

LYNN DINGLER

Aired 7/2/83

KOIN-TV

TO: MARY FETSCH

FROM: BETH BLUNT

TEL: 229-3097

PARKS COMMITTEE SURVEY SCRIPT

Announcer: Could the unthinkable happen and the Portland area face the future without parks?

MAN:
(DINGLER)

COUNTY PARKS ARE FACING CLOSURE. FREE SERVICES ARE BECOMING "FEE" SERVICES IN CITY PARKS WHICH ARE OPENING LATER AND OFFERING LESS TO CITY RESIDENTS WHO HAVE ALWAYS FELT SECURE ABOUT THE CLEAN, WELL-TENDED AREAS FOR RECREATION THAT THE PARKS PROVIDED.

A RECENT SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE METROPOLITAN CITIZENS LEAGUE INDICATED AN ALARMING CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF PARKS OUTSIDE THE CITY, AND THE NUMBER OF FREE PARKS AND SERVICES THAT CITIES WITHIN THE TRI-COUNTY AREA CAN AFFORD TO PROVIDE.

THE LEAGUE IS SEEKING ALTERNATIVES AS ECONOMIC PRESSURES CAUSE OPTIONS FOR THE METROPOLITAN PARKS TO DWINDLE. SHORTER HOURS AND FEWER SERVICES SEEM PROBABLE IN MOST CITY PARKS, ALONG WITH FEES FOR TENNIS AND SWIMMING THAT WEREN'T CHARGED BEFORE.

COUNTIES ARE LOOKING AT PARKS AS SALABLE PROPERTIES, AND OPEN FIELDS AND NEIGHBORING LAWNS THAT DOUBLED AS PARKS, ARE SHRINKING IN RESPONSE TO GROWING ECONOMIC PRESSURES.

ONCE

PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TEND TO SUGGEST USER FEES, SERIAL LEVIES, AND FINDING PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO ACT AS "FRIENDS OF THE PARKS". ARE THESE ENOUGH? WE'D LIKE TO OFFER TOMMORROW'S CHILDREN THE OPPORTUNITY TO ENJOY YESTERDAY'S PARKS.

Metropolitan
Citizens League



METRO

REGIONAL PARKS

A Study By The Parks
Committee Of The
Metropolitan Citizens League

August, 1984

METROPOLITAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

PARKS COMMITTEE

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

The Committee has received a substantial amount of assistance and cooperation from many individuals and organizations during the period of its study which began in January, 1984. While it would not be possible to recognize everyone who has contributed to this report, we want to express our appreciation to the individuals and organizations who have helped or provided guidance in the preparation of this document.

They are:

<u>Organizations</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
Multnomah County	County Executive Dennis Buchanan
Washington County	Commissioner Wes Milenbeck
Clackamas County	Commissioner Robert Schumacher
City of Portland	Commissioner Charles Jordan
Oregon State Legislature	Representative Glenn Otto
Multnomah County Parks Commission	Sharron Kelley, Commissioner
Metropolitan Citizens League	Lynn Dinger
Portland Area Recreation Coalition (PARC)	Dr. Arch Diack, Bob Potter
Friends of Tryon Creek	Lucille Beck
Portland Garden Club	Clare Fulton
Forest Park Committee of 50	John Holden, Dean Williams
Portland Bureau of Parks	John Sewell, Marlene Salon
40-Mile Loop	Susie Chancey
Hoyt Arboretum	Sue Thomas
Audubon Society	Mike Houck
Stop Oregon Litter & Vandalism	Terry McGill
Tressel Trail Committee	Tom Nelson
Friends of Marquam Nature Park	Mel Stout
YMCA	Betty Bishop Edgerton

Organizations	Individuals
Oregon State Parks Division	John Lilly
Multnomah County Parks Division	Charles Ciecko
Deep Creek Park Committee	John McIlhenney
Oregon Parks Foundation	Larry Espey
Clackamas County Parks Department	Dan Zinzer, Dick Wilmont
Portland Beautification Association	
Hillsboro Parks Department	
Oregon Historical Society	

We recognize that there are other park providers and recreation use facility operators in the metropolitan area which are not included in this report. However, after much review and discussion, it was the concensus of the Committee that the focus of its attention should be confined to regional facilities. Our contacts, therefore, were limited to organizations and agencies with a regional park/facility orientation or emphasis.

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METROPOLITAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

PARKS COMMITTEE

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Problem Statement

In an era of budget crisis, regional parks are not a high priority for funding or delivery of services -- they are often lowest priority.

Parks are essential to the quality of life, but not at present to the maintenance of life. Parks are essential in meeting the social and psychological needs of people, especially as density increases and green space becomes more scarce. But, parks do not happen by themselves, they require long range planning, coordination of resources, and a view of the future.

B. Committee Charge

The Parks Committee was charged by the Metropolitan Citizens League to develop a funding program and an organizational plan for a regional parks system. The Committee found this charge too broad with no resources and very limited staff support available. The charge was, therefore, redefined. The Parks Committee elected to examine the current parks situation in the Portland Metropolitan area, assess levels and sources of support, and recommend appropriate action.

It was the goal of the Committee to conduct a study which would be an information gathering endeavor, a guide for subsequent direction and action for providing park services -- not a final study with recommendations for dealing with park services on a regional level.

C. Composition of the Parks Committee

<u>Committee Member</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Ray Barker	Washington County, Metro
Don Carlson	Portland, Washington County, Metro
Eldon Foster	Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District, Washington County
Muriel Goldman	Portland, Multnomah County, President, Metropolitan Citizens League
Donald D. Hainline	Clackamas County
Joan Hainline	Clackamas County
Pat Klum	Clackamas County
Judith Mandt	Portland, Multnomah County
Lindsey Miller	Clackamas County Parks Advisory Board
Ben Shoop	Portland, Multnomah County
Alyce Dingler, Chair	Portland, Multnomah County

D. Methodology

The steps the Parks Committee followed included:

1. Review of the findings and methods of the original committee established by the Metropolitan Citizens League to examine parks and from which sprang the current Committee.
2. The Committee limited its scope to regional parks as defined by use.
3. Research Design:
 - a. Identify those parks having regional use;
 - b. Identify interest groups, public and private;
 - c. Determine how regional facilities are operated;
 - d. Determine what the problems are;
 - e. Study costs; and
 - f. Offer possible solutions.

Making contacts, interviewing, and fact finding was divided among the Committee members. The most pertinent information collected has been included in the Attachments section of this report. For additional information, contact the Metropolitan Citizens League offices at 229-3097.

II. FINDINGS

- A. Three counties (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington), several cities including the City of Portland, the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District, the state, and the federal government are presently providing regional services in the Metropolitan area.
1. Washington County is primarily served by the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District. This organization provides urban level services paid for through fees and taxes.
 2. Multnomah County is currently focusing on regional parks such as Blue Lake and Oxbow and has been transferring the neighborhood parks it owns to urban jurisdictions where possible, primarily to the City of Portland. Oxbow and Blue Lake are funded through a combination of general fund and user fees.
 3. Clackamas County's emphasis is wholly on regional parks. Funding is through general fund allocations and user fees which were begun in 1983.

B. Services

Relative services by the providers are inconsistent, however, there is no evidence supporting the need for identical services to be available to all areas. Rather, there does appear to be a need for park services to be accessible to all residents.

C. Funding

Funding for regional parks is varied, unstable, and scarce.

1. Funding sources are varied and range from general fund to user fees to dedicated tax to the establishment of a foundation.
2. Funds for acquisition and development are very difficult to secure. One of the primary reasons is loss of federal assistance, and a drain on general funds toward other crisis related services (fire, police, etc.).
3. Acquisition and development are one-time costs; maintenance costs are ongoing and often very high.

D. Master Park Plans

No regional master park plans exist; the local master plans are rare.

1. Multnomah County has secured federal funds to assist with the development of a master plan for Blue Lake Park.
2. A master plan is currently being developed for Hagg Lake in Washington County.

3. Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District has a master plan that is in effect.

4. The City of Portland is developing plans for Delta Park.

E. Regional Approach

Elected officials are receptive to considering a regional approach to the provision of park services. Discussions with Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington County and the City of Portland elected officials indicate that those officials are open to discussion of a regional approach to park services.

F. Budget Priority

Mandated services and the budget crisis make the provision of park services a very low budget priority. Because regional park services are not mandated, are not recognized as essential to the maintenance of life, and do not have a distinct clientele, these services do not receive budgetary emphasis.

G. Duplication or Conflict

There are multiple organizations interested in and/or studying regional parks. The work of these organizations needs to be coordinated in order to avoid duplication or conflict.

H. Detailed Information

Very little detailed information exists regarding regional park use.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Parks Committee recommends:

A. That the Metropolitan Citizens League request that Metro conduct an in-depth fact finding to include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. List the existing parks elements, facilities, and activities, differentiating between
 - a. Local and regional use; and
 - b. Existing and potential use.
2. Current funding sources and levels
3. Future planning (including funding)

The results of the fact finding will be reported to a Task Force appointed by Metro, and to the Metro Council.

- B. That Metro appoint a Task Force to include, but not be limited to, one Metro Councillor, representatives from local governmental jurisdictions, and representatives from local interest groups such as the Metropolitan Citizens League, PARC, the Columbia-Willamette Futures Forum, and other interested people.

A T T A C H M E N T S

I. Purpose

To provide low density outdoor recreation opportunities in a natural setting.

II. Management Responsibility

A regional park would normally be administered by state or federal agencies although counties or large urban areas may also manage these areas. The various facilities and activities in a regional park should be compatible with the park environment. The park resource should be given priority in management plans since public use depends on the resources.

III. Access and Service Area

A regional park should serve several different population centers within a reasonable one-day visitation distance. The park should also be accessible by foot, bicycle and transit systems, if possible. Park size would normally be above 100 acres.

IV. Facilities*

Picnic areas	Amphitheater
Campgrounds	Group camps
Trails	Historic sites
Nature study areas	Water activity areas
Playfields	

*This listing provides a sample of facilities that could be found in a regional park. None of these facilities are required nor are other appropriate facilities prohibited.

V. Special Considerations

- a. Regional parks in low density areas may be further from population areas than those near urban areas.
- b. A regional park is larger, serves a greater population, and is more natural in character than a district park.
- c. The regional park is developed to provide recreation while the resource parks are for the protection of a particular resource.
- d. Regional parks may contain natural or historical sub-units.

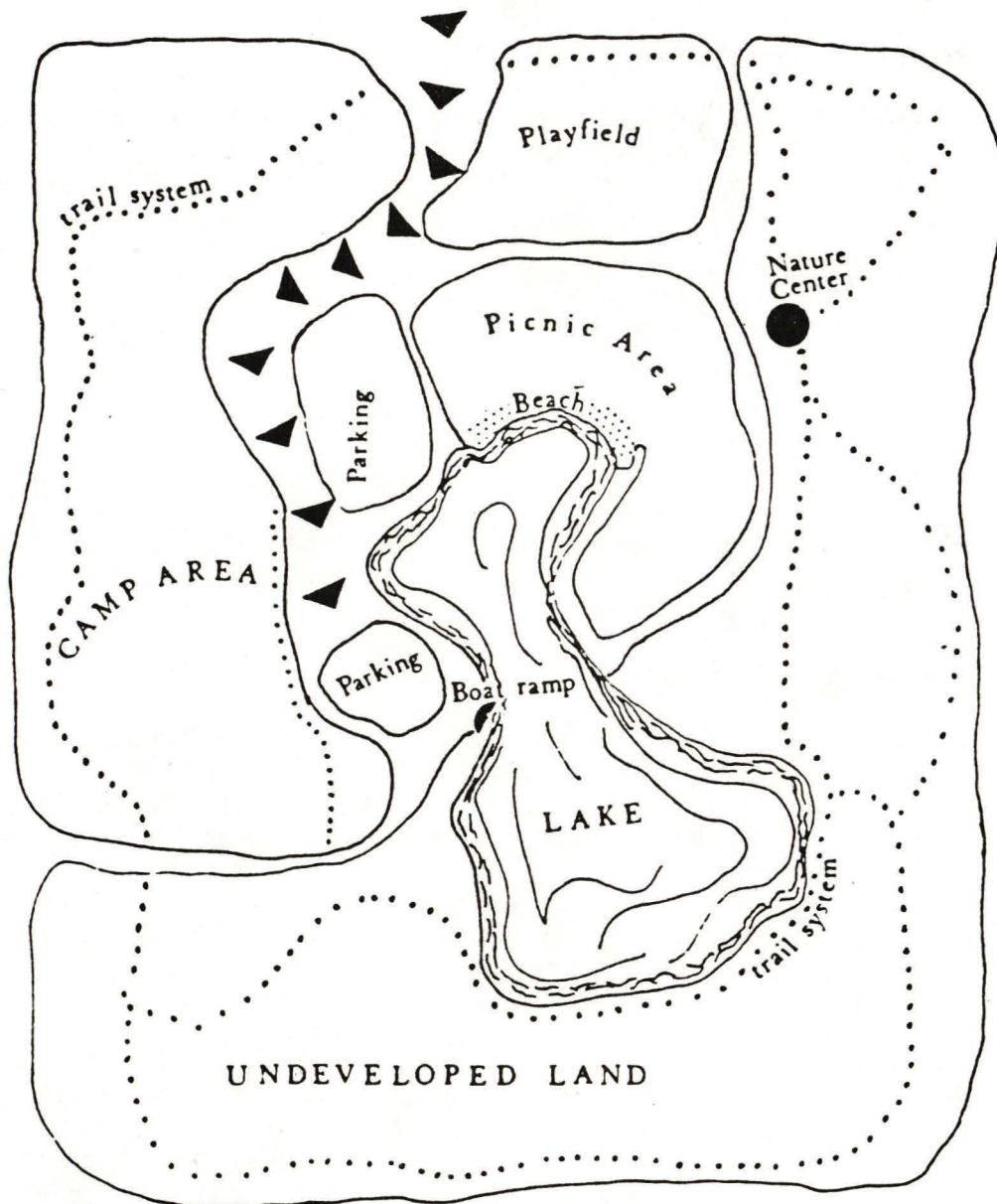
VI. Development Character

- a. A regional park should have no more than 40% of its land base developed.
- b. Access to the park should be controlled so that visitors first enter into the activity area of the park.
- c. Undeveloped land should be in a unit away from the activity area.
- d. A nature center could be located on the edge of the undeveloped area so that visitors may leave the center and go into a natural setting.
- e. Conflicting uses should be separated but all uses should be somewhat compatible within a given park.

VII. Development Concept

The following conceptual plan (Figure 4) is shown as an example of the design for a regional park. Actual parks should be designed individually according to the land base, needs, operation and maintenance capability, and the intended use.

FIGURE 4. REGIONAL PARK



SOURCE: STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR
RECREATION PLAN ODOT 1977

CRAG, JUNE, 1972

Opportunities to incorporate open-space corridors into new residential subdivisions and developments, redevelopment projects and highway designs should be pursued actively.

REGIONAL PARKS

Goal: To provide a wide range of recreation opportunities for major segments of the population, on large or uniquely suited sites.

Site Guidelines:

Size: Regional park sites ideally should be 200 acres or more, but at least 100 acres. A bare minimum for regional recreation facilities and for buffering activities from residential areas would be 50 to 100 acres. Regional parks of at least 100 acres may also satisfy park requirements of neighborhoods and communities in the immediate vicinity.

Location: Regional parks should be situated to take advantage of greenways, waterways, reservoirs, lakes, rough terrain, wooded sites, or other special topographic features. The goal is to provide a regional park within 30 minutes of every home, in an open-space system reaching throughout urban and suburban built-up areas. Accessibility via regional transportation facilities is a major locational criterion. Ease of property acquisition at the urban fringe is also a consideration.

Facility Guidelines: While a regional park may include many features of a community park (athletic fields or courts), its facilities should be oriented to such activities as boating, swimming, picnicking or hiking. Such parks should include a wide variety of landscapes: natural woodlands, open lawns, scenic vistas. They should encompass locations of historic, geologic, scenic or other special interest. Zoological or botanical gardens, arboretums, museums or similar regional special-use facilities should be located when possible in regional parks. Parking and public-transit requirements are major considerations.

OPEN SPACE STANDARDS

National Park and Recreation Association

BY CLASSIFICATION AND POPULATION RATIO

Classification	Acres/ 1000 People	Size Range	Population Served	Service Area
Playlots	*	2,500 sq. ft. to 1 acre	500-2,500	Sub-neighborhood
Vest pocket parks	*	2,500 sq. ft. to 1 acre	500-2,500	Sub-neighborhood
Neighborhood parks	2.5	Min. 5 acres up to 20 acres	2,000-10,000	¼-½ mile
District parks	2.5	20-100 acres	10,000-50,000	½-3 miles
Large urban parks	5.0	100 + acres	One for ea. 50,000	Within ½ hr. driving time
Regional parks	20.0	250 + acres	Serves entire popu- lation in smaller communities; should be distributed throughout larger metro areas	Within 1 hr. driving time
Special Areas & Facilities	*	Includes parkways, beaches, plazas, historical sites, flood plains, downtown malls, and small parks, tree lawns, etc. No standard is applicable.		

*Not applicable

By Percentage of Area

The National Recreation and Park Association recommends that a minimum of 25% of new towns, planned unit developments, and large subdivisions be devoted to park and recreation lands and open space.

5. REGIONAL PARK PROPOSALS TO YEAR 2000

Note: The general locations of proposed regional parks are shown on the folder inside the back cover and on Map I, page 22. Sites already publically owned are listed as "acquired;" if site planning or acquisition is in progress, sites are considered "determined."

Map Designations		Site or Locality	County	Approximate Acres	Site Status as of 3/71	
Page 22	Folder				Determined	Acquired
		<u>North of Columbia River</u>				
A	4	Burnt Bridge Creek	Clark	Min. 200	No	No
B	3	Vancouver-Lake	Clark	260	Yes	No
C	1	Brush Prairie	Clark	80	Yes	No
D	5	Orchards	Clark	60	Yes	No
E	6	Green Mountain	Clark	Min. 200	No	No
F	8	Lawton	Clark	63	Yes	Yes
*	*	Lewis River-Moulton Falls Creek	Clark	256	Yes	Yes
*	*	Paradise Point Addition	Clark	1400	Yes	Yes
*	*	Siouxon Addition	Clark	80	Yes	Yes
		<u>East of Willamette River</u>				
G	27	Clackamas River "Big Bend"	Clackamas	Min. 200	No	No
H	26	Deep Creek	Clackamas	76	Yes	Yes
I	22	Ed Latourette Memorial	Clackamas	40	Yes	Yes**
J	28	Molalla River Delta	Clackamas	400	Yes	No

Map Designations	Site or Locality	County	Approximate Acres	Site Status as of 3/71		
				Determined	Acquired	
<u>Page 22 Folder</u>						
K	13	Government Island	Multnomah	Min. 200	Yes	No
L	12	Blue Lake (Fairview Lake) Addition	Multnomah	150	Yes	No ***
M	20	Indian John Island	Multnomah	64	Yes	Yes
N	16	Oaks Pioneer	Multnomah	120	Yes	Yes
O	17	Powell Butte	Multnomah	556	Yes	Yes
P	14	Delta Expansion	Multnomah	360	Yes	Yes
Q	18	Grant Butte	Multnomah	Min. 200	Yes	No
<u>West of Willamette River</u>						
R	30	Mary S. Young	Clackamas	133	Yes	Yes
S	42	Oak Island (Sauvie I.)	Multnomah	300	Yes	Yes
T	31	Tryon Creek	Mult.-Clack.	600	Yes	No
U	34	Butternut Creek (Tualatin River)	Washington	Min. 200	No	No
*	*	Buxton	Washington	153	Yes	Yes
V	33	Fanno Creek	Washington	Min. 400	No	No
W	35	Holly Hill	Washington	77	Yes	Yes
X	40	Rock Creek Reservoir (1016 acres of open space in total)	Washington	140	Yes	No
Y	37	Scoggin Reservoir (1400 acres of open space in total)	Washington	300	Yes	No

Map Designations		Site or Locality	County	Approximate Acres	Site Status as of 3/71	
Page 22 Folder					Determined	Acquired
<u>West of Willamette River cont'd</u>						
Z	32	Sherwood	Washington	Min. 200	No	No
*	*	Timber Road	Washington	80	Yes	Yes
AA	41	Shady Brook	Washington	60	Yes	Yes

-
- * Outside of urbanizing area mapped.
 - ** Site should be enlarged in accordance with guidelines
 - *** Expansion of existing park

Excerpted from: THE URBAN OUTDOORS; CRAG, June, 1972

PERSPECTIVE - CLACKAMAS COUNTY PARK FACILITIES

- The need for open space and parks ... places for recreation, free expression, relief of stress, peace and quiet, trees and flowers, and activities that tax the mind and body ... is seldom refuted.
- Yet, Clackamas County, home to 240,000 people and projected to house 360,000 in 20 years, is very short of these necessities.

Much has been said about the importance of park and recreation programs in meeting the social and psychological needs of people.

- A hostile environment (concrete and asphalt, urban crowding, suburban monotony, or inaccessible neighborhoods) creates hostile people and social unease. Public parks are particularly important to apartment tenants with no grounds or greenery of their own. But even for residents of single family houses, parks provide a community gathering place, space for activities like soccer and frisbee that can't be done in back yards, and an aesthetic focus and basis for community pride.

- Wise park and open space planning can use lands which are hazardous or nuisances when built on, like flood prone streambanks, natural drainage areas, unstable hillsides, erosion prone areas, etc. This can save millions of dollars in flood management, storm sewer development and landslide repair costs. Such areas also create natural buffers which encourage neighborhood cohesiveness and create refuges for wildlife.

- Parks and open space stimulate good urban design and combat blight. The costs of renewing blighted, prematurely obsolescent neighborhoods are astounding and going up. Parks and open space can combat noise, visual, air and pavement pollution. Energy savings from summer cooling and winter buffering are also likely. Most important, though, parks and recreation programs make for
- more productive and creative people. This contribution to social progress and tax revenues is a sizeable, though hidden, benefit.

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PARKS, OPEN SPACE, HISTORIC SITES
CLACKAMAS COUNTY, MAY, 1979

METROPOLITAN PARKS

Locating a metropolitan park inside a city or urban, densely populated area is desirable but not always possible. Thus many large urban parks are located in the peripheral areas of major populations. They should, however, be located within 15 minutes driving time, with easy access to an arterial street. A minimum of five acres per 1,000 population served is recommended, with a size range from 50 to 200 acres.

Typical facilities for a metropolitan park include: Natural areas, water-related facilities such as boating, swimming, an amphi-theatre, natural hiking and riding trails, day camps, some limited sports and open field play areas, and parking. Additional specialized facilities may include golf courses, a zoo, or botanical gardens. A much higher ratio of passive to active recreation areas is appropriate for metropolitan parks.

REGIONAL PARKS

Regional parks are resource-based facilities which usually serve two or more counties. They should be located within one hour's driving time of the population they serve. A minimum of 250 acres should be considered, and the park may be as large as several thousand acres. Regional parks should be based on 10 acres per 1,000 population served.

Location should be considered for its resource-based assets such

as a river or lake. Conscious attempts to protect and maintain the resources should be made when developing the facility.

Typical facilities may include: Boating, picnicking and swimming areas, campgrounds, nature hiking and riding trails, natural wooded areas, and adequate paved parking. McIver and Molalla River State Parks are Clackamas County's principle regional parks.

TABLE 1
PARK CLASSIFICATIONS & STANDARDS
Clackamas County

<u>Urban Area</u>							
<u>Parks</u>	<u>Approx. Size in Acres</u>	<u>Acres per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Service Area</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Population Served</u>	<u>Typical Facilities</u>	<u>Access</u>
Mini-Park	Up to 1	-	Up to 1/4 mile	Within neighborhoods	Up to 2,500	Benches, landscaping, children's play area	Walking Bicycle
Neighbor- hood Park	2 to 20	2.5	1/4 to 1/2 mile	Adjacent to elementary school when feasible	Up to 5,000	Benches, play apparatus area, pic- nic area, landscaping, play fields, paved courts, free play area, limited parking	Walking Bicycle Automobile
Community Park	15 to 100	2.5	1/2 to 3 miles	Designed to serve a group of neighborhoods. Should be along bike routes; where possible, adjacent to Jr. or Sr. High School	Up to 25,000	Benches, picnic area, play apparatus area, picnic shelter, athletic fields, tennis courts, swimming pool, paved courts, landscaping, substantial paved parking, lighted	Bicycle Automobile Transit
Metropolitan Park	50+	5.0	Within 1/4 hr driving time	Most desirable within large urban area but may be located on periphery	One for each 50,000	Benches, landscaping, play apparatus area, amphitheater, areas for boating, or swimming, nature and hiking trails, picnic grounds, camping, open field play areas, riding trails, parking	Bicycle Automobile Transit
<u>Nonurban Area</u>							
Rural District Park	5 to 100	2.5	Within 1/2 hr driving time	In association with a natural feature or scenic area	Up to 25,000	Picnic area, open field play areas, hiking and riding trails, play appa- ratus, beach, boat ramp, parking	Automobile Walking
Regional Park	250+	10.0	Within 1 hour driving time	Where possible, areas associated with signi- ficant natural fea- tures such as a river	More than 100,000	Beaches, water resources, natural areas, camping, picnic grounds, boat ramps, nature and hiking trails, riding trails, open field play areas, parking	Automobile Walking
Wilderness Area	N/A	N/A	N/A	Large and remote enough to provide isolation from man-made development. Natural qualities and forces are dominant.	N/A	No facilities except possibly natural trails. Undisturbed, roadless, natural state.	Walking Only

Clackamas County

Countywide

Natural or Historical Preserve	N/A	N/A	N/A	An area of outstanding scenic and/or natural character, or historic value. Preservation and enhancement of the resource is the primary objective. Buffered from adjacent environments (particularly urban)	N/A	Limited to those needed for safety, health and education (e.g. trails, protective barriers, sanitary facilities, interpretive center, parking)	Automobile Walking
Linear Park and Trail	N/A	N/A	N/A	Linear strip of land comprising a natural or man-made resource such as a stream, river, ridgeline, utility or transit right-of-way, service road. Connects parks and other points of interest. Sufficient width to protect from adjacent infringements, maintain environmental integrity of the corridor.	N/A	Walking, hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails (consolidated where possible), boating, trailhead facilities (sanitary and rest facilities, limited parking)	Walking Bicycle Horse Transit Automobile
Special Purpose Facilities	This category includes facilities such as boat ramps, marinas, ski areas, golf courses, swimming pools, recreational vehicle trails, etc. No site or facility standards are applicable (See Parks, Open Space, Historic Sites Background Report - Table 9 for approximate user standards)						
Source:	Comprehensive Plan, Clackamas County, 1980						

SUMMARY OF NEEDS

CLACKAMAS COUNTY

It is quite evident that there are large disparities within the County in the overall provision of parks and recreation facilities, and a composite rating has been devised to show clearly which areas are most deficient. Maps 4-6 indicate overall need levels within the northwest urban area for the three urban park and recreation facility categories. The relative need levels in each service area were established by looking at the following factors:

Available park land within the service area.

The level of development of that park acreage.

The level of development of school recreation facilities within the service area.

The amount of developed park land in other categories within the service area.

The intensity of residential development, and future growth potential, in the area.

The results displayed on the maps indicate quite clearly that the east urban area is the most deficient in all categories and should be the focus of efforts to upgrade the County's park and recreation facilities. Though other neighborhoods may have deficiencies, the large area of overall deficit in neighborhood facilities is the unincorporated east urban area, with Milwaukie and Gladstone neighborhoods close behind (Map 4). This situation has been aggravated by the lack of other types of park acreage in the area. The same area is the most deficient in community park and recreation facilities, and in the metropolitan category as well (Maps 5 and 6).

Regional park acreage located outside the urban area is adequate to serve the needs of County residents for the foreseeable future, especially when Forest Service and BLM recreation facilities are included. Most of the County's parks will need some improvements over the next few years, however.

Most of the smaller cities outside the northwest urban area have adequate park land, although some have significant recreation facility needs.

The east urban area also has the most pressing need for a centralized recreation information "clearinghouse." Though the cities of Gladstone and Milwaukie and the Community Schools program all provide services to some residents, there is no organization which can provide complete information on the recreation opportunities available to residents of the area.

The County's Senior Centers need a stable source of operation and maintenance funding.

A stable funding source for parks and recreation is one of the most important identified needs, since almost all of the jurisdictions seem to have budget problems, and competition among government programs for funding often leaves parks and recreation with very little monetary support.

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CLACKAMAS COUNTY

PARKS AND RECREATION INVENTORY

Location ¹ / Number	Name	Acreage	Park Type ²	Water	Toilets ³	Picnic Sites	Composites	Boat Ramp	Cooking Fac.	Playground	Trails	Stream Access	Ballfields	Tennis Courts	Shelter	Activities ⁴	Special Features
COUNTY																	
42E-CC03	Wagon Wheel Park	24	R	X	P	X			X			X				F, SW	Dressing Rooms
52E-CC04	Feyrer Memorial Park	12	R	X	F	X			X	X		X	X		X	F, SW, HP	Dressing Rooms
23E-CC05	Deep Creek Park	76	R														Not Developed
44E-CC06	Metzler Park	180	R	X	F	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			F, SW, HP	
23E-CC07	Barton Park	100	R	X	F	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			F	
34E-CC08	Eagle Fern Park	300	R	X	F	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	F	
15E-CC09	Ed Latourette	36	R									X				F	
21E-CC10	Risley Park	5	N	X	F	X				X			X	X	X		
31E-CC12	Hebb Park	13	R	X	F	X		X	X	X		X				F	
37E-CC13	Hoodland Park	12	C	X	F	X			X					X	X		Meeting Rooms
21E-CC15	Rivervilla Park	5	NR									X				F	
23E-CC17	Carver Boat Ramp	1	S					X				X				F	
31W-CC18	Wilsonville Boat Ramp	1	S					X				X				F	
21E-CC20	Oak Grove Park	1	N														Undeveloped
21E-CC21	Oak Island (Rocky I.)	10	NR														Natural Area
26E-CC22	Barlow Trail Park	104	R														
21E-CC23	Oak Grove Boat Ramp	1	S				X									F	

¹Location is by township and range number

²Park Types: N = Neighborhood or Minipark; C = Community Park; M - Metropolitan (or district) Park; R = Regional Park; S = Special Facilities; NR = Natural Resource Park

³Toilets: F = Flush; P = Pit

⁴Activities: AR = Auto Racing; B = Boating; F = Fishing; GC = Gocarts; H = Hunting; HBR = Horseback Riding; HK = Hiking; HP = Horseshoe Pits; S = Skiing; SP = Snow Play; SW = Swimming

⁵City Abbreviations: CA = Canby; GL = Gladstone; HV = Happy Valley; LO = Lake Oswego; MI = Milwaukie; OC = Oregon City; PO = Portland; RI = Rivergrove; SA = Sandy; WL = West Linn; WI = Wilsonville

CLACKAMAS COUNTY PARK FACILITIES

Note: Parks with fees began charging gate fees in 1983; it is hoped that the revenues from park fees will double in 1984.

PARK: Barton

ACREAGE: 100 AC.

LOCATION: On mile south of Barton off Hwy. 224

DESCRIPTION: Barton Park is located on the Clackamas River. It provides river access for boating, rafting and fishing as well as overnight camping and picnicking. Reservations are available by calling 655-8521. The park is open to the public from 6:00 a.m. to dusk, year around; however, picnicking, and camping are available Memorial weekend through September 30. From Memorial Day through September 30, there is a \$2.00 per vehicle day use fee.

GATE FEES: July 1 - September 30, 1983 - \$15,226.00

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTENDANCE: 75,000-100,000.

* * * * *

PARK: Eagle Fern

ACREAGE: 300 AC

LOCATION: Five miles east of Hwy. 224 between Eagle Creek and Estacada.

DESCRIPTION: Located on Eagle Creek. Excellent steelhead and salmon fishing. Large old growth cedar and fir stands. A-frame shelter for reserved picnics.

GATE FEES: July 1 - September 30, 1983 - \$5,626.00

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTENDANCE: 25,000-35,000

* * * * *

PARK: Metzler

ACREAGE: 120 AC

LOCATION: 5 miles south of Estacada off Springwater Road

DESCRIPTION: Located on Clear Creek with approximately 1/2 mile of creek frontage. Large Douglas fir and cedars. Overnight camping (primitive) and picnicking are available for drop in or by reservations. Hiking trails, horseshoe pits and a ball diamond are provided.

GATE FEES: July 1 - September 30, 1983 - \$3,872.00

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTENDANCE: 20,000-25,000

NEEDS: Restroom replacement
Electrical System
Further Development

CLACKAMAS COUNTY PARK FACILITIES

PARK: Feyrer

ACREAGE: 25 AC

LOCATION: 2 miles east of Molalla, south of Hwy. 211.

DESCRIPTION: Located on the Molalla River. Feyrer Park has excellent fishing access, picnicking, ball diamond, horseshoe pits (day use only).

GATE FEES: July 1-September 30, 1983 - \$2,814.00

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTENDANCE: 15,000-20,000 (will increase this season due to expanded acreage)

* * * * *

PARK: Hebb

ACREAGE: 13 AC

LOCATION: 1/2 mile downstream from the Canby Ferry on the Willamette River. Take Pete's Mt. Road to Hoffman Rd.

DESCRIPTION: Located on the Willamette River. Good recreational boating access, boat ramp, short term dock and courtesy boarding float are available.

GATE FEES: No charge

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTENDANCE: 10,000-20,000

* * * * *

PARK: Risley

ACREAGE: 5 AC

LOCATION: Oak Grove area east of River Road on Risley Avenue.

DESCRIPTION: Neighborhood park with open play field and tennis courts.

NO ENTRY FEE.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTENDANCE - Unavailable

* * * * *

PARK: Hoodland

ACREAGE: 11 AC

DESCRIPTION: Public tennis courts are available. Large A-frame building with meeting rooms and kitchen is available for rental. For information, call 655-8521.

NO DAY USE FEE

ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTENDANCE: Unavailable

CLACKAMAS COUNTY PARK FACILITIES

UNDEVELOPED PARK LANDS

PARK: Latourette

ACREAGE: 36 AC

LOCATION: 3 miles east of Sandy on Marsh Road near Dodge Park.

DESCRIPTION: Located on the Sandy River. Provides year round fishing access.

* * * * *

PARK: Barlow Trail

ACREAGE: 95 AC

LOCATION: Near Brightwood - 1/2 mile east of Hwy. 26 on Truman Rd.

DESCRIPTION: Wooded, undeveloped.

* * * * *

PARK: Wilhoit Springs

ACREAGE: 18 AC

LOCATION: 7 miles south of Molalla on Wilhoit Road

DESCRIPTION: Wilhoit Springs has historic significance and contains an artesian mineral spring.

* * * * *

PARK: Wagon Wheel

ACREAGE: 15 AC

LOCATION: 2 miles south of Mulino on Hwy. 213

DESCRIPTION: Located on the Molalla River. Undeveloped. Presently under concessionaires agreement for operation and maintenance.

* * * * *

PARK: Oak Grove

ACREAGE: 1/2 AC

LOCATION: In the Oak Grove area between Pinelane St. and Walnut.

* * * * *

PARK: River Villa

ACREAGE: 5 AC

LOCATION: In the Oak Grove area at the foot of Courtney Road on the Willamette River.

DESCRIPTION: Fishing access. Restricted to motorized vehicles

* * * * *

PARK: Deep Creek

ACREAGE: 76 AC

LOCATION: 1/2 mile north of Barton off Yewwood Dr.

DESCRIPTION: Stumps

MULTNOMAH COUNTY REGIONAL PARK & RECREATION FACILITIES

BLUE LAKE PARK

185 acres; located at Marine Drive and 223rd Avenue

Traditional day-use park, facilities include:

- Large group facilities for private picnics
- Covered shelters
- Swimming center
- Playground area
- Horse shoe pits
- Lake w/rental row boats and paddle wheel boats
- Lake House for receptions, group gatherings, etc.
- 5 softball diamonds
- Golfing practice area
- Volleyball facilities
- Connecting route w/40-Mile Loop
- Food concessions

Hours of operation: Wednesday-Sunday April to September, open weekdays 12:00 a.m., weekends 10:00 a.m., Park closes at 8:00 p.m. Entrance fee \$1 yr rnd.

1983-84 Budget: \$282,800

Proj. Revenue: 143,800

Park operations are general fund supported; revenues are generated from entrance fees, group picnic charges, swim center, and the Lake House. Boat rentals and food concessions are lease held by private operators with the County receiving a percentage of the gross; all revenues go directly to the County general fund.

Attendance at Blue Lake has shown a steady decline since a record high in 1974. This is presumed to have resulted from closing of the swim center and charging a \$1 per carload day use fee beginning in 1980.

Attendance:

1974: 670,508	1978: 414,952
1975: 466,484 (swim ctr closed)	1979: 422,540*
1976: 298,376	1981: 376,280
1977: 392,024	1982: 160,051

* 1980 County employees on strike during summer, no count available
1983 count not yet available

OXBOW PARK

1,000 acres; located 20 miles east of Portland on the Sandy River
between Dodge and Dabney Parks

This park is a nature park situated on both sides of the river. Vehicles are allowed for access and transporting only. No fire arms are permitted. Natural use of the park is encouraged with environmental education stressed. Tour guides and Teaching Guides are available free. Area schools frequently use the park for class study. Facilities include:

- | | |
|--|--|
| - 45- overnight camping sites
on first come, first served
basis | Tables, fire pits, water
children's play lot, and
barbecue pits |
| - 20 miles of maintained hiking
trails both sides of river | Available for equestrian use
for about half of the trails |
| - Group camp sites for youth
2 can accommodate up to 35,
1 " " up to 350 | Requires short hike
Vehicle access only |
| - Family day-use picnic sites
w/tables, water, barbecues | Horse shoe pits, play equip-
ment, ball fields |
| - No motorized boats allowed
in this area of Sandy River | Angling is very popular for
coho, chinook salmon, and
steelhead; good fishing all year |

Hours of operation: 7 days per week 7:00 a.m. to dusk
park open all year. Entrance fee: \$1 W/ \$2 S

1983-84 Budget: \$188,500

Proj. Revenue: 53,800

Park operations are general fund supported; revenues are generated from park entrance fees, camping charges, firewood sales, group picnics. All revenues go directly to the County general fund.

Attendance has shown a decline since 1978; this is presumed to have resulted from charging a day-use fee per carload, and some summers of poor weather conditions.

Attendance:

1978: 318,480	1982: 265,448
1979: 320,760 *	1983: 206,635
1981: 255,236	

* 1980 County employees on strike during summer, no count available

43RD STREET BOAT RAMP

5.9 acres; located at 43rd & Marine Drive

One of the few public boat ramps on the main stem of the Columbia River; its facilities include:

- 4 lanes to launch boats
- 4 acres of parking
- River Boat Patrol HQ located here
- Boat safety inspections offered by Coast Guard Auxilliary

Hours of operation: Open all hours year round

1983-84 Budget: - 0 -

Proj. Revenues: \$11,600

A repair project for this site which will be needed in the next year to repair breakwater at the trash racks is estimated to be \$100,000; the Marine Board probably will provide assisted funding, but it is not known in what amount. The Board may provide a full-funded grant.

Annual use average: 130,000

Broughton Beach, an undeveloped river front property of about 11 acres, is located just east of this site. It sometimes is used for boat launching, but is generally an undeveloped, neglected site that receives very little use because of the poor condition of the ground surface (marked by pot holes and rough banks). It does have potential and eventually the 40-Mile Loop will run along the top of the sand dune in its westward direction from Troutdale heading toward Kelley Point Park in Rivergate.

BYBEE-HOWELL ESTATE

72 acres; located on Sauvies Island main Island road

This is an old homestead re-created to the period style, it also includes an agricultural museum in a barn behind the house. It is not available for receptions or weddings, though the grounds are open for reserved group use. There is no charge for the grounds or for guided tours of the house and barn.

The grounds, which consist of a 100 year apple orchard, and house are owned by Multnomah County. The contents of the house and museum are owned by the Oregon Historical Society.

Hours of Operation: By appointment and reservation only

The County provided no funding for this facility in the 1983-84 budget year, though some maintenance is provided periodically at request.

TUALATIN HILLS PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT

REGIONAL NATURE PARK INFORMATION

As one of the last remaining tracts of undeveloped woodland in urban Washington County, the Regional Park Site has become an important part of the park district's open space system.

This site, at the confluence of two urban streams, contains a wide variety of ecosystems, all within a few minutes drive of the residents of the Park District and the Portland Metropolitan area.

To summarize the process that acquired the Park Site and initiated this report, the key dates and events represent the long term effort made by staff and volunteers of the park district.

- 1975 - Location of the Regional Park is listed as part of the City of Beaverton's capital improvement program.
- 1976 - THPRD Land Acquisition Committee recommends existing site at S.W. 170th and TV Highway.
- 1977 - Citizens form "Friends" group to promote acquisition of the site. St. Mary's Woods State Park Committee, Inc. formed to acquire the site as a State Park.
- 1978 - State Parks Advisory Committee approves funding for St. Mary's Forest State Park.
- 1979 - State Parks notification that funding for entire project has been deleted from budget.
- 1980 - January: THPRD Board of Directors votes to pursue site acquisition.
- 1980 - April: Citizens for St. Mary's Woods Park Committee named by advisory committee. Promoting of bond issue for purchase of site undertaken by citizens committee.
- 1980 - June: \$5.5 million bond issue passed.
- 1980 - July to December: Negotiations with the Archdiocese of Oregon for purchase of the property. Result - \$7.5 million for 180 acres.
- 1981 - January: Deed received for 180 acres by THPRD. Purchase accomplished by the following:

\$ 5,500,000	Bond Issue
500,000	Park District budget
500,000	State Parks budget
<u>1,000,000</u>	Federal Matching Funds - Land & Water Conservation Funds
\$ 7,500,000	Total
- 1982 - November: Area annexed into City of Beaverton.
- 1983 - May: Consultant selected and master plan process initiated.

(continued on following page)

page 2.

Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District
Regional Nature Park Information

1983 - June to 1984, February: Advisory Committee worked with consultant to review and comment on progress of the Master Plan for the site. Public workshops, site tours, and an "early action" trail building project, as well as the consultant's gathering of detailed information and data on the site has been accomplished.

1984 - March: Presentation of final Master Plan document to Board of Directors by the consultant.

Mountain, Bull Mountain, western Aloha (also known as Reedville), West Union, and north of the Sunset Highway. THPRD's area of interest, where sites are identified and district boundary extensions may occur, excludes: West Union and Bull Mountain.

B.2.1 Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD)

Table VII-5 lists existing parks and facilities maintained by Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District as of August, 1979 (see Figure VII-1). Definitions used by the THPRD are listed below.

- S/P School Park -- Property owned by School District #48, maintained by Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District and used jointly. Facilities may include: soccer field or ballfields.
- G Greenway -- Natural or man made drainage areas or other lengths of land with a value to preserve. They may be accompanied by pathways and picnic areas.
- N Neighborhood Park -- By nature of its purpose, the Neighborhood Park provides a basic recreational opportunity to the residents of a relatively small area. Facilities may include picnic tables, play fields, playground equipment, park benches, basketball courts, tennis courts, and volleyball courts.
- C Community Park -- The Community Park provides a more complete urban recreational opportunity than does the Neighborhood Park and is designed to serve many neighborhoods. Facilities may include athletic fields, tennis courts, swim pools, group picnic areas, and spectator bleachers.
- R Regional Park -- The urban Regional Park serves all residents of the Park and Recreation District as well as people from outside of the confines of the District. The Regional Park may contain facilities listed for Neighborhood and Community Parks in addition to some or all of the following: golf course, water based recreation, camping, horsebackriding, arboretum, wild life refuge and massive group picnic areas.
- SF Special Facilities -- (Commercial & Industrial Park Sites) They may include walkways and sitting areas, fountains, lighting, an irrigation system, formal landscaping, and picnic tables.
- OS Open Space -- A open area left in as natural a condition as possible with an emphasis toward the protection of wild life and natural habitat.
- UD Undeveloped -- Sites designated UD are undeveloped at this time, but may be improved in the future.

Various population ratios have been developed to determine recreation need, but according to findings of the State of Oregon Parks and Recreation Division, the parks standards shown in Table VII-10 are the most appropriate for use in Oregon.

TABLE VII-10. STATE OF OREGON PARK ACREAGE/POPULATION STANDARDS

<u>Type of Park</u>	<u>Acres Per 1000</u>
Neighborhood	5
Community	10
District	15
Regional	<u>25</u>
TOTAL	55

Source: Oregon Parks and Recreation Division. 1977.

It should be noted that these ratios are considerably higher than those used by other local jurisdictions. Multnomah County, for example, uses the standards shown in Table VII-11.

TABLE VII-11. MULTNOMAH COUNTY PARK ACREAGE/POPULATION STANDARDS

<u>Type of Park</u>	<u>Acres per 1000</u>
Neighborhood	2.5
Community	2.5
Regional	15.5

Source: Multnomah County. 1977.

The State of Oregon describes its park types as shown in Appendix VII-A. The source of this information, the 1976 Oregon Outdoor Recreation Supply Bulletin (p.15-24), also describes other specialized park types (p. 25-37). The State has also developed population and/or activity ratios and descriptions for other recreation facilities. (See pages 13 to 17 of the 1977 Oregon Outdoor Recreation Needs Bulletin.)

D.4 Washington County Recreation Need

Based on the state standards, and using existing population data from the 1980 census and projected population figures developed for the Regional Transportation Plan (see Chapter II), it can be determined that approximately the acreages shown in Table VII-12 should be provided presently and in the year 2000 in Washington County for each park type listed:

REGIONAL PARKS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County park and recreation facilities are managed by a variety of agencies, both public and private. Included is a brief resume of each and the roles they play.

1) Hagg Lake

Hagg Lake is a multi-purpose, water-based, resource which, in addition to recreation, provides for irrigation and flood control. The lake and park represent approximately 2,526 acres.

Boating, picnicing, hiking, fishing, swimming and large special water-based events such as boat regattas are the primary recreational uses.

This facility is jointly managed by Washington County, the Tualatin Valley Irrigation District and the Bureau of Reclamation.

2) St. Mary's Woods

St. Mary's Woods is a 180 acre natural area located in the center of Beaverton. The park will be primarily for passive recreation including walking, plant and animal study and observation, photography, and educational activities.

This site is owned and managed by the Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District, and was acquired by the use of a bond issue and State and Federal funds.

3) Cook Park

Cook Park is a picnic and water-based park of approximately 52 acres located on the Tualatin River. The park is used for large group activities, also by youth agencies such as the YWCA and Scouts. This site was originally owned by Washington County and deeded to the City of Tigard for management and development. Land and Water Conservation Funds have been extensively used for its development.

REGIONAL PARKS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

4) Jenkins Estate

The Jenkins Estate is a 69 acre estate which has significant historical benefits. The primary facilities include a main house, stable, farm house, carriage house and a variety of other outbuildings. Formal gardens and equestrian trails are important features. A day camp for the developmentally disabled is currently being developed.

The estate is used for a variety of community functions, both public and private. The site was acquired by the park district from proceeds of a bond issue.

5) Washington County Fairgrounds

Washington County has maintained this site for the county fair for many years. More recently, a study has been undertaken to determine its broader benefits to the region. Emphasis of the future use will be year-round which may include recreational facilities for the public and exhibit areas for private enterprise. Some conflicts have developed regarding this site because of its proximity to Hillsboro Airport, and adjacent industrial developments.

Washington County owns the site and it is managed by the Washington County Fair Board.

6) Glenwood Park

Glenwood Park is a privately owned and managed park with primary emphasis on street car and related transportation devices. Its management is the responsibility of a non-profit organization created to perpetuate the history of street cars. Some recreation facilities available on the site can be reserved for group use.

Also, trackage is available for short rides on street cars that come from around the world.

7) Banks/Vernonia Railroad Right-of-Way

Oregon State Parks acquired, by donation, this 23 mile right-of-way for the purpose of developing a hiking trail in the foothills of the Coast Range. Early indications are that the residents and property owners adjoining the right-of-way are resisting any type of development. Future status of this site is in doubt.

-3-

REGIONAL PARKS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County has set aside tax delinquent properties for future park development or to be used for trading purposes to acquire more suitable sites. Much of this property was logged over and has very poor access.

Washington County's Comprehensive Framework Plan generally supports a county-wide regional park program with emphasis on the urban unincorporated areas.

35

INFORMATION ABOUT SOME ORGANIZATIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH PARKS WHICH WERE CONTACTED
BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Audubon Society: Mike Houck

Interested in habitat. Have representation through Mike Houck on Tryon Creek Board, Portland Budget Advisory Committee, Leach Estates, Hoyt Arboretum. Audubon Society itself does not nominate members to these other organizations.

2. SOLV (Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism): Terry McGill

This organization provides litter bags for public areas but does not extend its interests and efforts to parks.

3. Tressel Trail Committee: Tom Nelson

Organization was begun as an Estacada City Council project with an appointed citizens committee. Committee has representatives from bicycle club, equestrian club, runners, wheelchair group (which worked on Lost Creek Trail). The State Parks Division purchased right-of-way for the trail in the 1960's, but did not develop the area. The right-of-way, 100 feet wide, is 12.5 miles long, extending from Boring to Estacada. Development of approximately 2 miles of the trail is being undertaken by a logger resident of the area in return for removal of logs from cleared areas of Deep Creek Park. Group is in the process of obtaining a permit from the State Parks Division for development of the right-of-way as a recreational trail which will include a paved corridor some 4 feet wide for bicycle and wheelchair use.

4. Friends of Marquam Nature Park: Mel Stout

This is an incorporated non-profit organization formed in the mid-1970's by area residents interested in saving the Marquam Hill wilderness from development. It was similar in its formation to the Friends of Tryon Creek (also a large wild area in danger of development). The Marquam group raised funds for state grant matched programs to purchase some 60 acres on Marquam Hill. The park now includes a trail system of some 4 miles of trails extending from the Willamette River to Council Crest Park and is part of the proposed 40-Mile Loop. There is also a nature study center recently constructed by the City of Portland, which owns the park, for visitors of the park to conduct a self-guided tour of the trails. Funding for the group is derived from membership dues and private money and land donations. A volunteer program augments the Portland Park Bureau maintenance program and the Friends seek assistance from Scouts and other youth groups.

5. Friends of Tryon Creek: Lucille Beck

The State of Oregon is responsible for operating and maintaining Tryon Creek State Park. The Friends help with donations, equipment, and maintenance. They have a membership of about 450. A part time volunteer coordinator is hired by the Friends, as well as a part time school coordinator. The school coordinator conducts workshops at the park for

teachers from any interested school; the program is offered in the spring and fall, and prior to school breaks.

The Friends recruit and train volunteers to guide school groups and to serve as receptionists in the park building on weekends.

The State Park Division provides staff at the park which includes a Park Manager, who is a naturalist, a secretary/receptionist, and two park rangers, all of whom are required to assist with maintenance and management of other parks in the system, Mary Young and McIver Parks.

The parks is used primarily by school groups from the Lake Oswego, Clackamas County, Portland, Tualatin, Sandy, and Oregon City systems. The general public is mostly from southwest Portland and Lake Oswego. The facilities are used by runners, equestrians, hikers, and for family outings.

There has been an increase in park usage as the park has matured and become better known. Budget cuts, however, have resulted in a reduction in the number of park rangers and the number of hours assigned to the park, thus increasing the need for volunteer participation. In 1983, the Friends received help in their volunteer program from CETA groups in the area.

6. Young Men's Christian Association: Betty Bishop Edgerton

The YMCA does not operate any parks in the region, however, it does own and operate a 90-acre day/night camp adjacent to Oxbow Park, Camp Collins. The YMCA uses some of the parks in the region for its day camp program, including both Vance and Gresham Main Parks. There is no cost to the YMCA for the use of these parks.

Koin - MARY FETCH

SCRIPT FOR TAPED SPOT

LIVESTREAM

SFX

Could the unthinkable happen and the City of Roses face the future without parks? County parks are facing ~~closure~~. Free services are becoming "fee" services in city parks which are opening late this year and offering less to city residents, who ~~until~~ ~~lately~~, have always felt secure about the clean, well-tended areas for recreation the cities provided.

MAN

Hello. I'm Lynn Dingler of the Metropolitan Citizens League which was formed to identify metropolitan problems. A recent survey we conducted indicated an alarming change in the number of parks outside the city, and the number of free parks and services that cities within the tri-county area can afford to provide.

~~THE METROPOLITAN CITIZENS LEAGUE IS~~
WE're looking for alternatives as ^{economic pressures} ~~economic~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ cause current options in the tri-county area to dwindle.

Shorter hours and fewer services seem probable in ~~most~~ ^{MARY CITY} ~~most~~ ^{PARKS} ~~cities~~, along with fees for swimming and tennis that weren't charged before.

Counties are looking at parks as salable properties ~~as~~ ^{while} open fields and neighboring lawns respond ^{ME} ~~to~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ economic development

~~xxxxxxxx~~ by growing smaller. Solutions seem to rest with

~~xxxxxxxx~~ suggestions that ~~THESE SOLUTIONS TO DATE HAVE~~ include fees, serial levies and finding those people who are willing to ^{Become "friends"} ~~become friends~~ of ~~REGIONAL~~ ^{the} parks.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ But the real issue as we see it is simple. ^{Can} Will tomorrow's children ^{enjoy} ~~remember~~ yesterday's parks?

If you agree - We'd like to hear from you ^{call} ~~with~~ the MCCC
224-3097 @ 1912 SW 6th PM 255 in Portland.

January 26

Dennis Buchanan
new County Executive for Multnomah County

Topic: "A LOOK AT THE FUTURE WITH MULTNOMAH
COUNTY'S NEW COUNTY EXECUTIVE"

February 23

Dr. Joseph Blumel, President
Portland State University

Dr. John Anthony, President
Portland Community College

Topic: "STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES-
COMPLEMENTARY OR COMPETITIVE?"

March 23

Norman Winningstad, Chairman
and CEO Floating Point

Topic: "OREGON AT THE CROSSROADS"

April 27

Topic: A Symposium on Regional Parks

May 25

Topic: An Area Government Panel with Leaders
from Major Entities

June 22

TENTATIVE

Victor Atiyeh, Governor
State of Oregon

Topic: "A STATEMENT ON STATE-METROPOLITAN
REGION RELATIONSHIPS"

1912 S.W. SIXTH AVENUE, ROOM 252 / PORTLAND, OREGON 97201 / (503) 229-3097

235 PL

for NAME INFO. About the MCL - And
the Regional issues facing your community
the MCL (the MCL) - the MCL
MCL @ 1912 SW 6th in Feb - 1989

235 PL

METROPOLITAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

PARKS COMMITTEE

Cochairs:

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Home</u>	<u>Work</u>
Alyce Dingler	943 S.E. Lambert, Ptld, 97202	234-2388	635-4591
Burke Raymond	13640 NW Greenwood Dr, Ptld, 97229	645-3067	248-3297

Members:

Ray Barker	527 S.W. Hall, Ptld, 97201	639-7324	221-1646
Don Carlson	527 S.W. Hall, Ptld, 97201	771-7623	221-1646
Muriel Goldman	01280 SW Mary Failing Dr, 97217	636-2283	636-2283
Donald D. Hainline	24851 S.E. Hwy. 224, Boring, 97009	637-3249	
Joan Hainline	24831 S.E. Hwy. 224, Boring, 97009	637-3670	656-1646
Pat Klum	10769 S.E. 99th Dr, Ptld, 97266	653-8114	295-1471
Judi Mandt	2559 N.W. Marshall, Ptld, 97210	223-0991	248-3596
Lindsey Miller	15560 S.E. Dana, Milwaukie, 97222	653-2736	242-8637
Ben Shoop	01544 S.W. Radcliffe Ct, Pd, 97219	636-4392	272-3293 (Temp)
<i>Eldon Foster</i>	<i>8280 W. Stark, 97229</i>	<i>292-2876</i>	

Next Meeting: TUES., November 29th, 7:30 AM, Ione Plaza

Agenda: Introductions

Review of existing materials - Don Carlson and Ray Barker

Report on other parks groups, contact people - Judi Mandt

Information on regional parks activities elsewhere - Ben Shoop

Develop agenda for next meeting

Next meeting 1/31/84.

*Parks Committee meets every
other Tues, 7:30 AM, at Ione Plaza.*

F7CE

I.

To review the situation surrounding the organization and funding of regional parks in the Metropolitan area and to recommend a course of action for the Metropolitan Citizens League.

II.

Lynn Dingler
Rebecca Marshal
Lindsey Miller
Murial Goldman

III.

Jane Cease - Oregon State Representative
Robin Lindquist "
Al Young "
Darlene Hooley "
Frank Roberts - Oregon State Senator
Dan Zinzer - Clackamas County Parks Director
Robert Potter - Ad Hoc Parks Study Group
Sharon Kelly - MSD Councilor

IV.

The three metropolitan counties have diverse
parks programs.

Washington County is primarily served by the Tualatin Hills Parks and Recreation District. This organization provides urban level services paid for through fees and taxes.

Multnomah County emphasizes neighborhood parks, but does have a few regional parks that are in

jeopardy. These parks are funded through a mixture of fees and general fund allocations with neighborhood parks receiving primary emphasis.

Clackamas Counties emphasis is wholly on regional wilderness parks. Clackamas finances them through general fund allocations.

The key elements in maintaining a parks system appears to be providing tax payer controll of money and establishing an active clientele that believes there is a direct return on their tax investment.

The same issues surfaced over and over again in committee interviews. These issues are as follow:

The general fund is not the place for parks funding to be placed.

Fees are not going to solve all the problems, but should be considered as part of the solution.

Regional parks are used by people from all over, but there isn't a cohesive clientele in any one jurisdiction (Clackamas parks are primarily used by residents of Multnomah County).

Parks appear to be the step child of road departments and to suffer in that role.

Although it is hard to document, several problems seem constant in this regard: (1) parks budgets are subject to cuts at several levels - departmental and board/commission,

and (2) services contracted for internally may be charged for at premium rates.

There seems to be a consensus that the Metropolitan Service District is a logical focus for the regional parks program, but a general lack of confidence in their ability is also apparent.

There is money available to develop parks, but there are no sources of operation funds outside of local resources.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Metropolitan Citizens League should establish a committee that will develop a funding program and an organizational plan for a regional parks system. Specific items that should be included are:

A fees schedule should be prepared that will defray specific operation and management costs, but not be overly burdensome to low income people.

The short term handling of these fees needs to be investigated. The question of general fund deposit as opposed to dedicated receipts will be important.

A short term regional serial levy should be reviewed for the operation and management of these regional parks. The prime questions associated with the levy are:

term,
amount,
management, and
dispersal.

Recommendations for a long term solution to the regional park issue should consider issues such as:

- volunteerism,
- establishment of an endowment fund, and
- management structure.

Recomend an action program for implemantation of a regional parks system.

#####