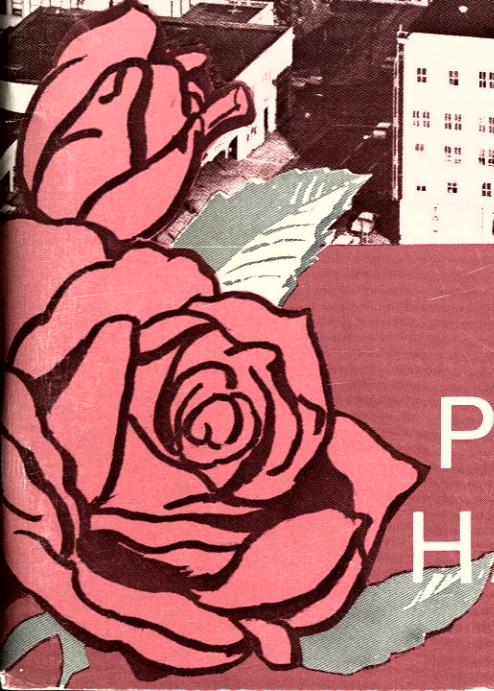


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The
PORTLAND
HANDBOOK

The Portland Handbook

*Listing Organizations, Services and
Costs of Your City Government*

Elective Officials

TERRY D. SCHRUNK	. . . Mayor Commissioner of Public Safety
STANLEY W. EARL	. . . Commissioner of Public Affairs Position Number 1
MARK A. GRAYSON	. . . Commissioner of Public Utilities Position Number 2
ORMOND R. BEAN	. . . Commissioner of Finance Position Number 3
WM. A. BOWES	. . . Commissioner of Public Works Position Number 4
RAY SMITH	. . . City Auditor



Authorized and Published by the City Council under
the supervision of the Department of Finance,
June, 1964.

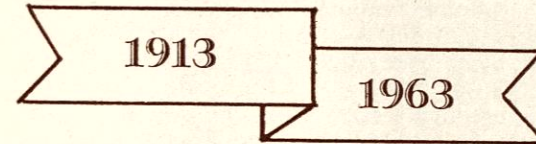
A Guide to your City Government

A BOOK IN SEVEN PARTS

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3. Parks and Recreation	43
4. Protection, Regulation, Enforcement	60
5. Public Service, Construction, Maintenance	75
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A detailed alphabetical index appears
at the end of this book.

Portland Celebrates Its Golden Anniversary of the Commission Form of Government



On May 3, 1913, amendments to the city charter of Portland were submitted to the people at a special election. The new charter ushered in the commission form of government which has served Portland for the last fifty years and given its people a most effective municipal government.

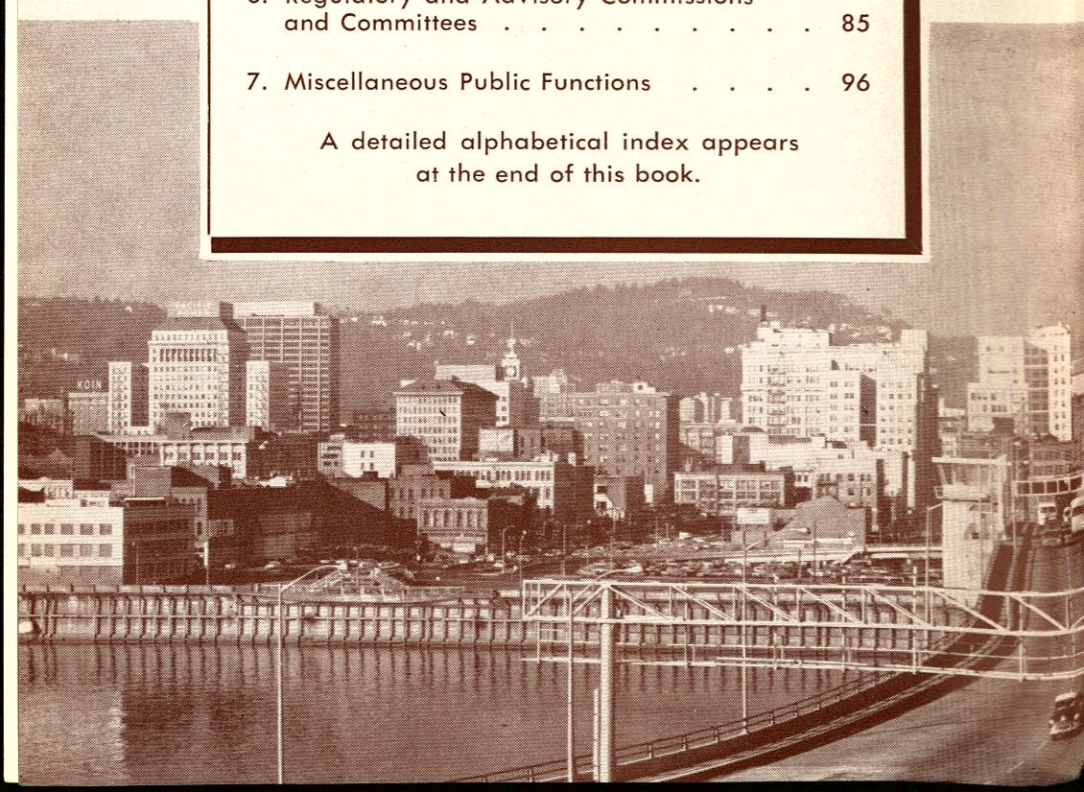
BEFORE 1913 Portland had the ward system, similar to that used by some of the nation's largest cities today. Under this system, the mayor was chairman of the council of fifteen members — ten councilmen elected from ten different wards of the city, plus five councilmen at large. All elections were conducted under the party system. Elected officers on each party ballot were mayor, police commissioner, city treasurer, city assessor and councilman from each ward.

AFTER MAY 3, 1913 Portland's charter was amended to give the city the commission form of government which it has maintained to the present day. It differs primarily in that it has only six elected officers — the mayor and four commissioners, who form the council, and the auditor, who is also the official record keeper. The mayor and commissioners each head an individual operation department of the city and combine legislative and administrative powers. The mayor is empowered to designate a commissioner or himself to be the commissioner in charge of each one of the five departments of the city. The mayor then assigns the bureaus to the departments. These designations may be changed or a transfer of commissioners made from one department to another whenever it appears to the mayor that the public will be benefited. The five departments are the Department of Public Affairs, Department of Finance, Department of Public Safety, Department of Public Works and the Department of Public Utilities.

The mayor is elected to that office but commissioners are elected specifically to position 1, position 2, position 3 and position 4. These numbered positions do not carry any duties but are designated for election purposes only.

The commission plan is merely a device for simplifying the city government and putting it completely in the hands of a group of elected directors or commissioners of equal rank and power.

An officer known as the president of the council is elected from the commissioners by the council to perform the administrative duties of the



mayor when he is absent. The present term for president of the council is six months with rotation of the position among the four commissioners.

The only other elective city official is the city auditor who serves a four year term of office. The city treasurer, the city attorney, the city engineer, city purchasing agent and the municipal judges are required by the charter to be appointed by the council. The employee relations supervisor is, by ordinance, appointed by the council. The Civil Service Board, by charter requirement, appoints the secretary of the board. The Dock Commission, by charter requirement, appoints all employees. The Exposition-Recreation Commission and the Portland Development Commission, by charter amendment, appoint all employees. All other bureau heads and employees are appointed by the commissioner under whom the bureau functions. Appointment of commission members are by the mayor most of which are subject to approval by the council.

During its fifty years under the commission form of government, Portland has prospered and grown. Its city government has been efficient and economical. Portland has been acclaimed by industry and citizens alike as a well-governed city and a good place in which to live and to do business. Our system has been truly representative and has given the voters an opportunity to select their municipal leaders on the basis of their ability and their records.

Some important facts about Portland's commission form of government:

1. The plan is truly democratic. Voters have an opportunity to select city officials who are available to discuss matters with them, and to even have a voice in deciding special city issues by a vote of measures on the city ballot.
2. In Portland's commission form of government there is a democratic division of authority and responsibility.
3. Each commissioner and the mayor has an equal vote in the legislative matters which come before the city council.
4. Citizens have an opportunity to voice their views on matters which come before the council. Council meetings proceed in accordance with a published agenda and are open to the public.
5. Portland's city elections are conducted on a non-partisan basis. There is no opportunity for any one commissioner to become entrenched under machine type politics.
7. The commission form of government has given the city economical operation. Portland's budget is below that of most comparable cities of its size.

Elected Officials

Under the Commission Form of City Government

ALBEE, H. R., MAYOR.....	June 1913 to July 1917
Daly, Will H., Commissioner.....	June 1913 to July 1917
Dieck, Robert G., Commissioner.....	June 1913 to July 1917
Brewster, Wm. L., Commissioner.....	June 1913 to July 1915
Bigelow, C. A., Commissioner.....	June 1913 to July 1917
Baker, George L., Commissioner.....	July 1915 to July 1917
Barbur, A. L., Auditor.....	Jan. 1907 to July 1917
BAKER, GEORGE L., MAYOR.....	July 1917 to July 1933
Bigelow, C. A., Commissioner.....	July 1917 to Aug. 1930 (a)
Mann, John M., Commissioner.....	July 1917 to May 1932 (b)
Barbur, A. L., Commissioner.....	July 1917 to July 1933
Kellaher, Dan, Commissioner.....	July 1917 to July 1919 (c)
Funk, George R., Auditor.....	July 1917 to Feb. 1938 (c)
Pier, S. C., Commissioner.....	July 1919 to July 1923
Pier, Stanhope S., Commissioner.....	July 1923 to July 1931
Riley, Earl, Commissioner.....	Aug. 1930 to Nov. 1930 (c)
	July 1931 to Jan. 1933
Clyde, Ralph C., Commissioner.....	Nov. 1930 to Jan. 1933
Johnson, A. G., Commissioner.....	June 1932 to Nov. 1932 (c)
Bennett, J. E., Commissioner.....	Nov. 1932 to July 1933
CARSON, JOSEPH K., JR., MAYOR.....	July 1933 to Jan. 1941
Bean, Ormond R., Commissioner.....	July 1933 to May 1939 (a)
Bennett, J. E., Commissioner.....	July 1933 to Jan. 1941
Clyde, Ralph C., Commissioner.....	July 1933 to Jan. 1941
Riley, Earl, Commissioner.....	July 1933 to Jan. 1941
Jones, Edwin W., Acting Auditor.....	Feb. 1938 to Dec. 1938
Gibson, Will E., Auditor.....	Dec. 1938 to Jan. 1955
Bowes, Wm. A., Commissioner.....	May 1939 to Jan. 1941 (c)
RILEY, EARL, MAYOR.....	Jan. 1941 to Jan. 1949
Bowes, Wm. A., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1941 to Jan. 1949
Peterson, Fred L., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1941 to Jan. 1949
Clyde, Ralph C., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1941 to Aug. 1943 (d)
Cooper, Kenneth L., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1941 to Jan. 1947 (c)
Van Fleet, Clark C., Commissioner.....	Aug. 23-25, 1943 (e)
Lee, Dorothy McCullough, Commissioner.....	Aug. 26, '43 to Jan. '49 (c)
Bredemeier, John O., Auditor, Pro Tem....	Dec. 1943 to Mar. 1946
LEE, DOROTHY McCULLOUGH, MAYOR.....	Jan. 1949 to Jan. 1953
Peterson, Fred L., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1949 to Jan. 1953
Bowes, Wm. A., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1949 to Jan. 1953
Cooper, Kenneth L., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1947 to Jan. 1951
Bean, Ormond R., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1949 to Jan. 1955
Bennett, J. E., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1951 to May 1952 (b)
Boody, Nathan A., Commissioner.....	May 1952 to Jan. 1955 (c)
PETERSON, FRED L., MAYOR.....	Jan. 1953 to Jan. 1957
Earl, Stanley, Commissioner.....	Jan. 1953 to Jan. 1957
Bowes, Wm. A., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1953 to Jan. 1957
Bean, Ormond R., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1955 to Jan. 1959
Boody, Nathan A., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1955 to Jan. 1959
Gibson, Will E., Auditor.....	Jan. 1955 to Jan. 1959
SCHRUNK, TERRY D., MAYOR.....	Jan. 1957 to Jan. 1965 (f)
Earl, Stanley, Commissioner.....	Jan. 1957 to Jan. 1965 (f)
Bowes, Wm. A., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1957 to Jan. 1965 (f)
Bean, Ormond R., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1959 to Jan. 1967 (f)
Grayson, Mark A., Commissioner.....	Jan. 1959 to Jan. 1967 (f)
Smith, Ray, Auditor.....	Jan. 1959 to Jan. 1967 (f)

- (a) Resigned
(b) Recalled
(c) Appointed

- (d) Died while in office
(e) Appointed but didn't qualify
(f) Termination of present term

Election Procedure

The City Charter provides that the position of Mayor and of Council positions number one and number four shall be filled in one year and the positions of Auditor and Council positions number two and three, two years later.

Under this procedure it is impossible for a complete change of elective officials to occur in any one year, except for the rare occasion when death, resignation or removal of those during their term might coincide with the election time of the others.

The only reason for designating Council positions by number is to make this staggered election system possible. The Mayor assigns the departments to the various Commissioners without regard to the number of their position and also decides what bureaus shall be under these departments.

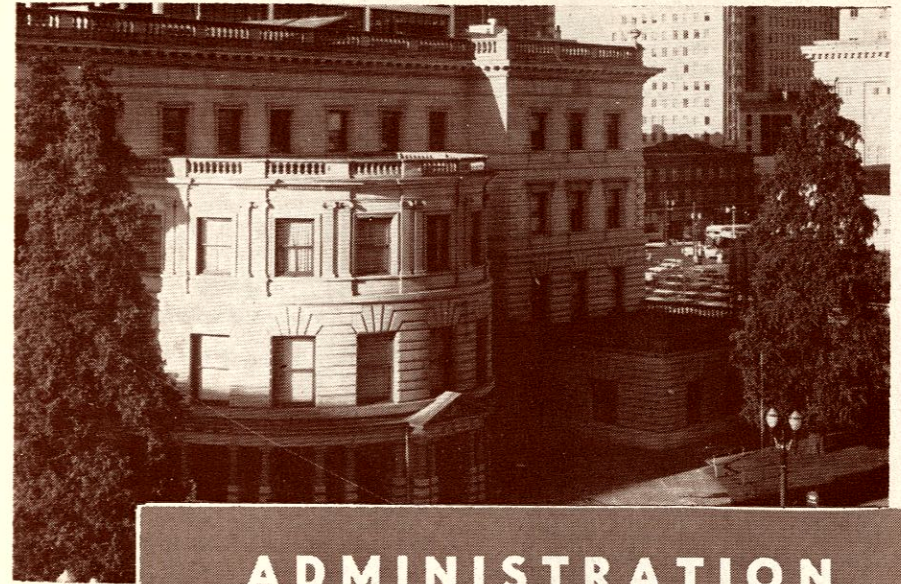
The Charter separates administrative duties into the following departments:

Department of Public Safety	Department of Public Works
Department of Finance	Department of Public Affairs
Department of Public Utilities	

Bureaus and Divisions

Subject to Assignment by the Mayor to the Commissioners
for Administrative Purposes

Air Quality Control Division	Probation and Parole, Office of
Budget, Director of the	Property Control, Bureau of
Buildings, Bureau of	Public Drinking Fountains
City Attorney, Office of	Public Information, Office of
City Hall, Bureau of	Public Service Corporations
Construction, Bureau of	Public Utility Rates
Employee Relations Officer	Purchases and Stores, Bureau of
Engineer, Office of City	Radio Communications and
Fire, Bureau of	Electronics, Bureau of
Health, Bureau of	Railway Tracks and Spurs
Insect Control	Refuse Disposal
Licenses, Bureau of	Revenue and Fiscal Matters
Maintenance, Bureau of	Right of Way Agent
Motor Vehicle For-Hire Permits and Regulations except as to use of Streets	Sewage Disposal, Bureau of
Municipal Auditorium, Bureau of	Street Cleaning
Municipal Court	Street Lighting
Municipal Garage and Shop, Bureau of	Survey and Drafting, Bureau of
Municipal Golf Links	Traffic Engineering, Bureau of
Municipal Paving Plant, Bureau of	Traffic and Transportation, Bureau of
Office of Employee Relations	Transit Rates and Service, City
Parks, Recreation Bureau of	Treasurer, City
Planning Commission, Office of	Utility Franchise Matters
Police, Bureau of	Water Works, Bureau of
	Zoo Director



ADMINISTRATION

Auditor

The Charter of the City of Portland provides that — “There shall be an Auditor of the City of Portland who shall possess the same qualifications required of a Commissioner and in addition those of an expert accountant. He shall be elected at the general municipal election and shall serve for a term of four years.”

The duties of the City Auditor may be listed under six headings: Auditing and Accounting — Clerk of the City Council — Assessments — Ownership of Real Property — Municipal Elections — Board and Commission memberships — Official Record Keeper.

Employees: 65 — Budget: '63-'64 \$486,621.00

Auditing and Accounting

The Auditor of the City of Portland is the accounting and clerical officer of the city. He supervises the installation and operation of the accounting system, controlled by a general ledger, the principal accounting record, and 260 subsidiary ledgers into which journal entries prepared in connection with all financial transactions are posted.

Cash receipts for the year 1962, totaling over \$83,000,000, were verified and allocated to city funds and accounts in accordance with standard principles of municipal accounting. Withholding from payrolls for Federal Income and State Income Tax, State Industrial Accident Insurance, employees' pensions and Social Security were calculated

and remittances made totaling over \$4,000,000.

Payrolls are prepared bi-weekly for approximately 4,000 employees totaling \$860,000 processed by the machine accounting division by data processing equipment such as card punch, verifiers, collators, sorters, accounting machines, reproducing punch, alphabetic interpreter and calculator, which makes possible a large volume of detail at a minimum cost and minimum staff.

Financial statements and special reports are prepared, including debt statements to acquaint financial institutions with the city's excellent credit rating.

Internal auditing of city departments and bureaus is a very important phase of this office. All in-

ventory accounts are audited and verified. Cash accounts are audited and, if necessary, special examinations made to assure sound cash control.

The Auditor is the watchdog of the City Treasury for the taxpayers in that he keeps an accurate account of all monies paid into and out of the treasury. Each demand, upon the Treasury, is examined and audited to make certain that no expenditures are allowed that are not properly authorized and budgeted, and that funds are available.

Clerk of the Council

The City Auditor is the Clerk of the Council and, during the year 1962, accounted for over 4600 filed documents, including processing, numbering, and indexing. Over 1600 Ordinances and 249 Resolutions were processed and placed on microfilm. Oaths of office were administered to over 450 persons.

The official calendar was prepared for 110 meetings of the City Council. Verbatim minutes of the Council required 1446 pages. The Auditor notifies people in affected areas of public hearings, zone changes, variances, conditional uses, revocable permits and appeals wherever there is a divergence or departure from the requirements of the City Code. As an example, during the year 1962, nearly 20,000 letters were individually addressed and mailed. Over 2600 original letters were written pertaining to matters on the Council Calendar, or before the City Council.

Assessments

The Auditor processes petitions for improvements of streets, construction of sidewalks and curbs, laying of sewers, and vacation and extension of streets, and maintains a register in chronological order showing progress. 35 local improvements were processed at the cost of over \$250,000 which was apportioned to approximately 1200 parcels of land in accordance with the special and peculiar benefits received.

Present Ownership of Real Property

Records are kept of the ownership of all real property located within the corporate limits of the city and as title changes occur, correcting entries are made. There are approximately 150,000 ownerships

on file in the Auditor's office. Records are also kept of all property owned by the City and the income derived therefrom. The total area of the City, is 76.74 square miles.

City Elections

Municipal primary and general elections are conducted by the City Auditor in each even numbered year for candidates for city office, charter amendments, initiative petitions, referendums and annexations. This involves close checking of all legal requirements, preparing notices for publication and posting, preparing ballots and, at the close of the election, making official counts.

Custodian of Records

The City Auditor is the custodian of the official records of the City and keeper of the official seal. The accumulation of nearly 100 years of records made necessary the installation of a centralized microfilming program, and, as of this date, nearly 8,000,000 documents are preserved in his office on 16 mm and 35 mm microfilm. The negative film is stored for safekeeping with the Bureau of Disaster Relief and Civil Defense, and the positive either with the department finding the most use for it or with the Auditor. This has resulted in the saving of space, and made readily available documents and records, through the medium of microfilm readers, in a matter of minutes. Should a disaster occur, this procedure enables surviving officials and citizens to expedite the restoration of damaged facilities and the resumption of the functions of municipal government.

Boards and Commissions

The City Auditor serves as Secretary of the Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund which has, at present, nearly 1400 active members. There are now approximately 550 pensioners of the fund representing an annual outlay of approximately \$1,600,000. The City Auditor also serves as the Chairman of the Sewer Charge Equalization Board and is also a member of the Committee on Doubtful Claims and the Committee on Proposed Improvements. He also is called upon to make many public appearances on matters pertaining to city government.

City Attorney

Portland's City Attorney, appointed by the Council to serve at the pleasure of the Council, is the legal representative of the city and the guardian of the peoples' rights in numerous matters involving the public interest.

The City Attorney handles all legal business of the city, including prosecutions in the Municipal Court. The work is divided between the City Attorney and seven deputies stationed in the main office at the City Hall and five deputies detailed to the office at the Municipal Court. The City Attorney or one of his deputies attends all Council meetings.

The office, with a work load which has mounted tremendously with the growth of the city, gives legal advice to the municipal officers, departments and boards. It attends to legal matters and suits in which the city is a party or in which it directly or indirectly is interested.

During the year 1962, the City Attorney's office prepared 935 ordinances and resolutions for consideration by the City Council, approved as to form 4022 miscellaneous contracts, deeds, releases, leases and acceptance of ordinances, and 2437

bonds and various types of insurance forms, and had general written communications totaling 2321. In 1962, approximately 11,144 complaints were issued at the Municipal Court, and 88,353 traffic citation complaints, which number does not include parking violation citations.

The City Attorney, or a deputy from his office, represents the City of Portland during sessions of the state legislature and diligently watches for legislation which might benefit or weaken the powers of the City or its revenue. This office also is assigned to represent the interest of City residents at hearings involving requests for increases in utility rates and to assist in the protection of the public against unfair increases in such rates. The City Attorney's office also acts as legal advisor to the Exposition-Recreation Commission.

There is no record of a City Attorney being appointed in April, 1851 when the City began its formal existence as a corporation, and it was not until June of 1866, when Henry Failing became Mayor, that the list of City officials included a regularly designated City Attorney.

Employes 22,
Budget 1963-64, \$191,263.

Total City Budget for 1964

The total budget (estimate of expenditures) for the government of the City of Portland from July 1, 1963, through June 30, 1964, is \$64,593,153. This total is made up of \$49,366,527 for operations under the direct control of the Council and \$15,226,626 for operations under the control of Autonomous Boards and Commissions, as shown in detail in the schedule on page 11.

Salaries and wages for 4,332 positions account for \$26,925,487. Materials, supplies, contractual services and repairs take \$19,457,920 while equipment totals \$744,619.

Capital improvements are estimated to total \$12,545,473, with the principal items being financed from dedicated funds. The Water Bureau plans to spend \$3,113,000 on reservoirs, pumping stations, supply lines and mains; \$2,881,655 is scheduled to be spent from Sewer User Charges for construction of sewage disposal facilities; the Portland De-

velopment Commission is planning to spend \$2,264,500 for urban renewal; and the Dock Commission has allocated \$3,528,845 for the improvement of public dock facilities. Other planned improvements will cost \$757,473.

Principal and interest on bonded debt will require \$4,749,054. Interest on loans, mainly for urban renewal, will require \$170,600.

The revenues estimated in the 1963-64 budget to pay the \$64,593,153 in estimated expenditures comes from many sources. The largest single source is the property tax levy, which will provide \$18,197,372 or 28% of the total needed. Other sources are service charges \$15,588,298, balances from previous year \$11,054,455, transfers between funds \$7,601,288, business licenses \$3,665,350, State allocations \$2,994,500, sale of dock improvement bonds \$2,000,000, fines and forfeits \$1,157,750 and all other sources \$2,334,140.

1963-64 Total Budget—All Funds

City of Portland, Oregon

(As of July 1, 1963)

	Budgeted Expenditures	Budgeted Property Taxes	Revenues All Other
Council Administered Funds:			
General	\$25,839,605	\$14,333,819	\$11,505,786
Special — Not Self-Supporting:			
Public Recreational Areas	52,500		52,500
Street Lighting	1,171,803	985,000	186,803
Fire Bureau Facilities	141,000		141,000
Sewage Disposal Bond			
Sinking	600,000	402,300	197,700
Sinking	795,000	526,000	269,000
Bonded Indebtedness			
Interest	194,300	184,730	9,570
Total not Self-Supporting	\$ 2,954,603	\$ 2,098,030	\$ 856,573
Special — Self-Supporting:			
Golf	312,520		312,520
Assessment Collection	39,530		39,530
Parks Donation	9,052		9,052
Water	7,961,497		7,961,497
Water Bond Sinking	1,114,183		1,114,183
Water Construction	3,319,187		3,319,187
Auditorium	115,490		115,490
Paving	634,881		634,881
Sewage Disposal	3,723,564		3,723,564
Motor Vehicle Fuel	80,000		80,000
Parking Meter	956,676		956,676
State Tax Street	2,055,739		2,055,739
Sewage Disposal Bond			
New Series	250,000		250,000
Total Self-Supporting	\$20,572,319		\$20,572,319
TOTAL COUNCIL ADMINISTERED	\$49,366,527	\$16,431,849	\$32,934,678
Autonomous Commissions:			
Fire & Police Disability & Retirement	\$ 2,157,560	\$ 1,000,560	\$ 1,157,000
Exposition-Recreation	1,202,500		1,202,500
Portland Development	3,298,900	66,667	3,232,233
Dock	8,567,666	698,296	7,869,370
Total Autonomous Commission	\$15,226,626	\$ 1,765,523	\$13,461,103
TOTAL BUDGETS—ALL FUNDS	\$64,593,153*	\$18,197,372	\$46,395,781*

* These two totals include \$7,601,288 from interfund transactions.

1963-1964 Certified Tax Levy for Government of City By Fund

(As of July 1, 1963)

Funds	Amount Estimated to be Collected 1963-1964	Allowance for Discounts & Uncollected Taxes	1963-64 Tax Levy Certified To Assessor	Percentage of Total Levy
Council Administered				
General	\$14,333,819	\$443,314	\$14,777,133	78.9%
Street Lighting	985,000	15,000	1,000,000	5.3%
Sinking	526,000	16,260	542,260	3.0%
Sewage Disposal Bond				
Sinking	402,300	12,440	414,740	2.2%
Bonded Indebtedness				
Interest Fund	184,730	5,710	190,440	1.0%
Total Council Adm.	\$16,431,849	\$492,724	\$16,924,573	90.4%
Autonomous Commissions				
Fire & Police Disability & Retire.	\$ 1,000,560	\$ 30,945	\$ 1,031,505	5.5%
Portland Development Commission	66,667		66,667	.4%
Dock Commission				
General	93,200	1,000	94,200	.5%
Debt Service	605,096	5,000	610,096	3.2%
Total Auto. Comm.	\$ 1,765,523	\$ 36,945	\$ 1,802,468	9.6%
Total Levy All Funds	\$18,197,372	\$529,669	\$18,727,041	100.0%

THE GENERAL FUND BUDGET FOR 1963-64

As can be seen from the schedule of "Total Budget—All Funds" on page 10, \$25,839,605 is budgeted for the General Fund, which makes it the largest fund. It provides most of the customary city services such as police, fire, health, parks and public works. \$20,812,343 or 81% of this budget will be spent for salaries and wages, \$4,476,486 or 17% will be spent for materials, supplies, contractual services and repairs. Equipment purchases will be \$355,123 or 1% and \$195,653 or 1% is available for capital improvements.

Revenue to finance this General Fund budget will come from many sources—the principal one being the property tax, which will provide approximately 55% of the money needed. A table showing the major sources of revenue for General Fund appears on page 12.

THE GENERAL FUND BUDGET of the City of Portland—1963-64

(As of July 1, 1963)

Where Its Revenue Comes From

	Amount	Percentage
Tax Levy: Incl. delinquent, foreclosed etc.	\$14,384,819	55.7%
Interfund Transfers	2,433,767	9.4%
Business & Professional Licenses	1,979,500	7.7%
Utilities Fees	1,691,050	6.5%
State Allocations from Liquor Revenue	1,084,500	4.2%
Court Fines & Forfeits	1,077,000	4.2%
Other Miscellaneous Revenues	808,679	3.1%
Service Charges	700,825	2.7%
Balance from 1962-1963	678,729	2.6%
Building Permits	357,820	1.4%
Admission Charges & Concessions	286,250	1.1%
Health & Sanitation Fees	233,416	.9%
Miscellaneous Fees & Permits	123,250	.5%
Total Revenue — General Fund	\$25,839,605	100 %

Where the Revenue is to be Spent

(As of July 1, 1963)

	No. of Employees	Amount Appropriated	Percentage
Police & Courts (Includes Probation & Parole)	859	\$6,234,646	24.1%
Fire Fighting	720	5,769,404	22.3%
Street, Sidewalk & Sewer Maintenance & Engineering	537	4,723,793	18.3%
Parks & Recreation	701	3,230,652*	12.5%
Health & Sanitation	153	1,220,118	4.7%
Building Permits & Inspection	75	571,894	2.2%
Internal Service Bureaus	84	676,994	2.6%
Shops & Communications	106	581,667	2.3%
Auditor	65	486,621	2. %
Mayor & Commissioner's Offices	42	386,488	1.5%
Planning Commission	34	294,586	1.1%
Licensing & Treasurer	31	290,533	1.1%
Miscellaneous		1,372,209	5.3%
Total Expenditures	3,407	\$25,839,605	100. %

* Parks & Recreation includes \$569,893 for Recreation.

1963-64 General Fund Budget

Detailed Appropriations

(As of July 1, 1963)

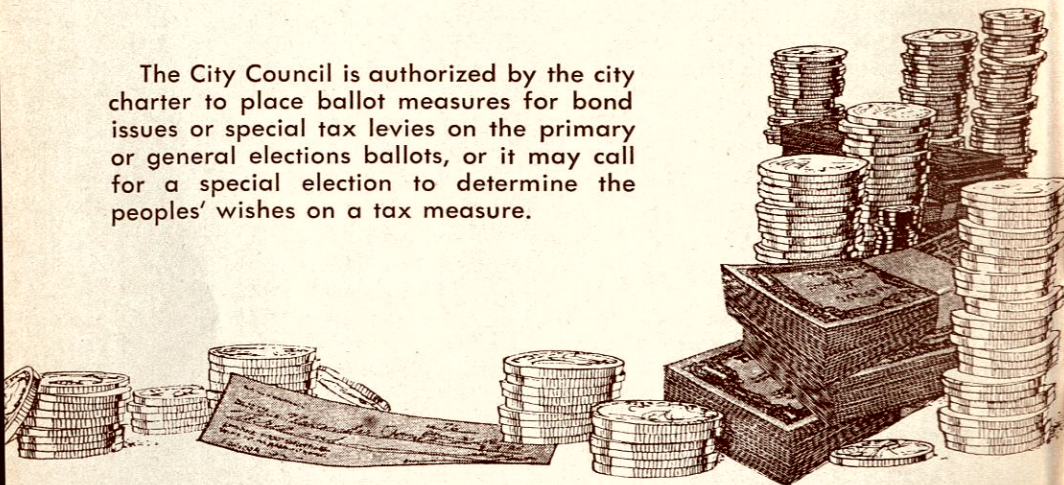
	Amount	Percent	No. of Employees
Administrative	386,488	1.5%	42
Attorney	191,263	.7%	22
Auditor	486,621	1.9%	65
Building Bureau	571,894	2.2%	75
City Hall	195,755	.8%	28
Civil Service	85,786	.3%	11
Communicable Disease Control	5,751	—0—	—0—
Communications & Electronics	149,541	.6%	15
Emergency Funds	422,000	1.6%	
Emergency Hospital	201,349	.8%	14
Fire Bureau	5,769,404	22.1%	720
Health Bureau (General)	137,334	.5%	18
Humane Society (Dog Licenses Enforcement)	91,200	.4%	No City Employees
Insect Control	148,533	.6%	16
License Enforcement & Collection	169,372	.7%	24
Meat Inspection	52,007	.2%	8
Milk Inspection	51,509	.2%	7
Municipal Court	233,868	.9%	45
Nuisance Abatements	69,258	.3%	7
Park Maint. & Administrative	2,188,969	8.5%	383
Planning Commission	294,586	1.2%	34
Playground & Recreation	467,607	1.8%	170
Police	5,889,175	22.8%	799
Probation & Parole	42,345	.2%	6
Property & Equipment Control	130,373	.5%	9
Public Health Nursing	328,749	1.3%	47
Public Works, Repair & Const.	4,405,654	17. %	515
Purchase & Stores	73,817	.3%	9
Refuse Disposal	195,105	.8%	29
Sanitary Inspection	132,273	.5%	20
School Hygiene	32,798	.1%	4
Shops & Garage	532,126	2.1%	91
Special Appropriations	819,643	3.2%	
Swimming Pools	102,286	.4%	96
Telephone Exchange	62,400	.2%	
Treasurer	121,161	.5%	7
Tuberculosis Control & Center	115,378	.4%	16
Venereal Disease Control	14,437	—0—	3
Zoo	471,790	1.9%	52
TOTAL	25,839,605	100 %	3,407

Special Tax Levies

(Authorized by Vote of the People—1926 to 1958)

Purpose	Date Authorized	Amount Authorized	Final Levy Date
Salary Increase for Bureaus of Fire and Police	5-21-26	Not to exceed 1¼ mills	1932
General Purposes	7-01-26	10-year reducing levy 3 mills to 2/10 mills	1936
Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds	11-08-38	.4 of 1 mill	1948
Jail and Other Municipal Facilities	11-07-44	1 mill	1947
Fire & Police Disability and Retirement Plan	11-02-48	Not to exceed 2.8 mills	no final date
New Fire Equipment and Buildings	11-02-48	½ of 1 mill	1953
Park Playground and Recreational Area Development	5-19-50	.4 of 1 mill	1960
Civil Defense Purposes	11-04-52	1 mill or \$600,000.00	1953
Facilities for a Modern Zoo	5-21-54	1.2 mills or \$771,800.00	1958
Street Lighting	11-02-54	1.5 mills or \$1,000,000.00	1964
Urban Redevelopment and Civic Promotion	5-16-58	¾ of 1 mill or \$400,000.00	1963

The City Council is authorized by the city charter to place ballot measures for bond issues or special tax levies on the primary or general elections ballots, or it may call for a special election to determine the peoples' wishes on a tax measure.



Outstanding Bonds as of June 30, 1963

I: Interest and Principal Paid from Property Taxes

Issued by Authority of Voters

For	Date Authorized By Voters	Amount Authorized	Authorized And Not Yet Issued	Amount Outstanding June 30, 1963	Maturity Date of Outstanding Bonds
Sewage Disposal System	5-19-44	12,000,000	-----	2,400,000	1966
Memorial Coliseum Fire Bureau Facilities	5-21-54	8,000,000	-----	5,430,000	1975
Dock Improvement	5-16-58	3,000,000	-----	2,400,000	1971
Dock Improvement	5-21-54	6,500,000	-----	4,317,000	1975
Dock Improvement	11-08-60	9,500,000	8,500,000	1,000,000	1975
Total Property Tax Bonds		39,000,000	8,500,000	15,547,000	

II: Interest and Principal Paid from Sewer User Charges

Issued by Authority of Voters

For	Date Authorized By Voters	Amount Authorized	Authorized And Not Issued	Amount Outstanding June 30, 1963	Maturity Date
Sewage Disposal New Series	11-04-52	2,500,000	-----	500,000	1965

III: Interest and Principal Paid from Water Charges

Issued by Council as Needed Under Authority of City Charter

For	Date Issued	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding June 30, 1963	Maturity Date
Construction of Mains	7-16-34	100,000	10,000	1964
Construction of Bull Run Conduit No. 4	(8 issues) (1952-56)	8,000,000	5,900,000	1978
Enlargement and Extension of System	(10 issues) (1945-61)	14,650,000	14,200,020	1982
Assumed from Annexed Water Districts	(5 issues) (1946-57)	583,000	26,312	1978
Total Water Bonds		23,333,000	20,136,332	

IV: Interest and Principal Paid by Benefitted Property Owners

Issued by Council under Authority of City Charter and State Statutes

Improvement Bonds	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding	Maturity Date
Improvements	193,088	193,088	Sept. 1970
Improvements	200,631	200,631	May 1973
Improvements	233,542	233,542	Nov. 1971
Total Improvement Bonds	627,261	627,261	

Total Outstanding Bonded Debt. 6/30/63 \$36,720,593

BONDING LIMITATION

As of June 30, 1963

Chapter 287.004 Oregon Revised Statutes fixes the debt limit for cities at 3% of assessed value adjusted to a 100% basis (3% of true cash value)

Bonding Limit: 3% of True Cash Value	\$66,201,998
Gross Bonded Debt:	\$36,720,593
General Sinking Fund	\$1,537,282
Dock Sinking Fund	482,822
Sewage Disposal Bonds	2,900,000
Improvement Bonds	627,261
Water Bonds	20,136,332
Total Legal Deductions	25,683,697
Net Bonded Debt: Subject to Bonding Limit	11,036,896
Under Bonding Limit	\$55,165,102
Bonds Authorized but not yet Issued	
Dock Improvement Bonds	\$8,500,000
Urban Renewal & Redelvelopment Bonds	5,000,000*

*On May 16, 1958, the voters authorized this special type of bonds for urban renewal and redevelopment. Interest and maturities are to be paid from taxes, but only the taxes on valuations in the urban renewal area which are in excess of valuations prior to the urban renewal development. This is continuing authority to issue bonds with the limitation that the total bonds outstanding at any time shall not exceed \$5,000,000.

Taxes Levied in the City of Portland

Taxpayers in the City of Portland, except for a few near the boundaries, pay property taxes to support five separate taxing agencies. They are the City of Portland, School District No. 1, Rural School District, Port of Portland, and Multnomah County. Each of these taxing agencies was established to provide certain services in a specific area, and each levies taxes in its area to finance the services.

The City of Portland levies taxes only within the City limits; the other four taxing agencies levy taxes in larger areas which include the entire city within their boundaries (with a few small exceptions).

Table I shows the amount of taxes levied by each taxing agency in its entire area. Table I also shows the part of the total tax for each taxing agency which is paid by taxpayers in the city. For example, the total tax levy for Multnomah County government in its entire area is \$19,083,113, of which \$14,413,618 or 75.5 per cent is paid by taxpayers with property inside the city and \$4,669,495 or 24.5 per cent is paid by taxpayers outside the city.

It would appear from Table I that each taxing agency spends the amount it levies. This is not true because the State law provides that School District No. 1 and all other schools in the county shall receive an allocation from both the Multnomah County levy and the Rural School levy.

Table II shows the taxes as levied in Portland by all taxing agencies and the taxes which are finally available to them after allocations from the Multnomah County levy and the Rural School District levy to School District No. 1 and schools outside the city. Table II shows that the county has \$13,300,618 to spend out of its levy of \$14,413,618 because it is required to allocate \$1,113,000 to schools in the county, including School District No. 1. Table II also shows that schools outside Portland receive \$1,706,227 of the taxes collected in the city.

Table I

1963-64 Assessed Value and Taxes in Multnomah County

(As of July 1, 1963)

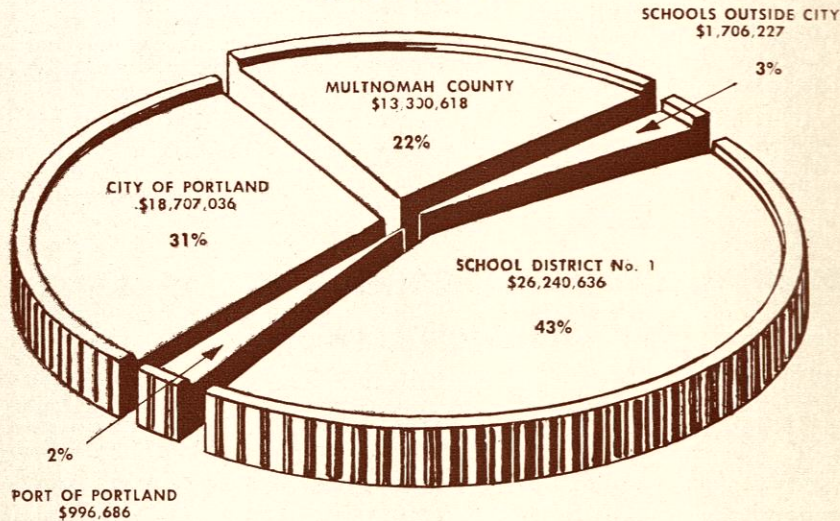
	Assessed Value @ 33-1/3%	Millage Rate	Total Assessor's Levy	Amt. Levied Within City	Percent Levied Within City
City of Portland	766,681,805	24.4	18,707,036	18,707,036	100.0%
Multnomah County	1,015,059,200	18.8	19,083,113	14,413,618	75.5%
Port of Portland	956,516,450	1.3	1,243,471	996,686	80.1%
School Dist. No. 1	833,693,885	20.0	16,673,878	15,333,636	92.0%
Rural School	1,014,340,670	15.0	15,215,110	11,500,227	75.6%
Total Levies		79.5		60,951,203	

1963-64 Distribution of Ad Valorem Taxes for All Governmental Agencies in Multnomah County Portion of Portland

(As of July 1, 1963)

	1963 Millage	TAXES LEVIED		TAXES DISTRIBUTED	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
City of Portland	24.4	18,707,036	30.7	18,707,036	30.7
Multnomah County	18.8	14,413,618	23.6	13,300,618	21.8
School District No. 1	20.0	15,333,636	25.2	26,240,636 ¹	43.1
Rural School District	15.0	11,500,227	18.9	-----	-----
Schools Outside City	-----	-----	-----	1,706,227 ²	2.8
Port of Portland	1.3	996,686	1.6	996,686	1.6
TOTALS	79.5	60,951,203	100.0	60,951,203	100.0

1963-64 Taxes For All Government Agencies Paid by the Taxpayers of Portland as Distributed



NOTE:

- From taxes collected in Portland, the School District No. 1 will receive approximately \$821,000 from the Multnomah County Levy and approximately \$10,086,000 from the Rural School District Levy.
- From taxes collected in Portland, the schools outside Portland will receive approximately \$292,000 from the Multnomah County Levy and approximately \$1,414,000 from the Rural School District Levy.

1963-64 Assessed Valuation and Ad Valorem Taxes in Portland (As of July 1, 1963)

	Portion In Mult. County	Portion in Clackamas County	Total
ASSESSED VALUE			
Land & Improvements	550,406,040	538,140	550,944,180
Personal Property	136,650,725	-----	136,650,725
Utilities	79,625,040	24,660	79,649,700
Total Assessed Value	766,681,805	562,800	767,244,605
Per Cent of True Cash Value	33 1/3%	25%	
TAX LEVY FOR CITY GOVERNMENT			
Millage Rate	24.4 Mills	33.3 Mills	
Assessor's Levy	18,707,036	18,741	18,725,777 ¹
TAX LEVY IN PORTLAND FOR ALL GOVT. AGENCIES			
Millage Rate	79.5 Mills	87.5 Mills	
Assessor's Levy	60,951,203	49,245	61,000,448
PER CAPITA TAXES			
Population—1960 Census			372,676
—9/63 Estimate			380,000
Per Capita Tax for City Govt.			\$49.27
Per Capita Tax for All Govt. Agencies			\$160.53
AREA			
Area in Square Miles 7/1/63	76,657	0.078	76.735

NOTE: ¹The total of the assessors' levies for City Government (\$18,725,777) differs from the levy certified by the City Council (\$18,727,041) because first, each county's share of the certified levy has been reduced by the trailer tax offset; and second, the millage rate must be computed by the assessor to the lowest tenth of a mill which will produce the amount of the levy after the offset. This will result in a slightly larger amount than the certified levy less the offset.

THE SIX PER CENT LIMITATION

The City of Portland finds itself in a financial straitjacket because of a provision in the Oregon Constitution which serves as a "brake" on expansion of the property tax base. This limitation applies to the City's levy for the General Fund—the source of more than 50% of the revenue in the General Fund Budget.

The Constitution of Oregon provides that a tax levying body, such as the Council of the City of Portland, can levy for any one year only six per cent more in dollars and cents than the largest of the three previous levies plus the amount from annexations. This maximum amount which can be levied for a year without special voter approval is called the "tax base" for that year.

The tax base is increased by annexations, but it is not increased when improvements such as new buildings are built in the City. The City's tax base has been increased slightly in the past few years as a result of annexations. It could not be increased by the construction of the Lloyd Center and other such improvements in the City.

The City Council has not always levied the full 6% increase which has been legally available. During the business depression in the thirties, the Council decided that the property owner was carrying as heavy a tax burden as he could, and the 6% increase was not levied. Again, during World War II the City could not hire employees of buy materials and equipment, so the 6% increase was not levied.

The tax base for the City for 1963-64 is \$14,777,133. If the Council had levied the 6% increase each year on the 1929 tax base, the 1963-64 base (without increases for annexations) would be \$25,701,981.

The City's tax base can be increased more than 6% only by a vote of the people. The amount in dollars authorized by the voters becomes the tax base for the first levy following the election. This new tax base is then subject to the annual 6% limitation in succeeding years.

Special levies which are not part of the tax base and are not subject to the 6% limitation or increases may also be authorized by the voters. Such a special levy may be authorized for from one to ten years.

Example of Tax Levy Procedure

Property taxes paid by the individual taxpayer in Portland include taxes levied by the City, the County, School District No. 1, the Rural School District, and the Port of Portland. In other areas there may also be levies for water districts, sanitary districts, and fire protection districts.

Each governing body determines the amount of its tax levy. However, it cannot increase the tax levy for general purposes by more than 6% of the dollars levied for the largest of the last three levies. This 6% limitation, which is in the state constitution, applies to all governmental units in the state. It does not apply to levies for interest and bond retirement or to special levies voted by the people.

Each taxpayer's tax bill or share of the cost of the total tax levy is computed by the Assessor. He first appraises all the taxable property in the county at what is called "true cash value". He then applies a percentage factor called "posted ratio" to this value in order to compute "assessed value". Assessed value is the basis on which the dollar needs of the governmental units are allocated to the individual taxpayers.

To compute the tax obligation of each taxpayer in dollars, the assessor first computes the "millage rate" which is the tax in mills per one dollar of assessed value. He computes this millage rate by dividing the total tax dollars for all units of government by the total assessed value in the taxing district. Then he applies this millage rate to the assessed value of each taxpayer to get that taxpayer's share of the total tax dollars needed by all the governmental units.

A popular misconception regarding taxes is that variations in mill-

age rate from year to year or from one area to another indicate differences in tax burden. On the contrary, millage rate is not a measure of tax burden, but is a tool used in allocating taxes to individual property owners. It is a measure of tax burden only if assessed valuation is established on the same basis from year to year and from one area to another.

To illustrate, let us assume a hypothetical situation in which the various taxing units in a city levy taxes as follows:

The City levies	\$15,000
The County levies	\$15,000
The School District levies	\$15,000
The Rural School District levies	\$ 5,000

The total tax levy in dollars would be \$50,000

Then assume that the total "true cash value" of all taxable property in the City is \$5,000,000 and the posted ratio applied by the Assessor to compute "assessed value" is 20%. The resulting assessed value would be \$1,000,000. Dividing \$50,000 (the total dollar levy) by \$1,000,000 (the total assessed value) would give a millage rate of 50 mills for each dollar of assessed value. It can be seen that 50 mills on \$1,000,000 will produce the needed \$50,000. Applying this millage rate to an individual property having a true cash value of \$10,000 and consequently

an assessed value of \$2,000 would make a tax bill of \$100.

Now let's change the situation by increasing the assessor's posted ratio to 50% while leaving everything else unchanged and see what happens. Assessed value in the City would be \$2,500,000 instead of \$1,000,000 and the necessary millage rate to raise \$50,000 would be 20 mills instead of 50 mills. Applying this 20 mill rate to the property having a true cash value of \$10,000 and an assessed value now of \$5,000 would make a tax bill of \$100, the same as in the first example. This shows that varying the posted ratio and consequently the assessed value causes the millage rate to vary inversely to produce the same tax levy in dollars. And finally it shows that the important factors are the true cash value and the tax levy in dollars, and that posted ratio (or assessed value) and millage rate

are only tools used in computing tax bills.

The amount of taxes in dollars within the 6% limitation is the responsibility of the governmental units. To this amount must be added a sufficient tax levy to pay for the interest and retirement of bonds and for special levies. The additional amount is the voters' responsibility.

Determination of the true cash value, the posted ratio, the assessed value and the millage rate is the responsibility of the assessor.

Some increases in dollar taxes on individual property result from necessary individual adjustments in true cash value by the assessor rather than increased levies by governing bodies. Such adjustments are made for improvements or other changes in value which do not apply generally to all taxable property.

Purpose and Method of Preparing a City Budget

A housewife knows the problem of her weekly or monthly budget. She lists the expenditures which will be necessary during the period of the budget and then she estimates the amount of money which will be available to spend in that period.

If the amount of money needed for the listed expenditures is greater than the amount available, she has to reduce or cut out the items which are the least important until the amount of money listed to be spent is equal to the amount available. Then during the period of the budget she may find that she has to spend for something she didn't foresee. In order that she won't spend more money than is available, she must adjust her budget by reducing or cutting out some things she had in her original budget.

The City of Portland has the same kind of problem as the housewife, only greater. Its budget period is one year—from July 1 to the following June 30. The list of proposed expenditures for the year contains thousands of items — from the wages of a laborer in a work crew to an animal for the zoo — which add up to the millions of dollars needed to run a modern city.

The estimate of the total amount of money available includes estimates of money from hundreds of

sources — from tax levies to licenses to greens fees at City golf courses. It is the problem of the members of the City Council to balance the City's budget. They have to estimate how much money will be collected and to decide which are the most important items to be included in the list of expenditures and which will be the most valuable to the people of Portland.

The budget of the housewife is a guide to her spending and the budget of the City controls the City's

spending. If an expenditure is not provided for in the final approved city budget, it cannot be made unless the City Council by Ordinance reduces the amount budgeted for some other expenditure and authorizes the new expenditure.

Budget Committee

When members of the City Council meet to consider the City's budget needs for the coming fiscal year they sit as members of a Budget Committee with the Commissioner of Finance as chairman. All Budget Committee meetings are open to the public.

The purpose of the Budget Committee is to consider special requests affecting the budget, to study departmental requests as submitted to the Commissioner of Finance by the department heads and to make estimates of all miscellaneous revenues which, together with the tax levy, furnish money for the operation of the City services.

The committee holds numerous meetings and prepares the final budget for submission to the Council for adoption. Year after year, because of financial limitations, the committee has been forced to eliminate many justifiable and needed items requested both by bureau heads and by the people of Portland.

How the Budget Is Prepared

The detailed work of checking, assembling and printing the budget information is performed by the Budget Director's Office under the supervision of the Commissioner of Finance.

Work on the budget must start about January 1 in order to have the final budget approved and ready for use at the beginning of the budget year on July 1.

During February the five departments of the City, the office of the City Auditor, and the Civil Service Board, which are under the control of the City Council, submit to the Commissioner of Finance their lists of recommended necessary expenditures for the year beginning July

1. These lists or budgets, together with preliminary estimates of receipts made by the Commissioner of Finance, are assembled and printed by April 1 in the form of a large book called the Preliminary Budget. It contains more than 350 pages, 14" by 18", and more than 10,000 separate items. It shows the financial needs of each division, bureau, and department for the year beginning July 1. It also lists for comparison the receipts and the expenditures in the three previous years as well as the amount authorized to be spent and estimated to be received during the current budget year, as required by State law.

The Preliminary Budget is not a balanced budget because the needs of the division, bureaus and departments are always greater than money available.

The Budget Committee begins consideration of the Preliminary Budget shortly after April 1. City employees or their representatives are invited to meet with the Budget Committee to discuss salaries. Others are invited to make suggestions or criticize the proposed budget. Revisions, additions and subtractions are made in the budget requests, and sometimes sharp curtailments are ordered. When the approved budget requests are in balance with the final estimate of available money as determined by the Budget Committee, the result is the final budget.

A public hearing is then held by the Council at which any interested person may appear to question or criticize the entire budget or any budget item. The budget is also open to the public for discussion at any time until it has expired.

The budget is approved by the Council and submitted to the Multnomah County Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission by May 15. This commission, under its advisory powers, studies the budget. It holds a public hearing with the Council to review the budget and may suggest changes which the Council may or may not accept.

Finally, the Council puts the budget into effect by ordinance. The approved requests become appropriations or authority to spend, and the approved estimates of available money become estimated revenues to be realized. The amount of property tax revenues included in the budget is certified to the Multnomah County Assessor for levying of taxes which are to be collected by the Multnomah County Tax Collector (the Sheriff) and turned over to the City.

The total of the budget may not be increased during the year except by preparing a supplemental budget and having it reviewed by the Tax Supervising and Conservation Commission. A supplemental budget must be justified on the basis of an emergency requirement which cannot be provided within the original budget. It must be financed by available revenues not already budgeted. The tax levy cannot be increased by a supplemental budget.

The Council can provide for unexpected needs within the limits of the existing budget by transferring appropriations from a low priority budgeted item to an appropriation for the unexpected item.

Budget Fund Explanations

Assessment Collection Fund

This fund, created by the City Charter, is used to purchase property being sold by the City Treasurer for delinquent street and sewer improvements. It is also used to purchase property having delinquent city assessments when the property is being sold by the Sheriff for delinquent taxes. The fund recovers all or part of its investment if either the delinquent owner redeems the property or it is sold on the open market. Initial capital for the fund was provided from the sale of bonds. The fund is now self-supporting.

Bonded Indebtedness Interest Fund

This fund was created by the Charter to provide for payment of

Budget Office Employees: 3
Cost of Budget Office for 1963-1964: \$24,163

What the Budget Contains

The total budget is made up of several budgets, each one having its own appropriations and balancing revenues. There is a budget for each budget "fund" of the City.

A fund is a distinct financial entity established for the purpose of carrying on a specific activity or attaining a specific objective. For example, the Water Fund, through its officials, operates the municipal water works. The revenues and expenditures of the municipal water works are recorded in the Water Fund so they can be kept separate from other City revenues and expenditures.

Included in the City budget are budgets for certain City funds which are not under the control of the Council. These funds are the Dock Fund, the Exposition and Recreation Fund, the Urban Redevelopment Fund, the Civic Promotion Fund, and the Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund. All budget funds are explained in detail below.

interest on general obligation bonds authorized by the voters of Portland. The primary source of revenue is a property tax levy. For 1963-64 the total budget amount is \$194,300 with a property tax levy of \$190,440.

Civic Promotion Fund

By Charter amendment approved by the voters May 16, 1958, the Portland Development Commission was created to administer the urban redevelopment program of the City of Portland, and to assist the Council in promotion of industrial growth. The Civic Promotion Fund was created by the amendment for the Commission's activity in promoting industrial growth.

The revenue of this fund comes

from a special tax levy authorized in the Charter amendment. (See Urban Redevelopment Fund for further explanation.)

Dock Fund

Into the Dock Fund go revenues from taxation, wharfage charges, sale of bonds and other revenues of the Dock Commission. These revenues are spent only for construction and operation of the municipal docks and for retirement of dock bonds.

Exposition-Recreation Fund

The Memorial Coliseum is operated by the autonomous Exposition-Recreation Commission through this fund which derives its revenue primarily from rentals and concessions. No taxes or other City revenues are used for this operation. No revenues of this fund are now being applied to retire the bonds issued for construction of the Memorial Coliseum; a tax levy is made for this purpose by the Sinking Fund.

Fire Bureau Facilities Fund

This fund was established in May, 1958, through passage by the voters of a \$3,000,000 bond issue for modernizing and adding to the apparatus, equipment, buildings and facilities of the Bureau of Fire. A balance of \$114,000 remains to be expended in 1963-64.

Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund

By a vote of 83,370 to 56,938 November 2, 1948, Portland's firemen and policemen were given protection in event of accidental injury or death, by benefits of one of the nation's most liberal pension and disability plans.

This fund provides for the payment of disability, retirement and pension benefits for the uniformed members of the Fire and Police Bureaus, their widows and their dependent minor children. The fund is sustained by the employee contributions of not to exceed six per cent of the salary of a first class fireman or policeman, plus a prop-

erty tax levy of not to exceed 2.8 mills.

The same election required that all monies, investments and property owned by the then existing fire and police funds at the time of establishment of the plan should be consolidated with the fund. The plan has encouraged stability and security in both of these important bureaus. The November 7, 1950 election increased the reserve fund for pension purposes from \$500,000 to not to exceed \$750,000 but retained the original 2.8 mill limitation on the property levy.

In the 1963-64 budget it was necessary to levy \$1,131,505 for the fund.

General Fund

The General Fund is the revenue pool from which most of the City of Portland's running expenses are paid, of which four-fifths goes toward payment of salaries of approximately 3,300 employees. Not included in the expenses of this fund are the City's self-sustaining divisions, such as the Water Bureau, the golf links, the Municipal Paving Plant, parking meter traffic control, sewage disposal system, or any of the special fund services.

This portion of the budget is known as the "City Operational Budget" and for 1963-64 amounted to \$25,839,605, including the net property tax levy of \$14,333,819.

Golf Fund

When a golfer pays his greens fee at any one of Portland's three municipally operated golf links or the municipally operated golf driving range, the money goes into the Golf Fund. Proceeds of this fund pay all expenses of the golfing facilities which are operated as utilities without expenditure of tax money.

The properties on which the Hoyt Park Pitch and Putt course and the first nine holes of the Rose City course are built were transferred to the City by Multnomah County.

Utility certificates were sold to purchase the property for Eastmoreland and the second nine at Rose City. Payments were made on

these certificates from golf revenues until 1942 when they were called and retired by a loan from the General Fund. This loan has since been repaid from golf revenues.

The driving range at Eastmoreland was constructed in 1954 with a loan of \$44,350 which was retired in July, 1963.

The new clubhouse at Eastmoreland was constructed in 1961, and the clubhouse at Rose City was remodeled in 1962. Both were paid for from greens fees.

The 18-hole Progress Downs Golf Course in Southwest Portland is now being constructed from greens fees on a pay-as-you-go-basis.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Fund

All license revenues from the business of selling motor vehicle fuel within Portland, which are required by law to be used in the maintenance of streets, are placed in this fund. It amounts to approximately \$70,000 per year.

Park Donations Fund

Money from the sale of donated park property is placed in this fund to be used only for the purchase of additional property for parks.

Parking Meter Fund

The entire cost of engineering, construction, maintenance, and operation of facilities for control of traffic, both parked and moving, is financed by this fund. It also pays for the Traffic Safety Commission's staff and the Meter Maids.

Since parking meters were installed in 1938, they have up to July 1, 1963 returned to the City \$11,864,170, which would otherwise have had to come from taxes.

Under legal decisions, this fund can be used only for purposes pertaining to traffic.

Paving Fund

This fund is used to finance operations of the Municipal Paving Plant—a self-sustaining operation with some 45 employees skilled in preparation and application of plant-mixed asphaltic paving ma-

terials. The operation was established in 1917 with an appropriation of \$10,000.

The paving fund receives the major portion of its revenues from an allocation from the City's share of state gas taxes. Utility companies and plumbers who have made cuts in the streets also pay the paving fund for repaving the cuts.

The paving plant operates without cost to the taxpayer. It also pays \$15,000 annually to the General Fund for services rendered by the General Fund bureaus such as the Auditor, City Attorney, City Treasurer, etc.

Public Auditorium Fund

Revenues of the Public Auditorium Fund for operation of the Public Auditorium come from rentals, concessions, and a transfer from the General Fund, caused by free rental for certain "public service" types of use of the auditorium.

Public Recreational Areas Fund

This fund contains the residue from two consecutive 10-year special levies (final levy was made in 1959) for the development of new and existing areas for park and recreational use. It also receives rents from property purchased by the fund and not yet developed for park use.

Sewage Disposal Bond Sinking Fund

The Sewage Disposal Bond Sinking Fund was established to provide for the redemption as they became due of \$12,000,000 sewage disposal bonds authorized in 1944 for initial construction of sewage disposal facilities. The balance outstanding on July 1, 1963, was \$2,400,000. The last bonds will mature in 1966.

The primary source of revenue for redemption of these bonds is an annual tax levy.

Sewage Disposal Bond, New Series, Sinking Fund

A second bond issue of \$2,500,000 was authorized in 1952 for additional construction for sewage disposal. These bonds are retired from an allocation from the sewer user

charge collected by the Sewage Disposal Fund. The balance outstanding on July 1, 1963, was \$500,000. The last bonds will mature in 1965.

Sewage Disposal Fund

This fund finances construction of the sewage disposal system, which consists of interceptor sewers, pumping plants, and treatment plants. This fund also operates and maintains the system.

Initial funds for construction came from the \$12,000,000 bond issue described under the Sewage Disposal Bond Sinking Fund. Supplemental funds were provided by the second bond issue which is described under the Sewage Disposal Bond, New Series, Sinking Fund. Construction is now being financed from the sewer user charge on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Sinking Fund

When no special sinking fund has been established by the voters for the redemption of bonds, the Sinking Fund is used. The primary source of revenue is an annual tax levy. On July 1, 1963 there were outstanding bonds totaling \$7,740,000 for the Memorial Coliseum and Fire Bureau Facilities. The last of these bonds will mature in 1975.

State Tax Street Fund

This fund was created under State law to receive, expend, and account for the money allocated to the City from the state tax on gasoline. This money is restricted to use on City streets, for repairs, maintenance, construction, cleaning, signaling, etc. Distribution to cities is on a per capita basis with Portland's share for 1963-64 estimated to be \$1,910,000.

Expenditures from this fund are in the form of reimbursements to other City funds—principally the General Fund—because the other city funds have the crews which do the work. Major items of expenditure for 1963-64 will be \$792,000 for repair of streets, \$822,000 for cleaning streets, and \$118,000 for street signs and traffic signals.

Street Lighting Fund

The Street Lighting Fund was created in the act authorized by the voters in November 1954 which established a special tax levy of \$1,000,000 a year for 10 years for street lighting. Street lights are not owned by the City. They are leased from the power companies at a yearly contract price. The final levy under the 1954 authorization will be made for the fiscal year 1964-65.

Urban Redevelopment Fund

By Charter amendment approved by the voters May 16, 1958, the autonomous Portland Development Commission was created to administer the Urban Redevelopment program of the City of Portland and to assist the Council in promotion of industrial growth. The Urban Redevelopment Fund was established by this amendment for the urban renewal functions of the Commission. Revenue of the fund is derived principally from loans and grants from the federal government, the sale of property in the renewal project area, and taxes. A special 5-year tax levy totalling \$2,000,000 was authorized by the voters in 1958 for urban renewal and civic promotion. The final levy of \$66,667 has been made in 1963-64.

Water Fund

The Water Fund provides for handling of all receipts and disbursements of all money for the operation and maintenance of the municipal water system. It also furnishes money for the Water Bond Sinking Fund, and the Water Construction Fund.

By Charter requirement, the source of money for this fund is from the revenues realized from water users. The water rates shall be determined by the cost of operation of the water system, limited to a "fair return". There is no cost to the general property taxpayer.

Water Bond Sinking Fund

The Water Bond Sinking Fund redeems water bonds as they become due. Revenue for this purpose comes from the Water Fund and

from income on the investment of reserves for future maturities. There is no cost to the taxpayer. Water bonds outstanding on July 1, 1963 totalled \$20,136,332. The last of these bonds will mature in 1978.

Water Construction Fund

The Water Construction Fund is used to construct and extend Portland's water supply and distribution system. The major item of construction which was completed recently is the new storage dam at the Bull Run headworks.

Expenditures by the Water Con-

Non-Budgetary Funds of the City

In addition to the budgetary funds of the City, for which budgets are required by law and expenditures are required to be kept within the limits of the approved budget, there are funds of the City called non-budgetary funds.

Because of the nature and purpose of non-budgetary funds, no budget is required to be prepared and approved. However, in some instances, a budget is prepared and processed in order to establish a formal plan for the use of the fund.

Non-budgetary funds can be classified into three general groups:

struction Fund for the extension of a water main into a new area are limited to the cost which will produce annual water revenues of at least 6% of the cost. This cost can be exceeded only if the petitioners will pay the excess above this limiting cost.

Revenues for this fund come principally from the sale of water bonds, which are later redeemed through the Water Bond Sinking Fund, from direct transfers from the Water Fund and from charges for main extensions. There is no cost to the taxpayer.

- (1) Street and Sewer Improvement Group, where the revenue by assessment comes from the owner of the property benefited.
- (2) City Financing Group, to carry out certain city operations on a rotary returnable basis or to provide separate funds for financial reserves.
- (3) Trust Group, where the receipts are to be held in trust by the City for the specific purpose designated by the depositor.

Street and Sewer Improvement Group

Assessment and Bonding Procedures

If a group of property owners desires an initial improvement such as a sidewalk, curb, paved street or sewer or a special improvement such as ornamental or special street lighting in the street area adjacent to their properties, they authorize the City by majority petition to make the improvement. When the improvement is completed, the City issues warrants (bearing 6% interest after 10 days) to the contractors who constructed the improvement. The source of revenue to redeem the warrants is the assessment of

costs of the improvement against the property which is benefited by the improvements. Assessments are due from the property owner without interest within 10 days, and warrants are redeemed to the extent of payments received.

Assessment not paid within 10 days may be bonded by the property owner and paid with 6% interest during a ten-year period. The City sells improvement bonds in the amount of the bonded assessments and uses the money from the bonds to redeem the warrants outstanding. The bonds are then retired by the semi-annual payments from the

property owners. There is no cost to the general taxpayer.

Lighting Bond Interest Fund

When property owners are assessed to pay for special ornamental street lighting districts, they pay interest on the improvement costs until these are liquidated. This interest goes into a special lighting bond interest fund which in turn pays accrued interest on outstanding lighting bonds held as investments by the public, but which are not yet due for redemption.

The special street lighting or ornamental street lighting districts are authorized by the property owners on a majority petition and are carried out much as are other street or sewer improvements with payment by the property owners, and at no cost to general property taxpayers. Ordinary street lighting, such as at intersections, is paid for from the 10-year special levy for the street lighting fund.

Lighting Bond Sinking Fund

The fund contains the payment of assessments for the retirement of the ornamental street lighting bonds where assessment districts were set up by property owners who wanted ornamental lights in place of the typical street lighting provided by the Street Lighting Fund.

Refunding Improvement Bond Interest Fund

The fund provides a place for accumulation of interest from bonded assessments to be used for payment of accrued interest on outstanding improvement bonds, except street lighting bonds which are purchased by the public as investments, but are not yet due for redemption. There is no cost to the taxpayer.

Refunding Improvement Bond Sinking Fund

The Refunding Improvement Bond Sinking Fund provides for accumulation of installment payments on bonded assessments, except

street lighting assessments, for improvements and sewer construction to be used in redemption of improvement bonds issued by the City to pay for the cost of such projects. There is no cost to the property taxpayer.

Sewer Fund

The City's Sewer Fund provides for sewer construction. Revenue for the fund is provided from payment of assessment liens by property owners in the sewer improvement district and from the sale of improvement bonds when the property owners have bonded their assessments. These revenues are used to pay outstanding improvement warrants issued to the contractors for construction of sewers. There is no cost to the taxpayer.

Street and Sewer Interest Fund

The Street and Sewer Interest Fund provides for collection of interest received from delinquent street and sewer assessments which have not been bonded. The fund pays interest on street and sewer warrants as they are redeemed. There is no cost to the general taxpayer.

Street Extension Fund

The Street Extension Fund redeems the warrants (not including interest) which have been issued for the purchase of the property taken in the extension or widening of streets. Receipts of the fund come from the owners of benefited property by assessment and from the sale of improvement bonds. There is no cost to the taxpayer.

Street Improvement Fund

Payment is made from the Street Improvement Fund to redeem the warrants (not including interest) which have been issued to the contractors who constructed the street improvements. Receipts of the fund come from owners of property assessed for the cost of the improvement and from the sale of improvement bonds. There is no cost to the taxpayer.

City Financing Group

Fire-Police Disability and Retirement Reserve Fund

Established by a vote of 83,370 to 56,938, November 2, 1948.

A charter amendment November 7, 1950, permitted the accumulation of not to exceed \$750,000 in place of \$500,000 originally authorized in 1948 in the reserve fund for fire and police pension purposes.

Trust Group

Civic Emergency Fund

Into the Civic Emergency Fund goes money received from a percentage of the box office receipts of boxing and wrestling matches held under supervision of the Portland Boxing Commission, a state body with personnel appointed by the Mayor and Council.

The State law requires that 60 per cent of this fund be distributed to regularly organized and recognized veterans' organizations and the remaining 40 per cent to worthwhile charities selected by the City Council. There is no cost to the taxpayer.

Lana Beach Memorial Fund

This fund was created from a \$1,000 bequest from the estate of Ruth Arlene Burris to the Women's Protective Division in memory of Mrs. Lana Beach. The bequest was made for the help and guidance of needy and homeless girls. Earnings of the fund are spent for the purpose of the bequest.

Laberee Fountain Fund

This is a residue fund of monies given to the City by the Laberee Estate for the purpose of constructing a drinking fountain for "man and dog." The fountain is located in Council Crest Park.

Loyal B. Stearns Fountain Fund

This is a residue fund from bequest of Loyal B. Stearns for the construction of a fountain at the W. Burnside entrance to Washington Park.

Macleay Park Entrance Gate Fund

This is a residue fund from a gift for the construction of a Macleay Park Memorial Gateway.

Portland Posterity Fund

This is a fund derived from a deposit by the Portland News Publishing Company of \$1,000 in a bank savings account together with compound interest earnings to provide a fund for civic improvements of a permanent nature 200 years from January 26, 1924 or sooner if the fund amounts to \$100,000,000. The fund on June 30, 1963 totaled \$2,269.90.

Redemption Fund

The City's Redemption Fund is a depository for monies deposited for the redemption of property sold for delinquent assessments. The owner, or his legal representative, or his successor in interest, or any person having a lien by judgment, decree or mortgage, or owner of a tax lien on any property so sold may redeem the same by paying into the fund the required amount. The fund receipts are from this source only with no cost to the property taxpayer.

Scott Statue Memorial Fund

This is a residue fund from the gift received in connection with the Harvey Scott Statue which is located in Mt. Tabor Park.

Second Oregon Monument Fund

The residue from monies raised to build a monument in the Plaza Blocks, in honor of the Second Oregon Regiment was given to the City for maintenance of the monument and placed in this fund. The Second Oregon Regiment distinguished itself in the Battle of Malabon during the Spanish-American War.

Trustee Fund

This fund serves as a depository for money advanced to the City Treasurer for any purpose when it is desirable for the City Treasurer to act as trustee. Examples of de-

posits in the Trustee Fund are deposits to guarantee payment for services to be rendered by the City and deposits to guarantee the performance of services for the City by the depositor.



953
Bureau of City Hall

Portland's City Hall was constructed in 1894, a four-story structure occupying an entire city block. It was designed by Whidden & Lewis, then a leading architectural firm of the city. The rotunda with the marbled columns and wide corridors gave the monumental effect then considered desirable in public buildings. Much of the effectiveness of the building has been overpowered by the excessive crowding because of growth of city service.

The bureau in charge of maintenance and operation of this building is located on the first floor of the City Hall and has 28 employees and a 1963-64 operating budget of \$195,755. The staff includes a building superintendent, engineer, painter, elevator operator, two mail clerks, three watchmen for fire and burglar protection, and 19 custodial workers. The City Hall Annex, located at 424 S. W. Main Street, is also under the supervision of the Bureau of City Hall.

Employee Relations Officer

While recruitment and classification of employees is the function of the City Civil Service Board, there are other personnel functions which are the direct responsibility of the City Council. Portions of these functions have been delegated to the Council-appointed Employee Relations officer, in addition to certain special assignments as the occasion requires.

Salary Administration

The research and analysis necessary in good salary administration is furnished to the Council by the Employee Relations Officer through the Commissioner of Finance.

Action is taken by the Council with reference to salaries of City employees after an investigation and analysis has been made and the findings reported to the Council.

Closely allied to salary administration is the field of fringe benefits. Requests to the Council for extending benefits for sick leave, vacations, overtime, etc., are referred to the Employee Relations office for studies of current practices in both private enterprise and other governmental agencies.

Employee safety

The on-the-job safety of City employees is an inseparable part of the municipal operation. Each supervisor is responsible for maintaining a high level of safe performance of duties within his unit.

The Employee Relations Officer coordinates the safety promotion programs among the various de-

partments and divisions, develops new programs, maintains records, makes reports and serves as liaison with local State and National sources for safety information. Through the medium of supervisory safety training sessions, safety committees and inspections, this program is carried right to the worker level.

Supervisory Training

A program is in effect to train all supervisory personnel in the techniques of good administrative and supervisory practices and good management principles.

Suggestion Award Program

Working through a committee representing each department of the City, the Employee Relations office coordinates the receipt, processing and awards for the employee suggestion and incentive award program. Cash awards are made to employees for ideas to improve the efficiency, economy, or service of the City government.

Employees: 2.

Budget for 1963-64: \$16,391.

Bureau of Property Control

Located on the second floor of the City Hall is the Bureau of Property Control in which is concentrated the inventory records of the City.

This bureau coordinates and maintains a perpetual inventory of all moveable equipment, land and buildings by fund, class and location. It is responsible for the preparing of specifications, supplying experience ratings and placing of the fire, liability, robbery and miscellaneous insurance and officers' and employees' fidelity bonds with the various insurance agents.

It checks doubtful claims against existing insurance, maintains records and submits all accident reports to the various insurance companies, applies for and maintains records of licenses and titles of all motor vehicle equipment, maintains records of damage to City-owned motor vehicles to see that excessive repairs are not made on obsolete motor vehicles, and checks requisitions against existing inventories to avoid unnecessary spending.

The bureau reviews equipment specifications before a contract is let and acts as general custodian of

all City property. It maintains the surplus property warehouse and repairs equipment for issue and also recommends disposal of property no longer of value to the City.

Employees: 9.

Budget, 1963-64: \$130,373. (Including \$73,821 for Insurance Premiums.)

Bureau of Purchases and Stores

Purchasing Division

Located on the second floor of the City Hall, this division purchases materials, supplies, equipment and services for all branches of the City government on requisition from the various bureaus after approval by the Mayor or Commissioner in charge.

Items in excess of \$2500.00 are purchased on sealed bids, except where authority is granted by the City Council to purchase on the open market. All other supplies are purchased by competitive bidding on the open market.

This bureau also conducts auc-

tion sales for selling equipment, supplies or real property which has been found to be unusable or obsolete.

Employees: 8.

Budget 1963-64: \$49,906.

Stores Division

The Municipal Store is located at 1155 S.E. Powell Blvd. This division works directly under the Purchasing Agent. It handles all bulk merchandise for distribution to the various departments and bureaus.

Employees: 4.

Budget 1963-64: \$23,911.

Treasurer

Portland's City Treasurer, with offices on the second floor of the City Hall, is appointed by the City Council. Supervision of his office is under the Commissioner of Finance, and he serves as an officer of the Council.

The Treasurer receipts for all monies received by various departments of the City. Also disburses all monies for warrants issued by the various funds and for all maturing bonds and coupons of the City of Portland and the Commission of Public Docks.

The Treasurer makes a monthly statement to the City Council of the amount of the cash balances carried in each bank. The Charter provides that the Treasurer may deposit funds in designated banks which have been approved by the City Council. A semi-annual and

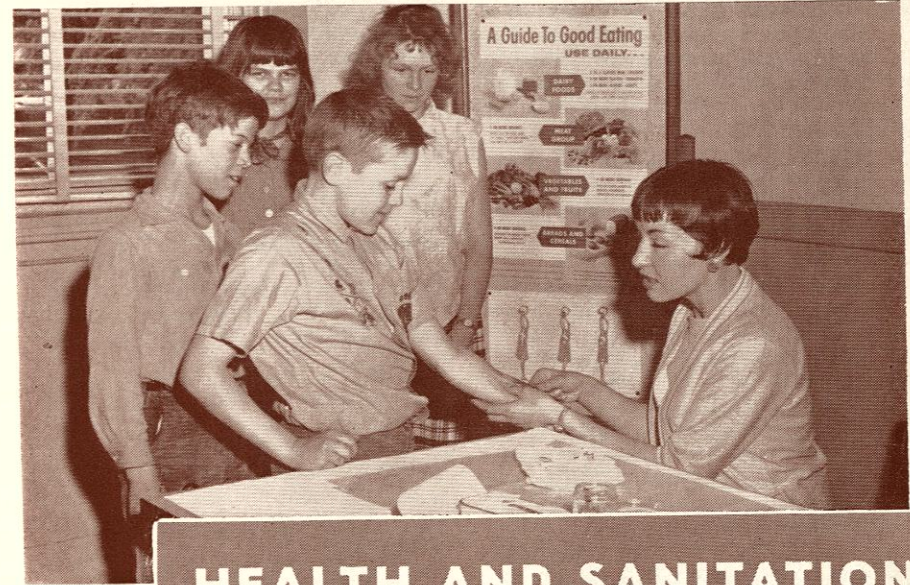
annual report gives the council a report of all receipts and disbursements handled by this office during the year.

The Treasurer with the approval of the Commissioner of Finance may invest funds not needed in the immediate future in short term United States Government securities or, if not needed for an indefinite term, in bonds of the United States Government, State of Oregon, Multnomah County, School District No. 1 of Multnomah County or Port of Portland.

Bulk of the City funds are invested in United States Government bonds and securities and a small amount is carried in the above mentioned political subdivisions.

Employees: 7.

Budget, 1963-64: \$121,161.



HEALTH AND SANITATION

Bureau of Health 954

Located on the third floor of city hall, the Bureau of Health is composed of twelve separate divisions which include all the services ordinarily found in cities of comparable size. The bureau works in close cooperation with the state and county health departments. The following outline the various division names, locations and number of employees:

	Employees
Air Quality Control Division, 1225 SW Third Ave.	4
Communicable Disease Control, 305 City Hall	0
Emergency Hospital, Fourth Floor, Police Station	14
Laboratory, 304 City Hall	7
Main Office, 305 City Hall	11
Meat Inspection Division, 304 City Hall	8
Milk Sanitation Division, 304 City Hall	7
Public Health Nursing Division, 1222 SW Fourth Avenue	47
Sanitation Division, 304 City Hall	20
School Hygiene Division, 1222 SW Fourth Avenue	4
Tuberculosis Control Division, State TB Hospital	9
Tuberculosis Control Survey Center, 830 SW 10th Avenue	7
Venereal Disease Control Division, 1222 SW Fourth Ave.	3

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

141

Budget, 1963-64: \$1,071,585

The Bureau of Health has consistently maintained intensive immunization programs aimed especially at school children. As a result of this activity, there have been no cases of smallpox reported in the city of Portland since 1942. Diphtheria cases have averaged 1.2 per year during the past 10-year period.

Health Officer

The Health Officer is appointed

by the City Council and maintains his office in the Bureau of Health

on the third floor of the City Hall. As his title would indicate, he has general supervision over all preventive medicine and sanitary services which affect the health of the City's residents.

Under the City Charter he is responsible for enforcing all ordinances, rules and regulations in the field of public health. He and his staff determine the nature and character of health and sanitation nuisances and provide for their abatement.

He must provide for the proper registration of births, deaths and other vital statistical information. He makes recommendations as to ordinances, rules and regulations which he considers necessary to further promote general health and sanitation in the city.

City Physician

The Health Officer has now been designated also as the City Physician by the City Council. He designates and appoints physicians to perform such duties as are required of a City Physician such as the administration of Emergency Hospital.

Administrative Division

Located on the third floor of the City Hall, this Division is responsible for coordination of the entire Bureau and directs the compiling of vital statistics.

From this office almost all of the health education services, materials and programs are developed. This Division is also responsible for making up the budget for the Bureau and administers all financial af-

fairs of the Bureau of Health in accordance with city regulations.

The vital statistics section is responsible for the recording of all births and deaths and for the reporting and recording of all contagious diseases.

Employees: 11. Budget, 1963-64: \$83,129.

Emergency Hospital

Located on the fourth floor of Portland's Police Station at S. W. 2nd Avenue and Oak Street is the Emergency Hospital.

In this hospital, which has facilities for minor surgery and first aid, nurses and doctors frequently minister to the victims of traffic accidents or those who are suddenly taken ill before sending them on to private hospitals or to their own physicians.

Prisoners at the City Jail are given care here and police officers often bring in cases of attempted suicide, victims of dog bites, alcoholics, eye injuries and accident cases of all types. In each instance the Emergency Hospital makes examinations, gives first aid or refers the case to the proper hospital or institution. The hospital also is intended to take care, for a limited time, of those who have no means of providing for themselves and who are not eligible for County aid because they are not residents.

Employees: 14. Budget, 1963-64: \$201,349.

Division of Communicable Disease Control

One of the most important functions of the City Bureau of Health

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTED IN PORTLAND*

Disease	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Diphtheria	8	3	3	0	4	0	0	2	0	0
Measles	120	473	186	407	43	257	232	561	785	397
Meningitis	11	9	10	3	7	6	9	15	18	6
Poliomyelitis	43	55	40	77	31	2	6	44	3	0
Scarlet Fever	83	110	97	67	57	67	69	125	233	39
Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	15	54	50	28	9	2	35	64	27	42

*Cases reported to Portland Bureau of Health (No cases of Smallpox reported since 1942)

is the control of communicable diseases. The work, which has decreased materially in recent years, is done by this Division which is located on the third floor of the City Hall.

Doctors from this Division make calls to diagnose questionable contagious diseases. They provide consultation when required by private physicians or public health agencies. They cooperate in the communicable disease work of the School Hygiene Division and investigate all types of communicable disease outbreaks.

The Division assists in the development of community immunization programs for various diseases.

Employees: 0. (Physicians are now paid on a per call basis and the clerical work is assumed on a part-time basis by personnel in the administrative office.)

Budget, 1963-64: \$5,751.00.

Division of Tuberculosis Control and Survey Center

This division of the Bureau of Health has as its objective the continued reduction and ultimate eradication of tuberculosis.

There are three major activities. The first is the operation of an outpatient clinic at the University State Tuberculosis Hospital. This

clinic is primarily a diagnostic and consultation facility for those requiring specialized diagnostic procedures and unable to afford the services of a private physician or when referred by a private physician. It is a treatment clinic for ambulant, post sanatorium cases and provides medical supervision for those not under private medical care.

The second activity is concerned with case finding. In cooperation with the Multnomah County Health Department, the division supervises the operation of two chest x-ray units, the Survey Center, which was established in 1944 at 830 S. W. 10th Avenue, and a mobile chest x-ray unit that was put in operation in April 1959. These two units take about 125,000 seventy mm films per year. The 14" x 17" follow-up films and medical consultations for other screening units are activities of the Survey Center. Hundreds of persons have been found to have tuberculosis in its early and curable stages. But just as important, hundreds of thousands of persons learned that they were free from lung diseases, thanks to this public service.

The third and equally important activity deals with the medical supervision of the public health nurses who are concerned with health information for the family and patient prior to hospitalization, and follow-up treatment and super-

REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1952 - 1961

Year	The United States		State of Oregon		City of Portland	
	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000	Number Reported	Rate per 100,000
1952	109,837	70.5	836	53.9	364	92.7
1953	106,925	67.5	656	40.1	252	64.2
1954	100,540	62.4	636	38.2	283	71.0
1955	98,860	60.1	638	37.7	261	64.8
1956	90,465	54.5	593	34.2	232	56.7
1957	87,582	51.4	578	33.3	206	50.0
1958	85,958	37.3	572	33.1	248	52.2
1959	57,535	32.5	560	31.5	226	55.8
1960	55,494	30.8	492	27.8	194	52.5
1961	53,623	29.3	454	25.0	193	52.0
10-year average	84,682	49.6	602	35.5	246	61.2

vision of the patient in the home after discharge.

One 70 mm unit has been established in the municipal jail and all prisoners are x-rayed upon admission. In addition there are five x-ray facilities in five general hospitals in Portland and the results of their findings are correlated with the findings of the Bureau of Health.

Extensive tuberculin testing programs utilizing Mantoux and Tine tests have been initiated in the schools and the various industrial and business groups.

Employees: 16. Budget, 1963-64: \$115,278 (Of this amount, \$6,809.00 is furnished by Multnomah County for operation of the Survey Center.)

Division of Venereal Disease Control

This Division operates a public health clinic at 1222 S. W. Fourth Avenue for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases.

In addition to providing clinical facilities, the Division is responsible for the investigation of all suspects and contacts of venereal disease. The Division provides information regarding venereal disease to physicians, nurses, schools, community organizations and individuals upon request.

There has been a marked decrease in the incidence of venereal disease from a high in 1947 to a low in 1956, with a slight increase to 1961.

Employees: 3 (This includes one physician on the Division pay roll, one clinic nurse, full time, and one part-time Physician Specialist. It does not include the part-time investigator assigned from the U.S.-P.H. Service.)

Budget, 1963-64: \$14,437.

Air Quality Control Division

In the interest of the public health and welfare of the citizens of Portland, it is the policy of the City to maintain such a reasonable degree of purity of the air that the least possible injury shall be done to human, plant, or animal life or to property, consistent with the

economic and industrial well-being of the City. The Health Officer, through the Air Quality Control Division, is charged with the responsibility of implementing this policy in a progressive manner with a maximum of co-operation and conciliation among the various segments of the community. The Air Quality Control Code provides procedures for effecting compliance when required.

Division of Public Health Nursing

Located at 1222 S. W. Fourth Avenue, it provides a complete generalized nursing service for the City of Portland including nurses for effective operation of the Division of School Hygiene, as well as providing nursing service for tuberculosis control, for the Venereal Disease Control Division, the Communicable Disease Control Division and many other nursing services, including that which may be necessary on an emergency basis. The East Side Health Center, located at 203 N. E. 28th Avenue and staffed by one supervisor, eleven nurses and one clerk, was opened in May 1958 to serve more efficiently and economically the people who reside on the east side of the river.

In this division an intensive in-service training and field service training program is provided for public health nurses and student nurses. This also includes a psychiatric clinic. The public health nurses do followup on all mental cases referred from the hospitals and outpatient clinics.

Employees: 47. Budget, 1963-64: \$328,749 (Of this amount \$111,505 is furnished by School District No. 1 for its share of the services.)

Division of School Hygiene

The primary responsibility of this Division, located at 1222 S. W. Fourth Avenue, is to direct the school health services in the city of Portland. One of the most important activities of this division is the conducting of an extensive vision and hearing screening program in the public schools. It cooperates in investigating applications for home teaching service, Hosford School for

the hard of hearing, Holladay Center for crippled and spastic children, sight saving classes, classes for remedial reading and other phases of the department of special education of the schools.

In cooperation with the Division of Communicable Disease Control, immunization clinics are established by this division. It also is called upon to furnish field service for many community agencies, such as the Crippled Children's Division of the University of Oregon Medical School, Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Multnomah County Public Welfare Commission, the Child Guidance Clinic, the Bureau of Police and many others.

The Public Health Nursing Division provides all of the nursing services necessary for effective operation of the Division of School Hygiene, as well as those mentioned under the Division of Public Health Nursing.

Employees: 4. Budget, 1963-64: \$32,798.00 (Of this amount \$8,243.00 is furnished by School District No. 1 for its share of the services.)

Sanitary Division

Located on the third floor of the City Hall, it carries out the enforcement of the ordinances governing the general sanitation of the City—all of which are designed to aid in the protection of the health of the City's residents. This Division provides important inspection services covering the sanitary problems involved in housing, institutional homes, restaurants, food factories, food markets and stores, poultry and slaughter houses.

It also supervises sanitary service and cooperation with the Water Bureau and the Laboratory Division in examination of the City's water supply. It has sanitary supervision of the City's swimming pools.

The Division carries on a long-range battle against disease through a rodent control program which offers information as well as tech-

niques for various methods of eradicating rodents.

It conducts a series of schools throughout the year at the City Hall for all persons engaged in serving food to the general public. The schools are designed to promote personal cleanliness and the proper sanitary handling of food. Attendance is required before a food handlers certificate can be obtained.

The Division investigates complaints of any sort which have bearing on the sanitary condition of the city. In cooperation with the State Board of Health, the division maintains an industrial hygiene service designed to assist employers and employees in meeting satisfactorily the industrial health problems which arise in the various manufacturing plants in the City. The responsibility for initiating and operating an air pollution program was placed in the Bureau of Health and assigned to function as a portion of the Division of general sanitation. One position of Chemical Engineer has been added to the staff to function in this area.

Employees: 20. Budget, 1963-64: \$132,273.00.

Division of Meat Inspection

Located on the third floor of the City Hall, this division is responsible for the maintenance of an inspection service covering all phases of meat product processing and manufacturing in all plants serving the city of Portland, together with retail outlets of meat and meat products.

It is interested primarily in providing the public with a supply of meat and meat products that are wholesome, derived from healthy animals and prepared under proper sanitary conditions.

The Division investigates all dog and other animal bites in relation to preventing rabies and institutes quarantine measures when indicated.

Employees: 8. Budget, 1963-64: \$52,007.00.

Milk Inspection Division

Located on the third floor of the City Hall is another Division which upholds sanitary standards for the production of milk and milk products required of producers and manufacturers.

This involves inspection services that extend for many miles to the individual producer in the Portland milk shed to determine that herds are free of disease. The Division also insists that equipment and facilities for obtaining and processing milk are adequate and maintained in a proper sanitary manner and that the production, pasteurization and delivery procedures are in line with Bureau of Health standards of sanitation.

A fee for inspection services is charged to producers on the same basis as the fee and licensing by the State Department of Agriculture, but there is no duplication of charges in these instances.

This Division, located on the third floor of the City Hall, is responsible for maintaining the sanitary standards required by milk producers, distributors and manufacturers of milk and milk products.

Employees: 7. Budget, 1963-64, \$51,509.00.

Division of Laboratories

The test tube and the microscope, together with other tools of modern science, play a significant part in safeguarding the health of Portland residents.

Employees in the Division of Health Bureau Laboratories on the third floor of the City Hall carry on a constant checking of the City's milk and water supply and make numerous other routine tests to guard against contamination of food and other materials which could affect health. It conducts general services for the Division of Milk Sanitation and makes bacteriological and chemical examinations on specimens of milk, cream and dairy water supplies.

For the Division of Venereal Disease Control it performs serological

and bacteriological analysis, does sputum smears and cultures for the Division of Tuberculosis Control, as well as doing all other public health medical laboratory services.

It helps the Water Bureau by analyzing specimens of water from the City supply, both for drinking purposes or when used in swimming pools. It provides data on various types of food samples for the Division of Food and Sanitation, and also does laboratory tests on samples of meat and meat products submitted for analysis and identification. In this Division, for instance, trained technicians perfected a successful test to determine the difference between beef and horse meat — thus winning a major battle in the campaign to stamp out mislabeling of meat supplies in the City's meat markets.

It also performs standard medical laboratory examinations for the Emergency Hospital.

Employees: 7. Budget, 1963-64: \$54,205.00.

Bureau of Insect Control

A few years ago mosquitoes made life unhappy in many parts of Portland for picnickers and made outdoor living and gardening unpleasant, while the output of milk from dairy herds in Multnomah County fell off sharply because of swarms of these troublesome insects.

The Bureau is administered by the Health Officer, but has its operational headquarters at 6525 S. W. Capitol Hill Road.

The Mosquito Control Division, operating in the City of Portland and Multnomah County, uses two city owned aircraft to spray insecticide over some 70,000 inaccessible acres of floodlands while the ground control crews check every available breeding source and spray another 5,000 acres by both power and hand spray methods. Counties bordering the greater Portland area contract with the City for aerial spraying which serves the dual function of protecting their citizens as well as keeping the long flight range mos-

quito from invading Portland.

The general Insect Control Division is charged with the control of insects which from time to time become city-wide in infestation, such as earwigs, tent caterpillars or fall webworm. Over 5,000 curb line elm trees are sprayed each summer in order to keep the elm leaf beetle under control, while such damaging insects as aphids and scale are controlled on city owned parks and

properties in order to reduce damage and prevent infestation of adjacent private property.

Employees: 8 permanent, 8 seasonal. Budget, 1963-64: \$148,533.00 (Of this amount, \$41,809.00 is furnished by Multnomah County and \$9,050 by outside counties. This Division operates under a separate budget from the Bureau of Health, but is under the supervision of the City Health Officer.)

Street Cleaning Division

The Street Cleaning Division is charged with the responsibility of cleaning the many miles of paved streets, full width macadam streets, street drains, pedestrian steps, subways and overpasses in the City of Portland.

The Street Cleaning Division has, with the exception of a few jobs more satisfactorily done by hand, been entirely mechanized. This modernization program has made possible a prepared and orderly schedule throughout the entire City in addition to effecting a saving of 60 full time employees.

The Division, to maintain this schedule, operates 8 mechanical sweepers, 8 flushers, 4 pick-up trucks, day and night shift; and on day shift only, 2 to 6 scoopmobiles, 4 to 10 large dump trucks, 2 glass patrol trucks and 1 eductor.

The streets are flushed ahead of the machine sweepers to settle the dust and propel the debris from the center of the street into the path of the sweeper. They are again flushed after the sweeper to wash the last traces of film into the gutters, and drains; 50 million gallons of water are used yearly in this flushing and cleaning operation.

The heart of the downtown business district is flushed and swept 6 nights weekly. This cleaning is supplemented by 6 white wings by day who keep the crosswalks and bus loading zones clean throughout the day.

The outlying business districts are cleaned from 2 to 5 times a week, at night.

Bridges and close-in arterials, where parking is not a problem, are cleaned weekly in the daylight because of the increased safety factor

of better visibility for oncoming traffic.

All other main arterials and concentrated industrial districts are cleaned weekly at night because of fewer parked cars.

Residential areas are machine swept and flushed on a schedule which covers the entire City every three weeks. To maintain the sweeper schedule each sweeper sweeps approximately 21 curb miles an 8 hour shift. The debris is dumped at designated areas close to the sweeper's district, and is picked up daily by scoopmobiles and dump trucks, and hauled to the City's dump. Exclusive of leaf season, an average of 100 yards of debris is daily removed from Portland's streets.

The full width macadam streets are normally cleaned by hand labor, because the macadam surface will deteriorate under constant machine sweeping. These are by far the most costly streets to clean, and are cleaned approximately every 2½ months.

In the fall of the year during Portland annual leaf showers, additional men and equipment are con-

scripted from other divisions of Public Works.

Operation Leaf Removal is then added to the regular program. The crew is made up of scoommobiles equipped with reinforced wire brooms that push the leaves into large piles that are then loaded by other scoops into dump trucks. Approximately 1000 loads of leaves are annually hauled, on request, to property owners free of charge for use as garden mulch.

Various and sundry cleaning such as subways, steps, broken glass and spots in need of special attention are maintained by 4 small radio-equipped trucks.

In the event of a freeze or snow during the night, the street cleaners are immediately switched from street cleaning equipment to sand

trucks and concentrate on sanding bridges and other heavily traveled danger spots to make them safe for travel until other Public Works crews are called out in the morning.

During the summer growing season a two-man crew with a rotary mower is assigned the task of keeping the grass, weeds and brush under control on the unimproved street islands and other unimproved Public Works properties acquired for street purposes.

Street drains are kept free of clogging material by an eductor, operated by a crew of three men, which yearly cleans every one of the approximately 18,000 drains in Portland.

Employees: 101.

Budget: 1963-64: \$823,419.00.

Division of Refuse Disposal

An incinerator and sanitary fill is operated by this division at 9360 N. Swift Boulevard and is a part of the Sewage and Refuse Disposal Bureau.

This division, a key operation in the general sanitary condition of the City, handles the disposal by incineration or burial of about 125,500 cubic yards of refuse material per month. This is hauled to the incinerator and fill by licensed collectors making direct contacts with property owners, and to a much smaller extent by business firms and private vehicle owners.

The City does not act as a collector of refuse, but has about 379 acres of land north of the City limits for the use of the Refuse Disposal Division and roughly 300 acres are available for filling.

Employees: 29

Budget: 1963-64 — \$195,105.00

Sewage Disposal

With the continued growth of the City of Portland and subsequent increase in population, it became increasingly evident that steps had to be taken to halt the practice of dumping raw sewage into the rivers adjacent to the area occupied by the City. With this end in view a sewage disposal project was initiated in 1933, resulting in a general obligation bond issue in 1944, and in 1947 construction was begun. By July 1951 the Treatment Plant had been completed and was soon processing 45 million gallons daily. By June 1958, 16 intercepting sewers and 18 pumping stations were in operation channeling more raw sewage into the treatment plant. These improvements have resulted in a decrease in pollution of the river water by the City of Portland, but much remains to be done. The program is continuing and as funds become available the sewage disposal system will be expanded in order that the goal of clean rivers may be reached.

A few notes on the first stages of the program will show the early difficulties encountered by the promoters of a "clean river."

May, 1933—A group appeared before the City Council demanding action toward a \$6,000,000 sewage disposal system with self-liquidating bonds to be retired from the sale of fertilizers. The City Engineer estimated the cost at \$20,000,000.

June, 1933—An engineer and 19 W.P.A. workers prepared sketch plans and estimated the cost at \$6,000,000.

July, 1933—City Engineer with advice of three professional engineers submitted revised plans to the Council resulting in a \$6,000,000 self-liquidating bond issue approved by a vote of 47,829 to 23,395. Bonds were not salable because of lack of general obligation guarantee of payment.

August, 1933 — Application to P.W.A. for a grant of \$2,000,000 and a loan of \$6,000,000 refused because of lack of complete plans. Thereupon the Council made application to P.W.A. for \$25,000 for cost of plans and was refused.

September, 1933—State of Oregon advanced \$15,000 for plans when

city put up \$10,000 paving bond as security and an internationally known engineer was employed to advise the Council.

October, 1933—The three professional engineers who aided the City Engineer in July were retained to assist in preparing plans to submit to P.W.A.

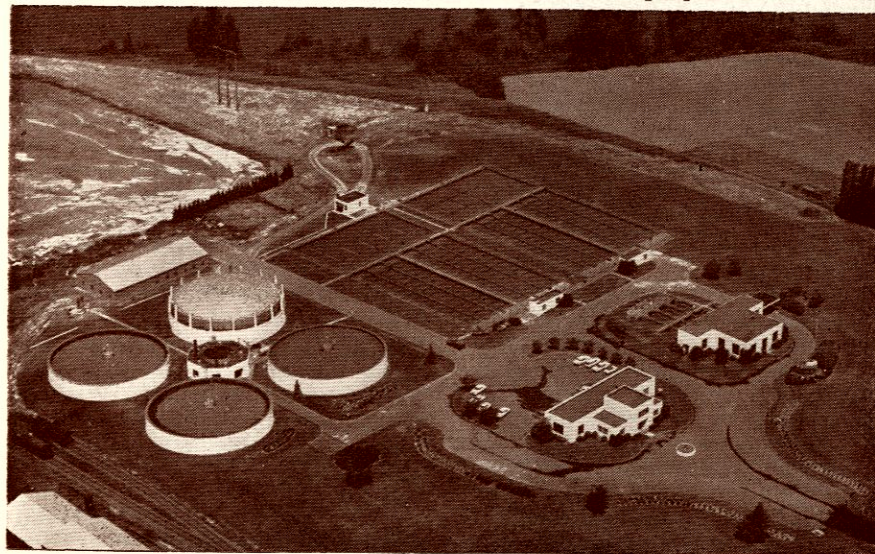
November, 1933—Application was made to P.W.A. for \$50,000 to complete plans and \$461,000 for construction of southeast unit.

December 7, 1933—The above application was refused by P.W.A.

February, 1934—Completed application for entire project submitted to P.W.A. Total project \$8,240,000. Refused because Oregon had already received its quota of Federal funds.

July, 1934—A trip was made to Washington, D.C., to secure P.W.A. money. Received an agreement that if the City could sell the \$6,000,000 bonds, P.W.A. would lend the necessary money. Final result of the trip was approval of P.W.A. of a grant of \$2,240,000 contingent on the sale of \$6,000,000 bonds.

September, 1934 — Bond attorney submitted opinion that the bonds were not legal because proper plans had not been prepared in accord-



ance with the bond authorization.

November, 1934—Council submitted Charter amendment to the people which gave the bonds a general obligation backing payable from a sewer service charge. Defeated 46,886 to 33,013.

June, 1935—P.W.A. withdrew the \$2,240,000 grant. Council then submitted a new application under revised Federal law for 45% grant. It was refused by P.W.A. Council then filed a test case in the courts based on the June, 1933 plans.

March, 1936 — Supreme Court ruled that the City could proceed with plans as of June, 1933 but all sewage, with exception of Linnton should be treated by "activated sludge treatment." This would have increased the project cost to approximately \$13,000,000.

November, 1936—The difficulty in determining the service charges, the payment of first year's interest and the complications caused by the Supreme Court decision, caused the Council to submit a "pay-as-you-go" amendment to the voters. This was defeated by a vote of 34,328 for and 75,841 against.

November, 1938—Council submitted to the voters a charter amendment setting up a sewer service charge based upon not to exceed one-third the water bill which was estimated to produce between \$400,000 and \$500,000 per year. Approved by the voters by a vote of 64,934 to 45,171.

December, 1938 — Council passed an ordinance establishing the Board of Equalization to recommend the proper service charge to the Council.

July, 1939—The Board of Equalization recommended and the Council adopted a service rate structure for construction, maintenance and operation of a sewage disposal system at a rate well below the maximum of one-third of the water cost to produce approximately \$275,000 per year.

In 1944 a \$12,000,000 general obligation bond issue was approved by

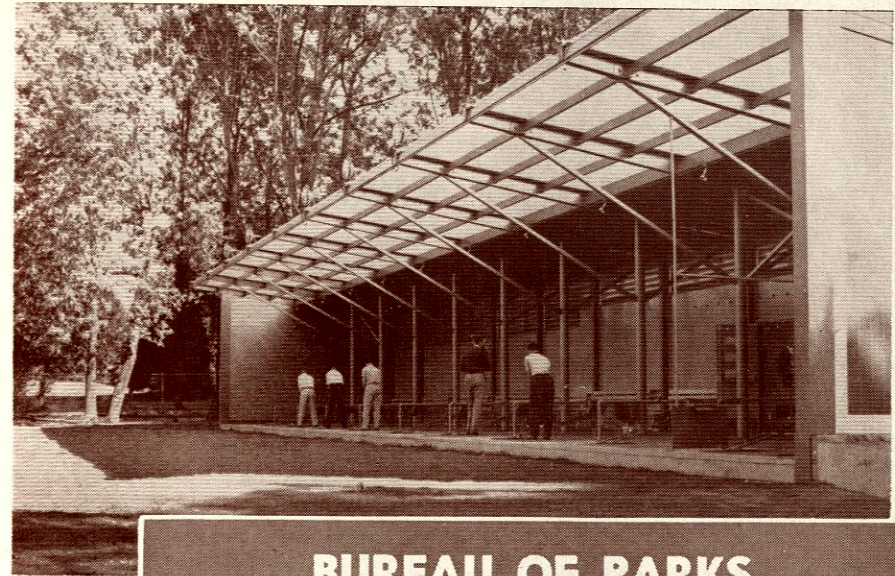
a vote of 53,712 to 25,848 and in 1952 an additional \$2,500,000 issue was approved by a vote of 121,922 to 50,454 to be repaid from sewer service charge revenues. These bond issues were limited to the construction of a treatment and intercepting sewage disposal system for the removal and prevention of pollution in the waterways of Portland.

A board of three professional engineers, including the City Engineer as chairman, were employed by the City as sewage disposal specialists to act as consultants on planning and construction of the project and with the construction supervision by the City Engineer, the complete project was estimated to cost approximately \$18,000,000.00.

The treatment plant and equipment was completed July 2, 1951 and cost \$1,319,309.86. It is now treating approximately 70 million gallons per day. Thirteen pumping stations at a cost of \$1,586,359.51 and fifteen intercepting sewers at a cost of \$12,815,871.31 were completed as of September, 1954. Another intercepting sewer is under construction at a cost of \$163,259.00.

The most recent addition to the sewage disposal system was the construction of a chlorination facility at the sewage treatment plant. This involved laying a spur track so that tank cars of liquid chlorine could be brought in. A pipe line then delivers the liquid chlorine to a chamber where the chlorine, in gas form, is introduced into the sewage effluent, already made less harmful by primary treatment. The introduction of this chlorine into the effluent reduces its bacterial count to a level acceptable to the requirements of the State Sanitary Authority.

There is also under construction a new sewage disposal unit called Tryon Creek. This unit, complete with intercepting sewers and treatment plant, located near the City of Lake Oswego, is designed to collect, transport, and dispose of the sewage from the southwest Portland-Lake Oswego area.



BUREAU OF PARKS

Playgrounds, sport fields, community centers, swimming pools and green park areas are of great importance to a growing city, its children and its adults. The Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation, with offices on the first floor of the City Hall Annex, 1107 S. W. Fourth Avenue, is responsible for the operation and maintenance of these developed areas, including ten community centers, six field houses, nine outdoor pools, three indoor school pools, a junior museum, 14 shelters, an arts and crafts building, 41 wading pools and miscellaneous other properties which to date have not been developed, bringing the total up to 124 park areas.

Included in the park system are the city's zoological gardens, two major golf courses, Rose City and Eastmoreland, and the Hoyt Park Pitch and Putt course, which are operated as self-supporting utilities; 78 play fields and playgrounds, comprising an area of 1,875 acres for active recreational use; 1,733 acres of passive recreational areas, and Portland's most unique Forest Park located on the higher levels in the Northwest section of the city, which contains 3,535 acres of natural wilderness for those who like to hike or picnic away from a crowd. Also maintained by the Park Bureau are six miles of landscaped boulevards, bringing the total area maintained up to 7,144 acres.

The total budget for the Park Bu-

reau in 1963-64 is \$3,595,672. Of this amount \$569,893 will be devoted to the activities of the city's recreational program. The balance of the budget includes the municipal golf courses which are self-supporting, the cost of operation of the nursery, greenhouses, and warehouse maintained by the Park Bureau at S. E. 64th Avenue and Division Street and the general operation and maintenance of the city parks.

The Park Bureau employs approximately 435 full time employees, plus 300 part time summer employees, during the peak of the summer activities. This program provides leisure time activities so varied and wide in scope that everyone, regardless of age and capabilities, may find something to

appeal to his or her ideas and needs for culture, fun, physical fitness or development of skills at a conveniently located facility.

Besides nine outdoor and three indoor swimming pools, facilities include 72 tennis courts, 24 lighted at night; 70 softball diamonds, five lighted, and 25 baseball diamonds, four lighted for night play; two lighted lawn bowling greens; one archery range; two regulation size golf courses; one pitch and putt course; one golf driving range; an island campsite known as Peter Kerr Park (Elk Rock) with day camp areas for organized groups; a large casting and model boat basin (Westmoreland); wading pools; apparatus; sandboxes; horseshoe pits and the usual play equipment, located in 78 playgrounds and playfields.

The park and playground system is developed to provide a park or playground within a half mile of every home in residential areas. Park sites are being acquired now now for future development in all parts of the city.

Programs are carried on from October to June in ten community recreation centers and six field houses serving different sections of the city, and on a part time and full time basis in many schools. In areas

where there are no community centers, the city is cooperating with the public schools in using the school buildings as a community center for the immediate neighborhood. Through summer months, supervisors are on duty at 43 playgrounds from 9 a.m. until 10 p.m., Mondays through Fridays.

The summer festival of music, drama and dancing, staged in the afternoon or evening over a period of two weeks in the outdoor theater in Washington Park, attracts many thousands of spectators and hundreds of participants. Band concerts, presented by the Summer Band Concert Association, courtesy of the musician's union, are held in parks throughout the summer.

The playground talent show, circus, dance recitals and pageants are artistic productions for public entertainment and enjoyment. Tournament events, water pageants, field day and traffic events, the junior olympics and other athletic meets are staged for the benefit of those who like competition.

Many parts of the recreation program are self-operating, such as league play in softball, baseball, basketball and tennis. Many activities meet expenses with small service or registration fees.

Description of Individual Parks

Albert Kelley Park

An unimproved area covering 12.08 acres bounded between S. W. Boundary and Lee and Mitchell Streets.

Alberta Park

16.7 acres at N. E. 19th Avenue and Killingsworth Street, a picnic spot and playground. Picnic areas, two tennis courts, a wading pool, handball and horseshoe courts, baseball, softball fields and apparatus are included in the facilities for play.

April Hill Park

A neighborhood park to feature a softball field, picnic facilities and

playground apparatus, 9.15 acres

Arbor Lodge Park

8.77 acres located at N. Dekum Street and Delaware Avenue, offers softball fields, playground apparatus, and wading pools.

Berkeley Park

6.35 acres located at S. E. 39th Avenue and Cooper Street. Neighborhood Park with picnic space, rest rooms, softball field, wading pool playground apparatus and supervised play in summer.

Berrydale Park

6.31 acres located at S. E. 92nd Avenue and Taylor Street, play-

ground apparatus and softball field.

Bloomington Park

13.37 acres located at S. E. 100th and Steele, playground apparatus and a baseball field.

Brentwood Park

An unimproved area of 13.77 acres, located at S. E. 60th Avenue near S. E. Duke Street.

Brooklyn Park

2.56 acres located at S. E. 10th Avenue and Haig Street, playground facilities mainly for children 12 years and under, with a softball field, wading pool and rest rooms.

Buckman Field

13 acres located at N. E. 12th Avenue and Davis Street, an athletic field with a battery of 8 night lighted tennis courts, night lighted softball diamond with enclosed bleachers, baseball diamond and one practice softball field. The field house serves not only the public but the high school athletic program as well.

Burlingame Park

S. W. Falcon Street between S. W. 10th and 14th Avenues. 3.45 acres with a small playground apparatus area, picnic facilities for the neighborhood, baseball field, tennis court and rest rooms.

Clark-Wilson Park

A 15-acre park site adjoining Forest Park, located at N. W. Hodge and St. Helens Road.

Clinton Park

At S. E. 55th Avenue and Woodward Street and adjoining the George Atkinson School on the north and Franklin high school on the west. This park has two softball fields, four tennis courts, playground apparatus and rest rooms.

Columbia Park

33.31 acres located on the north side of Lombard Street, between Woolsey and Chautauqua Boulevard, and 6 acres south of Lombard

Street extending to Willamette Boulevard. This area features lighted horseshoe courts, softball fields, and playground apparatus. The playground, picnic areas, tennis courts, baseball and softball diamonds, swimming pool and field house are each self contained, but interlaced by pathways.

Council Crest Park

37.95 acres of partially wooded hilltop, 1,070 feet above the city which offers a commanding view of Portland and five snow-covered mountain peaks. A vista indicator has been installed for the use of visitors in locating the various mountain peaks, and other points of interest. The radio tower for the city's own operational radio network is also located here.

Creston Park

14.63 acres located at S. E. 44th Avenue and Powell Boulevard, a swimming pool, ball fields, tennis courts, playground equipment and picnic facilities.

Custer Park

6.54 acres located at S. W. Custer Street and Capitol Hill Road, has playground apparatus, softball field and rest rooms.

Dawson Park

One square block of open area on N. Stanton Street and Williams Avenue. The busiest playground for small children with a shelter house, wading pool and apparatus area.

Delta Park

One hundred acres in the former East Vanport housing area, on the north edge of the city between N. Union and N. Denver Avenues just south of their intersection. An ideal location for model plane flying, softball, baseball, soccer, archery, etc.

Also included as part of Delta Park is approximately 635 acres between N. Denver Avenue and the Union Pacific railroad embankment, formerly referred to as West Vanport. This was purchased in 1959 as surplus land from the Gen-

eral Service Administration for park purposes. The park features sports car racing, dog trials and other large group activities.

DeWitt Park

A small neighborhood playground located east of S. W. Sunset Boulevard on S. W. DeWitt Street with limited picnic facilities and featuring play apparatus.

Division-Powell Park

A gift of the Division-Powell Community club. This 18-acre tract located on S. E. 103rd Drive just south of Division is beautifully situated on the northeast side of Kelly Butte and offers playground apparatus and picnic area. It is also the location of the civil defense headquarters building.

Dodge Park

120 acres of wooded land at the confluence of the Sandy and Bull Run rivers, 25 miles east of Portland. It is part of the Water Bureau property and is operated by the Bureau of Parks as an outlying recreational area and picnic grounds. The Sandy river beach provides bathing facilities, but no attendant is on duty. Overnight camping is not permitted. Operated on a concession basis with a nominal admission per automobile, Dodge park is self supporting.

Duniway Park

Between Barbur and Terwilliger Boulevards, just south of S. W. Sheridan Street, this park is famous for its lilac collections. The lower level, known as the bowl, provides a baseball and softball field.

Essex Park

4.5 acres at S. E. 79th Avenue and Center Street, equipped with a softball field, wading pool, playground apparatus, tennis courts and rest rooms.

Farragut Park

N. Farragut Street and Commercial Avenue with 13.83 acres. The picnic portion is being kept in its natural state for nature activities,

picnicking and day camping. The playground has ball fields, playground apparatus, wading pool and a lighted softball diamond with grandstand.

Fernhill Park

Approximately 25.98 acres at N. E. 27th Avenue and Holman Street. Features baseball for juniors, softball field, playground apparatus, wading pool and rest rooms.

Flavel Park

A four-acre tract at S. E. 75th Avenue and Flavel Street, sharing use with the Marcus Whitman school grounds.

Forestry Building

This building has been called the biggest log house in the world. It is located on a 1.89 acre site at N. W. 28th Avenue and Vaughn Street, and serves as a museum for the forest industry. It is built of magnificent tree trunks with log walls and pillars. This building is 206 feet long, 102 feet wide and 72 feet high to the ridge pole, and contains 1,000,000 board feet of lumber. It was one of the most publicized buildings of the 1905 Lewis and Clark Fair. It is a featured item of sightseeing tours and is visited by tourists from all over the world.

Forest Park

Forest Park, one of the largest wilderness areas of its type within the boundaries of any American city, covers an area eight miles long and one mile wide, lying in the northwest section of the city much of it on the top and easterly slope of what the Indians called Tualty (Tualatin) Mountain. The park contains approximately 3,535.1 acres of land, much of it acquired from the county and city because of foreclosure of tax and improvement liens. There are trails for hiking and horseback riding, scouting and nature study. The Portland schools and the Boy Scouts are cooperating in reforesting burned over portions. Selected logging operations, to render the area less fire hazardous, have been permitted

under the supervision of the city forester and five part-time junior foresters. It will be purposely kept in its present wild state, except for the cutting of trails and the construction of picnic areas.

Frazer Park

3.45 acres on N. E. 52nd Avenue near Multnomah Street. The old detention home buildings have been demolished but the main building's cement floor has been converted into a play court for tennis practice, basketball and other court activities. Now being used as a playground for Normandale school.

Fulton Park and Community Center

The former Fulton school building, now being used by agreement with the Portland School District, has been converted into a neighborhood community center. The building has one large auditorium-gymnasium type room with several meeting rooms to accommodate the public with a varied recreation program, and adjoins a 3.23 acre park tract that has been acquired for future development.

Gabriel Park

90.4 acres located between S. W. 37th and 45th Avenues south of S. W. Vermont Street. Slated to be a major park, it has been partially developed with two baseball fields, one softball field, playground apparatus, rest rooms and maintenance building. It will provide a magnificent site for all park and recreation activities in the Vermont Hills-Multnomah area and surrounding territory.

Gammons Park

A landscaped spot at N. Buffalo Street and Burrage Avenue 1.5 acres in size.

Glenhaven Park

14.32 acres located at N. E. 82nd Avenue and Siskiyou Street which has the full complement of softball fields, wading pool, playground apparatus, picnic spots, tennis courts and expansive lawn areas.

Glenwood Park

5.53 acres located at S. E. 87th Avenue and Claybourne Street, has one softball field and two baseball fields.

Golf Courses

Portland's two municipally operated golf courses are Eastmoreland and Rose City. The Eastmoreland course, 158 acres, is located in the southeast section of the city bordering McLoughlin Boulevard and with the first and second nines divided by Bybee Boulevard. Rose City, 148 acres, is located in the northeast section of the city, the clubhouse being at N. E. 72nd Avenue and Tillamook Street.

Replacing the nine-hole West Hills course is the 18-hole Hoyt pitch and putt course, which can be enjoyed by the entire family. Entrance to the course is from the parking area of the new zoological gardens.

A valuable addition to the Eastmoreland course is a modern driving range with 15 automatic tees. A golf instructor is on duty to give lessons to those who want them.

Property for the new Progress Downs golf course on the west side has been purchased and is under development to provide for the residents of the expanding southwest area. The new course, which will have 18 holes and be almost 170 acres in size, is near the town of Progress, not far from the southwest corner of the present city boundaries of Portland. No property tax money was spent in acquiring the land or in operation of the course.

Governor Park

A 6 acre wooded hillside area at S. W. 14th and Spring Avenues.

Hamilton Park

10.19 acres located at S. W. 45th Avenue and Hamilton Street, newly developed for the expanding southwest area with playground apparatus, baseball field and picnic area.

Hancock Park

3.57 acres located at N. E. 90th

Avenue and Tillamook Street with playground apparatus, picnic area and ball field.

Harrison Park

Five acres at S. E. 84th Avenue and Lincoln Street with playground apparatus. Wading pool and the two softball fields on the adjoining Binnsmead School grounds are maintained by the Bureau of Parks for the joint use of school and park.

Healy Heights Park

Less than 1.5 acres in size, this park is located between S. W. Patrick Place and S. W. Council Crest Drive and serves as a neighborhood playground for smaller children.

Hill, W. Lair, Park

Located at S. W. 2nd Avenue and Woods Street, this area of 3.19 acres includes playground apparatus, tennis court, wading pool and is also the site of the Junior Museum and Craft House.

Hillsdale Park

5.17 acres at S. W. 25th Avenue and Bertha Beaverton Highway which adjoins the Robert Gray school. It is to supplement the facilities of the school and provide recreational facilities for that part of the city.

Himes, George, Park

This wilderness area of 31.84 acres was a gift to the city in 1903 and is located east of Terwilliger Boulevard and south of Slavin Road. Because of the rugged terrain no extensive development is feasible, and it will be kept in a near native state with hiking trails and similar developments.

Holladay Park

A landscaped park of 4.41 acres bounded by Multnomah and Holladay Streets, N. E. 11th and N. E. 13th Avenues. Dedicated to the city in 1871 by Ben Holladay.

Holman, George F., Park

A 52.44 acres unimproved wilderness situated north of Macleay Park at N. W. Aspen near Franklin and adjoining Forest Park.

Hoyt Arboretum

The 140.58 acre woodland above Washington Park and off S. W. Fairview Boulevard is a scientific tree garden. In this area is one of the country's notable collections of gymnosperms, or needle-bearing trees, and angiosperms, the deciduous type. Specimen trees are in natural grove plantings as well as primitive forest growth. About 500 varieties of trees are grouped by types for convenience of identification and study.

Seedlings of the *Metasequoia*, whose discovery growing in China in 1946 aroused the interest of botanists around the world, have been planted in Hoyt Arboretum. Rhododendrons, magnolias, madrones, dogwood, ocean spray, huckleberry, Oregon grape, mock orange and other native growth give ground interest and color to the area. Trails thread through the woods.

Irving Park

16.06 acres at N. E. 7th Avenue and Fremont Street, is landscaped with rolling terraces separating the two ball fields from the tennis courts, picnic area and children's apparatus equipment. The short, steep slopes in this park make it a favorite spot for sledding for children during the brief periods when there is winter snow.

Johnson Creek Park

2.89 acres bordering Johnson Creek on S. E. 21st Avenue and Clatsop Street which offers both open grassy space and picnic areas with shady trees along the stream.

Johnson, Tidman Park

A 6.01-acre tract of land in the bottoms along Johnson Creek at the foot of S. E. 39th Avenue is being retained in its native state. The youth agencies use it for their summer day camps.

Johnswood Park

A proposed 8.06-acre neighborhood school-park area located between N. Swift Boulevard and N. Charleston Street.

Junior Museum

Located at S. W. 2nd and Woods Street in West Lair Hill Park, the museum is essentially a center of creative arts. Exploration of youthful interest and development of hobbies and skills are accomplished through classes in arts and crafts, drama, music appreciation, nature study and pet handling. The museum houses a small animal zoo, some notable hobby and natural history collections, a shell and egg collection and exhibits of art and craft work of many countries. Animals and exhibits are loaned to schools and clubs for study purposes. Adults attend skill classes and hobby activities of the creative type.

Kenilworth Park

This park, located at S. E. Holgate Boulevard and 34th Avenue, is heavily wooded and attractive for picnic groups. It is provided with ball fields, playgrounds and tennis courts. A park shelter makes activities for picnickers and playground users most desirable.

Kenton Park

12.54 acres at N. Delaware Avenue and McClellan Street. It is partially developed and has a softball field, playground apparatus and rest rooms.

Kern Park

1.62 acres located at S. E. 67th Avenue and Center Street with play court and softball field.

Kerr, Peter (Elk Rock Island)

This is a 16-acre island in the Willamette river near Milwaukie. Plant growth on the island has been thinned out and trails laid, but native beauty preserved and day campers have a safe and natural environment for their activities. A small power boat leaves the foot of S. W. Columbia Street each morning at nine with a cargo of children, Mondays through Fridays, throughout the summer months.

Kingsley Playground

A one-acre piece in the extreme

northwest section of Portland between the Lower Columbia river highway and the railroad tracks. A small ball field, swings, teeters, horseshoe pits and comfort station are available to serve the community.

Knott Street Center

The former Eliot school at the corner of N. Knott and Rodney Streets was replaced by a new community center in 1960. Available at this center are games and gymnasium activities, arts and crafts, music and social dances, kindergarten, senior citizens' social activities, boxing, acrobatics, talent development and theatre workshop activities.

Ladd's Circle and Squares

1.62 acres in small areas are landscaped with rhododendrons and annuals, designed for mass color effects, together with hundreds of varieties of roses in the adjoining park areas.

Laurelhurst Park

A 33.05 acre beautifully landscaped park at N. E. 39th Avenue and Oak Street, this park is famous for its picnic areas, open-air theatre and lake with waterfowl. The recreational or playground section south of the main park has a small field house, two lighted tennis courts, wading pool, sand box and apparatus areas. The lighted horseshoe courts are across the street in a well-shaded section of the main park.

Laurelwood Park

A triangular shaped landscaped area less than ½ acre at the intersection of S. E. Foster Road and Holgate Boulevard at 64th Avenue.

Lents Park

At S. E. 92nd Avenue and S. E. Holgate Boulevard, this park has one of the finest lighted baseball fields and two softball fields which have been built to supplement the facilities that have been available on the older five-acre playground area in the southeast corner of the

park. This park includes 39.17 acres with tennis courts, play apparatus and picnic facilities.

Lillis-Albina Park

4.68 acres featuring a field used either for softball or junior baseball, this park is located at N. Russell Street and Flint Avenue. The new Eliot school adjoins it to the south, with playcourts in between and rest room facilities in the school building shared with the park.

Linnton Park

A 286.48 acre site which adjoins Forest Park at N. W. 105th Avenue and St. Helens Road. A small playground is located on the east side of the tract.

Macleay Park

Almost 140 acres make up this park with entrance from Macleay Boulevard on Kings Heights, N. W. Cornell Road and under the Thurman Street Bridge on the Wilamette Heights side. A natural wooded area borders Balch Creek which tumbles through a steep ravine, crossed by sylvan trails through the woods. The Pittock bird sanctuary adjoins the park. One of the stipulations of pioneer donor Mcleay's gift was that all revenue from the sale of wood from the tract must go to hospitals and that trails be made to accommodate wheelchair use.

Madrona Park

This park is made up of nine acres of undeveloped hilly lands at N. Greeley Avenue and Going Street.

Marshall Park

A 23.25 acre tract on S. W. 18th Drive a short distance south of Taylors Ferry Road, this park is a beautiful picnic spot for small groups, with some play apparatus. Tryon creek cascades through the park and forms a wading pool for the children.

McKenna Park

Playground apparatus, a wading

pool and softball field are featured at this 4.5 acre park, located on N. Wall Avenue and Princeton Streets.

Montavilla Park and Community Center

Located at N. E. 82nd Avenue and Glisan Street, this ten acre park, with its community building and swimming pool, plays a major role in the year-round recreational program of the community. The swimming pool, a lighted softball field, tennis courts and playground apparatus are provided for summer recreation. Roller skating, basketball, volleyball, crafts and game room are part of the indoor program.

Mt. Scott Park and Community Center

A community building including an auditorium, stage, gymnasium, kitchen, craft room, club room and swimming pool, is featured at this 11.22 acre park which is located on the corner of S. E. 72nd Avenue and Harold Street. Within the attractive, heavily wooded park there are ballfields, tennis courts, wading pools, playground equipment, sand boxes, picnic spots with outdoor fireplaces.

Mt. Tabor Park

This park is located between S. E. Yamhill and Division Streets, east of S. E. 60th Avenue. As far as is known the City of Portland is the only city in the continental United States that has within its boundaries an extinct volcano. The cinder crater is located in the northwest corner of the park. At the north end of the crater, a theater with stage, lights and other production equipment has been built, and on summer evenings one may enjoy varied entertainment under the stars. At the base of the mountain at S. E. 64th Avenue and Division Street are located the main maintenance unit, nursery and greenhouses of the Bureau of Parks. There are 200 acres in Mt. Tabor Park.

Multnomah Community Center

A former fire station at the 7700

block on S. W. Capitol Highway was converted into a community center to serve the Multnomah business area. Programs include a limited choice of recreational activities and meeting place for groups.

Normandale Park

Located at N. E. 57th Avenue and Halsey Street is a 13.61 acre tract adequately equipped for play use. This park is the home of one of the nation's finest softball fields, lighted and enclosed with grandstand and provision for expansion to 8,000 spectators for such occasions as softball final playoffs, and national tournaments. Other playfields and picnic areas are also available.

North Gate Park

10.48 acres which are located at N. Geneva Avenue and N. Fessenden Street with playground apparatus, baseball fields and two tennis courts available.

North Park Blocks

This 2.43 acre park is one block wide and runs seven blocks from N. W. Ankeny Street to Glisan Street in the heart of the downtown section of Portland. The playground area comprises two blocks, one known as the girl's playground with apparatus and wading pool. The other playground with apparatus, handball courts, horseshoe pits and checker tables is for the use of men and boys. The other blocks in this strip are rest areas.

Oaks — Pioneer Park

This park includes approximately 120 acres located in the area known as the Oaks Bottom, adjacent to Sellwood park, with 900 feet of river front. Future plans call for development of an aqua theatre, boating lagoon, transportation museum and family fishing.

Oregon Park

A wooded area two blocks in extent at N. E. 29th Avenue and Oregon Street, this park has the complement of playground apparatus, including a wading pool and rest rooms.

Overlook Center

Located at 3839 N. Melrose Drive, this 1.31 acre park provides ideal accommodations for the neighborhood both as to social activities and scheduled neighborhood programs.

Overlook Park

Located at N. Interstate Avenue and Overlook Boulevard is a 12.12 acre park with a playground for the community offering apparatus for youngsters, a wading pool softball diamond, baseball diamond and shelter house.

Patton Park

A landscaped tract of less than one acre at N. Interstate Avenue and N. Emerson Street provides playground apparatus for neighborhood children. A former fire station next to the park has been converted to a facility for the producing and storage of stage properties for Park Bureau drama groups.

Pendleton Park

A softball diamond and playground apparatus are available at this partially developed park located at S. W. 53rd Avenue and Iowa Street. This area includes 5.69 acres of land.

Peninsula Park and Community Center

This park of 16.56 acres, at N. Portland Boulevard and Albina Avenue, contains a six acre Rose Parterre, landscaped with grassy terraces and stone and brick steps and balustrades. Over 900 named varieties of roses are among the 14,000 bushes planted in the sunken rose gardens.

The park has a well-equipped community house, swimming and wading pools, tennis courts and ball fields, a lighted softball diamond, a children's playground and a picnic grove with kitchen facilities.

Pier Park

This park contains 65.48 acres at the foot of N. Seneca Street in the St. Johns district. A swimming pool, wading pool, playground apparatus,

two tennis courts, two softball and major baseball fields are included in the recreational facilities offered. Outdoor fireplaces and tables set up under the trees make the park attractive to picnickers.

Plaza Blocks (officially Chapman and Lownsdale Squares)

Chapman and Lownsdale Squares are located adjacent to the City Hall and the County Court House. Chapman Square has long been known as Portland's "Hyde Park" where, as in the famous London public property and the Boston Common, anyone may air his views from a soapbox. During the summer months heated checker games go on most of the day. These parks total 1.83 acres and are the sites of the 2nd Oregon Volunteers' Spanish War Monument and the D. D. Thompson Fountain.

Portland Heights

With playground apparatus and a ball field available at all times, this 4.14 acre park at S. W. Patton Road and Old Orchard Road is in almost constant use. The tennis courts are popular with the citizens in this area.

Portsmouth Park

Playground apparatus and a softball field are available at this 3.45 acre park located at N. Stanford Street and N. Depaw Street.

Powell Park

Located on S. E. Powell Boulevard at 26th Avenue, this 9.1 acre area has baseball and softball fields, wading pool, apparatus area and shelter house to provide for the children as well as the industrial employee needs of the district. Natural ice skating is also available when temperature permits.

Powers Marine Park

Stretching from the Sellwood Bridge south along the west bank of the Willamette for .94 miles, this 12-acre park is a favorite of boatmen and those who like to picnic near the water. The site includes the abandoned Sellwood ferry slip

which provides a landing for small pleasure crafts.

Rhododendron Test Gardens

In an uniquely beautiful setting on the Crystal Springs Island in the middle of the second nine of the Eastmoreland Golf Course, an extensive and valuable collection of rhododendrons has been planted by the American Rhododendron Society for test purposes and for the enjoyment of the public. In the blooming season in May, a special show sponsored by the Society attracts thousands of viewers. Parking for visitors is on S. E. 28th Avenue just north of Woodstock Boulevard. From the parking lot entrance to the island is over two picturesque bridges—one over the creek and the other over the lake. The garden is about 3 acres in area.

Rose City Park

This park is a 10.26 acre playground at the west end of the golf course at N. E. 62nd Avenue and Thompson Street and features two softball fields, horseshoe courts, wading pool, playground apparatus and picnic space for small neighborhood groups.

St. Johns Park and Community Club

This park on N. Central Avenue at Leavitt Street a few blocks from the heart of the St. Johns business district contains 5.32 acres. The community building has a standard, collegiate - type gymnasium with built-in seats, accommodating about 500 persons. It also features a large auditorium, social game room, craft workshop, kitchen, shower and dressing room facilities together with a children's playground area and a hand weaving center.

Sellwood Community Center

This center, situated on approximately one-fourth of an acre, serves the community with a wide choice of recreational activities and is used as a meeting place for club groups through the indoor months. Auxiliary programming of recreational activities and sports is carried on in the summer months at Sellwood and Westmoreland parks.

Sellwood Park

Sweeps of velvety green lawns bordered by flowering trees and shrubs with stately firs to shade the picnic area are featured in this 16.37 acre park located on the east bluffs of the Willamette river at S. E. 7th Avenue and Miller Street. The area contains a swimming pool, four tennis courts, a softball field, a baseball field, picnic area, horseshoe pits and playground apparatus.

Sewallcrest Park

With 3.63 acres located at S. E. 31st Avenue and Market Street, this park has a blacktopped play court, playground apparatus and softball field.

South Park Blocks

This park area extends 13 blocks (5.08 acres) from S. W. Salmon to Clinton Street. The block adjacent to Shattuck School has playground apparatus. Combined with the school, in the summer months it serves as a playground and recreation area for the southwest section of Portland. Elm trees nearly a century old provide restful shade for city dwellers.

Summers, Colonel Owen, Park

This area, located at S. E. 17th Avenue and Taylor Street, is also known as Belmont Park. At the request of the United Spanish War Veterans in 1938, it was officially named Colonel Owen Summers Park to honor a distinguished officer of that war. The only open space in a growing industrial area, it contains 4.32 acres and offers a softball field, craft classes and provides apparatus, wading pool, sand box and horseshoe courts.

Swimming Pools

Portland's park swimming pools are located at Sellwood Park, S. E. 7th Avenue and Miller Street; Mt. Scott Park, S. E. 72nd Avenue and Harold Street; Creston Park, S. E. 48th Avenue and Powell Boulevard; U. S. Grant Park, N. E. 33rd Avenue and Thompson Street; Peninsula Park, N. Albina Avenue and Port-

land Boulevard; Columbia Park, N. Lombard Street and Woolsey Avenue; Pier Park, N. St. Johns Avenue and Seneca Street; Montavilla Park, N. E. 82nd Avenue and Glisan Street; and Woodrow Wilson high school, 1151 S. W. Vermont Street.

The above pools are operated during June, July and August. The bureau operates the swimming pool in the Buckman school at S. E. 16th Avenue and Pine Street, and in the Shattuck school, S. W. Park Avenue and College Street, and in Couch school at N. W. 20th Avenue and Glisan Street, on a year-round basis with routine schedules of learn-to-swim instructions. Swimming instruction and pool use are open to the public without charge.

Talbot Park

A .60 acre landscaped corner located at S. W. Talbot and Patton Roads.

Terwilliger Boulevard

The initial stretch of Terwilliger Boulevard extends from S. W. 6th Avenue and from S. W. Sheridan Street to Slavin Road. The parkway has a minimum width of 200 feet but widens in some places to 400 feet. It was deeded to the city as a parkway for pleasure driving only. Additional properties were added to the original parcel of land for park development purposes.

The first few miles of Terwilliger Boulevard, therefore, are not a public thoroughfare in the general accepted interpretation of the term, but are a parkway, although the scenic thoroughfare extends south to the intersection with Barbur Boulevard in the usual character of city and state highways.

Trenton Park

This two acre neighborhood playground at N. Hamlin Avenue and N. Trenton Street is restricted to a small softball field.

U. S. Grant Park.

This 19.81 acre park is located at N. E. 33rd Avenue and U. S. Grant Place adjacent to Grant high school.

It offers six lighted tennis courts, field hockey and picnic grounds, a swimming pool and Grant Bowl, which is used for various pageantry as well as athletic events for both park and high school, with the Park Bureau's standard quarter-mile cinder track and two softball fields.

University Park and Community Center

The community center is located at 9009 N. Foss Street and includes a complete recreation building which contains a full size gym with a stage at one end, various craft rooms, social rooms with kitchen facilities and a large room for dancing. The park contains 11.26 acres.

Wallace Park

Located at N. W. 26th Avenue and Pettygrove Street, this park has a large equipped playground, two softball diamonds, wading pool and a unique, hard-surfaced play area attached to a small shelter house. 4.75 acres make up the area of the park.

Washington Park

One of Portland's best known and one of the oldest parks in the city is located at S. W. 25th Avenue and Burnside Street with entrances on S. W. Burnside, S. W. Park, and from Arlington Heights side on S. W. 25th Avenue. Old records at City Hall show that Amos N. King sold 40 acres for a site for a park to the municipality in 1871 for \$32,624. The city's population was approximately 9,000 at that time. In 1894, 60 more acres were added, and it was connected later with adjacent Hoyt Park to form a park area comprising some 500 acres, convenient to one of the most densely populated sectors in the city. Washington Park itself contains 145 acres.

Washington Park is noted for splendid views from its winding drives and walks, the International Rose Test Gardens, the Shakespeare Garden and formally landscaped sunken garden theatre, the scene of Rose Festival ceremonies and summertime music and theatre pro-

ductions. A five acre formal Japanese garden is now under construction and is being financed by the Japanese Garden Society of Oregon. The picnic area above the rose gardens features outdoor fireplaces.

The park is noted for its beautiful plantings of flowering trees and shrubs and formal plantings of annuals. Statuary includes the Lewis and Clark monument, "Coming of the White Man" and "Sacajawea." Two of the city's oldest reservoirs are part of the landscaping.

Washington Park, as a recreation area, offers a small neighborhood playground and lighted tennis courts and features the Sherwood archery field.

Wellington Park

This park at N. E. 66th Avenue and Mason Street contains 3.75 acres and offers playground apparatus, a wading pool, and the use of two softball fields on the adjoining grounds of the Harvey Scott school which are maintained by the Park Bureau.

Westmoreland Park

The Westmoreland recreational area, bordered by S. E. 22nd Avenue, Bybee Boulevard and McLoughlin Boulevard, near the city's south boundary, adjoins the Eastmoreland golf course on the first nine side. The 47.05-acre tract has an enclosed baseball field lighted for night play, one lighted and three unlighted softball diamonds, football field, lighted tennis courts, a limited model airplane flying field, lighted casting pool and model yacht basin, which is also a skating rink when the weather is cold enough to freeze the pool.

In addition, there are twin bowling greens near the Bybee Street viaduct and two tennis courts, all lighted for play. A field house in the playground area at the foot of S. E. Rex provides a small social room with fireplace, playroom and rest rooms. Crystal Springs creek meanders through the area and widens into a lagoon, separating the picnic

grounds from the athletic and playground apparatus areas.

Willamette Park

Located on the west side of the Willamette River south of S. W. Idaho Street and extending from the railroad tracks to the river edge, this park features softball fields and playground apparatus. Separated by about 750 feet to the south is the Willamette moorage which at present is continuing use as a houseboat moorage. Plans for the future call for a yacht basin and mooring space for small pleasure craft. The park is 25.31 acres in area.

Wilshire Park

A heavily wooded, 15.13 acre tract at N. E. Skidmore Street and 33rd Avenue, this park includes a shelter house, swings, teeters, and other playground apparatus, as well as ball fields for the use of the community.

Woodstock Community Center

The building is a remodeled fire station converted into a community center. It is located at the corner of S. E. 43rd Avenue and Knight Street. The activities are limited to music and club meetings.

Woodstock Park

Pleasant picnic areas are a feature of this 13.76 acre park at S. E. Steele Street and 47th Avenue, adjacent to Woodstock school. The playground is separated from the major ballfields and gives a seclusion to the activities of the small children. The wading pool, sand box, covered concrete slab for craft and table games, tennis courts, a baseball and softball fields are a part of the extensive facilities.

Zoological Gardens

Portland's zoo, located on the site of the old West Hills golf course in Hoyt Park, immediately adjacent to Washington Park, opened in July of

1959. The theme of the 76.20 acre zoo is the "Tree of Animal Life."

One of the most intriguing exhibit areas is the penguinarium where rare Adelie and Emperor penguins disport themselves in the water and clamber onto and dive from realistic looking ice flows. The zoo is also famous for its elephant herd and for the birth of the first elephants in the United States in the last forty-three years. A special feature is the island for the monkeys where they play and perform their antics in full view of the interested spectators. Wherever possible moated areas and glass have replaced steel bars. The entire zoo is painted in vibrant colors with striking effects.

Trains are a featured part of the zoo. One is a sleek diesel zooliner, the other a faithful reproduction of a steam engine of the middle 1800's. These run on a 30 inch gauge track. There is also a fire train equipped with the necessary fire fighting equipment. A scenic thirty minute round-trip to Washington Park has been added to the already much traveled zoo trains.

The Portland Zoological Society, a non-profit corporation, has a contract with the city to operate the concessions, including the trains, with all profits to be put back into the zoo for exhibits and capital improvements.

Except on Saturday morning, which is free, children from 6 to 16 pay 20¢, and adults pay 35¢ to visit the zoo. However, classes of school children accompanied by a teacher or administrator are admitted free at all times, as are groups of institutionalized children.

The Children's Zoo, part of the main zoo, featuring small contact animals, boat rides and other children's activities, has recently been opened. There is a nominal entrance fee.



.957

Pittock Acres

On April 23, 1964, the city council passed an ordinance formally authorizing the purchase of the Pittock estate. The action came as a result of public interest indicated by contributions from Portland citizens and organizations who raised over half the needed amount to buy the property as a part of Portland's park system.

The Pittock estate is a 46-acre wooded area located on a promontory overlooking the city's center from a breath-taking 1,000-foot elevation formerly known as Imperial Heights. It includes a three-story, 22-room mansion, which is of great historical and architectural significance.

The great value of Pittock Acres to the people of Portland, aside from its mansion and superb viewpoints, is its strategic location. This land forms a connecting link for a series of six city parks on the west hills. It provides a 7,000 skyline strip or "green belt" about 8 miles long, including a 12-mile trails system unequalled by any city in the world.

PARK BUREAU — STAFFED CENTERS

Craft House.....	SW Second and Hooker
Fulton Park.....	68 SW Miles and Moss
Junior Museum.....	3037 SW 2nd Avenue
Knott Street Center.....	77 NE Knott (at Rodney)
Laurelhurst Park.....	39th and SE Oak
Little Loom House.....	N. Central and Leavitt Street
Montavilla Park.....	8219 NE Glisan Street
Mt. Scott Park.....	5530 SE 72nd Avenue
Multnomah.....	7780 SW Capitol Highway
Overlook House.....	3839 N Melrose Drive
Peninsula Park.....	N Albina and Portland Boulevard
Sellwood Center.....	1436 SE Spokane Street
St. Johns Center.....	8427 N Central (at Leavitt)
University Park.....	9009 N Foss Avenue
Woodstock Center.....	5903 SE 43rd Avenue

SWIMMING POOLS — CITY STAFFED

Buckman School (indoor).....	320 SE 16th Avenue
Couch School (indoor).....	2181 NW Glisan Street
Columbia Park.....	N. Lombard and Woolsey Street
Creston Park.....	SE 44th Avenue and Powell Boulevard
Montavilla Park.....	8219 NE Glisan Street
Mt. Scott Park.....	SE 72nd and Harold Street
Peninsula Park.....	N. Portland Boulevard and Albina Avenue
Pier Park.....	Foot of Seneca Street, St. Johns
Sellwood Park.....	SE 7th Avenue and Miller Street
Shattuck School (indoor).....	1914 SW Park Avenue
US Grant Park.....	NE 33rd Avenue and Thompson Street
Woodrow Wilson.....	1151 SW Vermont Street



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Portland is Proud of Its Many Statues, Fountains and Memorials

Portland has the reputation of having more fountains and statues than most of the large cities of the world. These works of art in our parks and streets add much to the charm of Portland. The following is a list of some of the more important memorials of the city.

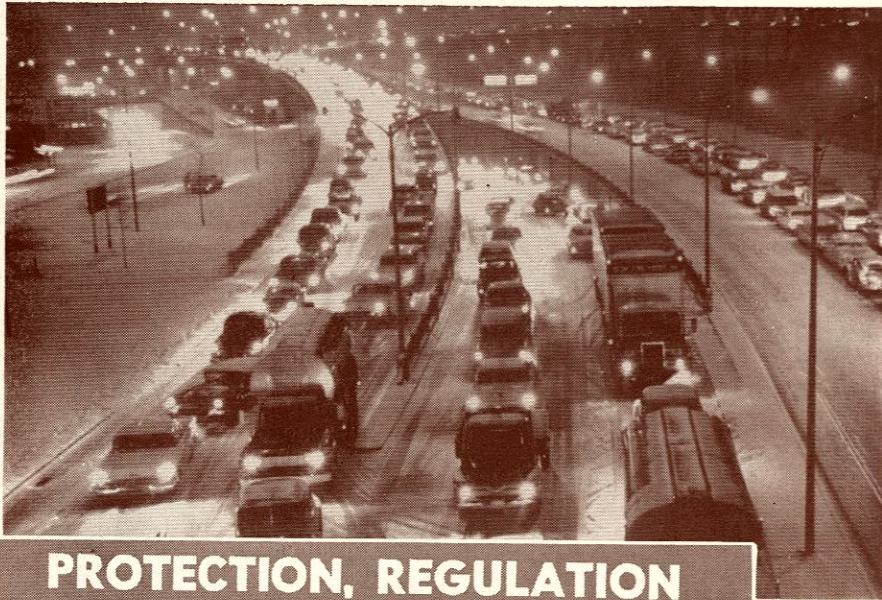
	Year Erected
Skidmore Fountain—SW 1st and Ankeny.....	1888
Elk Fountain—in Main Street between Chapman and Lownsdale Squares	1903
Lewis & Clark Statue—east entrance to Washington Park.....	1903
Second Oregon Volunteers Memorial—center of Lownsdale Square..	1904
Coming of the White Man—bronze group in Washington Park.....	1904
Sacajawea—heroic bronze effigy in center of Washington Park.....	1905
Rough Rider—equestrian bronze of Theodore Roosevelt— in South Park Block between SW Madison and Jefferson Streets	1922
Jeanne D'Arc—equestrian statue located on axis of NE 39th Ave. at intersection of NE Glisan.....	1924
Abraham Lincoln—bronze figure, situated in South Park Block between SW Main and Madison Streets.....	1926
George Washington—bronze figure, at the intersection of NE 57th and Sandy Blvd.....	1927
Harvey W. Scott—statue situated on the summit of Mt. Tabor.....	1933
Benjamin Franklin—monumental figure of sandstone, on grounds of Franklin High School.....	1942
Shemanski Fountain—bronze female figure graces the interior— in South Park Block between SW Salmon and Main.....	1926
Campbell Memorial—sculptural fountain located in the triangle at 19th and W. Burnside.....	1928
Mast of the Battleship Oregon—SW Front and Columbia.....	
Thomas Jefferson—bronze figure on grounds of Jefferson High School	1915
Laberee Memorial Fountain—Council Crest Park.....	1956
Simon Benson Fountains—20 ornamental bronze sidewalk fountains located on downtown streets of Portland.....	1912
Simon Benson Memorial Fountain—South Park Blocks.....	1959
Holladay Park Fountain.....	1964



959

THE SKIDMORE FOUNTAIN

One of the most cherished heirlooms of Portland's past is the Skidmore Fountain, located at Southwest First Avenue and Ankeny Street. The fountain, which is the work of Olin W. Warner, a noted New York sculptor, was presented to the city by Stephen O. Skidmore as a memorial to his mother, and dedicated in 1888. It has been praised as one of the finest works of American art. The Skidmore fountain stands in what was once the principal business quarter of Portland — an area which is now being preserved for its historical and artistic background.



**PROTECTION, REGULATION
And ENFORCEMENT**

1960
Bureau of Buildings

Probably the average citizen does not think of the City's regulatory bureaus as being protective in the sense that the Police or Fire Bureaus are:

Nevertheless these bureaus do offer protection even though it be in a quiet and behind-the-scenes manner. An example of this type of service is the Bureau of Buildings.

The main office of the bureau is located on the fourth floor of the City Hall and has to do with the enforcement of regulations connected with almost every conceivable type of construction, alteration and repair work carried on within the City.

The regulations enforced by the Bureau of Buildings include the Building Code, the Housing Code, the Electrical Code, the Plumbing Code, the Heating and Ventilation Code, the Elevator Code, the Sign Code, and the Planning and Zoning Code.

Today in the City of Portland a disaster such as the great Chicago fire would be almost impossible except perhaps in case of an atom bomb attack.

The type of construction permitted in the congested area and the restrictive fire zones is intended to prevent the spread of fire and is aided by the regulatory control over the manner in which electrical wiring is installed and the use of automatic sprinkler systems as additional safeguards. The construction and alteration of buildings and the installation of the necessary fire safeguards as set forth in the Build-

ing Code play an important factor in the very favorable insurance rates enjoyed by the City of Portland.

Health is protected by control over the type of plumbing that may be used and the manner in which it is installed. Heat, light and ventilation, as well as the proper zoning regulations, are other factors in the health and pleasant living conditions of the City's residents which

are guarded by this bureau.

This bureau supervises construction and alterations under permits and in 1962 the building permits alone had a total valuation of \$54,400,810.

To this bureau falls the task of making certain that their codes are adequate and enforcement is fair so the property owner will be assured that the protection provided by the various codes will be supplied.

The Bureau of Buildings is located on the south end of the fourth floor of the City Hall.

All construction of dwellings, buildings, and structures, whether alterations, additions or new constructions, require building permits before starting actual work. Change of occupancy of all types of both dwellings and industrial and commercial buildings are considered

alterations and require building permits.

Building Permits

The Bureau of Buildings is located on the south end of the fourth floor of the City Hall.

All construction of dwellings, buildings, and structures, whether alterations, additions or new construction, require building permits before starting actual work. Change of occupancy of all types of both dwellings and industrial and commercial buildings are considered alterations and require building permits.

All electrical, plumbing, heating, sign and construction work require permits.

Permits issued by the Bureau of Buildings during the 1962 Calendar year were as follows:

1962		
500 Dwellings	\$	7,416,350
40 Multiple dwellings		7,510,110
1,254 Non-Residential buildings		21,501,260
5,785 Alterations		17,973,090
<hr/>		
7,579	Total	\$54,400,810

COLLECTIONS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1962

7,302 Plumbing permits	\$	32,373.24
14,389 Electrical permits		85,841.60
2,396 Heating permits		14,861.00
7,579 Building permits		134,669.42
1,259 Signs		2,246.75
533 Street—Use of		36,735.57
140 Photostats		258.25
<hr/>		
33,598	Total	\$306,985.83

Employees 75 Budget July 1963-64 \$571,894.00

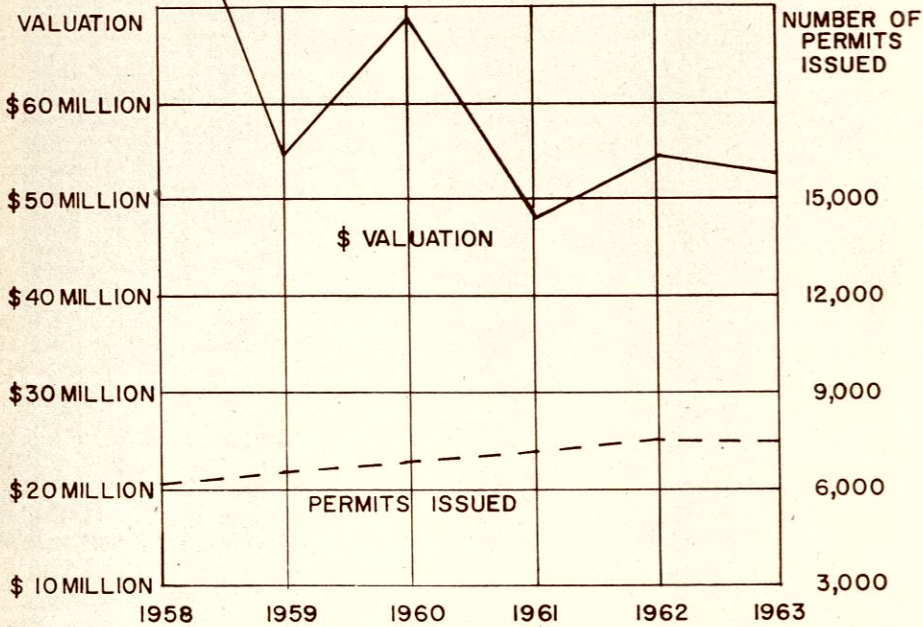
The present building code became effective in July, 1956. It includes provisions for the use of new materials, products, and types of construction based on performance and which allows accepted industry practices and standards where such have been proven by tests or use.

A new housing code, effective on

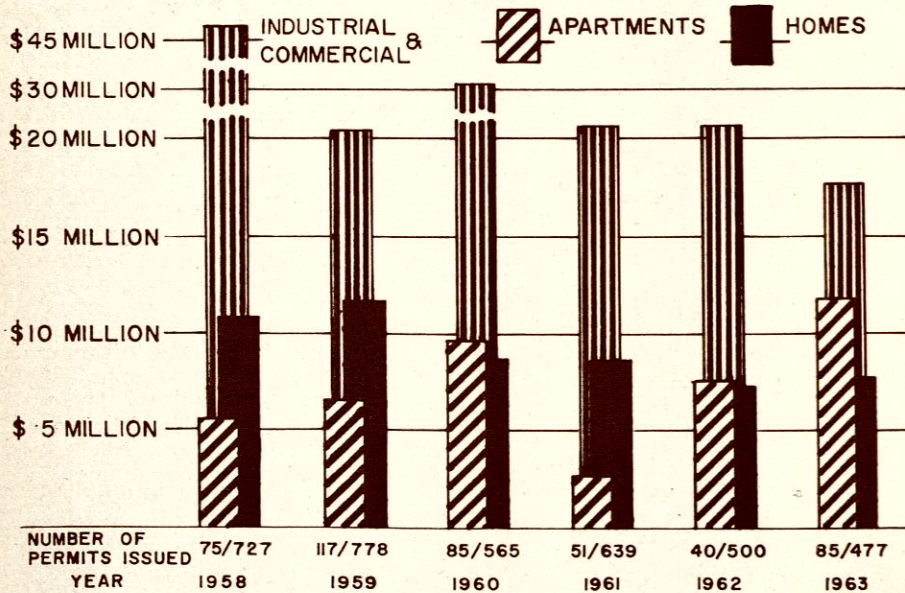
January 1, 1963, sets the minimum standards for dwelling occupancies.

The Bureau of Buildings plays an important part in Civil Defense. The Inspection Division has surveyed all structures over four stories in height and all public and parochial schools in the city to determine the best shelter area available for use in case of disaster.

PORTLAND BUILDING PERMITS & VALUATION 1958 THRU 1962



NEW BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IN PORTLAND SINCE 1958



Municipal Court

Our Municipal Court, 209 S. W. Oak Street, handles everything from preliminary hearings on the most serious criminal offenses down to the simple charge of overtime parking. It is the court where most people have their first, and often only contact with their government in action. The work of this court is divided into three divisions; CRIMINAL, for preliminary hearings and those cases where a violation of City ordinance or State law is charged; TRAFFIC, for the thousands of cases where motor vehicle operators and pedestrians are tried on the less serious type of charge, and SAFETY COURT for the trial of all accident cases and those where a person is charged with driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a narcotic drug.

Portland's Municipal Court was one of the first in the country to separate all traffic cases from the ordinary misdemeanor trials with exclusive attention to the safety factors which has resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of accidents and deaths upon our streets.

The District Attorney and the City Attorney assign deputies to each

court to handle the prosecution of all cases coming under either City ordinance or State statute. The Court is striving constantly to make a reality of the slogan "Equal Justice under the Law." It advises all defendants to consult with counsel before coming to trial, explains their rights, obligations and duties; and if necessary appoints counsel to represent anyone charged with a violation of the law.

Division of Probation and Parole

This division operates in the Department of Public Safety in close cooperation with the Bureau of Police and Municipal courts. The main purpose of the Division of Probation and Parole is rehabilitation of offenders capable of rehabilitation.

In addition to the regular program of case work counseling of probationers and parolees, two specialized programs are being carried on by the office. A "Day Parole" program is in effect whereby certain individuals are allowed to leave the jail during working hours to continue their regular employment. A community education program for probationers and parolees is also in effect whereby these individuals receive evening courses of instruction on various subjects such as employment, budgeting, marriage and counseling.

The moving traffic violations bureau, where first offenders may enter a guilty plea in writing and pay a minimum fine set in advance by the Court, is one of the features that makes possible the effective handling of the vast number of traffic complaints. During the past fiscal year the Court remitted a net sum of \$1,225,735.46 to the City Treasurer to be credited to the General Fund.

Employees: 45. Budget, 1963-64: \$233,868.00.

Employees: 6. Budget, 1963-64: \$42,345.00.



961

Bureau of Fire

The Central Fire Station is located at 55 S. W. Ash Street. This modern 3-story brick building provides the headquarters and general offices for the Portland Bureau of Fire.

The primary mission of the Fire Bureau is the safeguarding of lives and property from fire. However, specialized training and equipment, together with an instantaneous response capability at any hour of the day or night, particularly qualifies the personnel of this bureau to perform or assist in the performance of many emergency tasks other than those occasioned by fire. Units of the Fire Bureau frequently respond to extricate workmen from "cave-in" and machinery accidents, or to rescue a person or child from some precarious predicament.

The Bureau of Fire is organized into five main divisions for the purposes of administration. They are the Fire Fighting Division, the Fire Alarm Telegraph Division, Property and Equipment Maintenance Division, the Fire Prevention Division and the Executive and Clerical Division. The Chief of the Fire Bureau is directly responsible to the Commissioner in charge for administration, training and tactical employment. He has direct supervision over a staff of officers especially qualified to assist him in the administration of above named divisions.

The Bureau of Fire is proud of its part in maintaining Portland's Class II fire insurance rating. There is only one higher classification possible and to date no city of the nation has been able to achieve it. This low fire insurance rating results in savings in insurance premiums for the property owners.

Revenue from contractual fire protection agreements with districts outside the corporate limits of the City amounted to \$316,491.40 for the fiscal year 1961-62. Revenue from permits and fees for the same period amounted to \$10,983.74.

Employees: 720; Budget, 1963-64: \$5,769,404.00.

Fire Fighting Division

The Fire Fighting force is divided into three shifts, each comprised of 212 officers and men. One of these shifts commanded by an Assistant Chief, is always on duty day or night. Each of the two "off duty" shifts are called back whenever any part of the city is in peril from fire or other causes. Each shift is in turn divided into five battalion districts, with each district under the command of a Battalion Chief. Each battalion is comprised of seven or more companies. Each company has three shifts for round the clock manning. A captain is assigned to fire duty on one of the three shifts in each company. He is the administrative officer of the company and is assisted by a fire lieutenant on each of the other two shifts.

Major apparatus of the Fire Fighting Division includes several specialized units. Among these are the Jay W. Stevens Disaster Car (donated to the City by Mr. Aaron M. Frank), the George Baker and the Shirlee Ann First Aid Cars. These are classified as rescue units and are frequently employed on missions other than those occasioned by fire. Portland also has three fire boats and forty-one other fire companies with thirty fire stations strategically located about the city. Eight reserve engines and three reserve ladder trucks are manned by "off-duty" personnel during greater alarms, and during other emergencies such as the storm of October 12, 1962.

Fire Alarm Telegraph Division

The nerve center of any fire fighting organization is its Fire Alarm Communications System. The headquarters for this division is situated at N. E. 21st Avenue and Pacific Street. All alarms of fire are received and all equipment dispatched through this central alarm headquarters. This very important segment of the Bureau has been recently renovated and modernized and is now considered one of the finest systems in the nation. It maintains 1297 fire alarm boxes and

has approximately 1200 miles of overhead wires and underground cables, about 58 per cent of the total mileage being underground. The Fire Bureau now has more than 100 two-way radio equipped vehicles in operation, and is charged with the operation and maintenance of the electronic portions of the city's Civil Defense Air Raid System.

Property and Equipment Maintenance Division

The Fire Bureau owns and operates 119 motorized vehicles. There are 67 units of fire fighting equipment, three rescue vehicles and 49 other special and utility cars and trucks. Except for the fire boats, first line fire apparatus has an average "in service" life of approximately twenty years. Some are maintained in reserve service for another ten years. From 1959 to 1962, eighteen new first line fire fighting units were purchased and placed in service.

The Superintendent of Apparatus heads a section of mechanics. This section is responsible for the maintenance and proper operation of all vehicles and fire fighting equipment in the Bureau.

The Building Maintenance section of this division is headed by a Superintendent of Buildings. He is assisted by a group of eight employees consisting of plumbers, carpenters, painters, etc. In addition to the maintenance of all Fire Bureau properties, the Superintendent of Buildings must look after the Bureau's interest in the construction of new buildings.

Since 1958, when a station relocation and Fire Bureau modernization program was inaugurated, 12 new stations have been built, 5 stations have been modernized and the total number of fire stations has been reduced by seven. The three fire boat stations have been moved to new locations to afford better protection for approximately 27 miles of waterfront property and its more than 70 docks and moorages.

The total value of Fire Bureau

properties and equipment is approximately \$6,250,000.00.

Fire Prevention Division

This division of the Bureau of Fire was created in 1914 at the behest of officials and citizens who were duly concerned with the alarming increases in life and property losses resulting from fire. Portland was then threatened with a twenty-five per cent increase in insurance rates, and it was said that "too much money was spent putting fires out and too little preventing them."

The Individual Liability Law was passed by the City Council in August, 1918. The present version of this law, known as the Portland Fire Code, is basically a product of need and experience. Revisions and amendments to this code have, from time to time, been dictated by unfortunate fire experiences. The discretionary power thereby vested in the office of Fire Marshal is mainly a result of a fire where four deaths occurred August 7, 1920; and another where five people burned to death on October 10, 1946. The

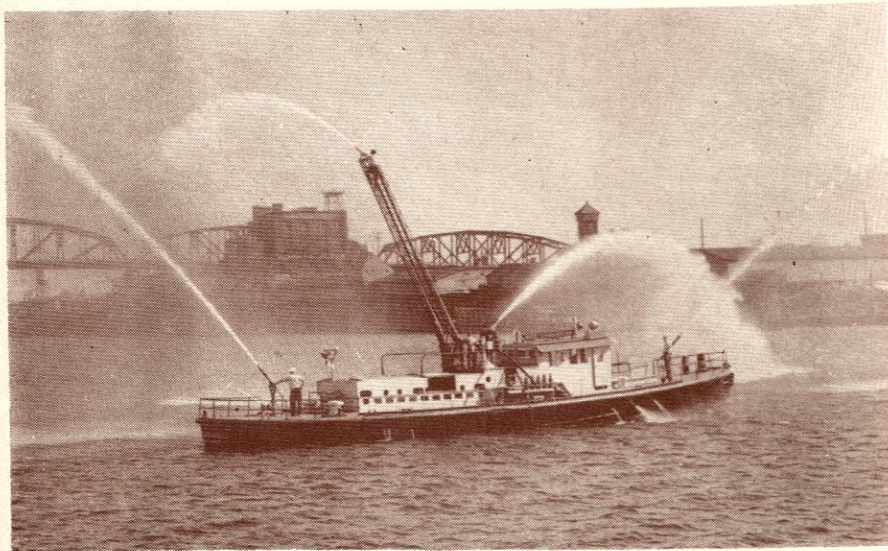
Fire Code was completely revised and modernized to meet present day requirements in the spring of 1962.

Portland's Fire Prevention work today is done by a staff of twenty-three employees, ranking from stenographic clerk through the fire inspector classification to the position of Fire Marshal. Three members of the staff are used to maintain around the clock service for the investigation of fires of questionable origin.

The Fire Prevention Division is also responsible for the maintenance of fire loss records and the development of related statistics.

Executive & Clerical Division

The Executive and Clerical Division prepares and processes the annual budget; prepares the Bi-Weekly Time Sheets for all divisions; maintains administrative and personnel records; processes all purchases of the Bureau; prints and distributes all official communications, forms, etc., and furnishes secretarial services to the Fire Chief's Staff and to the other divisions.



.962

Portland Fireboat No. 1.

Bureau of Licenses

Almost every phase of the city's business life is in some way affected by the License Bureau. Some license fees are imposed merely to pay the expense of inspections which the city makes to protect citizens in matters of health and morals. Other license fees are for revenue as, for example, the business and professional licenses under which a business firm or professional person pays a fee measured by the amount of gross receipts or net income at their option during the previous year.

The bureau was established in 1923 with two employees; one in the field to enforce license ordinances, and the other in the office to issue licenses and keep records. At the present time, the bureau, which is located on the second floor of the City Hall, has a field force of fifteen employees and an office force of nine employees, and has become a very important and regulatory and revenue raising bureau for the city.

Each annual budget shows an estimated income from license fees of close to two million dollars. About 6 per cent of the amount collected is used for salaries and expenses within the License Bureau so the balance remains in the general fund for use in defraying other costs of the city government.

The bureau issues about 25,000 business licenses, an equal number of dog licenses, and processes in excess of 1,500 liquor applications each year. It also keeps many different kinds of records concerning those licenses. These records make it possible to locate a license if either the name, address or account number is known.

Each of these licenses will be assigned a code number which will indicate the type of business licensed. Standard industrial classification codes are used so that statistical information can be compared on a national basis. It is particular-

ly difficult to determine the exact number of each kind of business in Portland because licenses are issued to the owner and any given location may have two or more owners during the year. Also, many businesses are very diversified, and the assigned code number can only indicate that phase of the business which predominates.

However, the bureau does now obtain an annual summary by classification code which shows the approximate number of businesses and professions which are licensed. This information should prove valuable for future planning purposes.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1963, it is estimated that the Bureau of Licenses will collect \$2,065,500.00, at a collection cost of about 8 per cent. Also that it will issue about 24,000 licenses and process about 13,000 liquor applications.

Employees: 24.

Budget, 1963-64: \$169,372.00.

Collections for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1963

Amusement Licenses	\$49,631.19
Health Licenses	395,251.84
Manufacturing Licenses	133,013.00
Merchandising Licenses	916,068.15
Police and Protective Licenses	54,461.61
Professional and Occupational Licenses	427,128.73
Dog Licenses	60,245.00
Solicitation Permits	69.00
Liquor Recommendation Fees	11,680.00

TOTAL COLLECTIONS \$2,047,548.52



.963

Bureau of Police

This Bureau, responsible for the protection and preservation of life and property, is located at 222 S.W. Pine. Its patrolmen applicants must pass rigid intelligence, physical, psychological and background examinations before appointment. Those accepted as probationary officers are required to successfully complete 320 hours of college level instruction in the police academy and a year's training with Officer-Coaches. Until their retirement, each officer is subject to in-service education administered by the Training Division to keep abreast of new laws and techniques.

The Bureau is commanded by the Chief of Police, and is divided into four major units—the Uniform Branch, the Investigations Branch, the Services Branch and the Administrative Branch, each of which is under the command of a Deputy Chief. There are 786 employees; of these 667 are sworn personnel, and the remaining 119 are civilian and clerical employees. Appropriation for the Bureau in the fiscal year 1963-64 was \$5,368,941.

The Patrol Division

The Uniform Patrol, our first line of defense, is handled by 3 strategically located precincts, Central at 209 S.W. Oak St., East at 626 S.E. Alder St., and North at 7214 N. Philadelphia St. Units operating from these precincts constantly patrol the streets of the city. In the residential areas the patrol cars furnish this coverage, but in business and commercial areas they are supplemented by foot patrols. They are usually first on the scene to render aid in all types of emergencies, since they are radio equipped and spread throughout the city. They also help control and enforce traffic laws in their districts. Employees number 277.

The Traffic Division

Though the handling of traffic and enforcement of traffic laws has always been a part of the general job of policing a City, importance of this phase of the work has grown along with the increase in the number of motor vehicles.

Members of this division, in addition to all regulatory duties, investigate major accidents, and conduct schools for juvenile traffic law violators.

At present 116, or almost one-fifth of the entire police force, are assigned to the Traffic Division, which is located on the main floor of the Police Headquarters.

Among the duties of the Safety

Education Unit of the Traffic Division is the supervision, training and direction of the Junior Safety Patrol in cooperation with the school administration, parent - teacher groups, and the Traffic Safety Commission. At the present time these boys and girls, with their white belts and red flags, supervise approximately 70,000 children while crossing at 344 school lanes adjacent to 113 public and parochial schools. In the thirty-five years of its existence, not one traffic fatality has occurred at crosswalks governed by the Junior Safety Patrol; a remarkable record that has gained the respect of pedestrians and motorists alike.

The Harbor Patrol

This Division is a precinct of the Bureau with the duties of policing the river and that part of the shore from the water's edge to the street line. The area policed extends from the Sellwood Bridge on the south to below the St. Johns Bridge on the north, a distance of more than 14 miles. It is located at 022 S.W. Clay St., just above the Hawthorne Bridge on the west side of the river. At this location there is a public boat landing and two floating buildings which contain boat wells for two of the three patrol boats and space for offices, shop and crew's quarters.

In addition to enforcing the criminal laws, the Harbor Patrol enforces the Harbor Regulations of the City. Other duties performed are: rescue of people and property, keeping bridges and piers clear of debris, assisting ships and small boats in distress, inspection of all ships in the port and periodic inspections of all docks and moorages.

The Auxiliary Police

The Portland Auxiliary Police is an organization patterned on the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization. There are approximately 600 members. All services to the city are gratuitously given by these men.

Those recruited are offered 18

hours of basic police training and thereafter given in-service instruction at the monthly district meetings.

This organization has shown continuous improvement in both quality and effectiveness until the successful policing of such events as the annual Portland Rose Festival is highly dependent on the civic-minded members of the Auxiliary Police.

Detective Division

This division has as its primary function the investigation and suppression of crime. This is accomplished chiefly through the surveillance, apprehension, and investigation of known criminals in our community. It is likewise responsible for the recovery of lost, stolen, or embezzled property and its return to the rightful owners, and for the collection and preservation of evidence for use by and for the assistance of the District Attorney's office in the prosecution of offenders. This Division is commanded by a Captain and has assigned to it 3 Lieutenants, 8 Sergeants, and 69 Detectives.

Juvenile Division

This Division is under the command of a Lieutenant and has a total of fourteen personnel. In its effort to keep pace with the increased juvenile delinquency problems, it emphasizes crime prevention. This includes a close cooperation with the public school authorities and the many contacts necessary in working with the parents of delinquent children and others brought to their attention.

Vice Division

This division is under the command of a Lieutenant and is composed of twelve members. It is charged with the suppression of all forms of vice, the arrest of known violators and the investigation of all reports pertaining thereto. Its Narcotics section investigates all cases having to do with the illegal use or sale of narcotics.

Women's Protective Division

If there is an abandoned baby or an improperly conducted dance this division will do something about it. It is charged with enforcement of all laws and ordinances directly affecting women and children and a myriad of problems affecting the general welfare of persons in these categories. Their office is on the second floor of the Police Headquarters at 222 S.W. Pine Street.

Nuisance Division

Located on the second floor of the City Hall Annex, 424 S.W. Main Street. This division is a "trouble" spot in the sense that almost everyone with troubles of any kind, except those connected directly with administrative functions, eventually finds his way to this office. It may be a barking dog, an incinerator that creates an offensive odor or covers a neighbor's wash with soot. The section checks weed and grass growth on vacant lots which may become a fire hazard, watches for uncovered garbage trucks, or holes in property that may be dangerous to children. It operates with seven employees in the summer months and five at other seasons.

Record Division

This division is sometimes called the heart of the Police Bureau. To it come copies of all reports written by other divisions of the Bureau and here all pages are assembled, indexed, cross-indexed, and filed for ready reference. From these reports are then assembled the bulletins and memoranda for distribution to bureau personnel as well as to other law enforcement agencies. To do this requires a great amount of clerical work and it is here that most of the civilian employees of the Bureau work.

To assist in future reference to this material, most of the data is punched into machine record cards so that it can be easily compiled for

statistical reports on criminal and traffic activity within the city.

A recent addition to this district is the stenographers pool to which any officer may telephone his report. These telephonic reports are recorded and the stenographers may then type them immediately. This procedure saves time for the policeman on the street and tends toward greater uniformity of reports as well as greater efficiency.

Also here are the teletype machines which connect with all units of the bureau as well as to most major law enforcement agencies of the State of Oregon and California. Thus in these days of fast communication and criminal activity, information can be easily disseminated to all divisions or agencies concerned.

Identification Division

This division covers the scientific phase of criminal investigation. It is comprised of the Crime Laboratory, fingerprint and photography sections with 14 employees.

The Crime Laboratory is charged with processing and analyzing blood, glass fragments, bullets, hair, cloth, etc., that may be collected at the scene of a crime or traffic accident.

The Fingerprint Section is responsible for taking, analyzing, and filing the fingerprints of all individuals who are booked through the City Jail. This section also covers approximately 1000 crime scenes annually to assist detectives in searching and collecting physical evidence and in preparing such evidence for presentation in court. They "mug" approximately 1200 felons a year and maintain a fingerprint card file numbering some 400,000 cards.

The photography section processes all photographic work done not only by this division, but by all other divisions throughout the police bureau as well.

The Jail Division

The jail is charged with the custody of all prisoners being held by the City awaiting trial in Municipal Court or transfer to the County Jail on felony charges as well as those who are serving sentences for violation of City Ordinances. These number about 240 daily, 220 men and 20 women. The Jail kitchen, staffed by three full time cooks aided by trusty helpers, furnishes three meals daily to most of the prisoners.

The Sunshine Division

When trouble strikes suddenly, the Sunshine Division is usually one of the first on the job. It is an emergency relief agency and does not attempt to compete with regular social service agencies. Since it is on the job 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, it is the agency which fills the gap until these other agencies can get on the job. If a family is found without food, a basket is usually on the way to tide them over while a regular relief agency is being contacted. In addition to caring for these emergency cases, the division delivers hundreds of Christmas food baskets each year and has a supply of wheelchairs, crutches, canes, radios, and similar articles which can be loaned. The division, whose headquarters is located at 38 N.E. Russell Street, is administered by a board consisting of prominent lay people, City officials and officers of the Police Bureau. The great bulk of the division's funds comes by donations from persons who know of the work it does. The division has only three regular employees from the Police Bureau.

The Intelligence Division

The eyes and ears of the police bureau is a phrase best describing the function of the Intelligence Division. Although this unit rarely engages in the actual apprehension of law violators, one of their duties is maintaining and disseminating information on known professional criminals, their actions, associates and plans.

Intelligence Investigators also maintain contacts and files on actual or potential subversive elements in cooperation with federal agencies.

Finally, this division conducts background investigations on license applications for liquor outlets, hotels, automobile dealerships, locksmiths and social clubs.

The Personnel Division

The quality of service that any police agency can give to the community depends on the quality of the individual law enforcement officer. The Personnel Division is charged with administering the recruitment, selection, assignment, rating, promotion and discipline of all members of the Portland Police Bureau. It is this division's goal to maintain the most competent and effective group of police personnel available.

The Planning And Research Division

The Planning and Research Division, as the name implies, studies and recommends improvements in Bureau policy and procedure. It also analyzes and provides traffic and criminal activity statistics as part of the responsibility for publications which aid both the police and the public to better combat lawlessness.

Bureau of Communications & Electronics

In offices and workshops on the second floor of the Bureau of Communications & Electronics Radio Shop at 419 S.W. Market Street are the men who keep the city's radio communications systems functioning.

The police and firemen depend on them for contact between their cars and headquarters. In addition, radios in emergency cars of the Public Works, Water, and Park Bureaus are kept in working order by employees of this Bureau. All other electronic equipment of the city also is under their watchful eye.

Additionally, the Bureau of Communications & Electronics processes all requests for city telephones, and thereby effectively controls the city's telephone requirements.

Employees: 15. Budget, 1963-64: \$149,541.00.

Bureau of Traffic Engineering

The Bureau, created in 1937, is charged with the responsibility of the design, installation and operation of all traffic controls within the City. Traffic signals, signs, painted markings, one-way street system, truck loading zones, on-street parking regulations, and parking meters are all functions of this Bureau.

The Bureau also has under its direction and budget the Meter Maids and the Traffic Safety Commission. The Bureau is supported principally from revenue from parking meters and no General Fund money is received.

The Bureau has been recognized by national authorities and rates near the top in cities of our population class. The office is located in the City Hall Annex, 420 S.W. Main Street.

Employees: 39. Budget, 1963-64: \$812,399.

Meter Maid Division

The Meter Maid Division is responsible for the enforcement of parking ordinances in the downtown parking meter area. Headquarters are located on the second floor of the City Hall Annex, 424 S.W. Main.

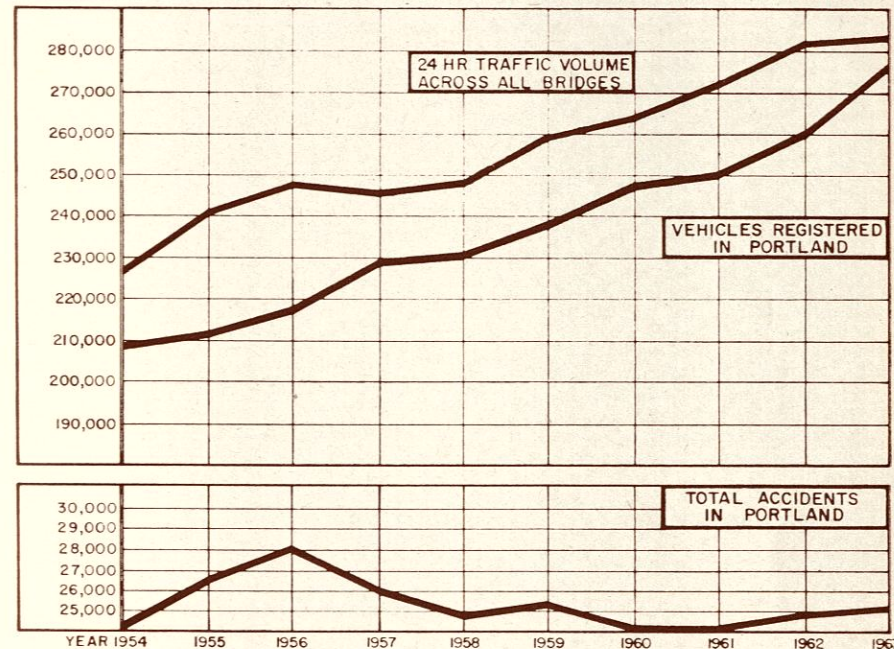
The personnel of this Division is comprised of a Supervisor, Assistant Supervisor and 15 Meter Maids.

The Meter Maid program has been well received and has made it possible to park at the curb while shopping or transacting other business. Meter Maids are trained in "first aid" and also serve as a reliable source of information for visitors to the City. Their courteous handling of the downtown parking problem has made many friends.

Employees: 17. Budget, 1963-64: \$100,548.

BUREAU OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERING
1964

COMPARISON CHART FOR
PORTLAND TRAFFIC VOLUME—VEHICLE REGISTRATION—TOTAL ACCIDENTS

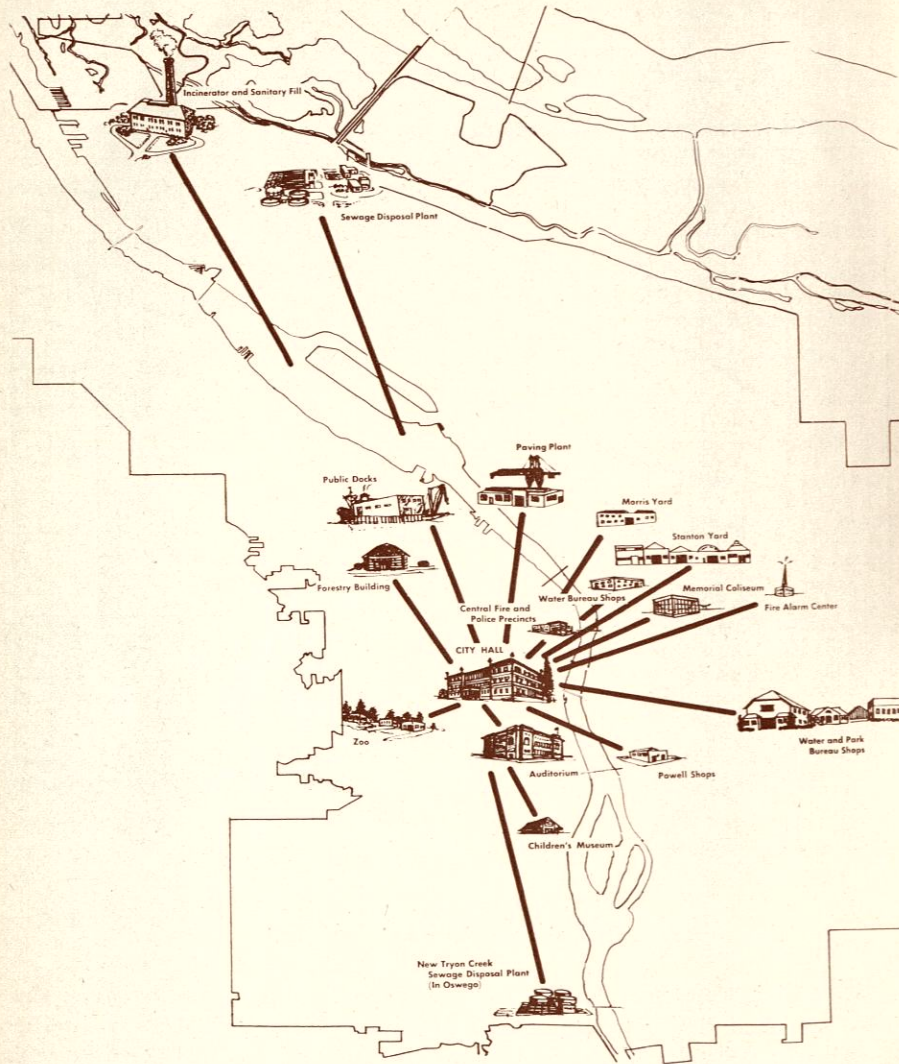


Public Utilities

The Commissioner of Public Utilities is the liaison officer between the City Council and the people of Portland in matters pertaining to the operation of privately-owned utilities within the City. Utility rates and services are constantly under the scrutiny of his office, and financial reports of utility companies are filed with this department as a matter of record.

The most important material thing existing is WATER and the larger and more important duty of the Commissioner of Public Utilities is to exercise control over the City-owned water utility. (See Bureau of Water.)

The Commissioner of Public Utilities also exercises jurisdiction over the Public Auditorium among his other duties. (See Public Auditorium.)



Principal Buildings in The City's Complex of Structures

The buildings shown on the map above are only a few of the more important city-owned buildings. The complete list of approximately 400 buildings, including both large and small structures, shows 34 buildings for the Bureau of Police, five for the Bureau of Health, 63 buildings and tank installations for the Bureau of Water, 33 for Public Docks, 34 for the Bureau of Fire, 38 for the Department of Public Works, and 202 for the Bureau of Parks. In addition, the city owns a number of buildings used for miscellaneous general purposes or rented to private individuals or firms.



PUBLIC SERVICE, CONSTRUCTION And MAINTENANCE

1964

Public Auditorium

The City's Auditorium, located at S.W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, was dedicated on the Fourth of July, 1917. The manager, whose offices are on the main floor, works directly under Mark A. Grayson, Commissioner of Public Utilities.

The Public Auditorium has a permanent seating capacity of 3378. In addition, portable seating is available in the north and south wings, which are adjacent to the main floor. For boxing or wrestling events there are an additional 904 bleacher seats placed on stage, making approximately 5000 seats available.

The basement has approximately 21,000 square feet, which is used for exhibits connected with conventions and trade shows, and seats

1500 persons for a banquet. The north wing seats 350 and the south wing 500 for banquets.

The building, structurally, has been rated as one of the best in the area. It was designed primarily as an opera house, and has a reputation of being one of the greatest acoustically correct music halls in the country.

A major portion of each year's expenditures for the building's operation and maintenance is retrieved from rentals. From year to year the budget fluctuates in accordance with sums of money that are required for major repairs to the building.

Employees: 9.

Budget 1963-64: \$115,490.

Commission of Public Docks

Portland, situated at the head of deepwater navigation on the Columbia River, has served as a seaport from its earliest beginning. From early pioneer days, when the harbor was shipping primarily grain and lumber, the port has grown into a huge port and industrial complex handling a wide variety of industrial and consumer goods and providing maritime facilities as fine as those found anywhere in the world.

Portland's waterfront industry today provides the backbone of the area's economy—a \$62,500,000 annual payroll and the basis for over 13,000 jobs. For five consecutive years, Portland has led all other U. S. Pacific Coast ports in the handling of dry cargo imports and exports (a figure which includes all commodities not carried in tanker vessels, such as petroleum).

The Commission of Public Docks was created by City Charter amendment in 1910 and charged with two primary responsibilities: First, the provision and operation of the city's public marine terminals, and, second, the development of the port's waterfront and its waterborne commerce.

The Commission owns and operates three terminals: Terminals No. 1, 2 and 4, which provide 20 ship berths. The terminals include warehouses, open and closed storage space, direct rail access to piers, and the equipment necessary in handling all types of cargo. Some facilities, such as tank farms and a grain elevator, are provided for special commodity cargoes such as grain, petroleum, molasses, tallow, ore concentrates, etc. Special cranes, such as 100-ton capacity shear leg crane, two giant whirley cranes, and several automotive cranes are also provided. A 75-ton capacity floating crane adds to the versatility of the harbor's services and is available anywhere in the harbor on a lease basis. A specially designed straight line bulk unloading tower is located at Terminal No. 4 and is the largest and fastest of its kind on the Pacific Coast. It is used primarily for the unloading of

dry bulk cargoes, such as limestone, lead and zinc ores and concentrates.

The port is the West Coast's largest grain export harbor and provides dockside elevator storage for over 11,000,000 bushels. The Commission owns the largest tidewater elevator west of the Mississippi River, an 8,000,000 bushel elevator operated by Cargill, Inc., at Terminal No. 4. During 1962, the port handled the export of over 60,000,000 bushels of grain.

The Commission receives a 1/10th of one mill tax levy (about \$88,000) per annum for its general fund. The balance of its operating budget is derived from service charges it assesses for its facilities, such as dockage charges, storage of cargo, cargo handling charges, etc. For additional tax allocations, the Commission must seek voters' approval. In 1960, the Commission sought and received permission from Portland voters to issue \$9,500,000 in general obligation bonds for modernization and improvement of its terminal facilities. Since 1955, the Commission has invested over \$13,000,000 in new and improved facilities at its three terminals and plans the expansion of present facilities. Several new facilities have been provided, such as the bulk cargo pier and unloading tower.

During 1962, Portland handled a total inbound-outbound tonnage of 8,835,770 tons. A total of 1662 vessels entered the harbor.

Employees: 124.

Budget, 1963-64: \$8,567,666.

Bureau of City Engineer

The City Engineer's Office, located on the fourth floor of the City Hall, exercises administrative supervision over everything which affects street area. It is responsible, with the approval of the City Council, for granting permits to private citizens to perform work on such installations as the construction of driveways, loading platforms, tracks, sidewalks, underground utility structures, landscaping, placing of decorations on utility poles, and the locating of power lines, street lighting, railroad spur tracks, loading platforms and the location and type of construction of booths and reviewing stands for special events. Permits issued directly by the City Engineer are dumping, blasting, house moves, installation of fuel tanks and rain drains and many miscellaneous permits that might include: Test borings, street trees, and the issuance of permits for installation of advertising benches. In the winter season a snow removal program is enforced by this office.

In conjunction with this office is the Maintenance Office. It receives complaints and inquiries in regard to streets, sewers and many other matters, relaying them to the proper bureau or division. Supervision of the posting of sidewalks for repair and records relative to such postings and repairs are also a part of the work of this office. Recently, two field representatives were added to the staff of the Maintenance Office in order to speed the processing of sidewalk postings and also to insure that City sidewalks can be inspected as frequently as necessary.

In 1961, the Division of Bridges and Structures was changed from the Bureau of Design and placed under the Bureau of City Engineer. The name was changed to the Structural Design Division. This division handles designs, plans and estimates of cost and quantities, supervision of the construction and maintenance of all bridges and structures assigned to the Department of Public Works.

Employees: Engineer's Office and Maintenance Office: 17.

Budget: 1963-64—Engineer's Office and Maintenance Office: \$129,-921.00.

Employees: Structural Design Division: 4.

Budget: 1963-64—Structural Design Division: \$37,021.00.

Stanton Yard Division

The Stanton Yard division operates four locations at which materials and equipment are stored and maintained. In the equipment pool are three hundred eighty pieces of equipment that must be kept in operating condition. The Public Works store issues materials and supplies used by various divisions under the City Engineer. Also, at Stanton Yard is the two-way radio station for the Department of Public Works with eighty pieces of equipment on the road equipped with two-way radios. This station is on the air 24 hours every day, serving as a vital link between the office and field crews.

This central location has stock piles of gravel and pre-mix used in street maintenance and repair. Approximately 16,000 tons of pre-mix are used annually, not including the material used by the Municipal Paving Plant. Repairs to salvaged supplies are carried on at the various yard locations by the departments responsible for their upkeep and maintenance.

The reduction in the amount of employees at the Stanton Yard division was due to the transfer of personnel to the newly created Bureau of Shops.

Employees: Stanton Yard—1963-64—31.

Budget: Stanton Yard—1963-64—\$311,212.00.

Bureau of Design

The Bureau of Design is located on the fourth floor of the City Hall and is part of the Office of City Engineer, Department of Public Works. It is divided into seven divisions as follows:

(a) The Street Design Division is responsible for the design, plans, estimates of cost and quantities, and the processing for assessment of all petitions for street improvements.

(b) The Special Improvements Division issues permits to property owners, contractors, and builders for street improvements, sidewalks, curbs, and sewers that are not built by City contracts.

(c) The Sewer Design Division does all designing necessary for sewer plans, contracts, improvements and/or permits for sewer systems in unsewered areas.

(d) The Street Extensions Division handles all matters pertaining to the vacation and/or acceptance of property for City streets, also processing of easements for streets and City sewers.

(e) The Survey Division makes all surveys required for City business with the exception of the Water Bureau which has its own surveying force.

(f) The Sewage Disposal Division has as its task the planning for interceptor sewers and pumping stations in order to prevent the pollution of the waters immediately adjacent to the City of Portland.

(g) The Drafting Division maintains necessary street and sewer records and does the drafting work necessary for the various activities under the City Engineer's supervision.

Employees: 106. Budget: 1963-64—\$752,123.00.

Bureau of Construction

The Bureau of Construction is accountable to the City Engineer for the quality of construction of sewers and streets that are built for the City of Portland. This construction, whether by contract or permit, includes all streets and sewers that will, when completed, be added to the municipal system and thereafter be maintained by the City. A street contract can include sidewalks, curbs, driveways, drains, and the street or roadway; while a sewer contract could be a large trunk sewer or small lines that serve individual properties.

Employees: 20. Budget: 1963-64—\$172,224.00.

Bureau of Maintenance

The Maintenance Bureau conducts one phase of the work supervised by the City Engineer. The business office is on the fourth floor of the City Hall and the field office is at N. Stanton Street and N. Kerby Avenue, commonly called Stanton Yard, and is made up of the following sections:

(a) Street Repair Section is responsible for maintaining some 254 miles of full width macadam and oiled gravel streets, 170 miles of center-strip oiled-gravel streets and 784 miles of hard surfaced streets for a total of 1,208 miles of streets; this figure does not include 140 miles of unimproved streets which become maintenance responsibility as they are improved. Other work done by this division includes: Rebuilding deep macadam gutters, widening roadways, improving and reshaping streets for resurfacing, ice and snow removal and street drainage.

(b) The Sewer Repair Section has the responsibility of repairing and/or constructing, as necessary, all City maintained sewer lines and the cleaning by dragging and flushing those City maintained sewers that require periodic or emergency maintenance.

(c) The Sidewalk Repair Section, in close co-operation with the Sidewalk Inspection Section, is charged with the task of maintaining all sidewalks in the City of Portland, and making repairs to concrete streets opened by plumbers' cuts and the various utility companies.

(d) The Traffic Maintenance Division maintains throughout the City adequate street signs for speed, parking, loading zones, stop and all signs necessary for the correct and safe operation of traffic.

(e) The Bridge Repair Section, with the exception of the Willamette River crossings, the bridges on State Highways and County Roads, maintains all the bridges in the traffic network of the City. It maintains stairways, steps, retaining walls, pedestrian underpasses, harbor walls, railings on public ways and cuts and removes fallen trees.

(f) The Street Cleaning Division, a part of the Department of Public Works, is charged with the responsibility of cleaning by mechanical or hand methods, some 900 miles of improved City streets, including both hard-surface and oiled-gravel streets.

The Street Cleaning Division has been mechanized in the recent past except for those few jobs done better by hand. Operations under mechanization involve the use of 15 automotive sweepers, 15 flushers,

18 trucks, 5 front end loaders and 1 eductor. The eductor is used to clean out catch basins.

The heart of the downtown business district is flushed and swept six nights a week. This cleaning is supplemented by six "White Wings" or hand sweepers. The outlying business districts are cleaned from two to five times a week at night. Residential areas are machine swept and flushed on a schedule which covers the entire City every three weeks. Exclusive of the leaf season, an average of one hundred yards of debris is daily removed from Portland's streets.

In the fall "Operation Leaf Removal" is added to the regular program. Approximately 1,000 loads of leaves are annually hauled, on request, to property owners free of charge for use as garden mulch.

Various cleaning jobs such as subways, steps, broken glass and spots in need of special attention are handled by four small radio-equipped trucks.

In the event of a minor freeze or snowfall during the night, the street cleaners are immediately switched from street cleaning equipment to sand trucks and concentrated on sanding bridges and other heavily traveled danger spots to make them safe for travel until other Public Works crews are called out in the morning. In the event of a major snowfall at any time, day or night, a special "Snow Removal Organization" takes over and puts into action a completely organized program utilizing all of the tools, heavy equipment, and men available from all divisions of Public Works in order that traffic may return to normal as soon as possible.

Employees and Budget:

- (a) Street Repair Section—Employees 63; Budget, 1963-64—\$576,193.00.
- (b) Sewer Repair Section—Employees 85; Budget, 1963-64—\$700,827.00.
- (c) Sidewalk Repair Section—Employees 26; Budget, 1963-64—\$227,594.00.
- (d) Traffic Maintenance Section (Work for Bureau of Traffic

Engineering)—Employees 35; Budget, 1963-64—\$266,062.00.

- (e) Bridge Repair Section—Employees 27; Budget, 1963-64—\$217,577.00.
- (f) Maintenance Office—Employees and Budget included under Office of City Engineer.
- (g) Street Cleaning Division—Employees 101; Budget, 1963-64—\$823,419.00.

Bureau of Municipal Paving Plant

Whether there be a single hole in the hard surface street or so many that the entire street needs resurfacing, it is the crews and equipment of the Municipal Paving Plant that do the job, and there are almost 900 miles of full width paved streets to maintain.

The plant and business office are located on the east side river front at N. River Street and Essex Avenue. Here giant machines manufacture the mix which is used to repair or resurface a street. The bureau cooperates with other public organizations which have no paving facilities, but it does not accept work on private property on the ground that it should not compete with private

contractors.

The bureau does not normally do street improvement as distinguished from repair and maintenance, but it is authorized to do so by the charter and can bid when it appears to the commissioner in charge or to the council that it will be to the advantage of the city to do so.

Payment for street maintenance work done by this bureau comes mainly from the city's share of gasoline tax funds and city fuel oil tax. Plant repair and replacements are paid for by the Municipal Paving rotary fund.

Employees: 63. Budget, 1963-64: \$634,881.00.

The Bureau of Shops

The Bureau of Shops, comprised of four divisions, Powell Shops, Stanton Yard, Police Garage and the Municipal Garage, employ an average of 91 men. These men have

all had years of experience in their type of work and were required to pass strict examinations in order to secure their positions.

Central Shop — (Powell Shops)

For convenience in the assigning and performing of work, the Central Shop is divided into several sub-departments.

Auto Shop—The primary function of this division is to perform the necessary repairs and mainten-

ance on the nearly 1300 pieces of motorized equipment operated by the City. The auto shop is also responsible for inspection of all new equipment. All specifications must be met or the unit is rejected.

Machine Shop—The work of this

division consists of the manufacture and reconditioning of machine assemblies, parts and accessories.

Blacksmith Shop—Here is performed blacksmith work of every kind such as heating, tempering, case hardening of steel; also tempering and sharpening such tools as picks, axes, wedges, chisels and gads which are just a few of the many jobs undertaken.

Instrument Shop—The most modern of precision machinery is used to repair respirators for the National Polio Foundation. Precision tool making and repairing of small motors are also expertly done by our skilled machinists.

Body Shop—This shop makes cost estimates of wreck repairs, straightens and repairs all metal parts, replaces complete sections of automo-

tive units and fits and aligns doors, hoods and automotive bodies to a proper fit.

Paint Shop—The chief goal of the paint shop is to keep the City fleet properly preserved and looking sharp. Since most of the City equipment is in the public eye, a well maintained organization reflects good efficiency.

Motorcycle Shop—Here a weekly service of some 50 City owned motorcycles is performed. The complete overhauling of engines, transmissions, frames and running gears is the job of this shop.

Carpenter Shop—Here all wooden fire ladders for the City are built and repaired. This division is well equipped with modern woodworking machinery for handling all types of cabinet work, carpentry and wood turning.

Stanton Yard

This division's main function is the maintenance and repairs to automotive equipment used by Public Works, which ranges from passenger cars to heavy duty tractors and shovels. Their recently instituted preventive maintenance (reg-

ular inspections) programs has greatly benefited the City in its lower cost for the maintenance and operation of the equipment. This division is open 24 hours a day and a mechanic or utility worker is always on duty.

Police Garage

The work at the Police Garage consists of lubrication, vehicle washing, and minor repairs to the police cars. These men also assist the Police Bureau in the storing and handling of acquired autos. Three mechanics work the day

shift; and ten utility men are divided into three shifts and three locations—Police Garage, Central Precinct and East Precinct. The Police Garage is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Municipal Garage

The garage operates on a rotary accounting basis, however, wages and operational costs are budgeted and charges are made only for the various materials used in the general servicing of the City equipment. In addition to the lubrication, washing and general servicing of

City owned cars, the garage provides inside parking spaces for approximately 35 cars and exterior parking for the remainder of the cars used by the employees working out of City Hall.

Employees: 91. Budget, 1963-64: \$532,126.00.

Bureau of Lighting and Power

The planning and supervision of lights on streets, viaducts, and pedestrian subways are responsibilities of this Bureau, located in Room 207, on the second floor of the City Hall.

Recognizing the urgent need for improved street lighting, the voters on November 24, 1954, by a large majority approved a special tax levy of \$1,000,000 a year for a period of ten years.

From July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1962, 10,887 mercury vapor lights were installed on 255 miles of main arterials and 1,557 incandescent, 447 mercury vapor lights were installed on residential intersections and streets. There are approximately 23,000 street lights in service.

The citizens of Portland are reaping benefits from their street lighting program. Unofficial figures disclose a better than 50 per cent decrease in pedestrian night fatalities since 1955.

The City pays a fixed rental fee to the utility company for each light, ranging from \$1.90 to \$4.60

a month. This fee includes all maintenance and energy for the operation of each light.

In addition to street lighting this Bureau administers all electric services for the City and payment of electric energy consumption.

The following approximate kilowatt hours were consumed during the calendar year 1962:

Street Lighting ... 38,116,380 kwh
Traffic Signals 3,416,461 kwh

Building, Pump Stations, etc. 24,811,081 kwh

Total 1962
Consumption .. 66,343,922 kwh

1962-63 Street Lighting
Budget \$1,183,920.00

1962-63 General Fund
Electric Budget 103,580.00

1962 Special Funds (actual energy cost).... 148,786.28

1962 Traffic Signals
(actual energy cost). 34,164.61

Employees: 2.

Budget 1963-64: \$1,171,803.

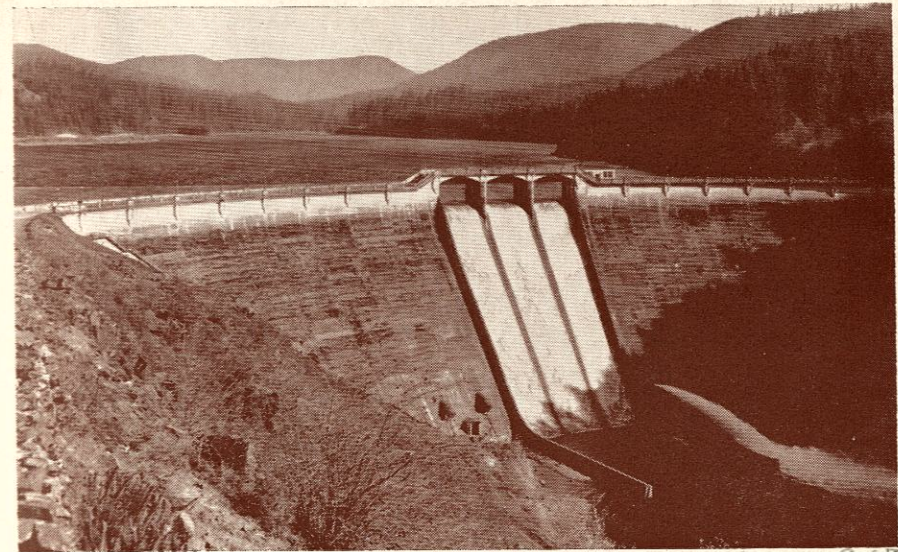
BUREAU OF WATER WORKS

Residents of Portland, Oregon, take good water for granted. In the average day each of the 600,000 consumers inside the city and in surrounding areas uses well over 100 gallons of it in his home and in his place of work or play. Yet the odds are overwhelming that if you ask any Portlander if he has ever seen the forested region from which his water comes, he will answer "No."

This is true because Bull Run—a subdivision of the Mount Hood National Forest—is closed to trespass by an act of Congress. Here in this verdant area of the Cascades one of mankind's most fundamental needs is accumulated and captured for the many and varied uses of a great metropolis. Bull Run Water is so pure that it can be put directly into automobile batteries—a fact which

never fails to awe the tourist from less richly endowed sections of our country.

The Portland Bureau of Water Works operates as a non-profit utility, owned by the people. Its assets are valued at \$60 million and its yearly water revenues total over \$5 million. It maintains itself and undertakes large-scale construction solely on the basis of its income.



The Beginning

Portland's municipally owned water system had its origin in 1887, when a "Water Committee," authorized by the legislature of 1885, purchased holdings of the Portland Water Company. This company had served the city since 1862. In those pioneer days water was obtained from local wells, creeks, and the Willamette River.

Soon after its organization the Water Committee hired Col. I. W. Smith, a Civil War Confederate officer, as its engineer and authorized him to investigate several potential supply sources. The following year the Bull Run River—so named because cattle of migrating families escaped in the area in Oregon's early days—was chosen as the most preferential source. In 1891 the work of linking Portland to the forest stream was undertaken, and on January 1, 1895, Bull Run water entered the city through a conduit for the first time.

The Bull Run watershed is 102 square miles in area. Contrary to an old popular belief none of the water of the Bull Run River comes from glaciers of Mt. Hood. Deep canyons of the West Fork of Hood River and

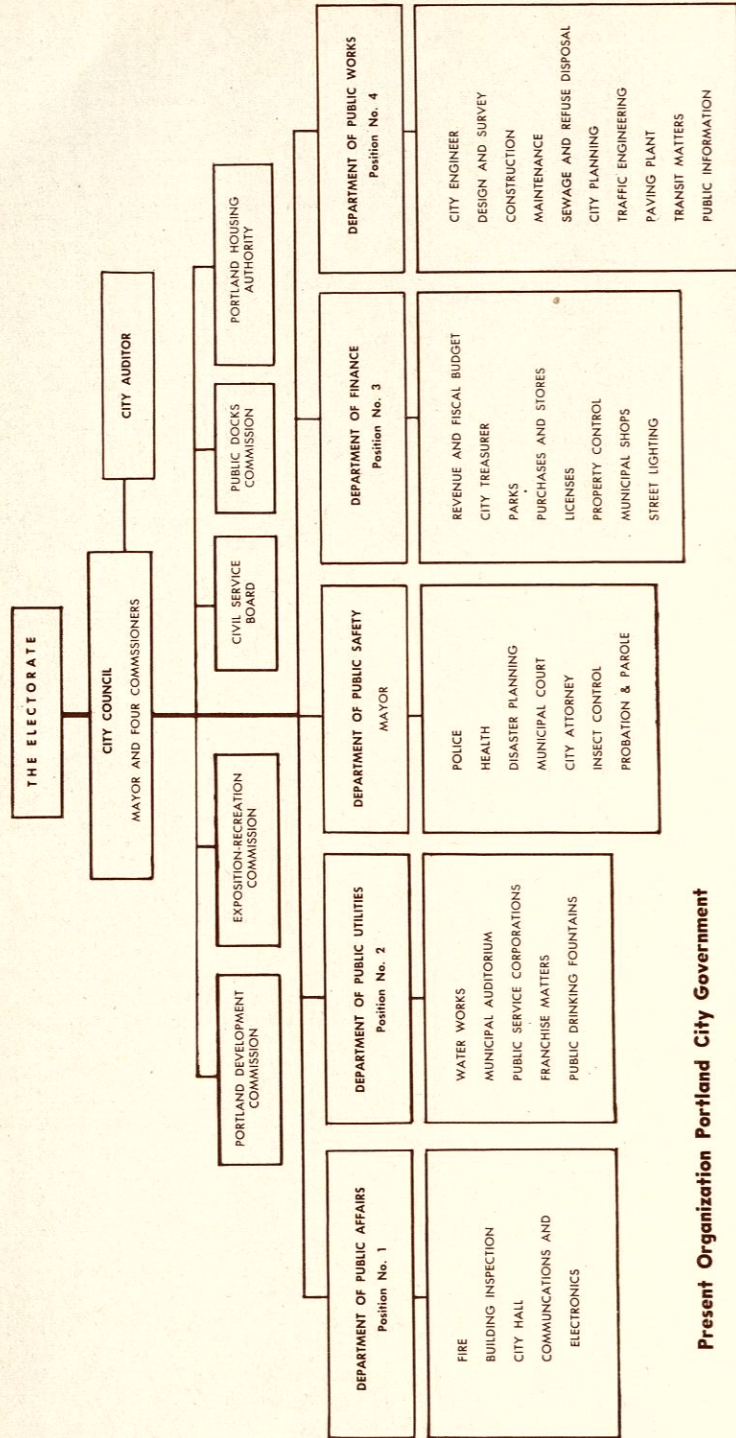
the Sandy River lie between the watershed and the mountain.

Program for The Future

With the completion of Bull Run Dam No. 2 in 1962 Portland can boast that it has 20 BILLION gallons of stored water above the Bull Run headworks—4 billion at Bull Run Lake, located at the eastern edge of the watershed at the high elevation of 3175 feet; 10 billion in Lake Ben Morrow, created by construction of Bull Run Dam No. 1 in 1929; and 6 billion stored behind Dam No. 2, an earth-filled structure located only a short distance upstream from the headworks. But long-range planning calls for additional storage since the service area supplied is 190 square miles and is growing rapidly.

New storage facilities inside the city also must be provided. Each year the Bureau of Water Works budgets money for such construction. Sites for future storage have been selected in various expanding sections of the city. Plans for the structures these sites will contain have been detailed by the Bureau's staff of engineers.

Employees: 511. Budget, 1963-64: \$7,961,497.00.



Present Organization Portland City Government

The mayor is empowered to designate a commissioner or the mayor himself to be the commissioner in charge of any department of the city government. The mayor then assigns the bureaus to the departments. These designations may be changed and a transfer of commissioners made from one department to another whenever it appears to the mayor that the public would be benefited.



REGULATORY and ADVISORY COMMITTEES and COMMISSIONS

Air Quality Control Advisory Comm.

A committee of seven members appointed by the mayor and ratified by the city council. These members are skilled and experienced in the field of air quality control, including physicians, registered professional engineers, industrialists and commercial building owners. The city health officer also serves as an ex-officio member of the committee. The members of the committee are appointed for three years. The committee advises and consults with the health officer effectuating the purposes of the Air Quality Control Code.

Air Quality Control Appeals Board

This board consists of three members each with two alternates who are appointed by the mayor and ratified by the city council. The appeals board holds public hearings, conducts investigations and reviews the facts relative to appeals made by individuals or organizations cited as in violation of the Air Quality Control Code by the air quality control officers.

Air Quality Control is a Division of the Bureau of Health with a paid staff charged with the actual field work of the program. The division headquarters are located at 1225 S.W. Third Avenue.

The Portland Art Commission

In 1955 the City Council created the Portland Art Commission of 10 members. Its functions include the study, analysis and encouragement of the various arts as cultural attributes of the City; cooperation with existing and future organizations, and the coordination of these activities so as to arrive at a comprehensive plan for the healthy development of music, drama, architecture, and the space arts in the community.

Municipal Boxing Commission

Another of the City commissions, whose members serve without pay, is the Boxing Commission, which consists of five members appointed by the Council for one year terms. At least one member must be a reputable licensed practicing physician. Expenses of the commission are taken from receipts of the matches.

The commission appoints a matchmaker and supervises boxing and wrestling matches. Wrestling is operated under promoters licensed by the commission, but boxing is directly under commission supervision. All net receipts from these activities go into the Civic Emergency Fund.

Under State law the City must allocate 60 per cent of this money to nationally known veterans' organizations for charitable purposes in proportion to their membership and the remainder must be spent for similar projects chosen by the Council.

Building Code Board of Appeal

The City's Building Code is designed to insure buildings of safe, sanitary and healthful construction. Provisions of this code are enforced by the Building Bureau, but if a builder or owner feels that some phase of construction is not covered by the code or that strict enforcement would inflict unnecessary hardship, he may appeal to this board and in turn to the City Council.

This board is made up of three members with two alternates who are appointed for three year terms by the Mayor upon recommendations from organizations representing the contractors, architects and the public. This group also serves without compensation or budget.

The board may make recommendations to the City Council for changes in the code.

City School Board Committee

Because of the community interest between the City administration and the school district administration, particularly on matters of recreation, this committee was set up and operates without cost.

Civil Service Board

The quality of the services performed by your City government is dependent upon the quality of the personnel who are employed by the City. One of the chief functions of the Civil Service Board as set up by

the City's Charter is to direct the recruitment of city employees on an impartial competitive examination basis and to certify the successful candidates to the operating departments for employment.

There are approximately 4,000 positions in the classified service and they are segregated into 220 classes of positions. In addition to this classification of positions according to the kind of level of work performed, the Board maintains the official personnel records for employees, provides for rules regarding the appointment, promotion, and for removal of employees, makes investigations concerning the operation of the merit system and conducts dismissal hearings.

The three members of the Board are appointed by the Mayor for terms of six years and the terms are staggered so that no more than one term expires every two years. The Board meets twice a month to consider the matters brought before it by the city officials, employees, employee organizations, and its own executive secretary.

Through its staff the Board administers examinations consisting of one or more of the following parts: written, oral, practical demonstration, interview and evaluation of training and experience. It classifies positions on the basis of information gathered from recommended job requirements, conferences with appointing authorities, job audits at the work site, interviews with present employees, and comparisons of the duties and responsibilities with other positions in the city service.

At the request of an employee who has completed his probationary period and who has been discharged, the Board will hold a hearing to determine whether the discharge was made in good faith for the purpose of improving the public service. The Board has the power to affirm the dismissal or to reinstate the employee to his former position.

Employees: 11. Budget, 1963-64: \$85,786.00.

Information about job opportunities and current examinations for positions with the City of Portland may be obtained at the office of the Civil Service Board, Room D, 234 S. W. Clay.

Committee on Claims

Generally speaking, the City government cannot be sued for damages for something that happens in the course of carrying out a purely governmental function.

However, the voters in 1946 recognized that this governmental immunity sometimes works an unfair hardship on people and passed a charter amendment which allows the Council to pay claims which it finds to be fair and moral obligations. Claims must be filed within 30 days after the event happens.

To process these claims the Council has set up the claims committee whose members are the Commissioner of Finance, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the City Auditor and a representative from the City Attorney's office. This committee, after examining the claim, makes recommendations to the City Council.

Board of Examiners for Concrete Supervisors

To check on the fitness of persons desiring to act as a Concrete Supervisor for a concrete mixing plant or on certain types of construction job, the City Council established this board under powers in the Building Code.

There are three members on the board, all of whom must be familiar with reinforced concrete construction. They are appointed by the Mayor on recommendation from organizations representing professional engineers, architects and civil engineers.

Members of the board serve for three years and receive \$3 for the first applicant passed upon and \$2 for each succeeding one.

Applicants are charged a \$10 fee by the City and the examiners are paid by the City from this fee.

Delinquent Assessments Committee

From time to time the City and County acquire property through foreclosure, either on delinquent tax liens or delinquent improvement liens. Improvement liens are placed against property to assure payment for such things as sewers and street improvements.

When the City and County do get such property, they attempt to resell it to a private owner so that it can be returned to the tax rolls.

These sales are handled by the Delinquent Assessments Committee which is made up of the Commissioner of Finance, Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner of Public Works, the City Auditor, City Treasurer and a representative of the Multnomah County Land Department.

Returns from these sales are divided between the City and County on the basis of their respective claims. Offices of the committee are on the second floor of the City Hall. It meets each Monday at 9:30 a.m.

Electrical Code Board of Appeal

This board is designed to give relief to persons who feel that strict enforcement of the City's Electrical Code will work an unnecessary hardship. There is also the right of appeal from a decision of the board to the City Council.

The board is made up of three members who are appointed by the Mayor from organizations representing the electrical engineers, electrical contractors and the electricians' union. Terms are for three years. Members serve without compensation or budget allowance.

Electrical Code Board of Examiners

This board examines persons who seek registration as supervising electricians. There are three regular members and two advisory members, all appointed by the Mayor for terms of three years.

One member must be a competent electrical mechanic, one must be a bona fide electrical contractor and one is appointed at large. They re-

ceive compensation only when examinations are conducted and otherwise have no expenditures.

Exposition-Recreation Commission

The Center, largest of its kind in the Pacific Northwest provides unobstructed viewing of 14,000 persons at a boxing match, 12,500 for a basketball game and 10,300 for ice hockey or ice shows. Adjoining the Center is a heated Exhibit Hall offering about 53,000 square feet of exhibit space.

Located on the east side of the Willamette river between the Broadway and Steel bridges, the Center is only five minutes from downtown hotels and motels, making it ideal for conventions, industrial exhibits and other activities which attract large numbers of visitors.

In addition to the main arena and exhibit hall, the Center has 10 private meeting rooms ranging in capacity from 85 to 1,080 persons. One room and a plaza are memorials, dedicated to the memory of Oregonians who gave their lives for their country.

The Center is under the direction of a five-man Commission appointed by the Mayor. Creation of the Commission and the issuance of \$8,000,000 in general obligation bonds to finance the Center was authorized by the voters in May, 1954, and the first Commission held its inaugural session in July of the same year.

The commission is an autonomous organization, charged with the responsibility of constructing and operating the Center.

Fire Code Board of Appeal

A person who would have to incur some expense to comply with an order of the Fire Marshal, or any person whose application for a permit or approval has been refused under the Fire Code or one whose case is not specifically covered by the code, may appeal to this board.

It is composed of three non-paid members, all appointed by the Mayor. Their experience and train-

ing must qualify them to pass upon matters under the code and not more than one of them may be connected with any particular business or profession. None may be officials, officers or employees of the City. Terms are for three years and there is no budget allowance for this board.

Fire and Police Disability and Retirement Fund Board

Funds for the police and fire disability and pension payments come from a six per cent deduction from the employee's salary and a tax levy of not more than 2½ mills upon each dollar of assessed valuation.

To administer these funds the Charter provides that there shall be a board made up of the Mayor, City Auditor, City Treasurer and four members each from the Police and Fire Bureaus. This board hears all applications for benefits, pensions, medical, hospital and funeral expenses and authorizes all payments.

Employees: 3. Budget, 1963-64: \$2,157,560.00.

Board of Engineers of Heating And Ventilating Code

This board has the power to approve types of oil-burning warm air furnaces where the furnace may not specifically meet all code requirements but in the opinion of the board is adequate, sufficient and safe and in general is the equal of furnaces that do meet all code requirements. Each member receives \$5 from applicants' fees for each furnace model type examined.

There are three non-paid members, appointed by the Mayor on recommendation of organizations representing heating engineers and heating contractors, for terms of three years.

Two of the members must be registered engineers with at least five years experience in heating engineering and the third member must be engaged in the manufacture or installation of heating appliances with five years experience in the heating industry. This board operates without a budget.



Memorial Coliseum

Housing Code Board of Appeal

This Board is created under the Housing Code to provide relief from code requirements in individual cases of remodeling and alteration work and under certain conditions may grant relief from the setback and site area requirements for new dwellings and garage locations.

It is composed of 3 members with 2 alternates who are appointed for 3-year terms by the Mayor upon recommendations from organizations representing the architects, social agencies, and persons actively and financially engaged in supplying housing. This group serves without compensation or benefit.

The Board may make recommendations to the City Council for changes in the code.

Housing Authority (8920 N. Woolsey Ave.)

Organized in December, 1941, under provisions of State Act passed in 1937 and later amended in 1941 with a seven member commission appointed by the Mayor and serving without compensation.

The Oregon State Housing Act has had as its main objectives that of providing decent, safe and sanitary housing for families of low income who are unable to find such

housing on the private market. During the war period, the Housing Authority operated temporary housing federally owned under a lease agreement with the government. During the period between 1942 and 1948, there were 18,504 housing units in operation consisting of 14 projects located in various sections of the City. Except for 440 units at Columbia Villa and 85 units at Dekum Court, all the other units consisted of temporary war housing. The Portland war-housing program was one of the largest war-time operations in the entire Nation, the housing being needed for migrant shipyard workers. 967

Under the terms of an Act of Congress known as the "1950 Housing Act," the Portland Housing Authority made application for the transfer to the Housing Authority of all temporary Federal housing then in operation in Portland. This transfer was consummated in 1952 and involved 709 units and 11 existing projects.

The Housing Authority, since acquisition, has been operating all such housing under the terms of the State Act as low-income rental housing. As vacancies occur, units are then sold for off-site removal; the structures being required to be



Northwest Towers

.968

reduced to at least flat panels. Land has been sold to private developers either for residential, industrial, or commercial re-use.

As of this date, the Authority has in operation 1,102 units located on four projects. The projects presently being operated are as follows:

Columbia Villa	Bounded on the North by Columbia Blvd.; on the South by N. 440 Permanent Woolsey Avenue; on the East by N. Houghton; and on the West by N. Adriatic.	Units Character
Dekum Court	Bounded on the North by NE Morgan; on the South by NE Dekum; on the East by NE 27th Avenue; and on the West by NE 23rd.	85 Permanent
Hudson Street Homes	Bounded on the North by the S.P. & S. R.R.; on the South by N. Hudson; on the East by N. Wall.	114 Temporary
Fir Court	Bounded on the South by N. Central; on the East by the main line of S.P. & S. R.R.; and on the West by N. Sedro.	70 Temporary

The program will progress in the same manner as before with respect to the liquidation of temporaries as they become vacant, and will ultimately be reduced to 525 permanent units to be operated indefinitely under both the State and Federal Housing Acts, unless it becomes necessary to provide additional permanent housing for families of low income. This could only be accom-

plished through the use of local, State, or Federal financial participation, or a combination of all.

The authority does not pay regular taxes, but it makes payments of 10% of the gross revenue less cost of utilities.

Proposed Improvements Committee

The committee is made up of the Commissioner of Finance, the Com-

missioner of Public Works, the City Auditor, the City Treasurer and a representative of the Multnomah County Land Department and is set up to investigate street and sewer improvement proposals to determine whether they are needed and whether they are practical and financially possible.

City Council policy is that an improvement will not be considered unless fifty per cent or more of the property tax owners have signed a petition asking that the work be done.

The committee, before making a recommendation, determines whether the proposed improvement will cost an amount which the property involved can bear. All improvements of this type are charges against the property which is benefited.

However, if health and sanitation conditions require an improvement, then the number of persons who have petitioned is not the governing factor.

If the cost of an improvement exceeds the assessed value of a particular piece of property, then the difference must be paid immediately or arrangements made with the Auditor to pay into a Trustee Fund the excess. The remainder may be bonded. Where the cost is equal to or less than the assessed valuation the entire amount may be bonded. This bonded cost may be paid off in 20 payments which are spread over 10 years with interest at six per cent on the unpaid balance.

Inter-Group Relations Commission

In handling the problem of race relations, the City has attempted to prevent trouble instead of doing something about it after trouble has started.

To this end the inter-group relations was created. It consists of 11 members, appointed from the general public for terms of three years. All serve without pay and have no budget. The Mayor, Commissioner of Public Safety and the Judges of

the Municipal Court are ex-officio members.

Light Standard Sign Committee

This committee considers applications for permission to attach signs or decorations to light standards located within the street area or on other public property.

Permits are issued for a period of time not to exceed one year if the committee finds that the advertising matter is to be placed in a manner approved by the committee and that the advertising subject matter is of general public interest or promotes peace, health, safety or welfare and is so placed that it is not dangerous to pedestrians or others.

Those on the committee are the president and manager of the Retail Trade Bureau, the executive secretary of the Portland Association of Building Owners and Managers, the property agent of the Pacific Power & Light company, the distribution superintendent of the Portland General Electric company and the administrative assistant in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. The last named administrative assistant is executive secretary of the committee. The committee serves without pay or budget.

Oregon Humane Society

The Humane Society is a private, non-profit corporation which contracts with the City to maintain a pound and shelter for dogs and other domestic animals found running at large within the City.

The society enforces the licensing ordinance and other ordinances governing animals. For this it receives 80 per cent of license fees collected from dog owners by the City, plus \$2 for each dead animal picked up and delivered to the City crematorium. Current practice is to write contracts for two-year periods. The society maintains a pound at 1067 N. E. Columbia Boulevard.

City Planning Commission

Whether or not the City is efficient as a place to do business and pleasant as a place to live depends

in a large degree on the amount and kind of long-range planning that it does and applies to the development of the City.

Portland has a Planning Commission whose nine members are appointed by the Mayor. Several professions and segments of the business community are represented. The members serve without pay. Reporting to them is a full time technical staff of 17.

The Commission is constantly studying the best locations for needed new bridges, schools, parks, freeways and new major streets, and the best areas for residential, commercial, and industrial development. The Commission makes recommendations to the City Council not only for over-all plans but also on requests of individual citizens for zone changes. Only the Council can make such a change.

In addition to routine planning and zoning matters, some of the major projects begun or carried out during . . . include:

Comprehensive Development Plan, showing recommended location of future industrial sites, commercial areas, expressways, schools.

New Zoning Ordinance, providing more graduations in permitted land uses in the City, and designed to carry out the objectives described by the Comprehensive Development Plan.

Metropolitan Planning, a joint project with Multnomah, Clackamas, Washington and Clark Counties, for dealing with problems common to the entire Portland Metropolitan Area.

School Report, recommending locations for new schools to take care of future population growth.

Development plans, providing parking areas, pedestrian malls, and street re-location, for St. Johns, Multnomah, and Hillsdale commercial districts.

Economic and Statistical projects concerned with employment and population trends and outlook.

Recommendations on referrals from other departments regarding location of fire stations, reservoirs, libraries, etc.

The offices of the Commission are on the second floor of the City Hall Annex.

Employees: 28. Budget, 1963-64: \$206,754.00.

Plumbing Code Board of Appeal

This board of three members, appointed by the Mayor, can grant relief from the plumbing code under certain conditions and can approve new materials and methods. It also can recommend changes in the code to the City Council. An individual may appeal to the City Council from a decision of the board.

Appointments to the board are made on recommendations from organizations representing master plumbers, plumbers and fitters and the public. They serve three-year terms. They are not paid and operate without budget.

Public Solicitations Commission

In order to protect Portland citizens from being preyed upon by unscrupulous persons who seek donations in the name of charity for their own personal gain, the City Council has established the Public Solicitations Commission.

The Commission consists of nine members who serve without pay. Four of these members are city employees and consist of one representative each from the Bureau of Police, office of the Commissioner of Finance, City Attorney's office and City License Bureau. The remaining five are appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council for a term of four years. One of these must be from the Better Business Bureau, one from the Retail Trade Bureau, one from the United Fund, and the remaining two represent the public at large.

Applications for solicitation permits, which request either articles of value or funds with the specific plea or representation that such

money or item shall be used for a charitable purpose, are considered by the Commission. After thorough study and investigation as to the benefit to the public and the worthiness of the campaign, the Commission then submits its recommendations to the Council.

Portland Development Commission

The Portland Development Commission was established in July, 1958. Its office is located at 2130 Southwest Fifth Avenue. It has a Board of five Commissioners who were appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Council. An amendment to the City Charter was approved by the voters in May, 1958, creating a Department in the City of Portland known as the Department of Development and Civic Promotion. It provided that the Department be administered by the

Portland Development Commission.

The Commission was created to act as the urban renewal agency of the City in accordance with the provisions of state and federal laws. It is charged with the duties of community improvement through urban renewal, urban development and redevelopment in the city, or within a five-mile radius from the city boundaries. It is not only to carry out clearance or projects in order to redevelop blighted areas but also to prevent and to reduce blight by rehabilitation and conservation projects and programs. It also is to assist in relocating people displaced by such programs.

The initial redevelopment project of the Commission is the South Auditorium Project. It extends from Market to Arthur Street and from Fourth Avenue to Harbor Drive.



Projection of South Auditorium Project.

Nearly all of this fifty-four city block area has been cleared and most all of the new parcels have been committed for new development. The cost of the project is estimated to be \$12,700,000; \$7,100,-

000 is being recovered from sale of land. The Federal Government has contracted to pay two-thirds of the net cost which amounts to approximately \$5,600,000, in addition to a \$340,000 grant for relocation aid. A

plan for a northward extension of the South Auditorium Project to enhance Portland's Civic Center and Waterfront is to be completed in 1964.

The initial rehabilitation project is now planned for a 100-acre area bounded by Fremont, Vancouver, Skidmore and the alley between Albina and Mississippi Avenues—The Albina Neighborhood Improvement Project. The Commission has provided technical assistance to neighborhood residents and has worked with other city offices during 1962 and 1963 to complete the improvement plan. Public hearings are scheduled so that the rehabilitation of homes and improvements of facilities may begin the summer of 1964.

The Commission is also charged with the responsibility of promoting industrial expansion and location. In this connection, it may assist in securing additional business within or near the city and may lease property placed under its administration by the City Council for industrial purposes. It may improve as well as control and manage such property.

Sewer Charge Equalization Board

Authority to create this board is provided in the Charter amendment which authorized the setting up of a sewage disposal system.

Members investigate, survey and study use of City sewers and recommend to the Council an equitable schedule of rates for sewer use service charges in accordance with the provisions of the Charter amendment and recommend amendments to the schedule of rates as may in their opinion be necessary from time to time and adjust sewer user service charges in accordance with a schedule of rates for such charges as may be established and from time to time amended by the Council.

The board consists of three members who serve three-year terms without compensation.

Sign Code of Appeal

This board is made up three

members appointed by the Mayor for terms of three years on recommendations from organizations representing the sign contractors, architects and the public. They serve without pay and have no budget allocation.

The board has authority to grant relief from Sign Code requirements under certain conditions and to recommend to the Council proper changes in the code. Individuals may appeal to the Council from decisions of the board.

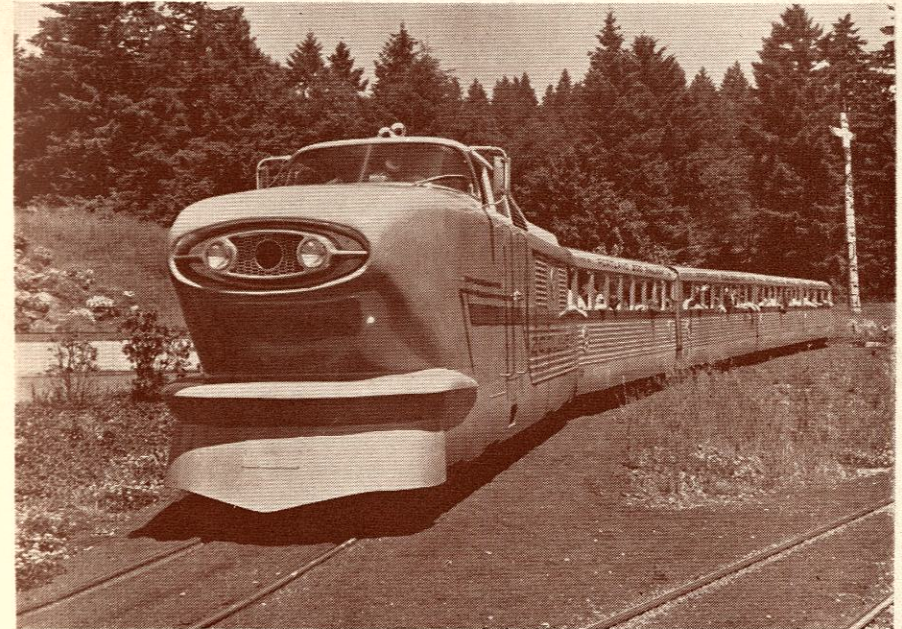
Traffic Safety Commission

Ten members serving without compensation and appointed by the Mayor constitute the Traffic Safety Commission. Advisory members, consisting of the Traffic Engineer, Senior Municipal Judge, Chief of the Bureau of Police, and the City Attorney, act as consultants to the citizen members. The office of the Director is on the second floor of the City Hall Annex, 424 S. W. Main St.

The Commission studies and investigates the best methods of providing for the safety and convenience of the public on Portland streets; advises on the coordination of efforts of the various departments of the City concerning street traffic problems; conducts educational efforts among the public on matters of public safety; fosters public knowledge and support of traffic law enforcement and traffic engineering programs; cooperates with the public and private school systems in promoting traffic safety in the schools; and promotes the education of the public on traffic safety generally.

The Director of the Traffic Safety Commission and staff work with organized community groups and others to carry forward all plans and policies of the Commission and coordinates the traffic safety activities of the Bureau of Police and the Bureau of Traffic Engineering. The educational program of the Commission is outstanding and is nationally recognized.

Parking meter revenue is used to support the Commission's activities.



THE ZOOLINER

Zoo Commission

The Zoo Commission, reorganized in 1964, consists of nine voting members who serve without compensation. The members are appointed by mayor, three each year to serve a three-year term. Members are selected from the general public, but at least one member shall be a naturalist. The duty of the commission is to study and investigate the operation of the city zoo and other zoos and to recommend to the city council steps which will promote the success of the zoo operation.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC FUNCTIONS IN PORTLAND

*Not Part of Portland City Government

Arboretum Committee

A committee of seven members established by ordinance to serve in an advisory capacity to the Bureau of Parks. The committee studies, investigates and recommends the development of the Arboretum of the city of Portland, and aids in publicizing and educating the public regarding its purposes and uses.

Auditorium

The Public Auditorium, 1520 S. W. 3rd Avenue, is a unit of the city government, owned, operated and managed by the city. Administrative officer-manager under the commissioner in charge.

Bridges Over Willamette River*

All vehicular bridges over the Willamette River in Portland are owned, operated and maintained by Multnomah County. Vehicle and pedestrian traffic on the bridges is controlled by the city. The Steel Bridge (railroad) connecting with N. W. Glisan Street is owned, operated and maintained by the O. W. R. & N. (U. P.) Railway Company, with the vehicular (upper deck) leased, operated and maintained by the State Highway Department. Vehicular and pedestrian traffic is controlled by the city. The railroad bridge up stream from Linnton is owned, operated and maintained by the Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Company.

Bridges and Viaducts (other than over Willamette River)

All bridges and viaducts in Portland with the exception of (1)* over the river bridges and the approaches of the Morrison and Hawthorne Bridges, which are owned and maintained by Multnomah County; (2)* the approaches to the Steel Bridge and the viaducts in connection with the Banfield Expressway, the east connection for the Ross Island Bridge to McLough-

lin Blvd. and the viaducts on Barber Blvd., which are owned and maintained by the State Highway Department—are owned and maintained by the city administrative officers—city engineer and commissioner in charge.

Bureau of Municipal Research*

A department of the University of Oregon organized for the purpose of studying and reporting methods of improving municipal government in the cities of Oregon. The bureau staff in Portland conducts its operations jointly with the League of Oregon Cities.

City Employees Credit Union*

An independent organization of city employees created to transact business as a credit union under the control and examination of the state banking department. The organization's headquarters are at Southeast Milwaukie and Powell.

City Hall Annex

S. W. 4th and Main

Multnomah County and the City of Portland own jointly the block bounded by S. W. 4th, S. W. Main, S. W. 5th and S. W. Madison, and the building upon it. The city government operates and maintains the building as additional office space as a substitute for previously rented quarters. (The balance of the block is controlled by Multnomah County for parking purposes.)

County Commission*

1021 S. W. 4th Avenue,

Multnomah County Court House

A unit of county government under the administration of three county commissioners. Elected by voters of Multnomah to four year terms. Chairmanship rotates among members of commission. Not a legislative body, but has power to reg-

ulate under state law. Levies taxes for county government. Has direct administration of county roads and bridges and construction, operation and maintenance of "over the Willamette River" bridges, with the exception of railroad bridges, also construction, operation and maintenance of county roads, county hospital, Lone Fir Cemetery, 2115 S. E. Morrison, and Multnomah Cemetery, 4715 S. E. 82nd Avenue, county court house, fair grounds at Gresham, county home at Troutdale, health division, Multnomah Hospital and county planning commission.

Courts*

Three United States District Courts in Portland U. S. Court House, 620 S. W. Main Street. Judges appointed for life by the President. Senior in term of office is Chief Judge.

Courts (Municipal)

209 S. W. Oak, Police Bureau building

Three municipal courts including traffic and criminal. Judges appointed by the city council. No definite term.

Courts (State)*

State Circuit Courts, Departments No. 1 to 13 included, in Portland Multnomah County Court House, 1021 S. W. 4th Avenue, including the Department of Domestic Relations at 1401 N. E. 68th Avenue. Judges which hear certain juvenile cases elected for six year terms. Four State District Courts in Portland at county court house.

Development Commission, Portland

(Urban Renewal)

2130 S. W. 5th Avenue

Autonomous unit of the Portland city government. Five commissioners—3 year terms—appointed by the mayor and subject to approval by the council.

Disaster Relief Joint Study Committee

A group consisting of the city

council, county commissioners, Portland fire chief (chairman), county sheriff, Parkrose fire chief, city health officer, county health officers, city engineer, county roadmaster and the city director of Communications and Electronics Division. The committee formulates plans for co-ordinating public services for disaster emergency operations.

Dock Commission

3070 N. W. Front Avenue

Autonomous commission of the city government. Five commissioners. Five year term appointed by the mayor.

Elections*

General and primary elections in the city are administered by the registrar of elections, 1040 S. E. Morrison Street under the supervision of the county commissioners. Costs to the city are nominal. (If a special election is called by the city council, the city is required to pay its entire cost unless held at same time as the general or primary elections.)

Emergency Hospital

Bureau of Police building,
209 S. W. Oak Street

A division of the city Bureau of Health. Administrative officer is an M. D. under city health officer and the commissioner in charge.

Emergency Information

(in case of emergencies)

Fire Alarm only—232-2111—915
N. E. 21st Avenue

Emergency Hospital—286-7551—
209 S. W. Oak Street

Police—226-3322—209 S. W. Oak
Street

Streets—288-5441—2835 N. Kerby
Avenue

Sewers—288-5441—2835 N. Kerby
Avenue

Water System—282-7201—1900 N.
Interstate Avenue

Exposition-Recreation Commission

1401 N. Wheeler

Autonomous unit of the Portland city government. Five commissioners appointed by the mayor for five year terms, subject to approval by the council. Administrative officer-manager under the commission.

Forest Park Committee of Fifty

Originally organized for the purpose of establishing Forest Park, this committee has remained active in an informed advisory capacity to the Bureau of Parks on matters pertaining to the Forest Park area.

Formal Japanese Garden Commission

A commission appointed by the mayor to assist and advise the Bureau of Parks in the promotion and construction of a formal Japanese garden at the site of the old zoo. It is not a tax levying body.

Gallery of Trees Committee

A committee of nine members appointed to study and report recommendations to the Bureau of Parks on the permanent care and housing of exhibits in the Forestry Building, and the change or removal of such exhibits in order to make the Gallery of Trees as valuable as possible educationally and as a tourist attraction.

Garbage and Refuse Collection and Disposal

All collection of garbage and refuse is conducted by private concerns and not the city. The city does own and operate a garbage and refuse incinerator and fill at 9360 N. Swift Blvd.

Golf Courses

Eastmoreland Golf Course—7000 S. E. 27th Avenue

Rose City Golf Course—2200 N.E. 71st Avenue

Hoyt Park Pitch and Putt—4001 S. W. Canyon Road

These golf courses are units of the city government, owned, operated and maintained by the city.

Harbor Patrol

Foot of N. W. Irving Street

The Portland Police Harbor Patrol is a division of the city Bureau of Police.

Health Educator

Within the Bureau of Health there is a health education section located on the third floor of the city hall in room 304-B. This section provides the general public with printed material, news releases, personal appearances and the latest and most recent information dealing with developments which may affect personal well being in the area of community health. The educator also co-ordinates many phases of health activities and services in the school health program and gives assistance to Portland schools in the area of community problems. He also conducts training in sanitation methods to food handlers. The health educator often represents the bureau at public meetings as well as taking part with civic, local and county agencies in formulating important information for the public concerning health matters.

Hospitals

With the exception of the Emergency Hospital, the city does not furnish hospital services.

Housing Authority

8920 N. Woolsey Avenue

An autonomous authority under state law and city charter. Seven commissioners appointed by the mayor for four year terms.

Humane Society of Oregon*

1607 N. E. Columbia Blvd.

An independent non-profit corporation which by contract furnishes enforcement of dog license regulations.

Japanese Garden Society of Oregon

A non-profit corporation established under state law to promote and cooperate in the development of Portland's Formal Japanese Garden. Not a tax levying body. Administrative officer-president of the society.

Junior Museum

S. W. 2nd and S. W. Woods Street

A unit of the city Park Bureau, owned, operated and maintained by the city. Administrative officer-director of recreation under superintendent of parks and the commissioner in charge.

League of Oregon Cities*

An association of incorporated cities in the state of Oregon with offices in the City Hall Annex. Its objectives are to defend the home rule powers of Oregon cities, to promote efficiency in the management of city affairs, and to discuss and recommend legislation for the benefit of cities in Oregon.

Mayor's Committee for Decent Literature and Films

This committee of citizens representing various church, civic, fraternal and business organizations has as its purpose the curtailment of obscene literature in Portland. It is not a censorship organization. It employs a constant review of obscene literature in an effort to employ public opinion to encourage and support stronger laws on the subject.

Metropolitan Youth Commission

A commission financed jointly by the city and Multnomah County for the purpose of child guidance and the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. The commission includes an executive staff and eleven volunteer members who serve in an advisory capacity to youth groups and programs of the community.

Mosquito Control (Insect Control)

6525 S. W. Capitol Hill Road

Mosquito Control is a unit of the Bureau of Health. Administrative officer—insect control superintendent under commissioner in charge.

Multnomah Civic Stadium Association*

1844 S. W. Morrison Street

Owned by the Multnomah Athletic Club, 1849 S. W. Salmon Street. Operated and maintained by the Multnomah Civic Stadium Association, a private non-profit corporation. Entirely independent of the city and county governments and is a non-tax levying body.

Multnomah County Library*

801 S. W. 10th Avenue

Autonomous unit of county government administered by Multnomah County Library Association Board with 11 members and county commissioners as ex-officio members. Multnomah County levies taxes for the library budget as determined by the Board. Administrative officer—secretary-librarian under Library Association Board. (City government has no public libraries.)

Multnomah County Roads in Portland*

Roadmasters office—2115 S. E. Morrison Street

There are 69 miles of streets and roads in Portland which have remained as county roads and are maintained by the county. This mileage is being reduced year by year as it is transferred to the city. Traffic control over these streets is maintained by the city. Administrative officer—roadmaster under county commissioners.

Multnomah Tax Supervisory and Conservation Commission*

Multnomah County Court House, 1021 S. W. 4th Avenue

A unit of state government applying to counties with population of 100,000 or greater. Five commissioners appointed by the governor for four year terms. The chairman is selected by the commission. Purpose, to check budgets of Multnomah County, city (including Dock Commission and Port of Portland) and School District No. 1, to conserve tax levies and to insure legal budget procedures. Hold hearings on budgets and act in an advisory capacity toward taxing bodies. Ad-

ministrative officer—executive secretary under commission.

Museum of Science and Industry, Oregon*

4015 S. W. Canyon Road

Owned, operated and maintained by the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry, a non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of Oregon. A small admission charge is made to defray the cost of operation. Board of Directors elected by the membership of the organization. Entirely independent of the city government except that the building is on city property leased to the museum for a building site. Not a tax-levying body. Administrative officer—director under Board.

Museum (Portland Art)*

S. W. Park Avenue and S. W. Madison

Owned, operated and maintained by the Portland Art Association. A non-profit organization incorporated under the laws of Oregon. A Board of Directors is elected by members of the corporation. Entirely independent of the city or county governments and is a non-tax-levying body. Administrative officer—director under Board.

Oaks Pioneer Park Committee

A voluntary committee which serves in an advisory capacity to the Bureau of Parks in developing the river front area known as Pioneer Park, as a historical center and recreational area.

Pan American Committee

A standing committee organized for the purpose of promoting and publicizing Pan American Day, April 14.

Port of Portland*

Office at Swan Island

Autonomous unit of Oregon state government, established by state legislation under provisions of state laws and constitution. The Port boundaries and tax areas are contiguous with those of Multnomah

County from 162nd Avenue west. In channel maintenance its responsibility extends from Portland to the sea. The Port commissioners are appointed by the governor for four year terms. Administrative officer—general manager under commission. The principal purpose of the commission is the development of the port, to provide ship repairs, industrial development and river channel maintenance. It also owns and operates Portland International Airport.

Public Information Representative

The City of Portland employs a Public Information Representative whose function is to serve as a public relations officer for the members of the council. His office, located in Room 304-B, City Hall, is a clearing house for information about city government procedures which are reported to the public through newspapers, television, radio, printed literature and other media of communications. This office also edits "City Service" a monthly magazine for city employees.

Public Solicitations Commission

A commission made up of representatives from the Bureau of Police, City Attorney's office, the Bureau of Licenses, the Better Business Bureau, the Retail Trade Bureau, the United Fund and two members representing the city at large. The commission studies applications for solicitations by organizations or individuals and makes recommendations to the License Bureau or to the city council on the advisability of issuing a solicitation permit.

School District No. 1*

Office, 631 N. E. Clackamas Street

Entirely independent of the city government. The members of Multnomah County District No. 1, Board of Directors are elected by the voters of the district for terms of four years. District No. 1 includes all of Portland and extends outside of the city in some areas. The District

levies taxes. Administrative officer—superintendent of schools under School Board which furnishes and operates all public schools in the district.

School Hygiene, Division of Public Health Nursing

1222 S. W. 4th Avenue

Units of Bureau of Health. Administrative officer—medical director under city health officer and commissioner in charge.

Services, Miscellaneous

The city of Portland has no municipal electric power, no municipal mass transportation, no municipal refuse collection. The city does have a complete municipal water system for the entire city and some areas outside and also owns, operates and maintains a refuse dump and incinerator.

Sister City Affiliation Committee

A committee appointed by the mayor whose objective is to promote activities which facilitate the educational, cultural, industrial, economic exchange and social relations between Portland its Japanese sister city, Sapporo.

Traffic Speed Limits*

The responsibility for placement and maintenance of state control speed signs is that of the Oregon State Speed Control Board. Membership designated by state law and appointed by the governor consists of the state highway engineer, superintendent of state police, director of the department of motor vehicles, and a citizen at large representing cities. The state traffic engineer is the secretary of the board.

Tax Collection and Assessment of Property*

Multnomah County Court House, 1021 S. W. 4th Avenue

Property assessment is made by the Multnomah County Assessor, an elected official. Taxes are collected by the Multnomah County Sheriff, also an elected official.

State Highway System in Portland*

Division office, 9200 S. E. McLoughlin Blvd.

Many traffic streets and boulevards in Portland are included in the state highway system. Some were constructed or improved wholly or partly by state and federal funds and are maintained and improved by the State Highway Department. Traffic controlled by the city.

Sewer Service Charge

Collected for support of the sewage disposal system.

Sewage Disposal Bureau

Treatment Plant, 5001 N. Columbia Blvd.—office, City Hall

Is a division of the city government. Administrative officer—city engineer under commissioner in charge.

T. B. Control, Division of

1222 S. W. 4th Avenue
830 S. W. 10th, Survey Center

T. B. Control is a unit of the Bureau of Health. Administrative officer is an M. D. under the supervision of the health officer and the commissioner in charge. Mobile unit is owned and operated by the Oregon Tuberculosis and Health Association, but all questionable films from the mobile unit are referred to the survey center.

Water Bureau

City Hall

A utility division of the city government. Administrative officer—superintendent of water under commissioner in charge.

Welfare Commission, Multnomah County*

All welfare and hardship cases are under the jurisdiction of joint administration of Multnomah County and the State Public Welfare Commission, 1400 S. W. 5th Avenue, and are entirely independent of the city government. Administrative officers—state advisor and county advisor.

Willamette River Use*

The Coast Guard has jurisdiction over water traffic which covers small craft 16' and over in length and enforces safety and port regulations and port security downstream from Oregon City. The Coast Guard responds to all marine disasters and cooperates with the Harbor Patrol in river supervision. Captain of Port, U. S. Coast Guard, is in charge at Swan Island.

Zoo Commission

A commission established by city ordinance to assist and advise in the promotion and construction of the Zoological Gardens. Nine members appointed for three year terms by the mayor. Not a tax-levying body. Administrative officer — chairman.

Zoological Gardens

4001 S. W. Canyon Road

A unit of the city park system.

Administrative officer—director of the zoo under superintendent of parks and commissioner in charge.

Zoological Society*

A non-profit corporation established under state law to promote and cooperate with the development of the Zoological Gardens. Contracts with the city to operate food and amusement concessions at the Zoological Gardens. Is not a tax-levying body. Administrative officer—president of the society.

Zoo Railway

4001 S. W. Canyon Road

A part of the Zoological Gardens, a unit of the city, owned and operated by the parks system. Administrative officer — director of zoo. (The Zoo Railway is operated as a paying concession by the Portland Zoological Society, Inc.)

CITY OF PORTLAND FIRSTS

- First settlement of Vancouver, by Hudson's Bay Company, 1825.
- First settlement of Oregon City, by Hudson's Bay Company, 1829.
- First landing at Portland—Brig Maryland, 1840, Capt. John H. Couch.
- First ocean-going vessel (The Star of Oregon) launched in Oregon, at Swan Island, 1841.
- First land claim made in Portland area by William Johnson in 1842. His log cabin, built in 1842, at S. W. Curry Street and Macadam Avenue was the first residence in the area. He was a former sailor on the U.S.S. Constitution.
- First building was a shed built by Wm. Overton at the foot of Washington Street in 1842.
- First legal owner of land in Portland was General Amos Lawrence Lovejoy, 1844.
- First cargo—bark "Toulon" landed at the foot of Washington Street in 1845.
- Francis W. Pettygrove from Portland, Maine, and Lovejoy from Boston, Massachusetts, tossed an 1835 penny to determine a name for the city. Pettygrove won two out of three tosses and named the site Portland in 1845.
- Beginning of trade between the Willamette River and Hawaiian Islands, 1845.
- First physician and school teacher was Dr. Ralph Wilcox, 1845.
- First ferry across the Willamette River consisted of one canoe with intermittent service. 1845; regular service, 1848; landed at Taylor Street.
- First business was a blacksmith shop at S. W. First and Morrison Street operated by James Terwilliger, 1846.
- Local transfer and express company established, using oxen which had been driven out from Missouri.
- First double cabin and hotel was operated by John Waymire about 1846.
- First tannery north of Mexico (which included California at that time) and west of the Rockies operated by Daniel H. Lowndale about 1846 on present site of Multnomah Field.
- First palatial residence (frame construction) was built in 1847 at S. W. 2nd Avenue near Washington. (Material brought around Cape Horn.)
- First fruit tree owned by Henderson Luelling, 1847.
- First politician and statesman was Col. William King, 1848.
- First church was the Methodist Church at S. W. 3rd and Taylor. It was started in 1848 and dedicated in 1850.
- First sawmill, water driven, 1849 (destroyed by fire).
- First steam sawmill near foot of S. W. Jefferson in 1850.
- First wagon road out of Portland was the planked Canyon Road to Tualatin plains, 1851.
- First vessel direct from the Orient arrived at Portland, from China, 1851.
- Portland population 821 chartered by Territorial Legislation in 1851. Mayor, Recorder, treasurer, Marshal, and five Councilmen. First election in 1851; 222 votes cast. First Mayor, Hugh D. O'Bryant.
- First bill paid by City of Portland was for three brass candlesticks, \$3.00, and 1 box of whale sperm candles, \$26.95, 1851.
- Portland incorporated in 1851; East Portland incorporated 1870, merged 1891; Albina incorporated 1887, merged 1891; Sellwood incorporated 1887, annexed 1893; St. Johns incorporated 1903, merged 1915; Linnton incorporated 1910, merged 1915; fringe areas annexed 1864, 1882, 1885, 1893, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1917, 1919, 1924, 1928, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956 and 1958.
- City Budget—General Fund, 1851, \$1,224.63; 1891, \$335,171.97; 1963-64, \$64,593,153. General Fund, \$25,839,605.
- First Labor union (typographers) organized in Portland, 1852.
- First telegraph line completed, to Oregon City, 1855.

PORTLAND FIRSTS

First water supply was from Caruthers Creek with a dam at 7th Avenue. City authorized to purchase the system in 1885; transaction completed in 1887.

Dogs first licensed in 1855.

First organized attempt to furnish water in 1857.

Commercial salmon fisheries organized, 1864.

Railroad constructed through Willamette Valley to Portland, 1867.

First cargo of wheat shipped to a foreign country (shipload sent to Liverpool), 1868.

First railroad Portland to Milwaukie, 1869, to Hillsboro 1870. First horse car 1872, last car about 1898.

First park, N. Park Blocks, 1869; South Park Blocks and Plazas 1870, although used before this as shown by deed. Washington Park purchased in 1871.

First sewer 1873.

First temporary electric street light was powered by the Steamship State of California to S. W. 1st and Flanders Street, 1879.

First actual street light service was at Keither's Oyster House, S. W. 1st and Oak Street, about 1880.

First telephone exchange opened, with 10 subscribers, 1878.

Paid fire department, 1882.

City zoo, 1889.

First transcontinental railroad into Portland was the Northern Pacific, 1883.

Railroad completed through from Portland to San Francisco area, 1886.

First bridge across the Willamette River was the Morrison Bridge, 1887, rebuilt in 1904-05; Steel Bridge was opened to railroad in 1888 and to vehicles in 1889; rebuilt in 1912; Hawthorne Bridge opened in 1891, rebuilt in 1900 and 1909; Burnside Bridge opened in 1894, rebuilt in 1926; Broadway Bridge opened in 1913; Sellwood Bridge in 1926; Ross Island Bridge in 1926 and St. Johns Bridge in 1931.

Cable car to Portland Heights, 1887; Fulton Park Railway, 1889. First electric car, 1890; last city electric car, 1950.

First street assessment for Nicholson (wood block) pavement 1865 on Front Avenue, Pine to Morrison—cost \$20,910.

First electrical long distance transmission ever attempted was from Oregon City to Front Street in Portland, 1889.

The Port of Portland Authority organized, 1890.

City Hall property (former site of St. Helens Hall) purchased by city, 1891 for \$100,000. Population then 40,885—building authorized 1891—moved in 1893—completed in 1894 for \$575,000. Multnomah County then occupied the fourth floor. In 1910 with a population of 207,214 "The Oregonian" stated that the City Hall was too small and advocated a new building. Estimated population July 1, 1953—392,800.

May, 1958, the City and County purchased Block 57, City of Portland, between the present City Hall and Multnomah County Court House for the site of a future City-County Building.

Flood caused merchants to move from lower part of town to higher blocks to the west, 1894.

First water from Bull Run turned into city pipes, 1895.

Lewis & Clark World's Fair, June-October, 1905, in the Guilds Lake area, 2,545,509 paid admissions.

Railroad built through from Portland to Seattle, 1909.

Public Market on Yamhill, 1914-1934.

First gasoline bus—39th Avenue, 1924.

First trolley bus—Eastmoreland, 1936.

First one-way street, 1924. First one-way street grid system, 1927. Present one-way grid, 1950.

Area of Portland in 1851, 2.14 square miles; 1963, 76.74 square miles.

Population within city in 1850, 821; 1860, 2,874; 1870, 8,293; 1880, 17,577; 1890, 46,835; 1900, 90,426; 1910, 207,214; 1920, 258,288; 1930, 301,815; 1940, 305,394; 1950, 373,628; 1954, 395,000; 1958, 402,300; 1963, 376,807; 1964, 378,531.



PORTLAND'S LIBERTY BELL

An exact replica of the famous Liberty Bell was presented to the City of Portland by patriotic citizens in June of 1963. The bell was cast by the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Maryland, and shipped to Portland by truck. It had its first public appearance at a Fourth of July celebration in Holladay Park. Nearly a year later, the bell was placed in the rotunda of the east entrance to City Hall, where it is on view at all times as a proud emblem of American freedom.

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