner for a tree planted in the tree lawn in front of his home. The tree is furnished and planted by city personnel for a fee covering the cost of the tree and the planting operation. Such fees should be ample to cover all costs involved, and the fee up-graded as often as necessary. Permit fees should accrue to a street tree operational fund and collected prior to the tree planting operation.

It would be my opinion that planting trees on a block assessment basis and especially on <sup>the basis of</sup> assessed permit requests, is not conducive to the development of a real on-going street tree program. With a sufficient appropriation from general funds or from a special municipal-wide assessment program, a well developed long-time street tree planting and maintenance program can be instigated and perpetuated.

I would stress the point that every effort should be made to capitalize on the availability of federal funds, those ear-marked for urban renewal, capital improvement funds and all State and special aid funds. A suggestion has been made that by city attorney ruling some funds ear-marked for general street maintenance and improvement might be used for street tree planting and maintenance. After all, trees on the street right-of-way are an integral part of the street. I doubt, however, if the city attorney would so rule.

What is the per capita cost of carrying on a good street tree program? As the result of a survey conducted in 1968, six cities with an average population of 628,000 spent an average of \$655,000.00 for the street tree program or \$1.04 per capita. Dr. James Kielbaso, Assistant Professor, Department of Forestry, Michigan State University, presented a paper - "Economic Values of Trees in the Urban Locale" at the 1972 Southern Chapter meeting, in which data was presented

indicating expenditures, in nine cities, for street tree planting and maintenance varied from \$0.21 to \$3.00 per capita with an average of \$1.44. It should be borne in mind that this amount was what was spent, not necessarily what was needed to conduct a sound street tree program. However, on the basis of this figure, it might be proposed that \$1.50 per capita should provide sufficient funds to conduct a street tree survey, establish a Master Plan, and to instigate a meaningful planting and maintenance program. Division of funds between planting and maintenance will vary on the stage of operation of the program. If the program is new, a larger percentage of funds may be spent for planting than for maintenance. Necessary maintenance will increase and planting decrease as the program progresses. While land acquisitions, annexations and new subdivisions will require a continual planting program, city officials should not overlook the necessity of providing ample funds for proper tree maintenance. Industries spend sizeable sums to support their investment. City trees constitute an important and sizeable investment, an investment that increases with age, and sufficient funds for proper maintenance should be provided.

At the start of a well conceived city street tree program, a survey to establish the need for the program is essential. What trees exist, what is their condition, are they located correctly, what are the maintenance requirements, what is the status of utilities and what are the needs for new plantings? Survey information should be continually up-dated. If the survey shows that a high percentage of the trees, especially in the older parts of the city, are large and undesirable types, removal costs may be exceptional high.

It was suggested that a list of cities having a good municipal tree ordinance and an outstanding operative street tree program be included for reference in this report. I hesitate to attempt to compile such a list as I am sure some cities with outstanding street tree programs would be omitted. Instead, I would suggest that inquiries in this respect be addressed to the secretary of the state or regional chapter of I.S.T.C. in which the inquirer resides. This would enable obtaining up-to-date information.

Public Relations. I would like to close with a few remarks relative to public relations. Good public relations are extremely important in the development of a sound street tree program. Much of the necessary support for such a program is dependent upon city council or other functioning governmental agency. They are not prone to assess new taxes but as politicians they listen to their constituents, the voting public, and will usually carry out their desires. Consequently, public support of the street tree program is essential. Public support can be gained by communications, the use of the local press, talks to service clubs, garden clubs and other civic organizations. Use well trained and professional competent personnel, they are under public scrutiny every day. Maintain clean and well serviced equipment. Be courteous and honest in all public contacts.

The general public and city officials must be sold on the importance of trees - the importance of the city street tree program to property values, their importance to environmental improvement and their necessity to a "living" city, both financially and for moral stability. A city grows as it meets the needs of industry and the public.

Trees are planted for many reasons - for beauty, shade, protection, wood products and for many other reasons. But more significantly, trees are important and necessary for all mankind. Perhaps we often overlook the fact that without plants, there would be no mankind, no life on this planet. As members of the International Shade Tree Conference we should strive to perpetuate the idea of a greater dedication and realization of man's dependence on trees - a dedication of men to trees.

STREET TREE SURVEY

Survey Conducted in 1968 of Some Cities that Maintain a Street Tree Division Separate from Parks.

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Miles of Streets</u>	<u>No. of Street Trees</u>	<u>Budget</u>
Atlanta	502,000	500	.....	.....
Canton	120,000	---	.....	.....
Cleveland	876,050	1174	.....	\$614,911.00
Dayton	315,000	574	.....	.....
Flint	200,000	500	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	172,594	---	127,000	.....
Fresno	165,000	687	.....	.....
Glendale, Cal.	130,000	300	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	202,069	592	.....	.....
Jacksonville	500,000	---	.....	593,375.00
Kansas City, Mo.	500,000	---	60,000	350,000.00
Long Beach	400,000	800	200,000	
Madison	163,179	450	.....	.....
Milwaukee	741,000	---	---	1,190,784.00?
Pasadena	135,000	---	---	.....
Pittsburgh	650,000	---	250,000	.....
Philadelphia	2,000,000	2,500	300,000	290,355.00
San Francisco	750,000	---	220,000	11,000,000.00
Santa Ana	150,000	380	.....	.....
St. Louis	750,000	---	200,000	372,000.00
Toledo	400,000	950	.....	507,000.00
Tulsa	280,000	1,800	.....	.....

MSS

**CITY OF PORTLAND**  
**INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE**  
(NOT FOR MAILING)

6-11-75

**From** Duane Beck

**To** Commissioner Mildred Schwab

**Addressed to**

**Subject** Proposed improvements to Portland Rose Test Garden

Curator Stuart Mechlin recommends improvements to the International Rose Test Garden. There are no estimates of costs included and some proposed improvements list options.

There are 400,000 rose garden visitors a year which, he says, helps add considerable revenue to the City.

1. Lawn and Irrigation. Most pressing problem. Impossible to fix one without the other without wasting manpower and money and doing a poor job. A final decision on whether to use drip, pop-ups, snap valves, etc. can be left to a later date. At present, pipes are quite old and leak. Overhead watering leaves area soggy, eliminating people from that area. System is inefficient and he estimates one person spends four months concerned mainly with irrigation. Lawn in poor shape, brown with dips and depressions. It is possible dangerous to older persons walking in the Garden. Concrete headers are requested by Mechlin but it is not explained what they are or their purpose. He says concrete headers were installed on eight rose beds in 1974 and on the whole are very satisfactory. These headers are part of lawn and irrigation renovation. Mechlin says work could be done in winter but would be a problem because of heavy rains. Summer work would be some hindrance to visitors but public relations and signs might help and only one-fifth of the Garden would be out of use at a time. He suggests Royal Rosarian garden and new fountain area as first areas for renovation.
2. Permanent Benches and Tables. Movable picnic tables are now sometimes being thrown over the side and down to the lower road. They are also a hindrance to mowing. "Well ~~designed~~ designed permanent benches would enhance our situation and save labor."
3. Restrooms and Office. The maintenance shed is included in this list of facilities to be renovated. Workers handle dangerous chemical sprays but do not have hot water to wash with. There is no heated private toilet for the use of men and women who work here, one of the few maintenance buildings in the Park system that does not. Mechlin proposes moving the office and expanding and modernizing the present restrooms into that space. Further, he proposes expanding the shed building and making it a combination office and equipment shed. Another alternative is to build an office tool building in the back of the Garden, in the south corner of the lower level picnic area.
4. Brochure. Mechlin says he is embarrassed to send people a mimeographed information sheet about the Garden and feels a small brochure, including a short history and present conditions of the Garden, possibly a map, and 2 or 3 pictures would better represent us. He would ~~would~~ write the copy, with the design worked out by the Park draftsman, the City photographer and other City employees with expertise in this area. Attached are some examples from other cities.



*Paul - what is this about*

*6-11-75*

*MSS*

CITY OF PORTLAND

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

(NOT FOR MAILING)

June 6, 1975

*From* Bureau of Parks and Recreation  
*To* Department of Public Affairs  
*Addressed to* Commissioner Mildred Schwab  
*Subject* Report on the Portland Rose Test Garden

RECEIVED  
JUN 6 1975  
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER  
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Dear Commissioner Schwab:

Enclosed you will find a report that I have written about the Rose Test Garden in Washington Park. In it, I have tried to identify some of our problems and possible solutions. I hope you will find it of interest.

Sincerely,

*Stuart Mechlin*

Stuart Mechlin  
Curator  
Portland Rose Test Garden

SM/tw

Encl.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROSE TEST GARDEN

Washington Park

Portland, Oregon

A Report on Its Problems and  
Suggestions for Improvements

by

Stuart Mechlin  
Curator

The Portland Rose Test Garden is an important and valid recreational asset to the City of Portland and its people. It is also one of the finest rose gardens in the country and the world, but due to its layout and neglect in certain areas over the years, it is suffering from some serious problems. I feel that in the next few years we should try to vastly improve upon what is here and solve these problems with a maximum of planning and a minimum of expense and effort.

This past year I have had the opportunity to visit in Europe and also attend the American Rose Society convention in Chicago. It has made me very proud of myself and my predecessors to hear the esteem and awe in which our rose garden is held by rose growers, amateur gardeners, other curators, and just ordinary people. It was particularly pleasing to visit the Royal National Rose Society Gardens in St. Albans, England, which is one of the finest gardens I have ever seen, and compare it very favorably with ours.

Here in the Garden, this past summer, I spoke with many visitors from all over the country and the world. Again, I was amazed and pleased with the opinion visitors had of our garden. Many people on their way to the Spokane fair had made just one stop in Portland and that was to visit the Rose Garden.

But, as I stated above, we do have our problems. The purpose of this report is to formulate these problems and explain ways in which we can deal with them and improve the Garden on a planned program. If the City will be faced with cutting back positions and expenses, each program has to be run as efficiently as possible. I feel we can keep the Rose Garden in its present form and improve it if we do make these changes now. The amount of revenue

400,000 rose garden visitors a year generate for the City of Portland merits the expenditure for a first class rose garden.

### Lawn and Irrigation

Our most pressing problem is the need for a new irrigation system and the renovation of our lawn and rose beds. I want to discuss these problems together because it is impossible to fix one and not the other without wasting a lot of manpower and money and doing a poor job. This will become clear below.

The Rose Garden irrigation system consists of water boxes containing faucets scattered about the garden at strategic locations. The pipes are quite old and leak in many places. To water the lawn, it is necessary to connect hoses and soakers to each box and move them around constantly until all the lawn in a given area is wet down. The roses are watered overhead every two to three weeks by connecting these same hoses to kickers on four foot spikes placed in the ground. If we water the roses during the day, there is only enough pressure to have four kickers on at one time covering approximately 1/8 of the Garden. This also eliminates people from that area. If we water at night, we can water about 1/5 of the Garden, but we must put them on when we leave at 3:30 p.m. and shut them off at 7:00 a.m. (putting on too much water) or have someone come back at night. This is a cumbersome and inefficient system which does not do the job effectively, especially on the lawn. In August it is impossible to keep it from browning out. In addition, it is very costly, as I estimate one person spends four months concerned mainly with irrigation.

There are a number of irrigation systems which can be used. These include: drip, pop-ups, snap valves, etc. The final decision can be left to a later date after much discussion of the merits of each, but whatever the final



system, it must contain a time clock and be semi-automatic so we can set it to run at night.

The lawn of the Rose Garden is in very poor shape. It is extremely uneven due to compaction, traffic, moles, and a lack of a good turf management program. The aisles between rose beds are very narrow due to constant mechanical edging over the years. Mowing is very difficult in many areas because of the dips and depressions of the ground that beat the machine and operator to death. These same dips and depressions are also dangerous for visitors, especially older persons walking in the Garden. We have been patching up a lot of these problem areas over the past two winters, but this is just a temporary answer. Drainage is also poor, leading to soggy conditions in many locations. The lawn is also full of weed grasses and weeds which detract from its overall appearance.

In the winter of 1974, concrete headers were installed on eight rose beds as a test. On the whole they are very satisfactory. They give a neat appearance, and they facilitate grass edging. They have some problems such as splitting, but this can be alleviated by using re-inforcing rods and pre-forming the sides at the maintenance yard and assembling here. Furthermore, with pre-forming, we can alter the concrete mix in color and texture to give it a more pleasing look (see exposed aggregate of new fountain as example). They were also set to existing grade which is very uneven, and consequently the headers are uneven.

These three needs of lawn renovation, irrigation, and installing concrete headers, are all closely related and should all be handled together. Only by doing all three on a planned program basis will the results be right. If these three jobs are approached in an unrelated and piecemeal manner, the result will not be much different from what we have now, and be a great waste of time and effort.

I propose that the Rose Garden be divided into five sections, and one section per year be worked on until the job is complete.

Crews can come into the Garden in late fall and remove all the roses and shrubs in a given area, label them, and heel them in at the rear of the Garden or at the nursery. They can then strip the sod or till it under, add organic matter (such as elephant manure--close and free) and grade the area. The concrete headers can then be laid to grade, and the irrigation put in (the irrigation system, whatever it may be, can be designed so each section can be installed and hooked up to each other as each new area of garden is renovated with a minimum of trouble).

The roses can then be replaced and the grass seed sown. Another advantage with installing a new lawn is that we can use grass mixes that will stand up much better to traffic such as Manhattan Ryegrass.

The above can all be done during the winter. The problem would be that due to heavy rains, large equipment could not come in to grade. The other choice is to do the work in the early spring, fall, or summer. The most pressing argument against this is that it would leave about 1/5 of the Garden without roses during our busy season. I feel that with adequate signs ("dig we must for a better rose garden") and some good public relations work, these objections can be overcome. When the benefits of a summer renovation are examined--a good looking and low maintenance garden for another thirty years--the choice will be clear.

The Royal Rosarian garden and the new fountain area are first on my list of areas to be renovated by the above method. The ground in these areas is the worst in the Garden, and in the Rosarian garden we have special problems.

The Royal Rosarian garden was designed a number of years ago. It does not lend itself to easy maintenance. The shape of the rose beds makes it very

difficult to mow around. We cannot get our small utility vehicle in close to move heavy material necessitating a lot of hand work. Finally, unlike the rest of the Garden, each rose bed contains sixteen different varieties, all of different shape and height. Once this had meaning, but now it is difficult to maintain. Many of the roses are substitutions because old varieties are no longer available. Also, many older varieties are declining, giving the whole area a very uneven, sloppy, and poorly maintained appearance. It is unfortunate that the major point of entry for most visitors is the least attractive.

I would propose that we redesign the beds so we can use mechanized equipment and make it easier to mow. I think we should take a poll of the Royal Rosarians and have them vote on their most popular rose varieties (the amount would be the number of beds our final design comes up with) from those currently available and plant one variety to a bed. This would give us a Royal Rosarian garden worthy of the name with meaning and roses that make a fine show for all to see.

The Royal Rosarian garden is a special case with regard to redesigning the rose beds. The rest of the Test Garden layout can be left pretty much as it is with some minor changes here and there. Again, I want to emphasize that it is better to do each section totally and include all the elements--irrigation, headers, lawn--than to attempt to install a complete irrigation system or a lawn separately.

### Permanent Benches and Tables

My next area of improvements is the necessity of installing permanent benches and tables in the Garden.

One of the greatest uses of the Garden is by people who eat lunch, dinner, and/or picnic here. While I abhor any table in the Garden itself, we have two outstanding picnic areas bordering the Garden that are put to great use by our visitors. Our upper gravel area near the restroom and our lower lawn area below the Garden would be easier maintained and better used with permanent picnic tables. One of our problems with the lower area is the ease of which present tables are thrown over the side and down to the lower road. If we do not put tables here, we are not meeting the needs of our visitors. If we do, we have to spend precious time during the summer picking up the tables.

Permanent benches would be another great help. Presently, we have movable benches. These benches are heavy and not of pleasing design. Every time we mow, we have to move them out of the way and back in place. Furthermore, during our popular three week "Music by Moonlight" Festival, most of the benches in the Garden are moved to the bowl by listeners. We, in the Garden, are faced with a dilemma: spend time (which we do not have) each morning moving the benches back into the Garden or leaving them around the bowl and have our day time Garden visitors suffer without benches for three weeks.

Again, I do not propose to pepper the Garden with concrete structures. One of our charms is all of the shrubs and grass. But there are many areas in the Garden (such as along the west azealea border and below the rhododendron

bank) where well-designed permanent benches would enhance our situation and save labor.



### Restrooms and Office

The restrooms, office, and maintenance shed of the Rose Garden pose another serious problem.

Our office serves many purposes. It is a place where the curator conducts the day-to-day business of the Rose Garden. It is where the staff eats lunch, changes and stores clothing and rain gear, and reports in the morning. It is where restroom cleaning supplies are kept. It is also the only place where the curator can talk to important and not so important visitors. Our office is a jack of all trades and master of none.

The safety and comfort of the employees is not looked after. We handle dangerous chemical sprays all year around at frequent intervals, and we do not have any hot water with which to wash after spraying or in case of an accident. We are also one of the few maintenance buildings in the park system that does not have a heated private toilet for the use of the men and women who work here.

The public restrooms themselves are wholly inadequate and extremely primitive for the influx of visitors here in the summer. This is especially critical during the three week summer festival program.

A good solution would be to move our office and expand and modernize the present restrooms into the space created by our vacancy.

But the problem is where do we go. As I mentioned above, our equipment shed has its problems too. The tool shed is very small and much time is wasted moving equipment around to get to other pieces of equipment. Chemicals that should be locked up are not. We store gasoline here also. Furthermore, we clean all our equipment here during the day, right in the middle of the

busiest entrance into the Garden.

One solution to this problem is to expand our shed building and make it a combination office and equipment shed. This an excellent spot for the office as this is where most visitors enter the Garden, and we can put up informational signs and a map, and the curator would be easy to find for questions. It is still a poor site for an equipment shed for the same reasons mentioned above.

A further alternative is to build an office tool building in the back of the Garden, in the south corner of our lower level picnic area. This is an extremely accessible site for maintenance vehicles because of the service road. There is also plenty of room for a building, and the building can be designed to blend in with the surroundings. The only drawback is that it is secluded and this might lead to some vandalism problems.

Whatever is decided, the set-up now is an inadequate compromise and should be changed.

### Brochure

Last is the question of public relations and specifically, the lack of a good brochure about the Garden.

I answer most inquiries about the Garden during the year, and I am embarrassed to send people a mimeographed information sheet. I do not think this sheet is fitting for the quality and stature of our Garden.

I feel a small brochure, including a short history and present conditions of the Garden, possibly a map, and two or three pictures would better represent us. The copy could be written by myself, and the design worked out by our Park draftsman, the City photographer, and other City employees who have expertise in this area.

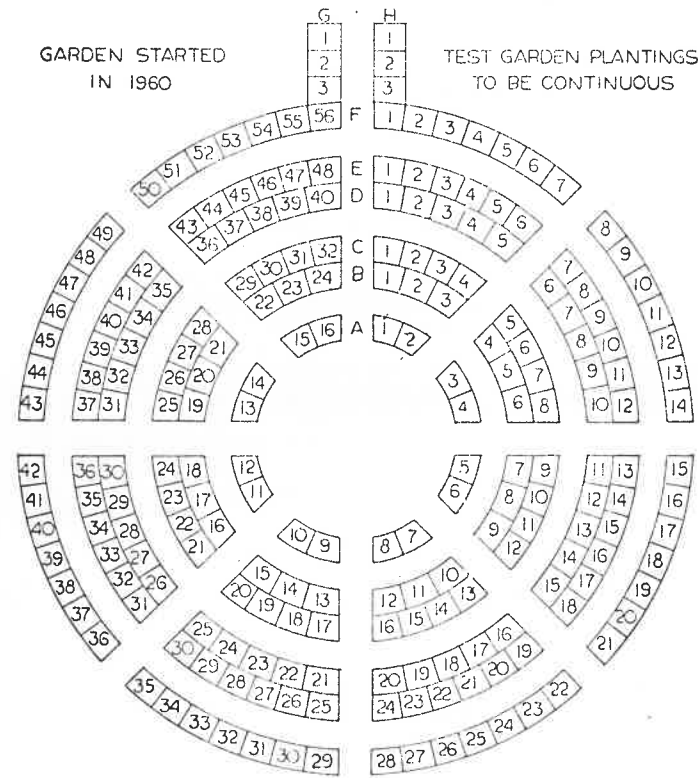
Granted, this is an added expense when budgets are tight, but we do not have to give this out to everyone. I am thinking that it would mainly be used to send to persons making inquiries, tour groups, school groups, etc. It is the quality of what we send out and not the quantity that is important. I have enclosed two examples of other garden brochures for possible ideas.



# KEY LIST OF VARIETIES

# ROSE TEST GARDEN PLOT PLAN

RANDOLPH PARK, TUCSON, ARIZONA  
CITY OF TUCSON AND UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA



- A-1 Baby Blaze
- A-2 Circus
- A-3 Easter Parade
- A-4 Lemon Spice
- A-5 Embers
- A-6 Fanfare
- A-7 Bahia
- A-8 Texan
- A-9 Red Cushion
- A-10 Yellow Cushion
- A-11 Frolic
- A-12 Garnette
- A-13 Seventh Heaven
- A-14 Green Fire
- A-15 Summer Snow
- A-16 Bon Bon

- C-25 Lucky Lady
- C-26 Malibu
- C-27 Small Talk, Confidence
- C-28 Tropicana
- C-29 Blithe Spirit
- C-30 Gaytime
- C-31 Simon Bolivar
- C-32 Perfume Delight

- D-1 Helen Traubel
- D-2 Katherine T. Marshall
- D-3 Margaret McGredy
- D-4 Mirandy
- D-5 Spellbinder
- D-6 Orchid Masterpiece
- D-7 Golden Scepter
- D-8 South Seas
- D-9 Frau Karl Druschki
- D-10 Sterling Silver
- D-11 Nocturne
- D-12 Fandango
- D-13 Fred Edmunds
- D-14 Fred Howard
- D-15 Sutter's Gold
- D-16 Ben Hur
- D-17 Juno
- D-18 World's Fair Salute
- D-19 Replant
- D-20 Pink Parfait
- D-21 Tropicana
- D-22 Replant
- D-23 Polynesian Sunset
- D-24 Coral Charm
- D-25 Lilac Dawn
- D-26 Oregold
- D-27 Grand Slam
- D-28 Aquarius
- D-29 White Knight Swarthmore

- D-30 Bewitched
- D-31 Replant
- D-32 Orange floribunda
- D-33 Test No. 3978 First Prize Test No. 17052
- D-34 Comanche, Oklahoma
- D-35 Polynesian Sunset
- D-36 Futura
- D-37 Tree form
- D-38 First Love
- D-39 Duet
- D-40 Futura

- E-1 Spellbinder
- E-2 Spellbinder
- E-3 Arizona
- E-4 Rubaiyat
- E-5 Texas Centennial
- E-6 Tropicana
- E-7 Red American Beauty
- E-8 Samoa
- E-9 Picture
- E-10 Chicago Peace First Prize Miss All American Beauty

- E-11 Mister Lincoln Summer Sunshine Tropicana
- E-12 Red American Beauty
- E-13 Mrs. Luther Burbank
- E-14 Replant
- E-15 Oregold
- E-16 Flameburst
- E-17 Capri
- E-18 Tropicana
- E-19 Fragrant Cloud
- E-20 Paleface
- E-21 Lotte Gundhardt
- E-22 Bon Bon Perfume Delight
- E-23 Granada
- E-24 Matterhorn
- E-25 Camelot
- E-26 Replant
- E-27 Test roses
- E-28 Gene Boerner
- E-29 Gay Princess
- E-30 Orange floribunda
- E-31 Circus Parade
- E-32 Eiffel Tower
- E-33 American Heritage
- E-34 Bewitched

- E-35 Imperial Queen
- E-36 Pascali
- E-37 Gay Princess
- E-38 White Bouquet
- E-39 Baby Blaze
- E-40 Fashionette
- E-41 Lilli Marlene
- E-42 Pink Bountiful
- E-43 Crimson Glory
- E-44 Hawaii
- E-45 Red Radiance
- E-46 Pres. H. Hoover
- E-47 Mohave
- E-48 Tiffany

- F-1 Rose Parade
- F-2 Rose Parade
- F-3 Arizona
- F-4 Hawaii
- F-5 Personality
- F-6 Americana
- F-7 Fashion
- F-8 Spellbinder
- F-9 Lady Elgin
- F-10 San Francisco
- F-11 Replant
- F-12 Replant

- F-13 Replant
- F-14 Show Girl
- F-15 Tropicana
- F-16 Etoile de Hollande
- F-17 Peaceport
- F-18 Replant
- F-19 Cover Girl
- F-20 Coronado
- F-21 Firelight
- F-22 Condesa de Sastago
- F-23 Summer Sunshine
- F-24 Columbus Queen
- F-25 Invitation
- F-26 Vassar Centennial
- F-27 John S. Armstrong
- F-28 Bravo
- F-29 Forty-Niner
- F-30 Replant
- F-31 Invitation
- F-32 Royal Highness
- F-33 War Dance
- F-34 Femina
- F-35 Lotte Gundhardt
- F-36 Opera
- F-37 Avon
- F-38 Farmer's Wife
- F-39 Hallmark
- F-40 White Queen
- F-41 King's Ransom
- F-42 Aida

- F-43 Replant
- F-44 Volcano
- F-45 Americana
- F-46 Tanya
- F-47 Golden Glow
- F-48 Medley
- F-49 Replant
- F-50 Hawaii
- F-51 Avon
- F-52 Pink Duchess
- F-53 Golden Garnette
- F-54 Pink Duchess
- F-55 Bronze Masterpiece
- F-56 Else Poulsen

## At Garden Entrance

## Edge of G and H is Margø Koster

- G-1 Town Talk Roman Holiday Red Gold
- G-2 Valentine
- G-3 Ruby Lips
- H-1 Europeana
- H-2 Gypsy
- H-3 Tom Tom

\*

## ALL-AMERICA ROSE SELECTIONS

### AWARD WINNER

1975	Arizona	1965	Camelot
	Oregold		Mister Lincoln
	Rose Parade	1964	Granada
1974	Bahia		Saratoga
	Bon Bon	1963	Royal Highness
	Perfume Delight		Tropicana
1973	Electron	1962	Christian Dior
	Gypsy		Golden Slippers
	Medallion		John S. Armstrong
1972	Apollo		King's Ransom
	Portrait	1961	Duet
1971	Aquarius		Pink Parfait
	Command Performance	1960	Fire King
	Redgold		Garden Party
1970	First Prize		Sarabande
1969	Angel Face	1959	Ivory Fashion
	Comanche		Starfire
	Gene Boerner	1958	Fusilier
	Pascali		Gold Cup
1968	Europeana	1957	White Knight
	Miss All-American Beauty		Golden Showers
	Scarlet Knight		White Bouquet
1967	Bewitched	1956	Circus
	Gay Princess	1955	Jiminy Cricket
	Lucky Lady		Queen Elizabeth
	Roman Holiday	1954	*Lilibet
1966	American Heritage		Mojave
	Apricot Nectar	1953	Chrysler Imperial
	Matterhorn		Ma Perkins

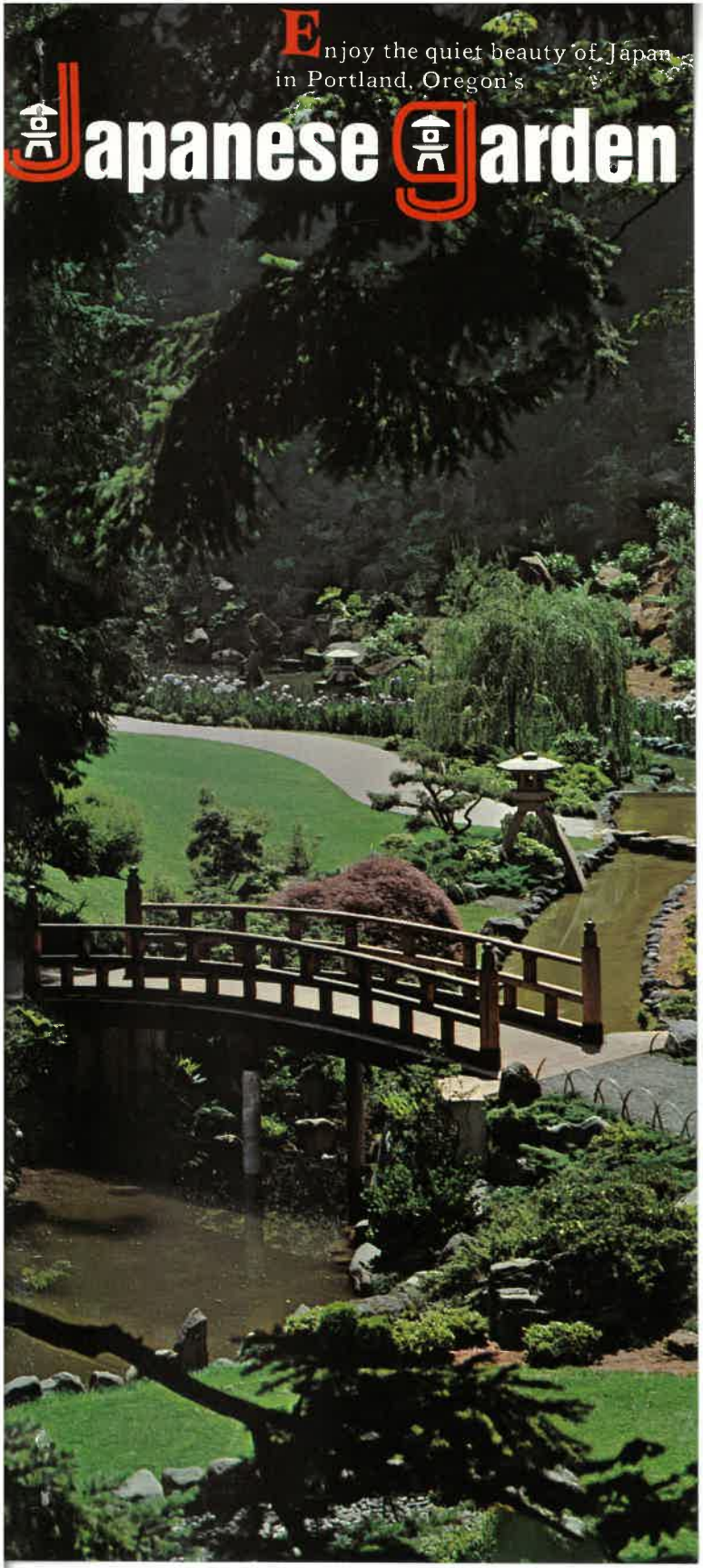
\* No longer generally available.

(Continued)



**E**njoy the quiet beauty of Japan  
in Portland, Oregon's

# Japanese Garden





A2000-009.35

**F**ive traditional garden forms combine to recapture the mood of ancient Japan . . . meandering over 5½ acres of woodland that opens onto a breathtaking view of Portland and the mountains beyond.

- **Hiraniwa** . . . The Flat Garden
- **Seki-Tei** . . . The Sand and Stone Garden
- **Koke-Niwa** . . . The Moss Garden
- **Roji** . . . The Tea Garden
- **Chisen-Kaiyu-Shiki** . . . The Strolling Pond Garden

A2000-009.36

Portland's Japanese Garden has been developed entirely by private donations and memberships in the Japanese Garden Society of Oregon with the whole-hearted cooperation of the City of Portland, the Portland Park Bureau, and the master design of Professor P. Takuma Tono of Tokyo.

*Spring and Fall Schedule:* April 1st to Memorial Day and After Labor Day through October. (Shuttlebus on weekends only.)

Sat. and Sun., noon to 6 p.m. and Tues. thru Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

*Summer Schedule:* Memorial Day through Labor Day. (Shuttlebus every day.)

Tues. thru Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays only, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Closed Mondays, except National Holidays—open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**ADMISSION:** Adults, \$1.00; Students under 18, 50c; Children under 6 free. Special rates for organized groups. Free transportation from parking lot to garden.

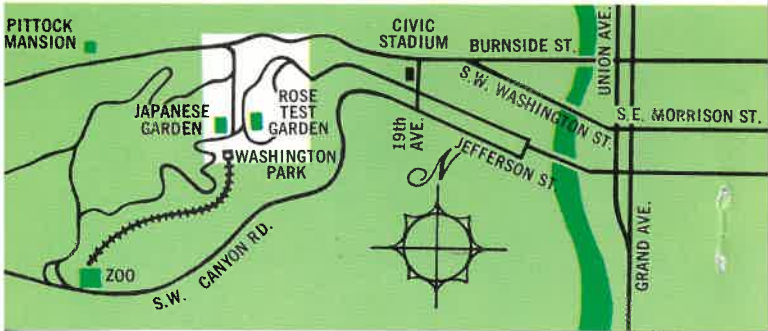
No refreshments are available at Garden. No pets or picnicking allowed in Garden area.

In Washington Park, directly above the International Rose Test Gardens.

Phone 223-1321 or 223-4070 for further information.



A2000-009.34



### Conclusion

I have attempted in this brief report to expose our problems and our strengths and to explain where the Rose Test Garden stands in 1975. My first year at the Rose Garden has been very enjoyable, and I look forward to many more. I feel that the job of the curator is not just to maintain the Garden and concern oneself only just with roses. It is also part of the curator's job to make improvements and suggest better ways of doing things within the framework of the Parks Department. The Rose Garden is a total experience made up of many parts. One must neither lose sight of the total or the parts, and what is most important, the enjoyment and good feeling that our Garden gives to all visitors.

The problems that I have written about here stand examination. The solutions that I have proposed are my own view of what should be done. If this report gives rise to nothing else than other ideas, other solutions, and other thoughts about our problems, I will be happy.

The Rose Garden needs changes--thoughtful changes that will make the future of our Garden as good as our past.