

Greenspaces Technical Advisory Committee

MEETING NOTICE: *Wednesday, June 9, 1999*
 1 to 3 p.m.
 Metro Regional Center
 Room 370 A & B

AGENDA:

1:00	Goal 5 Update/Stakeholder Interview Report Rosemary Furfey, 15 min
1:15	Metro Salmon Recovery Coordination ✓ David Moskowitz, 15 min
1:30	Natural Areas Protection Plan (Parks Functional Plan) Update: <i>Compendium of Regulatory/Non-Regulatory Protection Measures - Draft</i> Jennifer Budhabhatti, 15 min <i>Work Plan, Year 2</i> ✓ Jennifer Budhabhatti, 15 min
2:00	Open Spaces Bond Measure: 4th Year Anniversary Report Jim Desmond, 20 min
2:20	Bond Measure Local Share Update and 6-month Extensions ✓ Mel Huie, 10 min
2:40	Master Planning Guidelines ✓ Jane Hart, 20 min

Next Meeting: Wednesday, July 14, 1 to 3 p.m., Metro Regional Center, Room 370 A & B

DRAFT

PARKS AND NATURAL AREAS PROTECTION PLAN PHASE II – FY 1999-2000

Goal: To protect plant and wildlife biodiversity and provide citizens access to nature.

Objectives:

- To inventory, analyze, map and protect an interconnected system of parks, natural areas, trails and greenways for fish, wildlife and people.
- To adopt a Parks and Natural Areas Protection Plan (Metro functional plan) that will consist of regulatory and non-regulatory tools to protect the system.

Policy Background:

Chapter 3 of the Regional Framework Plan gives Metro the policy direction to continue pursuing the goals of the Metropolitan Greenspaces Master Plan by developing a Parks and Natural Areas Protection Plan. The Plan will be implemented using regulatory and non-regulatory standards, guidelines and recommendations for protecting regionally significant sites, corridors and trails, and by developing a plan to finance the protection and management of regional sites.

Project Background:

The project has been divided into three phases. This outlines the highlights of Phase II of a three-year project.

Phase I: In Phase I, (FY 1998-99), the Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces staff worked with the Greenspaces Technical Advisory Committee (GTAC) to identify a planning boundary, initiate an inventory of parks and natural areas inside that boundary, and to develop a compendium of regulatory and non-regulatory policies used locally, nationally and internationally to protect natural resources. Metro's consultants are using satellite imagery, in conjunction with aerial photo-interpretation, to map the forest canopy, land cover, land use and natural areas inside the planning boundary.

Phase II: In Phase II, (FY 1999-00), products will be developed and reviewed by Metro staff and a technical team consisting of GTAC members, non profit, state and federal natural resource agencies (among others). These products will be reviewed by the following:

- Technical groups such as GTAC.
- Policy bodies such as Metro Policy Advisory Committee and Metro Council
- Public groups, including Metro citizen advisory committees and the general public.

The Metro Council adopts the Regional System Map.

Phase III: In Phase III, (FY 2000-01), public workshops will be conducted for four to five "pilot" areas identified in the Regional System Map. These workshops will test application of regulatory and non-regulatory tools for protecting regional system components. The results generated through these workshops and Phase II products will provide the basis for the Parks and Natural Areas Protection Plan (Metro functional plan).

Tasks/ Products/Timelines for Phase II

Task 1: Review the policy compendium document.

Metro staff and the technical team will highlight the results of the policy compendium and other policy related recommendations from the Regional Goal 5 workshops to identify preferred strategies for protecting natural resources in the Portland Metropolitan area.

- **Product:** A technical document recommending a range of regulatory and non-regulatory strategies for protecting regionally significant natural resources.
- **Timeline :** July - November, 1999

Task 2: Review and analyze natural area maps for habitat-wildlife relationships.

Metro Parks and Greenspaces, United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) and the Oregon Natural Heritage Database will map natural areas with high habitat value and associated potential presence of wildlife. USFWS and ODFW are funding this task with Metro providing base maps and technical assistance.

- **Product:** A map and database will show habitat-wildlife association based on existing criteria of the statewide "Oregon Biodiversity Project". The map will also show federal and state threatened endangered and sensitive species habitat.
- **Timeline:** August – October, 1999

Task 3: Define and map existing regionally significant natural areas, open spaces, trails, corridors and parks.

Using existing definitions of "regionally significant" from the Greenspaces Master Plan, "regionally significant sites" will be mapped. In addition, the definition of "regionally significant" will be refined and new areas will be mapped using GIS modeling.

- **Product:** Revised definition for "regionally significant". Database and map of regionally significant natural areas, open spaces, parks, trails, corridors and wildlife connections.
- **Timeline:** September – November, 1999

Task 4: Identify areas that are "deficient" in regionally significant natural areas, parks, open spaces, and areas that lack connectivity for wildlife and people.

Develop criteria to determine areas with a "deficiency" in regional sites and connections. These criteria will be used to map "deficiencies" using GIS modeling.

- **Product:** Definition for "deficiency". Maps will illustrate "deficiency areas".
- **Timeline:** November 1999 – February 2000

Task 5: Identify opportunities and constraints that relate to the Regional System

Inventory and map existing information on opportunity areas such as trails, brownfields, utility corridors, and abandoned roads. Areas identified as “deficient” (Task 4) will be the focus of studies for opportunity areas. Restoration opportunities will also be identified using current and historic vegetation maps. Constraints such as transportation corridors and proposed urban expansion areas and development sites will be identified and mapped.

- **Product:** Maps and associated database showing potential opportunity areas, restoration opportunities and constrained sites.
- **Timeline:** October 1999 – February 2000

Task 6: Identify and map the “Regional System”.

Metro staff and technical team will generate regional scale maps showing existing and potential regional sites for fish, wildlife and people. These maps will be presented to the general public for input and comment and then forwarded to the Metro Council for adoption.

- **Product:** A Regional System Map and associated database will be generated through this process. Maps will be refined to depict the public’s input for regionally significant sites and corridors. Public comments will be documented.
- **Timeline:** March - June, 2000

JUNE 1999 DRAFT

**FUNCTIONAL PLAN
FOR
COMPONENTS OF THE REGIONAL SYSTEM**

Title ____: MASTER PLANNING FOR PUBLICLY OWNED COMPONENTS OF THE REGIONAL SYSTEM OF PARKS, OPEN SPACES, NATURAL AREAS, TRAILS AND GREENWAYS

Section 1. Intent

Establish master planning guidelines that assure:

- a. a level of consistency and continuity in the development of master plans for publicly owned components of the Regional System.
- b. consistent management, development and operation of publicly owned components of the Regional System.
- c. protection of natural resources on publicly owned components of the Regional System.

Section 2. Applicability

- A. This Title applies to publicly owned components of the Regional System where formal public use is occurring or expected to occur in the future and:
 1. A master plan does not exist.
 2. A master plan exists but was adopted or updated by a governing body 10 years or more prior to the effective date of this Title.
 3. A master plan or master plan update was completed but not formally adopted by a governing body.

- B. This Title does not apply to publicly owned components of the Regional System when:
1. Master plans have been reviewed, updated and adopted by a governing body within 10 years prior to the effective date of this Title.
 2. A local park master plan has been adopted pursuant to Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660, Division 34, section 0040, for amending an acknowledged comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance to implement a local park master plan.
 3. Master plans for state owned park lands have been adopted pursuant to OAR 660, Div. 34, sections 0000-0035.
 4. Lands are owned by the Federal government and Metro has no jurisdiction.

Section 3. Implementation Alternatives for Cities and Counties and State

- A. Managers of publicly owned components of the Regional System shall comply with this Title by:
1. Initiating and completing a park master planning process which addresses the guidelines in section 4 of this Title prior to the development of facilities that support formal public use of the site.
- Or
2. Updating park master plans which have not been reviewed by a governing body within ten years of the effective date of this Title. Updated master plans will address the master planning guidelines in section 4 of this Title.
- Or

3. Demonstrating that a local park master plan was prepared and adopted pursuant to OAR 660, Div. 34, section 0040.

Or

4. Demonstrating that a master plan for state owned park land was prepared and adopted pursuant to OAR 660, Div. 34, sections 0000-0035.
- B. Managers of publicly owned components of the Regional System that are open to formal public use at the effective date of this Title, shall demonstrate compliance of those components with the provisions of this Title within three (3) years of the effective date of this Title.
- C. Any variation to a master plan adopted pursuant to this Title shall be incorporated by an amendment process. Amended master plans shall be consistent with the master planning guidelines in section 4 of this Title, be publicly noticed and be adopted by the same governing body that adopted the master plan.

Section 4. Master Planning Guidelines

A. Master Planning Guidelines

1. The purpose of these guidelines is to assure a level of consistency in the management of components of the Regional System for the protection of fish, wildlife, botanic, scenic and cultural values and the provision of primarily natural resource dependent recreation and education opportunities.
2. In developing a master plan, managers of components of the Regional System shall conform to the following guidelines:
 - a. Provide Meaningful Public Involvement
At a minimum the master planning process shall include:
 1. Establishment of an independent project advisory committee that includes but is not limited to representatives of park constituents, Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces, relevant resource / planning / regulatory agencies, general public,

and local park advisory board members, or other appropriate stakeholders.

2. Creation of a project mailing list and notification to interested citizens about project information.
3. Delivery of at least two public workshops.
4. Publication of a draft master plan for public comment and review. Public review period shall last not less than 3 weeks.
5. Formal adoption by the appropriate governing body.

b. **Assure Resource Protection**

1. **Inventory Existing Site Conditions**

At a minimum, describe and map existing conditions including natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources, ownership, zoning, land use regulations, topography, infrastructure and easements. If applicable, "existing conditions shall also include park facilities, visitation, budgetary and operations information.

2. Assess the occurrence, value and sensitivity of the site's natural, cultural, recreational and scenic resources.
3. Identify strategies to protect and / or enhance natural and cultural resource values
4. Identify and evaluate issues and needs and constraints and opportunities.
5. Identify management practices to protect natural, cultural and scenic resources from inappropriate use and development.
6. Identify strategies to avoid or mitigate significant impacts from adjacent land uses on site uses, facilities and resources.
7. Identify strategies to avoid or mitigate significant impacts from park use on adjacent lands.

c. **Identify Surplus Property**

Identify lands that are surplus to the needs of the master plan and recommendations for alternative use.

- d. Respond to Regional Recreation Demands and Trends
Master plans will be responsive to recreation demands and trends identified in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).
- e. Identify Appropriate Public Uses and Activities
Provide appropriate natural resource based recreation, education, interpretive and stewardship opportunities and related facilities at the site.
 - 1. Identify a preferred range of public opportunities.
 - 2. Identify and locate necessary site improvements to support preferred public uses.
- f. Achieve Land Use and Zoning Compatibility
Master Plan must be compatible with relevant statewide goals and laws and the relevant sections of local comprehensive plans and zoning codes.
- g. Produce Master Plan Document
At a minimum master plan document shall include sections on:
 - 1. Existing conditions
 - 2. Issues and Needs
 - 3. Resource Protection and Management
 - 4. Recommended public uses and activities
 - 5. Recommended site improvements
 - 6. Implementation
 - 7. Public Involvement
- h. Adoption
 - 1. Present draft master plan document to parks advisory board, if applicable, and appropriate governing body for approval and adoption.
 - 2. Provide Metro with a copy of the adopted master plan.

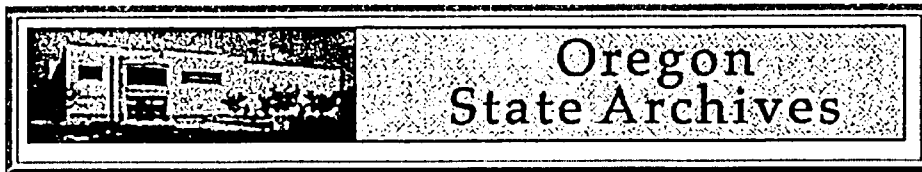
Section 5: Definitions¹

Master Plan – The document which formally establishes direction for the development, operation, maintenance, management and programming for specific units of land assembled as part of the Regional System of parks, open space, natural areas, trails, and greenways.

Natural resource based recreation – Recreation activities which require a specific natural resource, or are customarily pursued in a predominately natural setting. Examples include, but are not necessarily limited to picnicking, camping, fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing and boating.

Regional System – The interconnected system of regionally significant parks, natural areas, open spaces, trails, greenways, for wildlife, fish and people as described in Metro's Regional Framework Plan.

¹ Definitions based on Greenspaces Master Plan and Park Planning Guidelines 3rd Edition (NRPA 1997)



Oregon Bulletin

August 1, 1998

Land Conservation and Development Department Chapter 660.

Adm. Order No.: LCDD 3-1998

Filed with Sec. of State: 7-15-98

Certified to be Effective: 7-15-98

Notice Publication Date: 4-1-98

Rules Adopted: 660-034-0000, 660-034-0010, 660-034-0015, 660-034-0020, 660-034-0025, 660-034-0030, 660-034-0035, 660-034-0040

Subject: Adopt a new administrative rule (OAR 660, Division 034) to implement new statutory provisions under ORS 195.120 - 195.125 and to interpret Statewide Planning Goal 8 (OAR 660, Division 015). The new rule will provide standards and procedures for the planning and zoning of state and local parks. The rules will indicate park uses that may be allowed without exceptions to statewide Goals 3 and 4 regarding farm and forest land protection. The rules will provide for coordination and dispute resolution among state and local agencies with respect to the planning of and activities in state parks.

Rules Coordinator: Victoria Schiller--(503) 373-0071

660-034-0000

Purpose

(1) The purpose of this rule is to establish policies and procedures for the planning and zoning of state and local parks in order to address the recreational needs of the citizens of the state. This division is intended to interpret and carry out requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 8 and ORS 195.120 through 195.125.

(2) In general, this division directs local government planning and zoning activities regarding state park master plans. OAR Chapter 736, Division 018, directs the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) with respect to state park master planning, and does not apply to local governments except where specified by this division.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0010

Definitions

As used in this division, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Administrative site" is property owned or managed by OPRD that is used solely for state park administration and/or maintenance facilities and which is not within or contiguous to a state park.
- (2) "Agricultural land" shall have the same meaning as OAR 660-033-0020(1).
- (3) "Camper cabin" is a camp structure with no permanent foundations or plumbing, located within a camping area and intended for occupancy by 1-8 persons.
- (4) "Camp store" is an enclosed building not exceeding 1500 square feet for the sale of sundries to registered campers in camping areas within the park.
- (5) "Endowment property" is property owned by OPRD which has no known outstanding resources or recreational values that would support the state park system mission and role, and which is intended for sale, lease, trade or donation to a different entity or for management for a purpose which does not directly support the state park system mission and role.
- (6) "Forest land" shall have the same meaning as provided in Goal 4.
- (7) "Group shelter" is an open sided or enclosed permanent building that does not include bedrooms, but may include plumbing, fireplace, barbecue, and picnic tables, for use by registered campers in a group camping area.
- (8) "Local park" is a public area intended for open space and outdoor recreation use that is owned and managed by a city, county, regional government, or park district and that is designated as a public park in the applicable comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance.
- (9) "Open play field" is a large, grassy area with no structural improvements intended for outdoor games and activities by park visitors. The term does not include developed ballfields, golf courses or courts for racquet sports.
- (10) "OPRD" means the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.
- (11) "PAPA" is a "post acknowledgment plan amendment" conducted according to the requirements of ORS 197.610 through 197.625. The term includes amendments to an acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulation and the adoption of any new plan or land use regulation.
- (12) "Park retreat" is an area of a state park designated for organized gatherings. Facilities within a park retreat are for use only by registered retreat guests. A park retreat must include a meeting hall and designated parking, and may also include other park amenities and support facilities.
- (13) "Park visitor" is any member of the public who enters a state or local park for the primary purpose of enjoying or learning about the natural, historic or prehistoric, or scenic resources associated with the park setting.
- (14) "Preliminary draft master plan" is a proposal for a state park master plan which has been prepared for adoption as an administrative rule by OPRD under the provisions of OAR 736, Division 018, and which is provided to local governments and the public for review and comment.
- (15) "Recreation shop" is an open or enclosed building not exceeding 500 square feet of floor area for the rental of horses or recreational equipment such as bicycles and boats and for the sale of incidental related items such as bait and fishing flies.
- (16) "State park" is any property owned or managed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

(OPRD) and that has been determined by OPRD to have outstanding natural, cultural, scenic and/or recreational resource values that support the state park system mission and role. The following OPRD properties are not state parks for purposes of this rule: endowment properties and administrative sites.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0015

State Park Master Plans and Allowable Uses

(1) The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) adopts state park master plans as administrative rules pursuant to OAR Chapter 736, Division 018 and ORS 390.180. In order to facilitate the implementation of state park master plans through local government land use plans, this division provides procedures and criteria for park master planning and coordination.

(2) Each state park master plan shall describe, through maps and text as appropriate, the type, size and location of all land uses intended to occur in the park. Uses listed in ORS 195.120(3) and any other uses determined by OPRD may be authorized in a state park master plan provided all aspects of such uses comply with statewide planning goals, ORS 215.296, ORS 390.180, and OAR 736-018-0020 on the applicable date of this rule, and all other applicable laws. State park master plans shall include findings of compliance with statewide planning goals and ORS 215.296.

(3) Except where the context specifies otherwise, the requirements in this division do not apply to state park master plans adopted as state rules prior to the effective date of this division. However, the requirements in this division do apply to amendments to such master plans when the amendments are adopted after the effective date of this division.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0020

Coordination Procedures for Development of State Park Master Plans

(1) For each state park master plan developed after the effective date of this rule, OPRD shall submit a preliminary draft master plan to DLCD and all local governments with land use authority over the subject state park property. This submittal shall occur prior to or simultaneously with OPRD's initiation of the administrative rule procedure for master plan adoption. At the time of the submittal, OPRD shall consult with local planning officials to determine whether the proposed uses in the park master plan are allowed by the acknowledged local comprehensive plan, as follows:

(a) If the local government determines that all of the proposed uses are allowed by the acknowledged local plan, OPRD may proceed with consideration and adoption of the master plan. In this case, the procedures in OAR 660-033-0020(2) through 660-033-0030(6) do not apply. However, if the proposed uses are allowable, but only by application of local conditional approval criteria that are not clear or objective, OPRD may seek to amend such criteria by proceeding as described in Subsection (b) of this Section. Upon request from OPRD, the local government shall provide written confirmation that the proposed master plan is compatible with the local plan.

(b) If the local government determines that any of the proposed uses described in the master plan are not

allowed by the acknowledged local plan or implementing regulations, OPRD shall submit the preliminary master plan to the local government as an application for a post-acknowledgment plan amendment (PAPA).

(2) Upon receipt of a PAPA application from OPRD, a local government shall follow applicable PAPA procedures and requirements, except as described in subsections (a) through (c) of this section:

(a) The local government shall notify interested citizens and conduct at least one public hearing on the preliminary master plan within 90 days following submittal of a complete PAPA application. This may be conducted as a joint hearing of the local government and OPRD;

(b) Within 120 days following submittal of OPRD's complete application, the local government shall forward to OPRD any recommendations for changes to the master plan. The recommendations shall be in writing and shall include any suggested conditions or changes to the master plan;

(c) The local government shall not take final action on the PAPA application until OPRD has adopted the park master plan as an administrative rule and submitted it to the local government in accordance with OAR 660-034-0030.

(3) Within 60 days of receiving written recommendations from a local government pursuant to OAR 660-034-0020(2)(b), OPRD shall provide a written response to the local government addressing each recommendation. The response shall describe any changes to the draft park master plan that OPRD would propose in response to the local recommendations.

(4) OPRD's response shall also provide a second comment period not less than 30 days during which the local government may:

(a) Review any changes to the park master plan proposed by OPRD in response to the local government's previous recommendations; and

(b) Based on this review, either concur with or object to OPRD's pending adoption of the proposed master plan.

(5) If no objections are raised by the local government during the 30 day comment period, OPRD may proceed with consideration and adoption of the state park master plan. If OPRD receives a timely objection from the local government, and if the objection meets the requirements of OAR 660-034-0020(6), OPRD shall delay final consideration and adoption of the master plan in order to engage in formal or informal dispute resolution with the local government pursuant to OAR 660-034-0025. This delay of adoption shall continue for at least 60 days following the receipt of the objection, or until the issues in the objection are resolved and the objection is withdrawn, whichever occurs first. At the end of the 60 day delay period OPRD may proceed with consideration and adoption of the state park master plan.

(6) OPRD may choose to engage in dispute resolution for all issues raised by an objection. However, the mandatory 60 day delay specified in OAR 660-034-0020(5) shall only apply to an objection that meets the following requirements:

(a) The objection shall be described in a letter from the local governing body to the OPRD director received within the 30 day time period specified in OAR 660-034-0020(4); and

(b) The objection letter shall indicate the reasons why the local government believes the proposed master plan is inconsistent with either the statewide planning goals, ORS 215.296, or OPRD's state park master planning criteria in OAR 736-018-0020.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195, & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0025

Dispute Resolution

(1) If a local government objects to a proposed state park master plan, as described in OAR 660-034-0020(4) through 660-034-0020(6), OPRD shall attempt to resolve the objections during the 60 day delay period specified in OAR 660-034-0020(5), either through informal discussions with the local government or through formal mediation.

(2) OPRD or the local government may request mediation through the State of Oregon Public Policy Dispute Resolution Program in order to resolve a disagreement about uses in a preliminary draft state park master plan. Such mediation shall be conducted according to the provisions of ORS 183.502.

(3) If OPRD and the local government engage in mediation pursuant to OAR 660-034-0025(2), and if this mediation does not result in timely resolution of the objection, either OPRD or the local government may request a nonbinding determination by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). This determination shall be limited to issues involving the compliance of OPRD's proposed state park master plan with the statewide goals or related statutes or rules. Such a request shall be submitted by the end of the 60-day delay period specified in OAR 660-034-0020(5), or within 15 days following a withdrawal by either party from the mediation proceedings described under Section (2) of this rule, whichever occurs last. LCDC may either agree or not agree to consider a request to issue a nonbinding determination regarding the dispute.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0030

Local Government Implementation of State Park Master Plans

(1) Within 60 days following the effective date of the state park master plan administrative rule adopted by OPRD, unless an appeal of the rule is filed, OPRD shall submit the adopted master plan to all local governments with land use authority over the subject state park. The submittal shall include a request that the local governments take final action on the PAPA application previously filed pursuant to OAR 660-034-0020(1)(b).

(2) Within 150 days after receipt of an adopted master plan from OPRD, the local governments shall take final action necessary to conclude the PAPA initiated under OAR 660-034-0020(1)(b). Final action shall include amendments to the plan, implementing ordinances, plan map and zoning map, as necessary, to:

(a) Indicate the existence of the state park and its boundaries on the appropriate maps;

(b) Apply appropriate plan and zone categories (a "park" zone or overlay zone is recommended); and

(c) Provide objective land use and siting review criteria in order to allow development of the uses indicated in the state park master plan.

(3) Amendments to the local plan intended to implement the state park master plan shall be consistent with all statewide planning goals. If the local action includes only such amendments as are necessary and sufficient to implement the park master plan, the local government may rely on goal findings that

are included in the park master plan (see OAR 660-034-0015(2)) in order to comply with statewide goal requirements.

(4) The final local action shall include findings addressing ORS 215.296 for all uses and activities in or adjacent to an agricultural or forest zone. The local government may rely on the ORS 215.296 findings in the state park master plan (see OAR 660-034-0015(2)) in order to comply with this requirement. The analysis required under 215.296 shall concern farm or forest practices occurring on lands surrounding the state park that are devoted to farm or forest use, and shall not concern farm or forest practices occurring on farm or forest land within the state park itself.

(5) The local government may decide to alter or disallow the state park master plan provided the local government determines that adoption of the state park master plan would violate a statewide planning goal and/or ORS 215.296. The local government shall alter or disallow uses described in the park plan only to the extent necessary to comply with statewide goals and/or ORS 215.296. If the local government alters or disallows the state park master plan, OPRD may pursue any of the following options:

(a) Take no action;

(b) Modify the state park master plan to be compatible with the final PAPA action taken by the local government;

(c) Appeal the local decision.

(6) If the local government takes no final action on the PAPA within 150 days from receipt of the adopted state parks master plan from OPRD, the master plan, rather than the local plan:

(a) Shall be deemed the controlling land use regulation for the subject state park with respect to uses described in the state parks master plan;

(b) Shall supersede local zoning ordinances with respect to review and approval of uses described in the state parks master plan; and

(c) The provisions of this section shall remain in effect until the local government takes final action on the PAPA application.

(7) OPRD may submit a state park master plan that was adopted prior to the effective date of this division to a local government, either as a PAPA or as a request for local action during periodic review. Upon receipt of such a previously adopted state park master plan, the local government shall consider conforming amendments to local planning and zoning measures, and may adopt such amendments provided the proposed uses in the park master plan comply with statewide planning goals and ORS 215.296.

(8) The State Parks and Recreation Department director may continue any use or facility that existed in a state park on July 25, 1997. Furthermore, the following uses and activities shall be approved by local government subject only to clear and objective siting criteria that shall not, either individually or cumulatively, prohibit the use or activity.

(a) The repair and renovation of facilities in existence on July 25, 1997;

(b) The replacement of facilities and services in existence on July 25, 1997, including minor location changes; and

(c) The minor expansion of uses and facilities in existence on July 25, 1997.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0035

Park Uses On Agricultural and Forest Land

(1) All uses allowed under Statewide Goal 3 are allowed on agricultural land subject to a state park master plan, and all uses allowed under Statewide Goal 4 are allowed on forest land subject to a state park master plan, provided such uses are also allowed under OAR 736, Division 18 and all other applicable laws, goals, and rules.

(2) A local government is not required to adopt an exception to Statewide Planning Goals 3 or 4 for the following uses on agricultural or forest land within a state park provided the uses, alone or in combination, meet all statewide goals and are authorized in a state park master plan adopted by OPRD, including state park master plans adopted by OPRD prior to the effective date of this division:

(a) Campground areas: recreational vehicle sites; tent sites; camper cabins; yurts; teepees; covered wagons; group shelters; campfire program areas; camp stores;

(b) Day use areas: picnic shelters, barbecue areas, swimming areas (not swimming pools), open play fields, play structures;

(c) Recreational trails: walking, hiking, biking, horse, or motorized off-road vehicle trails; trail staging areas;

(d) Boating and fishing facilities: launch ramps and landings, docks, moorage facilities, small boat storage, boating fuel stations, fish cleaning stations, boat sewage pumpout stations;

(e) Amenities related to park use intended only for park visitors and employees: laundry facilities; recreation shops; snack shops not exceeding 1500 square feet of floor area;

(f) Support facilities serving only the park lands wherein the facility is located: water supply facilities, sewage collection and treatment facilities, storm water management facilities, electrical and communication facilities, restrooms and showers, recycling and trash collection facilities, registration buildings, roads and bridges, parking areas and walkways;

(g) Park Maintenance and Management Facilities located within a park: maintenance shops and yards, fuel stations for park vehicles, storage for park equipment and supplies, administrative offices, staff lodging;

(h) Natural and cultural resource interpretative, educational and informational facilities in state parks: interpretative centers, information/orientation centers, self-supporting interpretative and informational kiosks, natural history or cultural resource museums, natural history or cultural educational facilities, reconstructed historic structures for cultural resource interpretation, retail stores not exceeding 1500 square feet for sale of books and other materials that support park resource interpretation and education;

(i) Visitor lodging and retreat facilities in state parks: historic lodges, houses or inns and the following associated uses in a state park retreat area only:

(A) Meeting halls not exceeding 2000 square feet of floor area;

(B) Dining halls (not restaurants).

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0040

Planning for Local Parks

(1) Local park providers may prepare local park master plans, and local governments may amend acknowledged comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances pursuant to the requirements and procedures of ORS 197.610 through 197.625 in order to implement such local park plans. If a local government decides to adopt a local park plan as part of the local comprehensive plan, the adoption shall include:

(a) A plan map designation, as necessary, to indicate the location and boundaries of the local park; and

(b) Appropriate zoning categories and map designations (a "local park" zone or overlay zone is recommended), including objective land use and siting review criteria, in order to authorize the existing and planned park uses described in local park master plan.

(2) Unless the context requires otherwise, this rule does not require changes to:

(a) Local park plans that were adopted as part of an acknowledged local land use plan prior to the effective date of this rule; or

(b) Lawful uses in existence within local parks on the effective date of this rule.

(3) All uses allowed under Statewide Goal 3 are allowed on agricultural land within a local park and all uses allowed under Statewide Goal 4 are allowed on forest land within a local park, in accordance with applicable laws, statewide goals, and rules.

(4) A local government is not required to adopt an exception to Statewide Planning Goals 3 or 4 for the uses listed in OAR 660-034-0035(2)(a) through OAR 660-034-0035(2)(g) on agricultural or forest land within a local park provided such uses, alone or in combination, meet all other statewide goals and are described and authorized in a local park master plan that:

(a) Is adopted as part of the local comprehensive plan in conformance with Section (1) of this rule and consistent with all statewide goals;

(b) Is prepared and adopted applying criteria comparable to those required for uses in state parks under OAR 736, Division 18; and

(c) Includes findings demonstrating compliance with ORS 215.296 for all uses and activities proposed on or adjacent to land zoned for farm or forest use.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

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Questions about Administrative Rules?

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LOCAL PARK PROVIDERS

Local Share Project Managers

June 1999

Jurisdiction	Contact	Phone	Fax
Metro	Mel Huie	797-1731	797-1588
Clackamas County (outside NCPRD and cities)	Mike McLees	655-8521	650-3702
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District (NCPRD)	Diane Kean Campbell	650-3379	794-8005
City of Gladstone	Jonathan Block	794-8002	794-8005
City of Happy Valley	Jessica Caldwell	656-5225	650-8938
City of Lake Oswego	Deb Lev	760-3325	760-9397
City of Milwaukie	Charlene Richards	635-0290	635-0269
City of Oregon City	Bryan Cosgrove	786-7506	774-8236
City of Rivergrove	Mike Collmeyer	657-0891	650-9590
City of West Linn	Ken Worcester	639-6919	639-0899
City of Wilsonville	Chris Neamtzu	557-4700	657-3237
Multnomah County	Heather Nelson Kent (Metro)	570-1574	682-7025
City of Fairview	John Andersen	797-1939	797-1849
City of Gresham	Phil Kidby	665-7929	666-0888
City of Portland	Judith Rees	618-2530	665-6825
City of Troutdale	Jim Sjuln	823-5476	823-6007
City of Wood Village	Valerie Lantz	823-5122	667-6403
	Gerald Anderson	665-5175	669-8723
		667-6211	669-8723
Washington County (outside THPRD and cities)	Larry Eisenberg	693-4474	648-3777
Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD)	Chris Wayland	359-5732	359-0223
City of Beaverton	Steve Bosak	645-6433	690-9649
City of Cornelius	Barbara Fryer	526-3718	526-3720
City of Durham	John Greiner	357-9112	357-7775
City of Forest Grove	Roel Lundquist	639-6851	598-8595
City of Hillsboro	Tim O'Brien	359-3226	359-3207
City of Sherwood	Scott Talbot	681-6220	681-6124
City of Tigard	Scott Spence	625-5522	625-5524
City of Tualatin	Duane Roberts	639-4171	684-7297
	Paul Hennon	692-2000	691-9786

Loc. Prov.	Project	Council		Draws	Per 95-2215	Attach A	Balance
		Dist	Proj.#			Totals	Remaining
Clackamas County	219200-53301						
Amd 3/8/99 904588	Barton Park Improvements	o/s	53300	645,130.97		1,411,853	766,722
Amended 3/8/99	Springwater Corridor Acquisition	o/s	53310			80,000	80,000
Amended 3/8/99	Clackamas River Acquisition	o/s	53320			0	0
Amended 3/8/99	Damascas Area Acquisition	2	53330			256,235	256,235
Amended 3/8/99	Clackamas River, Carver, Acquisitions	o/s	54300	128,147.22		128,147	(0)
				773,278.19	1,876,235	1,876,235	1,102,957
NCP&RD	219211-53341						
904589	Kellogg Creek Acquisition	7	53340			127,000	127,000
	Boardman Slough Acquisition	7	53350	4,139.83		65,000	60,860
	Mt. Talbert Acquisition	2,6	53360	280,000.00		280,000	0
	Portland Traction Co. Acquisition	7,2	53370			571,025	571,025
				284,139.83	1,043,025	1,043,025	758,885
Gladstone	219212-53381						
904590 REDUCED	Meldrum Bar Park Improvements	2	53380	23,510.75		23,511	(0)
NEW	PTC / Abernathy Lane Trail Construction	2	53385			60,000	60,000
reduced	Cross Park Improvements	2	53390	2,640.00		11,034	8,394
	Glen Echo Park Acq & Improvements	2	53400			25,000	25,000
NEW	Land Acqu. at Valley View Rd.	2	53396	37,312.50		37,313	0
				63,463.25	156,857	156,857	93,394
Happy Valley	219213-53405						
904591	Mt. Scott Creek Trail Improvements	2	53410			17,500	17,500
	Scott View Nature Park Improvements	2	53420			17,805	17,805
Amended 1/17/96				0.00	35,305	35,305	35,305
Lake Oswego	219214-54311						
904592	South Shore Natural Area Acquisition	2	54310	697,166.00		697,166	0
FULLY DRAWN				697,166.00	697,166	697,166	
Milwaukie	219215-53491						
904593	DELETED Milwaukie Waterfront Acquisition	7,2	53490	deleted 2/5/98		0	
	NEW Minthorn North Addition	7,2	53492			85,000	85,000
	NEW Johnson Creek/Springwater Corridor	7,2	53493			130,000	130,000
	NEW Ardenwald to Springwater Access Easement	7,2	53494			5,000	5,000
	NEW Fumberg Park Wetland Enhancement	7,2	53495			80,000	80,000
	NEW Roswell Wetland Enhancement	7,2	53496	1,190.45		5,000	3,810
	NEW Willow Place Wetland Enhancement	7,2	53497	500.30		5,000	4,500
	Kellogg Lake Acquisition	7,2	53500	21,450.61		39,020	17,569
				23,141.36	349,020	349,020	325,879
Oregon City	219216-53551						
904594	High Rocks River Bank Acquisition	2	53550			40,000	40,000
	Barclay Hills Park Improvements	2	53560			50,000	50,000
	Clackamette Park Improvements	2	53570	41,322.00		41,322	0
	Singer Creek and Holmes Lane Acquisition	2	54320			60,000	60,000
	River Access Trail Clackamette Park, Cap Im	2	54330	52,000.00		52,000	0
	Atkinson Park Natural Area Acquisition	2	54340			25,000	25,000
DELETED	Park Place Park Soft Trail Cap Improve.	2	elim			0	0
DELETED	High Rocks River Access Trail, Acquisition	2	elim			0	0
	Clackamette Park Fishing Dock Improvemen	2	53580			0	0
				93,322.00	268,322	268,322	175,000
Rivergrove	219217-53591						
904595	Tualatin River Boat Ramp Improvements	2	53590	5,673.00		5,673	0
FULLY DRAWN				5,673.00	5,673	5,673	0
West Linn	219218-53601						
904596	Burnside Park Addition Acquisition	2	53600			333,385	333,385
	Not broken out			0.00	333,385	333,385	333,385
Wilsonville	219219-53611						
904597	Memorial Park Access Trail Improvements	3	53610	96,135.00		96,135	0
	Restoration Projects at City Schools	3	53620	4,317.32		19,225	14,908
Add 22,131 11/98	Wilsonville City Trail System Improvements	3	53630	75,965.87		75,966	0
Deleted, Infeas. 1/1/	Gordons Run Improvements	3	0			0	0
	Memorial Park Trail Improvements	3	53650	4,805.00		4,805	0
Deleted, Infeas. 11/9	Design & Construct Pic Shelter at Memorial	3	53640	2,869.13		2,869	(0)
Add 1/1/97	Wetland Restoration at Wilsonville Park	3	53645	11,048.92		19,222	8,173
				195,141.24	218,222	218,222	23,081
Multnomah County	219220-53901						

Loc. Prov.	Project	Council		Draws	Per 95-2215	Attach A	Balance
		Dist	Proj #			Totals	Remaining
904598- Bal moved	Whitaker Ponds Acquisition	5	53900	75,495.98		75,496	0
deleted 5/99	Hogan Cedars Acquisition	1	53910	0.00		0	0
deleted 5/99	Tryon Creek Acquisition	7	54010	0.00		0	0
new 5/99	Howell or Oxbow Improvements	o/s, 5	New	0.00		1,031,104	1,031,104
	FOFP Ancient Forest Improvements	5	54020	548.96		150,000	149,451
	Howell Territorial Park Improvements	o/s-5	54030	22,294.55		275,000	252,705
	Oxbow Park Improvements	o/s	54040	43,420.06		1,250,000	1,206,580
bal moved 5/99	Burlington Bottom Improvements	o/s-5	54050	24,944.74		24,945	0
	M. James Glisan Boat Ramp Improvements	5	54060	0.00		90,000	90,000
	Sauvie Island Boat Ramp Improvements	o/s-5	54070	2,142.73		50,000	47,857
	Blue Lake Park Improvements	1	54080	16,689.14		205,000	188,311
	Springwater Corridor Trail Improvements	1,6,7	54090	20,488.87		250,000	229,511
deleted 5/99	Contingency		54350	0.00		0	0
				206,025.03	3,401,545	3,401,545	3,195,520
Fairview	219221-54101						
904602	Fairview Creek Restoration & Improvements	1	54100	32,259.33		169,109	136,850
				32,259.33	169,109	169,109	136,850
Gresham	219222-54111						
904600	Springwater Corridor Trail Improvements	1	54110	3,096.50		588,178	585,082
	Fairview Creek Restoration & Improvements	1	54120	334.75		151,148	150,813
	Butler Creek Trail Improvements	1	54130	172,888.89		172,889	0
	Kelly Creek Greenway Acquisition	1	54140	63,230.68		90,000	26,769
	Kelly Creek Greenway Improvements	1	54150			25,259	25,259
	Gresham Open Space Acquisition (Amblesid	1	54155			137,000	137,000
				239,550.82	0	1,164,474	924,923
Portland	219223-54161						
904599	Terwilliger/Marquam Acquisition	7	54160	1,414,957.35		1,500,000	85,043
	Columbia Slough/Johnson Creek Acqs.	1,6,5	54170	1,492,421.11		2,000,000	507,579
	Southwest Portland Acquisitions	7	54180	597,262.58		1,230,868	633,605
	Hoyt Arb/Leach Gdns/Crystal Spgs Acqs	7/6,1/7	54190	636,450.86		1,000,000	363,549
	Trail Acquisitions and Improvements	1,6,5,7	54200	531,457.69		1,250,000	718,542
	Forest Pk/Powell Bte/Oaks Btm Impvmnts	5/1/07	54210	206,732.68		500,000	293,267
				4,879,282.27	7,480,868	7,480,868	2,601,586
Troutdale	219224-54221						
904601	Beaver Creek Greenway Acquisition	1	54220			102,327	102,327
Increased	Beaver Creek Trail Improvements	1	54230	45,089.48		115,000	69,911
Reduced	Beaver Creek Restoration Projects	1	54240	22,162.49		40,000	17,838
				67,251.97	257,327	257,327	190,075
Wood Village	219225-54251						
904603	Wood Village Park Acq & Improvements	1	54250	169,109.00		169,109	0
FULLY DRAWN				169,109.00	169,109	169,109	0
Washington County	219230-53661						
904604	Henry Hagg Lake Improvements	o/s	53660	180,319.00		180,319	0
	Bethany/Reedville/Cedar Mill/ Bull Mtn Acqs	3/4	53670	768,729.74		768,730	0
FULLY DRAWN				949,048.74	949,049	949,049	0
THP&RD	219231-53681						
904605	Johnson Creek (Bvrtn) Acquisition	3	53680	718,648.93		718,649	0
Amended 3/9/99	Koll Center Acquisition & Improvements	3	53690			0	0
	Cedar Mill Creek Acquisition	3	53700	878,562.00		878,562	0
	Fanno Creek Greenway Improvements	3	53710			169,660	169,660
Amended 3/9/99	Golf Creek Corridor Acquisition	3	53720			0	0
New 3/8/99	Open Spaces Acquisitions	3	53725	301,126.71		548,900	247,773
				1,898,337.64	2,315,771	2,315,771	417,433
Beaverton	219232-53731						
904606	Johnson Creek Acquisition #1	3	53730	551,398.00		551,398	0
	Johnson Creek Acquisition #2	3	53740	450,000.00		450,000	0
	Stonegate Woods Acquisition	3	53750	164,993.24		164,993	(0)
	Forest Glen Park Improvements	3	53760	9,420.69		9,421	0
	New Project to be determined					13	13
new	Fanno Creek North-South Multi-use Path	3	54510			76,300	76,300
new	Land Acquisition In Area One Cooper Mtn	3	54500	733.00		120,529	119,796
				1,176,544.93	1,372,654	1,372,654	196,109
Cornelius	219233-54361						
904607	12 and Baseline Nature Park Acquisition	4	54360	120,057.26		147,186	27,129

Loc. Prov.	Project	Council		Draws	Per 95-2215	Attach A Totals	Balance Remaining
		Dist	Proj #				
	Cornelius Acquisition	4	53770				
				120,057.26	147,186	147,186	27,129
Durham	219234-53781						
904608	Durham City Park Trail Improvements	3	53780	28,538.00		28,538	0
FULLY DRAWN				28,538.00	28,538	28,538	0
Forest Grove	219235-53791						
904609	David Hill Forest Park Acquisition	4	53790			243,954	243,954
	Gales Creek Linear Park Acquisition	4	53800			33,318	33,318
	Fernhill Wetlands Improvements	4	53810			43,954	43,954
				0.00	321,226	321,226	321,226
Hillsboro	219236-53821						
904610	Noble Woods Park Improvements	4	53820	250,000.00		250,000	0
	Rood Bridge Road Park Improvements	4	53830	650,000.00		650,000	0
FULLY DRAWN	Rock Creek Greenway Acquisition	4	53840	89,745.00		89,745	0
				989,745.00	989,745	989,745	0
Sherwood	219237-53851						
904611	Cedar Creek Greenway Acquisition	3	53850			0	0
	Cedar Creek Greenway Trail Improvements	3	53860	103,705.00		103,705	0
				103,705.00	103,705	103,705	0
Tigard	219238-53871						
904612	Fanno/Summer Creek Greenway Imprvmnts	3	53870				
	Park Acquisition	3	53880				
	Fern Street Project Acquisition	3	54400	125,000.00		125,000	0
DELETED	Cook Park Addition	3	54410	deleted 2/10/98		0	
DECREASED	Bull Mountain Area Addition	3	54420	17,950.00		279,000	261,050
DELETED	Bond St & 82nd Ave Proj Add	3	54430	deleted 2/10/98		0	
DELETED	Fanno Creek Trail Hall-Durham	3	54440	deleted 2/10/98		0	
DELETED	Fanno Creek Trail Main -Tiedmon	3	54450	deleted 2/10/98		0	
NEW	Fanno Creek Trail Land Acquisitions	3	54460	29,013.85		279,000	249,986
NEW	Tualatin River Land Acquisitions	3	54470			25,000	25,000
NEW	Pedestrian / Bike Bridge / over Tualatin River	3	54480			49,954	49,954
				171,963.85	767,954	767,954	685,990
Tualatin	219239-53891						
904613	Tualatin River Greenway Acquisition	3	53890	377,444.92		388,528	11,083
				377,444.92	388,528	388,528	11,083
	TOTAL			13,544,188.63	23,835,524	24,999,998	11,455,809

The ESA and Local Governments: Information on 4(d) Rules



National Marine Fisheries Service Northwest Region

May 7, 1999

Thank you for your interest in the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the recent listings of salmon and steelhead species throughout the Pacific Northwest. There are many ways that local governments can help protect and recover these important resources. NMFS is interested in working with local and regional groups to develop programs that protect listed species and their habitats and would like to recognize those programs under the ESA where possible. This pamphlet contains information on "4(d) rules," an ESA mechanism for protecting threatened species, and a means by which local governments can obtain assurance that activities they authorize or conduct are permissible under the ESA. NMFS plans to update this information regularly; we are interested in your feedback on its usefulness and would like to hear your ideas for additional information we can provide to local governments.

What is a "4(d) Rule?"

A "4(d) Rule" establishes protective regulations that apply to a species listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). These rules are one of the mechanisms through which a local government (or other government entity or private party) may obtain assurance that activities it authorizes or conducts are legally permissible under the ESA and consistent with the conservation of listed species.

Under the ESA, a species may be listed as either *endangered* ("in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range" ESA §3[6]) or *threatened* ("likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range" ESA §3[19]). The ESA treats species designated as *endangered* slightly differently from species designated as *threatened*. For *endangered* species, certain prohibitions against killing or harming the species go into effect immediately upon listing (i.e., section 9 prohibits "take"—see below, under "What is 'Take' of a Listed Species?"). For species listed as *threatened*, section 4(d) of the ESA provides that the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)—or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in the case of species under its jurisdiction—shall issue regulations deemed "necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of the species."

These protective regulations for *threatened* species may include any or all of the ESA section 9 prohibitions that apply automatically to protect *endangered* species. In addition, they may contain specific proscriptions or exceptions instead of, or in addition to, the general prohibitions against harming or killing a listed species. Thus, a 4(d) rule can be used to "except" certain activities from the section 9 prohibitions so long as the programs adequately protect the listed species.

Incorporating such "exceptions" into a 4(d) rule is advantageous to both NMFS and local governments. Activities carried out in accordance with 4(d) rule exceptions can help protect threatened species and their habitats while relieving local governments from liability for "take" that occurs incidentally to those activities. NMFS also anticipates that any activity included as a 4(d) rule exception will likely be incorporated into ESA Recovery Plans for listed salmonid species.

NMFS is interested in working with local jurisdictions (and other interested parties) to develop programs that protect endangered and threatened species and their habitats and to recognize such programs through 4(d) rule exceptions or other ESA mechanisms.

What is "Take" of a Listed Species?

The ESA makes it illegal for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to *take* any species of fish or

wildlife that is listed as *endangered* (ESA §9[a][1]). This prohibition applies within the United States and its territorial waters as well as on the high seas. The term *take* is defined in the ESA as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct" (ESA §3[19]). It is also illegal under ESA section 9 to possess, sell, deliver, carry, transport, or ship any species that has been taken illegally (ESA §9[a][1]).

The term "harass" is defined as an intentional or negligent act that creates the likelihood of injuring wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns such as breeding, feeding, or sheltering (50 CFR 17.3). "Harm" is an act that either kills or injures a listed species. Such an act may include habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns such as breeding, spawning, rearing, migrating, feeding, or sheltering and results in death or injury to a protected species (proposed at 50 CFR 217.12, existing at 50 CFR 17.3).

Any government body authorizing an activity that specifically causes take may be found to be in violation of the section 9 take prohibitions. For example, authorizing the use of an herbicide that is directly linked to mortality of a listed species, de-watering a stream in a manner or at a time that has the effect of preventing migration, or permitting construction to occur in such a way and at such a time that sedimentation significantly impairs salmon survival might be construed as take. As a practical matter, the more direct the connection between what the government entity authorizes and the injury to the species, the more likely that the government entity could be held responsible for take.

It is important to note that the ESA does not prohibit all take but allows the permitting of an acceptable amount of take, including a certain amount of take that is "incidental" to otherwise lawful activities.

What activities carried out or overseen by local governments are likely to lead to "take"?

A wide range of land and water planning and permitting activities carried out by local governments can adversely affect or "take" listed species. While it is not feasible to list comprehensively every local government activity that might lead to take, it is possible to provide some general guidance on the kinds of activities most likely to result in take.

NMFS and the USFWS have a policy to identify, to the extent known at the time a species is listed, specific activities considered likely to result in take. As indicated in the *Federal Register* "Notice of Threatened Status for Two ESUs of Steelhead in Washington and Oregon" (64 FR 14517), such activities include, but are not limited to:

1. Destroying or altering the habitat of listed salmonids (through activities such as removal of large woody

debris or riparian shade canopy, dredging, discharge of fill material, draining, ditching, diverting, blocking, or altering stream channels or surface or ground water flow).

2. Discharging or dumping toxic chemicals or other pollutants (e.g., sewage, oil, gasoline) into waters or riparian areas supporting listed salmonids.
3. Violating federal or state Clean Water Act discharge permits.
4. Applying pesticides and herbicides in a manner that adversely affects the biological requirements of the species.
5. Introducing non-native species likely to prey on listed salmonid species or displace them from their habitat.

Some of the activities carried out or authorized by local governments that have a high likelihood of affecting salmonid habitat include the following:

- Planning, zoning, and development permitting
- Erosion and sediment control
- Floodplain management
- NPDES permit implementation
- Water use
- Stormwater discharge
- Wastewater discharge
- Road and bridge construction and maintenance
- Pesticide, herbicide, fertilizer, and other chemical use
- Riparian area protection, alteration, or development
- Wetland protection, alteration, or development
- Estuarine shorelands protection, alteration, or development

It is important to note that many of the above activities—depending upon how they are carried out—may have either adverse or beneficial effects on listed species.

By comprehensively assessing local government activities, it is possible to determine their potential to affect anadromous salmonids. This could be accomplished by working through the above list (or a list of all local government activities), identifying how the activity could affect anadromous salmonids, assessing the relative likelihood of the effect, and weighing the potential for the local government to influence those effects.

How can programs be submitted to NMFS for consideration as an exception under a 4(d) rule?

For NMFS to consider an activity or program for an exception under a 4(d) rule, the following information and analysis are desirable:

- A description of the activity or program being proposed, the geographic area within which the proposed action/program will apply or be carried out, and the jurisdiction or entity responsible for overseeing the action/program.

- A description of the listed species and habitat that will be affected by the action. This information should include fish distribution and abundance in the affected area and a description of the type, quantity, and quality of habitat in the affected area.
- A description of the environmental baseline. This information should describe existing conditions of water quality, habitat access, riparian areas, stream channels, flow, and watershed indicators such as total impervious area and any existing high quality habitat areas.
- A description of the anticipated short-term and long-term impacts of the action on the species (including all life-cycle stages) and its habitat. This description should include both positive and negative impacts and describe how any adverse impacts will be avoided, mitigated, or minimized.
- A description of the certainty of implementation of the program or action. For example, what commitment has been made to carry out the action or program? Are the legal authorities necessary to carry out the program in place? Is funding for implementation available and adequate? Is staffing available and adequate? What is the schedule for implementation? If the program is currently being implemented, what is the record of implementation and effectiveness to date?
- A program for monitoring both the implementation and effectiveness of the action or program and time frames for conducting monitoring and submitting reports.
- An adaptive management approach, as necessary, that uses monitoring information as needed to change actions so as to accomplish objectives.

How does NMFS make decisions on what can be included in a 4(d) rule?

NMFS analysis of a proposed exception for a 4(d) rule involves defining the biological requirements of the listed species; evaluating the relationship of the existing environmental baseline conditions to the species' current status; determining the effects of the proposed or continuing action on the listed species; and determining whether the species can be expected to survive with an adequate potential for recovery under the effects of the proposed or continuing action, taking into account the environmental baseline conditions and effects of other actions.

In assessing the impacts of a proposed action or program on a species freshwater or estuarine habitat, NMFS considers the following factors:

- Will the action or program degrade existing habitat processes or functions?

- Will the action or program contribute to the restoration of degraded habitat processes or functions?

Some specific examples of local government activities or programs and associated issues are:

Stormwater discharge. Stormwater discharge can adversely affect water quality and the hydrograph of the watershed. These effects can be mitigated by reducing hardened surfaces, detaining runoff, and preventing sediment and other pollutants from reaching any watercourse.

Riparian protection areas. Adequately protected riparian areas are key to maintaining watershed processes and functions. Because of the intensity of disturbance in surrounding uplands, riparian protections are at least as critical in urban areas as in rural areas. Riparian areas with adequate amounts of mature, native vegetation are essential for controlling temperature, maintaining bank stability and other components of stream structure, filtering pollutants, and providing other characteristics important to water quality and fish habitat.

Stream crossings. Stream crossings can harm watershed processes and functions by disrupting fish passage, creating sedimentation problems, modifying channels, and changing drainage patterns. One way to minimize stream crossings and associated disturbances is to direct development to certain locations. Where crossings are necessary, their impacts can be minimized by using bridges instead of culverts, sizing bridges to a minimum width, designing culverts to pass at least the 100-year flood, ensuring regular and long-term monitoring and maintenance, and not closing over any intermittent or perennial stream. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife-Habitat and Lands Environmental Engineering Division-Guidelines for Fish Passage Design at Road Culverts: a Design Manual for Fish Passage at Road Crossings, October 7, 1998, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife-Habitat Conservation Division-Guidelines and Criteria for Stream Road Crossings, provide excellent frameworks for making decisions on culverts and road crossings.

Stream meander patterns and channel migration zones. Residential and commercial development and other types of land use activities can result in modification of stream and river channels through road construction, filling of wetlands, encroachment on riparian areas and floodplains, relocation of channels, and construction and maintenance of ditches, dikes, and levees. These highly modified channels generally provide poor habitat for fish. Development can be designed to allow streams to meander in historic patterns. Adequate riparian zones linked to the channel migration zone avert the need for bank erosion control in all but the most unusual situations. In such situations, bank erosion can be controlled through vegetation or carefully bioengineered solutions. Habitat elements such as wood, rock, or other naturally occurring material should not be removed from streams.

Wetlands and wetland functions. Wetlands control sediment delivery to streams, mitigate pollutants, and help maintain the natural hydrograph. Development planning that maintains existing wetlands can protect the habitat, water quality, flood control, and groundwater connection values of wetlands.

Landscaping. Careful landscaping can help conserve water and reduce demands for flow that compete with fish needs, in addition to reducing the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides that may contribute to water pollution.

Erosion control. Suspended and deposited sediments can suffocate salmon eggs incubating in stream gravels, degrade fish respiration, eliminate places for salmon to hide from predators, and change the productivity of aquatic insects. Construction of buildings and roads without adequate sediment controls may increase sediment loading to streams by several orders of magnitude.

Implementation, monitoring, maintenance, enforcement, and reporting. Mechanisms—including funding and legal authority—for implementation, monitoring, maintenance, enforcement, and reporting need to be adequate to assure that development will comply with approved policies, ordinances, and permitting procedures.

What other mechanisms are available for local government compliance with the ESA?

Section 10 of the ESA provides another mechanism for NMFS to permit taking when it is the incidental result of carrying out an otherwise lawful activity. Applicants for an Incidental Take Permit must submit a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) to NMFS. The HCP must identify the impact of any taking associated with activities covered by the plan and identify steps that will be taken to monitor, minimize, and mitigate impacts. For more information on HCPs, see the publication entitled "Habitat Conservation Plans and the Incidental Take Permitting Process," available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service web site, at <http://www.fws.gov/r9endspp/hcp/hcpplan.html>, or speak with one of the NMFS contact people listed below.

Section 7 of the ESA requires that federal agencies consult with NMFS on activities they authorize, fund, or carry out to ensure that such activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat. Such activities include federally funded projects such as road construction, stormwater management, rural and urban development, and many other activities conducted, permitted, or funded by federal agencies.

How do I get additional information?

For information on....
Puget Sound

Contact:
Elizabeth Babcock
206-526-4504
Elizabeth.Babcock@noaa.gov

Upper Columbia Basin	Mike Grady 360-753-6052 Michael.Grady@noaa.gov
Mid-Columbia Basin	Danny Consenstein 206-526-4506 Danny.Consenstein@noaa.gov
Lower Columbia River and SW Washington	Rob Jones 503-230-5429 Rob.Jones@noaa.gov
Willamette Basin	Patty Dornbusch 503-230-5430 Patty.Dornbusch@noaa.gov
Oregon Coast	Patty Dornbusch 503-230-5430 Patty.Dornbusch@noaa.gov
California Coast	Greg Bryant 707-441-3684 Greg.Bryant@noaa.gov

Additional References

The references below may provide additional information on the impacts local government activities have on salmon habitat. Some of the following documents may be available from the NMFS contacts listed above. Please also visit the NMFS Northwest Region Web Site at <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov> for additional information on listed species, including *Federal Register* notices, species maps, status reviews, and fact sheets.

Beak Consultants Incorporated. 1998. "Assessment of City of Portland Activities for Potential to Affect Steelhead." Beak No. 74008.701. Prepared for City of Portland, Oregon. September 15, 1998.

National Marine Fisheries Service. "Coastal Salmon Conservation: Working Guidance for State Conservation Plans," September 15, 1996. (Available from National Marine Fisheries Service, 525 NE Oregon Street, Suite 500, Portland, OR 97232 or 501 West Ocean Blvd., Suite 4200, Long Beach, CA 90802)

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National Research Council. 1995. *Upstream: Salmon and Society in the Pacific Northwest*. National Academy Press: Washington, D.C.

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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
AMERICAN
FISHERIES SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

HELD IN THE HOLLAND HOUSE, N. Y. CITY.

MAY 25TH, 1892.

NEW YORK:
D. S. WALTON & Co., PRINTERS,
132 FRANKLIN STREET.
1892.

A NATIONAL SALMON PARK.

BY LIVINGSTON STONE.

Who would have thought thirty years ago that the creation of a National Park in this country would be the means of rescuing the buffalo from extinction? Who thought then that anything was needed to rescue the buffalo? The buffalo roamed in myriads over the plains and mountain slopes of the central portions of the United States and were so innumerable that, with the exception of a few far-sighted persons, no one thought that this noble race of animals was even in danger. The supply seemed inexhaustible and the species at least safe from extinction.

How soon we found out our mistake, and how suddenly the change came. The note of alarm had hardly been sounded long enough to be distinctly comprehended over the country, before the buffalo was gone—all gone practically, except a few straggling survivors which, if they had not found refuge in Yellowstone Park, would have been gone too, long before this. The Yellowstone National Park saved them. It saved the wild race from extinction, and if nothing else should ever be accomplished by the creation of the Park, this alone would, in the writer's estimation, justify its existence.

But if anyone had said thirty years ago, "Let us form a National Park in the buffalo region for a protection and refuge for the buffalo," the proposition would have been laughed down from one end of the country to the other. It would have been thought a most ridiculous expedient, a scheme too foolish and crazy to be even seriously entertained. Nevertheless, the creation of the National Park has accomplished this very object, and has been, I think it may be safely said, the only means of accomplishing this most important object, the preservation of the American buffalo.

Now what this paper is going to propose will appear,

doubtless, just as ridiculous, just as foolish and crazy, as the formation of a park for the preservation of the buffalo would have been thought thirty years ago. It is nothing less than the creation of a national park for the preservation of our salmon.

I hear already from all directions the question, "What do the salmon need a park for? Are there not plenty of places of safety for them already in all the rivers and streams of this country, not to mention the pathless ocean where man cannot follow them?"

It looks so at first sight, I admit; but let us try to find these places of safety if they exist, and then see how it looks. We certainly cannot find them on the Atlantic coast, where the scanty yield of the only two American salmon rivers—the Kennebec and Penobscot—is only a drop in the bucket compared with the total consumption of salmon. Passing over to the Pacific coast we find only the Sacramento, the Columbia and the lesser streams on the Washington and Oregon coast, and in all these the salmon are about as safe as the fur seals were last year in Behring Sea.

I will say from my personal knowledge that not only is every contrivance employed that human ingenuity can devise to destroy the salmon of our West coast rivers, but more surely destructive, more fatal than all is the slow but inexorable march of those destroying agencies of human progress, before which the salmon must surely disappear as did the buffalo of the plains and the Indian of California. The helpless salmon's life is gripped between these two forces—the murderous greed of the fishermen and the white man's advancing civilization—and what hope is there for the salmon in the end? Protective laws and artificial breeding are able to hold the first in check, but nothing can stop the last.

To substantiate this statement, which may seem exaggerated, let me inquire what it was that destroyed the salmon of the Hudson, the Connecticut, the Merrimac

and the various smaller rivers of New England, where they used to be exceedingly abundant? It was not over-fishing that did it. If the excessive fishing had been all there was to contend with, a few simple laws would have been sufficient to preserve some remnants, at least, of the race. It was not the fishing, it was the growth of the country, as it is commonly called, the increase of the population, necessarily bringing with it the development of the various industries by which communities live and become prosperous. It was the mills, the dams, the steamboats, the manufacturers injurious to the water, and similar causes, which, first making the streams more and more uninhabitable for the salmon, finally exterminated them altogether. In short, it was the growth of the country and not the fishing which really set a bound to the habitations of the salmon on the Atlantic coast.

Let me illustrate this same statement more in detail by presenting the testimony of the salmon rivers of the Pacific coast. Take for an example the Sacramento. When the first rush of Gold seekers came to California in 1849, every tributary to the Sacramento was a fruitful spawning ground for salmon and into every tributary countless shoals of salmon hastened every summer to deposit their eggs. When the writer went to California in 1872, only twenty-three years later, not one single tributary of the Sacramento of any account was a spawning ground for the salmon except the McCloud and Pit rivers in the extreme northern part of the State, where the hostility of the Indians had kept white men out. It was not fishing by any means that had caused the disappearance of the salmon, for the miners did very little fishing in those times; but it was the debris from the quartz mines which drove the salmon out, ruining the spawning grounds and rendering the river uninhabitable for the salmon.

This was in 1872. In 1878 the writer took 14,000,000 of salmon eggs from the summer run at the U. S. Sal-

mon Station on the McCloud river. In 1883 the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (then the Central Pacific) extended their line northward up the Little Sacramento, crossing the mouth of Pit river, into which the McCloud empties a mile or two above.

So disastrous to the salmon was the effect of the road building along the Little Sacramento and the mouth of the Pit, that that year it was with great difficulty and only by very hard work that we succeeded in getting barely 1,000,000 salmon eggs, and the next year Prof. Baird, in disgust at what he considered the unpardonable indifference of the Californians, discontinued taking salmon eggs at this station. Since that time sawmills of immense capacity have been erected at the head of the Little Sacramento and the McCloud, and have done very effective work in increasing the now alarming scarcity of the spawning salmon of the Sacramento.

I think these instances are sufficient to show that what the friends of the salmon have to fear more than over-fishing, is the growth or development of the country always attendant upon an increasing population, but the fatal consequences of which to the salmon it is impossible to avoid. Nothing can stop the growth and development of the country, which are fatal to the salmon. For instance, there was no power in the world that could have prevented the mining on the Feather, the Yuba, the American Fork or the other spawning streams of the salmon; nothing could have stopped the building of the railroad up the Little Sacramento or the erection of the Sawmills on the upper McCloud. They came along naturally and inevitably in the march of events, and they could not be withstood; and nothing was left for the salmon but to suffer the consequence and disappear as by a decree of fate.

Now actual fishing in the salmon streams can be regulated by law and rendered comparatively harmless, but the country will continue to grow more and more populous and

the fatal march of civilization will proceed as irresistibly as ever. That cannot be held back, and unsafe as the salmon are now in our Atlantic and Pacific coasts rivers, they will become more and more unsafe every year; all of which goes to show that there is no safe place for the salmon within the limits of the United States proper.

This leaves us only Alaska. Now, how is it with the salmon streams of Alaska? Not even there are the salmon safe. Countless myriads of salmon formerly filled all the rivers and streams of the long Alaskan coast, and they were nearly 2,000 miles from the destroying hand of civilized man, but they were not safe even on those distant shores. The ubiquitous canneryman found them, and he already has his grip on the best and most fruitful of the Alaskan rivers. The pressure of the world's demand on the world's supply of canned salmon renders it necessary for the salmon canner to occupy more distant and less fruitful fields every year, and it is only a question of time when all the Alaskan salmon streams are given over to the canneries, and when that time comes no one will claim, I think, that the salmon are safe in Alaska.

One or two illustrations are sufficient. The Karluk River on Kodiak Island is probably the most wonderful salmon river in the world. On Aug. 2, 1889, the cannery nets caught on Karluk beach at the mouth of the river, 153,000 salmon by actual count. A short time after, the writer went up the Karluk River in a bidarka—the skin boat of the natives—expecting to see myriads of salmon spawning and thousands on their journey to the spawning grounds, but instead of the wonderful sight we anticipated, our whole party, I think, saw less than a dozen in the river till we reached the lower spawning grounds, and then to our astonishment we saw only a few scattering fish spawning, such as one might expect to see in the most commonplace salmon river in the world; 153,000 salmon caught in one day at the mouth of the river, and none to speak of going up the river to reproduce their

species. Every one can draw his own inference. The fact is significant enough.

On another river, a large one, the Nushagak, where vast numbers of salmon were taken at the mouth one summer for canning, we were told that the succeeding winter the natives living up the river were brought to the verge of starvation because the salmon which they had always depended on for their winter's food were so scarce. Of the thousands and thousands of salmon that usually ascend the river to spawn, not enough spawners escaped the nets at the mouth to keep the natives on the upper waters from starving. This fact speaks for itself also.

So much for the safety of salmon in Alaska in general, but it would yet seem that on the uninhabitable shores of the Arctic Ocean the salmon might find a place of refuge, but not even there can they stay unmolested, for parties were planning three years ago, the writer was told, to establish canneries on the affluents of the frigid and forbidding Arctic. So we see that our salmon are not safe even in Alaska, their last refuge, and if not there, they are not safe anywhere within the limits of our broad land.

But now the question comes up, "Will not protective laws and artificial breeding make the salmon secure enough?" My answer is that good laws and artificial breeding will do a good deal toward it, but not enough. Good laws can prevent overfishing, but no laws can arrest the encroachments on the salmon rivers of increasing populations and their consequent fatal results to the salmon. No laws could possibly have been enacted which for instance would have stopped the manufacturing enterprises on the Connecticut, or the vast water traffic of the great metropolis at the mouth of the Hudson which doubtless drove the salmon out of these rivers. Protective laws may regulate the salmon fishing of the Sacramento, but no laws can stop the mining, the

logging and the railroad building that are destroying the spawning grounds of the tributaries of the Sacramento. It is not in the power of law enactments to save the salmon from all their dangers.

Artificial breeding can do a great deal, and has done a great deal, but it cannot be relied upon for a certainty. In the first place it is very uncertain where one can find a suitable place for hatching salmon. The writer traveled over four thousand miles up and down the Columbia and its tributaries, from the Continental divide to the Pacific coast looking for a good place for salmon hatching, first in 1877 for the Oregon and Washington cannerymen, and afterwards in 1883 for the U. S. Fish Commission, and found only two places in that great stretch of country which were suitable, one on the Clackamas River where the writer built a hatching station, and the other on the Little Spokane a few miles from Spokane Falls, which is still unoccupied.

There is in all the great State of California but one stream suitable for salmon hatching on a large scale, and on this stream, strange as it seems, there is but one spot that meets all the requirements of the case, and that is the place that the writer selected and built upon, on the McCloud River in 1872, and named Baird, in honor of the distinguished Commissioner, under whose direction the work was done.

Allow me to add by way of confirmation that subsequently the State Fish Commission of California, after hunting all over the State for another place for hatching salmon, have given it up and now get their supply of salmon eggs from the Government station at Baird.

The above instances illustrate the difficulty of finding suitable places for hatching salmon on a large scale, and not only is it not easy to find such places, but they cannot be relied upon to a certainty when they are found, for they are always in danger from logging, mining, railroad building, lumber manufacturing and other

causes which yearly become more imminent and dangerous as the country gets settled up and the population increases, and which threaten at any time to destroy their efficiency.

We must come to the conclusion then that even with the help and support of protective laws and artificial breeding, our salmon, like the buffalo of thirty years ago, are not safe. The destroying agencies of advancing civilization drove the buffalo to the last ditch, so to speak, and then the last survivors, or almost the last, were slain. They were obliged from sheer necessity to come to feed, where from all directions the hand of man was raised against them. Whether they turned to the north or to the south, to the east or to the west, they went to their certain death, and in an incredibly short space of time they practically disappeared.

The story of our salmon is analogous. They are obliged to come inland to breed. They are compelled from sheer necessity to come up the rivers into the very midst of their human enemies. They cannot stay in the ocean like other fishes of the sea, where they are safe from the hand of man, but they must necessarily come, one might say, into his very grasp, and, like the buffalo, whether they turn to the north, south, east or west, they go into the very jaws of death; for what hope is there for a salmon to escape after he has entered a river, if man chooses to employ his most effective agencies for his capture? There is none. The salmon is doomed. There is no alter of refuge for the salmon in this country any more than there was for the buffalo.

Ought not something be done, then? Ought this state of things to continue? The salmon of the United States are one of our most valuable possessions. As a matter of ordinary prudence, ought not the country to have some place, if it is possible, where the salmon can come and go in safety? If a stock raiser saw that his cattle were daily diminishing because they had no spot where they were

safe from beasts of prey, what kind of a man would we think he was if he did not very soon fix a place where they would be safe.

We should, to draw it mildly, think he was very improvident and negligent. Is it any less improvident and negligent for this country not to provide a place for its rapidly diminishing salmon where they will be safe? It seems to the writer that not a day ought to be lost, but that if it is possible to provide a place where our salmon can resort unharmed and remain safely their allotted time, it should be given them without hesitation. If there is such an asylum of refuge within our borders, by all means secure it for the salmon and let the salmon have it for an eternal heritage.

Is there such a place within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States? The writer can say from personal knowledge that there is one place at least. Most fortunately for us Americans there is in our Alaskan possessions just such a place as is wanted—probably more than one—and so exceptionately fortunate is America in this respect that it is not likely that this side of the frozen and uninhabited shores of the Arctic, it can be duplicated many times in the possessions of all the nations of the earth combined, which significant circumstance, allow me to add in passing, goes to show how near the world has reached the extreme limit of its salmon supply.

The locality which the writer has in mind is an Island in the North Pacific about 750 miles nearly due west of Sitka. Its name is Afognak, and it is the northernmost of the two largest islands of the group, called the Kadiak Islands. It lies just north of latitude 58° and between 152° and 153° west longitude. It is a small island, probably not over fifty miles across at its widest part, but there are several streams flowing from various points of the island to the surrounding ocean, and at the proper season contain salmon innumerable. It is no exaggeration to say that salmon swarm up these streams in countless

myriads. When the writer was on the island in 1889, the salmon was so thick in the streams that it was absolutely necessary in fording them to kick the salmon out of the way to avoid stumbling over them. I know that this story is an old salmon chestnut, but it illustrates as well as anything the wonderful abundance of salmon in the Afognak streams; and it can be easily believed when it is remembered that about a month earlier 153,000 salmon were caught in one day at the mouth of the Karluk, which is a river only 60ft. wide where it empties into the ocean. But there is no need of consuming time in proving the abundance of salmon at Afognak Island. It is a matter of record. The salmon are there in as great numbers as could be wished. All the varieties which also inhabit the Pacific Ocean come to Afognak. The list is as follows; it is a royal catalogue :

1. The red salmon, the "blue back" of the Columbia (*Oncorhynchus nerka*).
2. The king salmon, the "quinnat" or "spring salmon" of the Columbia (*Oncorhynchus chowica*).
3. The silver salmon, the "silversides" of the Columbia (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).
4. The humpback salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*).
5. The dog salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).
6. The steelhead, the "square tailed trout" of the tributaries of the Columbia (*Salmo gairdneri*, *Salmo truncatus*).
7. The Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

It is easy to see what a paradise for salmon this island is, and what a magnificent place of safety it would be if it were set aside for a national park where the salmon could always hereafter be unmolested. But the abundance and variety of its salmon are not the only recommendations that Afognak Island has for a national park. It has several others which may be enumerated as follows:

1. The island is inhabitable all the year round, with a

comparatively even temperature. Although so far north. the winter's cold is not excessive, probably not equalling that of parts of New England. It is cooler than New England in the summer, it is true, but there is much less variation of temperature between summer and winter.

2. The rivers of Afognak still exist in all their original purity and fruitfulness. No overfishing has left them barren. No mills have polluted their primeval purity. No railroads have frightened the salmon away from them. No mining has disturbed their native spawning grounds. As salmon rivers they are still in their original glory. To quote a not inappropriate line of Byron, "Such as Creation's dawn beheld" them, they are rolling now. Consequently nothing need be done nor any expense incurred in putting the rivers in order for asylums of refuge for the salmon.

3. No complications now exist or can come up in future, in regard to land titles in this island. The United States Government owns the land already like the rest of Alaska, by direct purchase from Russia, and has never parted with any of its exclusive rights of ownership. No State or Territory, or company or individual owns an acre of it. Consequently the U. S. Government can set aside the island for any purpose whatever, without interfering with any prior rights or titles, or incurring any risk of litigation.* Alaska is already one great reservation.

4. The island will probably never be wanted for any thing else. The summer season is so short that no crops can be raised there, and it is not likely that for many generations, if ever, the land will be wanted by permanent settlers, and it is now inhabited only by a few Aleuts and half breed families who would not be interfered with. There would be no injustice done to individuals by making a reservation of the island.

* There are two canneries operating in the southern part of the island, but there would probably not be great difficulty in making satisfactory arrangements with them.

5. Last but not least, artificial hatching can be instituted there at any time, if it is ever thought best, and on a vast scale if desired; and unlimited numbers of the eggs of the various kinds of salmon noted above, can be obtained for distribution and sent to all other parts of the country where they may be needed.

The above considerations seem to indicate that Afognak Island possesses all the qualification required for a place of safety for our Pacific Ocean salmon without presenting any objections to its being reserved by the Federal Government for salmon, or in other words, converted into a National Salmon Park.

The writer, however, would not urge the claims of Afognak or any other place to this distinction as against those of any locality that may be found to be better fitted for it. This island has been brought forward merely as showing that one place at least is known that would answer the purposes of a salmon park. There are doubtless others in our Alaskan possessions. There are possibly better ones. If a better place can be found, let us take it. If not, let us take Afognak Island; but at all events let some place be selected and set aside by the authority of the National Government. If not Afognak Island, let it be some other place. Provide some refuge for the salmon, and provide it quickly, before complications arise which may make it impracticable, or at least very difficult. Now is the time. Delays are dangerous. Some unforeseen difficulties may come up which we do not dream of now, any more than we did a few years ago of logging on the Clackamas, or railroad building on the upper Sacramento.

If we procrastinate and put off our rescuing mission too long, it may be too late to do any good. After the rivers are ruined and the salmon are gone they cannot be reclaimed. Exaggerated as the statement seems, it is nevertheless true that all the power of the United States cannot restore the salmon to the rivers after the work of

destruction has been completed. The familiar nursery rhyme about the egg applies here with peculiar fitness:

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall,
Humpty Dumpty had a great fall.
All the king's horses and all the king's men
Could not set Humpty as before."

That is the whole thing, so to speak, in an eggshell. After the salmon rivers are ruined all the king's horses and all the king's men, that is to say, all the power of the government, "cannot set them as before."

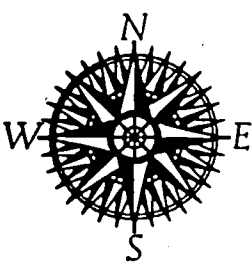
Let us act then at once and try to do something for the salmon before it is too late. Dangerous complications may come suddenly upon us which we cannot foresee. How little we foresaw the danger to the buffalo and the fur seals. How suddenly the disastrous results came. Even if not impracticable it may cost large sums of money to do hereafter what may be done now for nothing. No expense may be incurred at present. All that is required is to have Afognak Island or some other suitable place set aside by national authority as Gen. Grant set aside the McCloud River Reservation during his administration, and it can be left to further events to decide whether it is expedient to expend any money on the reservation, a subject that can be safely left, we all know, in the hands of our efficient Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. There seems to be no impropriety in the United States having a national salmon park, but on the contrary it appears eminently proper that a great natural salmon country like ours should have set apart some safe repository and fruitful breeding grounds for this noble fish.

Consider for a moment what the salmon has done for us, and then think how mercilessly we have treated him. Our salmon has been to us a source of national revenue, enjoyment and pride, and what return have we meted out to him? He has been hunted pitilessly with hooks and spears, with all kinds of nets and pounds, with wheels and guns and dynamite, and there is not a cubic foot of

water in the whole country where he can rest in safety. The moment he comes in from the ocean he meets the gill nets and the pounds at the mouth of the river, the sweep seines further up, and hook everywhere, and at last on his breeding grounds, which at least ought to be sacred to him, he encounters the pitchforks of the white man and the spears of the Indian.

Let us now at the eleventh hour, take pity on our long-persecuted salmon and do him the poor and tardy justice of giving him, in our broad land that he has done so much for, one place where he can come and go unmolested and where he can rest in safety.

Allow me to add in closing that it seems to me highly appropriate that this society, which represents with such intelligence and ability all the fishing interests of every kind in this country, should take the initiative in a matter in which those interests are so closely concerned. The writer trusts that it will, and ventures to predict that, if its efforts in that direction should happily be rewarded by the creation of a national salmon park, it would become an enduring monument to the usefulness of the Society that would last as long as the Nation lasts.



Framework

FIELD GUIDE

A newsletter for
local planners
implementing the
Regional Framework Plan
May/June 1999

This is your forum

The Framework
Field Guide is
published by the
Metro Growth
Management
Services Depart-
ment to help
local planning
professionals
implement the
Regional
Framework Plan.

It covers topics
including
updates to the
Functional Plan
and Regional
Framework Plan,
urban reserves
planning efforts
and innovative
ways jurisdic-
tions around the
region have

addressed 2040
implementation.
This newsletter
also appears on
Metro's web site
at www.metro-region.org

Title 3 update

Dec. 18, 1999, is the deadline to meet the requirements of Metro's Stream and Floodplain Protection Plan, Title 3 of the Functional Plan. Jurisdictions are required to report progress toward Title 3 compliance six months prior to the implementation deadline, by June 18, 1999. The reports must include an evaluation showing how local plans and proposed amendments meet Title 3 requirements.

This issue of the Field Guide provides an update on Title 3 compliance and the relationship between Title 3 and habitat protections needed to meet the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. For more detailed information on Title 3 requirements, refer to the November 1998 issue of the Field Guide, available on Metro's web site at www.metro-region.org.

A message from Mike Burton

As you and I are clearly aware, both Metro and local jurisdictions are heavily burdened, and in some cases, hamstrung by the lack of available resources for planning and implementation of important initiatives that will further our joint goals of livability and sustainability. Development of Title 3 has been a long and arduous process, and its adoption by Metro is under appeal to the Land Use Board of Appeals. I expect a final LUBA decision before the end of the year.

In this regard, I want to remind you that Title 3 progress reports are due in June, with complete compliance expected by December of this year. When you send your progress reports, I invite you to include the dates, locations and times of any Title 3 public hearings you are planning so that Metro may assist with mailing public notices required by Measure 56. Early indications show that 17 of 27 jurisdictions expect to comply with Title 3 by December 1999. This is encouraging.

While I hope it will not be necessary for jurisdictions to request extensions, I recognize the workload inherent in meeting this important deadline. My staff is available to assist you in your compliance work. Please do not hesitate to contact Marian Hull in Metro's Growth Manage-

ment Services Department at 797-1869 or hullm@metro.dst.or.us

Thank you for all your ongoing efforts. While Title 3 is a fairly small measure of protection, it is an important first step for water quality and floodplain preservation. Your part in making it happen is appreciated.

Title 3 progress reports

Metro Code 3.04.820.G (Title 8 of the Functional Plan) requires cities and counties to report progress toward meeting Title 3 requirements by June 18, 1999. The Title 3 compliance progress report requirements are identical to what was required for the remainder of the Functional Plan last August. Jurisdictions need to submit an evaluation of how they will meet the requirements of Title 3 along with copies of applicable plans and codes as intended to be amended.

As it is currently written, Title 8 (Metro Code 3.04.820.F) requires jurisdictions to schedule a public hearing on the ordinance to implement Title 3 changes on or before June 18, 1999. Staff is drafting amendments to allow jurisdictions more flexibility in the scheduling requirements. The proposed amendments will require that jurisdictions schedule a public hearing on Title 3 implementation prior to final adoption of Title 3 changes without specifying a specific date.

Implementation assistance from Metro

Metro has a number of resources available for local jurisdictions to help with implementation of Title 3. These include:

- preparing and mailing a notice for the public hearing required by the Functional Plan
- help with outreach and public involvement efforts
- staff expertise to review proposed code changes.

Metro encourages jurisdictions to take advantage of the services available. Please notify Metro of your hearing at least 45 days before the meeting to allow adequate time to prepare and mail the public hearing notice. Feel free to use Metro staff as a "sounding board" for proposed Title 3 implementation strategies.

For more information about the resources available, contact Sherry Oeser at 797-1721 or by e-mail at oesers@metro.dst.or.us

Update on fish listing

Fish and river issues have been at the forefront of the news since mid-March, when National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) listed four regional salmon and steelhead populations as "threatened" species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The service is developing protective rules under section 4(d) of the ESA. These "section 4(d) rules" describe the types of activities that will likely harm listed fish, and also which activities may continue to take place if they are conducted in a manner that conserves and protects the fish.

In order to stop the decline of listed fish, and to encourage their recovery, the ESA prohibits harming, harassing, capturing, killing or modifying habitat of a listed species. The ESA defines these actions as a "take," and prohibits takings to protect and recover the species. Section 4(d) rules "except" certain activities conducted lawfully under conservation and protection programs from the "take prohibitions."

Metro is working with NMFS to determine the extent to which current Metro policies and programs may provide sufficient conservation benefits for listed species so that NMFS may provide an "exception" to the prohibition

against take in the pending section 4(d) rules. The protections offered under Title 3 Stream and Floodplain Protection Plans, as well as urban reserve plans that address all adverse impacts from development, may be included in the draft section 4(d) rules. Metro expects NMFS to publish the draft rule during the summer of 1999. For more information, contact David Moskowitz, Metro salmon recovery coordinator, at 797-1579 or by e-mail at moskowitzd@metro.dst.or.us

Regional habitat protection efforts

Metro is working with local partners to identify a range of strategies to protect regionally significant riparian habitats. You may have participated in Metro's Streamside CPR (Conservation, Protection and Restoration) workshops and open houses last month. The Streamside CPR project kicked off an effort to identify a range of tools and strategies for managing riparian corridors in the region.

This work is being done to help the region address the fish and wildlife habitat protections required under state land-use Goal 5 and will be an important part of the region's response to the fish listings under the Endangered Species Act. A report summarizing the results of the workshops and open houses will be available in July 1999. Contact John Donovan at 797-1871 or donovanj@metro.dst.or.us for a copy of the report.



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Regional Services
Creating livable communities

Metro serves 1.3 million people who live in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area. Metro provides transportation and land-use planning services and oversees regional garbage disposal and recycling and waste reduction programs.

Metro is governed by an executive officer, elected regionwide, and a seven-member council elected by districts. An auditor, also elected regionwide, reviews Metro's operations.

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Metro Regional Services Creating livable communities

Metro, the regional government that serves 1.3 million people who live in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area, provides services that guide growth and help ensure that livable communities are created for the future. Building partnerships with local jurisdictions is just one of the ways Metro works to provide residents of the region with safe and stable neighborhoods, access to nature and a strong regional economy.

To learn more about your zoo, parks and greenspaces, convention and cultural centers and other Metro services or to schedule a speaker for a community group, call 797-1510 (public affairs) or 797-1540 (council).

We want to hear from you!

Let us know what issues your jurisdiction is wrestling with and what new solutions work. Contact us by phone at 797-1869 or by e-mail at hullm@metro.dst.or.us

Join the mailing list!

To be added to or removed from the Field Guide mailing list call Marian Hull at 797-1869 or send e-mail to hullm@metro.dst.or.us

Four years and 4,400 acres

Metro's Open Spaces Land Acquisition Report to Citizens



May 1999



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If you live, work and play in the metropolitan area, Metro regional services matter to you and your family. That's because Metro is working to help ensure that you have

- access to nature
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- resources for future generations

Metro serves 1.3 million people who live in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties and the 24 cities in the Portland metropolitan area. Metro provides transportation and land-use planning services and oversees regional garbage disposal and recycling and waste reduction programs.

Metro manages regional parks and greenspaces and the Oregon Zoo (formerly the Metro Washington Park Zoo). It also oversees operation of the Oregon Convention Center, Civic Stadium, the Portland Center for the Performing Arts and the Portland Metropolitan Exposition (Expo) Center, all managed by the Metropolitan Exposition-Recreation Commission.

For more information about Metro or to schedule a speaker for a community group, call 797-1510 (public affairs) or 797-1540 (council).

Metro's web site: www.metro-region.org

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Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department

Charles Ciecko, director

Jim Desmond, manager, Open Spaces Acquisition Division

Heather Nelson Kent, manager, Planning and Education Division

Dan Kromer, manager, Operations and Maintenance Division

For information, call 797-1555.

Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces Advisory Committee

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Seth Tane, Multnomah County, outside Metro boundary

Faun Hosey, Washington County, outside Metro boundary;
retired March 31, 1999

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Rock Creek in Hillsboro

Greetings

Once again, we are proud to present a "Report to Citizens," a summary of Metro's open spaces land acquisition efforts to date.

It has been four years since voters of the region approved Metro's open spaces, parks and streams bond measure. Since then, Metro has acquired more than 4,400 acres of regionally significant land in 146 separate "willing seller" property transactions. Included are more than 27 miles of stream and river frontage and thousands of acres of valuable wetlands, riparian areas, meadows and forested habitat.

Metro's land acquisition effort is one of the most ambitious open spaces protection efforts under way in any region of the country. Other local jurisdictions are just now considering or beginning to implement similar open spaces protection initiatives. Due to the foresight of the residents here, our region is setting a national example by protecting our natural heritage and creating livable communities.

With all of the success in the land acquisition arena, many residents are interested in assisting with stewardship activities and understanding the "next steps" in making these areas accessible for public use and enjoyment.

We are pleased to announce that Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department has hired a volunteer services manager to coordinate citizen stewardship opportunities. We encourage you to contact Lupine Jones at 797-1733 or send e-mail to jonesl@metro.dst.or.us to find out how you can get involved.

Additionally, later this year, the first "master planning" process will be undertaken for properties that have been acquired with bond measure funds – in this case, land Metro has purchased along the Tualatin River. This effort will allow citizens the opportunity to help shape the future public uses and facility development plans for these important additions to our regional parks system. For more information, contact Heather Nelson Kent at 797-1739 or nelsonkenth@metro.dst.or.us.

This report details Metro's regional land acquisitions as well as acquisitions and parks improvement projects undertaken by our local government partners, each of which received a share of the bond funds. The report also details financial information relating to the bond measure and its administration.

We hope you'll take a few minutes to read this "Report to Citizens" and share your thoughts, concerns and questions with us. We look forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,

Mike Burton, Executive Officer

Charles Ciecko, Director, Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department

Jim Desmond, Manager, Open Spaces Acquisition Division

May 1999

Report to Citizens

In May 1995, voters of the Portland metropolitan region overwhelmingly supported the open spaces, parks and streams bond measure (Measure 26-26). This \$135.6 million measure (the largest of its type

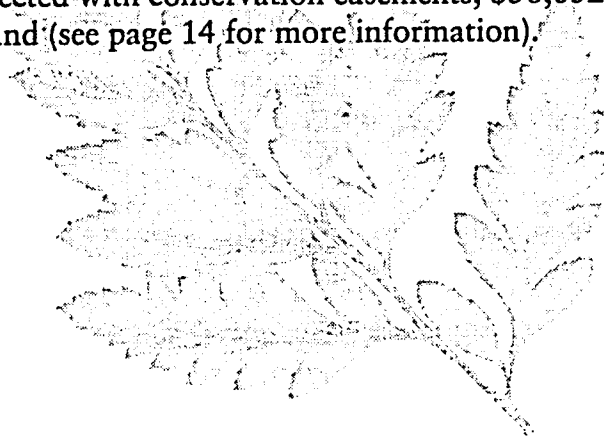


Clear Creek Canyon

ever in Oregon) provides funds to acquire future regional park sites, natural areas, trail corridors and greenways for the protection of their natural qualities and associated recreational opportunities.

With passage of the bond measure, current and future generations of Oregonians will benefit from cleaner water and air, and have access to nature for picnicking, hiking, fishing and boating, even as our population continues to grow. At the same time, because the newly acquired lands are protected now from threat of future development or timber harvesting, fish and wildlife also benefit.

The bond measure specified that Metro's land acquisitions occur in 14 regional "target areas" and six trail and greenway project areas. The goal is to acquire approximately 6,000 acres in the three-county (Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington) metropolitan area. To date, more than 4,400 acres have been purchased, donated or protected with conservation easements; \$58,852,354 have been spent to acquire the land (see page 14 for more information).



Regional Acquisition Projects

Clear Creek Canyon

Minimum acreage goal: 343
Acres acquired: 393

Clear Creek, a tributary of the Clackamas River, is a free-flowing stream with excellent water quality. It supports a variety of fish, including cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, steelhead, chinook and coho salmon.

To date, Metro has acquired 393 contiguous acres of land in the lower Clear Creek Canyon area. This land is a combination of open meadows, wetlands and forest. The forested land includes a mix of deciduous and coniferous species, including fir, hemlock, western red cedar, cottonwood, maple and alder. More than two miles of the creek runs through the property.



This Clear Creek Canyon acquisition provides protection to more than two miles of creek frontage.



Metro's Cooper Mountain acquisitions are within one mile of thousands of households.

Columbia River Shoreline

Minimum acreage goal: 95
Acres acquired: 219

Government Island, located in the Columbia River, is one of the largest islands in the metropolitan area. With Metro's 219-acre acquisition of the eastern tip, the island is now completely in public ownership. Accessible only by boat, Government Island is popular with recreational boaters; the closest public access point to the Columbia

River is Metro's Chinook Landing Marine Park, at Southeast 223rd Avenue and Marine Drive.

slope of Cooper Mountain include pockets of oak and madrone trees, perched wetlands and excellent habitat for birds and mammals.

Cooper Mountain

Minimum acreage goal: 428
Acres acquired: 219

With views of the Chehalem Mountains, 210 contiguous acres on the southwestern

Because much of this land was harvested prior to Metro's purchase, it has been replanted with a diverse assemblage of native trees – 48,000 in all.

In the fall of 1997, Metro (in conjunction with Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management) conducted a controlled burn on approximately 18 acres on Cooper Mountain. The purpose of the burn was to reduce the potential fire hazards on the property (due to the timber harvest); provide local fire departments with a training opportunity for wildland fire control; and suppress weeds and enhance wildlife habitat. Today, the burned areas are thriving with new growth.

East Buttes/Boring Lava Domes

Minimum acreage goal: 545
Acres acquired: 472

The East Buttes/Boring Lava Domes is the largest of the 14 target areas included in the bond measure. Metro's primary goals for this area are to acquire and protect a regionally and biologically significant natural area between Gresham and Damascus, and to work with local jurisdictions to acquire land on the tops of Mt. Talbert, Mt. Scott and Kelly, Rocky, Clatsop and Powell buttes.

Seventy-three contiguous acres have been acquired on one unnamed butte in Clackamas County. One of the highest and most visible in the area, and known to many people in Gresham, Happy Valley and Damascus, the butte is located north of Borges Road, east of 190th Avenue. It is predominantly forested with big leaf maple, alder, fir and cedar. At

almost 2,000 feet, with a meadow near the butte's crest, the property is an excellent viewing point for Mt. Hood, the Columbia River Gorge and the mountains of Washington state.

On Mt. Talbert in Clackamas County, 142 acres have been acquired jointly by Metro and North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District. The land, which includes the summit and the north, east and south

slopes of the butte, will be managed by the district.

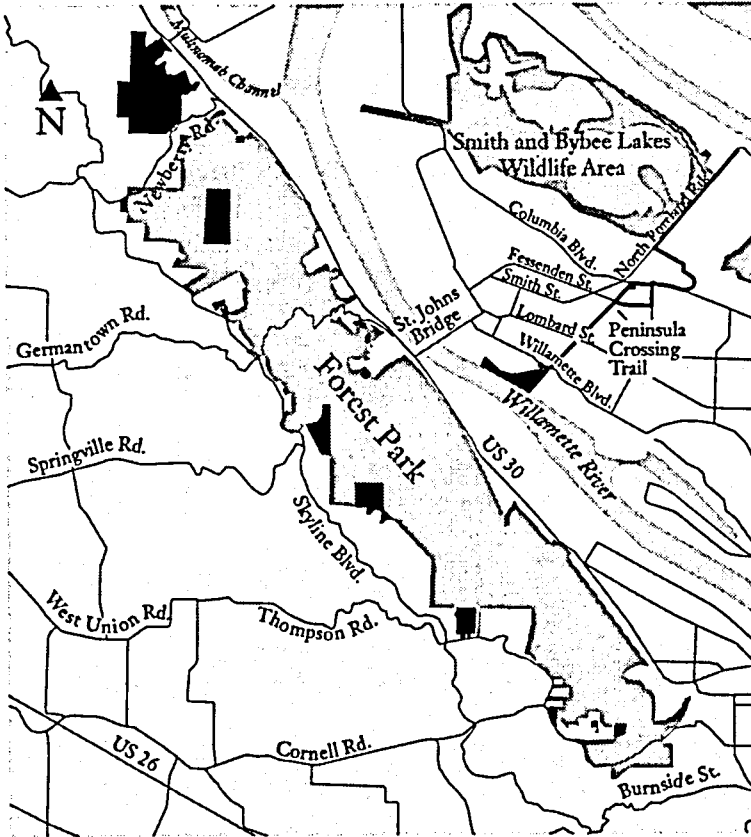
Mt. Talbert, located east of I-205 and south of Sunnyside Road, is one of the most visible and largest forested buttes remaining in the Portland metropolitan area. It was zoned residential and slated for hundreds of new homes. Now, however, the top of Mt. Talbert will be forever covered with trees, rather than a residential development.



Seventy-three acres have been acquired on this butte, which includes spectacular mountain views.



The acquisition of 142 acres on Mt. Talbert protects it from the development of hundreds of homes.



Metro's new acquisitions at Forest Park (shown in black) help fill in gaps and holes within the park.

Forest Park Expansion

Minimum acreage goal: 320
 Acres acquired: 490

Following more than four years of negotiations, Metro acquired the last major in-holding in Forest Park in April 1999. The "hole in Forest Park," as the property is commonly known, is 73 acres in size and had been the subject of a 10-year land-use dispute and a contentious lawsuit between the city of Portland and the former owners of the land.

When Metro's open spaces, parks and streams bond measure was approved by voters in 1995, funds to buy the land became available and

Metro began negotiating with the landowners as "willing sellers." This 73-acre parcel was often cited as the type of land that would be purchased if the bond measure passed.

Another parcel was acquired in February 1999. Located off Northwest Skyline Boulevard and Saltzman Road, the 52-acre property is a favorite for hikers and mountain bikers. With the second highest elevations in the park (1,050 feet), several pinnacles on the property provide spectacular views of Mt. Hood, Mt. Rainier, Mt. St. Helens and Mt. Adams on a clear day.

An additional 267 acres lie north of the Forest Park boundary. Most of this land

was harvested of its timber prior to Metro's acquisition; it has since been replanted with a diverse assemblage of 80,000 native trees. In time, this land will look like the rest of Forest Park, which also was once harvested of its timber.

Gales Creek

Minimum acreage goal: 775
 Acres acquired: 405

Gales Creek is one of the headwater streams of the Tualatin River. Its upper reaches have a "mountain stream" character and support trout and steelhead populations. South of Forest Grove, the lower portion of the creek flows more slowly through predominantly agricultural land. Metro's primary goal for the Gales Creek target area, located in and near Forest Grove, is to acquire property and conservation easements along the creek and the Tualatin River, with a focus on the confluence.

To date, 405 acres have been acquired. While much of this land is being farmed under lease agreements with local farmers, Metro has expanded riparian buffers and will consider additional restoration and enhancement in the future.

Newell Creek Canyon

Minimum acreage goal: 370
Acres acquired: 136

One of the early success stories of the land acquisition program, 16 separate parcels of land have been acquired in Newell Creek Canyon. Totalling 136 acres, many of these parcels form a contiguous, protected land mass in a natural area threatened by development in Oregon City.



About 25 acres of land provide protection to Rock Creek, which flows through rapidly urbanizing Hillsboro.

Rock Creek Greenway

Minimum acreage goal: 300
Acres acquired: 78

Rock Creek flows from the Tualatin Mountains in Forest Park to the Tualatin River. Because the creek and its tributaries pass through rapidly urbanizing neighborhoods within the cities of Hillsboro and Beaverton, water quality is of concern.

To date, Metro has acquired seven parcels of land, including five that are contiguous, along Rock Creek. The city of Hillsboro, which acquired one of the properties with Metro, is managing most of the land.



Gordon Creek, a tributary of the Sandy River, is a high-quality fish-bearing stream. One mile of Gordon Creek (on both sides) is now protected by Metro's acquisitions.

Sandy River Gorge

Minimum acreage goal: 808
Acres acquired: 736

The Sandy River cuts a 55-mile-long serpentine swath from Mt. Hood to the Columbia River. It is noted for its many oxbows, forests down to the waterline and populations of native salmon, steelhead and smelt. A 12.5-mile stretch of the river – from Dodge Park on the

south, downstream to the Stark Street Bridge on the north – meanders its way through the 800-foot-high basalt and sandstone canyons known as the Sandy River Gorge. This portion of the river, designated as both a State Scenic Waterway and a National Wild and Scenic River, is where Metro is focusing its acquisition efforts.

To date, Metro has acquired 736 acres in the Sandy River Gorge target area, including almost 340 acres of land in the Gordon Creek watershed. This land ensures a big game corridor “connectivity” between Larch Mountain and the lower Sandy River, and protection of critical habitat for steelhead, salmon and resident trout.

Tonquin Geologic Area

Minimum acreage goal: 277
Acres acquired: 135

The Tonquin Geologic Area, also known as the “scablands,” was created between 8,000 and 11,000 years ago when the Bretz or Missoula floods scoured out the Columbia River Gorge, ultimately backing up in the current vicinity of the city of Wilsonville. When the floodwaters subsided, unique geologic formations including “kolk” ponds, channels, basalt hummocks and knolls were left behind.

Metro’s goal for the area is to acquire the best of the remaining examples of “scablands” geology, including associated flora and fauna. To date, 135 acres have been acquired in the Tonquin Geologic Area.

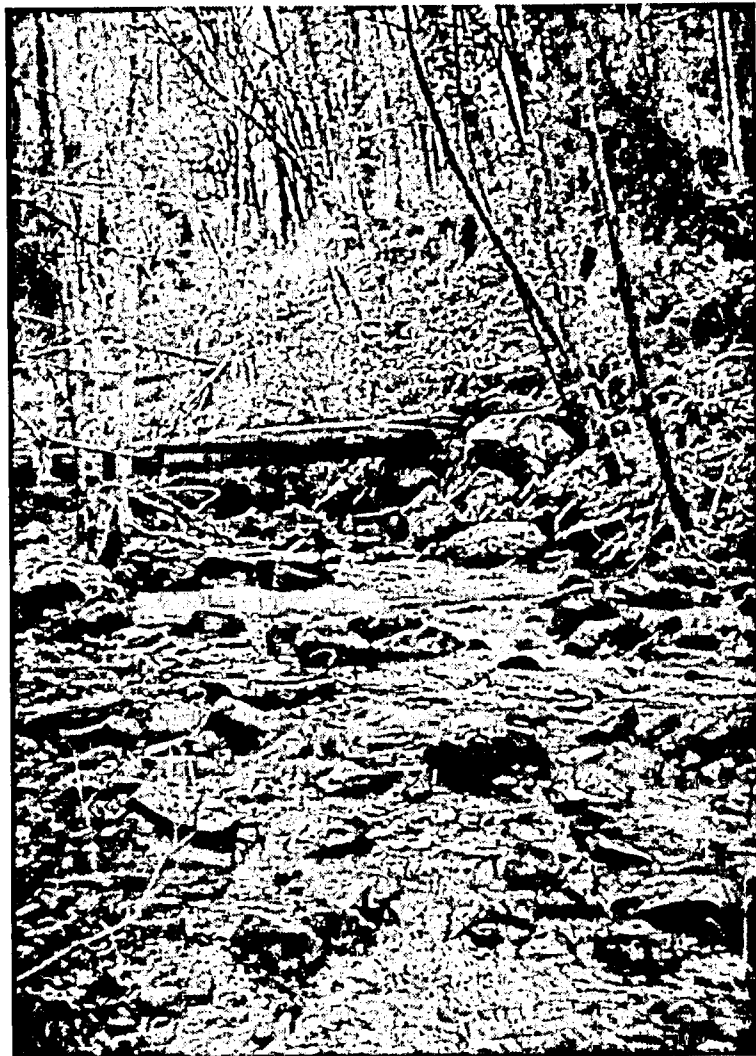
Tryon Creek Linkages

Minimum acreage goal: 20
Acres acquired: 43

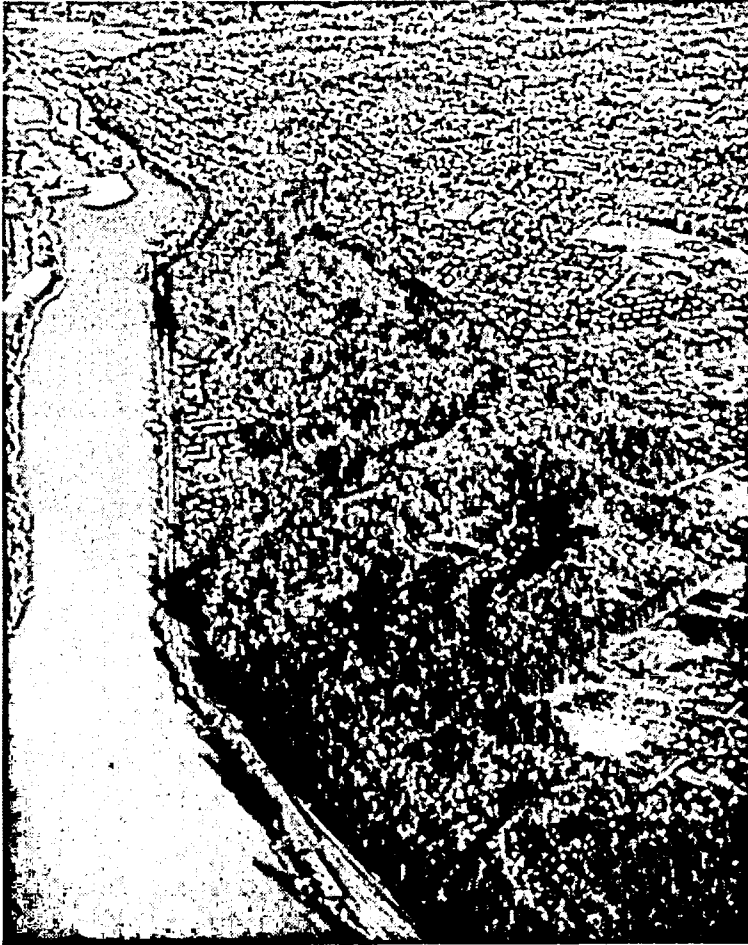
Winding its way to the Willamette River through densely populated neighborhoods in Southwest Portland and Lake Oswego, Tryon Creek is still used by steelhead and coho salmon for spawning and rearing. This area presents a critical need to protect the streambed and riparian zone along Tryon Creek for habitat value, flood control and water quality

purposes. These acquisitions also provide an excellent opportunity for people to access nature close to where they live.

To date, Metro has acquired eight parcels of land totaling 43 acres in the Tryon Creek target area, doubling the goal established in the bond measure. The largest property is 10 acres in size and includes the confluence of Falling and Playhouse creeks with Tryon Creek. Another 8.5-acre parcel links 23-acre Marshall



Tryon Creek flows through this 8.5-acre property, which links Marshall Park and Tryon Creek State Park.



Metro has acquired 62 acres on Canemah Bluff, along the east bank of the Willamette River south of Oregon City.

Park and 645-acre Tryon Creek State Park, one of the most important objectives identified during refinement. The remaining acquisitions include key headwater sites of the creek system and a recent purchase of a Portland Public Schools property near Maricara Park.

Tualatin River Access

Minimum acreage goal: 266
(*minimum of four access points*)

Acres acquired: 289

Despite its commanding length and presence, the Tualatin River – complete with slow-

moving water, quiet solitude and prolific wildlife – has been difficult to truly experience. Few public access points exist along its 70-mile length.

Since passage of the open spaces, parks and streams bond measure in May 1995, Metro has acquired 334 acres along the Tualatin River. The majority of this land (289 acres) is in four different areas between Wankers Corner, near Stafford and the community of Scholls. This land was acquired primarily to provide the public with future access to the river and to preserve floodplain, riparian and wetland habitat. Another 45

acres have been purchased near the confluence of Gales Creek (see page 4).

The Tualatin River Access target area will be the subject of the first “master planning” process. See the cover letter and page 15 for more information about the master planning process.

Willamette River Greenway

Minimum acreage goal: 1,103
Acres acquired: 598

Canemah Bluff, Multnomah Channel, OMSI to Springwater Corridor Trail, Willamette Cove and Willamette Narrows are part of the Willamette River Greenway target area.

Canemah Bluff

Acres acquired: 62

Located along the east bank of the river south of Oregon City, Canemah Bluff is noted for a diversity of habitats including steep cliffs, rock outcroppings, oak and madrone forest, well-established native plant communities, diverse topography, seeps and numerous wetlands.

To date, Metro has acquired about 62 acres of land along Canemah Bluff. One 39-acre parcel, located adjacent to the historic Canemah cemetery, is a dramatic combination of views, rock formations, wetlands and native woodlands. Had this property not been acquired by Metro, it would have been developed into a 136-lot planned-unit residential area.

Multnomah Channel

Acres acquired: 326

Multnomah Channel is approximately four miles north of the Portland city limits. It extends from the southern tip of Sauvie Island, north six miles to Rocky Point. The area is characterized by ash, willow and

cottonwood forests, with some meadows and numerous wetlands.

To date, Metro has acquired four properties on Multnomah Channel. Together they total 326 acres and about two miles of channel frontage. A perennial creek system runs through these properties, refreshing wetlands, which are used heavily by resident and migratory waterfowl.

In 1998, Metro planted 23,000 trees on the Multnomah Channel properties. The trees were planted mostly along the channel and stream banks in an effort to provide bank stabilization and shading benefits.

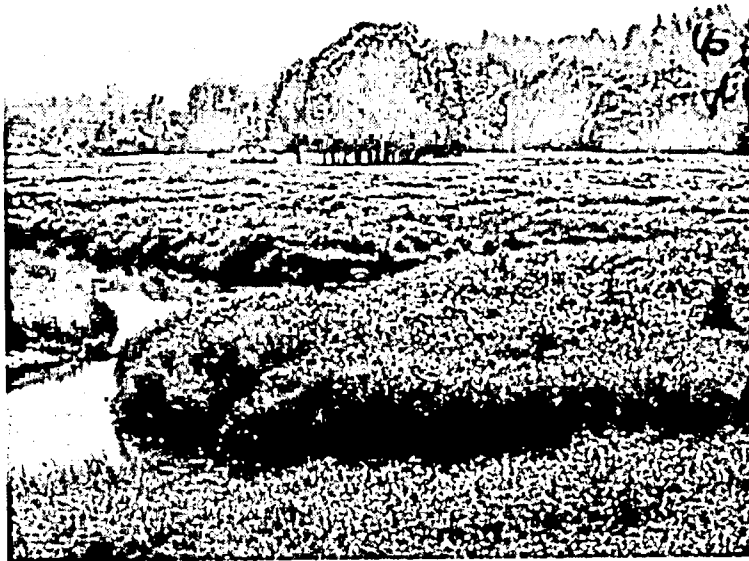
OMSI to Springwater Corridor Trail

(see trail/greenway section, page 10)

Willamette Cove

Acres acquired: 27

Willamette Cove is on the North Portland peninsula near the community of St. Johns. With nearly one-half mile of riverfront property, Willamette Cove has excellent scenic and wildlife value, as well as great promise as a future nature park. It also serves as the southern anchor for another bond measure project, the Peninsula Crossing Trail, a three-mile bike and pedestrian trail connecting the Willamette and Columbia rivers.



Land acquired along Multnomah Channel provides good habitat for resident and migratory waterfowl.

Willamette Narrows

Acres acquired: 140

Willamette Narrows stretches along the westbank of the river from the mouth of the Tualatin River south to the Canby ferry crossing. The area contains a mixture of land uses including rural residential, agricultural and forest lands.



Peach Cove Bog, in the Willamette Narrows, includes vegetation that is unique in the Willamette River Valley.

To date, Metro has acquired 140 acres in the Willamette Narrows including a property known as Peach Cove Bog.

This wetland is highly significant because of its relatively pristine condition. Occupying a depression scoured in bedrock by the Missoula Floods, the wetland includes a 20-acre shallow lake, a floating mat of peat and associated emergent marsh and aquatic vegetation. The lake level fluctuates with seasonal rains and the floating peat mat rises and falls with the water level of the lake. This floating peat mat is the only one of its kind remaining in the Willamette Valley.

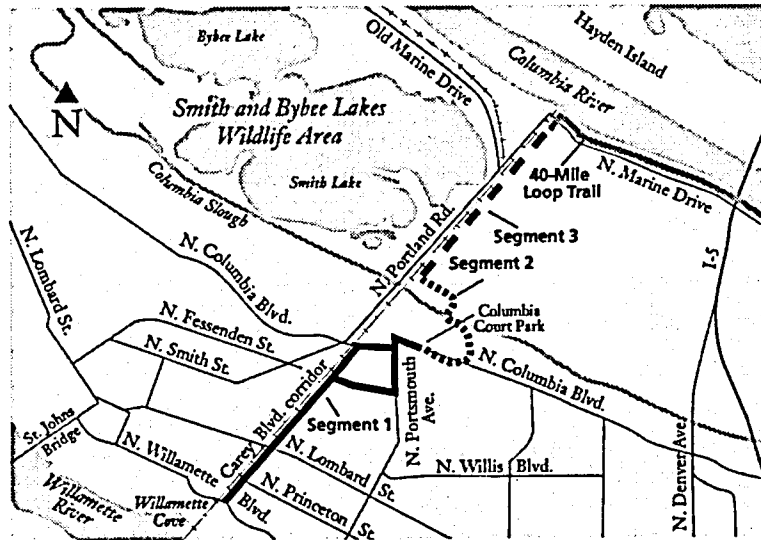
Jackson Bottom/Dairy/McKay creeks

Minimum acreage goal: 333
Acres acquired: 0

Metro's goals for this target area are to expand the Jackson Bottom Wetlands complex at the confluence of Dairy Creek and the Tualatin River; protect other significant wetlands associated with Dairy Creek and its tributaries; and provide a linear greenway connection extending north along Dairy and McKay creeks.



Children and adults celebrated the opening of the first segment of the Peninsula Crossing Trail in October 1998.



Segment 1 of the three-mile Peninsula Crossing Trail is constructed and open for use.

Regional Trail and Greenway Projects

Peninsula Crossing Trail (a regional capital improvement project)

Acres acquired: 1.5

Located on a publicly owned right of way, the Peninsula Crossing Trail will cross the

North Portland peninsula between the Willamette and Columbia rivers. The pedestrian and bike path will connect urban neighborhoods to workplaces, schools and regionally significant natural areas (Willamette Cove on the south and Smith and Bybee Lakes Wildlife Area on the north).

The Peninsula Crossing Trail is a collaborative effort between the residents of

North Portland, Metro, the 40-Mile Loop Land Trust, the city of Portland and the Oregon Department of Transportation.

Segment 1, from North Willamette Boulevard to Columbia Court, is now completed. Segment 3, along North Portland Road to Marine Drive, will be completed by 2000. Segment 2 (being constructed by Portland's Bureau of Environmental Services) is scheduled for completion by 2001.



A 20-acre acquisition on the Clackamas River is west of Barton Bridge.

OMSI to Springwater Corridor Trail *(part of the Willamette River Greenway; see page 7)*

Acres acquired: 44

Last spring (1998), Metro acquired 44 acres along the east bank of the Willamette River. The acquisition of this linear property, almost three miles in length, was the first step in establishing a trail between the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI) and the western end of the 16-mile Springwater Corridor Trail.

The next step, an agreement with the operator of a rail line through the corridor, was completed in the summer of 1998. The rail line operator will relocate his track to accommodate a trail on the river side of the right of way, and limit the speed at which trains move through the corridor.

Currently, this "rails-with-trail" project is in the design phase. Construction will begin



This two-acre wetland includes the headwaters of Sylvan Creek, a tributary of Fanno Creek.

later this summer and conclude in the year 2000. Both design and construction of the trail are being managed by the city of Portland Parks and Recreation. When the trail is completed, pedestrians and bicyclists will enjoy Willamette River views and wildlife as they traverse the trail under freeway overpasses and through natural areas.

Clackamas River Greenway

Goal: eight miles
Acres acquired: 98

The lower Clackamas River and its riparian corridor is widely recognized as a regionally significant natural resource. Characterized by large expanses of gravelly floodplain, healthy riparian zones and relatively large blocks of upland forest, this area provides habitat for wildlife and fish, possesses

significant scenic value and offers outstanding recreational opportunities.

Metro has acquired 98 contiguous acres near Barton Park and is pursuing additional large blocks of land near the park and downstream toward Carver.

Fanno Creek Greenway

Goal: 12 miles
Acres acquired: 15

Fanno Creek, which originates on the west side of the Tualatin Mountains, meanders 14 miles through parts of the city of Portland, Multnomah and Washington counties, and the cities of Beaverton, Tigard and Durham before it meets the Tualatin River.

Because the Fanno Creek watershed crosses a number of jurisdictions, a unique opportunity exists for a partnership between Metro

and local parks providers. Metro is acquiring land along the main stem of Fanno Creek and in the headwater areas of its tributaries. At the same time, a multi-jurisdictional group is working to recommend a 12-mile trail alignment that would extend from Willamette Park in Portland to the confluence of Fanno Creek and the Tualatin River.

Beaver Creek Canyon Greenway

Goal: eight miles
Acres acquired: 30

In December 1997, Metro received its first conservation easement. Donated by Dr. Michael McKeel, a civic leader from Gresham, the easement establishes permanent land-use restrictions on 30 acres of land. Located on Arrow Creek, a tributary to Beaver Creek, the property is sloped and densely forested. It provides a natural area buffer between rapidly growing

residential areas and riparian lands in the Beaver Creek watershed.

Burlington Northern Rails-to-Trails

Goal: seven miles
Acres acquired: 0

The goal for the Burlington-Northern "rails-to-trail" project is to acquire a seven-mile corridor near Cornelius Pass Road in Hillsboro (from U.S. Highway 30 to Bower's Junction). Abandonment of the Burlington-Northern rail corridor has not been implemented or contemplated at this time, so acquisition and rail construction are no longer considered likely. The feasibility of a "rail with trail" is being explored.

Local share land acquisitions and capital improvement projects

A "local share" portion of the open spaces bond measure provides \$25 million to 26 local parks providers for neighborhood land acquisition and capital improvement projects within existing community parks. About 100 local projects were included in the bond measure. The "local share" component is critical because it ensures that funding for new parks is available in neighborhoods throughout the region.



The Beaver Creek pedestrian bridge incorporates a tree that had fallen across the creek.



In Gresham, a new bridge across Johnson Creek ensures a connection between the Butler Ridge Greenway and the Springwater Corridor Trail.

As of March 31, 1999, \$12,812,600 (51 percent of \$25 million) had been spent on 65 different projects. Seven jurisdictions have drawn all of their local share funds. A complete list of projects for each jurisdiction, including spending for those projects, is attached.

A sample of some of the local projects funded through the bond measure follows:

Barton Park – Clackamas County Parks

Improvements to Barton Park, located on the lower Clackamas River, are currently being undertaken by Clackamas County Parks. When completed, this project, using \$645,000 in “local share” funds, will include a campground expansion, additional picnic shelters, tables and infrastructure such as plumbing and road improvements.

Beaver Creek Canyon Trail and Bridge – city of Troutdale

In Troutdale, the city used a portion of its “local share” money to acquire land and make trail improvements along Beaver Creek. The project also includes a pedestrian bridge that spans the creek; the bridge was built over a tree that had fallen along the creek.

Boeckman Crossing Trail – city of Wilsonville

In the city of Wilsonville, two new trails have been constructed using “local share” funds. One of these new trails, known as the Boeckman Crossing Trail, was dedicated on Earth Day 1999. It is notable for its environmentally sensitive design, the use of native species in the landscaping and the connectivity it provides between the Courtside and Wilsonville Meadows neighborhoods.

Johnson Creek Bicycle/Pedestrian Bridge – city of Gresham

The city of Gresham used \$90,000 of “local share” funds to improve a trail and construct a bicycle/pedestrian bridge over Johnson Creek. With these improvements, a connection between the Butler Ridge Greenway and the Springwater Corridor Trail is now complete.

Johnson Creek Land Acquisitions – *city of Portland*

The city of Portland has used approximately \$1 million in “local share” funds to acquire land in the Johnson Creek watershed. To date, 70 acres of land have been acquired for a total of \$5.6 million (this includes the bond funds, as well as funds from the city’s Bureau of Environmental Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency).

This land, once returned to a natural condition, will provide improved habitat for fish and increased water storage in an area that is prone to flooding. Steelhead and cutthroat trout are known to use the creek system, and recently, juvenile coho salmon were documented in Johnson Creek.

Noble Woods Park – *city of Hillsboro*

One of the seven local jurisdictions to use all of its “local share” funds, the city of Hillsboro spent approximately \$250,000 in bond funds to improve Noble Woods Park. Rock Creek runs through this 38-acre park, which lies in the geographic center of the city. Improvements to the park were made on the trail system and parking areas. In addition, an overlook area was created and the creek was enhanced with new plantings and structural improvements (logs and rocks).

THPRD Land Acquisitions – *Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District*

The district spent approximately \$1,380,000 primarily in “local share” funds to acquire almost 14 acres in three locations:

- Steep, wooded slopes characterize an eight-acre acquisition in the Cedar Mill area. Cedar Mill Creek flows through this property, located next to Jordan Park in a growing residential area in northeast Washington County.
- Acquired in partnership with the city of Beaverton, a 3.4-acre acquisition more than doubles the size of Vale Park. This land is the last link in a greenway corridor that includes Brookhaven, Lowami Hart Woods, Vale, Sexton Mountain Wetlands and Beacon Hill parks. Johnson Creek flows through the new acquisition.
- Located across the street from Sexton Mountain Elementary School, a 2.5-acre wetland will provide a natural area/trail corridor link from Southwest 155th Avenue to the planned Beaverton Powerline Regional Trail Corridor and the Cooper Mountain Community Trail Corridor, both identified in the district’s Trails Master Plan.

Leveraged funds, land donations and in-kind donations

- The open spaces program has demonstrated its potential to augment existing funds by attracting and securing money from other sources. To date, Metro has leveraged \$3,129,407 from state and local partners to buy regionally significant open space. This figure does not include any “local share” bond money contributed by Metro’s local partners for the acquisition of regional properties. In addition, six properties totaling two acres have been acquired through foreclosure from Multnomah County.

Another way Metro hopes to stretch the bond measure proceeds is by negotiating the donation of land or easements. As of March 31, 1999, Metro had received two land donations, a 30-acre conservation easement donation (see page 11 for more information) and one property for which the landowner accepted less than “fair market value” of the property with the intention of making a partial donation. These donations and the “bargain sale” represent approximately \$140,000.

Since passage of the open spaces bond measure, Metro has received numerous contributions of goods and

services that have benefited the land acquired. These "in-kind" donations include trees, planting materials and labor for site enhancement and restoration work. Donations also have been received for public outreach and communications efforts, including food and prizes for the opening of the Peninsula Crossing Trail and a three-year anniversary display advertisement. In all, as of March 31, 1999, Metro's "in-kind" donations total approximately \$82,000.

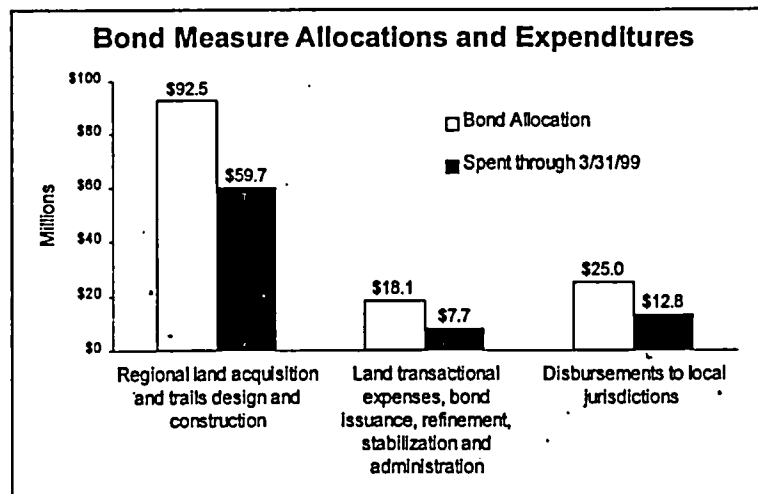
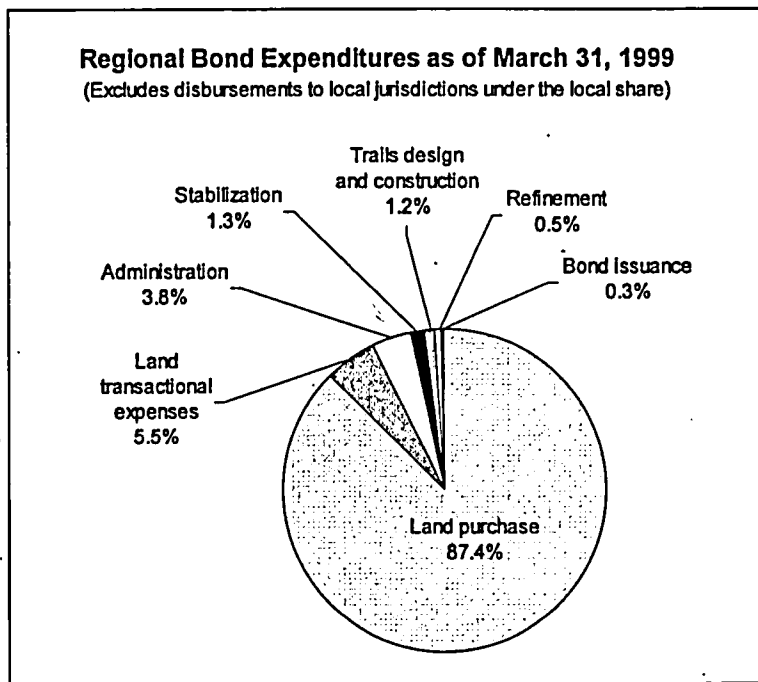
Account status

The bond measure estimated that 13.35 percent of the bond proceeds would be spent on land transactional expenses, bond issuance, refinement, stabilization and administrative costs. As of March 31, 1999, however, these costs actually have been 9.6 percent (this figure was calculated including "local share" disbursements and related expenses).

Expenditures

As of March 31, 1999, \$67,353,922 of the regional share allocation (acquisition of regional open space, land transactional expenses, administration, stabilization, trails design/construction, refinement and bond issuance) had been expended. Another \$12,812,600 in "local share" funds were disbursed to local jurisdictions (see page 11 for more information).

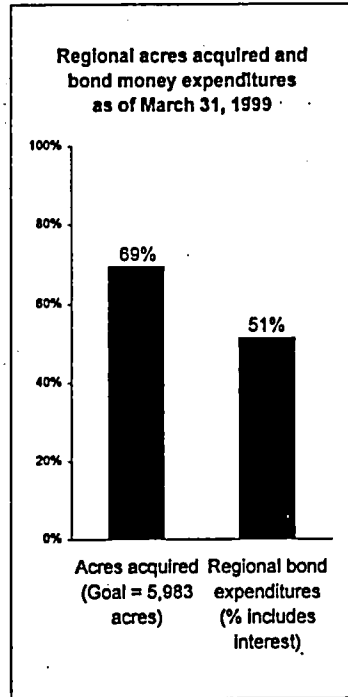
- Acquisition of regional open spaces land, including trails and greenways land (money paid out for the purchase of land) as of March 31, 1999 = \$58,852,354 (87.4 percent)
- ◆ Overall average cost per acre = \$15,021/acre
- ◆ Average cost per acre inside the urban growth boundary = \$49,543/acre



- ♦ Average cost per acre outside the urban growth boundary = \$8,621/acre

The preceding "per acre" figures are based on the purchase price of completed transactions.

- Regional trails and greenways (design and construction costs) as of March 31, 1999 = \$822,983 (1.2 percent)
- Bond issuance costs = \$196,056 (0.3 percent)
- Refinement costs = \$341,059 (0.5 percent)
- Stabilization costs (including stabilization salaries) as of March 31, 1999 = \$886,491 (1.3 percent)
- Land transactional expenses (due diligence and real estate negotiators' salaries; due diligence and other "out-of-pocket" expenses, including appraisals, environmental audits and closing costs) as of March 31, 1999 = \$3,699,993 (5.5 percent)
- Administration (administrative salaries, office expenses and other indirect costs) as of March 31, 1999 = \$2,554,986 (3.8 percent)



Current and future use of the land

Landbanking and master plans

With the exception of construction of the Peninsula Crossing and OMSI to Springwater Corridor trails, the regional share of the open spaces bond funds (\$110.6 million) is to be used exclusively for land acquisition. Land that is acquired now will be landbanked (maintained in a stable condition) until additional funds are available for "master planning," which will determine appropriate uses for the lands, including how they will be developed and managed for public use and enjoyment. Until a master plan is initiated for any given

target area, land within that area is not open for regular, formal public use.

Providing the public with access for recreational activities such as picnicking, fishing, hiking, boating and nature study requires careful advanced planning. Site-specific master plans balance the opportunity to develop land for public access and enjoyment with the need to protect and manage the land for its natural resources values.

Issues such as access, parking, hours of operation and the type of improvements or amenities, if any, will be examined and decided in a master planning process. The development of a master plan follows a thorough public process that involves neighborhood representatives, citizen organizations, local governments, businesses and individuals. In July 1999, Metro's acquisitions along the Tualatin River will become the subject of the first master planning process for a bond measure target area.

Volunteer program

While Metro's open spaces land acquisitions are not currently open for formal public use, there will be occasions that Metro will offer public opportunities to tour newly acquired open spaces, or work on-site on a variety of different volunteer-oriented habitat restoration projects.

Volunteer opportunities include plant and wildlife monitoring, planting native

species, researching cultural history, removal of exotic species, erosion control and other exciting activities.

Get connected

For more information about Metro's volunteer program, contact Metro's volunteer services manager, Lupine Jones, at (503) 797-1733 or e-mail to: jonesl@metro.dst.or.us.

To learn about upcoming tours, pick up a copy of Metro GreenScene. Published quarterly, it contains a calendar of nature tours, classes, volunteer activities, events and more. Call Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces at (503) 797-1850 to get on the Metro GreenScene mailing list.

To get involved in developing a master plan, call the open spaces hotline at (503) 797-1919, select option 0, and ask to be added to the mailing list for the target area(s) in which you are interested.

Finally, to learn more about Metro's efforts to create livable communities, including specific information about Metro Regional Parks and Greenspaces, visit Metro's web site at www.metro-region.org.

Metro's Regional Parks and Greenspaces Department offers opportunities for everyone to get involved.



Students plant trees on Cooper Mountain. The trees were harvested from a small tree farm on a Tualatin River site.



**Metro Open Spaces, Parks and Streams Bond Measure
Local Share Expenditures as of March 31, 1999**

Local Park Provider and Projects (Grouped by County)	Allocated Funds	Expenditures	Balance Remaining
Clackamas County			
Barton Park Improvements	1,411,853	64,013	1,347,840
Springwater Corridor Acquisition	80,000		80,000
Damascas Area Acquisition	256,235		256,235
Clackamas River, Carver, Acquisitions	128,147	128,147	0
Total	\$1,876,235	\$192,160	\$1,684,075
Gladstone			
Meldrum Bar Park Improvements	23,511	23,511	0
PTC / Abernathy Lane Trail Construction	60,000		60,000
Cross Park Improvements	11,034	2,640	8,394
Glen Echo Park Acquisition and Improvements	25,000		25,000
Land Acquisition at Valley View Road	37,313	37,313	0
Total	\$156,857	\$63,463	\$93,394
Happy Valley			
Mt. Scott Creek Trail Improvements	17,500		17,500
Scott View Nature Park Improvements	17,805		17,805
Total	\$35,305	\$0	\$35,305
Lake Oswego			
South Shore Natural Area Acquisition	697,166	697,166	0
Total	\$697,166	\$697,166	\$0
Milwaukie			
Minthorn North Addition	85,000		85,000
Johnson Creek/Springwater Corridor	130,000		130,000
Ardenwald to Springwater Access Easement	5,000		5,000
Furnberg Park Wetland Enhancement	80,000		80,000
Roswell Wetland Enhancement	5,000	1,190	3,810
Willow Place Wetland Enhancement	5,000	500	4,500
Kellogg Lake Acquisition	39,020	21,451	17,569
Total	\$349,020	\$23,141	\$325,879
North Clackamas Parks and Recreation District			
Kellogg Creek Acquisition	127,000		127,000
Boardman Slough Acquisition	65,000	4,140	60,860
Mt. Talbert Acquisition	280,000	280,000	0
Portland Traction Company Acquisition	571,025		571,025
Total	\$1,043,025	\$284,140	\$758,885
Oregon City			
High Rocks River Bank Acquisition	40,000		40,000
Barclay Hills Park Improvements	50,000		50,000
Clackamette Park Improvements	41,322	41,322	0
Singer Creek and Holmes Lane Acquisition	60,000		60,000
River Access Trail Clackamette Park, Capital Improvements	52,000	52,000	0
Atkinson Park Natural Area Acquisition	25,000		25,000
Total	\$268,322	\$93,322	\$175,000
Rivergrove			
Tualatin River Boat Ramp Improvements	5,673	5,673	0
Total	\$5,673	\$5,673	\$0
West Linn			
Burnside Park Addition Acquisition	333,385		333,385
Total	\$333,385	\$0	\$333,385

**Metro Open Spaces, Parks and Streams Bond Measure
Local Share Expenditures as of March 31, 1999**

Local Park Provider and Projects (Grouped by County)	Allocated Funds	Expenditures	Balance Remaining
Wilsonville			
Memorial Park Access Trail Improvements	96,135	96,135	0
Restoration Projects at City Schools	19,225	3,732	15,493
Wilsonville City Trail System Improvements	75,966	75,966	0
Memorial Park Trail Improvements	4,805	4,805	0
Memorial Park Picnic Shelter Design and Construction	2,869	2,869	0
Wilsonville Park Wetland Restoration	19,222	11,049	8,173
Total	\$218,222	\$194,556	\$23,666
Multnomah County			
Whitaker Ponds Acquisition	300,000	75,496	224,504
Hogan Cedars Acquisition	300,000	200,886	99,114
Tryon Creek Acquisition	300,000	208,393	91,607
Friends of Forest Park Ancient Forest Improvements	150,000	549	149,451
Howell Territorial Park Improvements	275,000	22,295	252,705
Oxbow Park Improvements	1,250,000	43,420	1,206,580
Burlington Bottom Improvements	200,000	24,945	175,055
M. James Gleasan Boat Ramp Improvements	90,000	0	90,000
Sauvie Island Boat Ramp Improvements	50,000	2,143	47,857
Blue Lake Park Improvements	205,000	16,689	188,311
Springwater Corridor Trail Improvements	250,000	20,489	229,511
Contingency	31,547	0	31,547
Total	\$3,401,547	\$615,305	\$2,786,242
Fairview			
Fairview Creek Restoration and Improvements	169,109	32,259	136,850
Total	\$169,109	\$32,259	\$136,850
Gresham			
Springwater Corridor Trail Improvements	588,178	3,097	585,082
Fairview Creek Restoration and Improvements	288,148	335	287,813
Butler Creek Trail Improvements	172,889	89,508	83,381
Kelly Creek Greenway Acquisition	90,000	3,174	86,826
Kelly Creek Greenway Improvements	25,259		25,259
Total	\$1,164,474	\$96,113	\$1,068,361
Portland			
Terwilliger/Marquam Acquisition	1,500,000	1,410,902	89,098
Columbia Slough/Johnson Creek Acquisitions	2,000,000	1,487,012	512,988
Southwest Portland Acquisitions	1,230,868	501,214	729,654
Hoyt Arboretum/Leach Gardens/Crystal Springs Acquisition	1,000,000	633,689	366,311
Trail Acquisitions and Improvements	1,250,000	528,078	721,922
Forest Park/Powell Butte/Oaks Bottom Improvements	500,000	204,911	295,089
Total	\$7,480,868	\$4,765,806	\$2,715,062
Troutdale			
Beaver Creek Greenway Acquisition	102,327		102,327
Beaver Creek Trail Improvements	115,000	43,966	71,034
Beaver Creek Restoration Projects	40,000	22,162	17,838
Total	\$257,327	\$66,129	\$191,198
Wood Village			
Wood Village Park Acquisition and Improvements	169,109	169,109	0
Total	\$169,109	\$169,109	\$0

**Metro Open Spaces, Parks and Streams Bond Measure
Local Share Expenditures as of March 31, 1999**

Local Park Provider and Projects (Grouped by County)	Allocated Funds	Expenditures	Balance Remaining
Washington County			
Henry Hagg Lake Improvements	180,319	180,319	0
Bethany/Reedville/Cedar Mill/ Bull Mountain Acquisitions	768,730	768,730	0
Total	\$949,049	\$949,049	\$0
Beaverton			
Johnson Creek Acquisition #1	551,398	551,398	0
Johnson Creek Acquisition #2	450,000	450,000	0
Stonegate Woods Acquisition	164,993	164,993	0
Forest Glen Park Improvements	9,421	9,421	0
Fanno Creek North-South Multi-use Path	76,300		76,313
Land Acquisition in Area One of Cooper Mountain	120,529	733	119,796
Total	\$1,372,654	\$1,176,545	\$196,109
Cornelius			
12th and Baseline Nature Park Acquisition	147,186	120,057	27,129
Total	\$147,186	\$120,057	\$27,129
Durham			
Durham City Park Trail Improvements	28,538	28,538	0
Total	\$28,538	\$28,538	\$0
Forest Grove			
David Hill Forest Park Acquisition	243,954		243,954
Gales Creek Linear Park Acquisition	33,318		33,318
Fernhill Wetlands Improvements	43,954		43,954
Total	\$321,226	\$0	\$321,226
Hillsboro			
Noble Woods Park Improvements	250,000	250,000	0
Rood Bridge Road Park Improvements	650,000	650,000	0
Rock Creek Greenway Acquisition	89,745	89,745	0
Total	\$989,745	\$989,745	\$0
Sherwood			
Cedar Creek Greenway Trail Improvements	103,705	103,705	0
Total	\$103,705	\$103,705	\$0
Tigard			
Fern Street Project Acquisition	125,000	125,000	0
Bull Mountain Area Addition	279,000	17,950	261,050
Fanno Creek Trail Land Acquisitions	279,000	29,014	249,986
Tualatin River Land Acquisitions	25,000		25,000
Pedestrian / Bike Bridge over the Tualatin River	49,954		49,954
Total	\$757,954	\$171,964	\$585,990
Tualatin			
Tualatin River Greenway Acquisition	388,528	377,445	11,083
Total	\$388,528	\$377,445	\$11,083
Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District			
Johnson Creek (Beaverton) Acquisition	718,649	718,649	0
Cedar Mill Creek Acquisition	878,562	878,562	0
Fanno Creek Greenway Improvements	169,660		169,660
Open Spaces Acquisitions	548,900		548,900
Total	\$2,315,771	\$1,597,211	\$718,560
TOTAL	\$25,000,000	\$12,812,600	\$12,187,400

GTAC

Attendance Sheet

June 9, 1999

Name	Organization	E-mail
Mike Houck	Arlinton Suez Park	houckm@teleport.com
Chris Neamtzu	City of Wilsonville	neamtzu@ci.wilsonville.or.us
Newton Beck	Perit	beckn@perit.net
Charlene Richards	City of Milwaukie	richardsc@milwaukie.or.us
Holly Michael	ODFW	holly.b.michael@state.or.us
Chris Wayland	Wash. Co.	waylandc@gte.net
Deborah Law	City of Lake Oswego	
Steve Bosak	THPRD	sbosak@thprd.com
Deborah Smith	City of Beaverton	

G T A C

Attendance Sheet

June 9, 1999

Name	Organization	E-mail
Vlencelantz	City of Troutdale	vlantz@ci.troutdale.or.us
Bob HERS	40 mile Loop	
Mike McLees	CLACKAMAS County	MIKEMCL@CO.CLACKAMAS.OR.US
Scott Talbot		
Holly Michael		
Jennifer B		
Rosmary F		
Jane Hart		
Heather		

G T A C

Attendance Sheet

June 9, 1999

Name	Organization	E-mail
<i>Phil Kieley</i>	<i>City of Gresham</i>	<i>Kieley@ci.gresham.or.us</i>

RETURN TO JANE

METRO REGIONAL PARKS AND GREENSPACES

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Sherwood, OR 97170

~~Bonnie Feyer~~ City of Beaverton ~~12105 SW~~
P.O. Box 4755 526-3718
Butn 97076-4755 5263720

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F.G. OR 97116

Glenn Lamb Vancouver-Clark Parks PO Box 1995 (360)
Vancouver WA 98668-1995 735-8839

Susan Muir Multnomah Co 2115 SE Morrison 248-3045

DAVID YAMASHITA PORTLAND PARKS 1120 SW 5th 823-5720
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CHRIS WAYLAND WASH. County 111 SE WASH. St. 359-573
Hillsboro, OR 97123 359-026

Julee Conway City of Gresham 1233 NW EASTMAN 618-2408
Gresham, OR 97030-3813

Deb Lev City of L.O. PO Box 319 Lake O. 697-6575

Jayne B. Gordon Three Rivers Land Conservancy PO Box 1116 L.O. 699-9825

Dawn Uchiyama PORTLAND Parks & Rec. 1220 SW 5th AVE 823-5596
Portland, OR 97204

Andrew Fountain PSU - Geography Portland OI2 97207-0757

Joe ~~Bozick~~ Bozick " " " " " "

Sue Donaldson Portland Parks. 1120 SW 5th 97204

Charlene Richards City of Milwaukie 1302
10722 SE Villain St 7869506
97222

METRO REGIONAL PARKS AND GREENSPACES

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Jim Sjulian	PORTLAND PARKS	106/1302	823-5122
ROBERT CONE	LUT - WASHINGTON CO.	155 N 1st #350	HILLSBORO 648-876
Dean Apostol	consulting landscape architect	23850 SE bougas rd. gresham 97030	661-6152
Steve Basak	THPRD	15707 SW WALKER RD BEAVERTON, 97006	645-6433
Mel Huie	Metro		
Diane Kean Campbell	NCPRD	11022 SE 37th Ave. Milw. 97222	794-8002 794-8005 (fax)
Dawn Hartman	THPRD	15707 SW Walker Rd. Beaverton, OR 97006	