

BEFORE THE METRO COUNCIL

FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPROVING) RESOLUTION NO. 97-2479
THE HOWELL TERRITORIAL)
PARK MASTER PLAN) Introduced by Mike Burton,
) Executive Officer

WHEREAS, In July 1992, through Resolution No. 92-1637, the Metro Council adopted the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan which identified a desired system of natural areas interconnected with greenways and trails; and

WHEREAS, the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan calls for the preparation of master plans as a primary strategy for balancing public use of natural areas with protection of the natural values of the area; and

WHEREAS, The existing 93 acre Howell Territorial Park was designated as a Greenspace of regional significance in the Greenspaces Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, In 1994 Multnomah County transferred to Metro management of the park and a contract for services provided by OHS; and

WHEREAS, In 1995 the Open Spaces, Parks and Streams bond measure provided \$275,000 for improvements at Howell Territorial Park; and

WHEREAS, In June 1996 Metro assumed ownership of the Park, acquired an additional 20 acres contiguous to the Park and a first right of refusal to purchase another 20 acres adjacent to the Park; and

WHEREAS, Various public involvement activities occurred throughout the development of the master plan that resulted in public support for the project; and

WHEREAS, The draft Howell Territorial Park Master Plan (see Exhibit A) was available to interested public on March 4, 1997 for public review and comment; and

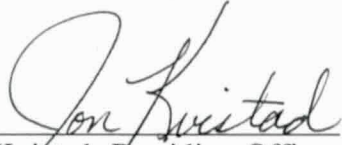
WHEREAS, On March 18, the Regional Parks and Greenspaces Advisory Committee voted unanimously to accept the draft plan in its current form with the caveat that if future land is added to the park, the master plan will be revisited; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED,

1. That the Metro Council approves and adopts the Howell Territorial Park Master Plan document in its entirety as attached in Exhibit A, or as amended by Council.
2. If the Master Plan document is amended by Council, staff will make the requested changes prior to release of the final document to the public.

3. Staff will begin implementation of the Master Plan in a manner consistent with current and/or future fiscal appropriations.

ADOPTED by the Metro Council this 17th day of April, 1997.



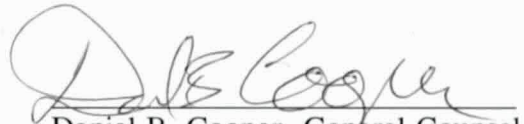
Jon Kvistad, Presiding Officer

ATTEST:



Recording Secretary

Approved as to Form:



Daniel B. Cooper, General Counsel

FISCAL IMPACT:

Detailed cost estimates and a phasing plan for recommended facility improvements are contained in the Implementation Chapter of the Master Plan. Total improvement costs are estimated at \$1,868,469. \$275,000 is available from the Open Spaces, Parks and Streams bond measure to begin improvements. Using the bond monies as leverage, OHS received a grant for \$25,000 for an interpretive display. Other leveraging opportunities using the bond monies will be pursued to assist with implementation. Improvements will be phased in as resources allow. Revenue projections are also included and coordinate with the phasing plan.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

The Executive Officer recommends adoption of Resolution No. 97-2479.

Master Plan Goals

- I. Protect, preserve and enhance natural and cultural resources of Howell Territorial Park while maintaining its pastoral quality.
- II. Provide recreational facilities and opportunities which are consistent with the character of Howell Territorial Park and compatible with its natural and cultural resources.
- III. Provide educational opportunities which enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of Sauvie Island's natural and cultural history.
- IV. Serve as an orientation center for Sauvie Island.



Air Photo of Bybee Howell House
(OrlU 55773)

Master Plan Recommendations

1. Improve wildlife habitat to support natural and cultural resources resident and migratory wildlife.
2. Preserve the park's pastoral and historical character.
3. Improve parking and visitor entry.
4. Improve directional signage.
5. Construct pedestrian trail system with wildlife viewing blinds.
6. Provide facilities compliant with the American with Disabilities Act.
7. Construct revenue generating facilities including picnic shelters, arbor and admission booth.
8. Provide restrooms; install water and lighting in outdoor usage areas.
9. Provide on-site ranger residence for park management and security.
10. Increase programming to improve interpretation of the cultural and natural history of the Island.
11. Provide exhibits, signage and structures that support educational and interpretive programs.

STAFF REPORT

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 97-2479, FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE HOWELL TERRITORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

March 20, 1997

Presented by: Charles Ciecko
Regional Parks and Greenspaces

PROPOSED ACTION:

Resolution No. 97-2479 requests the approval and adoption of the Howell Territorial Park Master Plan for the existing historic park located on NW Howell Park Road, Sauvie Island in unincorporated Multnomah County.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS:

The Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan identifies Howell Territorial Park as a regionally significant natural area. The Bybee House, located within the Park, has been included on the National Register of Historic Places.

Multnomah County purchased the historic farm in the 1960's from descendants of the Howell Family. In 1994 management of the Park and an OHS contract for interpretive services was transferred to Metro when the Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department (the department) was created. In June 1996 Metro assumed ownership of the Park, purchased an additional 20 acres contiguous to the Park (bringing the total park acreage to 93 acres) and received a first right of refusal to purchase another 20 acres adjacent to the Park.

The department in cooperation with OHS envision the Howell Territorial Park with expanded opportunities to interpret the cultural, natural and agricultural resources that contribute to Sauvie Island's and the park's rich heritage. The department in partnership with OHS retained the consulting firm of Nevue Ngan Associates to perform master planning services for the existing Howell Territorial Park. Public involvement activities included creation of an independent project advisory committee which met 6 times, two community workshops, an interpretive themes work session with outside experts and a user survey. Through this process future improvements and public uses were identified including but not limited to visitor interpretive programs and activities, trails, wildlife viewing facilities, new picnic facilities, user fees and wildlife habitat enhancement.

On March 4, 1997, the draft Howell Territorial Park Master Plan was available for public review and comment. The public review period closes on March 25. On March 18, the Regional Parks and Greenspaces Advisory Committee (RPAGAC) voted unanimously to accept the draft master plan with the caveat that if additional lands are purchased in the future that the master plan be revisited.



METRO

April 11, 1997

Jon Kvistad
Presiding Officer
Metro Council
600 NE Grand Avenue
Portland, OR 97232

Dear Presiding Officer Kvistad:

At its meeting last night MPAC voted to accept and to work to implement the short term suggestions, with a slight modification, that were recommended to them by the "Role of MPAC" Subcommittee. The points accepted by MPAC address some process issues dealing with better communication and are attached. MPAC is asking that the Council consider accepting and implementing the recommendations and some additional suggestions Councilor McLain agreed to bring back to Council.

I have also attached a copy of the MPAC agenda. MPAC is asking that the Council consider it and let us know if there are other issues that should be added and if the timeline coincides with yours. In addition, MPAC would ask the Council indicate the issues on the agenda where they believe MPAC should give advice and consent, only advice, or that are considered outside MPAC's purview.

MPAC has scheduled the "Role of MPAC" for its next meeting. We would like the subcommittee to meet again before then to continue to try to come to agreement and to clarify the "Role of MPAC." The members of MPAC want to make sure that the time they spend on the issues and at the meetings is worthwhile. For the Metro 2040 Growth Concept to work, the partnership between Metro and local governments needs to continue and to be improved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rob Drake', written in a cursive style.

Rob Drake
Chair of MPAC

M E M O R A N D U M

800 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2736
TEL 503 797 1700 | FAX 503 797 1797



METRO

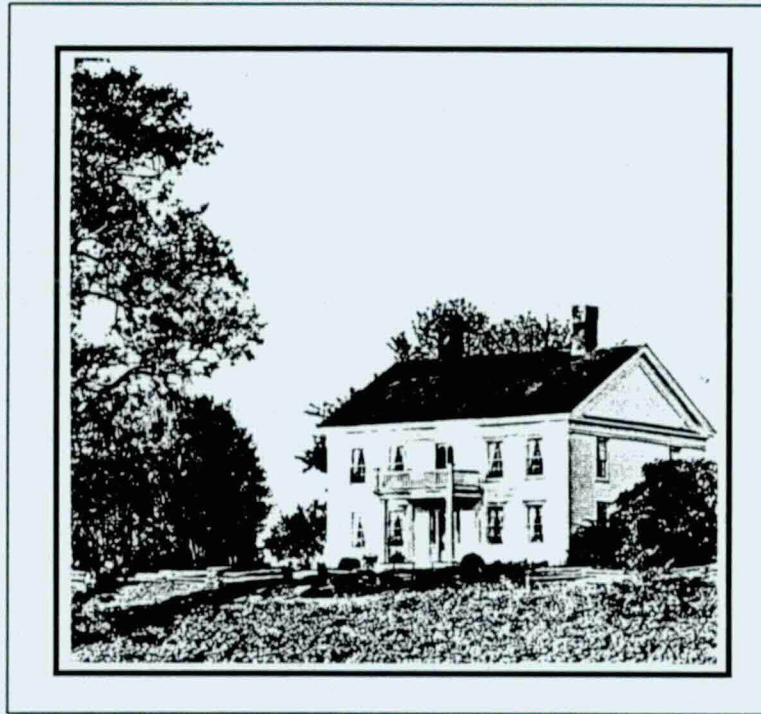
**Short Term Suggestions to Develop Ways to Improve the Process of
Communication
Between
MPAC, The Council and the Growth Management Committee**

Accepted by MPAC April 9, 1997

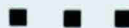
- 1. Look at the calendar to adjust timelines for both Council and MPAC to have sufficient time to consider issues.**
- 2. Create uniformity in the process of how issues and information are communicated between the Growth Management Committee, MPAC and the Council.**
- 3. Formalize the response to MPAC recommendations by the entire Council.**
- 4. Create better communication and notice to MPAC so it is clear when votes will be taken at Council.**
- 5. Have minority reports passed on to Council in a more formalized way.**
- 6. Have a standing time on the Council agenda where MPAC makes a report.**
- 7. Have Council consider the MPAC agenda to point out areas they would like advice and consent, only advice, or that they believe are outside MPAC's purview. (MPAC will respond to the Council's recommendations.)**

MPAC Meeting Schedule 1997
As Modified 4/97

March 26	Funding Issues - Panel and Discussion Bylaw Change Performance Measures Report
April 9	The Role of MPAC Performance Measures
April 23	Transportation Planning Rule The Role of MPAC Discussion of <i>Regional Framework Plan</i> . Timeframe & Issues
May 14	Affordable Housing Recommendations <i>Revised Housing Needs Analysis</i> [discussion] Discussion of <i>Revised Urban Growth Report</i> Continued discussion of <i>Regional Framework Plan</i>
May 28	Recommendations on <i>Revised Housing Needs Analysis</i> [action] Discussion of School Coordination. Continued discussion of <i>Regional Framework Plan, Revised Urban Growth Report</i>
June 11	No Meeting - Joint JPACT/MPAC meeting on <i>Regional Transportation Plan</i> on June 12, 7:30 am
June 25	Recommendations on <i>Revised Urban Growth Report</i> [action] Model Community Development Code Presentation Continued discussion of <i>Regional Framework Plan</i> Discussion of Title 3 Model Ordinance and Maps [discussion]
July 9	Recommendations on <i>Regional Framework Plan</i> [action] Recommendations on Title 3 Model Ordinance and Maps [action]
July 23	Mid-Year Update - Local Jurisdiction reports on Functional Plan Funding/Implementation
August 13	To be determined
August 27	No Meeting
September 10	To be determined
September 24	School Coordination recommendations [action]
October 8	Recommendations to Metro Council on Regional Framework Plan revisions [action]
October 22	Implementation - Ways and Means [action]
November 12	To be Determined
November 26	No Meeting
December 10	Year End Update - Local Jurisdiction Reports on Functional Plan
December 24	No Meeting



HOWELL TERRITORIAL PARK
DRAFT MASTER PLAN



FEBRUARY 1997



Howell Territorial Park

*Walk gently as you view this land,
From giant oaks to grains of sand.
There are many wonders here to see,
Most of them wild, all of them free.
When you leave this special place,
With all its majesty and grace,
Leave nothing that is yours behind,
Take only with your soul and mind.*

-- Marjorie Howell (1993)

About the Author: Marjorie Howell is a direct descendent of John and Amelia Howell who purchased the historic Bybee Howell house from the Bybee family in 1873. Marjorie lived in the Bybee Howell house during her childhood years.

Acknowledgments

METRO

Mike Burton, Executive Officer

Metro Council

Jon Kvistad, Presiding Officer

Patricia McCaig, Susan McLain, Ruth McFarland,

Don Morisette, Lisa Naito, Ed Washington

Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department

Charles Ciecko, Director

Pat Lee, Manager, Planning and Capital Development Division

Dan Kromer, Manager, Operations and Maintenance Division

Jane Hart, Project Manager

Janelle Geddes, Regional Park Supervisor

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

Board of County Commissioners

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Honorable Owen M. Panner, President of Board of Directors

Chet Orloff, Executive Director

Barbara Abrams, Deputy Director, Operations & Programs

Carla Simon, Project Manager

PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Jack Cleaver, OHS Historian

Mabel Dudley, Neighbor, Descendent of John Howell

Terry Dufour, Sauvie Island Wildlife Refuge Manager

Jean Fears, Editor, Sauvie Island Outlook

Donna Matrazzo, Sauvie Island Conservancy

Angela Schillereff, Sauvie Island Booster Club

Marge Taber, Neighbor, Descendent of John Howell

Cameron Vaughan-Tyler, Representative Multnomah County Commissioner Dan Saltzman

Howell Territorial Park

Draft Master Plan

Prepared for

Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces
600 NE Grand Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97232

Oregon Historical Society
1200 SW Park Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97205

Funded by

Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces
Multnomah County Natural Areas Fund
Oregon Historical Society

Prepared by

Nevue Ngan and Associates
PO Box 9068
Portland, Oregon 97207

Bo Nevue
Laurel Lyon

In Association with:

Bucy Associates
David Bucy

Wildlife Dynamics, Inc.
David Smith

February 1997

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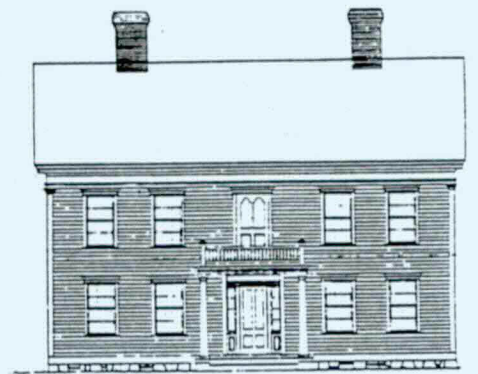
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Howell Territorial Park's historic farm setting exemplifies the rural agricultural character that sets Sauvie Island apart from neighboring urban communities. Since the 1960's the 93-acre Park has been a well kept secret from the estimated 800,000 people drawn annually to visit the Island's east side beaches, wildlife refuge and fresh produce stands. Expanding opportunities for the public to enjoy Howell Territorial Park's cultural and natural history will serve Island visitors, helping to relieve recreation related pressures elsewhere on the Island.

Need for the Master Plan

The Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan (1992) identifies Howell Territorial Park as a regionally significant natural area and requires that master plans be prepared for components of the Greenspace System. While the Park has unique historical and natural resources, it lacks adequate public facilities, programs and staff to attract and engage visitors. The recent purchase of 20 acres and a first right of refusal to acquire another 20 acres provides opportunities for future expansion of visitor services at the Park. Funding for some of the improvements at Howell Territorial Park has been made possible through the successful passage of the Open Spaces, Parks and Streams Bond Measure in 1995. The Howell Territorial Park Master Plan is needed to ensure that improvements are located to protect natural resources of the Park; are provided in the most cost effective manner; are consistent with the rural and historical character of the Park;

and respond to recreational and educational needs of the community.

Value of the Master Plan

Metro in cooperation with the Oregon Historical Society envision the Howell Territorial Park with expanded opportunities to interpret the cultural, natural and agricultural resources that contribute to Sauvie Island's and the Park's rich heritage. Enhancement of facilities and programs will allow Howell Territorial Park to provide numerous benefits to the community including: function as a visitor destination relieving pressures elsewhere on the Island, offer a unique pastoral setting to accommodate picnics, weddings and special events, and increase the public's awareness and respect of the Island's natural and cultural resources.

Master Plan Components

The Master Plan is described fully in Chapter Three. Key components of the Plan include:

- Improved wildlife habitat to support resident and migratory wildlife.
- Preservation of the Park's pastoral and historical character.
- Improved parking and visitor entry / orientation area.
- Improved directional signage for Park users.
- Provision of a pedestrian trail system with wildlife viewing blinds.
- Provision of facilities compliant with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

- Provisions of revenue generating facilities including picnic shelters, arbor and admission booth.
- Provision of restrooms.
- Provision of water and lighting in outdoor usage areas.
- Provisions for an on-site ranger for Park management and security.
- Increased programming to improve interpretation of the cultural and natural history of the Island.
- Provision of exhibits, signage and structures that support educational and interpretive programs.

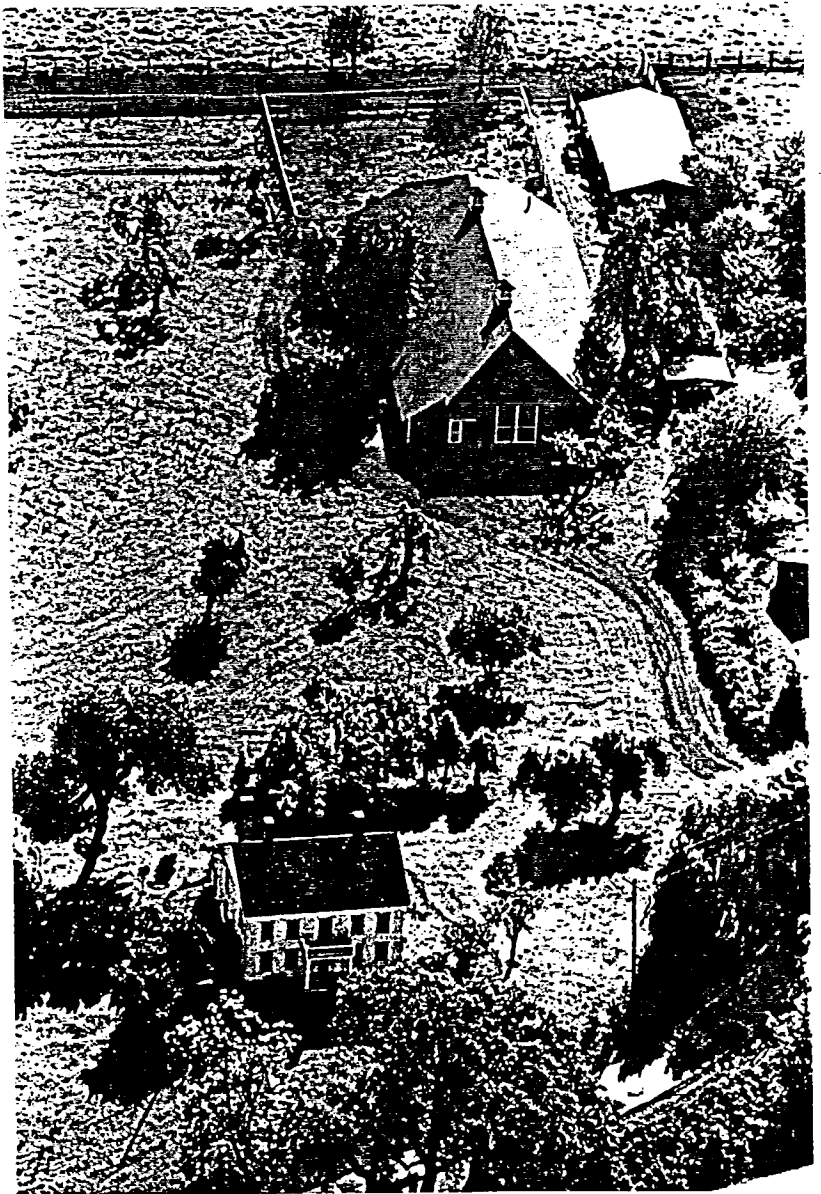
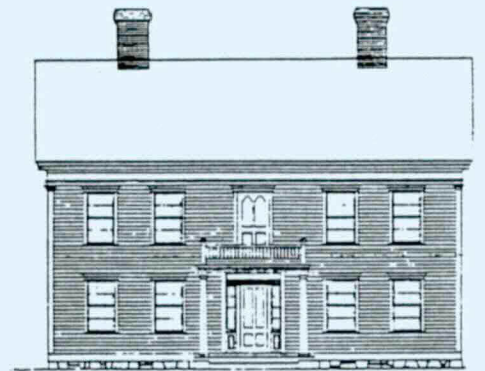


Figure 1: Air Photo of Bybee Howell House
(OrHi 55773)

INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION

What was once a nineteenth century Donation Land Claim homestead is now Howell Territorial Park, a sanctuary for visitors and wildlife, that has maintained its agrarian quality. Located one mile north of the Sauvie Island Bridge, Howell Territorial Park is ideally positioned to give Island visitors a better understanding and respect for the Island's natural and cultural qualities. The wetlands and farm land are representative of the abundant habitat types on Sauvie Island for migratory waterfowl traveling the Pacific flyway. The Bybee Howell House located within the Park is the only remaining house built by one of the original homesteaders and the oldest intact structure on the Island. In 1974 the house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Registration # 74001716).

■ MASTER PLAN PURPOSE

The Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan (1992) requires that master plans be prepared for components of the regional system of parks open spaces, natural areas, greenways and trails. Master plans guide facility development and site management to ensure that appropriate levels of access and recreational opportunities are provided while natural resources are protected.

Howell Territorial Park's combination of wildlife habitat and historic setting requires a plan that will balance human use with protection of the Park's natural and cultural resources. Enhanced opportunities for the interpretation of the natural and cultural history of Sauvie Island, as well as

recreational use, may help reduce conflicts between Island residents and visitors.

■ MASTER PLAN GOALS

Master Plan goals were finalized by the Project Advisory Committee and the public prior to Master Plan development. The Master Plan goals listed below are based on preserving and enhancing the special qualities of the Park:

- Protect, preserve and enhance natural and cultural resources of Howell Territorial Park while maintaining its pastoral quality.
- Provide recreational facilities and opportunities which are consistent with the character of Howell Territorial Park and compatible with its natural and cultural resources.
- Provide educational opportunities which enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of Sauvie Island's natural and cultural history.
- Serve as an orientation center for Sauvie Island.



Figure 2: Howell Lake looking Towards the Tualatin Mountains

■ PLANNING BACKGROUND

Multnomah County purchased Howell Territorial Park in 1962. The County's Parks Services Division managed the Park in cooperation with the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) through a contractual agreement. OHS provides cultural interpretation and public events, such as the annual Wintering-In Festival and educational workshops. In 1994 management of the Park was transferred (along with management of all of Multnomah County's regionally significant Parks) to Metro when the Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department was created. At that time the Department assumed responsibility for the contract with OHS. In 1996 Metro assumed ownership of the Park.

The purpose of Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department is to establish and maintain a regional system of interconnected natural areas, parks, trails and greenways for wildlife and people that:

- Is complimentary to the Region 2040 Growth Concept Plan.
- Contributes to the region's quality of life and economic prosperity.
- Balances human use with the need to protect habitat diversity.
- Is managed in a manner that sustains natural systems over time.
- Provides educational opportunities that inspire wise stewardship of natural resources.
- Provides recreational opportunities integrating natural and cultural resources.
- Is accessible and responsive to diverse human and wildlife populations.

- Is assembled and managed through a cooperative process that involves citizens, governments, and private interests.
- Is maintained and operated in a manner that is fiscally responsible.
- Reflects leadership in regional protection of natural systems.

The Oregon Historical Society is organized to encourage and promote the study and understanding of history of the Oregon country, within the broader context of American history; to collect, preserve, exhibit, publish and make available material of a historical character and interest; to collaborate with other groups and individuals with similar aims; and to carry on other activities of a historical educational nature. Continuing the OHS contract was natural for Metro who seeks cooperative approaches for delivering services. In a spirit of cooperation and partnership, Metro and OHS have worked closely throughout the master planning process.

Over the years the following improvements to the Park were made by the County and OHS:

- Complete restoration and furnishing of the Bybee Howell House.
- Installation of entry signage and sculpture.
- Establishment of a pioneer fruit orchard.
- Creation of picnic areas.
- Wetland enhancement for wildlife cover.
- Installation of herb garden and shrub beds around house perimeter.
- Construction of a barn for an agricultural museum and storage.

The last major Park improvements were made 25 years ago. Until recently the funding climate has not allowed for improvements at the Park. The successful passage of Metro's Open Spaces, Parks and Streams Bond Measure in 1995 provides \$275,000 for improvements at Howell Territorial Park. An additional twenty acres adjacent to the Park was purchased in 1996.

Metro has entered into a lease agreement with the Bird of Prey Rescue Northwest Inc., who plan to convert part of the barn and an adjacent outdoor area to support their mission of rehabilitating injured birds of prey.

The Park has benefited from volunteer and student organizations' efforts to enhance its resources. The Oregon District of the American Institute of Designers led OHS volunteers in the house restoration. The Oregon Archeology Society volunteered their expertise to locate historic structures on the site. The Portland Garden Club, Native Plant Society and Oregon Horticultural Society have contributed to the gardens around the house. The Home Orchard Society researched and planted fruit trees from historic root stock to create the Park's orchard. Sauvie Island Conservancy aided in planting of the 1992 wetlands enhancement project. During the master planning process students from the Green City Data Program conducted plant inventories, and EnviroCorps members designed a wetlands plan for Howell Lake.

■ PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In an effort to be consistent with the values and qualities that are unique to Sauvie

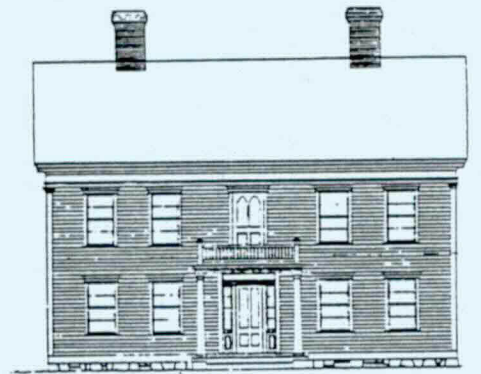
Island, local public participation was a key focus of the master planning process. A Project Advisory Committee (PAC) met monthly during the planning process. During a five month period the PAC's knowledge, advice and support were obtained. Public involvement efforts include:

- Dialogues with Sauvie Island residents, including descendants of the Howell family. Two public workshops to invite comments during stages of the project.
- Distribution of a user survey.
- Establishment of an eight member Project Advisory Committee.
- Presentation of the Master Plan concept to the Board Member Task Force of the Oregon Historical Society.
- Distribution of the Draft Master Plan for public review and comment.
- Presentation of the Draft Master Plan to the Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces Advisory Committee for their recommendation.
- Presentation of the Draft Master Plan to the Regional Facilities Committee of the Metro Council for their consideration and recommendation.
- Presentation of the Draft Master Plan to the full Metro Council for their approval and adoption.
- Distribution of the adopted Master Plan to the interested public.



Figure 3: Master Plan Workshop October 1995

EXISTING
CONDITIONS





EXISTING CONDITIONS

■ LOCATION

Howell Territorial Park is located on approximately 93 acres off of Sauvie Island Road at 13605 NW Howell Park Road. It is in Section 21 of Township 2N and Range 1W. The master planning area includes the existing Park and the tax lot adjoining its southeast boundary (see Figure 4). Farms about the Park to the north and south, the Gilbert River borders the Park to the east, and Sauvie Island Road and Multnomah Channel to the west.

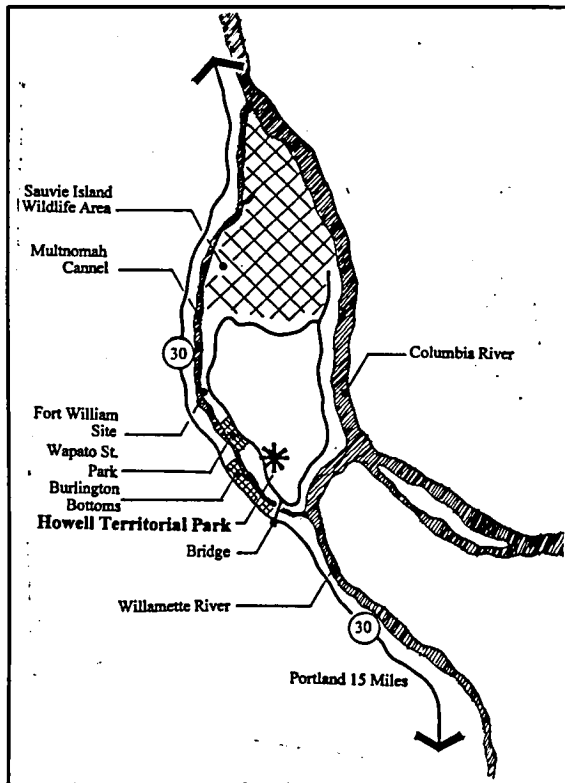


Figure 4: Location Map

■ ZONING

Multnomah County's Comprehensive Framework Plan Policy 16-G and the Comprehensive Framework Plan Map designate Howell Lake, the Gilbert River and other Park wetlands as significant in the County's Goal 5 Natural Resource Inventory.

Exclusive Farm Use (EFU)

The Park and contiguous properties are all zoned for exclusive farm use. Multnomah County Zoning Ordinance Section 11.15.2002 states

"The purposes of the Exclusive Farm District are to preserve and maintain agricultural lands for ...open spaces: to conserve and protect scenic resources, to maintain and improve ...quality of land resources of the County..."

Living history museums, parks, recreational uses and community centers are conditionally allowed uses on EFU land. A case in point is the golf course that Multnomah County conditionally approved on EFU land nearby the Park.

Subdistricts

Multnomah County's Zoning Map designates two subdistricts at the Park; Community Service Use and the Willamette River Greenway. Although not designated on the County's Zoning Map, the Flood Hazard Subdistrict also applies.

Community Service Use: Multnomah County issued Community Service Use approvals for the Park in 1963, 1968, 1969 and 1974 for land acquisition and related park development. MCC Section

11.15.7005 provides review and approval criteria for Community Service Use.

dike maintenance. Any modification of the dike area needs to be reviewed by the Drainage Improvement Company.

Willamette River Greenway (WRG):

The Willamette River Greenway subdistrict applies to the entire Park property. MCC Section 11.15.6350 states *"The purposes of the Willamette River Greenway subdistrict are to protect, conserve, enhance, and maintain the natural, scenic, historical, agricultural, economic, and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River;... to establish criteria, standards and procedures for the intensification of uses, change of uses, or the development of lands within the Greenway."* Review and approval for uses in this subdistrict are provided in MCC Sections 11.15.6350 - 11.15.6374.

Notwithstanding the WRG designation, MCC Section 11.15.6358 (F) states *"A Greenway Permit shall not be required for activities to protect, conserve, enhance and maintain recreational, scenic, historical and natural uses on public lands;"*

Flood Hazard District (FH): Areas of the park within the 100 year flood boundary are subject to the provisions of MCC Sections 11.15.6301 - 11.15.6323 of the Flood Hazard subdistrict. MCC .6301 states that *"the provisions of MCC .6301 - .6323 apply to all areas within the 100-year Flood Boundary as identified on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps and the Flood Insurance Rate Maps as published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)."*

Other Designations: The Sauvie Island Drainage Improvement Company owns and maintains the Island's dike system and associated pumping facilities. Metro pays an annual assessment to the Company for

■ HYDROLOGY

Flooding has had a major influence on portions the site and Island and on the way land uses have developed. Over time floods have created land masses from deposited soils and subsequently shaped them. The floods which were once common, not only deposited the rich alluvium, but also tended to limit development on the Island to the few spots above the floodplain. When the dikes were constructed, flooding decreased significantly. With more stabilized land forms agricultural uses diversified. Island waterways, such as the Gilbert River no longer had a natural outflow.

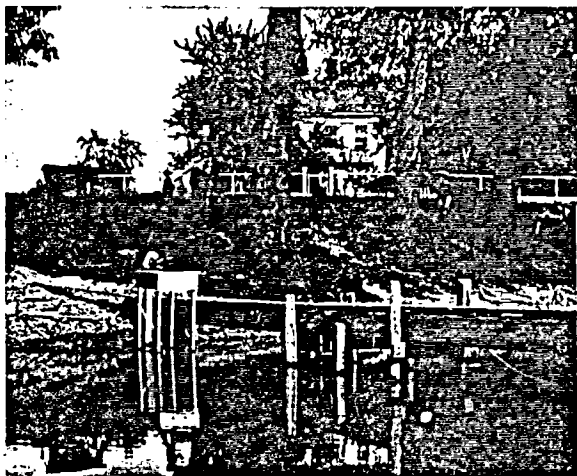


Figure 5: A view from Multnomah Channel of the Bybee Howell House prior to Dike Construction. (OrHi 11507)

Flooding continues to influence construction to a certain extent. Only a small area of the Park is above the 100-year floodplain. Finished floor elevations of occupied structures must be one foot above the floodplain to obtain a building permit.

In addition to potential flooding, four water bodies influence the site-- a shrub / scrub

wetland, Howell Lake, the Gilbert River and Multnomah Channel.

Shrub / Scrub Wetland

A shrub / scrub wetland is located in the northwest corner of the Park. Apparently in the past, the wetland's water was supplemented by a hole in the Multnomah Channel dike. Historic photos of the wetland show a significantly greater amount of water. Since the hole's repair the water level has lowered and now is determined by annual precipitation and ground water.

Howell Lake

Howell Lake is actually a large freshwater wetland. Historically, the lake would fluctuate with the seasonal flooding and occasionally become dry in the summer. In 1992 Multnomah County received grant funding for a wetland enhancement project at Howell Lake which added a well and submersible water pump to maintain the lake at a desired level. The pump supplies approximately 220 gallons per minute.

An earthen dike separates Howell Lake from the Gilbert River. Water flows between the Lake and the Gilbert River via a culvert through the dike. The dike is used by cattle to access the back pasture. High water conditions in the winter have caused the dike to breach. If not repaired, the lake will drain. Repairs to the dike require use of heavy equipment in an area that is difficult to access. The recent purchase of property allows improved access for the dike's maintenance.

Gilbert River

A section of the Gilbert River defines the eastern boundary of the site. The Gilbert River collects much of the storm water and irrigation run-off on the Island. The River

corridor provides important food and cover for a variety of wildlife.

Multnomah Channel

Multnomah Channel was once a significant influence on the property, but today has little impact. The adjacent dike, which was constructed in the late 1930's has physically and visually disconnected the property from the Channel. The Channel is an important corridor for fish and wildlife migration. It also serves the region as a recreational resource.

■ TOPOGRAPHY

Immediate clues of land formation can be observed when entering the site. The rolling ground below the dike was formed by wind and water movement. The house is sited on a terrace of alluvium which was deposited by past floods. Just to the south of the house, the sharp break in the topography indicates the cutting action of an ancient river channel. Slopes on this ancient river bank are prohibitively steep for construction purposes. This is the only location on the site where steep slopes limit development.

■ SOILS

Three soil types are predominate on the site: Sauvie Island silt loam, Burlington fine sandy loam, and Moag silt clay loam. Each has characteristics which help support specific types of plants.

Sauvie Island silt loam is the predominate soil type and is found on most of the level areas of the Park. Deposition of this soil by flooding continued until the dikes were constructed. It is characteristically poorly drained but supports agricultural crops.

Burlington fine sandy loam is laid over a gravel bed and is well drained. This soils is found near the house and around the oak grove.

Moag silt clay loam soil is found around and under the small wetland and the Lake. This hydric soil is very poorly drained and supports wetland vegetation.

■ VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Upland and wetland plant communities typical of the Island are found at the Park. Soils, topography, land management, and hydrology all contribute to vegetation diversity at the Park. Upland and wetland communities are described below and are shown on Figure 8, Vegetation Communities. No rare, threatened or endangered species were observed during site visits or are known to exist on the site.

Upland Vegetation

Pasture: A large portion of the site is currently pasture and is regularly mowed, grazed or hayed. Dominant vegetative species are non-native pasture grasses and forbs. Invasive plants, such as tansy and thistle, are a common problem and are controlled by mowing and occasional site specific herbicide treatment.

Seven large oak trees are located in the pasture. They are a remnant of the Savanna oaks community which has existed on higher areas of the Island for hundreds of years. Common plants in the pasture are as follows:

Trees:	
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak
Shrubs:	
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Blackberry
Herbaceous:	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Lawn daisy
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Hosta sp.</i>	Plantain lily
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye grass
<i>Ranunculus sp.</i>	Buttercup
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Tansy ragwort
<i>Trifolium s.p</i>	Clover

Hedgerows: Fence lines on the south and north property lines are planted in hedgerows. The hedgerows provide food

sources, cover, and nesting for wildlife. The hedgerows also provide visual screens from adjoining properties. Common plants in the hedgerows include:

Trees:	
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Crabapple
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry
Shrubs	
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Douglas hawthorn
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rose
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalyan blackberry

Forest: Small mixed deciduous forested areas are located in various areas on the Park property. Common plants in these areas include:

Trees:	
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple
<i>Alnus rubra</i>	Red alder
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Cherry (cultivar)
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Plum (cultivar)
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	Bitter cherry
<i>Quercus garryana</i>	Oregon white oak
Shrubs:	
<i>Corylus sp.</i>	Filbert (cultivar)
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Douglas hawthorn
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scots broom
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Ocean spray
<i>Rosa multiflora.</i>	Multiflora rose
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	Scouler willow
Herbaceous:	
<i>Agropyrens repens</i>	Quack grass
<i>Agrostis sp.</i>	Bentgrass
<i>Anthoxanthum ordoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Douglas sagewort
<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	American wintercress
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Chickweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	Oxeye daisy
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovefoot geranium
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvet grass
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	False dandelion
<i>Plantago major</i>	Common plantain
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken fern

House Grounds / Orchard: Foundation plantings have been installed around the perimeter of the house. A number of mature fruit, nut and ornamental trees are growing near the house. A garden plot located to the east of the house is dominated by a few hardy species, such as mint. Douglas fir trees were planted to the north of the house in the 1970's.

The orchard was planted by the Home Orchard Society in 1974. Cuttings from historic fruit trees (brought to the West in the 19th Century) were grafted to dwarf root stock to create the present orchard. The orchard contains a variety of different apple, pear, and plum trees. A list of the apple tree varieties planted in the orchard can be found in the Appendix.

In 1985 the virus anthracnose was detected in some of the trees. Efforts to re-stock the orchard have failed due to the lack of funding for ongoing care and maintenance.

Trees:

<i>Juglans nigra</i>	<i>Black walnut</i>
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	<i>Cherry</i>
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	<i>Douglas fir</i>
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	<i>Weeping willow</i>

Shrubs:

<i>Euonymus sp.</i>	<i>Euonymus</i>
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	<i>Hydrangea</i>
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	<i>Oregon grape</i>
<i>Syringa sp.</i>	<i>Lilac</i>

Herbaceous:

<i>Hosta sp.</i>	<i>Hosta</i>
<i>Mentha sp.</i>	<i>Mint</i>
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	<i>Sword fern</i>
<i>Vinca minor</i>	<i>Vinca</i>



Figure 6: Orchard at Howell Territorial Park

Wetland and Riparian Vegetation

Palustrine and riverine vegetation communities are found on the site. These are described below.

Shrub/Scrub Wetland: A small wetland is located just to the north of the house. Dominant vegetation in this wetland includes smartweed and bidens (beggars tick) in the lowest portions of the wetland, and willows and reed canary grass along the edges. Smartweed is an important food source for waterfowl. Reed canary grass and blackberries are beginning to dominate and deplete the food sources for waterfowl.

This type of seasonal wetland with shrubs and herbaceous vegetation was common on the Island prior to water control practices. It is still common at the Island's wildlife management areas. Seasonal wetlands serve as a very important wildlife habitat for migrating birds. Plants common to the shrub/scrub wetland include:

Trees:

<i>Alnus rubra</i>	<i>Red alder</i>
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	<i>Oregon ash</i>
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Black cottonwood</i>

Shrubs:

<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	<i>Creek dogwood</i>
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	<i>Douglas hawthorn</i>
<i>Pyrus fusca</i>	<i>Crabapple</i>
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	<i>Cascara</i>
<i>Ribes sp.</i>	<i>Gooseberry</i>
<i>Rosa nutkana</i>	<i>Nootka rose</i>
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	<i>Himaylayan blackberry</i>
<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	<i>Thimbleberry</i>
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	<i>Trailing blackberry</i>
<i>Salix lasiandra</i>	<i>Pacific willow</i>
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	<i>Sitka willow</i>
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	<i>Red elderberry</i>
<i>Spiraea douglasii</i>	<i>Douglas spiraea</i>
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	<i>Snowberry</i>

Herbaceous:

<i>Aruncus sylvestris</i>	<i>Goatsbeard</i>
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<i>Lady fern</i>
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	<i>Beggars tick</i>
<i>Carex deweyana</i>	<i>Dewey's sedge</i>
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<i>Bedstraw</i>
<i>Glecoma hederacea</i>	<i>Ground ivy</i>
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	<i>Jewelweed</i>
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	<i>Moneywort</i>
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>Reed canary grass</i>
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	<i>Water smartweed</i>
<i>Polystichum glycyrrhiza</i>	<i>Licorice fern</i>
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	<i>Sword fern</i>
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	<i>Creeping buttercup</i>
<i>Rumex occidentalis</i>	<i>Western dock</i>
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	<i>Bittersweet nightshade</i>
<i>Tellima grandiflora</i>	<i>Fringe-cup</i>

Emergent Wetland: Howell Lake is primarily open water with about 5% of the surface area covered with emergent aquatic vegetation.

Wetland plant composition consists of two dominant species; reed canary grass and soft rush. Other plant species make up only a small percent of the vegetation in the Lake basin. Wapato is one of these plants. Historically wapato was an important food source for Native Americans and was so abundant on the Island that Lewis and Clark named it Wapato Island. The plant

can still be found on the east side of the Lake.

One of the objectives of the wetlands enhancement project, completed in 1992, was to provide additional wildlife cover on the perimeter of the Lake. These plantings have had only marginal survival rates. Plants common to the Lake include:

Trees:

<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	<i>Oregon ash</i>
<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	<i>Black cottonwood</i>

Shrubs:

<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	<i>Douglas hawthorn</i>
<i>Rosa spp.</i>	<i>Wild rose</i>
<i>Salix spp.</i>	<i>Willow</i>

Herbaceous:

<i>Carex sp.</i>	<i>Sedge</i>
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	<i>Soft rush</i>
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>Reed canary grass</i>
<i>Thypha latifolia</i>	<i>Broad-leaved cattail</i>

Riparian Forest: A narrow band of riparian vegetation exists along the Gilbert River and the culvert outfall of Howell Lake. Common vegetation along the Gilbert River corridor includes:

Trees:

<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	<i>Bigleaf maple</i>
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	<i>Oregon ash</i>
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	<i>Cherry (cultivar)</i>
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	<i>Plum (cultivar)</i>
<i>Prunus emarginata</i>	<i>Bitter cherry</i>

Shrubs:

<i>Corylus sp.</i>	<i>Filbert (cultivar)</i>
<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	<i>Douglas hawthorn</i>
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	<i>Scots broom</i>
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	<i>Ocean spray</i>
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	<i>Multiflora rose</i>
<i>Rubus discolor</i>	<i>Himalayan blackberry</i>
<i>Salix scouleriana</i>	<i>Scouter willow</i>

Herbaceous:

<i>Barbarea orthoceras</i>	<i>American wintercress</i>
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	<i>Borage</i>
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	<i>Chickweed</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	<i>Oxeye daisy</i>
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	<i>Tall fescue</i>

■ WILDLIFE

The habitat types found on and around the Park attract the many species of birds and mammals which are found elsewhere on the Island. Sauvie Island is located on the Pacific flyway for migratory waterfowl. Since 1947, nearly 12,000 acres of the Island are managed for wildlife use.

Unlike the Sauvie Island Wildlife Refuge, waterfowl in the Park are protected from hunting. The site contains habitat suitable for reproduction and the rearing of young for some resident species such as waterfowl and song birds. Some waterfowl visit the site only briefly during migration periods or are occasionally observed. During the course of the Master Plan project eight species of ducks were observed on the Lake.

Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), a threatened species has been observed on the site. The following is a list of species which are common to the Park and Island.

Common Mammals:

<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote*
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	Beaver*
<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Opossum*
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	Big brown bat
<i>Eutamias amoenus</i>	N.W. Chipmunk*
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	Striped skunk
<i>Microtus sp.</i>	Camas pocket gopher
<i>Microtus townsendii</i>	Townsend's vole
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	Little brown bat
<i>Myocaster coypus</i>	Nutria*
<i>Odocoileus hemionus col.</i>	Black-tailed deer
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	Raccoon
<i>Sorex vagrans</i>	Vagrant shrew
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Brush rabbit
<i>Tamiasciurus sp.</i>	Calif. ground squirrel*
<i>Vulpus vulpus</i>	Red fox

Common Birds:

<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red winged blackbird
<i>Anas arecca</i>	Green winged teal*
<i>Anas cyanoptera</i>	Cinnamon teal*
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard*
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood duck*
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great blue heron*
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose*
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red tailed hawk
<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail
<i>Cathartes aurea</i>	Turkey vulture
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Marsh hawk
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American coot*
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common merganser*
<i>Phasianus colchius</i>	Ring-necked pheasant
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy woodpecker
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy woodpecker
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn owl
<i>Xanthocephalus</i> Xan.	Yel. headed blackbird

Common Reptiles and Amphibians:

<i>Hyla regilla</i>	Pacific tree frog*
<i>Rana aurora aurora</i>	Red-legged frog*
<i>Rana aurora</i>	Western fence lizard
<i>Thamnophis ordinoides</i>	N.W. garter snake*
<i>Thamnophis sirtalio concinnus</i>	R. spotted garter snake

*Observed on site during master plan process







Figure 7: Ducks on Howell Lake




Figure 8



Vegetation Communities

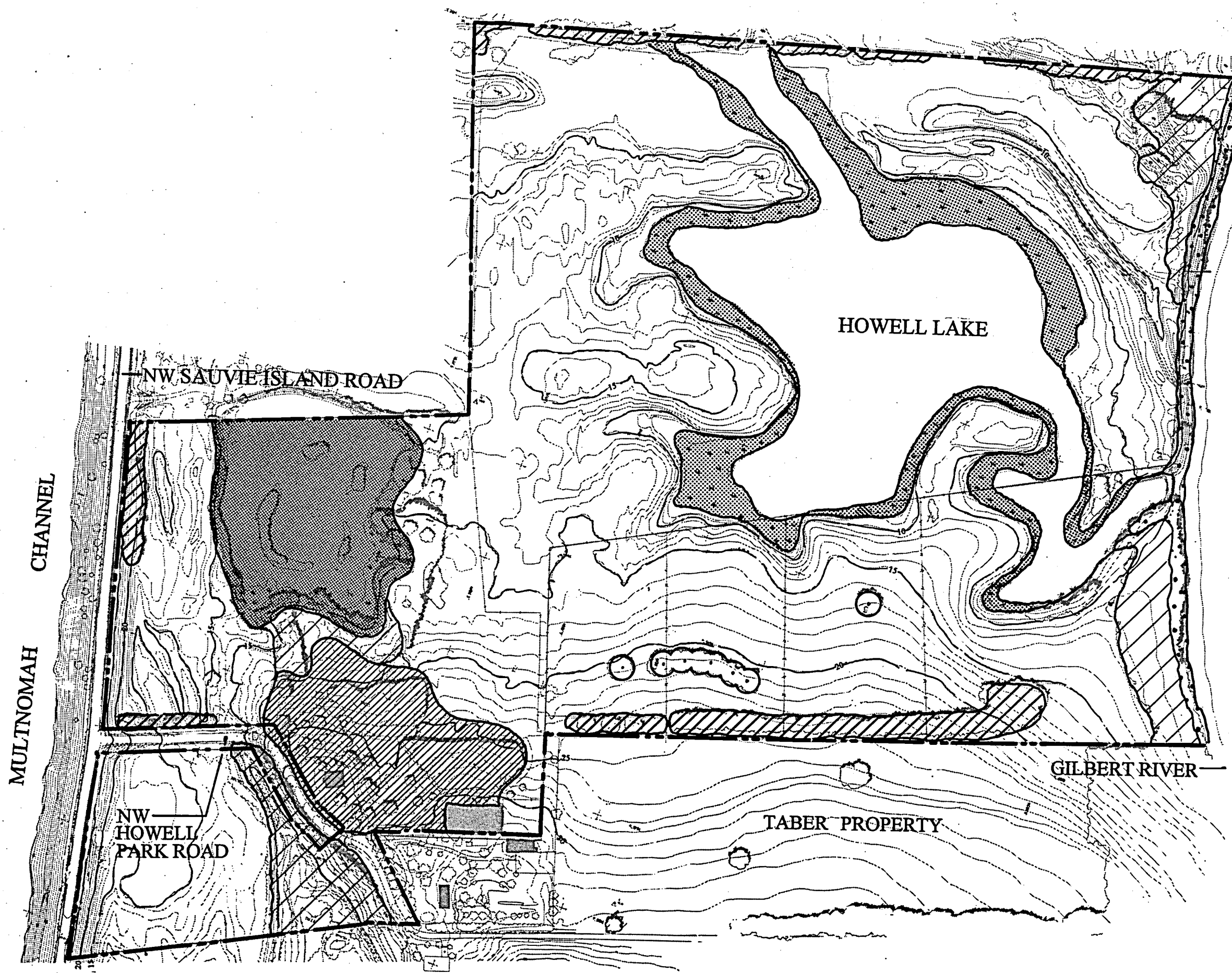
Upland

-  Pasture
-  Hedgerows
-  Forest
-  House Grounds / Orchard

Wetland / Riparian

-  Emergent
-  Shrub / Scrub
-  Riparian

-  5' Contour
-  1' Contour



**Howell Territorial Park
@ Metro**

Notes:

Map Source: USGS quarter section quadrangles were used for property acquired in 1996 and Taber property. Metro Survey Information was used for remainder of Park.

100 Year Floodplain is approximately Elevation 27.



■ ARCHEOLOGY

An archeological survey was completed by the Oregon Archeological Society in association with Portland State University in the summer of 1993 to locate historic structures. No conclusive evidence of historic structure locations resulted from the survey but some historic artifacts were found.

Although a number of Native American archeological sites have been identified on Sauvie Island, a survey of that nature has not been completed for the Park property.



Figure 9: Salmon Fishing on Sauvie Island
(OrHi 53858)

■ ROADS AND PARKING

Roads

Howell Park Road provides access to the site from Sauvie Island Road. Multnomah County owns and maintains Howell Park Road to the Park's maintenance entry. South of the maintenance entry, Howell Park Road becomes a private drive which is maintained by adjacent property owners. A portion of this private drive is located within the park boundary.

The maintenance road provides vehicle and emergency access to the barn, house and grounds. The roads are described in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Roads

Road	Width	ROW	Surface	Length
Howell Park Rd.	20 ft.	60 ft.	Asphalt	790 ft.
Maintenance Rd.	10 ft.		Gravel	395 ft.
Private Road	14 ft.		Gravel	290 ft.

Parking

Two parking areas are provided on the north and south side of Howell Park Road. These are described in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Parking

Area	# Cars	Surface	Use	Season
North Field	295	Grass	Park	June-Sept
South Field	310	Grass	Event	June-Sept

Pedestrian Circulation

Park visitors enter the site at a fence opening between the north parking area and the Park grounds. There are no trails in the Park. Visitor circulation is informal.

ADA Compliance

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law in 1990, and requires that access to facilities or other experiences be available to people of all physical abilities. Parking, grounds, picnic areas, buildings, and restrooms were constructed prior to existence of the ADA law therefore they are not in compliance.

■ STRUCTURES

Existing structures are described in Table 3 and shown on Figure 12, Existing Site Improvements.

House

The house and museum are open on weekends during the summer from June through September, between 12:00 noon and 5:00 p.m. An interpreter staffs the house, conducts tours and answers visitors' questions. There is no admission fee, although a donation is requested.

The Greek Revival style house was built by James Bybee in 1858. The house was acquired by Multnomah County in 1962. Restoration of the house was completed in 1969.



Figure 10: Bybee Howell House restoration (OrHi 54457)

House Furnishings supplied by OHS are typical of a Donation Land Claim family of the 1858-1885 period and are intended to reflect how a family would have lived in Oregon at that time.

Barn

The barn was built for storage purposes and an agricultural museum was added in 1980. Public restrooms and a small office/kitchen/meeting room are located at the northwest corner of the building. The barn's second floor is unfinished. Approximately one-quarter of the barn has been leased to the Birds of Prey Rescue Northwest, Inc., a program that rehabilitates injured raptors for release back into the wild.

Table 3: Existing Structures

Building	Yr. Built	Size (SF)	Construction
House	1858	1880	Stone Foundation Wood Frame
Barn	1969	8820	Slab on Grade Wood Frame
Cabin	1970's	150	Open Front / Log

The museum's collection of farm implements is typical of use in Oregon from the 1890's through 1920, and are not necessarily representative of agricultural practices specific to Sauvie Island.

Featured items include a fanning mill, hop baler, tack shop and domestic labor saving devices of the time such as cream separator and butter churn. In 1996 living history workshops were offered on weekends in the summer similar to those previously offered during the summers of 1984, 1986 and 1987.

Finnish Cabin

A small three sided cabin with an open front is located between the barn and the house. The cabin was originally constructed for an exhibit at Oregon Historical Society.

■ OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

Fencing and Gates

The different types of fencing used in the Park are described in Table 4 below. A significant amount of barbed wire fencing is used on the site. Some sections are remnants of previous farm activities; others are used to manage cattle and limit access to the Lake. A break in the barbed wire fencing between the parking area and the house designates the entry into the Park.

Tamarack split rail fencing of the Period was brought in from Enterprise, Oregon. The fencing is located in front of the house and along two sides of the orchard. Sections of the wood are in poor condition.

Table 4: Fencing and Gates

Type	Lineal Feet	Quantity
Barbed Wire	12,000	
Split Rail	500	
Chain Link	200	
Cable Gate		2
Wooden Gate		1
Pasture Gates		11

Signs

Two signs are located at the park entry. One sign lists Park regulations and the other is the Park identification sign.

Picnic Area

Uses for the expansive grassy areas that surround the house include casual and organized picnics, weddings, private parties, and special events such as Wintering-In and educational programs.

The OHS Wintering-In Festival occurs at the end of every September and attracts thousands of people to the Park for a weekend of historic activities, living history demonstrations, food and entertainment.

Park furnishings are listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Park Furnishings

Item	Number	Material
Picnic Tables:	15	Wood /Steel
Barbecue:	1	
Park Entry Signs:	2	Wood Signs
Sculpture:	1	Metal

Farm Area

The pasture portion of the Park is grazed through an agreement with Mrs. Marge Taber, a descendent of Thomas Howell who grew up on the property. Metro will honor the agreement with Mrs. Taber until 1999 on the original Park lands and until the year 2003 on the recently purchased twenty acres. At that time Metro can choose to continue the grazing agreement on an annual basis. Cattle grazing is currently considered a management tool for the pasture.

■ UTILITIES

Figure 11, Existing Utilities shows above and below ground utilities at the Park. Table 6 below describes the underground utility systems.

Table 6: Existing Underground Utilities

■ Water System One

Water : Potable
Location: House Basement
Use: Provides water for house, barn and grounds maintenance.

Pump

Capacity: Unknown
Water Lines: 328' from house to barn; Hose-bibs at house and barn

System Two

Water: Potable
Location: Pasture
Use: Howell Lake water supplement

Depth: 87'
Pump Type: 7.5 HP submersible

Pump

Capacity: 220 Gallons Per Minute
Water lines: 570' of 4" PVC discharge line to wetland
 75' of ¾" PVC to watering trough

Well I. D. #: Mult. 609

■ Electrical

Provider: PGE
Service: 120/240 volt to house and barn for lighting, and equipment.

Service: 700' of 3-phase to #2 well pump for supplemental water for wetland.

■ Natural Gas

Provider: Northwest Natural Gas
Use: Heating for barn and house

Telephone

One private telephone line is located in the barn with an extension in the house. The phone is not available for public use.

Alarm

An ADT alarm system was installed at the site in the 1960's. The system was updated in the 1970's by Phillips Electronics.

Septic

A septic system was installed to serve the barn restrooms. This system is approximately 30 years old. No maintenance records exist for this system and little is known about its suitability for future use.

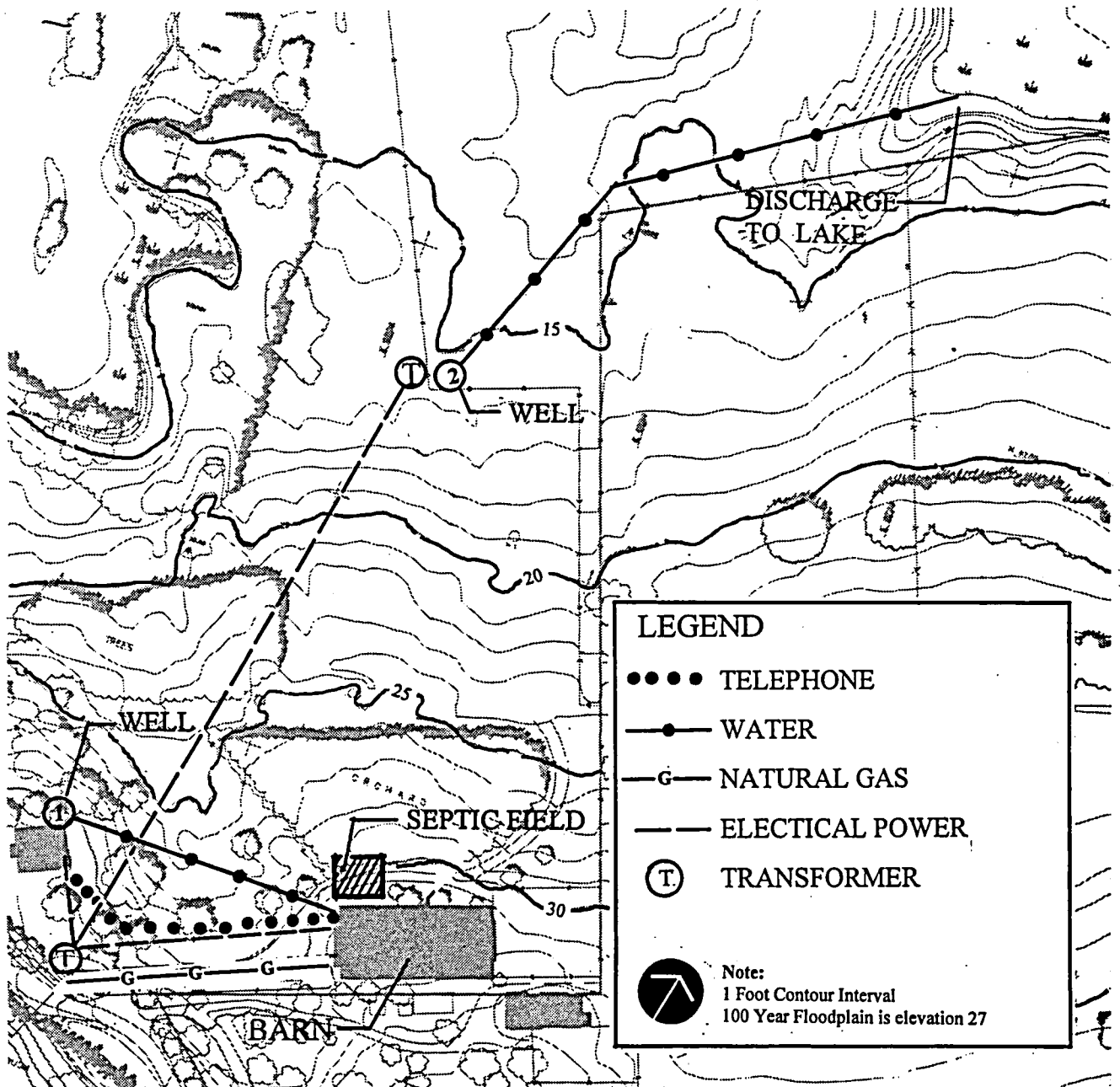
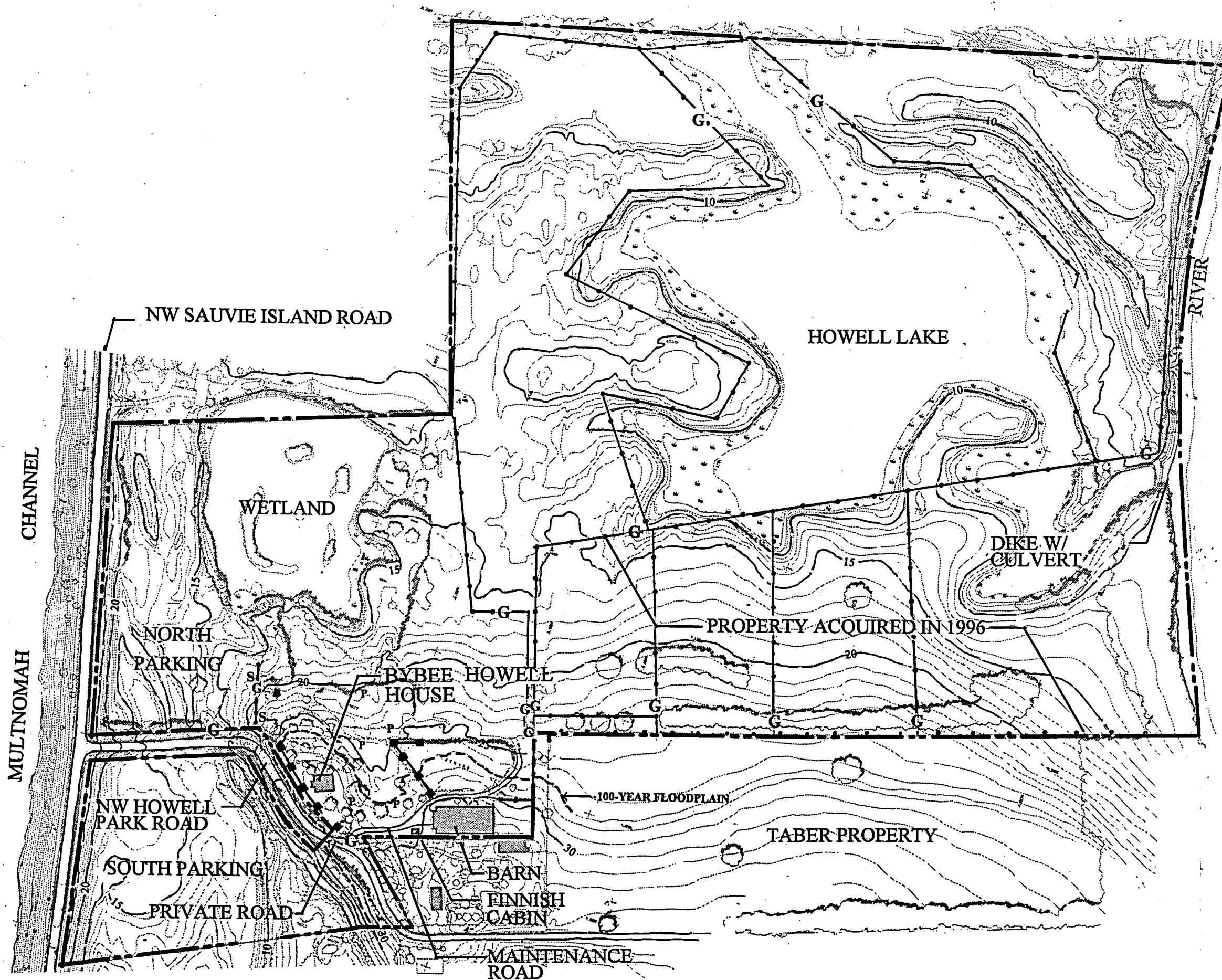


Figure 11: Existing Utilities Locations

Figure 12

Existing Site Improvements

- Property Line
- 100 Year Flood Plain
- Barbed Wire Fence
- Spilt Rail Fence
- G Gate
- P Picnic Table
- S Park Sign
- ▲ Sculpture
- 20— 5' Contour
- 1' Contour

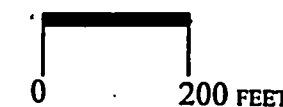


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Map Source: USGS quarter section quadrangles were used for property acquired in 1996 and Taber property. Metro Survey Information was used for remainder of Park.

100 Year Floodplain is approximately Elevation 27.



■ **MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

Tables 7 and 8 below show Metro's and OHS' annual expenditures and revenue income for 1995-1996 related to their responsibilities at the Park.

Metro Role

Metro owns and maintains the land, buildings and related improvements at the Park. Metro occasionally conducts natural history education programs for the public. Metro administers a \$20,600 contract with OHS for services related to historical interpretation and visitor services at the Park. The scope and detail of the contract is reviewed and renewed annually. Metro contributes \$10,300 of the contract which Multnomah County matches with \$10,300.

Table 7: Expenditures for 1995-1996 Metro and OHS						
Metro		Amount (\$)		OHS		Amount (\$)
Operations/ Maintenance	Drainage District Assessment			Telephone		
	Elect. (Wetland Pump)			Heat for House and Barn		
	Alarm Permit Fee			Electrical (House and Barn)		
	Landscape Equip			Travel / Mileage		
				Service Expenses		
				Wintering-In Expenses		
				Materials and supplies		
			\$11,546			\$11,196
Personnel	Park Supervisor	.10 FTE	6,500	Site Manager	.25 FTE	9,620
	Grounds Crew	.50 FTE	16,780	Curator	.03 FTE	900
				Interpreter	.14 FTE	1,887
				Events Staff	.25 FTE	8,660
				Security	.01 FTE	625
				Maintenance/Janitor	.09 FTE	4,500
				Wintering-In Staff	.40 FTE	15,620
Contract	Metro Payment to OHS		\$10,300			
Total Expenditures			\$ 45,126			\$ 53,008
* O & M expenditures are provided as a lump sum.						

Oregon Historical Society Role

In 1996-1997 Metro contracted with OHS to conduct the following activities at Howell Territorial Park:

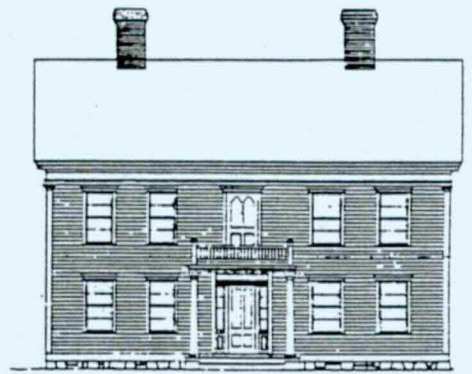
- Provide research and interpretation for the Bybee Howell House, grounds, and the artifacts on exhibit.
- Hire, train and supervise interpretive staff to lead tours of the Bybee Howell House and museum, conduct living history programs and provide for public safety.
- Provide interior housekeeping and security during open hours for the structures and furnishings.
- Book reservations for weddings and picnics and supervise functions. OHS receives 70% of the revenues from reservations and Metro receives 30%.
- Host special events.

Table 8: Revenue Income for 1995-96

Revenue Source	Metro	OHS
Reservation / Fees	1,095	2,555
Metro Contract		20,600*
Donations		850
Wintering - In		6,000
Total Income	\$ 1,095	\$ 30,005

* Includes \$10,300 from Multnomah County

FINDINGS



FINDINGS

A number of issues affecting Master Plan design and implementation emerged as a result of the site assessment, public involvement, and conversations with Park managers and public officials. A user survey was conducted to learn what visitors value about the Park and what needs to be

improved. A comparable facilities survey of living history farms provided input on how to develop and manage successful educational and interpretive programs. Figure 13 illustrates opportunities and constraints for site improvements. The findings listed below form the basis of the Master Plan recommendations. (More detailed information on the User Survey and Comparable Facilities Survey is available in the Appendix.)

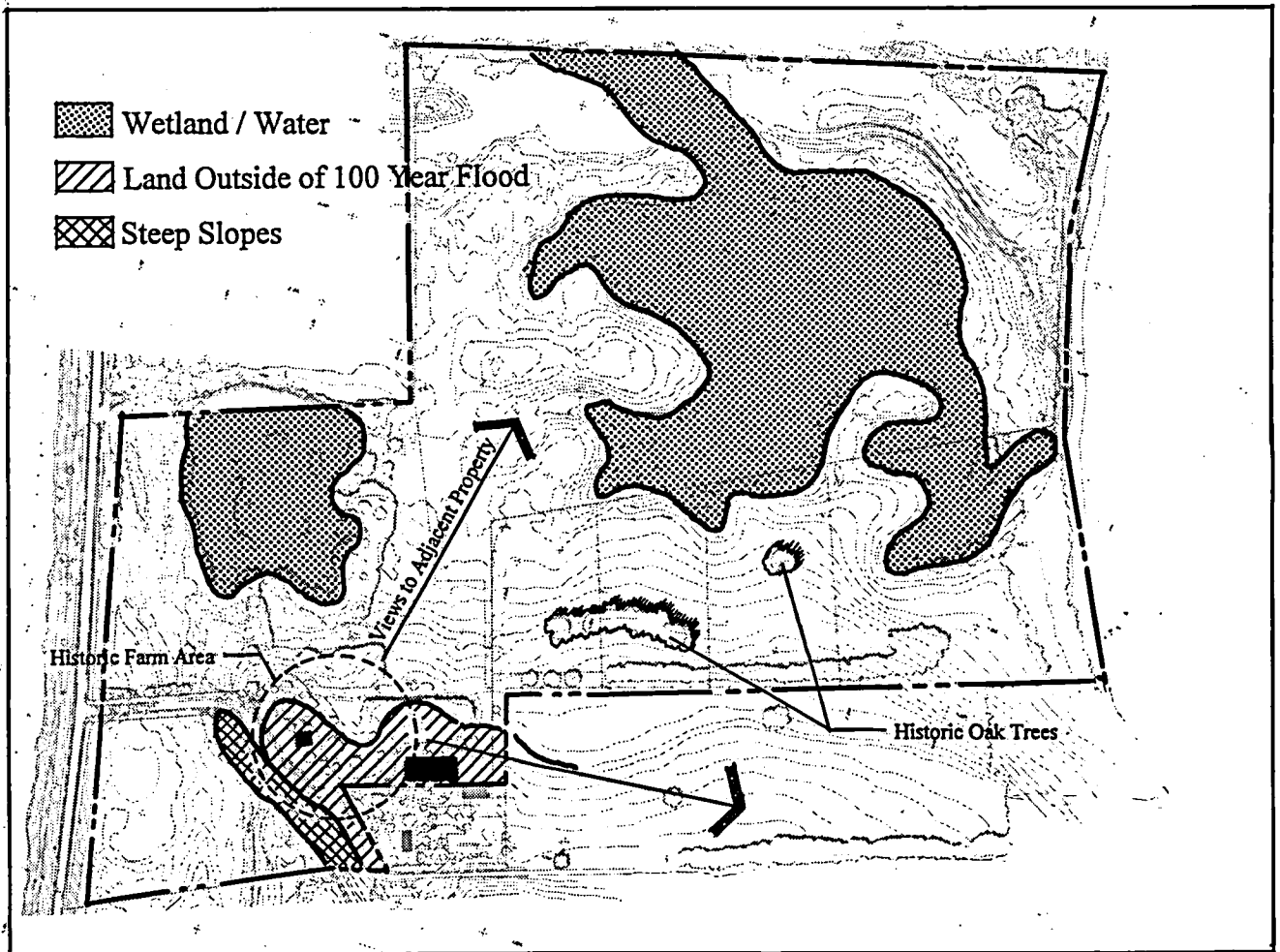


Figure 13: Opportunities and Constraints for Site Improvements

■ NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Howell Territorial Park is a regionally significant natural and cultural resource.
- Pastoral character of the Park should be maintained.
- Opportunities exist to enhance wildlife utilization of Howell Territorial Park.
- Nuisance plants should be controlled or eradicated to prevent spread to adjacent lands.
- An Archaeology inventory should precede development projects.

■ FACILITIES

- Because of limited operating hours facilities, and programs, Howell Territorial Park is underutilized by citizens of the region and visitors to Sauvie Island.
- Existing facilities are not in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- Howell Territorial Park lacks adequate facilities for recreational uses such as picnicking, hiking, and wildlife.
- Howell Territorial Park lacks adequate indoor space for educational and interpretive programs.
- Infrastructure and amenities are inadequate to support expanded use of Howell Territorial Park (i.e. parking, electrical, water, sewer, telephone).
- The rehabilitation of injured raptors would be consistent with the character of the Park and Sauvie Island and compatible with existing and proposed uses.

■ RECREATION AND EDUCATION

- Natural and cultural history education should be a primary focus at Howell Territorial Park.
- Expansion of Howell Territorial Park could reduce conflicts on Sauvie Island by providing opportunities for orientation, recreation and education in a managed setting.
- There is a public desire for expanded educational opportunities in the Park beyond what exist (i.e. school programs, brochure interpretation, more open days).

■ OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FUNDING

- User fees should be implemented to offset a portion of costs associated with operations and maintenance of an expanded Park.
- Volunteers could supplement paid staff.
- Develop revenue generating services and activities.

MASTER
PLAN



MASTER PLAN

The intent of the Master Plan is to guide improvements at Howell Territorial Park in a manner that is consistent with the special character of the Park. The following master plan goals were developed with input from the Project Advisory Committee and the public.

■ MASTER PLAN GOALS:

- Protect, preserve and enhance natural and cultural resources of Howell Territorial Park while maintaining its pastoral quality.
- Provide recreational facilities and opportunities which are consistent with the character of Howell Territorial Park and compatible with its natural and cultural resources.
- Provide educational opportunities which enhance visitor understanding and appreciation of Sauvie Island's natural and cultural history.
- Serve as an orientation center for Sauvie Island.



Figure 14: Wintering-In apple harvest
(OrHi 54453)

■ COMPONENTS OF THE MASTER PLAN

The recommendations contained in this section support the Master Plan goals and provide specific guidance for future Park development and management. The Howell Territorial Park Master Plan is illustrated on Figure 18. Key master plan components and recommended actions are listed below:

■ LAND MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- Implement a program to control or eradicate invasive species including: Himalayan blackberry, reed canary grass, tansy ragwort and Canadian thistle.
- Enhance wildlife utilization of the site by establishing native shrub and tree plantings adjacent to Howell Lake, fence lines and the Gilbert River.
- Create a grove of Oregon white oak.
- Maintain a healthy meadow / pasture through appropriate use of mowing grazing and fertilization.
- Exclude livestock from wetland and riparian areas (subject to existing agreements).
- Control livestock access to the Gilbert River dike by installing a gate on the south side of the dike.
- Limit cultivation of crops.
- Implement a volunteer program to restore and enhance the orchard including removal of diseased trees, annual pruning and spraying, and control of ground cover.
- Any pesticide / herbicide spraying at the Park needs to be done in a manner that does not harm wildlife that frequent the Park throughout the year.

- Monitor water quality of Park surface water features.
- Encourage natural seasonal water fluctuations in wetland areas.
- Acquire adjacent 20 acres on the Southeast side of the Park for buffer, improved access and other Park uses.

■ CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Regularly inspect all components of historic structures and develop a program to provide preventive and corrective maintenance as necessary to assure structural, historic and aesthetic integrity.
- Provide security systems to protect artifacts collections.
- Conduct an archeology survey prior to development activities.

■ VISUAL CHARACTER

- Maintain the pastoral and rural quality of the park by limiting facility development as illustrated in the Master Plan.
- Design new facilities to be compatible with the existing structures or screened from their view.
- Maintain or enhance scenic views from the Park.
- Utilize natural vegetation for visual buffers around utilities.

■ PARKING / ACCESS

- Request County to install appropriate directional signage near the Sauvie Island Bridge to orient Island visitors to the Park.
- Create an all weather parking area with capacity for 25 standard vehicles, 2

handicapped vehicles, and 2 buses (see Figure 15).

- Install security gates to control vehicle access into the site.
- Provide dry weather parking (turf) for an additional 530 vehicles.
- Install visitor orientation signage at the park.
- Provide separate access to barn area and shelters for maintenance and operations purposes.
- Provide parking to serve ranger residence.

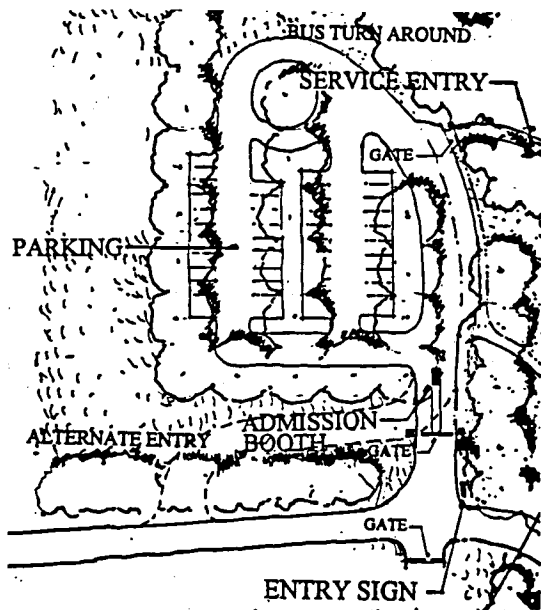


Figure 15: Parking Area

■ TRAILS

- Provide accessible trails from parking area to all shelters, restrooms, barn, house, and wildlife viewing areas.
- Construct trails in a manner that allows for use by light equipment for operations and maintenance purposes.
- Locate trails adjacent to or within vegetation buffers where feasible.

- Provide informational displays as necessary to convey information related to natural and cultural history and Park regulations.

Table 9: Trails

Type	Length
Soft Surface Trails	3000 Feet
Hard Surface Trails	1200 Feet

■ STRUCTURES

House:

- Consult State Historic Preservation Office to determine level of accessibility appropriate for the house.
- Construct a replica of the detached kitchen structure which was a component of the original house.
- Renovate and secure cellar as a separate outdoor exhibit
- Convert existing kitchen area for a self-guided introductory exhibit.
- Construct ADA accessible path for access to the south side of the porch.

Barn:

- Remove OHS artifacts from barn.
- Improve barn to comply with ADA standards.
- Create 300 square foot office.
- Create multi-purpose room with capacity for 60-100 people.
- Improve kitchen for catering.
- Expand and/or upgrade existing museum space.
- Create space for gift and coffee sales.
- Provide space for Bird of Prey Rescue Northwest, Inc. rehabilitation program.

Finnish Log Cabin:

- Relocate Cabin to an off-site location.

New Structures

Recommended new structures are outlined in Table 10 below:

Table 10: New Structures

Structure	Amount	Size (SF)
Ranger Residence	1	1,500
Park Admission Booth	1	60
Park Restrooms	2	---
Wildlife View Blinds	4	72
Arbor	1	--
Picnic Shelters	2	1,000
Picnic Shelter	1	2,000
Entry Kiosk	1	-
Maintenance Building	1	480

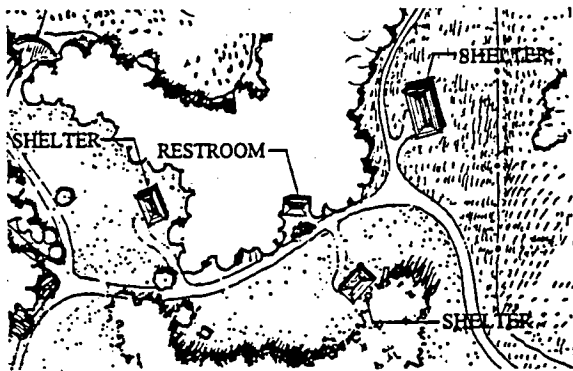


Figure 16: Shelters and Restroom

■ OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE COMPONENTS

- Install irrigation system in public use areas proximate to the house, barn, picnic shelters / restroom and parking.
- Upgrade electrical service to accommodate new facilities.
- Upgrade water system to accommodate new facilities.
- Install pay telephone.
- Upgrade / replace septic system to accommodate new and upgraded facilities.

■ OPERATIONS / MAINTENANCE

All proposed facilities should be consistent with the operating capabilities of the managing agencies, including management and use of volunteers.

Specific suggestions include:

- Add planting on perimeter of site in remote areas to reduce mowing.
- Configure any new construction or planting so that mowing can be accomplished with large deck mowers.
- Install shrubs and ground covers on slopes which are difficult to mow with large deck mowing equipment.
- Develop additional gardens only where there is a demonstrated interpretive value and volunteer commitment for maintenance.
- Construct new facilities which are durable and reasonably vandal proof.
- Remove split rail fencing (which is not indigenous to the area and difficult to mow around).

■ SECURITY

Actions to improve security are as follows:

- Limit access to the Park during night time with security gates.
- Add appropriate outdoor lighting for security and safety purposes.
- Provide on-site ranger residence.
- Install a public telephone for convenience and emergency use.
- Install a new security system for house and barn.

■ EDUCATION / INTERPRETIVE PROGRAMS

A strong interpretive program will enhance visitor appreciation of the park and generate revenue to offset some, but not all operations and maintenance costs. As heritage tourism becomes an economic factor in the Pacific Northwest, Howell Territorial Park has the advantage of a prime location near a relatively large metropolitan market.

The rich natural and cultural resources present at the Park offer opportunities for a variety of interpretive themes. Guidelines on how, where, what, and why to interpret the themes reinforce the Master Plan goals of preserving the character of the Park. More detail about the interpretive program can be found in the Appendix.

Interpretive Themes

A visitor's first impression of the park is a manicured farmstead. The farm, however, is only a part of a larger thematic message which takes a comprehensive look at the past and current inhabitants of the land. The following major theme and subthemes are the basis for an interpretive plan.

Major Theme: Each new inhabitant of Sauvie Island, both wildlife and human, want to use the same resources and environments in different ways; this leads to conflict and change.

Sub-themes:

- Wildlife and their need for resources.
- Native American lifeways.
- Explorers and pioneers on the Island.
- Self-sufficient early settlers.
- Farming techniques associated with the pre and post dike agrarian communities.

- Increasing pressure on the Island from urban dwellers.

Interpretive Techniques and Locations

- Create a hierarchy of information that leads people from general orientation to more specific detail and examples.
- Build an entry kiosk to orient and inform visitors to the services and opportunities available at the Park.
- Use structures to form a comprehensive story about the settlers.
- Offer activities that support multiple levels of involvement: self-guided tours, guided tours, instructional workshops, educational programs and special events.
- Where possible, use brochures, interpretive panels and techniques that do not require additional staff.

Grounds:

- Explain how people of different eras and values adapted the land to meet their needs.

Interpretive Trails:

- Add low-angled interpretive panels along trail and at structures.
- Use a brochure to interpret Native American People and wildlife around the wetlands.

House:

- Develop a self-guided introductory exhibit in the existing kitchen area.
- Use outdoor kitchen structure for interpretation, living history demonstrations, and education programs.
- Renovate herb garden with plants typically used for cooking and medicinal purposes in the 1858-85 time period.

Barn:

- Create an orientation exhibition for the Park which addresses the major interpretive themes and sub-themes designed to support future educational programming opportunities.

Programs

Programs make the rich, multi-faceted qualities of the Park come alive for its visitors, staff and volunteers. They connect the interpretive themes with places and experiences. Once involved in Park programs, people will likely continue returning to the Park.

General Program Recommendations:

- Increase hours of operation to accommodate increased programming.
- Coordinate programs schedules among program providers.
- Concentrate on school based programs and special events.
- Develop grade level specific programs including pre and post visit activities.
- Use volunteers wherever appropriate.
- Develop programs incrementally that grow with demand.
- Wait until staffing and space are adequate to support animals.

Recommended Educational Opportunities:

- Guided interpretive hikes
- School field trips
- Living history demonstrations
- Special events
- Workshops and lectures
- Activities
- Off site outreach
- Exhibits
- Interpretive signage

Examples of educational activities incorporating the interpretive themes are described below:

1. Wildlife and their need for habitat:

- Guided interpretive hikes on such topics as wetlands, wildlife viewing, animal tracking, bird watching.
- School field trips on wetland soils, plants and hydrology, wildlife of wetlands.

2. Native American lifeways:

- School based overnight camp emphasizing Native American lifeways
- Archeology programs and hands-on experiences.
- Living history demonstrations on such things as canoe carving, long house building wapato harvesting and baking.

3. Self sufficient early settlers:

- Living history demonstrations or hands-on experiences such as brick forming and firing, cloth and yarn spinning, butter churning, and blacksmithing.

4. Agrarian communities:

- Historically appropriate demonstration fields and live animal care
- Hands-on activities on such things as milking cows, field planting and harvesting, kitchen versus nursery gardening, and scarecrow making.
- Workshops on activities such as historic farm equipment restoration.

5. Increasing pressure from urban dwellers:

- Post classroom activity such as an educational game on choosing where to settle on the Willamette/Columbia Rivers.

■ VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

A strong volunteer program can foster ownership and commitment to the Park and its future. Successful volunteer programs are administered by paid staff and have associated operational costs. Staff functions involved in developing and administering a volunteer program include:

- Defining volunteer roles
- Recruitment, orientation, training
- Supervision
- Recognition
- Records maintenance

As interpretive programs are developed and offered at the Park, volunteers could perform a variety of tasks including but not limited to:

- Staffing festivals
- Staffing an informational kiosk
- Assisting with gift sales
- Conducting living history demonstrations
- Conducting tours of the house, barn or wetlands
- Leading environmental education field trips



Figure 17: Living history demonstrations at Wintering-In.

■ LONG RANGE OPPORTUNITIES

A concept for the Park's future development is shown in Figure 19. The concept calls for an additional 20 acres to be brought into the Park along its southeastern boundary. Although the acquisition of this property is not guaranteed, its inclusion in the Park would greatly enhance the Park's capability for the following reasons:

- The area contains suitable building sites outside of the 100-year floodplain.
- There would be more room to site facilities in areas outside of scenic viewsheds.
- Sufficient area exists to locate facilities and activities in a manner that would not conflict with wildlife viewing activities.

Potential design and program elements to consider for this property include but are not limited to:

- Relocate maintenance vehicle access away from interior pedestrian areas so that barn and ranger residence can be approached from the site perimeter.
- Relocate parking and site entry closer to the visitor facilities and services.
- Expand educational program to include more living history demonstration activities.
- Additional day use facilities.
- Overnight guest accommodation.

■ MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 11 below identifies management responsibilities best suited for Metro and its contractual partners based on the Master Plan recommendations.

Table 11: Management Roles and Responsibilities			
Metro	OHS	Birds of Prey*	Joint Owner/ Other/Collaboration
Grounds & Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Apple orchard ■ Turf areas ■ Field mowing & maint. ■ Wetland planting ■ Fencing ■ Buildings (exterior and internal structural) ■ Utilities ■ Fee collection ■ Alarm system ■ Outdoor lighting ■ Shelter reservations ■ Parking lot, roads ■ Garbage (haul to dumpster) ■ Insect control ■ Pest mitigation ■ Trail maintenance ■ Directional signage ■ Metro code enforcement 	Manage Barn Museum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Native American occupation ■ Artifacts ■ Pay phone, utilities House Maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Furnishings ■ Cleaning ■ Utilities 	Barn Lease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pro rata share of utilities ■ Maintenance of indoor space ■ Garbage/waste 	Domestic Gardens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OHS takes lead/Metro provides supplies and technical assistance Fundraising/Marketing Volunteer Coordination Interpretive Kiosk
Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Overall exterior grounds ■ Signage control ■ Natural history interpretation ■ Picnic grounds and barn 	Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ House tours ■ Fundraising ■ Cultural/historical interpretation ■ Special events ■ Festivals 	Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Raptor education 	

Figure 18

Master Plan







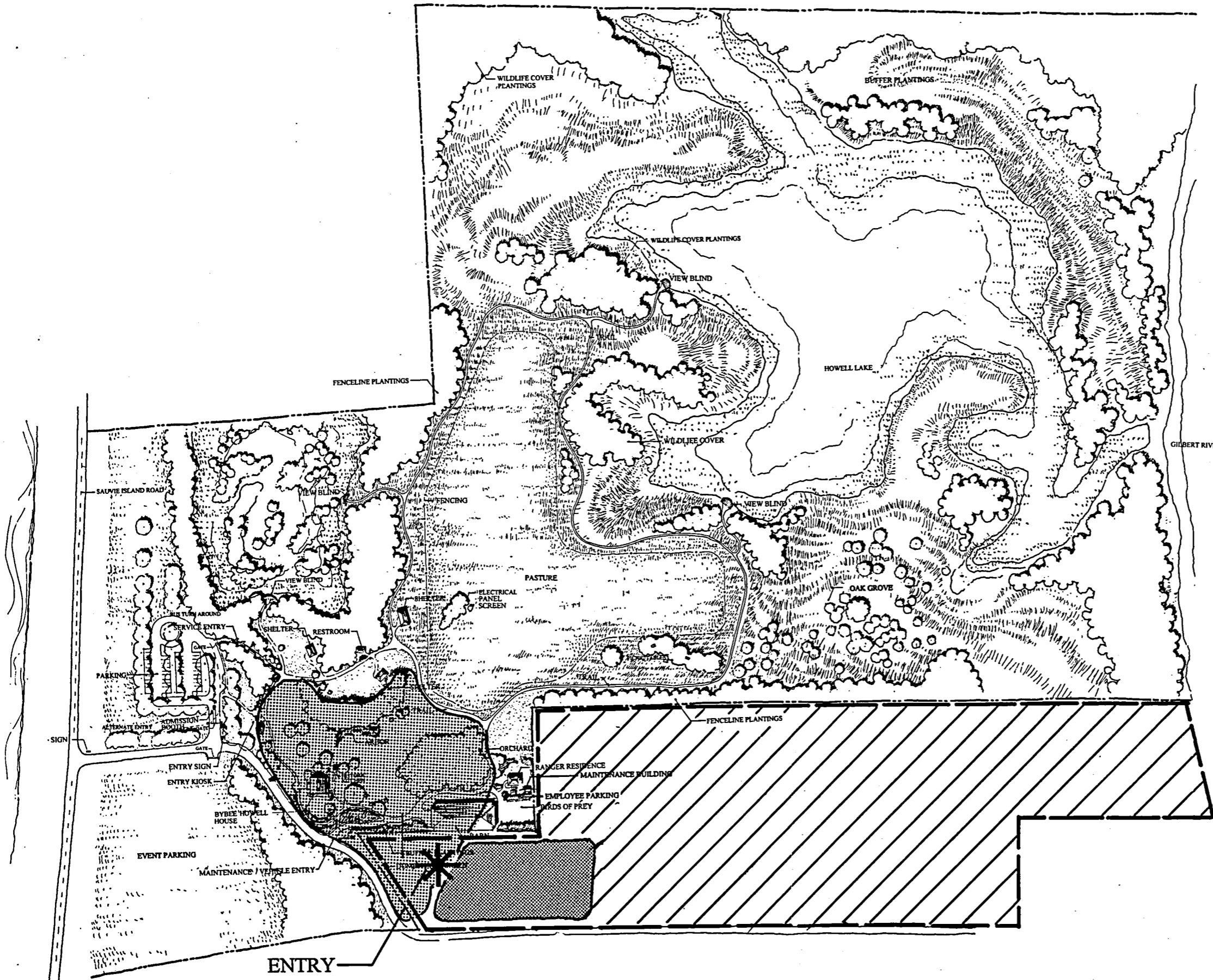
Howell Territorial Park
@ Metro



Figure 19

Long Range Opportunities

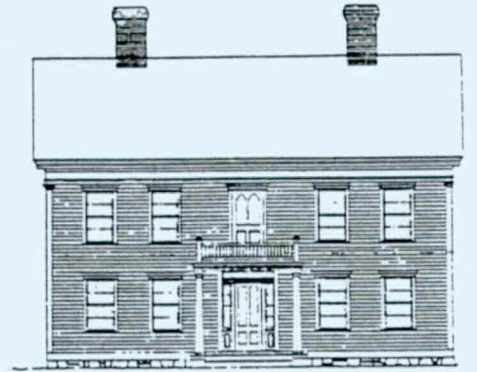
-  Potential Aquisition
-  Historic Farm
-  Entry Area / Parking
-  Living History Demonstration / Day Use Facilities



Howell Territorial Park
@ Metro



IMPLEMENTATION



IMPLEMENTATION

This Chapter provides information on project phases, implementation costs, projected revenues, and available funding for Master Plan implementation. The 1995 Open Spaces, Parks and Streams Bond Measure provides limited funding for Master Plan implementation. Committed partners and additional funding are needed to fully implement the Master Plan. The information in this Chapter is meant to inform Metro Council, project partners, potential funding organizations and other decision makers about the cost side of Master Plan implementation.

■ PHASING

Master Plan implementation is recommended to occur in three general phases. Phasing recommendations are presented on Table 12 below. Specific projects and their implementation schedule are subject to change depending on funding availability.

Phase I

In Phase I-A, the site remains much as it is today. Safety and code issues will be corrected and ADA access will be provided to all existing facilities. In Phase I-B, emphasis is placed on providing visitor amenities and revenue producers to help offset the cost of operating and maintaining the Park. In Phase I-C more social events and educational programs are conducted.

Table 12: Recommended Implementation Phases

PHASE I: YEARS 1-2	PHASE II: YEARS 3-7	PHASE III: YEARS 8-10
I-A. SAFETY AND CODE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Trails (Hard Surface) ■ Maintenance Roads ■ House Porch Access ■ Parking ■ Utilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water/Power/Phone ■ Barn Restroom ■ Ranger Residence ■ Security System I-B: REVENUE PRODUCERS / INFO. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Entry Kiosk ■ Park Admissions Booth ■ Shelters ■ Arbor ■ Restroom Near Shelters I-C: PROGRAMS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Expand Special Events ■ Conduct off-season workshops 	II. EXPANDED PROGRAM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Barn Improvements ■ Trails (Soft Surface) ■ Wildlife Viewing Blinds / Platforms ■ Oak Grove Planting ■ Pasture Fencing ■ Meadow Maintenance ■ Fenceline Plantings ■ Interpretive Panels ■ House Improvements: ■ Introductory Exhibit/Outdoor Kitchen / Cellar Restoration ■ Irrigation ■ Orchard Volunteer Program ■ Maintenance Building ■ School Based Programs ■ Gift / Coffee Sales 	III: EXPANDED SITE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Acquire additional 20 Acres ■ Relocate Park Entry Area ■ Relocate Maintenance Access ■ Living History Farm Area ■ Overnight Guest Accommodations ■ Day Use Facilities

Phase II

In 2003 the lease agreement for cattle grazing expires. When this happens, additional area by the Lake and the oak trees will be available for visitor use. Access to this area will allow the Park a more comprehensive educational program in both natural and cultural history. Facilities which are described in this phase are developed to accommodate the projected increase in visitors.

Phase III

Additional building sites for permanent structures are available with the purchase of the 20 acres which is southeast of the Park property. This land, some of which is outside of the 100 year floodplain, has good locations for permanent structures. The south side of the Park is also better situated for a more convenient visitor entry to visitor destinations including the house and barn. Because of the undefined nature of this phase, cost estimates were not developed.

■ IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

Projected staffing needs for phased implementation are shown in Table 14. Estimated costs of annual operations and maintenance for Metro and OHS are shown in Tables 15 and 16 respectively. Table 17 contains a summary of estimated site improvement costs and Table 18 provides a detailed cost breakdown for each improvement project.

■ FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION:

Passage of the Open Spaces, Parks and Streams Bond Measure provided \$275,000

for Master Plan implementation. Bond funds will help with initial implementation costs but additional funds will be required for full Master Plan implementation. OHS received a grant for \$25,000 from the Lewis and Clark Trail Coalition, which will be matched by \$25,000 of the Bond Measure funds for an historical interpretation display at the Park.

Projected revenue income from entry fees, additional visitor services and program offerings will partially offset the costs of implementation but will not cover all costs. Projected revenues are presented in Table 13.

The funding climate for general fund dollars is intensely competitive. Alternative funding sources should be sought for Master Plan implementation. Partnerships and collaborative efforts are excellent methods of developing committed partners and provide opportunities to leverage funding. Fundraising efforts should be coordinated among project partners to eliminate redundant funding requests.

■ PROJECTED REVENUES

Table 13 below provides estimated revenues based on activities and programs during phased implementation. With the exception of the gift shop sales, all amounts are represented as gross receipts. Assumptions for these projections are included below the table.

Table 13: Projected Revenues

	1996-7		Phase I Years 1-2		Phase II Years 3-7		Phase III Years 8-10	
	Subtotal	%	Subtotal	%	Subtotal	%	Subtotal	%
	10,000		12,000		20,000		30,000	
1. Annual Attendance								
2. Annual Appropriations	\$20,600	66	\$20,600	22	\$20,600	11	\$10,300	7
3. Admission Fees	\$850	3	\$36,000	37	\$60,000	31	\$60,000	31
4. Special Events	\$6,000	19	\$31,260	33	\$61,680	33	\$109,770	37
5. Educational Programs					\$3,000	2	\$9,300	3
6. Gift Shop / Coffee Sales					\$18,134 net	10	\$34,793 net	12
7. Shelter Rental			\$2,430	3	\$5,712	3	\$6,264	2
8. Weddings	\$3,650	12	\$4,800	5	\$5,440	3	\$5,440	2
9. Grants					\$5,000	3	\$8,000	3
10. Other (includes tenants)					\$7,200	4	\$7,200	3
TOTALS	\$31,100		\$95,090		\$186,766		\$281,067	

Projected Revenue Assumptions

1. **Annual Attendance:** Figures represent an annual average for each phase period.
2. **Annual Appropriations:** Metro and OHS negotiate contract on an annual basis. Metro appropriated \$10,300 in 1996-97. An IGA between Metro and Multnomah County states

that the County will match Metros annual OHS contribution up to \$10,300.

3. **Admission Fees:** Assumes a \$3 admission collected from the admissions booth from June through September. Admissions from October through May will be collected by the honor system.
4. **Special Events:** Assumes four special events during the season. Special events in the off season take advantage of winter holidays and seasonal variation on the Island. Activities include historic Thanksgiving food preparation, making Christmas crafts and decorations of the 1860's, natural medicinal plant uses, wildlife viewing, and historic agricultural practices.
5. **Educational Programs:** Assumes 25 school tours in Phase II with 60 school children in each. (\$2.00 / Child)
6. **Gift Shop Sales:** A \$1.50 average sales per visitor has been assumed. This is the only item that shows a net value of 55% of the gross receipts for a subtotal.
7. **Shelter Rental:** These figures are based on 3 shelters for a season from Memorial Day through Labor Day weekends; 1 group per weekend day. Phase I shows 75% usage, Phase II @ 85% and Phase III @ 95%.
8. **Weddings:** Assumes an increase in revenues as amenities are added.
9. **Grants:** Assumes small grants will be secured to support educational programming.
10. **Other:** Two not-for-profit organizations with purposes compatible with the park's character rent space at an average of \$300 per month starting in Phase II.

■ STAFFING
RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 14 provides general staffing needs based on existing and proposed programs and operational needs of the Park during phased implementation. Staffing levels are expressed in full time equivalent (FTE) increments.

Table 14: Staffing Recommendations		Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
Staffing Positions	1996-7	Years 1-2	Years 3-7	Years 8-10
	FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE
METRO				
■ Regional Park Supervisor	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.50
■ Park Ranger			0.50	0.50
■ Gardener			0.25	0.25
■ Grounds Crew	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
■ Fee Collection			0.50	0.50
■ Interpreter			0.25	0.25
■ Volunteer Coordinator			0.25	0.25
Subtotal	0.60	0.60	2.75	2.75
OHS				
■ Site Manager	0.25	0.25		
■ Program Manager		0.50	1.00	1.00
■ Museum Curator	0.03	0.10	0.25	0.25
■ Interpreter	0.14	0.20	0.30	0.50
■ Events Staff	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
■ Security	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.09
■ Maintenance/Janitorial	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.25
■ Wintering-In Staffing	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.75
Subtotal	1.17	1.80	2.50	3.09
TOTAL	1.77	2.40	5.25	5.84

■ METRO'S ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

These include labor for buildings and grounds maintenance and utility costs (2.25 FTE).

Table 15 identifies Metro's estimated annual operations and maintenance costs.

Table 15: Metro's Estimated Annual Operations and Maintenance Costs	
I. PERSONNEL	
A. Baseline Maintenance Personnel Costs	
■ Mowing, trimming, turf and field maintenance	
■ House / barn external maintenance	
■ Trail Maintenance	
■ Facilities upkeep / maintenance (restrooms / shelters)	
■ Tree maintenance (including orchard)	
■ Garbage / Litter	
■ Grounds Maintenance (shrubs / tended beds around house, herb garden)	
■ Support to OHS staff	
■ Winterizing	
■ Invasive Plant control	
Total Baseline Maintenance Personnel Costs	\$22,510
B. Other Personnel Costs	
■ Visitor contact / Info sharing / Law enforcement	\$12,500
■ Fee collection	\$ 7,800
■ Wetland Maintenance and Monitoring	\$ 4110
■ Administrative (Regional Park Supervisor)	\$13,470
■ Misc. Overtime (10 hours @ 24.86 / hr.)	\$ 250
■ Benefits (@ 11% for seasonal staff, 32.5% for FT staff)	\$16,350
Total Personnel Costs*	\$77,020
II. SUPPLIES	
■ Materials and supplies	\$12,500
TOTAL COST FOR PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES	\$89,520
*Assumes Phase II and III Metro staffing levels (2.25 FTE) shown in Table 14, not including interpreter and volunteer coordinator (.50 FTE).	

■ OHS' ESTIMATED ANNUAL OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMMING COSTS

Table 16: OHS' Estimated Annual Operations and Programming Costs

	1995-96	Phase I Years 1-2	Phase II Years 3-7	Phase III Years 8-10
Personnel*	\$30,000	\$43,200	\$18,900	\$62,900
Operations/ Programming**	\$11,196	\$22,900	\$59,500	\$68,244
TOTAL	\$41,196	\$66,100	\$78,400	\$131,144

*Salaries correspond to OHS staffing levels shown in Table 14.

**Does not include feeding/care of any live animals at the Park.

■ **ESTIMATED COSTS FOR SITE IMPROVEMENTS**

Cost estimates have been developed for both site improvements (hard costs) and design fees and survey (soft costs). The costs estimates are preliminary and subject to change. Table 17 provides a summary of the cost estimates for site improvements. Table 18 provides a detailed cost breakdown for each improvement project. Figure 20 accompanies Table 18 and shows location of individual site improvements.

Hard Costs

The costs for site improvements are based on master plan level design. These costs should be appropriate for Metro budgeting purposes. Costs represent a construction quality appropriate for historic sites and public parks. Costs assume publicly bid projects and current prevailing wage rates. Savings could be realized if Park staff is able to perform some of the less technical construction activities such as grading, planting and turf installation. Unit costs where shown are derived from recent public project bids, the 1996 Cost Means estimating guide and experience with the current bid climate.

Soft Costs

Boundary surveys have been completed for portions of Park. A topographical survey has also been completed for the Park grounds excluding the pasture areas. Additional survey information will be necessary for construction projects in areas around the house where specific improvements are shown. This information will need to include the location of tree trunks, vegetation masses, building corners, and all other

improvements. When the surveyor is on the site, a wetland delineation should be completed. Approximate cost for this will be \$10,000-\$15,000 based on a 10 acre area.

Design fees for each project will vary between 10 and 15% of the construction cost. Fees may be a higher percentage for smaller projects and a smaller percentage for larger projects.

For projects such as sign design, information panel design and research on the historic structures, design fees will be based on the specific work tasks. Fees for these projects may be as high or higher than the construction costs of the projects.

Table 17: Cost Summary

PROJECT	COSTS
Parking	131,028
Park Admissions Booth	19,050
Entry Kiosk	50,000
Trail / Roads	132,264
Shelters	254,000
Restroom Near Shelters	127,000
Arbor	27,686
House Improvements	139,700
Barn Improvements	254,000
Ranger Residence	212,725
Utility Improvements	7,620
Wildlife Viewing Blinds	40,100
Scenic Mitigation	151,638
Signage	28,440
Irrigation System	70,866
Maintenance Building	22,352
HARD COSTS	\$1,668,469
SOFT COSTS	\$ 200,000
TOTAL COST	\$1,868,469

Figure 20

Project Location

Project 4:

- Service Roads
- Hard Surface Trails
- Soft Surface Trails

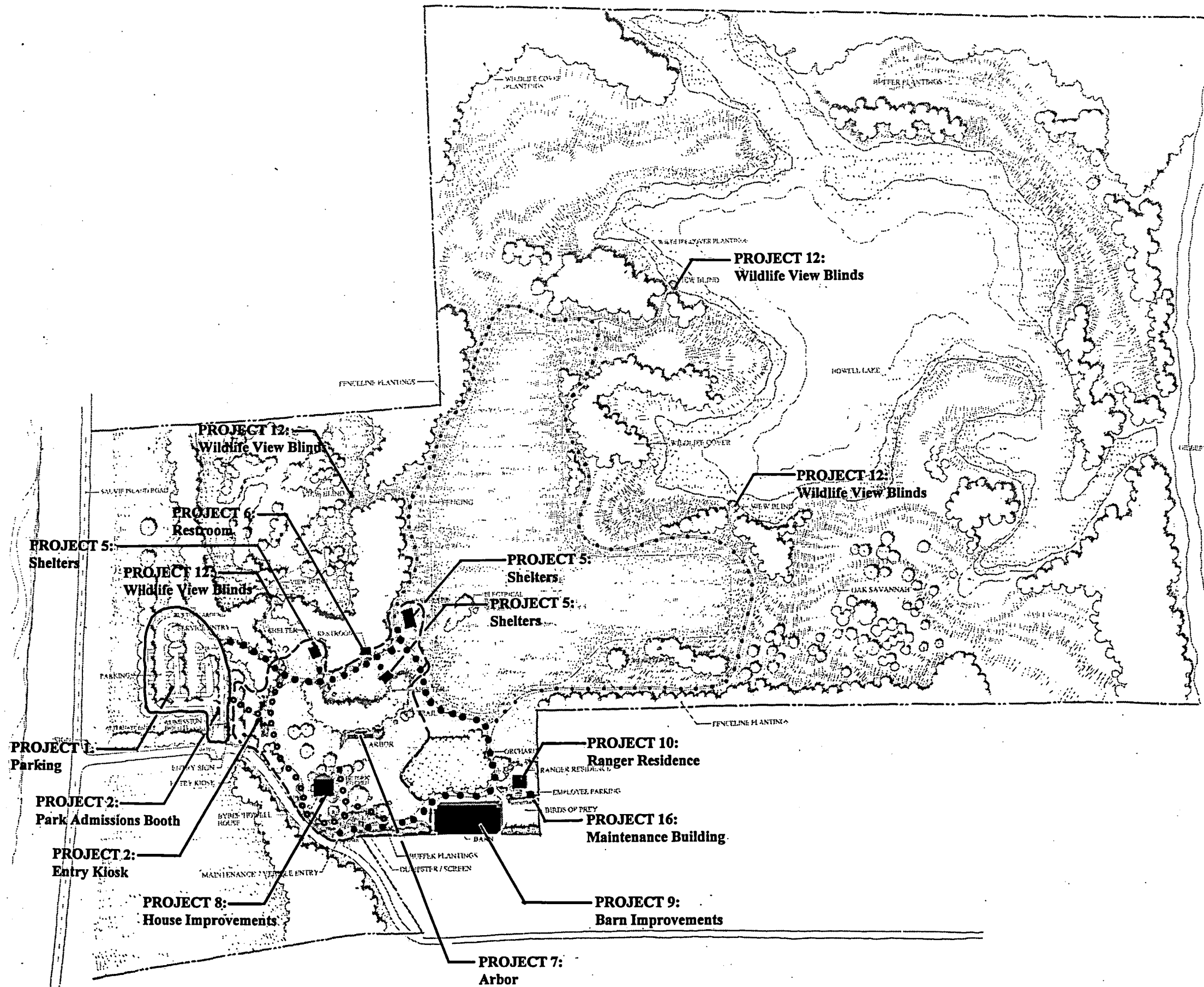
Project 15: Irrigation

Projects not shown on this Figure

Project 11: Utilities

Project 13: Scenic Mitigation / Habitat
Restoration

Project 14: Signage



Howell Territorial Park
@ Metro



Table 18: Estimated Costs for Individual Site Improvements

1. PARKING

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Strip Soil	750	CY	13.00	9,750.00
Earthwork	3,000	CY	4.00	12,000.00
Curbs	250	LF	9.00	2,250.00
Paving	4,000	SF	2.50	10,000.00
Storm Drainage	1	LS	5,000.00	5,000.00
Trees (3 1/2" Cal.)	18	EA	400.00	7,200.00
Hydroseed	12,000	SF	0.10	1,200.00
Shrubs	1,000	SF	3.00	3,000.00
Ground Cover	2,000	SF	2.50	5,000.00
Irrigation	2,000	SF	0.50	1,000.00
Wheel Stops	30	EA	100.00	30,000.00
Bollards	20	EA	600.00	12,000.00
Gate-cable	2	EA	1,000.00	2,000.00
Signs	2	EA	500.00	1,000.00
Lighting	2	EA	3,000.00	6,000.00
Total				\$ 107,400.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 7,518.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 16,110.00
Total Cost				\$ 131,028.00

2. PARK ADMISSIONS BOOTH

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Booth (Approx. 6' x 10')	1	EA	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total				\$ 15,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 1,050.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 3,000.00
Total Cost				\$ 19,050.00

3. ENTRY KIOSK

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Allowance	1	LS	50,000.00	50,000.00
Total				\$ 50,000.00

Note: Information panels will be incorporated into the entry structure

4. TRAILS / MAINTENANCE ROADS

SOFT SURFACE TRAILS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Strip Soil	325	CY	12.00	3,900.00
Earthwork	100	CY	5.00	500.00
Trail Construction (6' Chip Seal)	18,000	SF	1.50	27,000.00
Grass Restoration	60,000	SF	0.05	3,000.00
Total				\$ 34,400.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 2,408.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 5,160.00
Total Cost				\$ 41,968.00

HARD SURFACE TRAILS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Strip Soil	170	CY	12.00	2,040.00
Earthwork	100	CY	5.00	500.00
Trail Construction (8' chip seal)	9,600	SF	1.50	14,400.00
Grass Restoration	22,000	SF	0.20	4,400.00
Total				\$ 21,340.00
Contractor OH & P @ .07%				\$ 1,493.80
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 3,201.00
Total Cost				\$ 26,034.80

MAINTENANCE ROADS / ACCESS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Strip Soil	600	CY	12.00	7,200.00
Road (10' asphalt)	16,000	SF	2.25	36,000.00
Gate-Cable Type	1	EA	1,000.00	1,000.00
Grass Restoration	32,000	SF	0.20	6,400.00
Total				\$ 50,600.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 3,542.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 10,120.00
Total Cost				\$ 64,262.00

5. SHELTERS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Shelter (Capacity- 125)	2,000	SF	50.00	100,000.00
Shelter (Capacity- 60)	1,000	SF	50.00	50,000.00
Shelter (Capacity- 60)	1,000	SF	50.00	50,000.00
Total				\$ 200,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 14,000.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 40,000.00
Total Cost				\$ 254,000.00

Note: Estimate includes lighting, power service, water service, and sinks in shelters

6. RESTROOM NEAR SHELTERS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Rest Room	1	LS	100,000.00	100,000.00
Septic System	1	LS	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total				\$ 100,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ .07%				\$ 7,000.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 20,000.00
Total Cost				\$ 127,000.00

7. ARBOR

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Arbor	1	LS	15,000.00	15,000.00
Lawn Restoration	2,000	SF	0.20	400.00
Shrub Beds	1,600	SF	4.00	6,400.00
Total				\$ 21,800.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 1,526.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 4,360.00
Total Cost				\$ 27,686.00

8. HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

PORCH ACCESS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Allowance	1	EST	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total				\$ 15,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 1,050.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 3,000.00
Total Cost				\$ 19,050.00

(This includes earthwork, trail / ramp construction and planting)

EXHIBIT IMPROVEMENTS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Outdoor Kitchen	1	EST	50,000.00	50,000.00
Cellar Restoration	1	EST	20,000.00	20,000.00
Introductory Exhibit	1	EST	25,000.00	25,000.00
Total				\$ 95,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 6,650.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 19,000.00
Total Cost				\$ 120,650.00

9. BARN IMPROVEMENTS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Allowance Includes:	1	EST	200,000.00	200,000.00
Paved Entry Area				
Office				
Kitchen				
Restroom				
Multi-Purpose Room				
Expand / Upgrade Exhibits				
Utility Upgrade				
Total				\$ 200,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 14,000.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 40,000.00
Total Cost				\$ 254,000.00

10. RANGER RESIDENCE

MODULAR HOME OPTION

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Modular Home	1	LS	50,000.00	50,000.00
Site Preparation	1	LS	10,000.00	10,000.00
Septic	1	LS	7,500.00	7,500.00
Total				67,500.00
Contractor OH & P @ .07%				\$ 4,725.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 13,500.00
Total Cost				\$ 85,725.00

WOOD FRAME OPTION

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Wood Frame Home	1,500	SF	100.00	150,000.00
Site Preparation	1	LS	10,000.00	10,000.00
Septic	1	LS	7,500.00	7,500.00
Total				167,500.00
Contractor OH & P @ .07%				\$ 11,725.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 33,500.00
Total Cost				\$ 212,725.00

11. UTILITY IMPROVEMENTS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Outdoor Security / Path Lighting	3	EA	1,500.00	4,500.00
Pay Telephone	1	EA	1,500.00	1,500.00
Total				\$ 6,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 420.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 1,200.00
Total Cost				\$ 7,620.00

12. WILDLIFE VIEWING BLINDS / PLATFORMS

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Spur Trail (5' Wide Soft)	700	LF	2.25	1,575.00
Blind (12' x 6')	4	EA	7,500.00	30,000.00
Total				\$ 31,575.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 2,210.25
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 6,315.00
Total Cost				\$ 40,100.25

**13. SCENIC MITIGATION /
HABITAT RESTORATION**

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Fencing				
Remove Existing Fencing	3600	LF	1.00	3,600.00
Fencing	2800	LF	3.00	10,800.00
Plantings				
Oak Grove	100	EA	100.00	10,000.00
Restore / Enhance Orchard	1	LS	15,000.00	15,000.00
Fenceline Plantings	7	ACRES	10,000.00	70,000.00
Meadow / pasture restoration	1	LS	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total				\$ 119,400.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 8,358.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 23,880.00
Total Cost				\$ 151,638.00

14. SIGNAGE

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Park Entry Sign	1	EA	2,500.00	2,500.00
Directional Sign	4	EA	1,500.00	6,000.00
Rules and Regulations Sign	1	EA	2,500.00	2,500.00
Interpretive Signs	8	EA	1,500.00	12,000.00
Total				\$ 23,000.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 840.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 4,600.00
Total Cost				\$ 28,440.00

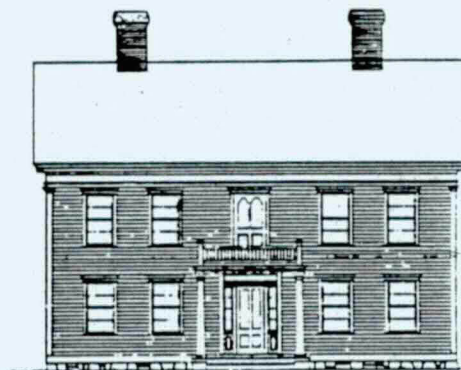
15. IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Shelter Area	43,500	SF	0.40	17,400.00
House and Gardens	14,400	SF	0.40	5,760.00
Picnic Grounds	81,600	SF	0.40	32,640.00
Total				\$ 55,800.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 3,906.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 11,160.00
Total Cost				\$ 70,866.00

16. MAINTENANCE BUILDING

Item Description	Quantity	Unit	Unit Price(\$)	Item Total(\$)
Corrugated Metal Building	480	SF	30.00	14,400.00
Site Improvements	1,600	SF	2.00	3,200.00
Total				\$ 17,600.00
Contractor OH & P @ 7%				\$ 1,232.00
Contingency @ 20%				\$ 3,520.00
Total Cost				\$ 22,352.00

APPENDIX



Contents of Appendix

Metro Council Resolution (To be provided in Final Master Plan)

Surveys

- User Survey Memorandum
- Comparable Facilities Survey Memorandum

Sauvie Island and Howell Territorial Park History/Timeline

Interpretive Themes/Programs

- Interpretive Themes Statement
- Interpretive Themes Work Session Minutes

Apple Varieties Planted in the Bybee Howell Orchard

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- Project Advisory Committee Meeting Agendas and Minutes
- Public Workshop Notices, Agendas, and Minutes
- Public Comment letters (to be provided)

Metro Council Resolution

(To be provided in Final Master Plan)

Surveys

*Nevue
Ngan
Associates*

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
URBAN DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207

(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: July 16, 1996

To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society

From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates

Re: User Survey Summary for the Howell Territorial Park Master Plan

User Survey

The purpose of the user survey was to determine who now uses the park, what they value, how to better program the park to attract users from other island areas, and learn what other similar facilities in the region they visit. The survey was intended to recognize general trends from a broad sample of park users. A statistical breakdown for each question can be found in the table at the end of the memo. The survey does not constitute a scientific study or analysis.

Survey Distribution:

Surveys were distributed at four different gatherings, two being at the park:

- Wintering-In Festival, September 23, 1995
- Howell Territorial Park Master Plan Public Workshop held at the park, October 7, 1995
- Howell Territorial Park Master Plan Public Workshop held at the Sauvie Island School, November 14, 1995
- Sauvie Island Grange Meeting

Over one hundred surveys were returned. Metro Parks and Greenspaces staff tabulated the results.

General Trends

The following trends are of particular significance in terms of marketing and program development for the park:

- Overall response from Howell Territorial Park users is favorable, with appreciation particularly expressed for the natural and tranquil setting and the opportunity to immerse oneself in a piece of our history.
- Historic agriculture and pioneer facilities are a popular draw in the region.
- Special public events at the park are popular activities and most users would like to see more, including living history demonstrations.
- The majority of park users also visit Sauvie Island to buy produce, view wildlife and/or sightsee.
- 84% would pay a fee to use the park.
- 73% of those surveyed have a household income of between \$35,000 and \$75,000.
- Although the overwhelming majority of those surveyed came to the park by car, 40% indicated they would use public transit if it were more convenient.

Survey Results

The survey questions are italicized with general interpretations following each question. Where questions are linked, the analysis has been combined.

1. *What mode of transportation did you use to get here?* car bus bike boat
If by car, how many people in the car? (Please circle one) 1 2 3 4 5 6
2. *If it was more convenient, would you take the bus?* yes no

An overwhelming number of park users travel to Howell Park by car. The percentages range from 92.86% to 100%. However, the fact that 40% of the respondents would consider using TriMet if it were more convenient is significant. Because the island residents consider "tourist" traffic to be one of their most important concerns, it is recommended that measures be taken to encourage bus travel from the metro area to HTP:

- Extend TriMet service to the Park, a one mile addition to its route.
- Provide a bus turnaround at the Park to facilitate bus service for TriMet as well as school buses.
- Increase marketing efforts by Metro to inform park users of TriMet service.

3. *What is your purpose for coming to Sauvie Island? (Please check as many as apply.)*
 Visit Howell Territorial Park
 View wildlife
 Pick/buy produce
 Go to beach
 Sightsee
 Hunt
 Fish
 Train dogs
 Bicycle
 Other

The survey was conducted with a captive audience who are primarily park users. Beach goers, for example are not represented. It is significant to note that the most popular other uses of Sauvie Island are those in close proximity to the park, and that 31% of the respondents listed "tourist" as a main reason for visiting the Island. This implies that many visitors to the island do not have a particular destination, but go there to experience the island's character. These tourists

represent a prime market for the park. The fact that many also enjoy activities such as buying produce and viewing wildlife, two activities potentially linked to the park, reinforces a program that enhances features at the park with wildlife and agricultural focus.

4. How many times do you come to Sauvie Island each year? (Please circle appropriate number).
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 over 10

The number of visits to Sauvie Island each year varied. Twenty-six percent of the Wintering In Festival participants indicated they visit the island only once a year. From notations many of them made in the margins, however, the trip to the island to attend the festival was their first time there, but not their last.

Among the rest of this group, 13% visited twice a year, while 11% visited ten times and 8% more than 10 times annually. Grange members did not respond to this question, as most are residents.

5. What seasons do you typically visit Sauvie Island? (Please check as many as apply.)
 Spring Summer Fall Winter

Because this survey was taken in the fall, there could be a bias towards fall visitation.

6. How did you learn about Howell Territorial Park?
 News media Visited Sauvie Island
 Friend Attended event at Howell Territorial Park
 Metro Portland Oregon Visitors Association
 Oregon Historical Society Other _____

The sources from whom users learned about Howell Park matched up with their reason for being at the park. Most of the participants of the Wintering In Festival indicated Oregon Historical Society (a sponsor) as their source, while members of the Grange wrote in under "Other" that while living on the island they learned of the park. Note that people learn about the park through many sources, although Metro is not a major one. If the park is to change its programs, hours or events, appropriate marketing by Metro may assist public awareness of the parks activities and special features..

7. What do you do at Howell Territorial Park? (Please check as many as apply.)
 Picnic View wildlife
 Tour Bybee-Howell House Attend special events (public)
 Tour Agricultural Museum Attend special events (private)

The most popular activities while at Howell Park were touring Bybee-Howell House and attending special public events. This was true for all four groups surveyed. There was also good response from each of the groups for picnicking, viewing wildlife and touring the Agricultural Museum. Attending private events was the least checked of the options.

It is not surprising that house tours are the predominant activity at the park. The fact that the agricultural museum does not appear to be draw visitors indicates the potential to strengthen its presence, exhibits programs and marketing. Likewise, wildlife viewing, if enhanced could increase.

8. Have you attended the annual Wintering In festival at Howell Territorial Park? yes no

Because many of the respondents were at the Wintering In Festival, these figures are skewed. However, it is significant to note that seasonal festivals such as Wintering-In attract a high volume of visitors, who ultimately may become more frequent park users and/or volunteers.

9. What other facilities do you visit for similar wildlife or historical experiences ?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sauvie Island Wildlife Refuge, Portland, OR | <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia County Museum, St. Helens, OR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Smith-Bybee Lakes, Portland, OR | <input type="checkbox"/> Aurora Settlement, Aurora, OR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Audubon Society, Portland, OR | <input type="checkbox"/> End of the Oregon Trail, Oregon City, OR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Champoeg Park, St. Paul, OR | <input type="checkbox"/> Dorris Ranch, Springfield, OR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fort Vancouver, Vancouver, WA | <input type="checkbox"/> Philip Foster Farm, Estacada, OR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minto Brown Park, Salem, OR | <input type="checkbox"/> Pomeroy House, Yacolt, WA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Tool Museum, Lafayette, OR | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

Consistent throughout the four groups were the top five choices of other facilities visited for similar wildlife and historical experiences. They are: (1) Sauvie Island Wildlife Refuge, (2) Fort Vancouver, (3) Champoeg Park, (4) Audubon Society and (5) Aurora Settlement.

There is a strong market in the region for historic agricultural and pioneer facilities. The park's position in this field is strengthened by its additional wildlife viewing and recreational use potential. The park's unique quality can distinguish itself from other historic places.

10. How many times do you come to Howell Territorial Park each year? (Please circle number)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 over 10

According to notations on the surveys, this was the first trip to Howell Territorial Park for a number of respondents.

11. What seasons do you typically visit Howell Territorial Park? (Please check as many as apply.)

- Spring Summer Fall Winter

The highest time of year for visitation is fall because of the Wintering-In Festival. More seasonal festivals can increase visitors in spring or even winter. Please see questions 5, 8 and 13.

12. Please tell us the features or aspects you like best about the park.

The responses can be divided among three categories: 1) the setting and structures, 2) characteristics of the park, and 3) activities available. They are listed below in order of best liked features or aspects listed first.

Setting:

- preserved home and farm
- pioneer orchard
- pond/ picnic areas
- blackberries
- availability of shade

Specific comments included: "The house and agricultural museum are priceless cultural and historical treasures" and "It's like stepping into another time and place."

Characteristics:

- natural setting
- tranquil
- open and spacious
- historical
- family oriented
- focus on environmental concerns
- non-commercial
- not crowded

Specific comments included: "postcard ambiance".

Activities:

- house & farm tours
- Wintering In Festival, including the apple cider tasting
- studying history
- wildlife viewing
- picnicking
- bicycling
- programs & exhibits
- exploration by children

Specific comments included: "Liked the smaller size of the Wintering In Festival as compared to Oktoberfests in the area" and "The home and farm seem real and not museum-like".

Please see the table at the end of the memo for full descriptions.

13. *What facility and program improvements would you like to see?*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Additional restrooms</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Interpretive displays</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Trails</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Private parties</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Wildlife viewing blinds</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Living history demonstrations</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Educational programs/classes</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Cultural events (e.g. folk life)</i> |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal festivals | <input type="checkbox"/> Barrier-free access to Bybee-Howell House |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wedding gazebo | <input type="checkbox"/> Parking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor picnic shelters | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barrier-free access to the grounds | |

Facilities or program improvements wanted overall included seasonal festivals and living history demonstrations, ranking first and second (53.3% and 47.8% respectively), while additional restrooms were of concern to only about a third of park users who responded. By contrast, examining responses by group, members of the Grange wanted additional restrooms. Their other concerns included: leaving the park alone/, making no improvements, and draining the lake. Public meeting attendees and workshop participants put priority on trails.

14. If you were required to pay an entrance fee for using Howell Territorial Park, would you visit the park?
yes no

15. What level of entrance fee would you be willing to pay per vehicle for improvements you'd like to see?
 \$1 \$2 \$4 \$6

Eighty-four percent of the total surveyed indicated they would pay an entrance fee for using Howell Territorial Park, with a \$2 fee being the most popular. However, among Grange members eighty-eight percent of their group would not pay an entrance fee.

16. What additional stories or historic facts would you like to know about Howell Territorial Park or Sauvie Island?
(Please check all that apply.)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife | <input type="checkbox"/> Lewis and Clark | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Plants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Island History | <input type="checkbox"/> Native American | <input type="checkbox"/> Botany |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bybee-Howell History | <input type="checkbox"/> History | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Farming | <input type="checkbox"/> Archeology | |

History seems to be a draw for most visitors to the park or island. Seventy-one percent would like more stories and/or historical facts on island history and sixty-one percent on Native American history. History as it pertains to plants, farming and Bybee-Howell House appealed to at least 50% of the respondents.

17. What other suggestions or improvements do you have for Howell Territorial Park?

In the responses to this question, more diversity of opinion between the four groups was apparent. Observations concerning trends that were detected in the responses of the four groups follow. Due to the difference in the size of the four groups, the largest having 84 respondents and the smallest having five, they do not carry equal weight statistically.

Wintering-in Participants:

- Gardens: more historic gardens - roses and/or vegetables/ tend the herb garden more carefully, display names of herbs, add heirloom plants, maintain the agricultural and horticultural connections.

- House & Structures: paint house/ add table and chairs to porch/ turn stage and use band shell so tour guide will be heard better.
- Grounds: low impact trail systems/ trail to wetland and wildlife viewing blinds/ bike trail/ road signs to park/ prevent grass from becoming fire hazard with rules permitting no smoking and no firecrackers.
- Activities: living history interpretations year round/ week day tours for schools/ additional historical research on daily activities of household/ advertise Wintering In more widely and earlier.
- Several respondents answered "None" to the request for suggestions or improvements. This could be construed as wanting no changes or merely having thought of no improvements to suggest.

Grange Members:

These respondents had more dramatic or drastic changes to suggest. These included: replace the apple orchard with healthy trees/ pump the small lake on the property/ drain the lake/ remove the pond/ restore park to original state and allow no tourists/ make no changes or improvements at all in the future, just maintain the park.

Public Workshop Participants (10/7/95):

Only five of the fifteen respondents in this group answered this question. Despite the fact the answers were few in number, they were broad in scope. They suggested: better bus service to the park/ free bus service to the park/ charge a parking fee to finance improvements/ provide maps showing hiking trails/ offer tours of house more often/ do more promotion/care for the orchards better/ identify the apples/ keep the blackberries/ re-design the herb garden/ trellis the grapes/ use heirloom plants.

Public Workshop Participants (11/14/95):

The three responses to question no. 17 from this group were also divergent: re-plant the pasture and control weeds/ establish a wildlife rehabilitation facility, nature center and classrooms/ no improvements are necessary.

18. Please circle your age: 5-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60 or over

Park users tend to be middle-aged, according to the survey. 35% are between 40 and 49, 27% are over 60 and 22% are in their fifties. One would have thought these percentages were skewed because of the large number of Wintering In Participants, and their connection with the Oregon Historical Society, whose membership tends to be older. The age breakdown, however, seems to be consistent throughout.

19. Please circle the number of people in your household 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Question #19: The age tendency, as described above, would seem to correspond to the size of households as reported in the survey. Forty-six percent are households of only two people and nineteen

percent are single householders. This particular survey found few park users to be large families or even parents with one or two children. Blue Lake Park appears to draw more from that bracket.

20. What is your ZIP code? _____

For zip code breakdown, refer to tallies.

21. Which category best describes your annual household income?

- under \$15,000
- \$15,000 - \$24,999
- \$25,000 - \$34,999
- \$35,000 - \$49,999
- \$50,000 - \$75,000
- over \$75,000

Seventy-three percent of the household income for park users falls between \$35,000 and \$75,000, higher than a national average, but comparable to other per capita income data for the state of Oregon. The income distribution reflected in these figures corresponds to a study conducted by Belden Associates for the TAP90 project.

Survey Tallies -

Since all respondents did not answer every question, one column (a) indicates the number who chose each option within that question and one column, (b) was inserted for the number of respondents who answered each question, one column (c) displays the percentage of each choice. See example below.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
7) What do you do at Howell Park?	No. Chose	No. Answered	%
	Ea. Option	Question	
Picnic	41	110	37.27%
Tour Bybee-Howell House	66	110	60.00%
Tour Agricultural Museum	34	110	30.91%
View wildlife	36	110	32.73%
Attend special events (public)	90	110	81.82%
Attend special events (private)	18	110	16.36%

A subsequent set of spreadsheets sorts the options by preference. See example below.

7) What do you do at Howell Park?	No. Chose	No. Answered	%
	Ea. Option	Question	
Attend special events (public)	90	110	81.82%
Tour Bybee-Howell House	66	110	60.00%
Picnic	41	110	37.27%
View wildlife	36	110	32.73%
Tour Agricultural Museum	34	110	30.91%
Attend special events (private)	18	110	16.36%

Howell Territorial Park 1995 User Survey

TOTAL RESPONDENTS

				In Order of Choice		
				No. Chose	No. Answered	
				Ea Option	Question	%
1) What mode of transportation did you use to get here?						
Car				109	116	93.97%
Bike				5	116	4.31%
Bus				2	116	1.72%
Boat				0	116	0.00%
If by car, how many people in the car?				202	xxx	
2) If it was more convenient, would you come by bus?						
No				61	103	59.22%
Yes				42	103	40.78%
3) What is your purpose for coming to Sauvie Island each year?						
Visit Howell Territorial Park				85	114	74.56%
Pick/buy produce				37	114	32.46%
Sightsee				36	114	31.58%
View wildlife				30	114	26.32%
Bicycle				17	114	14.91%
Live Here*				12	114	10.53%
Go to beach				8	114	7.02%
Wintering In*				5	114	4.39%
Fish				3	114	2.63%
See Friends*				3	114	2.63%
Hunt				2	114	1.75%
Train Dogs				2	114	1.75%
Buy Photos*				2	114	1.75%
Grange Meeting*				2	114	1.75%
Hike*				1	114	0.88%
Canoe*				1	114	0.88%
* Listed under "Other" on various surveys						
4) How many times do you come to Sauvie Island each year?				456	98	4.65*
** Average no.visits per person						
5) What seasons do you typically visit Sauvie Island?						
Fall				92	104	88.46%
Summer				69	104	66.35%
Spring				50	104	48.08%
Winter				28	104	26.92%

	No. Chose Ea Option	No. Answered Question	%
6) How Did You Learn About Howell Park?			
Oregon Historical Society	41	110	37.27%
Visited Sauvie Island	40	110	36.36%
Attended event at Howell Territorial Park	24	110	21.82%
Friend	19	110	17.27%
News Media	15	110	13.64%
Metro	8	110	7.27%
Live on Island*	6	110	5.45%
Other	4	110	3.64%
Portland Oregon Visitors Association	0	110	0.00%
*Listed under "Other" on various surveys			
7) What Do You Do at Howell Park?			
Attend special events (public)	90	110	81.82%
Tour Bybee-Howell House	66	110	60.00%
Picnic	41	110	37.27%
View wildlife	36	110	32.73%
Tour Agricultural Museum	34	110	30.91%
Attend special events (private)	18	110	16.36%
8) Have you attended the annual Wintering In Festival at Howell Territorial Park??			
Yes	88	112	78.57%
No	24	112	21.43%
9) What other facilities do you visit for similar wildlife or historical experiences?			
Sauvie Island Wildlife Refuge, Portland, OR	52	102	50.98%
Fort Vancouver, Vancouver, WA	51	102	50.00%
Champoeg Park, St. Paul, OR	48	102	47.06%
Audubon Society, Portland, OR	47	102	46.08%
Aurora Settlement, Aurora, OR	35	102	34.31%
End of the Oregon Trail, Oregon City, OR	25	102	24.51%
Smith-Bybee Lakes, Portland, OR	20	102	19.61%
Pomeroy House, Yacolt, WA	17	102	16.67%
Columbia County Museum, St. Helens, OR	13	102	12.75%
Philip Foster Farm, Estacada, OR	12	102	11.76%
Dorris Ranch, Springfield, OR	2	102	1.96%
Minto Brown Park, Salem, OR	1	102	0.98%
Farm Tool Museum, Lafayette, OR	1	102	0.98%
Barlow Trail*	1	102	0.98%
Baker City*	1	102	0.98%
Vancouver Wildlife Refuge*	1	102	0.98%
Washington County Museum*	1	102	0.98%
*Listed under "Other" on various surveys			

	No. Chose Ea Option	No. Answered Question	%
10) How many times do you come to Howell Territorial Park each year?	280	101	2.77**
** Average number of visits per person			
11) What seasons do you typically visit Howell Territorial Park?			
Fall	76	96	79.17%
Summer	50	96	52.08%
Spring	27	96	28.13%
Winter	11	96	11.46%
12) Please tell us what features or aspects you like best about the park?			
See notes			
13) What facility or program improvements would you like?			
Seasonal festivals	48	90	53.33%
Living history demonstrations	43	90	47.78%
Trails	34	90	37.78%
Wildlife viewing blinds	32	90	35.56%
Educational programs/ classes	31	90	34.44%
Interpretive displays	31	90	34.44%
Additional restrooms	30	90	33.33%
Cultural events	28	90	31.11%
Outdoor picnic shelters	22	90	24.44%
Wedding gazebo	19	90	21.11%
Barrier-free access to the grounds	12	90	13.33%
Barrier-free access to Bybee-Howell House	11	90	12.22%
Private parties	8	90	8.89%
Other	8	90	8.89%
Parking	7	90	7.78%
14) If you were required to pay an entrance fee for using Howell Territorial Park, would you visit the park?			
Yes	84	105	80.00%
No	21	105	20.00%
15) What level of entrance fee would you be willing to pay per vehicle for improvements you'd like to see?			
\$2	49	87	56.32%
\$4	19	87	21.84%
\$1	18	87	20.69%
\$8	1	87	1.15%

											No. Chose	No. Answered	
											Ea Option	Question	%
16) What additional stories or historic facts would you like to know about Howell Territorial Park or Sauvie Island?													
Island history											70	98	71.43%
Native American history											60	98	61.22%
Historic plants											50	98	51.02%
Wildlife											47	98	47.96%
Bybee-Howell history											45	98	45.92%
Archeology											42	98	42.86%
Historic farming											41	98	41.84%
Lewis and Clark											36	98	36.73%
Botany											34	98	34.69%
Native plants*											0	98	0.00%
*Listed under "Other" on various surveys													
17) What other or suggestions or improvements do you have for Howell Territorial Park?													
See Notes													
18) What is your age?													
40 to 49											39	111	35.14%
60 or over											27	111	24.32%
50 to 59											24	111	21.62%
30 to 39											13	111	11.71%
20 to 29											5	111	4.50%
10 to 19											3	111	2.70%
19) What is the number of people in your household?													
2											50	109	45.87%
1											21	109	19.27%
3											14	109	12.84%
4											12	109	11.01%
5											9	109	8.26%
7											2	109	1.83%
9											1	109	0.92%
6											0	109	0.00%
8											0	109	0.00%
10											0	109	0.00%

		No. Chose Ea Option	No. Answered Question	%
20) What is your ZIP code?				
	Portland	78	113	69.03%
	Aloha	3	113	2.65%
	Beaverton	3	113	2.65%
	Lake Oswego	3	113	2.65%
	Welches	3	113	2.65%
	Clackamas	2	113	1.77%
	Kirkland	2	113	1.77%
	La Jolla, CA	2	113	1.77%
	Rainier	2	113	1.77%
	St. Helens	2	113	1.77%
	Vancouver	2	113	1.77%
	Astoria	1	113	0.88%
	Battle Ground	1	113	0.88%
	Brightwood	1	113	0.88%
	Forest Grove	1	113	0.88%
	Hillsboro	1	113	0.88%
	Klamath Falls	1	113	0.88%
	Longview	1	113	0.88%
	Salem	1	113	0.88%
	Sandy	1	113	0.88%
	Silverton	1	113	0.88%
	Troutdale	1	113	0.88%
21) What category best describes your annual household income?				
	50,000-75,000	26	96	27.08%
	35,000-49,999	23	96	23.96%
	25,000-34,999	21	96	21.88%
	under \$15,000	11	96	11.46%
	15,000-24,999	11	96	11.46%
	over \$75,000	4	96	4.17%

Nevue
Ngan
Associates

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
URBAN DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207

(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: July 16, 1996

To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society

From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates

Re: Comparable Facilities Survey Summary for the Howell Territorial Park
Master Plan

Criteria for Selection of Comparable Facilities

A comparable facilities survey was conducted to learn about other historic farms programs, staffing and financing. After preliminary research and consultation with OHS staff and the Project Advisory Committee, NNA developed a list of facilities to contact. The criteria for choosing facilities to survey included components similar to Howell Territorial Park or what it could have in the future:

- Historic farm amongst existing farmland
- Close proximity to urban area
- Within or near natural wildlife habitat
- Agricultural, natural, cultural, historical interpretation
- Similar size to Howell Territorial Park
- Comparable historic period
- Educational programs
- Living history demonstrations
- Native American presence in past
- Sanctuary/refuge quality
- Public funding sources

Questionnaire Results

A questionnaire was sent to sixteen facilities in the region as well as nationally. Several were contacted by telephone. Site visits were made to the local facilities. Ten responses were returned. No facility surveyed fulfilled all the criteria. Unlike Howell Territorial Park, most historic farms do not have a wildlife refuge in close proximity. Although many are near water, none surveyed are located on an island. Ten facilities responded to the questionnaire, some included yearly calendars, brochures, and in one case a master plan.

All the institutions surveyed have a variety of funding sources and number of visitors. For most places educational programs and special events are key components for visitation, revenue and program emphasis.

Educational Programs

- All facilities relied heavily on educational programs for revenue and visitation.
- Facilities that charged per student for programmed activities are cost effective, if trained volunteers supplement staff.
- The facilities with pre- and post- visitation curriculum felt the programs were more organized and participants more attentive.

Special Events

- All facilities offered special events, which were identified as successful programs and revenue sources.
- Smaller facilities had fewer seasonal events, but used them as primary revenue sources. Larger facilities held numerous events throughout the year.
- Some opened their facilities for private parties.

Funding

- Each institution relied on a variety of funding resources; 60% listed a local tax base as their primary funding source.
- Admission fees were the second source of funding for most facilities.
- Smaller facilities relied more heavily on special events sponsored by the facility.

Staffing

- Staffing levels varied widely. Generally smaller facilities had a higher proportion of full time staff to number of annual visitors than more heavily attended facilities.
- Volunteers supplemented staff to varying degrees, ranging from 4 times the number of paid staff to 16 times. These figures are inconclusive, because many volunteers may be used for one event only.
- The Philip Foster Farm in Estacada, OR, is run entirely by unpaid volunteers.

Visitation/Seasons Open

- Annual visitation ranged from less than 10,000 to over 250,000.
- Average daily attendance ranged from less than 50 to 800.
- Most facilities were open for 4 seasons, some with limited programs in the winter.

Recommendations for Historic Farm

- All living history farms recommended to start those efforts slowly.
- Animals are a draw, especially for children, but require more staff.
- Hands-on demonstrations are very popular, but require adequate staff or volunteers.
- Regional culture and history contributes to the types of programs offered.

Facilities Design

- All sites had small permanent parking lots. This implies that special events which dramatically increase annual visitation numbers, rely on the use of overflow parking in fields or off-site.
- Although no conclusive information was available concerning average length of visit, the small parking lots imply a typical stay of 1 to 1.5 hours.

Local Wedding Event Facilities

Because one of the existing revenue sources for Howell Territorial Park is the rental of the grounds for weddings, and other special events, NNA also gathered information on comparable facilities of seven other private special event venues in the Portland metropolitan area. The intent was to provide the OHS staff with additional information of local wedding or special event venues. No detailed analysis was included as part of the Master Plan project. Please see the attached chart for Wedding Facilities.

Comparable Facilities Survey

Site	Staff	# Volunt	% Admin	Acres	Bldgs	Special Events	Best Prog.	Annual Visitors	Daily Attend.		Seasons Open	Parking		Fund/Revenue Sources										
									Max	Average		Perm	Extra	Tax	Events	Fees	Grants	Endow	Donat.	Sales	Memb.			
Philip Foster Farm Eagle Creek, OR		ALL			3		edu/school events				3							2						1
Staufferd Will Farm Aurora, OR				NA	NA	yes		2,000	100	60	1	50					1	2						3
Pomeroy House Yacolt, WA	6	100	60%	60	6	yes	edu prog. 2 festivals gift shop	9,500	292	150	3	20	200			1	2						3	
Hanley House Medford, OR	1 2	5		37	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25			1		2							
Slate Run Farm Ashville, OH	4 1				4		edu prog. spec events weekends	27,000	500	300	4				1									
Ronald Jensen Farm Wellsville, UT						yes	edu prog day camp		special events only						1						2			
Kelsey Creek Comm. Park Bellevue, WA	25	96	50%	170	4	yes	Day Camp Pottery/Art	264,479	2,000	800	4	60			1	3	2							
Renfrew Park Waynesboro, PA	2		30%	107	8	yes	special event	33,000	3,000	100	4	40	500				2	3	1					
Eleanor Lawrence Park Chantilly, VA	10	40	20%	634	6	yes		35,000	250	95	4	120			1									
Howell Living History Farm Titusville, NJ	6 3			45	5	yes	edu prog. special events	45,580			4				1									

Wedding Event Comparable Facilities

Location	Event Charge*		Refund. Deposit	Catering Per/pers.	Max Capacity	Alcohol	Owner	Comments
	Weekends	# persons						
Howell Territorial Park 13901 NW Howell Park Rd. Portland, OR 97231 222-1741	\$350			NA		yes	Metro/OHS	space designated set up, clean up, tables, chairs not incl. catering set up limited
Leach Botanical Gardens 6704 SE 122nd Portland, OR 97236 761-9503	\$695		\$100	NA		yes	PDX Parks	piano, tables & chairs no ampl. music
Washington Park Rose Garden 400 SW Kingston St. Portland, OR 97301 823-2525	\$100* \$57	rose garden picnic area		NA	150	NA	PDX Parks	Outdoor only. Picnic Site A covered, w/ elec, 9 tables U-clean up Reserve January for summer
Crystal Springs Rhodo. Garden 28th & SE Woodstock Portland, OR 97202 256-2483	\$150* \$485	\$25 \$150	\$50 \$225	NA	150		Rhod Soc.	entry fee waived for wedding guests. Outdoor only. Plan to construct indoor. U-clean up
Lake House at Blue Lake Park 20500 NE Marine Drive Troutdale, OR 97060 667-3483	\$538		\$100	NA	167 250 180	yes	Metro	Optional clean up charge \$105 \$2/adult park entry fee waived Average 5 events/weekend July-Sept
Jenkins Estate 8005 SW Grabhorn Aloha, OR 97007 642-3855	\$525 \$675	in district out dist.		NA	175	wine list	Tual. Parks	tea house set up, clean up not included equip. at extra cost resource sheets
McCulloch Farms 6065 SW River Rd. Hillsboro OR 97123 649-7117	\$600		\$50	\$8 \$9 \$11	100 min	yes	private	live bands OK table, chair tableware, decor package
Lakeside Gardens 16211 SE Foster Rd Portland OR 97236 760-6044	\$1,800 \$2,100	4 hrs only add 2 hrs		\$10 min.	225	yes	private	wedding consultant, extras
L'Auberge des Fleurs 39391 SE Lusted Rd Sandy, OR 97055 663-9449	\$3,405 \$4,342 \$4,990 \$5,388	100 150 200 225				yes	private	price includes per person catering
Queen Anne Victorian 1441 N. McClellan Portland, OR 97217 283-3224	\$1,350 \$1,550		\$300	NA	300 200	yes in gazebo	private	limo service available

*Unless otherwise noted fees are for 6 hour event include set up, clean up, tables, chairs, tableware, linen and decor varies.

Sauvie Island and Howell Territorial Park History

■ SAUVIE ISLAND AND HOWELL TERRITORIAL PARK HISTORY

Ever since Sauvie Island was formed by soil deposits at the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, it has been in a process of transformation. The Island was created and modified by frequent flooding. Tens of thousands of migratory birds use the Island as a stopover along the Pacific Flyway. Native American settlements thrived for thousands of years until diseases carried by Europeans wiped out their tribes in one decade.

Since white settlers came in the 1850's, changes to control and manage the land have been dramatic. Yet cultural change comes slowly to an Island where many current residents trace their family's land ownership back five generations. Until 1910 there was no regular river ferry access, electrical power, or roads on the Island. A bridge to allow vehicular access wasn't built until 1950. This isolation has given its residents pride in preserving their cultural identity. In recent times disputes over development, land use, wildlife and agricultural management have frequently found local residents, urban tourists and governmental agencies in conflict. Recent controversies over cattle grazing, nude sunbathing, congestion, overuse of recreational facilities, public access, agriculture and waterfowl habitat make Sauvie Island a microcosm of the issues faced by modern culture.

The Island attracts growing numbers of day users every year. Of the estimated 800,000 people who visit the Island, 75 percent do so primarily for recreation along the sandy beaches of the Columbia River. Urban

dwellers who use Sauvie Island as a recreational destination don't always understand the values of residents who have worked hard to preserve their rural way of life.

ISLAND PEOPLE

Native Americans

Native peoples have recognized Sauvie Island's suitability for settlement for millennia. Although little remains of early Native American cultures on the Island, relics found date back to 2900 BC. It is believed that different components of the Chinook tribe lived here side by side in "long houses" for seasonal hunting and salmon fishing. Wapato, a staple of their diet, thrived in the frequently flooded lowlands. The Island's location at the Columbia / Willamette River confluence also made it an ideal gathering place for tribal festivals that would include canoeing, horse racing and salmon bakes.

When Lewis and Clark first visited the Island in 1805, they estimated the native population to be at 3000. After European settlement, disease ravaged the Native American population. Although other Multnomah tribespeople re-settled during the homestead period of the 1860's, the native population never recovered.

Early Explorers

Many of the early Euro-American explorers and traders coming to the Northwest visited Sauvie Island, using it as a camp site on the Columbia River, the main transportation corridor of the Pacific Northwest. When canoeing down the river in the fall of 1805, Lewis and Clark stayed on Sauvie Island and noted its abundance of plants and wildlife.

They were so bothered by the noise of migratory birds that on their return trip, they chose to camp on the North side of the Columbia to sleep relatively undisturbed. In 1834 Nathaniel Wyeth, an entrepreneur from Massachusetts, attempted to develop a community based on agriculture and the rich salmon resources. He envisioned it would rival the Hudson's Bay Company. The settlement Wyeth founded, Fort Williams, was located on the Multnomah Channel. Wyeth's vision was not achieved and Fort William survived for only two years. Members of his party included naturalist J. K. Townsend and botanist Thomas Nuttall, who saw the significance of the Island's habitat and documented its flora and fauna.

Laurent Sauve, for whom the Island is named, was a French trapper commissioned by the British-owned Hudson's Bay Co. to run a dairy farm on the Island around 1838. When the United States acquired the Oregon Territory in 1848, Hudson's Bay ended its dairy operation and removed Sauve from the Island. Sauve's name, however, remains with the Island.

Homesteaders

The early settlers of the Island who had crossed the continent on the Oregon Trail in the 1850's recognized the value of the rich soils, fish and wildlife which continues to characterize the Island today.

People from areas which had been territories (i.e. Kentucky, Missouri) in particular were attracted to the Oregon Territory. What they brought with them were farming practices, cultural, land use and building patterns from their region.

Howell Territorial Park Property

One of the early homesteaders was James Francis Bybee who immigrated to Oregon

from Kentucky. Under the Donation Land Act homesteaders could claim up to 320 acres for an individual or 640 acres for a married couple.

James Bybee's wife, Julia Ann Miller, arrived two years prior to her husband and established the 640 acres in 1847 which became the Bybee Donation Land Claim. Bybee arrived "so poor" in his words that "he went to the gold fields of California" and returned with considerable money, part of which enabled him to complete a "substantial Island dwelling" by 1858. The house is an example of transporting cultural patterns from one region to another. It represents the elegant proportions of the classical Greek Revival style popular for landed gentry in southern states. True to customs of his native Kentucky it had a separate structure for the kitchen to avoid cooking heat and odors in the house during hot summers.

Bybee engaged in farming and briefly dabbled in Democratic Party politics. He was one of three original commissioners of newly-established Multnomah County when it was established in 1854. But his devotion was to horse breeding, training and racing and he developed many champion horses during his career.

The Bybee house was sold in 1873 to John and Joseph Howell, elder sons of Dr. Benjamin and Elizabeth Howell who had an adjoining claim. A younger brother, Thomas was an accomplished botanist. His studies and writings on Northwest flora are still acclaimed as pioneer works in the field. John and his wife Amelia moved into the house soon after their wedding in 1875.

Descendants of John and Amelia, including Marge Taber and Mabel Dudley, continued

Multnomah County in 1962. At that time the County and the Oregon Historical Society undertook a major restoration of the house. Furnishings supplied by OHS are typical of a Donation Land Claim family of the 1858-1885 period and are intended to reflect how a family would live in Oregon at that time. Interpretive materials were re-evaluated in the 1980's to depict decorative features more accurate to the 1858-1885 time period.

A number of small buildings were associated with the house and barn. All have been torn down, including the historic kitchen built by James Bybee. No record exists of the number of buildings or the progression of development.

LAND USES

Agriculture

The primary agricultural focus of early settlers on the Island was cattle and dairy production. Farmers took advantage of rich soil deposits left by annual floods and the easy access to markets in Portland.

Commerce and cultural links to the rest of the world were dependent on river transportation. Steamships on the Columbia and ferries to the west on Multnomah Channel transported butter and other dairy products from the Island to markets such as Alaska.

A debate arose among the Island residents in the 1930's when the Army Corps of Engineers proposed constructing dikes around the Island to prevent its annual flooding. At times farmers were forced to barge their cattle away from high water. Many Islanders preferred to endure the hardships of flooding in order to reap the benefits of new topsoil deposits on their

land. Nevertheless, by 1941 the dikes were completed, allowing the cultivation of agricultural crops.

Island culture was significantly changed when the bridge was built in 1950. For decades there had been few roads on the Island, farmers preferring to cross fields and fences to get to the ferries. Truck farming and row crops now proliferated and replaced the cattle and dairy production. It was at this time that new non-farm residences began to be more common.

Today due in large part to Oregon's land use laws, Sauvie Island's agricultural industry continues to thrive, despite its close proximity to the Portland metropolitan area.

Recreation

Recreational uses on Sauvie Island can be traced back to Chinook tribes gathering on the Island for festivals. Since the late nineteenth century members of Portland's hunting clubs have frequented the Island to take advantage of the Island's renowned waterfowl.

More recently, urban residents flock to the Island seeking its sandy beaches, spectacular wildlife viewing, pastoral setting and produce markets. Unfortunately, some of these visitors create problems which include traffic, crime, trespassing, littering and emergency response needs which in some cases exceed the capabilities of the Island's resources.

■ TIMELINE

Dates	Events	Present Day Statistics
2900 BC	First evidence of human inhabitation of Sauvie Island at Marybell site	800,000 Approximate number of annual visitors to the Island
Early 1800's	Native American population of Island villages estimated to be 2,000 by white explorers	10,000 Approximate number of annual visitors to Howell Territorial Park
1830	Smallpox and ague afflict village populations	850 Approximate Island resident population
1830's	Hudson's Bay Company operated dairy on Island by swimming cattle across Columbia River	380 Number of households
1845	First white settlers begin to move to Island	75% Percentage of visitors who use the beach only
1850	First Donation Land Act claims made for homesteads on Island	33% Percentage of Island residents living on floating homes or boats
1854	Bybee moves to Island, claims land next to Howell Territorial Park	25% Approximate percentage of resident Sauvie Island Grange members
1858	Bybee builds house	25% Approximate percentage of Sauvie Island Conservancy members
1873	Bybee sells farm to Howell	8% Percentage of residents listed as farmers in 1990 Census
1874	Two Granges founded, one for confederate Democrats, another for Union Republicans	1 Present number of dairy farms on Island
1910	Regular ferry service access to Island begins	12 million Approximate waterfowl use-days per year
1930's	Approximately 50 dairy farms barge cows from Island during flood seasons	
1930-41	Dikes and levees built by Army Corps of Engineers	
1947	State begins acquiring or controlling 12,000 acres land (half of Island) for wildlife refuge	
1950	Bridge constructed	

Interpretive Themes/Programs

■ INTERPRETIVE THEMES/PROGRAMS RECOMMENDATIONS

Visions

The rich natural and cultural material present at the park create opportunities for an abundance of interpretive stories to be told. Efforts to expand or change the programs or scope of Howell Territorial Park have been discussed for several years. Most plans have centered on how to emphasize the interpretive potential of the site. OHS consulted experts in living history farms, conducted brainstorming sessions and have discussed ideas internally. Multnomah County and Metro have received wetlands enhancement grants, developed programs with the Home Orchard Society and looked at ways to enhance the recreational uses of the park.

Themes

Howell Territorial Park must be looked at as a part of a larger interpretive, educational and recreational network. If not, the desire to offer everything and to tell *all* stories related to Sauvie Island will be overwhelming. The most effective interpretation is that which related directly to what the visitor can see (visual context) and that is message-driven (thematic) instead of information driven.

Using that philosophy, the interpretive program should initially focus on what the visitors see--- a farm begun in the mid 19th century. The farm, and the events associated with it, are examples of a larger story--- the evolution of Oregon from primarily a rural-based lifestyle to one where urban areas dominate, causing continual conflicts in land use. This story focuses on how people adapt land within their "sphere of living" to meet their needs, which includes altering the landscape when you live in an area. Using this overall story allows the interpretive program to incorporate wildlife and their need for resources; Native Americans and how they used and manipulated the environment to meet their needs; the required self-sufficiency of early settlers within a small "sphere of living," because they had no choice; and the increasing pressure from urbanites whose "sphere" has expanded to include Sauvie Island due to better transportation and more leisure time. This would be an effective approach because every visitor is involved in some way in the conflict. The story also provides an effective vehicle for focusing attention on the need for conserving cultural and natural history.

Theme Hierarchy

With that in mind, an overarching theme could be:

Different organisms, including people, want to use the same resources and environments in different ways, which leads to conflict and change.

The following would be supporting themes, organized by different groups of users:

Wildlife:

- Island resources attracted wildlife initially.

- The diversity and number of wildlife have been reduced due, in part, to human changes in the environment and due to hunting.

Additional stories relating to wildlife should be told elsewhere on the island, such as Sturgeon Lake.

Native Americans

- They used the island intensively for a long time (10,000 years).
- Sauvie Island is part of what once was a major hub of Northwest Indian culture.
- They managed the landscape to provide for their needs.
- The land necessary to maintain their lifestyle was taken over by Euro-American settlers who wanted to use it for dairying and farming.

Additional stories relating to Native Americans should be told elsewhere on the island, such as Wapato State Park.

Settlers

- Euro-American settlers wanted the land for crops and livestock, thus establishing a new use pattern that limited or precluded other uses.
- They also altered the environment to meet their needs.
- The land affected how they lived (flooding).
- They established the patterns of land use prevalent today.
- The farms and buildings changed character as the area became less isolated and residents adapted to changes in technology and development on the outside, but the rural lifestyle and character remained constant.

Today

- Most of Sauvie Island is used for conservation of wildlife or farming, both of which require large, dedicated parcels of land.
- Nearby urban dwellers want to use Sauvie Island for recreation due to its attractions and proximity.
- Two groups wanting to use the same resources for different uses causes conflict.

Recommended Interpretive Techniques - General Fixed Techniques

The following are examples of techniques that occur at more than one location within the interpretive network.

Technique: Orientation Station with Interpretive Panels

Locations: Parking area near bridge
Parking area at park entry

Description: A set of panels intended to do the following:

- Orient visitors to the entire island.
- Encourage greater use of the entire island.
- Promote safety and considerate use.

Panel Content: Panel #1 is an orientation panel with the following elements and only appears at the park entry:

- Introductory text block welcoming visitors to the island and encouraging them to explore.
- Large map of the island showing a “You are Here” and identifying key features.
- List of highlights shown on the map, with small photographs and brief description of each.
- Where to get more specific information. This portion should make visitors aware of other orientation opportunities nearby to let them know where they can find more detailed information if they need it.
- A brochure holder containing the orientation brochure.

Panel #2 at the bridge is a changeable photo display highlighting a different location or activity on the island. Panel #2 at the park entry covers orientation specifically for the park.

Recommended Interpretive Techniques

Non-Site Specific

Technique: Orientation Brochure

Description: This is a small brochure with general orientation information for Howell Territorial Park. It gives an outline of things to do and see in the park. It is not intended to give a great deal of interpretive information, but to guide people to places of interest and to encourage them to look for more information.

The brochure should be small enough to be carried easily, and available to people free of charge. It should include the following elements:

- Map of the entire park, with recreational and interpretive opportunities identified.
- Menu of possible activities or trips, based on time available.
- Brief overview of the key stories.

These brochures would be available at all visitor contact points in the park, such as the orientation kiosk, barn, etc. Off-site locations of the brochure could include Metro, OHS and the Portland Oregon Visitor’s Association (POVA).

Technique: Visual Scavenger Hunt

Description: This is a brief publication designed to focus a visitor’s attention on different aspects of the surrounding environment. This publication would contain a checklist of features found in the park, such as:

- a beaver lodge
- a wapato
- a wetland
- a duck
- a specific artifact found in the house
- a specific artifact found in the barn.

Nevue
Ngan
Associates

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
URBAN DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207
(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 4, 1995

To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society

From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates

Re: 11/6/95 Interpretive Themes Session for Howell Territorial Park Master Plan

The Interpretive Themes Session for the Howell Territorial Park Master Plan was held at 12:00 p.m. on Monday, November 6, 1995, at the Madison Room of the Oregon Historical Society. The purpose of the meeting was to assemble a number of historians, interpretive planners and storytellers to help determine the appropriate messages to incorporate in the Howell Park educational and interpretive programs.

Introductions

All participants introduced themselves and spoke briefly about their interest or affiliation with the park master plan.

Bo Nevue - Principal of Nevue Ngan, consultant for the master plan, has childhood association with grandparents working farm.

Chet Orloff - director of the Oregon Historical Society. Chet is interested in seeing what can be done to bring people to the park. He is glad that the park was included as part of the Metro parks ballot measure that passed. He hopes an interpretive center that gives people a sense of the pre-history, history and natural history of the island can be created

Barb Abrams - OHS Museum Department Director - Barb has worked with historic homes in several locations and is interested in fulfilling the rich interpretive potential of Howell Park.

Laurel Lyon - Project manager for Nevue Ngan. Laurel has gone to the park for several years and has a strong interest in combining natural and historic interpretation.

Laurel Lyon - Project Manager for Nevue Ngan. Laurel has gone to the park for several years and has a strong interest in combining natural and historic interpretation.

Jane Hart - Project Manager for Metro. Jane is responsible for the day to day management of the master planning program for the Parks and Greenspaces Department. Since she moved to Portland five years ago, she has enjoyed visiting Sauvie Island. She looks forward to improving the park for the community at large.

Sam McKinney - Historian, who has written books about the Columbia River and Sauvie Island.

Jack Cleaver - OHS Historian and PAC member. Jack has written a series of books about the Bybee-Howell House and the pre-twentieth century Sauvie Island.

Carla Simon - Master Plan Manager for OHS, Bybee-Howell Site Manager. Carla came to OHS to manage the Bybee Howell House. She has worked at historic houses and complexes in Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin. She looks forward to interpreting the natural sciences as part of the park's program.

Jean Spraker - OHS Education and Outreach Program. Previously Jean worked at the world life museum in Texas and has a special interest in the connection the Bybee-Howell house has with southern culture.

Donna Matrazzo - Head of the Sauvie Island Conservancy, PAC member, script writer for interpretive films, and Sauvie Island resident. Donna is especially interested in having a master plan for the park's wildlife area.

Deb Scrivens - Coordinates natural resources and education for Metro. Deb has worked on interpretive programs for Metro's Oxbow, Blue Lake and Beggar's Tick Parks.

Terrence O'Donnell - Historian, author. Terrence had childhood experience on a working farm. He wonders what the island will be like given the enormous pressures it faces.

Gail Chehak - Klamath tribe member, Coordinator of Tourism and Arts for the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians. Gail is currently working on a guidebook to Indian Country, which has few sites in Oregon featured. She would like to see the rich Native American history on Sauvie Island interpreted at the park.

Dave Bucy - Interpretive Planner for park master plan, fifth generation Oregonian. Dave sees this exercise as a tool to solve on interpretive values. He is also interested in the relationship of history and settlement patterns.

Jeff Uecker - Education Coordinator for OHS. Jeff is interested in the public and educational programming potential at Howell Territorial Park.

Project Overview

Bo briefly reviewed the planning process that the PAC, Metro, OHS and consultants have undertaken to date for the master plan. He illustrated with slides the context of the Island, its natural resources, visitor attractions and pastoral quality. Even though there are an average of 800,000 visits to the island each year, few people come to the park, which is located less than a mile from the bridge.

In addition to the PAC meetings, public involvement has included one public workshop at the site, and a user survey with over 150 returned responses. Another public meeting is scheduled for 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, November 14th, at the Sauvie Island School. The consulting team, which includes a wildlife biologist, has conducted a site assessment to understand the existing conditions and determine what are the appropriate activities most suitable for various locations on the park's 73 acres.

Historical Context

Sauvie Island -

Jack mentioned that most historic accounts of the island assume that the Native American population was wiped out by the plague in the mid-1800's yet there is evidence that as many as 700 Multnomahs re-populated the island from other places while white settlers had homesteaded on the island. In 1852 the Chief of the Sauvie Island Indians stated there were 400 of his tribe living there. The island's Native American history needs to be looked at again.

Gail added that it was customary for coastal Indians to winter up river on the Columbia. Coastal and Columbia River tribes mingled. When Indians were being relocated at reservations, coastal tribes such as the Siletz would claim the small number of Multnomahs as part of their tribe, so they would have an affiliation.

One of the many interesting early white settlers of Sauvie Island was Isabel Logie who practiced medicine throughout the region.

Bybee Howell House

Carla outlined the present interpretive program, spaces and hours open to the public of the Bybee -Howell House and agricultural Museum. The house and Museum are open from the first week in June to the last week in September on weekends only, between 12 noon to 5:00 p.m.

The historical interpretation for the house covers the dates 1858-65, when either the Bybee or Howell families resided in the house. In addition to talking about the Bybees and Howell families, the interpreters describe how pioneer families lived during those times. For security reasons no prize artifacts are on display at the house. Instead period pieces of lesser significance are used to depict the furnishings and decor of a typical family's domestic setting.

Agricultural Museum and Barn

The front third of the barn includes exhibits of farm equipment of the Oregon Country from the turn of the century. A tack shop, wagons and a separator as well as ranch equipment used in Eastern Oregon are part of the exhibit. Once again the collection on display does not contain prize pieces.

The remaining part of the building is divided between general storage for OHS and the Bird of Prey rehabilitation Center being installed in the back third..

Annual Attendance Estimates

Approximately 10,000 people are estimated to visit the park annually. In lieu of an entry fee, people are encouraged to make a donation for house tours, but no ticket sales are recorded.. There are probably 2,000 people visiting the house when its open during the summer. Wintering-In accounts for an attendance between 3,500-5,000 people. Weddings, private parties, and the casual visitors who come during the "off season" make up the difference.

Timeline

A Timeline spanning selective dates between 2900 B.C. and the present was on display for people to gauge the human activities on the Island with other historical and/or cultural events. Laurel mentioned that the 1850's -60's was a time of radical change in the science world, due to discoveries or theories presented by Charles Darwin, Gregor Mendel and Louis Pasteur.

Interpretive Overview

Dave Bucy gave a brief description of the basic approaches to select how to tell stories at a site such as Howell Territorial Park.

Interpretation is fundamentally a market experience, where you are buying the time and effort of the viewer. They will only read text on panels if they want to. An interpretive program should create experiences that the visitor want to engage in. This process will help us choose what the visitors might want to pursue.. Visitors unconsciously ask themselves, "How can I get the most reward for the effort involved?" Because different audiences have different expectations of reward there needs to be a mix of opportunities and techniques to capture their imagination.

We need to create sieves to select the stories to tell them. The two theories of interpretation can be likened to the difference between a novel and an encyclopedia; the former is message driven the latter is information driven. A message driven approach will reach more audiences, especially if it is supported by facts and relevant stories. Consider a theme for interpretation to be like telling a joke. You don't tell the listeners everything, only uncover information that leads to the punch line.

- We want to spark people's interest, not really educate them. We would like then to come away excited to pursue a topic or story that is relevant to them.
- Graphics are much more effective than heavy text.

Where else on the island are there interpretive displays? *Sauvie Island Wildlife Area.*

Suggested Key Topics

The next part of the session consisted of participants forming small groups to discuss key topics that help trace the significance of various island residents in the past.

With the aid of worksheets, Laurel asked each group to suggest what stories should be told at the park, where each story is best told, and what techniques would be best for audience engagement.

Suggested Key Topics:

- **Use of the Land by Wildlife**
- **Use of the Land by Native Americans**
- **Use of the Land by Early Explorers and Trappers**
- **Use of the Land by Euro-American Settlers**
- **Use of the Land by Farmers**
- **Use of the Land by People Today**

Small Group Brainstorming

Bo, Laurel and Dave served as facilitators. Participants were encouraged to add more topics of their own. Each group designated a note taker to assist in the summary of ideas at the conclusion of the session. After the groups met for 2 hours, everyone reassembled for a wrap up discussion..

Summary of ideas from each group

Dave's Group Major Themes

- Islands tend to have the opportunity to preserve their lifestyle. In many ways Sauvie Island is a microcosm of the Oregon experience, as well as being a separate community of its own.
- Prior to Euro-American settlement, it was a hub of Native American life. Because of its location at the confluence of two major rivers, it was a trading post and cultural gathering spot for many tribes.
- The environment on Sauvie Island has been manipulated by humans for millennia. Now land use planning is critical to maintain the agrarian lifestyle.
- Change on the island, (including the silt deposits that formed the island) have come from the outside.

Bo's Group Major Themes

- The island is a continuum that is connected through interrupting the cultural and natural occurrences over time and season.
- There is more to the past than nostalgia.
- Sauvie Island is a changing place and will continue to do so.
- Do not attach value judgment to interpretation.
- People of different times or cultures have interpreted the landscape differently. Stewardship is a relative term, based on economic, spiritual and cultural values .
- The consequences of choices made to domesticate the wilderness.

Laurel's Group Major Themes

- There is a cost and balance to how we manage the landscape.
- Native Americans were a thriving culture prior to white settlement.
- Early explorers and trappers stopped at but did not stay on the Island. More of their histories can be found elsewhere.
- A variety of ethnic cultures and values were imported to the island when white settlers came to it.
- Sauvie Island is no longer a natural landscape.
- The end of isolation for the Island brought both positive and negative changes.

Open discussion

An informal discussion of ideas followed the summaries.

- *We need to carry over interpretation from the Island to the rest of people's lives*
- *Plant a pumpkin at Howell park and harvest it in the fall.*
- *Incorporate modern agricultural practices of the island*
- *Include ethno-botany*
- *Have a children's summer camp, adult history camps*
- *Explain stewardship in a Hule shelter.*
- *Teach skills to minimize impact on wildlife. Learn how to walk like a cow.*
- *Let people know that trappers brought diseases to Native populations*
- *Indicate which plants were pre-dike on the island*
- *Howell Territorial Park has an extremely valuable quality because of the island's character.*
- *Even though current funding level is modest, don't be short term in planning the park's future.*
- *Attempt to make the entire island a national historic site are difficult due to the private land ownership*

Conclusion

Bo thanked everyone for their participation, ideas and enthusiasm. There was widespread agreement that it would be helpful at a later date to re-convene.

Apple Varieties Planted in the Bybee Howell Orchard

Bybee-Howell Pioneer Orchard

9/24/96

1

<u>Apple Variety</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Harvest Dt</u>	<u>Shape</u>	<u>Fruit Size</u>	<u>Flesh</u>
AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET (Bullock)	06-074	4.RU	7.L(M.Oct)	Roundish-Conic to Ovate;	4.M	Yellow tinge, firm, fine,
AMERICAN PIPPIN (Grindstone, Stone)	08-106	2.RE		Flat; regular; *without any	4.M	White or yellow, hard,
BAILEY SWEET (Howard's)	10-S-1	5.SW	7.L(M.Oct)	Round-Conic; Obscurely	6.L	Yellow; moderately
BELMONT (Waxen) (Gate) (White)	09-114	1.GY	7.L(M.Oct)	Round-Conic-Oblong;	6.L	Yellow, crisp, firm but
BEN DAVIS	06-075	2.RE	9.VL(E-M.Nov)	Round-Conic; regular; Basin U	5.ML	White-yellow; stained
BENNETT (SEEDLING)	07-086	2.RE	7.L(M.Oct)	Round-Conic; often unequal	7.VL	Yellow; mod fine grain,
CALVILLE BLANC D'HIVER (White Winter)	07-085	1.GY	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Flat-Round-Conic; Irregular;	6.L	Yellow-white; tender;
CHENANGO STRAWBERRY (Sherwood's)	01-002	2.RE	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Oblong-Conic; ribbed	5.ML	White; translucent;
COLE'S QUINCE	03-033	1.GY	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Flat-Conic; Angular; ribbed	7.VL	White; firm, juicy,
DOLLY TEAS	02-027	2.RE	5.M(L.Sep)			
DOMINE (English Red Streak)(Striped Rambo)	08-100	2.RE	7.L(M.Oct)	Flat; sides unequal; ribbed	5.ML	White; very tender;
DUTCH MIGNONNE	02-029	3.RN	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Flat-Round; slight conic;	6.L	Yellow;
DYER (Pomme Royal)	03-031	1.GY	5.M(L.Sep)	Round-Flat; obscurely ribbed	5.ML	Yellow-white; spicy;
EARLY GOODWIN	01-008					
EARLY STRAWBERRY	01-003	2.RE	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Round-Conic/rarely angular	2.S	Yellow/tinged
ENGLISH RUSSET	07-091	4.RU	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Round-Conic; regular &	3.MS	Yellow-white; firm;
FALL BEAUTY	03-042					
FALL PIPPIN (Holland)	03-038	1.GY	4.E-M(M.Sep)	Round-Flat; obscurely ribbed	7.VL	White, tinged Yellow;
FARGO	07-095	2.RE	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Round-Conic; regular	5.ML	White; tinged-yellow;
GLORIAMUNDI	04-047	1.GY	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Round-Oblong-Conic;	7.VL	Cream-White; green
GOLDEN RUSSET (Sweet)	03-030	4.RU	9.VL(E-M.Nov)	Round-Flat to Conic; may be	4.M	Yellow; fine grained;
GRAVENSTEIN	04-044	2.RE	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Round-Oblong to Flat;	6.L	Yellow; yellow veins;
GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN	04-048	1.GY	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Round-Oblong; <u>flat at ends</u> ;	5.ML	Lt Cream; crisp;
HAWLEY	02-027 E	1.GY	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Round conic; ribbed	6.L	Yellow, tender, fine
HUDSON'S GOLDEN GEM	06-072	4.RU	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Conic; elongated; lopsided;	7.VL	Cream, green tinge;
IRISH PEACH (E.Crofton)	01-009	3.RN	2.VE-E(E/M.Aug)	Flat-Round to Conic; ribs	3.MS	White; mod firm; little
JEWETT'S FINE RED (Nodhead)	04-050	2.RE	7.L(M.Oct)	Round-Flat, sides unequal,	4.M	Yellow; tender; juicy;
JONATHAN, (Phillip Rick)	03-037	2.RE	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Round; variable; ribs; 5	5.ML	White; Green, Red
KESWICK CODLIN	01-011	1.GY	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Oblong-Conic; not uniform;	6.L	Cream-White; tinged
KING, TOMPKINS	03-040	2.RE	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Oblong-Conic; regular; mod	6.L	Yellow; coarse; crisp;
LADY (ApI) (Christmas)	04-054	2.RE	7.L(M.Oct)	Flat-Round-conic; obscurely	1.VS	White; firm; fine; crisp;
LOWELL (Tallow Apple, Greasy Piplin)	08-101	1.GY	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Round-Oblong; regular;	6.L	Yellowish white;
LYMAN'S LARGE SUMMER	01-010	1.GY	2.VE-E(E/M.Aug)	Conic-Oblong; Irregular	6.L	Breaking, crisp, juicy,
MAIDEN BLUSH	04-052	1.GY	4.E-M(M.Sep)	Flat-Round; Sl-conic; regular;	4.M	White-yellow; crimson
MCCLELLAN	08-102	2.RE	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Round-Flat/regular/sometime	4.M	Yellow-white/fragrant/t
NORTHERN SPY	05-064	2.RE	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Round-Conic-Flat; <u>5-10</u>	6.L	White-yellow tinge;
OLYMPIA (BALDWIN)	07-084	2.RE	7.L(M.Oct)		6.L	
OREGONCITY	02-024					
ORENCO	02-019	2.RE	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Flat or Flat-Conic; ribbed	5.ML	Yellow-White; tender;
PECK PLEASANT, Dutch Greening	05-069	1.GY	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Flat to Round; obscurely	5.ML	Yellow; firm; tender;
POMME GRISE (Leather)	07-087	4.RU	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Flat-Round; variable; slightly	4.M	Yellowish; firm; crisp;

<u>Apple Variety</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Harvest Dt</u>	<u>Shape</u>	<u>Fruit Size</u>	<u>Flesh</u>
PURPLE SIBERIAN (Crab)	03-036	6.CR				
RALLS GENET, (Neverfall)	03-041	2.RE	9.VL(E-M.Nov)	Flat-Conic; regular; smooth	4.M	White; firm; fine; crisp;
RED ASTRACHAN	01-015	2.RE	2.VE-E(E/M.Aug)	Round-Flat to Conic	4.M	White; tinged red;
RED CANADA (Red Winter)(Steele's Red)	08-107	2.RE	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Round-Conic sl; regular	5.ML	Yellow; firm; crisp;
RED SIBERIAN (Crab)	09-119	6.CR				
RHODE ISLAND GREENING	08-097	1.GY	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Oblong-Conic; symmetrical;	5.ML	Yellow; fine-grained;
RIBSTON PIPPIN	07-089	3.RN	9.VL(E-M.Nov)	Round-Conic; rough; qte	5.ML	Deep yellow; crisp;
ROMAN STEM	03-035	1.GY	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Round; Irregular-unequal;	3.MS	Yellow; yellow vein;
ROME BEAUTY	05-067	2.RE	9.VL(E-M.Nov)	Round-Flat-Conic; flat base;	6.L	Green-White; crisp;
ROXBURY RUSSET	04-055	4.RU	7.L(M.Oct)	Flat-Conic; angular; sides	6.L	<u>Yellow-green</u> ; firm;
SALEM JUNE	01-006					
SCOTT'S WINTER	08-098	2.RE	9.VL(E-M.Nov)	Round-Conic to Round-Flat	3.MS	Yellow
SMOKEHOUSE	07-096	2.RE	5.M(L.Sep)	Round-Flat; regular;	6.L	Yellow-white; tender;
SPOKANE BEAUTY	08-099	2.RE	6.M-L(E.Oct)	Round-Variable in shape	7.VL	White
STEWART	02-022					
SUMMER BELLFLOWER (Autumn Bough)	09-109	1.GY	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Oblong; Calville shape	6.L	White, very tender,
SUMMER QUEEN	09-110	2.RE	2.VE-E(E/M.Aug)	Roundish-conical; somewhat	5.ML	Whitish-yellow; tinge
SUMMER ROSE	01-012	2.RE	4.E-M(M.Sep)	Round-Flat/regular/smooth	2.S	White/very
SUMMER SWEET PARADISE	01-004	1.GY	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Roundish-oblata		Whitish
SWAAR	04-057	1.GY	7.L(M.Oct)	Round-Flat; regular; angular;	6.L	Yellow; very heavy;
SWEET JUNE (Hightop Sweet)	05-058	1.GY	1.VE(M/L.Jul)		4.M	
VANDEVERE PIPPIN OF INDIANA	05-065	2.RE	4.E-M(M.Sep)		7.L	sharp acid flavor
VIRGINIA GREENING (Green Mountain Pippin)	06-076	1.GY	8.L-VL(L.Oct)	Roundish oblate to conic;	5.ML	Creamy yellow, very
WALDRON BEAUTY	02-020	2.RE	3.E(L.Aug-E.Sep)	Roundish oblate	M	White, resembling
WORLDS	07-088					
YELLOW BELLFLOWER (Bishop's Pippin)	05-059	1.GY	7.L(M.Oct)	Oblong-Conic; Irregular;	6.L	White-Yellow; yellow
YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN (Albemarle)	08-103 ?	1.GY	9.VL(E-M.Nov)	Round-Flat; angular; <u>oblique</u> ;	6.L	Creamy-yellow; rich;

Green City Data Report

**GREEN CITY DATA PROJECT
HOWELL BYBEE PARK**

by

Students At Harriet Tubman Middle School

John Lee Jr.

Howard Patterson

Dele Sobomehin

Sokphair Phay

Joseph Haber

Theresa Logan

Quintae Mckinney

Manuel Mendoza

Tanasha Mason

&

Judith Elli, Teacher

Steve Engel, Naturalist, Portland Audubon

Site Sponsors: Jane Hart & Bo Nevue

May 8, 1996

INTRODUCTION

Metro has established a Project Advisory Committee(PAC) to advise and review the development of a master plan for the Howell-Bybee Territorial Park. Jane Hart, our site sponsor, is the project coordinator. Tubman's Green City Data Team is mapping the site and trying to identify plant and animal species in one small area of the 73 acre park. Metro is asking our team for recommendations on the future of the Howell-Bybee Territorial Park.

SITE IN CONTEXT

The Howell-Bybee Territorial Park is located on Sauvie Island, ten miles west of Portland, in Multnomah County and it is in the Columbia River Watershed. From Highway 30, cross the Sauvie Island Bridge and travel one mile north to NW Howell Park Road. Our site is bordered by the Multnomah Channel on one side and rural homesites and pasture land on the other sides.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Our site is generally flat. Most of it is composed of a natural wetland forest. There is a seasonal pond on our site which fills up or dries up according to the weather. Dry land is composed of deciduous trees, shrubs, grassy areas and non-native blackberries. Much of this area has been developed by

humans, such as an orchard of apple trees, a Douglas Fir forest and the grassy area, which is constantly mowed.

HABITAT TYPES OF THE HOWELL-BYBEE TERRITORIAL PARK

Wetland Forest

Our site at Sauvie Island is made up of three different types of habitats. One of these is a wetland forest which mainly consists of three types of trees. The tree that takes up the large majority of this area is the Black Cottonwood. This tree can be identified by the tapered shape and finely toothed edges of its leaves. This tree is usually found along rivers and streams.

The second tree found in this Wetland Forest is the Oregon Ash. Oregon Ash is identified by its opposite branches and the non-lobed, non-toothed compound leaflets. It also grows along stream banks, but unlike the Black Cottonwood it may also grow in flood plains. This tree can grow to heights reaching up to sixty feet (18m).

Last, but not least is the willow tree. It is the third tree contained in this Wetland Forest. It can be identified by its leaves which are generally about twice as long as they are wide with a point at the tip. The Willows we observed were just a little over one half of the way underwater and we were unable to get to the base of the tree to measure the width of its trunk.

We later explored around the edge of the pond and while we were approaching the bank we heard little screams and the sound of something jumping into the water. We eventually came to the conclusion that we had

heard Bullfrogs because they tend to live in this type of habitat. We also came to this conclusion after having read information in a book describing the exact behavior of Bullfrogs that we had just witnessed.

Another thing we observed was the scum on top of the pond as the pond began to dry up in the spring. A hypothesis that was made was that the pond is most likely to be almost all dried up once the rain stops during the summer.

Upland Meadow

Another of the habitat types at our site is the Upland Meadow. This habitat occupies almost 25% of our site. This area of our site is purely deciduous, mainly consisting of apple trees. The canopy cover is open; probably because many of the trees were planted by humans. The area is 15 to 20 feet high. One reason it may be this small is because most of the trees seem to have been recently planted.

The shrub layers and ground cover are very sparse. There are very few shrubs and most of them are young developing blackberries. Only about 5% of the ground is covered, with the remaining 95% being mowed grass. Like the shrubs and ground cover, there are very few other habitat features.

Shrub Scrub

About 20% of our site is shrub scrub habitat. This area had very few trees. The dominant species was blackberries, a non-native plant. Blackberries separated the wetland forest from the grassy area. We saw a rabbit run out of the blackberries and then go back into them to hide from us. If the blackberries were removed from this area some other native shrub

should be planted to provide cover for the wildlife.

WILDLIFE

We found several species of wildlife on our site. We identified 17 species of birds. We found evidence of seven different mammals. We saw a brush rabbit and a squirrel at our site. We also identified Raccoon and White-tailed Deer tracks, Coyote and Bobcat scat, and mounds of dirt from moles. We also identified three amphibians including Bullfrog, Pacific Chorus Frog and Red-legged frog.

SITE EVALUATION

Much of our site has been impacted by humans. Non-native species have been introduced and the site has been maintained for human use. Non-native species that have been introduced by humans include apple and Douglas Fir trees. Non-native species not introduced by humans include plants found near the area, such as the Himalayan Blackberry

RECOMMENDATIONS

One thing that could improve this site would be trash cans by the parking area and the picnic tables. We believe this would encourage visitors to keep the site clean.

Another useful addition to the park would be restrooms for visitors. This would make it much easier for visitors to enjoy the beauty of the park.

Improved parking is a concern that we have about the accessibility of the park. If people visit the site and can not find a place to park or must drive through a giant pot hole or mud puddle to get there, they won't necessarily want to come back.

Interpretative signs would be a very good addition since it would help visitors better understand the park and help them identify some of its species.

One last recommendation that we have for this site is that there are so many blackberries, a non-native species. We think it might help if some of them could be replaced with native plants. This would add to the charm of the Howell-Bybee Territorial Park.

Species List- Animals (Scientific Names)

Birds

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)
Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)
Canadian Goose (*Branta canadensis*)
White-crown Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)
American Coot (*Fulica americana*)
Sora (*Porzana carolina*)
American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)
Golden-crown Sparrow (*Zonotrichiaa tricapilla*)
Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*) --
Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)
Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)
Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)
Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*)
Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Mammals

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)
Mole (*Scapanus s.p.*)
White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)
Coyote (*Canis latrans*)
Bobcat (*Felis rufus*)
Brush Rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*)
Squirrel

Amphibians

Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*)
Pacific Chorus Frog (*Hyla regilla*)
Red-legged Frog (*Rana aurora*)

Species List- Plants (Scientific Names)

Shrubs

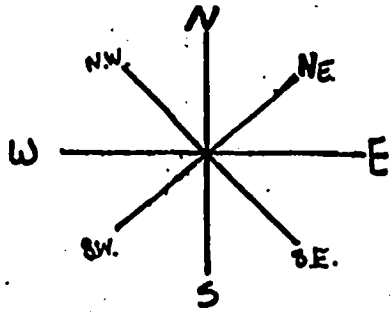
Evergreen Blackberry (*Rubus laciniatus*)
Red-berried Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*)
Creek Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*)
Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)
Red-berried Hawthorne (*Crataegus oxyacantha*)
Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)

Herbs

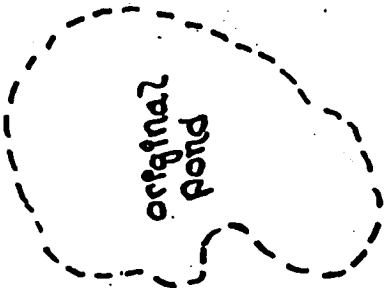
Nettle (*Nurtica dioica*)
Little Western Bittercress (*Cardamine oligesperma*)
Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)
Smartweed (*Polygonum persicaria*)
Wild Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*)
Common Dandelion (*Daraxucum officinale*)
Bedstraw (*Galium aparine*)
Pacific Waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum tenuipes*)
Wild Ginger (*Asarum caudatu*)
Western Bleeding-Hearts (*Dicentra formosa*)
St. John-Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
Oregon Oxalis (*Oxalis oregana*)
Siberian Miner's Lettuce (*Montia sibirica*)
Bedsraw (*Galium aparine*)

Trees

Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)
Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemusa*)
Willow (*Salix sp.*)
Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*)
Black Hawthorne (*Crataegus douglasii*)
Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*)
Willow (*Salix spp.*)
Black Cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*)



Grass



WETLAND
DECIDUOUS
FOREST

Blackberries

MS
50

MS
49

Blackberries

MS
45

MS
46

MS
43

MS
40

MS
10

Shoreline
on Feb 20

MS
5

Cherry
TREES

MS
15

MS
30

MS
36

MS
39

MS
33

MS
42

Douglas Fir
Forest

MS
58

Blackberries

MS
41

MS
55

MS
25

20'

Grassy
Area





1.0 OVERVIEW OF GENERAL AREA

1.1 Geographic Characteristics

Floodplain Riparian _____ Plateau _____
 Valley _____ Mountain slope _____

1.2 Neighboring property

North Cow PASTURES
 South NW 1/4 Channel (S.W.),
ADJACENT ACRES (S.E.)
 East MOSTLY GREEN PASTURES WITH SOME
CORN
 West Road, neighboring house

1.3 Characteristics of site and general area

Sounds Frogs, Birds, automobiles, Planes, lawn mow-
ERS.
 Smells natural

1.4 Other notable features

The Howell Bybee House and
MUSEUM which is lead by staff
member to give you a tour.

1.5 Dominant Habitat Types

UPLAND	WETLAND
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meadow/Clearcut	_____ Meadow/Clearcut
_____ Shrub	_____ Shrub
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deciduous Forest (>70% deciduous)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest
_____ Mixed Forest (30-60% deciduous)	_____ Stream/Riparian
_____ Conifer Forest (<30% deciduous)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pond

1.6 Comments

DATA FORM

1.0 OVERVIEW OF GENERAL AREA, continued

1.7 Human Impact and Use

Some parts of our site is mowed lawn, natural, and even ORCHARD WHERE TREES and different types of plants are planted by the owner.

1.8 Past use/history

The Native American Multnomah Tribe lived there before anyone, until white settlers came and found this land extremely fertile began to farm and basically just took the land from the Native American.

1.9 Personal Impressions

We like this site because it's peaceful and calm it's also a place where a family could come out on a sunny day and have picnic and after there done throw away there trash and play a few recreational games.

1.91 Recommendations

SEE Site Report



2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION

Site name: Howell - Pine Terminal2.1 Habitat Type: Island Deciduous forest (Sap, Forest)2.2 Size of habitat: 5 % of entire site.

2.3 Tree Layer (overstory)

2.31 Deciduous, coniferous, or mixed:100% coniferous _____ 100% deciduous X

Mixed: _____ % coniferous % _____ deciduous

2.32 Dominant species: Cherry trees2.33 Canopy cover: Closed / Open / Scattered

Comments: _____

2.34 Average tree diameter at breast height (DBH): _____

2.35 Forest height: 15-30 feet X 31-50 feet _____
over 50 feet _____

Comments: _____

2.36 Old growth characteristics:

Other observations: _____

DATA FORM

2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION, continued

2.4 Shrub layer (understory)

2.41 Distribution:

Tall shrub layer	Low shrub layer
continuous _____	continuous _____
patchy _____	patchy _____
very patchy _____	very patchy _____

2.42 Dominant species:

Tall shrub layer

Low shrub layer

Comments: _____

2.5 Ground cover

2.51 Distribution:

50 % has ground cover 50 % is bare ground

continuous	_____
patchy	_____
very patchy	_____ X _____

2.52 Dominant species:

Sword fern
other herbs

2.53 Mowed / grazed / both (Describe):

2.54 Lichens, bryophytes, mosses, other:

Comments: _____



2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION Site name: Howell bybee park

2.1 Habitat Type: MEADOWS

2.2 Size of habitat: 25 % of entire site.

2.3 Tree Layer (overstory)

2.31 Deciduous, coniferous, or mixed:

100% coniferous _____ 100% deciduous 100%

Mixed: _____ % coniferous % _____ deciduous

2.32 Dominant species: APPLE TREES

2.33 Canopy cover: Closed / Open / Scattered

Comments: MOST OF THE TREES IN THE MEADOWS
ARE TREES THAT ARE PLANTED BY PEOPLE

2.34 Average tree diameter at breast height
(DBH): _____

2.35 Forest height: 15-30 feet X 31-50 feet _____
over 50 feet _____

Comments: _____

2.36 Old growth characteristics:

NONE OF THESE GROWTHS ARE IN THIS
HABITAT.

Other observations:

DATA FORM

2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION, continued

2.4 Shrub layer (understory)

2.41 Distribution:

Tall shrub layer	Low shrub layer
continuous _____	continuous _____
patchy _____	patchy _____
very patchy <u> V </u>	very patchy <u> X </u>

2.42 Dominant species:

Tall shrub layer

Low shrub layer

VERY LONG BLACKBERRIES DEVELOPING

Comments: _____

2.5 Ground cover

2.51 Distribution:

 5 % has ground cover 95 % is bare ground

continuous _____
patchy _____
very patchy <u> X </u>

2.52 Dominant species:

2.53 Mowed / grazed / both (Describe):

2.54 Lichens, bryophytes, mosses, other:

Comments: _____



2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION Site name: _____

2.1 Habitat Type: WETLAND OR UPLAND DECIDUOUS

2.2 Size of habitat: 50 % of entire site.

2.3 Tree Layer (overstory)

2.31 Deciduous, coniferous, or mixed:

100% coniferous _____ 100% deciduous 100%

Mixed: _____ % coniferous & _____ % deciduous

2.32 Dominant species: _____

2.33 Canopy cover: Closed / Open / Scattered

Comments: _____

2.34 Average tree diameter at breast height (DBH): _____

2.35 Forest height: 15-30 feet _____ 31-50 feet X
over 50 feet _____

Comments: _____

2.36 Old growth characteristics:

VERY LARGE TREES GROWING WITH SMALLER TREES
AND ALSO DEAD STANDING TREES OF DIFFERENT
SIZES BUT FOR THE NURSE LOGS AND STUMPS WE
HAVE AN OPENING YET.

Other observations:

DATA FORM

2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION, continued

2.4 Shrub layer (understory)

2.41 Distribution:

Tall shrub layer	Low shrub layer
continuous _____	continuous _____
patchy <u> X </u> _____	patchy <u> X </u> _____
very patchy _____	very patchy _____

2.42 Dominant species:

Tall shrub layer
 CREEKDOGWOOD
 RED-BERRIED HAWTHORNE

Low shrub layer
 BLACKBERRIES

Comments: _____

2.5 Ground cover

2.51 Distribution:

 90 % has ground cover 10 % is bare ground

continuous <u> X </u> _____
patchy _____
very patchy _____

2.52 Dominant species:

2.53 Mowed / grazed / both (Describe):

2.54 Lichens, bryophytes, mosses, other:

Comments: _____



2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION Site name: H-well 1-1-1-1

2.1 Habitat Type: Shrub Scrub

2.2 Size of habitat: 20 % of entire site.

2.3 Tree Layer (overstory)

2.31 Deciduous, coniferous, or mixed:

100% coniferous _____ 100% deciduous _____

Mixed: _____ % coniferous & _____ % deciduous

2.32 Dominant species: _____

2.33 Canopy cover: Closed / Open / Scattered

Comments: Very few trees.

2.34 Average tree diameter at breast height (DBH): _____

2.35 Forest height: 15-30 feet 0 31-50 feet _____
over 50 feet _____

Comments: _____

2.36 Old growth characteristics:

Other observations:

DATA FORM

2.0 HABITAT DESCRIPTION, continued

2.4 Shrub layer (understory)

2.41 Distribution:

Tall shrub layer

continuous _____

patchy _____

very patchy _____

Low shrub layer

continuous _____ α

patchy _____

very patchy _____

2.42 Dominant species:

Tall shrub layer

Low shrub layer

Black berries

Comments: _____

2.5 Ground cover

2.51 Distribution:

_____ % has ground cover 0 % is bare ground

continuous _____ α

patchy _____

very patchy _____

2.52 Dominant species:

Black berries

2.53 Mowed / grazed / both (Describe):

2.54 Lichens, bryophytes, mosses, other:

Comments: _____

Public Involvement Information

■ PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Project Advisory Committee Role

The committee consisted of primarily Sauvie Island residents, but also includes representatives of the County Commissioner's office and the former curator of the Bybee Howell House. Outside experts were called in to attend when needed. The PAC role was to:

- Provide advice and input to the master plan process
- Build support for the master plan within the Sauvie Island community
- Represent points of view for various community concerns
- Contribute personal stories about history.

The personal stories and concerns of the PAC members were a key component to the project team's understanding of the parks' character and conditions.

The Project Advisory Committee had four monthly meetings between August and December of 1995, all held at the park.

Public Workshop I

The goals of the first public workshop were to learn the concerns and ideas of existing park users and help generate support for the master plan project. This

on-site workshop allowed participants to experience the issues facing the park, discuss concerns with project team members, and visualize the park's future possibilities. An estimated thirty people attended the workshop on Saturday, October 7, 1995 between 1-4 p.m.

Public Workshop II

The purpose of the second and final public meeting was to present the project team's schematic designs for public comment and review. The meeting was held at the Sauvie Island School gymnasium on Tuesday, November 14, 1995, between 7:00-9:00 p.m. Approximately twenty-five people attended, many of whom were adjacent landowners to the park.

The schematic designs presented outlined three plans that built upon the same basic concepts to minimize improvements, separate wildlife areas from those of active recreational use, and maintain the existing character with any improvements made.

No opposition to the proposed scenarios was voiced. Many offered ideas and comments either at the concluding comment period, or informally to individual team or Project Advisory Committee members.

**Howell Territorial Park Master Plan
Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Meeting**

7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m., August 30, 1995
Howell Territorial Park Barn

AGENDA

- 7:00 Welcome/Introductions
- 7:15 Project Background/Project Scope/Schedule
- 7:30 PAC Role/Organization of the PAC
How PAC was formed
Decision making process
Filling 2 vacancies
- 7:50 Discussion Points
Vision for the park
Goals
- 8:15 Issues
Existing park conditions
Strengths
Weaknesses
- 8:40 Upcoming Activities
Next PAC Meeting
Public Workshop
User Survey
Comparable Facilities
- 9:00 Close

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Ngan
Associates*

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
URBAN DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207
(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 19, 1995
To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society
From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates
Re: 8/30/95 Meeting of Howell Territorial Park Project Advisory Committee

The first meeting of the Project Advisory Committee Meeting (PAC) took place on August 30 from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the Howell Territorial Park Barn.

Attending members: Marge Taber, Mabel Dudley, Jean Fears, Donna Matrazzo, Cameron Vaughan-Tyler, Angela Schillereff, Terry Dufour, Jack Cleaver
Project Team: Jane Hart, Carla Simon, Bo Nevue, Laurel Lyon
Guests: Judy Bridge, Barb Abrams, Pete Scheideman, Joan Conrad

Introduction

When Metro Parks and Greenspaces merged with Multnomah County Parks in 1994, Metro assumed the management of Howell Territorial Park. The contractual agreement between Oregon Historical Society and the County also transferred to Metro at that time. Metro's mission is to protect and manage regionally significant greenspaces, Howell Territorial Park being one. The intent of the master plan process is to balance resource protection with recreational use.

Meeting participants introduced themselves and briefly stated their interest in the park.

Members:

Marge Taber, neighbor, descendent of Thomas Howell; interested in future plans for HTP

Mabel Dudley, neighbor, descendent of Thomas Howell; interested in future plans for HTP

Jean Fears, editor, *Sauvie Island Outlook*, Sauvie Island resident, interested citizen

Donna Matrazzo, Sauvie Island Conservancy

Cameron Vaughan-Tyler, representative County Commissioner Dan Saltzman, long time park user

Terry Dufour, Sauvie Island Wildlife Refuge manager

Jack Cleaver, OHS historian, wrote Sauvie Island Series

Angela Schillereff, Sauvie Island Booster Club

Other:

Judy Bridge, daughter of Marge Taber, interested in native plants

Pete Scheideman, maintenance manager for over 20 years at HTP

Barb Abrams, OHS museum director;

Project Team:

Jane Hart, Metro project manager; Carla Simon, OHS project manager; Bo Nevue, project consultant; Laurel Lyon, project consultant

Master Plan Schedule

Bo Nevue outlined the two main phases of the master plan work schedule. The first 4 months of project will be the most active followed by the master plan adoption process.

First Phase

Site Assessment - soil, hydrology, plants, wildlife and how it all fits together

User Survey - find out why people visit the park, what are their needs

Comparable Facilities Survey - learn of like facilities management practices, funding successful programs

Interpretive Themes - create a cohesive program of stories significant to the park and Island

Schematic Designs - visual representations and concepts to evaluate

Master Plan Draft Report - documentation of process, research, recommendations; cost analysis, management policies

Second Phase

Adoption Process - presentations, public hearings, revisions, final approval and printing
Jane handed out a flow chart of the adoption process which identifies committees and officials whose recommendations and approval are required prior to adoption.

PAC Role

Jane described the role of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) as a key to providing independent review throughout the master planning process. The PAC will advise, review and comment on draft materials as they are prepared by the project team. The

committee members are encouraged to contribute their own stories about the park, as well as their knowledge and expertise.

Additional Members

Although a list of potential additional PAC members was reviewed, it was felt that the committee could function best with its existing number. People may be called in from time to time to add their particular expertise, especially in the areas of agricultural history and Native American history..

Additional Resources:

Bob Morgan

Indians were known to live on Island after white settlement; an Indian couple lived on the Island as late as 1912.

Goals

Bo presented goals of Metro and OHS for the project with the intent that the list would be modified, or expanded in the future.

- Expand opportunities to interpret the pre-history, natural, cultural and agricultural history of the park and island.
- Focus recreational use from other island areas by providing improvements to attract users.
- Educate park users as to the unique habitat throughout the island and teach stewardship that will lead to better respect by visitors.

Issues

The meeting was opened to discussion of what people valued about the park and what they wanted to see changed

Restore marsh to a pristine pond; check in deed specifications for pumping, condition and management.

- Its water used to be "black with ducks" in Judy's childhood. Animals used it as a stop over between channel and Gilbert River.
- Can pre-dike aerial photo be found?

Restore native plants, wildflowers;

- Identify with botanical and common names
- Interpret significance including Native American plant use

Interpret botanical history a tribute to botanists who lived at Bybee Howell, or came to Sauvie Island

- Thomas Howell, Joseph Howell, David Douglas, Thomas Nuttall, L. F. Henderson, Lila Leach.
- Re-establish camas, wapato
- Old pears and apples planted by Thomas Howell.
- Old orchard grove was where barn now is.

- Pete passed around a cross section of an oak that lived from 1759-1986, from Marge's property adjacent to the park.

Keep Howell Lake preserved

- Prior to the dike Howell Lake water level was subject to rainwater seepage and spring and fall freshets. In summer it was usually dry with a mud base. Marge didn't like seeing young ducklings die in the mud. She put in a pump and dam at Gilbert River to keep water in year round.
- Even though new pump maintains water level, each year algae gets worse.
- Algae in lake is in part due to insecticides from adjacent farms on north side. Perhaps a ditch and swale could divert the runoff into the Gilbert River before it gets to the lake.
- Lake's outlet to Gilbert river is on Marge's property.
- Dike has weak areas that have caved in.

Expand opportunities to tour Bybee Howell House

- Frequently visitors to the park are disappointed the house is only open on weekends in the summer.
- People want to know the history of the place
- Open up basement to visitors to show food storage

Safety Action Team's role:

- Inform deputy of events and contact person at event
- Provide deputy with key to shut off alarm system
- At events shut off loud music after 10:00 p.m.
- Control dogs—either on leash or not allowed in park
- Maintain a stronger management and enforcement presence

Make facilities improvements

- Inadequate bathroom facilities. People knock on Marge's door to ask if they can use hers.
- Inadequate catering facilities - outdoor outlets, faucets
- Provide handicap access
- Improve parking - some events draw 250 cars. They now park up to the dike. If wet, mowed parking field is a problem
- Add telephone or direct visitors to nearest public phone at grocery. Stranded people now ask Marge to use her phone.
- Specify an area to be used for weddings

Reduce maintenance

- Eliminate or minimize string trimming of lawn
- minimize ground squirrels damage to mowing

- Increase maintenance staff - lack of staff to do adequate job
- Increase frequency of restrooms and janitorial cleaning schedules
- ODFW has over 1000 volunteers from various organizations help them. Maybe some could help at the park
- Host program has worked well for them.

Strengthen educational opportunities

- Re-work original exhibit panels
- Re-work agricultural museum displays
- Re-assess furnishing plan, especially "girls" bedroom; should be helper's quarters
- People are interested in the who, how, why of the park

Reduce wildlife and cattle harassment

- Apple throwing; cows can choke on whole apples
- People trespass in fields with bulls
- Pheasant shooting from cars on road
- Trespassing to hunt pheasant on adjacent private lands

Recommend orchard rehabilitation/management plan

- Anthracnose has infected apples. All tree trimmings need to be burned, pruning equipment sterilized
- No funding or staff for proper spraying.
- Home Orchard Society (HOS) has volunteered, but timing with weather difficult.
- HOS also source of pioneer scions for replacement stock, a major restoration project
- HOS scions are gene pool for rare and valuable varieties.
- Half of apple trees could be removed due to extent of damage.

Additional Stories

- A woman in van with lots of children comes every year to harvest apples, to provide for her family.
- Pete has given owl pellets to kids
- Woodshed with latticed walkway used to connect house with old kitchen
- Cold storage in basement used for food

Other Items

- Marge will move cattle away from lake for workshops, if given advanced notice and cookies
- Next PAC Meeting - Tuesday, September 26th 7:00 p.m. in the barn

**Howell Territorial Park Master Plan
PAC Meeting
7:00 p.m., Tuesday, September 26, 1995
Howell Territorial Park Barn**

PROPOSED AGENDA

- 7:00 Site Assessment Update
 Project consultant's report
 Presentation by barn tenant, Stanley Held, the Director
 of Bird of Prey Rescue Northwest, Inc.
- 7:20 Comparable Facilities Update
 Sample questionnaire
 List of facilities to survey
- 7:45 User Survey Update
 Sample questionnaire
 Wintering-In
 Target dates
- 8:00 Break
- 8:15 Public Workshop
 Goals
 Format and approach
 PAC involvement
 Coordination of activities
- 8:45 Other Business
- 9:00 Meeting Close

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PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207
(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: September 29, 1995
To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society
From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates
Re: 9/26/95 Meeting of Howell Territorial Park Project Advisory Committee

The second meeting of the Project Advisory Committee Meeting (PAC) took place on September 26, 1995, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the Howell Territorial Park Barn.

Attending members: Marge Taber, Mabel Dudley, Jean Fears, Donna Matrazzo, Cameron Vaughan-Tyler, Jack Cleaver
Project Team: Jane Hart, Carla Simon, Bo Nevue, Laurel Lyon, David Smith (Wildlife Dynamics, Inc.)
Guests: Judy Bridge, Stanley Held, Janelle Geddes

Bird of Prey

Stanley Held, Director of the Bird of Prey Rescue Northwest, Inc., made a presentation about the scope and purpose of the Bird of Prey facility to be located in the rear of the barn and leased from Metro.

Bird of Prey operates a recovery facility for eagles, owls, falcons, hawks and other large birds that have been injured and can be returned to an appropriate habitat in the wild.

The facility at the barn will be completed sometime in the late fall of this year. It will be open 12 hours a day between 7 a.m. - 7 p.m., with 24-hour access for emergencies. Typically the center cares for 300-400 birds per year. At any one time there may be 30-40 birds in recovery at the facility. Because the intent of Bird of Prey is to return the

birds to a wild setting, the staff minimizes human contact during the rehabilitation phase. Bird of Prey also has one acre of land near ODFW land for larger bird cages.

- Screening will be needed to block views of the birds from their fenced outdoor exercise area. Stan will put up until a tree or shrub screen can be planted.
- Direct access of the rescue and release vehicle to the back of the barn is desirable, as is parking in the same vicinity
- Stan thought signage for the center would be appropriate.

Site Assessment

Bo Nevue began the site assessment report by distributing an article about agricultural history in Oregon, Sauvie Island being a rich part of that heritage. The master plan will connect the agricultural heritage of Sauvie Island with the rise of "agri-tourism" in the Willamette Valley.

Sauvie Island is a dynamic, changing landscape. Even before human inhabitation the Columbia River shifted its course, depositing gravel beds where the Island now sits. Over time seasonal flooding built up deposits of alluvial soils to form an island with a deep layer of rich topsoil.

Due to its fertile topsoil, abundance of game and fish, vegetation and temperate climate, the Island has been an attractive settling area for humans and animals alike. It has been managed by humans since the Native Americans inhabited it. Old maps would show a different island than what we see now. Recent dams on the Columbia and Willamette Rivers and dike construction on the Island have eliminated the flooding. As a result the landscape, wildlife and human interaction on the Island have changed

The purpose of the site assessment is to evaluate the physical character of the park and provide a basis for forming management objectives, formulating alternative schemes, and designing the concepts for a final master plan. Once the draft assessment is complete in a few weeks, it will be distributed to the PAC members for their review.

Dave Smith, the project wildlife ecologist, will assess the existing conditions for wildlife habitat, as well as evaluate proposed improvements that may or may not be in conflict with wildlife habitat preservation and enhancement. He will match management objectives with habitat enhancement, design ideas, and habitat viewing areas. He will also make recommendations for special wildlife educational opportunities of the management policies.

With the aid of site maps, Bo discussed some to the more significant points about the park's physical characteristics in terms of: existing use, access, influences, soils, slopes, hydrology, and vegetation, that make the park a special place. He explained why these features are important to the past, present, and future of the park.

- The house was built on the area of highest elevation on sandy loam, the best soils for building and cultivation.
- Any new buildings such as restrooms need to be placed outside of the floodplain.
- Vegetation management will help to restore or enhance the wetlands, and prevent the proliferation of non-native plant life such as reed canarygrass, which has no food benefit to waterfowl.
- Subtle changes in grade support different soils and distinct plant communities.
- Oaks indicate a well drained soil, different from that of the nearby wetlands.
- Native Americans may have burned grass to open area with oaks to gather acorns.
- Marge added that 40 years ago SCS introduced nutria as a fur bearing income source for farms. Farmers purchased the animals, but found them not economically viable and eventually set them free. The freed nutria may have fed on the wapato. The end of seasonal flooding when the dikes were built also contributed to the demise of this native plant that was a staple in the Native American diet.
- Donna mentioned that a graduate student is studying the wapato.
- Airplane and bird noises are evident on the site, as well as views to western hills.

Comparable Facilities Survey

Laurel Lyon reviewed the purpose and process of the comparable facilities survey. This effort is aimed to learn how other similar historic farms have developed programs, trained staff and budgeted to create successful facilities. She outlined a questionnaire and cover letter that will be sent to approximately one dozen facilities in the region as well as nationally. Most historic farms do not have a wildlife refuge in close proximity. Two parks along rivers and near urban areas and agriculture are also included. A list of the facilities and a quick summary of why they were chosen was distributed along with the draft of the cover letter and the survey itself. Laurel asked for comments on any of the materials by the end of the week. She will follow up the mailing of the questionnaire with calls to the facilities.

Mabel believes that the Howell Living History Farm in Titusville, New Jersey may have a family connection to the Thomas Howell Family, who also came from New Jersey.

User Survey

The purpose of the user survey is to find out who now uses the park, what they value, how we can better program the park to attract users from other island areas, and learn what other similar facilities they are visiting. Even though the master plan cannot accomplish all the wishes of the public, it is valuable to discern general trends of those people who come to the park.

PAC members were given a copy of the survey distributed during the Wintering-In Festival on Saturday, September 20, 1995. Seventy surveys were completed.

Overall attendance to the Wintering-In is estimated at over 2500.

Laurel read a random sample of open ended comments addressing what people liked and improvements they wanted at the park:

- "Wildlife blinds are OK, but no shooting."
- "Wedding gazebo should fit historic park theme."
- "Don't let the grass be a fire hazard. No fireworks."
- "I like the preservation and environmental concerns; the old fashioned feeling."
- "Like the orchard and trees."
- "Maintain the horticultural and agricultural connection."
- "Need trails to wetlands and wildlife viewing."
- "Like smaller scaled events like Wintering-In (as opposed to larger events)."
- "First time to park. Want to know more about it."
- Island resident: "Wants living history demonstrations, wedding gazebo, wildlife information and Island history."
- "Likes the country connection."
- "The herb garden is in a sad state. What happened? It looks ratty. Would like to have table and chairs on house porch."

Regarding the herb garden:

- Marge suggested a way to manage the herb garden would be to get garden clubs and local nurseries to maintain them, or sponsor their care and upkeep.
- Judy added that the Native Plant Society and the Hardy Plants Societies might be good sources. They could have a program where people purchase a plant for the herb garden, then receive (or sell) cuttings later on.
- Keep plantings in historic farm theme.

Jane commented that the most effective way to get user surveys completed is to do it one-on-one. Other distribution areas and/or people included:

- Public Workshop - hand out to participants
- Safety Action Team Office (Terry Dufour)
- Nature Conservancy Board (Donna Matrazzo)
- Grange (Mabel Dudley)
- Booster Club including produce stands (Angela Schillereff)

Public Workshop

The project's first public workshop will be held on **Saturday, October 7th between 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.**

Bo explained that the project team has chosen an open house format, to encourage participants' interaction, one-on-one dialogues between the project team, PAC Members and the public. By having the workshop at the site the participants will be able to see the issues as well as visualize the possibilities of the park. Hopefully the exchange of ideas and stories will be an educational process for all.

Weather permitting there will be a series of five stations located close together in the main activity area of the park. As participants arrive they will be greeted at a registration desk, given an introduction to the park and project, and directed to the first station of the tour. Each station will have at least one person who will make a brief presentation about the area as small groups tour the park, answer questions and elicit comments. A user survey (to complete on site will be given to each participant at the Barn/Wrap up area. The suggested staffing of station follows:

1. *Introduction Table* -Laurel, PAC members, Janelle
2. *Wildlife Area.* - Donna, Bill Kinyoun
3. *Orchards and Grounds* - Bo, Pete
4. *House* - Jean Burlingham, Carla, Jack Cleaver
5. *Barn* - Marge
6. *Wrap-up and Refreshments* - Jane, Mabel, Barb, PAC Members (Angela)

After people have gone through the tour they can mingle, talk with PAC members, and enjoy light refreshments. Approximately every half hour a wrap up discussion will be led by Jane or Barb to see what common themes have been brought up.

If it rains the workshop will be held in the agricultural museum, with a brief look at the first floor of the house and slides of the wildlife habitat showing on a wall.

- Bo will provide parking signs.
- Mabel will provide table cloths.
- PAC Members and project team members will have name tags.

Publicity

- Jane has contacted the calendars for the *Oregonian* and *Willamette Week*.
- An article will be in the *Oregonian*.
- An announcement was in the September issue of the *Sauvie Island Outlook*.
- It was suggested to contact KATU AM Northwest as well as radio stations that make public service announcements.

Other Business

Mabel showed a photograph of how the lake near her property used to be. With pumping it could return to that state.

Marge said that the lake lost its constant water supply when a point of seepage was repaired on the dike.

The next PAC Meeting will be scheduled for October 24th at the Howell barn at 7:00.

The second public workshop to review the alternative schemes is scheduled for November 14th, at the Sauvie Island School.

**Howell Territorial Park Master Plan
Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Meeting**

7:00-9:00 pm, October 24, 1995
Howell Territorial Park Barn

AGENDA

- 7:00 Open House/Public Workshop I
Public comments received
Debrief and discussion
- 7:15 User Survey Update
Volunteers to tabulate responses
- 7:20 Comparative Facilities Survey
Overview of responses
- 7:30 Overview of September 26 PAC meeting
- 7:45 Management Objectives to Guide Park Improvements
- 8:00 Break
- 8:15 First Cut at Design Alternatives for the Park
- 8:45 Upcoming Events
November 6th Interpretive Themes Brainstorm Session with local historians
- November 14th Public Meeting to review alternative designs for park's future
Other
- 9:00 Meeting Close

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Associates

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
URBAN DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207
(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: November 13, 1995

To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society

From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates

Re: 10/24/95 Meeting of Howell Territorial Park Project Advisory Committee

The third meeting of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) took place on October 24, 1995, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the Howell Territorial Park Barn.

Attending members: Marge Taber, Mabel Dudley, Jean Fears, Donna Matrazzo, Cameron Vaughan-Tyler, Jack Cleaver, Angela Schillereff, Terry Dufour
Project Team: Jane Hart, Carla Simon, Bo Nevue, Laurel Lyon, Barb Abrams
Guest: Judy Bridge

Public Workshop I 10/7/95

Laurel distributed a general summary of the public workshop, including written comments by participants. She observed that there were a number of attendees who had not known about the workshop, but once on the site participated. Some people who weren't aware of the park's existence, stayed for over an hour.

User Survey Update

Laurel announced that to date over 100 user surveys have been returned. Mabel handed in more at the meeting from the Grange. Mabel also asked for additional copies from Jane to give to friends in Scappoose.

Jane said two urban design graduate students at Portland State University, who have worked on a project about Sauvie Island, have volunteered to tabulate the surveys. The results should be completed prior to the Public Workshop on November 14th.

Laurel added that where feasible the answers to open ended questions will be written out for everyone's review.

Comparable Facilities Survey Update

Laurel reviewed the progress on the comparable facilities survey. Sixteen institutions have been mailed surveys, ten of them contacted by phone. The remainder will be contacted by Carla and Laurel prior to the interpretive themes brainstorm session on November 6th. As of October 24th, three surveys have been returned. Although no conclusions can be drawn yet, the institutions have a variety of funding sources and number of visitors. For most places educational programs are a key component in terms of revenue as well as focus. The number of permanent parking spaces at facilities is small regardless of the number of overall visitor attendance.

Review of Master Plan Goals

Jane summarized that at this meeting the PAC would look at schematic possibilities for the future of the park. She repeated the project goals formulated at the first PAC meeting:

1. Preserve the natural and pastoral quality of the park and Sauvie Island. *
2. Expand opportunities to interpret the pre-history, natural, cultural and agricultural history of the park and island.
3. Focus recreational use from other island areas, by providing improvements to attract users.
4. Educate park users as to the unique habitat throughout the island and teach stewardship that will lead to better respect by visitors.

* Although the first goal was not originally listed, it has been understood from the beginning and Jane suggested we add it.

Overview of September 26 PAC Meeting

Bo briefly summarized the site assessment presented at the previous PAC Meeting on September 26th. This assessment would help determine what were the most appropriate future uses at various locations of the park.

Because no place on Sauvie Island offers the abundance of natural, cultural, agricultural and historical resources like the park, it is an ideal place to interpret and demonstrate what makes the Island so special.

Management Objectives

The Management objectives are the basic principles to form the physical appearance of the park. They have been formulated to ensure that the site improvements, facilities or

programs envisioned for the park uphold the master plan goals and maintain the pastoral character of the park. For example:

1. Site Improvements

- One's view within the site should preserve the historic character as much as possible.
- Physical features such as wildlife viewing blinds should be sited and constructed so they "disappear" instead of clutter the park.
- Construct trails on edges of ecological zones to define transitions, differentiate wildlife habitats, or plant communities. This increases their educational value.
- Position and design signage, fences, picnic tables, garbage cans, etc., to complement the quiet, historic beauty that draws people to the park now.

2. Natural systems

- Maximize habitat diversity.
- Improve wildlife habitat.
- Improve water quality of wetlands.
- Control watershed areas.
- Improve educational opportunities.

3. Facilities

- Develop plan consistent with ADA.
- Comply with laws, planning, zoning and building codes.
- Ensure new facilities are adequate to serve potential programs, special public and private events.
- Improve use of the space, especially for educational purposes.

4. Maintenance/operations

- Address remote site security concerns.
- Propose facilities, programs consistent with operating capabilities of managing agencies, including management of volunteers.
- Use volunteers to staff park during fall and spring.
- Specify durability standards for building construction.
- Property acquisitions need to be consistent with the management policies of the participating agencies, Metro and OHS,
- Address budget and staffing concerns for increased maintenance.

5. Programs

- Improve natural and cultural resource interpretive opportunities.
- Build on and reinforce what is already at the park. Improvement should compliment the existing site uses/Island/house character.
- Educate visitors in an engaging and experiential manner.
- Provide a resource for Island residents.
- Educate visitors about island private property - many believe entire island is public property.

6. Transportation

- Minimize visual impact of parking lot on the site.

- Explore possibility to accommodate large events with shuttle bus service.
- Recommend best access to site, internal circulation patterns.
- Determine parking lot size needs, location and screening from Sauvie Island Road and park.

Public Input

Laurel summarized the most significant comments received at the public workshop.

- Don't over develop.
- Increase educational opportunities.
- Expand hours the house and barn are open to public.
- Improve wildlife habitat.
- Provide adequate public improvements for park use.

Basic Assumptions Included in all Site Design Alternatives

Laurel explained that all the site design alternatives include basic elements considered essential to comply with laws and meet the needs of visitors.

- Improve the parking lot.
- Comply with the American Disabilities Act (ADA), including parking, trails and access to the barn and house. (Historic buildings have ADA guidelines that would not destroy the historic structure's character. Carla will inform us as to the guidelines appropriate to the house.)
- Add informational signage.
- Add year round restrooms and other minor public improvements.
- Include the presence of Bird of Prey facility on the site.

Each of the alternative site designs show two major zones in the park - a passive one for wildlife and an active one for cultural, interpretation, recreation activities and historic farm. At a minimum, each design must address the issues outlined below:

PASSIVE ZONE

Wildlife area

Each alternative shows different ways to represent the different natural island habitats:

- Control human access to maximize diversity of wildlife
 - Attracting wildlife in turn attracts visitors to view wildlife at the park instead of other restricted areas of the Island.
1. **Scrub/shrub seasonal wetland**
 - Educational opportunities are maximized with two different wetlands present, one open water, the other a shrub/scrub area.
 - How do we manage an evolving landscape?
 - If it dries up, it will be invaded by non-native plants
 2. **Meadow/pasture**
 - Non-native plants including tansy, thistle, blackberry and grasses are present
 - Present fencing limits access and wildlife viewing

- Keep trails on edges, away from breeding areas or cutting across meadow, or around lake's entire perimeter.
 - Increase nesting cover.
3. **Open water wetland**
- Improve water quality. Algae in the lake is indication of oxygen depletion, which will lead to the putrefaction of the lake, limitation of species that can inhabit it.
 - In order to control the watershed for Howell Lake, the dike which is not in the property, must be maintained.
 - Reduce algae bloom, promote insects who in turn attract waterfowl
4. **Oak savanna**
- Presently owned by Metro, but has interpretive possibilities.
 - Jane added that Metro typically looks beyond own property boundaries, with the understanding that no adjacent properties would be used without an agreement with the property owners(s).

ACTIVE ZONE

House/Barn/Grounds Area

- Design structures to be in keeping with historic character
- Expand on historic interpretation and domestic character
- Use House/barn grounds for most educational activities, programs, recreation use, special events
- Incorporate indoor barn area for usage. Open up side to orchard.

Jane reminded the committee that there is \$275,000 of Multnomah County's share of the Open Space Bond proceeds designated for improvements to the park. The Bond monies will not cover all of the required costs. The management objectives of the master plan will help guide the future use and prioritize what improvements should be made first. She added that the cost of construction and operations of these elements as well as any other recommendations, would need the approval of Metro before being implemented.

Alternative Schemes

Bo presented three schematic alternatives for discussion to show how the opportunity at the park to interpret historic and natural features, educate visitors, and attract diverse wildlife could take form. All alternatives also need to reinforce the themes of the interpretive plan, which will be presented at the next PAC meeting.

Note: Italicized statements represent comments from PAC members or guests.

Alternative #1

Main Principle: Keep similar to existing park

1. Parking

- Improve grading, surface
- Create spaces and paths that comply with ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act)

- Screen cars from the park site. They are too visible now.
- 2. **Wildlife Area**
 - Wildlife viewing would be limited to the marsh in the northwest corner of the park
 - Although not accessible by trails, Howell Lake would get some additional riparian planting
- 3. **House**
 - Develop "like experiences" for disabled visitors, such as display panels, video or photo album showing areas inaccessible to them
 - Add a discreet earthen ramp on back side of house, screened by shrubbery
(Carla will check on what level of accessibility is needed to comply with the law.)
- 4. **Barn**
 - Bird of Prey would have maintenance access from a small parking area via a small simple gravel path to their facility. A narrow, gravel path will encourage them to drive slowly and keep the access in character of the farm.
 - *Concern by PAC members as to the suitability of Bird of Prey at the park, due to their need to severely restrict human contact as part of the bird's recovery into the wild.*
- 5. **Grounds**
 - Construct an entry gateway at existing entrance near public parking, with informational displays about the island, stewardship; preview of park themes, maps, directions.
 - Add year-round restrooms.
 - Add covered shelter.

Alternative # 2

Main Principle: Increase wildlife viewing, educational opportunities

- 6. **Parking**
 - Lead entry road into parking lot to discourage cars away from staff parking and Marge's driveway.
 - Current parking area is too far from main activity area.
- 7. **Wildlife Area**
 - Expand trail to include access to marsh, along edge between meadow and shrub scrub wetland.
 - Trail will be ADA compliant, but a soft compacted material, wide, not steep.
 - Open up view of Howell Lake from house.
 - Add unobtrusive viewing blinds.
 - Plant hedgerows along trail as a wildlife corridor to provide protection between the two wetlands and screen people.
 - Northeast side of lake will remain off limits to people - no trail.
 - Increase educational opportunities for oak savanna, open water, meadow, shrub/scrub. Explain how these areas are different, how to read the landscape, respect it.
 - Restore meadow.

- *Although cattle can add to the wildlife, overgrazing is bad. (Marge) There is a place for grazing. (Terry)*
 - *Marge moves cattle around to various meadow areas. She has them graze on park lands to lower the grass level prior to bird nesting, but then removes them during nesting season.*
 - *If the cattle leave the meadow entirely, it would have to be mowed to lower grass level.*
 - *Grazed land does not return to native plants easily or quickly. (Terry)*
 - *The spraying to remove tansy ragwort probably killed the wildflowers in the meadow. (Marge)*
 - *There used to be camas; now it's gone. They also plowed it over when they planted food crops for the ducks and geese.*
 - *Wapato was present until the 1940's*
 - *There is interpretive value and biological benefit to re-introducing native species.*
- 8. Barn and House**
- **Improve use of facilities**
 - **Make barn more visible, move access, add doors, windows on north side.**
 - **Improve outdoor lighting in an appropriate manner**

Alternative #3

Main Principles: Add Oak Savanna to wildlife area, expand living history farm program

1. Parking

- **On park's west side, use the hay field to demonstrate old farm equipment; use manure from cattle as fertilizer,**
- *Add a wild rose arbor to connect parking g to the house (Mabel).*
- *Parked cars can attract more visitors (Judy)*
- *At the High Desert Museum in Bend, they have successfully hidden the parking areas by breaking them up. They rely on advertising and signage to bring people to the museum.*
- *Vandalism occurs if cars are hidden.*
- *All the other produce markets around the island have large parking lots. (Judy)*
- *Add a row of trees on the east side of the dike to screen parking. (Mabel)*
- *Walk between parking and house can be a transitional zone to help acclimate visitors to the character of the historic farm.*
- *The parking right now is a fishbowl situation.*
- *During festival time there is no way to hide the cars.*
- **Shuttle buses may be an option; bus turn around area would be included along entry road.**
- **Screen off small staff parking lot near barn from site view.**
- *Make it look like a corral. (Terry)*

2. Wildlife Area

- Includes property acquisition of oak savanna preserve, complementing the other three natural environments.
 - Multnomahs used to burn grasses for acorn harvest.
 - Interpret information specific to its own wildlife area.
 - Provide boardwalk across area to view wapato.
 - *Provide short and long trails, to accommodate those not wanting to walk the entire loop. (Angela)*
 - Trail becomes an expansive loop connecting areas that attract different wildlife
3. **Historic Farm**
- *Finnish cabin could have interpretive possibilities. (Jack)*
 - Expand exhibits in the barn, use an introduction to other areas of park; e.g. wildlife, living farm.
4. **Grounds**
- *Add roses to wedding Gazebo; the Rose Society has old species.*
 - *Wild roses used to be along all the roads on the island.*
 - *Enclose chemical toilets in historic outhouse shell, with half moon on door. (Mabel)*
 - *Have a live-in ranger - look at the host program.*
 - *Thin the fir grove to provide better view of Howell Lake from the house.*
 - *Apparently a boy scout troop planted them. They've been thinned before, to soften the linear planting. Ask Pete Scheideman.*
 - *Cut one tree each year, give it to worthy cause as Christmas tree.*

Other Comments

- *During pumpkin season school buses come daily to the park for picnics, but there are no restrooms for kids to use.*
- *Mabel: Has the well been tested for safe drinking water?*
- *Marge has a resident beaver*
- *The marsh used to have muskrats and beaver*
- *Major area for cattle harassment is at the corral.*
- *Marge doesn't graze cattle on back NE corner of park property until spring.*
- *Mabel added there are no dams on either the park or Marge's property. Years ago there was a pump and dike across. Eventually it washed away.*
- *Mabel - What will the Grange ladies do at the next Wintering In?*

Interpretive Brainstorm Session

On November 6th, the project team will meet with local historians to assess the input gathered from the PAC and the first Public Workshop to determine what stories are most appropriate to interpret at the park. Jack Cleaver and Donna Matrazzo of the PAC have been asked to attend in their professional capacities. Dave Bucy, interpretive planner and part of the project team will lead the session.

Comments:

- What do people remember about a place?

- How do you spin a yarn with many threads?
- When Marge provides interpretation at the agricultural museum, she typically starts at the separator or butter churn, two items that older people can relate to. The people become involved and add their own stories.

November 14th Public Meeting

the second Public Workshop will be held at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 14th. at the Sauvie Island School.

Nevue Ngan will present the possibilities that have evolved from this meeting, interpretive brainstorming, and surveys.

The format will probably be more formal than the last, with a presentation; although people may break up in small groups.

- Ads will appear in the Sauvie Island Outlook, Neighbors between River, St. Johns Review, Oregonian and Willamette Week Calendar, Northwest Examiner. Jane also has a mailing list of over 100 people.
- PAC members who live on the island will distribute notices to the Cracker Barrel, Produce Markets, etc.

The next PAC meeting is Tuesday, December 5th.

**Howell Territorial Park Master Plan
PAC Meeting
7:00 p.m., Tuesday, December 5, 1995
Howell Territorial Park Barn**

PROPOSED AGENDA

- | | |
|------|---|
| 7:00 | Process Review |
| 7:15 | November 14th Public Meeting
Summary
Comments |
| 7:30 | Interpretive Meeting Summary |
| 7:45 | Review of Proposed Plan |
| 8:00 | Priorities and Phasing |
| 8:15 | Vision of sugar plums |

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PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207

(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 13, 1995

To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society

From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates

Re: 12/5/95 Meeting of Howell Territorial Park Project Advisory Committee

The fourth meeting of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) took place on December 5, 1995, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in the Howell Territorial Park Barn.

Attending members: Marge Taber, Mabel Dudley, Jean Fears, Donna Matrazzo, Cameron Vaughan-Tyler, Jack Cleaver, Angela Schillereff, Terry Dufour
Project Team: Jane Hart, Carla Simon, Bo Nevue, Laurel Lyon, Barb Abrams
Guest: Judy Bridge

Jane opened the meeting by thanking everyone for their participation in the public meeting held on November 14th, 1995.. She noted Marge and Mabel's help with the refreshments and especially thanked Angela for speaking so well about the PAC formation and members.

Process Overview

Bo briefly reviewed the progress of the master plan and what needs to be done next to complete the plan. He thanked everyone for their contributions, noting that this type of effort demonstrates what public involvement is supposed to be. Tonight's meeting has the added feature of Mabel's personal photos that document the lives of Howells and other Islanders for generations.

Although this is the last meeting of the PAC, the project team may contact individuals on an as needed basis.

The management scenarios that were presented at the November 14th public meeting represent the data, information and feedback from the Project Advisory Committee meetings. The site assessment addressed opportunities and constraint of the site, as well as directed activities to two discreet areas—one for wildlife and the other for the historic farm and recreational activities.

The next step is to review the proposed plan with Charlie Ciecko, Director of Metro Parks and Greenspaces, and Chet Orloff, Director of the Oregon Historical Society. The team will continue to incorporate more details related to enhancing the historic character and site capabilities, add design standards and make refinements to the plan.

The draft document will be available in one or two months' time. It will need to be approved by Metro and OHS committees prior to approval by the Metro Council. PAC members will receive a copy of the draft document during the three week public comment period and are encouraged to make comments in writing to Metro.

November 14th Public Meeting De-Briefing

Laurel distributed copies of the public meeting notes. She summarized that approximately 25 people (outside of the project team and PAC members) attended, including several adjacent landowners. The project team was pleased with the generally favorable response to the proposed plans. The concluding comment period brought some new ideas and reinforced many of the concepts already incorporated in the plan. The following comments were made to individual PAC members after the formal meeting broke up:

- Mr. Grandy, who lives north of the park is concerned about how to separate his water from the Howell Lake watershed. He suggested a berm (constructed at the park's expense.) He has wanted to grow row crops on the park's land for years.
- Mr. Getz would like to be the live-in ranger.
- The Douglasses are concerned with vehicles using their driveway as a turnaround. Could the park make it clear that the County road stops at the park boundary?
- Marge commented that many people she has talked to over the last few weeks are in favor of the plan's general concept to leave the park like it is now, with a few improvements and increased interpretive information.
- It has been a universal request to add year round restrooms and increase the hours and days of the year the house and barn are open to the public.

Interpretive Themes Session Summary

Laurel distributed copies of a Summary of the Interpretive Themes Session that occurred on Monday, November 6th, 1995. The purpose of the meeting was to assemble a number of historians, interpretive planners and storytellers to help determine the appropriate themes for the Howell Park educational and interpretive programs.

After introductions and a brief description of the master plan process by Bo, project team member, David Bucy, an interpretive planner, described the two basic methods to give people interpretive information. The encyclopedia approach provides a wealth of information, but leaves it up to the viewer to filter what is significant. The "novel" approach tells a story with selected facts that support the basic theme of the exhibit. Most people respond more favorably to having the built-in filters of the "novel" approach. He recommended that this be the method more appropriate for the park. Because there are so many topics that could be interpreted at the park, the selection of appropriate themes is especially important.

The participants broke up into three smaller groups to brainstorm about key topics that help trace the significance of various Island residents in the past. With the aid of worksheets, each group was asked to suggest what they would like visitors to know about a key topic, where at the park each story is best told, and what techniques would be best for audience engagement. Suggested key topics were: The Use of the Land by Wildlife, Native Americans, Early Explorers and Trappers, Settlers, Farmers, and People Today.

Some of the significant themes or ideas were:

- This is an island, which makes it unique and different.
- Everything has migrated to the Island; significant change has always come from the outside.
- The island is a continuum that is connected through interpreting the cultural and natural occurrences over time and season.
- Sauvie Island is a changing place and will continue to be so.
- People of different times or cultures have interpreted the landscape differently.
- Stewardship is a relative term, based on economic, spiritual and cultural values .
- The previous wildlife abundance has depleted due in part to human changes in the environment and hunting.
- Sauvie Island is part of what once was a major hub of a thriving Northwest Indian culture.
- Trappers and explorers worked very closely with the Native Americans.
- Settlers altered the environment to meet their needs.
- The end of isolation for the Island brought both positive and negative changes.

Laurel also noted that useful suggestion on how to teach stewardship to children were discussed:

- We need to carry over interpretation from the Island to the rest of people's lives
- Have a children's summer camp, adult history camps
- Explain stewardship in a Hule shelter.
- Teach skills to minimize impact on wildlife. Learn how to "walk like a cow".

- Marge added that she can walk up to nesting geese by walking between two cows, because the geese are accustomed to the cows.
- Mabel said that waterfowl are less likely to fly away if you wear dark colors.
- Laurel commented that one of the rewarding aspects of the interpretive themes session was that the experts reinforced the ideas that had been formulated by the project team and the PAC.
- Bo added that these interpretive themes, and recommendations on where and how they would be told at the park would be included in the master plan.

Review of Preferred Plan

Each of the three management scenarios presented at the Public Meeting built upon the previous one. The third scenario best met the overall goals of the master plan. It includes the 20-acre oak savanna, which is now owned by Marge Taber. If the savanna can be brought into the park boundary, all of the major habitats of the Island will be represented at the park. This expanded acreage will allow for improved opportunities for wildlife viewing, and Native American interpretation. The additional land will also allow the park to control the watershed for Howell Lake and manage the dike between the lake and the Gilbert River. The east side of Howell Lake will remain a refuge and be off-limits to general human activity. The park will also be able to re-establish a more comprehensive perimeter plantings to control its watershed. Following the November 14th public meeting Metro staff met with Marge to express interest in bringing her entire 40 acres (including the 20-acre oak savanna) into the park boundary eventually. Metro believes this would greatly enhance the park's future and asked Marge if she minded the project team presenting this design option to the committee tonight. She agreed to the presentation which will be discussed in more detail later.

Wildlife Area

As part of this plan the marsh in the NW corner of the park will have a fluctuating water level, controlled in part by natural seasonal water. Invasive woody species, such as the cottonwoods will be thinned and blackberries cut back to some degree.

- Terry Dufour is looking into a water management program using native species at the ODFW wildlife center. The timing of the water fluctuation is more critical than the volume. If the marsh dries out completely in the summer and the bed is disked before refilling it, native plant seeds can grow and eliminate the non-native competition. The water fluctuation also keeps the woody species at bay, although it may be advisable to mechanically farm the shorelines. Native plants exceed any row crop as a draw for wildlife. This approach has a lower impact on the habitat, even with a small amount of mechanical farming. Terry will follow up with the project team on more detailed information.
- Marge added that the carp that used to live in the lake kept it clean by eating the algae.

- Mabel said a hunter shot at ducks from her back yard (illegal). Terry asked Marge or any other island to call him if they see hunters in a no-hunting area.
- Judy added that people from the outside assume the whole island is public property and treat private property as if it were their public playground.

Bo added that one of the main priorities will be to add an on-site ranger who would decrease the misuse of the parks' grounds.

Historic Farm

The historic farm area will have some features that weren't shown in detail at the public meeting. Ideas from the PAC members such as the arbor, shelter, restrooms and additional wedding facilities will be incorporated into the master plan.

The barn is the logical place for the main indoor educational programs including interpretive exhibits, a classroom and community room. As a historic structure the house is not an appropriate place for these activities.

Any physical improvements to be made throughout the park should be unobtrusive, to help preserve and protect the historic character that everyone values

The project team explored another idea mentioned at the previous meeting, namely that the logical place for the park entry was near the barn, instead of its present location to the northwest of the House.

As mentioned earlier Metro has expressed interest to Marge in eventually purchasing her entire forty acres that includes her present residence. Metro believes this additional land would greatly enhance the park.

- The additional land gives the park an increased buffer between wildlife and adjacent properties.
- The threat of a land use that is incompatible to the park is eliminated.
- The historic viewshed and character can be maintained.
- There is more "breathing space" for additional educational activities such as day camps, trapper's cabin, Native American long house.
- Security would be improved with a caretaker's residence located near the entrance and with better view of the main activity sites of the farm.
- The park entrance would be moved to a more logical location that provides visitors with direct access and orientation to the activity areas, especially for handicapped users. (The hay field would remain as overflow parking for large events.)
- Bird of Prey would have their own vehicular entrance. (Marge added that during the time when the park doesn't have ownership of her land, the Bird of Prey could use the existing easement for access.)

With this scheme the park access road would be moved to a more southern location, with a sweeping curve that would give a view of the House and combine the two fields. Bo suggested the field could be an ongoing demonstration for the use of historic farming equipment.

Mabel added that her pictures on display include several of threshing and shocking hay at the farm. She also said the park would need to be on the alert for the potential fire hazard of the field.

Project Phasing

Although there is some money available from the bond measure that passed in May and OHS grant, it cannot cover all the improvements recommended at one time. A prioritized phasing will allow the park to proceed to build on improvements as funding becomes available.

1. **Make improvements mandated by law, that are low cost or are maintenance issues.**
 - ADA compliance
 - Restrooms
 - Better informational signage
 - Vegetative management (could be done by County work crews).
 - Add Site Ranger/Caretaker
2. **Create Revenue Generators**
 - Shelter for weddings and events
 - Outdoor utility improvements
3. **Add improvements for educational programs and activities**
 - Add trails, wildlife viewing blinds, interpretive information
 - Create a domestic historic farm setting
 - Add classroom, office to barn.
 - Provide community meeting space
 - Expand on the barn's interpretive exhibits
 - Add windows and openings to barn on orchard side
 - Build outdoor kitchen as activity node for historic domestic living interpretation.

Bo added that the house and barn would expand their hours and number of days of the year to be opened.

One of the master plan's next steps will be to analyze the financial issues and review the recommendations with Charlie Ciecko, and Chet Orloff. Some improvements can be made with the aid of volunteer groups. The park will benefit from their investment of time and energy as a commitment to the park's future.

The formal meeting concluded when each PAC member chose a small wind-up toy as a token of esteem from the project team for their contribution to the project.. Hot cider, bread and cookies were served.

NEWS RELEASE

600 NORTHEAST GRAND AVENUE | PORTLAND, OREGON 97232 2734
TEL 503 797 1510 | FAX 503 797 1700



METRO

Sept. 20, 1995

For immediate release

For more information, call Jane Hart, (503) 797-1585

Open house set for Howell Park, Bybee House on Sauvie Island

A community open house from 1 to 4 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 7, will allow citizens to experience a historic farm setting and participate in planning the future of Howell Park and the historic Bybee House on Sauvie Island.

The open house will be held at Howell Park, 13901 NW Howell Park Rd., approximately one mile north of the Sauvie Island bridge.

Small groups will tour the park grounds and facilities and put their collective imaginations to work for ways to best preserve this historic farm and unique natural area for people and wildlife.

The open house is sponsored by Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces and the Oregon Historical Society, partners in the master planning process. The sponsors jointly manage and maintain the park grounds and facilities.

The intent of the master planning process is to identify education programs, activities and complimentary facilities for the park that will increase awareness and stewardship of the natural, cultural and agricultural resources at the park.

Representatives of Metro, Oregon Historical Society, Bird of Prey Rescue Northwest, Inc. and members of an independent project advisory committee will be on hand to lead tours of the park.

- more -

Open house highlights include:

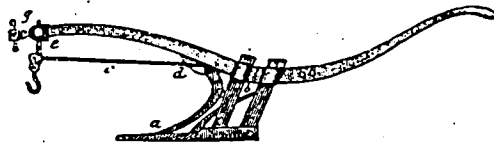
- Refreshments on the grounds of this historic farm
- A tour of the Bybee House, pioneer orchard and agricultural museum
- Viewing wildlife from wetlands and grounds of the park
- Sharing stories and photographs of the park
- Provide ideas about what makes Sauvie Island and the park so special
- Learn how you can be involved in planning for the future of the park.

For more information, call Jane Hart at (503) 797-1585

#

COMMUNITY WORKSHOP

VIEW FUTURE DESIGNS FOR BYBEE HOUSE AND HOWELL PARK ON SAUVIE ISLAND



What:

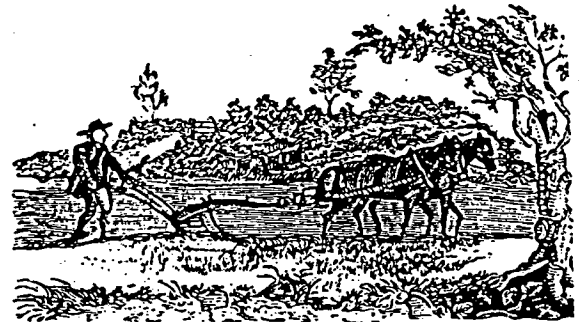
This is your park. Put your mark on design drawings for future improvements to the Bybee House and Howell Park.

When:

Tuesday, November 14, 7:00 TO 9:00 PM

Where:

Sauvie Island School cafeteria
14445 NW Charlton Road
Sauvie Island



For more information call Jane Hart at Metro 797-1585



METRO



on Saturdays and Sundays for a 3 1/2 hour shift. If you are interested please call Paula Gadotti at 248-3468 or 306-5739. If you would like to join the Safety Action Committee, or have any comments, the next meeting is August 8th, 7 pm at ODFW office.

HOWELL TERRITORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

By Jane Hart

Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department and the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) are conducting a long range planning effort to ensure continued preservation of the natural and cultural resources at the Howell Territorial Park. Sauvie Island residents, park users and interested citizens will have several opportunities to be involved in the master planning process throughout the project. A public open house event will be held at the Park in September and the date will be announced in the September issue of the Outlook. Nevue Negan Associates, a Portland based landscaped architecture firm, will work with Metro and OHS during the planning process and will prepare a Master Plan document.

The intent of the Master Plan is to identify education programs, activities and complimentary facilities for the Park that will increase respect and stewardship of the natural, cultural and agricultural resources at the Park and on the Island. Opportunities will be explored to direct visitors towards the Park for educational and recreational purposes without compromising the Park's pastoral qualities and in a way that supports local resident's desires and needs. Metro and OHS believe that to be successful, the Master Plan should be consistent with the values and qualities that are unique to Sauvie Island. For more information about the project, contact Jane Hart, 797-1585 or Bo Nevue at 227-5802.

YOU CAN'T FOOL MOTHER NATURE!

Maybe so but she can certainly try to fool doctors!.....Tim and Angela Schillereff are very pleased with their second son that came to live with them on June 20th. The doctor thought Tyler Joseph was going to be a girl and as far as big brother Nick is concerned (who will be 2 in September) he isn't even sure if Tyler is even necessary at all!!

Tyler, may be the second heir for the S.I. Kennels, never the less he didn't want to wait any longer and arrived 10 days early. He felt he was ready "to meet the world" with his credentials of 7 pounds 15 ounces and 20 inches long. Mom says that Dad is

will present "A Century of Violence: Lesson We Have Not Learned" at PSU's Tour of the World at Home this Summer free lecture series. Instructor Arun Gandhi developed the M.K. Gandhi Institute for Nonviolence a nonprofit, nonsectarian organization devoted to promoting the understanding of non-violence and peaceful resolution of conflict. He will be speaking Wednesday Noon, August 2nd, at PSU Ballroom in Smith Memorial Center. For a complete listing of "The Tour The World at Home" series featuring visiting professors, call 725-8500.

TO THE SAUVIES ISLAND SCHOOL BOARD

by Mabel Dudley

I attended the school board meeting of June 20th in hopes of getting facts, not rumors as to what is being done about the Sauvie Island School system. All I got was more confused as it was practically impossible to hear; but in all fairness to the board I do have to leave before the meeting was over.

I have lived on the Island for 73 years and until recent years the entire population of the Island was kept informed and was asked to participate in all major changes on the Island. I left the meeting with the impression that there are 28 students and their parents, along with the school board making all the decisions as to the high school. These parents are "footing the entire bill" then the rest of us have nothing to say about it; BUT IF WE, as tax payers, are being asked to help with the cost of this education then, I believe it is only fair that we have a right to be part of the decision making process.

Some of the questions I would have liked to ask the board were; Is it true that you have bought or rented several buildings? Where are you putting them? If on the school property is the septic system we have now adequate? If not, have you obtained the permits to install a new system? For that matter do you have the permits to put whatever type of building you are going to use, on the Island? Or have you put the "cart before the horse". And what about water? Is there a minimum number of students required for each class in order to get state revenue? Do you have them signed or are you speculating?

And last, but not least, where is the money coming from to pay for all of this? If you have enough of a surplus on hand to meet all the bills then why has my taxes gone up every year??? In closing I would like to suggest that the school board hold a public meeting and give the Island residents

1995 Aug. Sauvie Is. Outlook

for their hours of
done!

MAKE BASKETS?

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production company used the island for
filming "Fatal Exposure" which was on the
USA Network, a cable television channel.
They filmed then in the Fish and Wildlife
area, The Berry Basket, Pastorino Farm,
Fazio Farm, John & Marie Colasurdo and
Steve & Deneen Ferguson's homes.

WINTERING-IN 1995

The Oregon Historical Society's Annual
Wintering-In Harvest Festival takes place
Saturday, September 23rd at the Howell
Territorial Park from 11-4 pm with a sug-
gested donation of \$1 per person for admis-
sion. Parking is free. The day's festivities
include pioneer crafts and demonstrations,
children's games and activities, folk music,
fresh-pressed apple cider, nature walks,
pioneer orchard and tours of the historic
1858 Bybee House and Agricultural Museum.
The Oregon Archaeological Society and the
Native Plant Society of Oregon will also
provide educational activities/displays. For
more information call 222-1741.

HOWELL PARK MASTER PLAN BEGINS

by Metro and Oregon Historical Society

The long range planning for Howell Ter-
ritorial Park has begun. Metro and the
Oregon Historical Society (project sponsors)
have formed a Project Advisory Committee of
Island residents and other organizations
interested in the park. The committee will
provide ongoing advice and community input
for the master plan. Project sponsors would
also like to get your comments, ideas and
images to help formulate educational and
recreational programs that support the
pastoral qualities of the park and Island.

Mark your calendar for Saturday, October
7th, 1 - 4 pm, at the Howell Territorial Park
for the HOWELL PARK OPEN HOUSE. Enjoy
refreshments on the grounds of this historic
farm; Tour the Bybee-Howell House, pioneer
orchard and agricultural museum; View
wildlife from wetlands and grounds of the
park; Give us your ideas about what makes
Sauvie Island and the park so special; Share
your stories and photographs of the park;
Meet with the members of the Project Ad-
visory Committee; Learn more about the

master plan and how you can contribute to
the forming of the park's future. For more
information please contact Jane Hart at Metro
797-1585, or Bo Nevue at Nevue Nagan
Associates 227-5802.

COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

VOLUME XXIII No. 9

USPS 002-410

SEPTEMBER 1995



THE SAUVIE ISLAND OUTLOOK

up by DEQ concern
quality and landfill
hazardous waste has

The permit would inclu
monitoring and engine
decrease the landfill
provide early warning

Howell Territorial Park Master Plan Public Workshop I

Saturday, October 7, 1995, 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Howell Territorial Park

Sign-in Attendance: 30

Weather: warm, sunny

User Surveys completed: 16

Attendance Profile:

Among the participants were Howell Park frequent users as well as many who were first time visitors. Some mentioned they had seen the 10/6/95 article in the Oregonian; others had come to picnic and decided to stay for the workshop and house tour. Most people stayed at least 1 1/2 hours, many extending their visit for the house tour at 3:30 p.m. Approximately ten people accompanied Donna Matrazzo on the wildlife walk to Howell Lake. Although some Sauvie Island residents attended, most people were from the Portland Metro area.

Workshop Team:

PAC members: Mabel Dudley, Jean Fears, Bill Kinyoun (Terry Dufour alternative), Angela Schillereff, Marge Taber

Metro: Janelle Geddes, Jane Hart, Pete Scheideman

Oregon Historical Society: Barb Abrams, Jean Burlingham, Jack Cleaver, Carla Simon

Nevue Ngan Associates: Laurel Lyon, Bo Nevue

Workshop Format:

Meeting participants were greeted at the registration table where they could view the preliminary goals for the Howell Territorial Park Master Plan (listed below):

1. Expand opportunities to interpret the pre-history, natural, cultural and agricultural history of the park and island.
2. Focus recreational use from other island areas, by providing improvements to attract users.
3. Educate park users as to the unique habitat throughout the island and teach stewardship that will lead to better respect by visitors.

Participants were invited to take self-guided tours of theme stations located throughout the park. At each theme station large tablets were set on picnic tables for writing comments. The workshop team recorded verbal comments. Many comments were generated and are summarized below by theme station.

Wildlife Station

1. In terms of wetlands/preservation - how does this compare with other sites?
2. Clean up the berry bushes.
3. Elmer Peterson has stories about parties in the Howell House - a piano...
4. Possible to have other native plants that don't rely on flooding/pumping water?
5. Spending too much money on pumping?
6. Would like to see pumping water into marsh.

7. Maintain water levels in lake, wetlands.
8. Are there enough trails/interpretive areas?
9. Trails comply with ADA Law - not a barrier for people. A boardwalk would be great.
10. Keep some places for animals not for people.
11. Preserve to where people can use it, but not so that people can tramp it all down. (2)
12. Like idea of informational plaques identifying birds and plants.
13. Provide wildlife and education in a controlled manner (a path all the way around the lake would decrease wildlife viewing opportunities because species become frightened). (2)
14. Educational opportunities for schools/college students and general public (Have summer day camps for different age groups to generate revenue, like the Zoo camps).
15. Have organized, scheduled school outings here - historic house, wildlife education. (3)
16. Increase emergent vegetation in lake; deepen portions of the lake to help improve water quality (lower the temperature and algae growth).
17. Attempt to control nutrient loading(lower fertilizer, cow access) to improve water quality.
18. Add trees to pond edge to provide more habitat.
19. Journey Across the Rocky Mountains by Rev. Samuel Parker - reported on Indian projects/commerce on river . A tree cut from island was 60 long 6 foot diameter
20. Would like to see: bio-diversity, natural, native plants and animals encouraged; very minimal or no development, while considering impacts on Sauvie Island residents. (6)
21. Restrict non-native vegetation.
22. Restrict nutria if non-native.
23. Sauvie Island is a jewel! Let's keep it beautiful! (2)
24. Would like to see relationships between agricultural use and wildlife habitat interpreted. For example:
 - How can humans be stewards while living within a land parcel?
 - What are some of the issues we all need to be aware of to protect places like Sauvie Island - policy/zoning issues as well as habitat/wildlife issues?
25. Maintain grazing in selected areas away from wetlands areas to provide for geese.
26. Restrict any bovines completely.
27. If cows and wetlands can co-exist, that's OK, it's nice to see cows.
28. Don't alienate people who have been living/farming here.
29. Any development of nesting cover will require some type of predator control (i.e. feral cats, domestic cats, opossum, etc.) if it is going to be a success.
30. User fees are necessary.
31. Upgrade the parking lot.
32. The site needs a resident park ranger to protect the resources, enforce regulations.
33. Prioritize and spend money on some focus areas.

Grounds/Orchard Station

1. Keep parking area small - 25 paved spaces, remainder in grass.
2. Buffer parking area with vegetation.
3. Consider a phased approach to parking. Don't gravel or pave it until actually monitoring use.
4. Special events should be allowed but provisions for a limited number of parking spaces should be made. (Let them know they have "X" number of parking spaces and they should carpool.)
5. User fee is not unreasonable and expected, especially if used specifically for park improvements and restrooms. People would pay for events. User fee OK at \$2.
6. Keep the park it simple.
7. Site is good for field trip for school, work or picnic.
8. Restrooms are necessary. Where are they?
9. Restrooms can attract undesirable use.
10. How many historic orchards are in the area?
11. Orchard should be maintained.
12. Some concern about too many people.
13. Accessibility is not just wheelchairs, but for blind and deaf as well.
14. Interpreters should be available for deaf persons.
15. Should have more school programs.
16. Tri-Met buses should come to park.
17. Have living history like Fort Vancouver.
18. Could people be recognized for their volunteer efforts?
19. Concern with RV use.
20. Same style house at the historic house in Reedsville Oregon - built in New England; knocked down, and shipped to Oregon and reassembled. Was the Bybee Howell house a kit?
21. Even though we have lived in Portland all our life, we are first time visitors to the park. How do people learn about the park now?

House Station

1. Would like to know more about the previously functioning farm - what was here, where would the food come from, number of acres they farmed, types of crops, how and where sold and what market, how was it stored - pattern of dairying.
2. Additional user fee: not sure - thinks there should be a way to just visit house if they don't have an interest in the natural setting.
3. Think an extra fee is worth it (to go to house and barn). (2)
4. There should be a modest park entry fee.
5. Not sure it would be practical to charge a second fee for the house.
6. Facility should be free, but if not, teachers, students and non-profit employees should get discount.
7. We were here on the weekends this summer and it was not open. Do not think the hours need to be extended. (4)
8. Need to accommodate people with disabilities on the first floor.

9. Not in favor of more buildings - maintain what we have - very attractive the way it is.
10. Would like the plants labeled.
11. Maintain the herb garden.
12. No kids.
13. The less people here the better - no school groups no more anything.
14. Never been here before
15. Too remote for Portland
16. Potential is great for using volunteers - garden societies to do original planting.
17. Gift Shop - harvest market with produce & consignments
18. Petting zoo for school children.
19. Need to address the Native American heritage - what happened to them with the Donation Land Claims?
20. What type of white settlement community was it here - how was it connected to Portland?
21. Don't open the cellar of the house to the public.
22. Maintain a kitchen garden and medicinal gardening and provide programming
23. Security - no caretaker - thinks we need one, as it is developed - a ranger who lives on site.
24. Programming: use weddings to generate revenue.
25. Grounds need to be taken care of.
26. In terms of cultural dynamics, include southern element. School kids are ambassadors and the get trained and bring information back to classroom.

Barn - Wrap up Station

1. Home Orchard Society work to mentor students that care for orchard. Ownership is important.
2. Have a gift shop to sell homemade things Islanders make.
3. Kids need a sense of history. A classroom at the park is a good idea for pre-teens to teenagers.
4. You could advertise to high schools for field trips year round (Melissa Marshall).
5. Would like agricultural demonstrations with historic tools.
6. Have farm animals on site.
7. Need to balance access with preserving the area.
8. Kid's hands-on classes for wildlife - frogs. They will value it later in life.
9. Have Native American history and interpretive in a non-colonial area of the park
10. Tie interpretation with use of landscape by people.
11. Have living history demonstrations.
12. Add trails to walk.

Upcoming Events

Public Meeting at the Sauvie Island School, November 14, 1995, 7:00 p.m.

COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE TO PLAN THE FUTURE OF HOWELL PARK ON SAUVIE ISLAND

What

Come to a community open house to participate in planning for the future of Howell Park and the historic Bybee House.

When

Saturday, October 7, 1 to 4 p.m.

Where

Howell Park on Sauvie Island
13901 NW Howell Park Rd.
(approx. one mile north of the
Sauvie Island bridge)

Sponsors

Metro Regional Parks
and Greenspaces Department
and the Oregon Historical Society.



METRO

For more information call
Jane Hart at Metro 797-1585



Meeting Highlights

- Tour the Bybee House, pioneer orchard and agricultural museum.
- View wildlife at park wetlands.
- Share your stories and photographs of the park.
- Learn how you can be involved in planning the future of the park.
- Meet the park master plan project advisory committee.
- Refreshments served on the grounds of this historic farm.



A G E N D A

HOWELL TERRITORIAL PARK MASTER PLAN

Public Workshop II
Tuesday, November 14, 1995
7:00 p.m., Sauvie Island School

Sign-In

View Project Displays

Welcome Metro Councilor Ed Washington
Jane Hart, Metro Project Manager

Project Advisory Committee Introductions - Angela Schillereff

Project Presentation

1. Island Overview - Bo Nevue
2. Public Involvement - Laurel Lyon
3. Management Objectives - Laurel Lyon, Jane Hart, Carla Simon
4. Proposed Alternatives - Bo Nevue
 - Alternative #1
 - Alternative #2
 - Alternative #3

Public Comment

Questions, Comments, Concerns

Summary - Bo Nevue

Closing Remarks - Jane Hart

*Nevue
Ngan
Associates*

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
URBAN DESIGN
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
PO BOX 9068
PORTLAND, OR 97207
(503) 227-5802
FAX (503) 227-5810

MEMORANDUM

Date: November 14, 1995

To: Jane Hart, Metro
Carla Simon, Oregon Historical Society

From: Laurel Lyon, Nevue Ngan Associates

Re: 11/14/95 Public Meeting for Howell Territorial Park Master Plan

The second and final Public Meeting for the Howell Territorial Park Master Plan was held at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 14, 1995, at the Sauvie Island School. Approximately 25 people attended. People were invited to review displays and plans prior to the presentation.

Welcome

Metro Councilor Ed Washington welcomed all participants to the meeting. Although Sauvie Island is outside the Metro district, as chair of Metro's Regional Facilities Committee, he is committed to seeing that the public has meaningful input in Metro facilities. Councilor Washington expressed his excitement about Howell Park. He attended the first public workshop, where he met Marge Taber and Mabel Dudley, descendants of the Howells. "This is a significant open space whose future needs our thoughtful consideration. Metro and the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) need the ideas of the Sauvie Island community on how to treat the Park. It's your island and we're visitors. We need a plan that can benefit everybody." He looks forward to the master plan results and thanked attendees for letting Metro be part of the park's historical experience.

The Importance of Master Planning

Jan Hart, Metro Project Manager, gave a brief introduction explaining the importance of the master plan process. The Park's unique combination of wildlife habitat and historic setting requires a plan for the future that will balance human use and protection of the

park's natural and historic resources. Metro and OHS retained the landscape architecture and environmental planning firm, Nevue Ngan Associates, to assist with the master plan.

Introduction of Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Members, PAC's Role, Project Goals

Angela Schillereff, PAC member, explained the format and role of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC). The committee is made up of primarily Sauvie Island residents, but also includes representatives of the County Commissioner's office and the former curator of the Bybee Howell House. It was decided to keep its membership small to facilitate the process. Outside experts were called in to attend when needed. Each PAC member introduced themselves and told of their particular interest in the park:

Marge Taber, Howell descendant and Island resident

Mabel Dudley, Howell descendant, lives next to the park and wants to see the marsh near the Bybee-Howell House pumped.

Donna Matrazzo, Island resident, Sauvie Island Conservancy (SIC). As part of the SIC, Donna would like to see the park's wildlife habitat protected and preserved, and wetlands restoration continued. As a professional scriptwriter for educational films, Donna is also excited at the opportunity to let more people know about the unique resources of the Island and park site.

Jack Cleaver, OHS historian. Jack was the former curator at the Bybee-Howell House and has written three booklets about the house, Island and its past.

Cameron Vaughan-Tyler, Representative of Multnomah County Commissioner Dan Saltzman's office. In addition to her official role for the County, Cameron's personal experience dates back to when her sister used to work at the park.

PAC Members **Jean Fears**, Editor of Sauvie Island Outlook, and **Terry Dufour**, Sauvie Island Wildlife Manager, were able to attend only the second part of the meeting.

Angela explained that the role of the committee was to respond and advise in an evolving process. PAC members participated in the previous Open House public meeting that was held at the site in October. The committee reviewed ideas presented by the project to ensure consistency with the master plan goals. PAC members also contributed their knowledge, expertise and personal stories about the park. Tonight's presentation has benefited from their input and support.

The PAC assisted in developing the following project goals:

- Preserve natural and rural quality of the park.
- Expand opportunities to interpret the pre-history, natural, cultural and agricultural history of the park and island.
- Focus recreational use from other island areas by providing improvements to attract users.

- Educate park users as to the unique habitat throughout the island and teach stewardship that will lead to better respect by visitors.

Sauvie Island Context

Bo Nevue, consultant for the master plan, made a brief presentation on the Island in general and its relationship to the park's future.

Most of the 800,000 annual visitors to the Island go the wildlife refuge areas, even though the park is closer to the Sauvie Island bridge and has similar natural features. However, increasing the number of people attracted to the Island is not a goal of the master plan. The master plan will address the issues of how to improve amenities, wildlife viewing and interpretive program to attract people who now go elsewhere on the Island. By maintaining careful management objectives the park can use its pastoral quality to help teach land stewardship. If park visitors go to other Island destinations they may have a better understanding of sensitive habitat areas, respect for private property and why the Island residents value their rural lifestyle.

Sauvie Island has been a managed landscape since human inhabitation when the native Americans burned grass fields to harvest acorns. The construction of Columbia River dams and dikes on the Island virtually eliminated annual flooding and brought on agricultural changes. Wetlands have become more seasonal in their water content. Non-native plants that are more adapted to the drier conditions have contributed to the reduction of open water areas, once prevalent throughout the Island.

Public Input

Laurel Lyon, consultant team member, summarized the opportunities for public involvement during the master planning process. A public open house was held at the Park on October 7th to give people the chance to experience the park first hand as they discussed issues related to different areas of the park: wildlife habitat, open space grounds, the house, barn, and orchard.

Over one hundred user surveys have been returned from events such as the Oregon Historical Society's Wintering In, the October 7th Open House, and Island organizations such as the Sauvie Island Grange. The following comments were predominate for all groups and responders:

- Don't over develop
- Increase educational opportunities
- Expand hours the house and barn are open to public
- Improve wildlife habitat

Provide adequate public improvements for park use

Management Objectives

By incorporating the assessment of the park's physical conditions with the public input, and the master plan goals, the following management objectives were formulated to help guide the future programs and operations of the park:

1. **Visual quality** - maintain pastoral character. Improvements should not detract from what is already there.
2. **Historic resources** - enhance interpretive opportunities
3. **Site improvements** - complement historic character
4. **Natural systems** - maximize habitat diversity
 - Improve wildlife habitat
 - Improve water quality of wetlands
 - Control entire watershed area of Howell Lake
 - Improve educational opportunities
5. **Facilities** - comply with laws including the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).
6. **Maintenance/operations**
 - Improve security
 - Propose facilities and programs consistent with fiscal and operating capabilities of managing agencies
 - Address concerns for increased maintenance
7. **Programs**
 - Improve interpretive opportunities
 - Educate visitors in an engaging manner
 - Reinforce existing site uses; build on house character and Island rural quality
 - Provide a community resource for Island residents

Carla Simon, OHS Project Manager, added that the present relationship between Metro and OHS has benefited from 20 years of cooperation. Now both organizations are focused on a master plan that will provide educational opportunities in such a way that park visitors will go away with something significant that they did not previously know or understand. As part of the park's role to decrease the impact of visitors to the island on its landscape and quality of life, the park will also encourage people to visit other off-Island regional sites with similar experiences and opportunities.

Three Alternative Site Designs

Bo Nevue presented three alternative site designs. The designs varied in the degree of improvements and programs but the following components are common to all three schemes:

1. Separate the active farm areas from the passive wildlife area.
2. Connect parking, activity areas with trails and paths compliant with ADA.
3. Provide informational signage and interpretation where appropriate
4. Add year round restrooms, covered shelter and information pavilion.
5. Accommodate Bird of Prey facility in back third of the barn.

6. Maintain existing agreement with Marge Taber for cattle grazing on park property.

Scheme #1

This plan looks very similar to what now exists, with the exception of adding improvements to comply with ADA, restrooms and trails.

Other improvements include:

- Restore garden around house
- Add perimeter planting to enhance wildlife areas, screen human activity from wildlife, and control viewshed
- Improve parking lot grading, drainage and paving
- Add short trail for wildlife view (does not extend to Howell Lake).

Scheme #2

- Control woody species and blackberry invasion at marsh near Bybee-Howell House.
- Add interpretive trail around marsh near Bybee-Howell House.
- Expand wildlife trail to Howell Lake. All trails will be located on the edge of ecosystems to differentiate zones.
- Add wildlife viewing blind
- Re-establish native plants
- Add hedgerows for wildlife protection and screening of humans
- Expand barn use for education, exhibits, special events and community functions.

Scheme #3

- Purchase 20-acre oak savanna property adjacent to wildlife area. With this addition the park will contain all significant habitats of the Island and therefore be able to represent a comprehensive experience of the Island's natural diversity.
- Use oak savanna to interpret Native American habitation of Island.
- Manage the Howell Lake dike at the Gilbert River
- Control Howell Lake watershed
- Add caretaker/park ranger residence for security and maintenance

General Comments from the Audience (shown in italics):

- *Councilor Washington asked if we knew what other places have done.*
- Laurel explained that a comparable Facilities Survey is being conducted with similar facilities throughout the region and US. Some of their common characteristics include:
- Despite annual visitation, all sites had small permanent parking lots
 - All facilities relied heavily on educational programs for revenue and visitation.
 - There was a variety of funding resources available to institutions,
 - All living history farms recommended to start those efforts slowly.
 - *Keep in mind the impact of increased numbers of people on the house and land.*
 - *Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden is an example of a place that expanded its attendance and lost character in the process.*

- *How far does the recently passed Greenspaces money go for Howell Park improvements?*

The master plan document recommendations go beyond the current funding available. Once complete, the master plan will be used to acquire additional grant funding. By phasing the improvements according to a prioritized strategy, the park can build on a solid foundation incrementally as funding becomes available. Initial improvements will be prioritized in the following sequence:

- Compliance with laws
 - Immediate maintenance needs
 - Improvements to the OHS programs
- *Restore the gardens to include the rich botanical history of the Howell brothers and island. Use volunteers.*
 - *Camas and wapato plants have to be hoed or dug out in order to thrive and multiply.*
 - *How many people visit the park now?*

The annual park visitation is estimated at 10,000. It is difficult to have accurate an number because many people visit the park during the months when the house and barn are not open. Approximately 25% of all visitors are casual, off season, the rest come during the summer or for Wintering-In festival in the fall.

- *The park could capitalize on the heavy school traffic that go to the pumpkin growing farms in the fall. This is a captive audience. Many visit the park now for lunch.*
- Presently there are no educational programs at the park. The master plan will address how to incorporate ongoing education programs at the park.

- *How does the caretaker system work?*

Blue Lake and Oxbow Parks, (both run by Metro) are the only parks that currently have full time caretakers. Howell Park has the land for an in-resident ranger, money needs to be secured for the building.

- *Historic farm demonstrations could be added by activity contracts with blacksmiths, draft horse farming experts, etc. They could live on the site and act as caretakers.*

Public Comment Letters and Metro Responses
(To be provided in Final Master Plan)