



# Clatsop Butte Park Master Plan

# Clatsop Butte Park Master Plan

December 2008

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# 1. Executive Summary

Clatsop Butte is located in the southeastern corner of Portland's growing city limits. The new city of Happy Valley lies to the south while Gresham and the unincorporated neighborhood of Pleasant Valley are east of the site. The park lies within the 54-square-mile Johnson Creek watershed, which drains westward to the Willamette River. The slopes of the Butte drain specifically east to the Kelley Creek sub-watershed and north to the main stem of Johnson Creek.

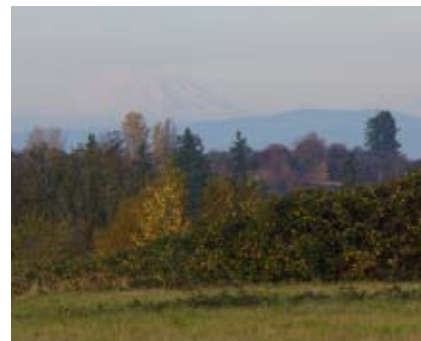
The park property was purchased by Portland Parks & Recreation (PP&R) from a private developer in 2000. The property consists of a 27 acre natural area and a 16 acre open field bordered to its north by steep slopes owned by Multnomah County and Metro. It encompasses several tax lots and vacated street right of ways.

The park is in proximity to other PP&R properties such as, Powell Butte Nature Park, Campfire,

Clatsop Butte, Scouter Mountain and Gilbert Ridge natural areas. East Portland has also been identified by PP&R as 'parks-deficient', which prioritizes acquisition and development of park lands in the area immediately west of Clatsop Butte.

Clatsop Butte Park has the potential to be one of this region's most popular parks. The size and location of Clatsop Butte Park make it well suited for a variety of recreational improvements and natural area enhancements. The park provides much-needed open space for this rapidly-growing part of the region. The park forms a key linking parcel in a series of acquisitions and private open spaces that help protect wildlife and natural habitat in the Johnson Creek Watershed.

This master plan primarily examines options for a 16 acre open field portion of Clatsop Butte Park, but conceptual analyses of potential trail alignments and ecological restoration for the 27 acre natural area are included. The adjoining natural area will undergo a separate planning process to determine a strategy for its future management. The strategy should consider this master plan and subsequent detailed design to ensure that future trails or interpretive facilities in the natural area are coordinated with paths or trails in the park. Restoration activities in the natural area can complement the developed park, with potential opportunities to blend the stark edge between the open area and the forested parcels with restored forested or meadow habitat.





## Executive Summary

After collecting background information and assembling the Technical Advisory Committee and the Project Advisory Committee (TAC and PAC), the consultant team analyzed a variety of site influences and conditions, preparing for kickoff meetings with the committees. A set of stakeholder interviews were conducted with seven community representatives early in the master planning process. The purpose of these interviews included clarifying community members' needs, hopes for the local area and identifying opportunities to build on unique local historical, cultural and geographic resources. Members of the general public were invited to attend all PAC meetings.

Based on site analysis and committee input, the site's opportunities and constraints were



identified. The highest, flattest ground on the southernmost portion of the park was determined to be the **most developable** for a range of potential park activities. A 400-foot swath of gently sloping land north of this area beyond the existing mounds was noted as suitable for **limited development**, due to steeper slopes, diminishing views and a long linear wetland. Some of the natural area property would be considered suitable for Limited Development, but it is unlikely that the management strategy for these parcels would include much development. The **least developable** portions of the Park are the steepest, most forested areas, including much of the natural area and the far northern section of Clatsop Butte Park.

The site analysis of this property also led to a qualitative characterization of distinct places on the park site. The qualities of these places suggest their future significance as areas for special park features, crossroads or gatherings in the eventual park design. Once the site's opportunities and constraints were well understood, the team prepared a draft program for potential park uses and activities which subsequently led to several draft concepts for the park.

With feedback from the TAC and PAC on these options, refined concepts were prepared for the first public open house, which was conducted

with excellent attendance on the park property on *National Night Out*, August 5th 2008. The park alternatives were further refined with joint committee input on August 26th, and another public open house on October 1st emerged into a preferred master plan alternative.

PP&R developed a preliminary list of potential activities and programs for Clatsop Butte Park. The consultant team added to this list based on their extensive site analysis and experience in park design. The following list was then reviewed and refined by the TAC, PAC and community members. This should be considered a 'wishlist' for potential park activities, from which future park designers can select according to site suitability and budget allowance. All of these program elements are summarized below:



- Forest Habitat Enhancement Area
- Wetland Habitat/Transitional Natural Area
- Buffer Vegetation
- Flexible Use Active Recreation Area
- Fenced Off Leash Area
- Terraced Lawn/Meadow
- Hard Court Sports
- Wetland Enhancement Zone
- Community Gathering Area
- Young Adult Area
- Children's Play Area
- Overlook Viewing Mound
- Informal Performance Area
- Picnic Areas
- Secondary Park Access
- Paths
- Accessible Paths
- Potential Trail System

The preferred alternative for Clatsop Butte Park builds on the community's positive response to a range of elements found in the refined alternatives presented during work sessions. As a conceptual master plan, it provides future designers with flexibility to determine design details while outlining a broad vision for the use of the 16-acre space.

The following Guiding Principles were established for the park design:

- A. Protect and enhance natural areas and wildlife habitat**
- B. Promote watershed health, awareness and education**
- C. Promote connectivity with existing trails, open spaces and wildlife corridors**
- D. Provide opportunities to build community and bring community members together**
- E. Respect the needs of local residents and the adjacent neighborhood**
- F. Ensure accessibility for all ages and abilities**
- G. Maximize existing views from the site**
- H. Provide a variety of recreational opportunities**



The city of Portland has made a commitment to protecting critical habitat from development, while providing a generous open space for the use of its citizens. Beyond Clatsop Butte Park's broader civic function, the City mandates a consideration of sustainable design in all new facilities, including parks. Providing walking and bicycling access to this park may be one of 'greenest' features of the park, in terms of reducing overall energy use. Future detailed park design should consider stormwater treatment, habitat enhancement, green materials, limiting energy generation and minimizing site disturbance.

This master plan is intended as a conceptual vision for the future park, serving to support a potential future bond measure for Portland Parks funding, offering neighbors and regional voters a specific example of the types of park improvements that could be funded by such a bond. The master plan is intentionally not specific, allowing flexibility in the coming years as priorities evolve. Once funding is secured, a design team will be engaged by the City and with additional public input, a detailed design will be prepared and construction can proceed.



## Executive Summary





## 2. Introduction

A vacant site atop Clatsop Butte in Southeast Portland has the potential to be one of this region's most popular parks. From the highest point on the parcel, future visitors will enjoy views of monumental peaks: Mt. Hood, Mt. St Helens, and Mt Adams. The size and location of Clatsop Butte Park make it well suited for a variety of recreational improvements and natural area enhancements. Less than a mile away are two natural resource-based parks: Lower Powell Butte Floodplain and Powell Butte Nature Park. The Springwater Corridor trail is also nearby, to the north.

The park provides much-needed open space for this rapidly growing part of the region. It forms a key linkage in a series of acquisitions and private open spaces that help protect wildlife and natural habitat in the Johnson Creek Watershed. The property was originally slated to become a

subdivision. The recently-purchased Waterleaf property expands the park, adding a natural area that is not studied in this master plan.

After acquiring the park lands, Portland City Council appropriated funds for the preparation of four park master plans, including Clatsop Butte Park. Parks published a request for proposals in November 2007, and selected a consultant team for each of the four parks in February 2008.

This master plan focuses on the open 16 acre portion of Clatsop Butte Park. The adjoining 27 acre natural area will undergo a separate planning process to determine a policy for its future management. Strategically, the master plan and subsequent detailed design ensures that future trails or interpretive facilities in the natural area will be coordinated with paths or trails in the park. Restoration activities in the natural area

can also complement the developed park, with potential opportunities to blend the stark edge between the open park and the forested parcels with new forested or meadow habitat.

As a vision for the future park, this master plan will serve to support a potential upcoming bond measure for Portland Parks & Recreation funding, offering neighbors and regional voters a specific example of the types of park improvements that could be funded by such a bond. The master plan is conceptual, which provides flexibility in the coming years as priorities evolve. Once funding is secured, a design team will be engaged by the City and with additional public input, a detailed design will be prepared and construction can proceed.

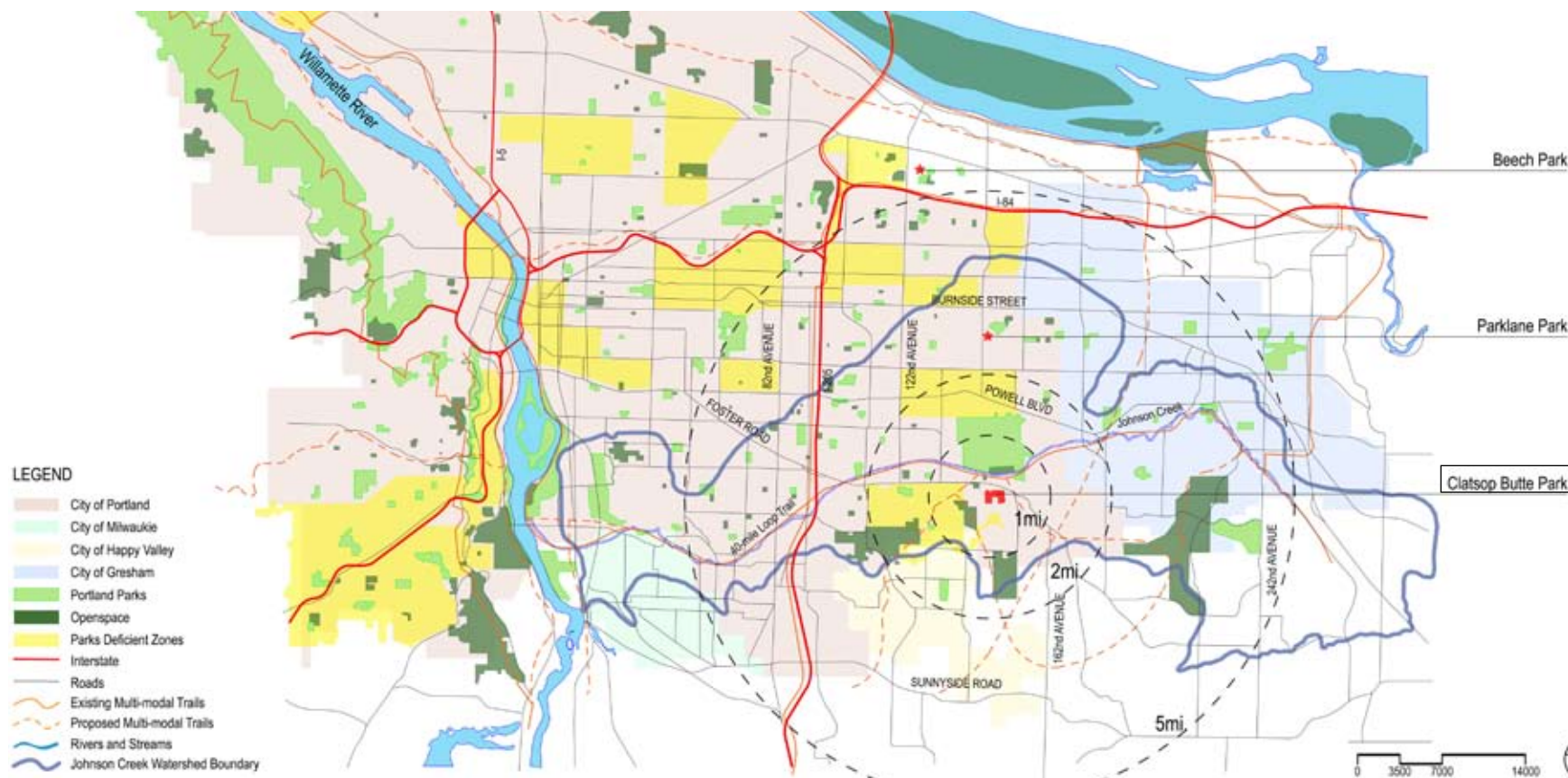




## CITY CONTEXT

Clatsop Butte Park is located in the southeastern corner of Portland's city limits. The City of Happy Valley is to the south while Gresham and the unincorporated neighborhood of Pleasant Valley are east of the site. The park lies within the 54 square mile Johnson Creek watershed,

which drains westward to the Willamette River. The slopes of the Butte drain east to the Kelley Creek sub-watershed and north to the main stem of Johnson Creek.

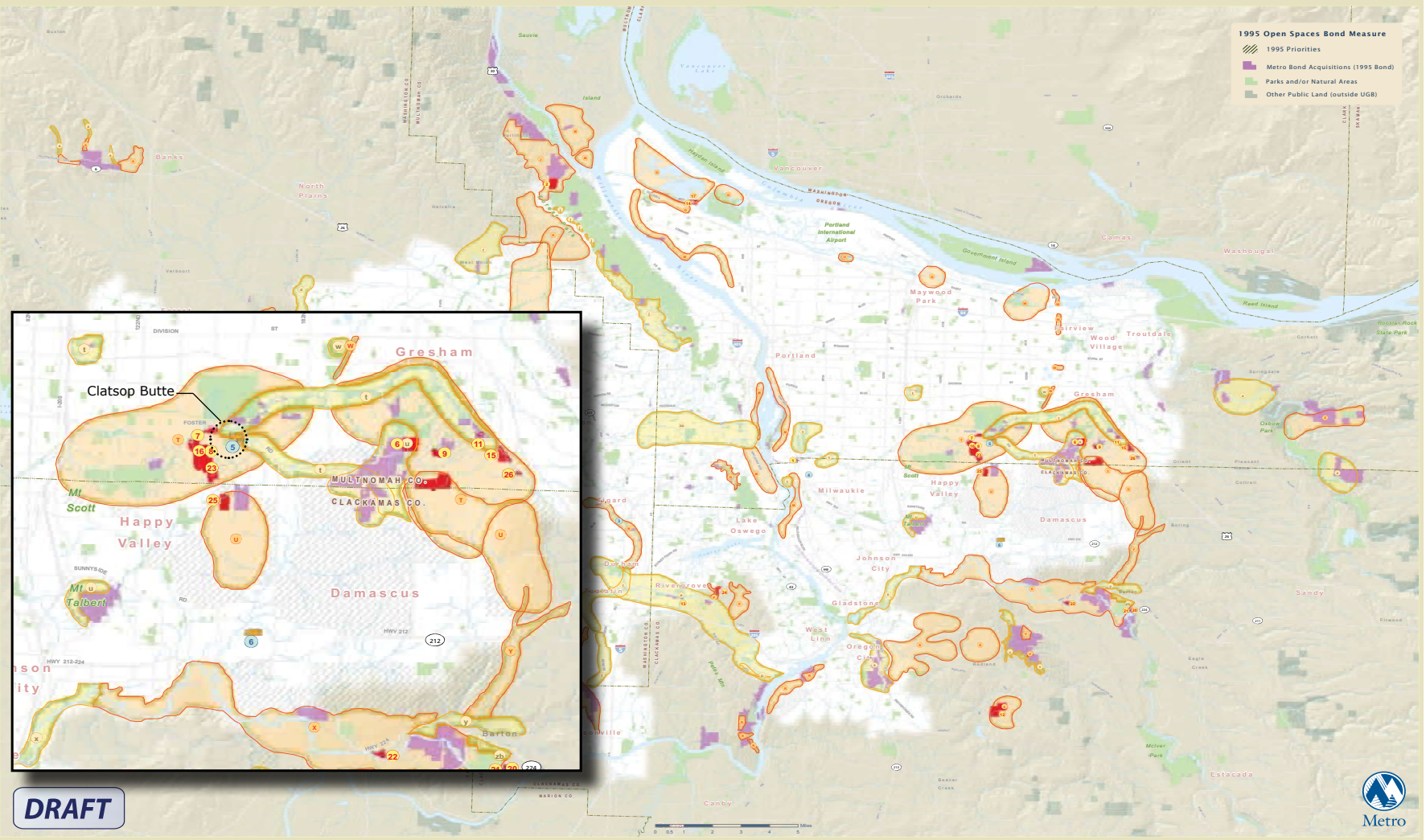


### WATERSHED OPEN SPACE CONTEXT

The park is in proximity to other PP&R properties: Powell Butte Nature Park, Campfire, Clatsop Butte, Scouter Mountain and Gilbert Ridge natural areas. The future park is an important site in the Johnson Creek watershed open space system, which itself forms the core of East Portland's green spaces network. An early vision suggested that the broad ridge extending from Clatsop Butte west to Mt. Scott could become "Forest Park East." The City, County and Metro are assembling key parcels of upland forest habitat on the north and south banks of Johnson Creek, seeking to complete such an integrated wildlife and recreation corridor that protects the watershed. East Portland has also been identified by PP&R as 'parks-deficient', which prioritizes acquisition and development of park lands in the area immediately west of Clatsop Butte.

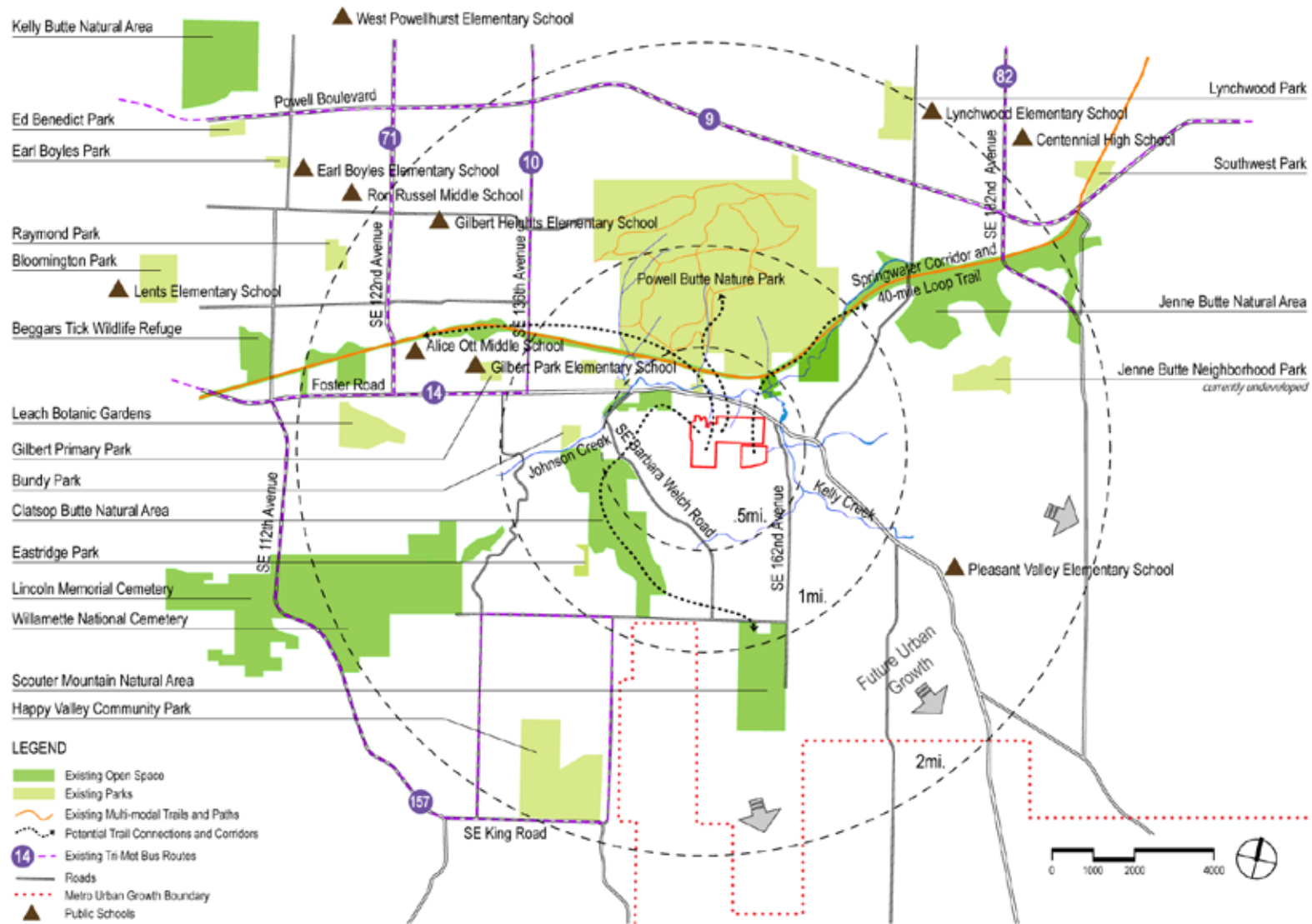


# Metro Acquisition Programs



### DISTRICT OPEN SPACE CONTEXT

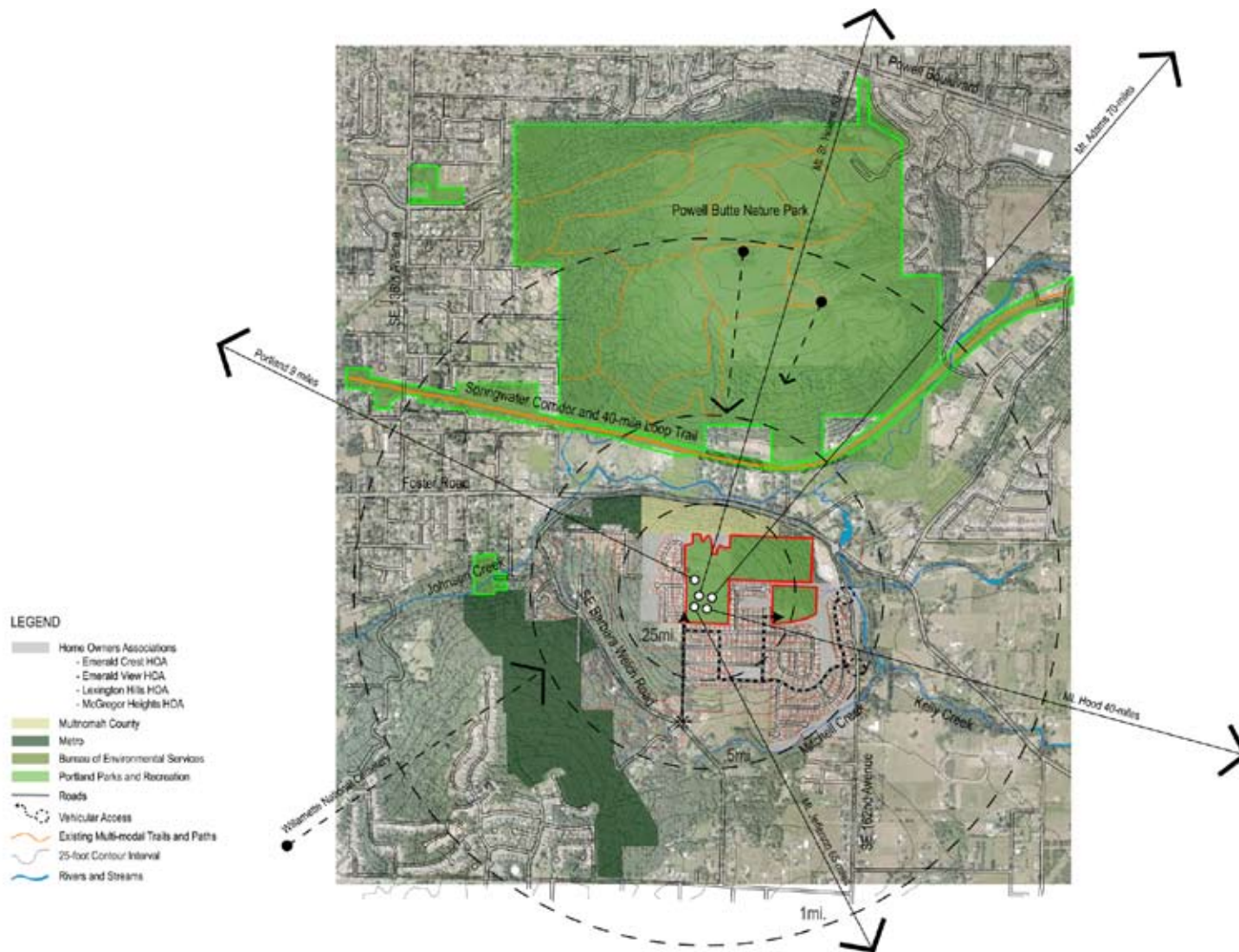
Connecting Powell Butte, Johnson Creek and the Springwater Corridor to the north from Clatsop Butte is possible with an off-street trail system through existing publicly owned properties. Steep slopes and potential landslide areas are a concern on the north side of Clatsop Butte, where a trail connection to the Springwater Corridor is most desirable. Connections to the open spaces to the west and south of Clatsop Butte could be possible through Home Owners' Association (HOA) open spaces, if public access was allowed through these properties, or dedicated to Metro or PP&R.



### NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

The property, which consists of a 27 acre natural area and a 16 acre open field, is bordered to the north by steep slopes owned by Multnomah County and Metro. The park holds a prominent position atop one of the distinctive Boring lava domes that characterize east Multnomah County. Recent single-family development occupies much of the southern flanks of the Butte, while the western slopes are less densely developed between the site and Barbara Welch Road. There are three neighborhood HOAs surrounding the site and they all control private tracts of open space: Emerald View to the east (including a long sliver of land that separates two parcels of the natural area), Lexington Hills to the south and McGregor Heights to the north and west. A former horse stable occupies a 5-acre parcel between the eastern boundary of the natural area and SE 162nd Avenue. This could potentially provide future access to the natural area but no immediate plans for such improvements have been made.





## Context

### REGIONAL ACCESS

The principal access to the park from much of Portland is via Foster Road and Interstate 205, 3 miles to the west. Foster Road also provides access from newly-developing communities to the south and east of the property. Clatsop Butte Park itself is bounded by SE 152nd Avenue to the west, which provides current informal on-street parking. There is no direct transit service to Clatsop Butte Park. Three TriMet bus lines come within one mile of the park. Regular Routes #10 and #14 service Foster Road via SE 136th Avenue, with regular service. The peak route #157 serves the single-family neighborhoods southwest of the park, coming closest to Clatsop Butte on SE Clatsop Street.

The regional Springwater Corridor trail, part of the 40-mile Loop, runs along the former route of the Portland-Estacada rail line, on the north bank of Johnson Creek. There are no current connections up to Clatsop Butte from the trail. Cyclists and pedestrians could use surface streets (Foster Road and SE 162nd Avenue) to reach the park or natural area. A trail connects Powell Butte Nature Area with the Springwater Corridor.



## 4. Site Analysis

Clatsop Butte Park consists of a 16 acre open field and a 27 acre natural area (the Waterleaf property.) This master plan primarily examines options for the open field portion, but conceptual analysis of potential trail alignments and ecological restoration for the natural area are included. Site analysis of the property revealed a number of key factors that contribute to master planning scenarios:

### GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Clatsop Butte is one of several dozen volcanic vents or domes that make up the Boring Lava Field, dating to the Pleistocene. The rock is Springwater Formation basalt. The soil on the Butte consists of windblown silt deposits from the catastrophic Missoula Floods.





### DRAINAGE AND WETLANDS

Much of the site drains to the north and northeast, to Johnson Creek and Kelley Creek, respectively. A small portion of the southern open field drains south, also eventually to Johnson Creek via a creek parallel to Barbara Welch Road. The site is entirely within the City of Portland's Johnson Creek Basin Protection Plan (1991) area. There are at least four distinct unnamed and potentially intermittent stream channels that begin in the Clatsop Butte Natural Area and flow to the north and east. These channels can be seen in parts of the historic aerial photographs below. The channel flowing directly north is an established stream that drains a series of potential wetlands on the open field portion of the site. The stream is too steep to be home to any fish species, but it drains directly into the sensitive salmon habitat of Johnson Creek.

Team biologists found two wetlands on the site. These wetlands are labeled as A and B on the facing page's diagram. Both wetlands are dominated by non-native grasses and are of lower quality. Wetland A is located near the western property boundary and covers approximately 0.20 acres. Wetland B is located near the middle of the field within the southern half of the property and covers approximately 0.28 acres.

Wetland A and B are both dominated by meadow foxtail, water foxtail, velvet grass and buttercup. Both have strong hydric soils, indicating prolonged saturation within the growing season. Wetland A appears to also have surface water runoff, which flows from the wetland to the north through a narrow excavated channel where it enters a scraped area. This scraped area appears to have been caused when the site was being

prepared for development. The historic aerial photographs below show that buildings covered the location of Wetland A and the scraped area to the north. Biologists did not observe surface water within this wetland, but did observe a shallow water table. The source of water for this wetland appears to be a shallow groundwater table and overland flow from the west.



1939



1969



1975

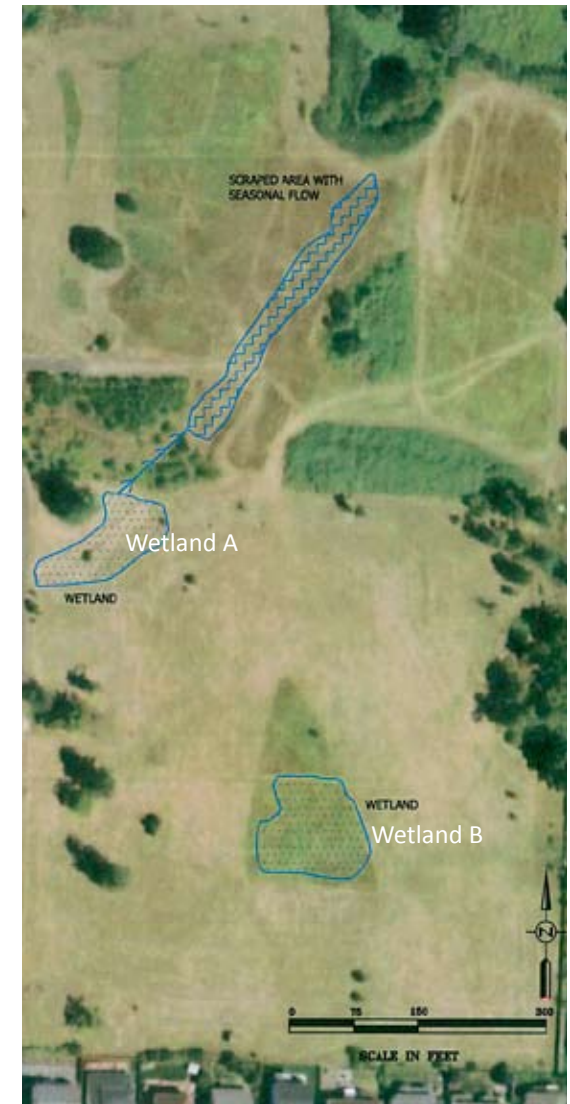


1989



Wetland B is within a closed basin. Biologists observed a shallow groundwater table at a depth of approximately six inches below the ground surface during the spring. The location of the wetland near the top of the butte is surprising; however, the 1975 aerial photograph shows what appears to be a channel flowing from a small copse of trees within the vicinity of Wetland B. This channel continues to the east, where it likely flows into Kelley Creek. The channel is illustrated on the Desired Future Conditions for Clatsop Butte Park Natural Area (Appendix B). No springs were observed within the area surrounding Wetland B, but the soils within the wetland are relatively impermeable. As such, overland flow from the surrounding fields and direct precipitation are likely the dominant sources of hydrology for the wetland.

Impacts to the wetlands will likely require permits from DSL but not the Army Corps of Engineers, as both wetlands are isolated and do not have direct connection to Waters of the United States.



## Site Analysis

### VEGETATION

The open field is dominated by grasses and weedy forbs, with several scattered trees, two small stands of trees, and a few small thickets of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*). A small stand of trees grows along the western property boundary opposite SE Belmore Street. This stand is dominated by red alder (*Alnus rubra*) and black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*). The area beneath and surrounding the trees has been filled. Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) and Himalayan blackberry, both invasive species, dominate the understory. There is another small stand of trees along the eastern edge of the property. This stand is comprised of big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and sweet cherry (*Prunus avium*).



Orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)  
Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*)  
Bent grass (*Agrostis* ssp.)  
Common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)  
Common vetch (*Vicia sativa*)  
Sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)  
Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*)  
Curly dock (*Rumex crispus*)  
Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*)  
Velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*)  
Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*)  
Clover (*Trifolium repens*)  
Red deadnettle (*Lamium purpureum*)  
Water foxtail (*Alopecurus geniculatus*)  
Meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*)

## HABITAT

Please see Appendix B (PP&R's Desired Future Condition Memo) for a detailed description of the Clatsop Butte site's habitat. No protected species of flora or fauna were observed on the site by project biologists.



## BIRDS

PP&R documented the bird species within the forested portions of the city's ownership. Biologists observed birds which are listed below. Some of the birds observed are more suited to the habitat of the open field and not the forested portions of the site.



## MAMMALS

Due to the lack of tree cover, the open field's mammal population is likely limited to rodents that could be found within the grass, predators that could prey on the rodents and mammals suited to the urban landscape or moving between forested areas.



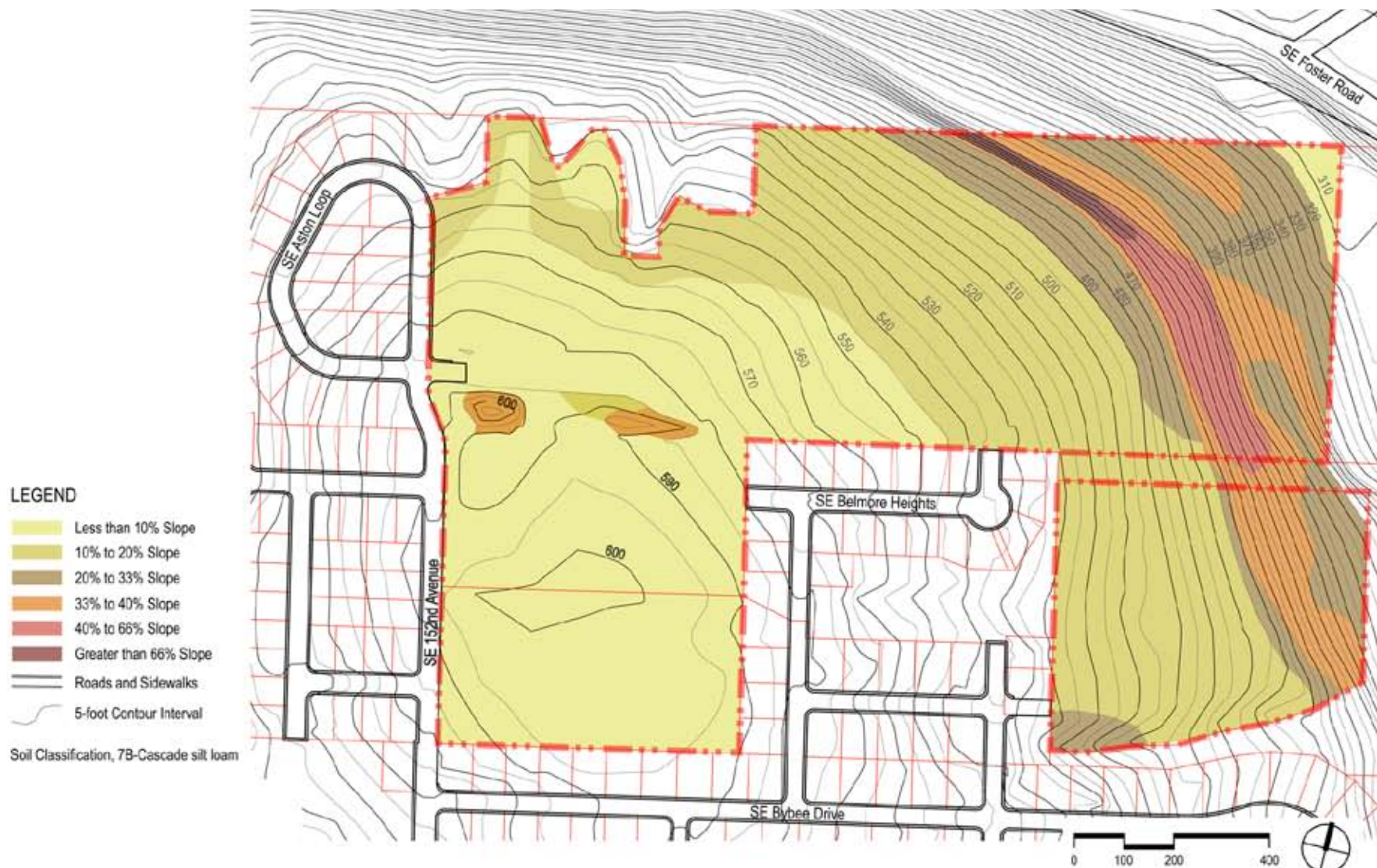
<sup>1</sup> ODFW Sensitive Species: Frequently Asked Questions and Sensitive Species List 2008

### SLOPE AND TOPOGRAPHY

The highest natural elevation within the property is approximately 600 feet. The northern half of the property drops in elevation to the north where it drains to Johnson Creek. The southern portion of the property is relatively flat and drops in elevation imperceptibly to the east towards Kelley Creek, a Johnson Creek tributary to the south and west. Elevations drop to 300' at the lowest point in the northeastern corner of the property.

Much of the open field area has mild slopes of less than 10% and thus does not present any challenges to development. There are two large steep-sided mounds rising above 605 feet elevation in the middle of the park site, probably consisting of bulldozed topsoil from the site's clearance for the proposed subdivision. Beyond these mounds, the site begins to slope more perceptibly to the north, increasing to slopes of 10-20% towards the northern boundary. The slopes become considerably steeper at lower elevations on the northern and eastern sides of the property, especially within the natural area, ranging from 15-60%. Old roads and logging grades are found throughout the forested part of the site, although some have been obliterated by more recent ATV and motorcycle activity.





## Site Analysis

### VIEWS

The high point at the southern end of the open area of Clatsop Butte has dramatic views in all directions. Looking east is an iconic, virtually unobstructed view of snowcapped Mt. Hood. To the south, Mt. Jefferson's summit is visible on clear winter days. Larch Mountain and the western end of the Columbia Gorge can be seen in the northern foreground, with Silver Star Mountain, Mt. Adams and Mt. St. Helens appearing on the horizon. The towers of downtown Portland and Forest Park's long ridgeline are seen to the west, with other high places such as Mt. Scott, Mt. Tabor and Willamette National Cemetery in the western foreground. Views from the park are outstanding and will be a significant draw for local as well as regional users. View destinations such as the Clatsop Butte Park are highly desirable and should create an incentive great enough to draw users from the Springwater Corridor and from Powell Butte.



## HISTORY OF THE SITE

It is unclear whether Native Americans used the Clatsop Butte site, but the Clackamas (Guithla'kimas) tribe inhabited several villages along the Clackamas River to the south and could have conceivably travelled along the Johnson Creek corridor towards higher elevation hunting grounds or to cross into the Sandy River watershed. This site would have remained ancient forest for several years after initial Euro-American exploration in the early 1800s, and subsequent mass in-migration of

American settlers on the Oregon Trail. The area was probably logged in the latter half of the 19th Century, then cleared for farming. The Portland-Estacada rail line, built in 1905 and passing just north of the project site, spurred further settlement between Portland and Gresham and the property was possibly settled at that time. Historical aerial photographs from the US Army Corps of Engineers show the land in agricultural production since at least 1937. Until 2004, the aerial photographs show various buildings within

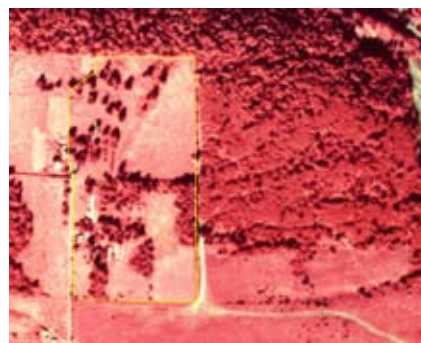
the property. These are generally located along the property's western edge. In the 2004 aerial photo the property appears to be prepared for development. The buildings have been removed and a street appears to have been graded within the northern portion of the property.



1937



1955



1983



2004



### VEHICULAR ACCESS

Presently, the project site can be accessed from several directions. The main automobile access is through the single-family neighborhood surrounding three sides of the park. Drivers arriving via SE Foster Road typically take SE 162nd Avenue, then SE Henderson Way and wind towards the park via SE 152nd, 154th or 156th Avenues. The City of Portland recently completed (October 2008) half-street improvements to SE 152nd Ave, which enables visitors to access Clatsop Butte via SE Barbara Welch Road, and is a more direct route to the park with fewer

impacts on the immediate neighborhood. An additional park access option that has been evaluated is developing a connection between SE Cooper and SE Belmore streets. Starting from SE Foster Road, this alternative uses southbound SE Barbara Welch, then eastbound SE Duke Street, to southbound SE 148th, eastbound SE Cooper Street, and finally SE Belmore Street and the park. This route passes through a residential neighborhood and would require development and construction of the roadway between Cooper and Belmore streets.

Currently there is an emergency vehicle access through this route. This route would create a greater neighborhood traffic impact that the SE 152nd access route and would be less direct. Current connectivity with surface streets is very challenging due to grade constraints, private property configuration and private ownership of two of the four streets that provide access to the top of Clatsop Butte.





## PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

The site has a very small walkable ‘catchment area’ with relatively few low-density homes surrounding the park, although there are sidewalks on all nearby streets. The catchment area could be increased with trail connectivity to the Powell Butte area, or improved street/trail connections to the surrounding areas.

## EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS

There is a potential need for improved emergency vehicle access to the site. The construction of an emergency access route through the park along the east-west alignment of SE Belmore Heights could provide this connection from SE 152nd Avenue.

## UTILITIES

The single-family neighborhoods surrounding the park site are clearly served by utilities. A sanitary sewer line runs under SE 152nd Avenue (but has a gap from just south of the SE Belmore Street intersection to the SE Ashton Street intersection). There are water lines under most streets surrounding the park, including SE 152nd Avenue. A storm gravity main was built on the northern portion of the open field area in anticipation of further development on the east side of SE 152nd Avenue. The stormwater collected in this main is routed to a detention pond at the western terminus of SE Belmore

Street. An overhead power line is strung within park property on the eastern edge of SE 152nd Avenue. A short stub of SE Belmore Street has been extended into the property in anticipation of future development (the property was platted but never developed). This stub includes overhead cobra-head street lights, an electric box and a fire hydrant.

## ZONING

The entire site excluding the natural area is currently zoned R10 (Single-Family Residential, 1 dwelling unit per 10,000 sf lot), with the exception of a small portion of the eastern side of the site, which is zoned R10c. The c-suffix denotes an Environmental Conservation overlay, meaning there are additional restrictions on development. The natural area is zoned R10c with ‘highly significant resource’ portions zoned R10p (Environmental Protection zone), which entails more stringent development standards. The restrictions and setbacks entailed in the Conservation and Protection zone may affect eventual park development and should be consulted when detailed park design proceeds (City of Portland Zoning Code Chapter 33.430.)

Under basic R10 zoning, the following use regulations apply (excerpted from the City of Portland Zoning Code):

### **33.110.100 Primary Uses**

#### **B. Limited uses.**

##### *2. Parks and Open Areas.*

*Parks and Open Areas uses are allowed by right. However, certain accessory uses and facilities which are part of a Parks and Open Areas use require a conditional use review. These accessory uses and facilities are listed below.*

*a. Parks. Swimming pools; concession areas; parking areas; baseball, football, soccer and other fields used for organized sports; and other facilities that draw spectators to events in a park, are conditional uses within a park use.*

## PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

The park property was purchased by PP&R from a private developer in 2000. It encompasses several tax lots and several vacated street rights of way. Clatsop Butte Natural Area encompasses three tax lots, all owned by Metro but managed by PP&R. The open space tract to the north of the property is owned by Multnomah County. There are three neighborhood Homeowners’ Associations surrounding the site, all of which control private tracts of open space: Emerald View to the east (including a long sliver of land that separates two parcels of the natural area), Lexington Hills to the south and McGregor Heights to the north and west.



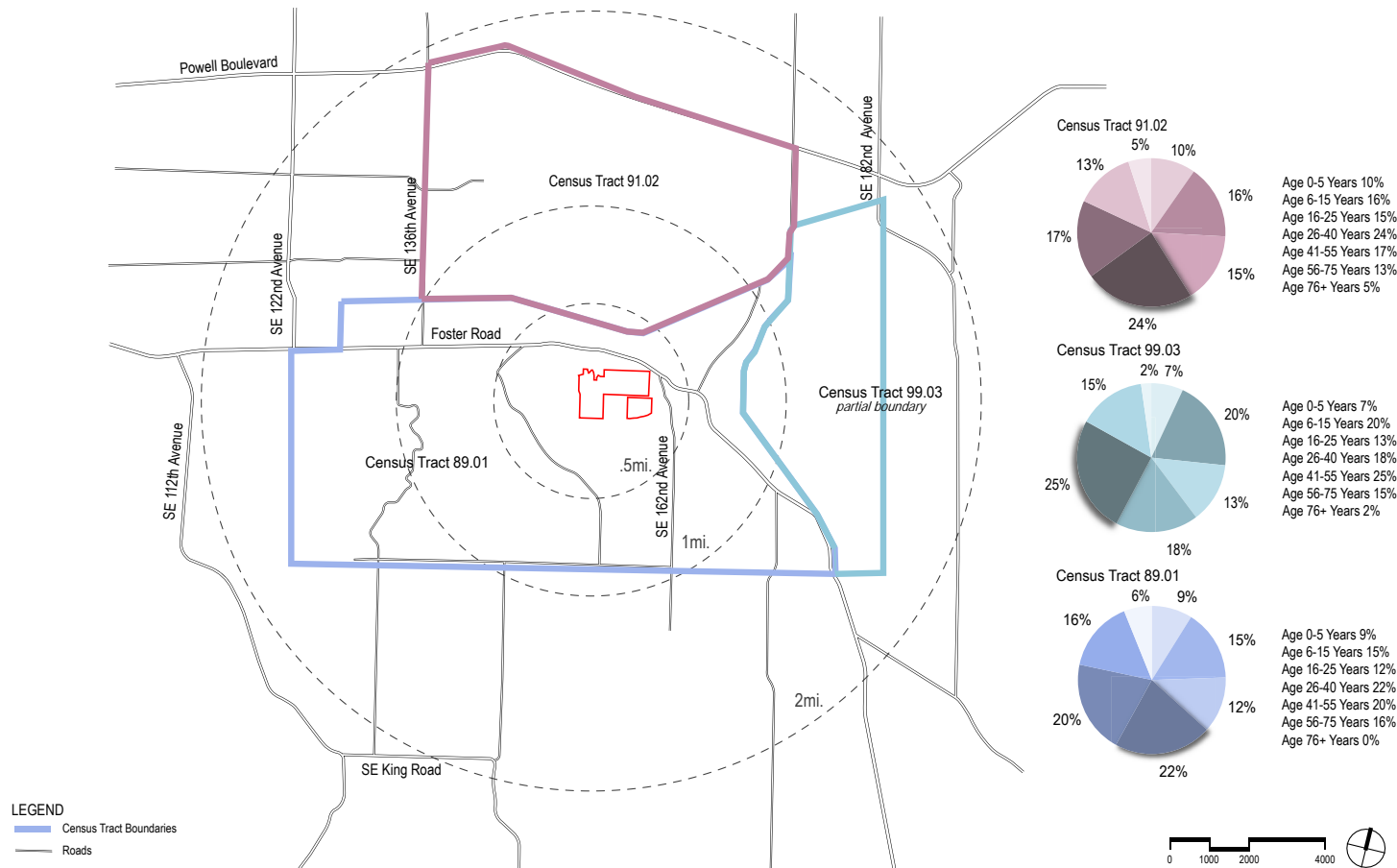
## 5. Park and Recreation Needs

### DEMOGRAPHICS

This park sits entirely within Census Tract 89.01. The City of Portland agglomerates census data from three tracts (89.01, 91.02 and 99.03) into a demographic summary for the Pleasant Valley Neighborhood. In the 2000 Census (clearly

out of date, but the most recent detailed data available) this neighborhood had a population of 5,698 persons with a population density of around one person per acre. Of the population in this tract, 86% are homeowners and the average

household size is 2.8; 27% of households are two parent families with children (and 25% of the population is under 17 years of age). Over 86% of the population is white.



### PARK NEEDS

The City of Portland's Vision 2020 for Parks (prepared in 1999) includes the Clatsop Butte area within its 'Outer East' subarea. According to Vision 2020, the Outer East area has 879 acres of parkland, ranking fourth in total park acreage. Although Outer East has the largest number of neighborhood parks of any sub-area, only seven are improved. Many of the parks were originally part of the County's park system. Powell Butte Nature Park contains 70 percent of this area's park acreage. According to the Vision 2020, of the 28 neighborhoods and community parks in Outer East, only 9 are adequately improved. The remaining 19 parks have few or no park improvements.

Over the last decade, PP&R has conducted several surveys of city residents to determine what activities and facilities are needed. Some of the most relevant findings for the master plan are noted below.

- A 2004 survey asked about the use of eight recreation facilities. One of the highest frequencies of use was registered for trails, with 52% of respondents saying they visited trails either daily, weekly, or monthly. The next highest facilities are playgrounds and sportsfields, with slightly more than 35% saying they visited them either daily, weekly, or monthly.
- Previous studies by PP&R have pointed to a great demand for sports fields in general, and for soccer fields in particular. According to a PP&R survey in August 2004, about 23% of Portland residents (or someone in their household) participated in organized sports league over the previous 12 months.
- Baseball ranked third of the 12 activities listed, behind soccer and softball. This mirrored a 2001 survey found that 23% of respondents or their households had participated in an organized sports league over the previous 13 months.
- Of these, the most popular sports were soccer (25%), softball (24%), baseball (18%), and basketball (16%), according to the 2004 survey. Participation in organized sports was highest in the northeast and northwest quadrants of the city.
- When asked about participation in specific activities (a 1999 survey for PP&R by Davis and Hibbitts), the highest frequencies were expressed for walking for recreation/exercise and walking to enjoy nature, both with over 65% of respondents. The next highest activities were bicycling and using group picnic areas, both with about 45% of respondents.





## The Planning Process

This master plan was initiated in April 2008 with the selection of the Walker Macy consultant team. A six month schedule was established to prepare

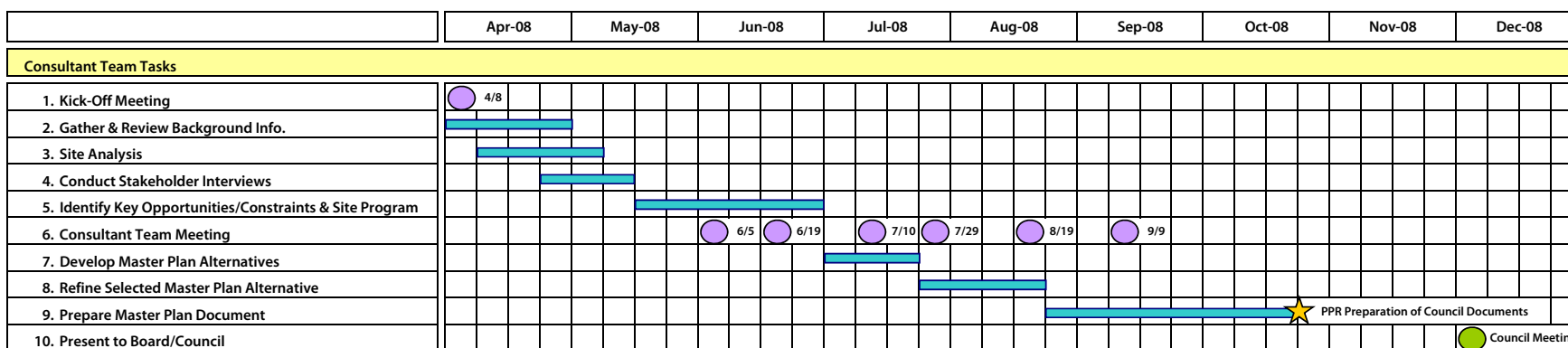
the master plan for City Council approval at the beginning of 2009. The project followed a standard, iterative process of collaboration and

review with a series of committee and public meetings to refine ideas into a single preferred master plan.

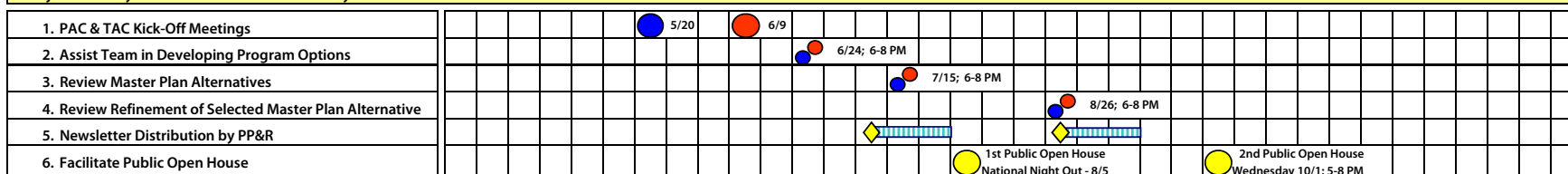
## Clatsop Butte Park Master Plan - Project Tasks & Milestones

Portland Parks &amp; Recreation

Updated 8/26/08



### Project Advisory Committee & Technical Advisory Committee Tasks



## LEGEND

- 
- Activity
- Prepare & Distribute Newsletters
  - Consultant Team Meeting
  - Project Advisory Committee Meeting (PAC)
  - Technical Advisory Committee Meeting (TAC)
  - TAC and PAC Meeting
  - Public Open House
  - Parks Board / City Council Meeting
  - Final Master Plan Document

## The Planning Process

After collecting background information and assembling the Technical and Project Advisory Committees (TAC and PAC), the consultant team analyzed a variety of site influences and conditions, preparing for kickoff meetings with the committees. The first TAC meeting was conducted at Walker Macy on May 20, 2008. Site analysis from this meeting was refined for presentation at the PAC meeting kickoff on June 9, 2008, which included a tour of the park site. The TAC and PAC meetings were merged at this point.

Site analysis was refined with TAC and PAC feedback and site visits, as well as a set of stakeholder interviews (results summarized on following pages.) Once the site's opportunities and constraints were well-understood, the team

prepared a draft program for potential park uses and activities which subsequently led to several draft concepts for the park.

With feedback from the TAC and PAC on these options collected on June 24th, and again on July 15th, refined concepts were prepared for the first public open house, which was conducted with excellent attendance at the park property on National Night Out, August 5th 2008. The park alternatives were further refined with joint committee input on August 26th and another public open house on October 1st, resulting in a preferred master plan alternative.

The master plan will serve as PP&R's guiding vision for Clatsop Butte Park. A design consultant will eventually prepare detailed construction

drawings for the park, using the master plan as guidance. Construction of the park's first phase of improvements could theoretically begin within three years of this document's adoption. The park will also see interim, temporary improvements such as forest restoration, public access, and signage.



## 7. Public Outreach

### STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

A series of stakeholder interviews with seven community representatives (see Appendix G) were conducted early in the master planning process. The purpose of these interviews included clarifying community members' needs and hopes for the local area, and identifying opportunities to build on unique local historical, cultural and geographic resources. The overall themes and key findings from the interviews included:

- **Awareness:** Practically everyone interviewed was aware that the City purchased the land for a park site.
- **Involvement:** Most everyone interviewed was either interested in being involved personally, or eager to recruit people from their organization to participate on the PAC.
- **Connectivity/Bike and Pedestrian Trails:** All stakeholders supported the idea of maintaining the west side of the site for natural areas, hiking and biking. Stakeholders also visualized extending trails to connect this site with Powell Butte, Springwater Corridor and forested city lands to the southwest. One stakeholder characterized local residents as being “enamored” with the natural character of this site.
- **Natural Areas and Wildlife Protection a Priority:** Everyone identified wildlife and natural areas as important elements to protect and enhance. Stakeholders also listed animals that they had spotted in the neighborhood including coyotes, owls, frogs, falcons, deer, elk and cougars. (Project biologists did not verify the presence of these species on the park site itself.) Interviews indicated community support for protecting the natural assets.
- **Active recreation for “toddlers” or “teens”:** Based on the interviews, there are some residents who visualize a park with a playground for younger children and some who see a need for opportunities for local teenagers.
- **Traffic, Lights and Parking:** Stakeholders who live in the HOAs surrounding the park site are concerned about potential traffic impacts on the neighborhood. Specifically, they are concerned about any type of sports field/facility that would generate a large amount of vehicle traffic traveling through the neighborhood or promote evening events with the associated parking, noise and bright light disruptions.



## Public Outreach

### PUBLIC OPEN HOUSES

Members of the general public were invited to attend all Project Advisory Committee meetings. After three PAC meetings were conducted, the first community Open House took place at Clatsop Butte Park's site on National Night Out, August 5th, 2008 ([www.nationalnightout.org](http://www.nationalnightout.org)). Approximately 100-150 neighbors attended this Open House, of whom 75 submitted comment cards. Their comments are summarized on the following page. A second open house was held at the Pleasant Valley Grange Hall, on October 1st, 2008 to review the final preferred park layout. Full summaries of the open houses are included in Appendix F. Additional public outreach was coordinated by PP&R. This included project flyers posted in a variety of SE Portland locations, and a detailed project website ([www.portlandonline.com/parks/index.cfm?c=47166](http://www.portlandonline.com/parks/index.cfm?c=47166)).





## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

The following challenges and opportunities were identified by citizens at the first Open House and via online commentaries:

### Environmental Impacts

- Impervious surfaces cause negative impacts to stormwater runoff.
- There is erosion in and around the site due to ATV activity.

### Safety

- Unwanted activity at night in park and/or parking lots. Provide a secure park.
- How to protect against crime (property crime, assaults, vandalism, gangs and graffiti.)
- Impacts to neighboring HOA open space (trespassing, damage, financial impacts, need signage, fencing.)
- Child security.
- Trespassing on private property.

### Traffic and Parking

- Need to develop a plan to address traffic and parking concerns.
- Speeding; Install electronic speed-reader signs.
- Additional traffic through neighborhoods – beefed up patrol possible?
- Encourage multiple access points to reduce driving.

- Noise impacts to neighbors.
- Concern about park visitors' vehicles parking during off-hours in residential areas
- Consider multiple small parking lots closed at night with gate; dispersed near program areas.
- Designate on-street for residents only (by permit) in residential sections.

### Natural Areas, Invasive Species & Water Quality

- Invasive plant species – Blackberry is getting much worse, also in adjacent areas
- Preserve wetlands in the park. There are other high ground-water issues (seeps and springs.)
- Keep certain recreational activities from spilling out into surrounding natural areas (be proactive, directing certain uses toward the active park end and more passive uses towards natural areas.)
- Don't overdevelop, play fields are good but limit structures and allow for the enjoyment of nature.
- Natural drainage ways and trail intersections – stormwater conveyance down drainage ways may wash out trails, increase erosion and decrease water quality.
- Displacement of wildlife habitat, restore habitat by planting native species.

### Dogs

- Keep dogs on leash in natural areas.
- Clean up after use (picnic area and dogs.)
- Consider water quality impacts (e.g.: dog 'poop.')

### Preserve Views

- Maintain trees to preserve existing view points (both existing and future plantings.)
- Develop park so existing views are not jeopardized (limit tree planting, select appropriate height to protect views – trees and structures.)

### Connectivity

- Currently there are no connections to Powell Butte and Springwater trail due to Foster Road.
- Design a park that allows wildlife passage.

### Accessibility/Features for All Ages

- Providing uses for all ages (creating different areas for different ages.)
- Design a park that includes areas accessible to all.

### Facilities

- Water and power to picnic area, trail lights, bathrooms, etc.



## 8. Opportunities and Constraints

**The Meadow:** Part of the natural area, this will not be developed in any significant way. Trails from the rest of the natural area and Clatsop Butte Park will lead to this quiet, protected clearing in the woods.

**The Ridge:** This is the steepest portion of the property, forming what is essentially a cliff overgrown with moss and ferns. This will make an appealing destination for trails, perhaps with an overlook atop the cliff.

**The Ravine:** Formed by the unnamed creek draining much of the Clatsop Butte Park site, this place is probably within the private McGregor Heights HOA open space, and features a stream trickling through a beautiful second-growth forest before plunging down steep slopes to Johnson Creek.

**The Overlook:** Two large mounds have been created on this site, from topsoil bulldozed off the property in preparation for development. Standing atop one of the mounds offers a unique viewpoint over treetops and rooftops. These mounds could be removed and their topsoil could be redistributed on the site. One of these mounds could be reshaped or retained near the highest part of the site as a new artificial hill, shaped to offer an overlook of surrounding natural features.

**The Grove:** A small grove of Oregon white oaks stands on the eastern edge of the property at the terminus of SE Belmore Heights road. These trees could be retained as part of the new park design, offering a shaded gathering place and perhaps a pocket example of a restored oak savanna habitat.

Based on the preceding site analysis and committee input, the site's opportunities and constraints were identified. The highest, flattest ground on the southernmost portion of the park was determined to be the **most developable** for a range of potential park activities. A 400-foot swath of gently sloping land north of this area beyond the existing mounds was noted as suitable for **limited development**, due to steeper slopes, diminishing views and a long linear wetland. Some of the natural area property would be considered suitable for Limited Development, but it is unlikely that the management strategy for these parcels would include much development. The **least developable** portions of the Park are the steepest, most forested areas, including much of the natural area and the far northern section of Clatsop Butte Park.

## Opportunities and Constraints





## 9. Program Elements

Portland Parks & Recreation developed a preliminary list of potential activities, or a program, for Clatsop Butte Park. The consultant team added to this list based on their comprehensive site analysis and extensive experience in park design. The following list was then reviewed and refined by the TAC, PAC and community members. This should be considered a ‘wishlist’ for potential park activities, from which future park designers can select according to site suitability and budget allowance. All of these program elements are included in the Preferred Alternative Master Plan diagram:

Program Component	Elements
<b>Forest Habitat Enhancement Area</b>	Restore & enhance forest and understory vegetation Interpretive signage <i>(This area is evaluated in the context of the greater park and regional connections only; trails shown are conceptual)</i>
<b>Transitional Natural Area and Buffer Vegetation</b>	Preserved or new forest canopy with meadow understory Introduce buffer vegetation for adjacent homeowners
<b>Flexible Use Active Recreation Area</b>	Maintained lawn area for various un-programmed sports
<b>Lawn/Meadow Area</b>	Maintain as open lawn for gathering and passive Recreation terraced lawn seating for performance area
<b>Hard Court Sports</b>	Tennis Basketball
<b>Wetland Enhancement Zone</b>	Restore and enhance existing wetland & buffer vegetation Interpretive signage
<b>Community Gathering Area</b>	Community meetings & social gathering Group picnics Interactive water feature ADA accessible Restrooms Informational signage Trash receptacles
<b>Young Adult Area</b>	Bouldering wall Seating & social gathering opportunities
<b>Children’s Play Area</b>	Age 2-5 play equipment (with perimeter fencing) Age 6-12 specific play equipment Nature and passive play elements Bench seating
<b>Overlook Viewing Mound</b>	Provides views to surrounding peaks and downtown Seating and gathering opportunities Interpretive signage and maps ADA accessible
<b>Informal Performance Area</b>	Small level area for or impromptu theater, music & dance Vehicular access for setting up movies in the park
<b>Picnic Areas</b>	Standard and accessible picnic tables Trash receptacles
<b>Secondary Park Access</b>	No designated parking spaces Park information signage
<b>Paths</b>	Hard surface pedestrian circulation Limited vehicular access for police surveillance & parks maintenance staff
<b>Accessible Paths</b>	Hard surface ADA accessible pedestrian circulation Bench seating
<b>Soft Surface Trails</b>	Soft surface hiking, biking & horseback trails Regional connections to nearby natural recreation areas



## 10. A Vision for Clatsop Butte Park

*Sunlight filters through the forest canopy, dappling the trail ahead of me as it switchbacks up a rocky slope towards the clearing in the distance. Birdsong has replaced the noisy bustle of Foster Road below and the happy throng of cyclists on Springwater Corridor. I pause in this shaded, wild place to regain my breath and let my grandchildren catch up. Continuing on, across a burbling stream splashing down the hillside, we see bright sky again ahead and shortly, we emerge from the woods into a broad sloping meadow. In front of us sits a small stage, where two teenagers in colorful robes spar with wooden swords in rehearsal for a future performance, perhaps that evening. After watching the encounter for a while, our dog, Pete, tugs at his leash and we follow him ambling up and across the meadow towards a line of willow trees on its far edge. As we near the trees, we see a series of terraced ponds stepping down the hillside, planted with reeds*

*and grasses, bordered with large basalt boulders. Skipping across the rocks, a tennis ball is discovered in the underbrush. Since no one is currently playing on the nearby courts, I figure we can use it to play catch with Pete in the dog park below the courts. But first, I want to take the kids up on Spiral Butte before Mt. Hood clouds over. I take Pete up the paved walk circling the mound while they dash straight up in a race to claim first dibs on the view. From the top, we gaze between the wind turbines at the snowy spire of Hood, then across the Gorge to Mt. Adams, still smoking from the 2020 eruption. To the west rises the dense cluster of towers in downtown Portland, shining in the morning sun. Below us, a family picnic is underway in a community space and neighbors are emerging from their morning weekend chores to take walks on the Promenade, stretching their legs before longer walks or bike rides in the afternoon. This park seems to be*

*especially popular with residents of the apartment complex we had passed, next to the light rail stop at the corner of Foster and SE 162nd Avenue. Spotting the play area at the base of our vantage point, the kids quickly skid off down the grass, tumbling and shouting during their descent. I'd take things more slowly, see who I might run into on the Promenade and maybe see if my eldest granddaughter had started her soccer game yet. Then we could cheer her on, while tackling our picnic and head back down the hill towards home after a satisfyingly full day at Clatsop Butte Park.*







# 11. Guiding Principles

The city's project team and consultants worked with the Project Advisory Committee to define the following set of Guiding Principles for Clatsop Butte Park:

## A. Protect and enhance natural areas and wildlife habitat

- Incorporate strategies to minimize human/wildlife conflicts.
- Blend and integrate developed park sites with adjacent natural areas.
- Protect valuable wildlife habitat and promote diversity in natural area.
- Protect wetlands.

## B. Promote watershed health, awareness and education

- Highlight watershed protection strategies within park ( i.e.: green roofs, pervious surfaces, native plantings, pesticide-free.)

- Protect and enhance water quality to prevent erosion and increases in runoff.
- Promote Johnson Creek Watershed awareness.

## C. Promote connectivity with existing trails, open spaces and wildlife corridors

- Connectivity to regional and local trails for bicycles, horses, pedestrians.
- Strengthen the larger network of open spaces.

## D. Provide opportunities to build community and bring community members together

- Create a community gathering environment to enjoy views, events, music, movies in the park, walking and visiting the site.

## E. Respect the needs of local residents and the adjacent neighborhood

- Respect neighbors (i.e. noise, traffic, parking)

- Maintain calm character of community. (Don't lose community in park experience.)
- Day and night uses.

## F. Ensure accessibility for all ages and abilities

- Serve all ages and abilities.

## G. Maximize existing views from the site

- Utilize site's unique topography and geography.
- Exploit sight lines to volcanoes and city-scape.

## H. Provide a variety of recreational opportunities

- Serve city-wide recreational needs as well as neighborhood needs.





## 12. Preferred Master Plan

The concept for Clatsop Butte Park is a hybrid plan that builds on the community's positive response to a range of elements found in the draft alternatives. As a conceptual master plan, it provides future designers with flexibility to determine design details while outlining a broad vision for the use of the 16-acre space.

**Flexible Use Active Recreation Area:** Locating active recreation on the flattest portion of the site will minimize site work and grading while maintaining views across this highest part of the site from surrounding homes. The large area dedicated to these fields will allow flexibility in future design and programming, allowing for one regulation soccer field or baseball field configurations.

**Vegetated Buffer:** Given the proximity of single-family homes along the southern boundary of the park site, and the adjoining area's favorability for the most intense, active park development, the preferred alternative includes a 150-200' vegetated buffer from the southernmost park property line to limit impacts from lights and noise and to limit views into private rear yards from the Flexible Use Active Recreation Area.

**Fenced Off-Leash Dog Area:** The northwestern corner of the site is a good location for this element, because it is likely to be unobtrusive to other parks users. Dog park facilities generate noise and activity that may not be welcome in other areas of the park. This location is adjacent to a parking lot (size to be determined), to accommodate neighbors from further afield using the dog area.

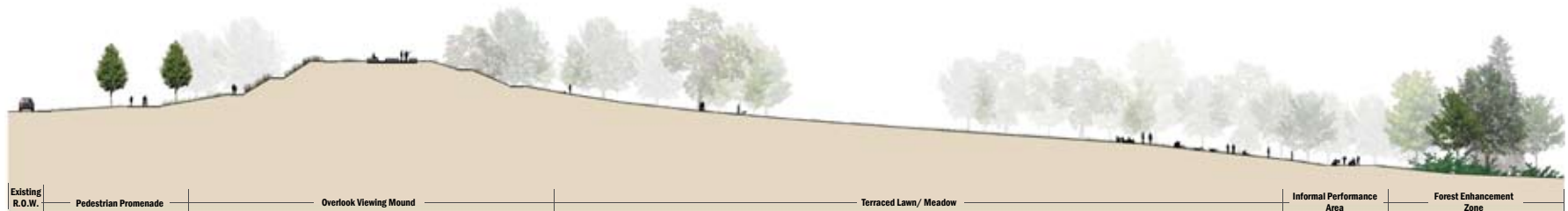
**Terraced Lawn/Meadow:** This element is located on the north eastern portion of the cleared area. The proposed location takes advantage of a gentle slope with a view north to Silver Star Mountain and Mt. St. Helens, with a foreground backdrop of tall mature firs. At the base of the slope, an informal performance space provides a focal point and activity to draw park users away from the park's core.

**Wetland Habitat:** The small linear wetlands running in a northeasterly direction across the lower cleared area of the site serves as the headwaters for an unnamed creek draining the top of Clatsop Butte into Johnson Creek. The design team envisioned that this 'headwaters' area should be protected as a narrow wetland habitat area, extending a finger of wild habitat into the developed park.

**Transitional Natural Area:** The stark, angular edges to this park property are a product of tree clearing for development. This hard edge is softened with restoration plantings and canopy vegetation extending into the more developed portions of the site, particularly at the northern and northeastern fringes.

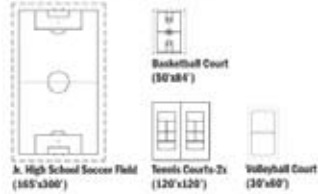
**Potential Trail System:** The natural area will be studied separately, but future trails construction should be coordinated with the eventual detailed design for the developed park. For the purposes of this Master Plan, a series of conceptual soft-surface loop trails are shown. These trails roughly follow the alignment of existing informal trails or old roadbeds. The trail routes have not been field-verified or designated for 'formal' use by PP&R.

**Native Meadow:** The natural area will be studied separately. At the potential trailheads into the natural area, off SE Evergreen Drive, the existing clearing could be formalized as a restored native meadow. At the terminus of the short stub of SE 156th Avenue at the east end of SE Belmore Avenue, a similar meadow is proposed but this would require some clearing of alders and understory vegetation.



## Preferred Master Plan

### Typical Site Element Sizes

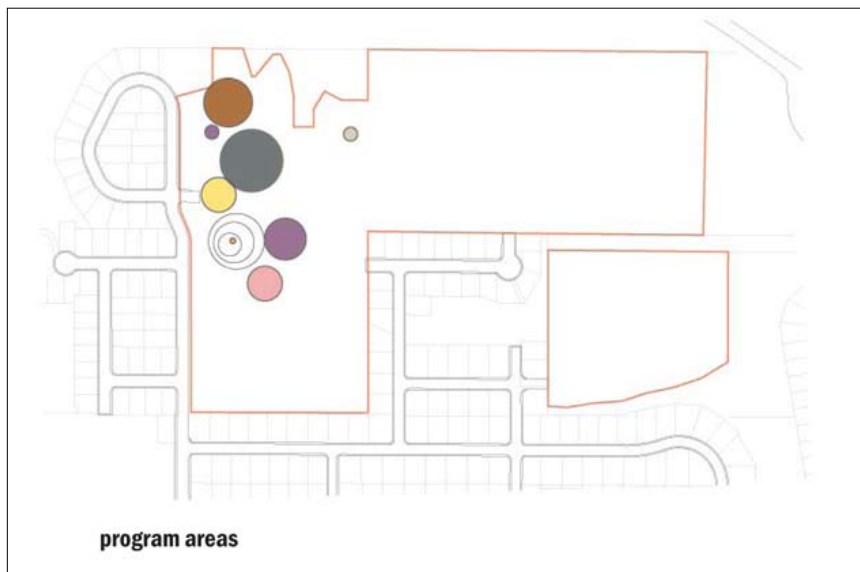
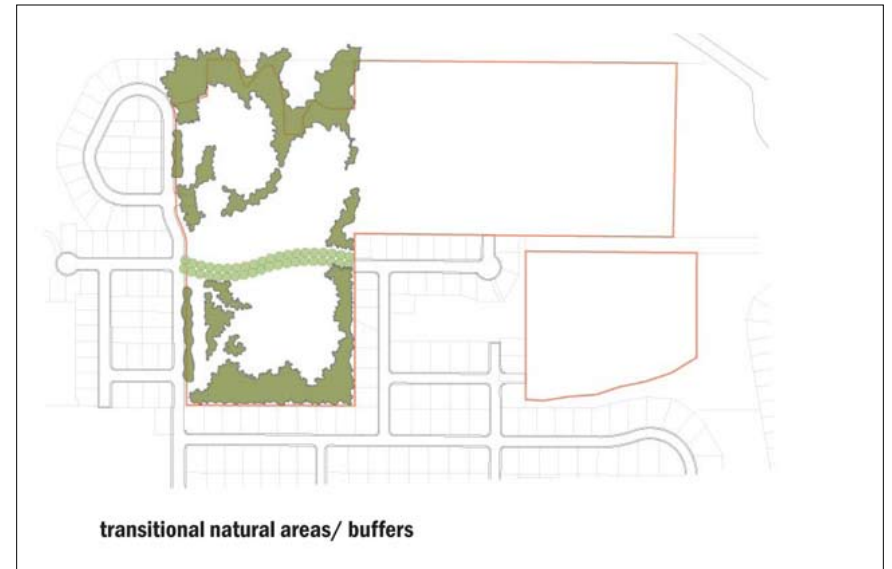
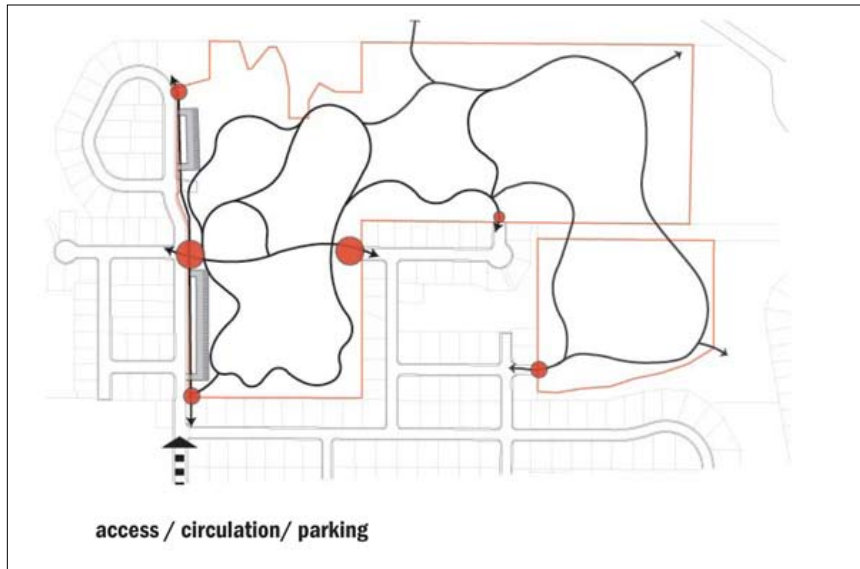


### LEGEND

- Forest Habitat Enhancement Area**
  - restore and enhance forest and understorey vegetation
  - interpretive signage
- Transitional Natural Area and Buffer Vegetation**
  - preserve or new forest canopy with meadow understorey
  - introduce buffer vegetation for adjacent homeowners
- Flexible Use Active Recreation Area**
  - maintained lawn area for various unprogrammed sports
- Lawn/ Meadow Area**
  - maintain as open lawn for gathering and passive recreation
  - terraced lawn seating for performance area
- Wetland Enhancement Zone**
  - restore and enhance existing wetland & buffer vegetation
  - interpretive signage
- Community Gathering Area**
  - community meetings & social gathering
  - group picnic
  - interactive water feature
  - ADA accessible
  - restrooms
  - informational signage
  - trash receptacles
- Young Adult Area**
  - bookshelving wall
  - seating & social gathering opportunities
- Childrens Play Area**
  - age 2-5 play equipment (with perimeter fencing)
  - age 6-12 specific play equipment
  - nature and passive play elements
  - bench seating
- Overlook Viewing Mound**
  - provides views to surrounding peaks and downtown
  - seating and gathering opportunities
  - interpretive signage and maps
  - ADA accessible
- Informal Performance Area**
  - small level area for or impromptu theater, music & dance
  - vehicular access for setting up movies in the park
- Picnic Areas**
  - standard and accessible picnic tables
  - trash receptacles
- Secondary Park Access**
  - no designated parking spaces
  - park information signage
- Paths**
  - hard surface pedestrian circulation
  - limited vehicular access for police surveillance & parks maintenance staff
- Accessible Paths**
  - hard surface ADA accessible pedestrian circulation
  - bench seating
- Soft Surface Trails**
  - soft surface hiking, biking & horseback trails
  - regional connections to nearby natural recreation areas
- Viewsheds**









## 13. A Sustainable Park

The development of a park can be considered an inherently sustainable civic act. The City of Portland has made a commitment to protect natural habitats from development, while providing a generous open space for the use of its citizens. The societal benefits of parks are well-understood and accepted, providing equitable public space, opportunities for physical fitness and access to nature. Economic benefits are also accepted, with positive effects on nearby home values and tangible amenities that attract new residents and jobs to the region. Beyond Clatsop Butte Park's broader civic function, the City of Portland mandates a consideration of sustainable design in all new facilities, including parks. Providing walking and bicycling access to this park may be one of 'greenest' features of the park, in terms of reducing overall energy use.

Future detailed park design should consider the following guidelines for green design:

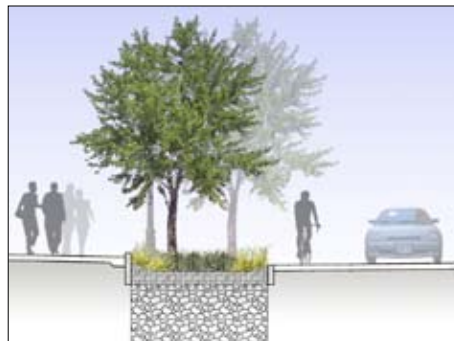
**Stormwater Treatment:** In a large open space such as this, impervious surfaces should be limited. Parking lots, paths and sports courts should be surfaced with permeable paving and well-shaded with trees and shrubs. This park could also potentially provide space for natural treatment of stormwater flowing off the streets and rooftops surrounding the park, keeping the water out of pipes and detention ponds.

**Habitat Enhancement:** The future park design will play an important role in restoring the top and slopes of Clatsop Butte to regional wildlife habitat and native vegetation communities. This can complement restoration efforts in the adjacent natural area. New plantings within the park should be native or climate-adaptive, which in turn should minimize or eliminate the use of pesticides or herbicides. Irrigation should be limited to new planting beds that need initial

assistance to get established, to active sports fields, and to turf areas (which should also be limited to areas where it is programmatically essential).

The restoration of the linear wetland across the site is a particularly interesting opportunity for designers to incorporate restored habitat in an active park, re-establishing an ecological corridor that existed before the forest was cleared, and playing a small part in the overall rehabilitation of the Johnson Creek watershed.

**Green Materials:** Elements of the park, such as paving materials, structures, walls and signage, should (as much as possible) be constructed from materials that are locally-sourced and abundant, with energy-efficient production methods. The materials should be suitable for a long life-cycle and easy deconstruction and recycling at the end of their lifespan. No toxic finishes, stains or paints should be used in the park.



## A Sustainable Park

**Lighting:** All lighting in the park should use fixtures that not only enhance dark skies and stargazing with cut-off fixtures, but also use energy-efficient bulbs. There may be parts of the park that can remain unlit to emphasize that it is a space for day use only.

**Energy-generation:** This hilltop site could take advantage of the inherent natural climatic conditions to provide space for photovoltaic surfaces, as well as sites for bird-sensitive vertical-axis wind turbines.

**Site Disturbance:** This site was cleared for residential development, its topsoil removed and pushed into two large mounds and to the site's northern edges. The topsoil can be spread back on the site. If possible, future design should limit grading and earthworks, although the preferred alternative includes a raised overlook which could potentially utilize the soil from the two aforementioned mounds.





## 14. Cost Estimate

### Notes

- General estimate reflects contingency of 20-40%
- 2008 dollars

### Preferred Option: Site Development Costs

	Low	High
Flexible Use Active Recreation Area	\$492,000	– \$574,000
Hard Court Sports Area	\$477,000	– \$557,000
Lawn/Meadow Area	\$108,000	– \$126,000
Wetland Enhancement	\$73,000	– \$86,000
Forest Enhancement	\$18,000	– \$21,000
Transitional Natural Area & Buffer Vegetation	\$62,000	– \$73,000
Community Gathering Area	\$558,000	– \$651,000
Community Building	\$600,000	– \$700,000
Young Adult Area	\$90,000	– \$120,000
Children’s Play Area	\$144,000	– \$168,000
Interactive Water Feature	\$600,000	– \$700,000
Overlook/Viewing Mound	\$112,000	– \$130,000
Informal Performance Area	\$47,000	– \$55,000
Parking	\$193,000	– \$225,000
Site Furnishings	\$31,000	– \$36,000
Site Signage	\$24,000	– \$28,000
Site Circulation	\$200,000	– \$234,000
Pedestrian Promenade	\$68,000	– \$79,000
Fenced Off-Leash Dog Area	\$31,000	– \$36,000
Site Utilities & Electrical	\$300,000	– \$400,000
Construction Sub-Total	\$4,228,000	– \$4,999,000
Mobilization/Demobilization/Insurance/Bond (10%)	\$422,800	– \$499,900
Construction Total	\$4,650,800	– \$5,498,900
Soft Costs (25%)	\$1,162,700	– \$1,374,725
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$5,813,500</b>	<b>\$6,873,625</b>



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# Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

## TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC) ROSTER



**PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION**

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

### CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN

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*Updated June 3, 2008*

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## TAC MEETING #1 AGENDA



### PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

#### CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN

##### Technical Advisory & Project Team Meeting #1

May 20, 2008

##### Portland Parks & Recreation Team Leads:

David M. Yamashita, Planner; Parks Project Manager (PP&R)  
Barbara Hart, Parks Public Involvement Coordinator

##### Technical Advisory Committee:

Andre Ashley, Sports Supervisor  
Louie Guerrero, Operations Manager  
Kathy Murrin, Natural Resources Supervisor  
Brett Horner, Parks Planning Manager  
Mark Warrington, Security Manager  
Emily Roth, Natural Resources Planner  
Bob Downing, Portland Parks Green Team  
Doug Brenner, Zone Manager  
Jennifer Antak, Bureau of Environmental Services (BES)  
Maggie Skenderian (BES) Johnson Creek Watershed Manager  
Lydia Neill, METRO

##### Consultant Team:

Eric Bode, Principal; Walker Macy (WM)  
Colleen Wolfe, Project Manager; Walker Macy  
Ken Pirie, Planner; Walker Macy  
Gary Datka, Project Technical Lead; Walker Macy  
Christine Egan, Public Involvement Facilitator; Jeanne Lawson Associates (JLA)  
Shareen Rawlings, Public Involvement Coordinator; Jeanne Lawson Associates

##### Agenda:

1:30 - 1:35 PM	Team Introductions & Roles	CW (WM)
1:35 – 1:45 PM	Project Overview & Project Goals	DY (PP&R)
1:45 – 1:50 PM	Public Involvement Schedule & Timeline	CW, (WM)
1:50 – 2:10 PM	Stakeholder Interviews – Summary	CE, SR (JLA)
2:10 – 2:30 PM	Site Inventory & Analysis Presentation	KP, GD (WM)
2:30 –2:55 PM	Discussion & Feedback	All
2:55 -3:00 PM	Wrap Up	CW (WM)
TAC Dismissed / Consultant Team BREAK		
3:10 – 4:00 PM	June 3 <sup>rd</sup> PAC Meeting Planning	CE (JLA) CW (WM)

## TAC MEETING #1 SUMMARY



### PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

#### CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN

##### Technical Advisory & Project Team Meeting #1

May 20, 2008

#### Portland Parks & Recreation (PP&R) Team Attendees:

David M. Yamashita, Senior Planner; PP&R

Barbara Hart, Public Involvement Manager; PP&R

#### Technical Advisory Committee Attendees:

Andre Ashley, Sports Supervisor; PP&R

Louie Guerrero, Operations Manager; PP&R

Kathleen Murrin, Zone Manager; PP&R

Emily Roth, Natural Resources Planner; PP&R

Jennifer Antak, Bureau of Environmental Services (BES)

Lydia Neill, Construction Supervisor; Metro

Doug Brenner, East Portland Services Manager; PP&R\*

\*Not present at meeting but provided comments to WM by phone on 6.2.08

#### Consultant Team Attendees:

Eric Bode, Principal; Walker Macy (WM)

Colleen Wolfe, Project Manager; WM

Ken Pirie, Planner; WM

Gary Datka, Project Technical Lead; WM

Christine Egan, Public Involvement Facilitator; Jeanne Lawson Associates (JLA)

#### Meeting Summary:

##### Introduction and overview of meeting objectives, goals and roles

- Analysis boards and Power Point presentation are meant to be preliminary drafts of the inventory and analysis to date, intending to keep the meeting open and allowing for interaction and discussion; with the goal of furthering the understanding of the site and regional context.
- Purpose of the TAC members was discussed as it relates to what is expected from them and how they can be best used prior to public meetings.
  - TAC members will provide technical feed back to information developed and compiled by the consultant teams prior to distribution to the public to help ensure content is correct and thorough.
  - TAC members will not be required to attend public meetings

##### Discussion of Project Goals and Concerns

- Goals
  - Regional connections to and from the park with existing open space, adjacent buttes, regional trails and corridors while creating a balance between natural resources, habitat and recreation.
    - Emphasize at public meetings and workshops the importance of maintaining the balance.
    - Conveyance of the importance of testing ideas to create a 'new kind of park' and defining the roles and values of parks especially in an area like this.

##### Presentation of initial stakeholder survey

- Stakeholder list was developed through demographic or type of household and proximity to Clatsop Butte Park.
  - Preliminary long list includes David Douglas School District representative, Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association, numerous Home Owners Associations, Johnson Creek Watershed Council, et.....
- Initial interviews show strong support for park as a neighborhood park with developed regional connections; while minimizing the impacts on the adjacent neighborhood.
  - Support
    - Active recreation
      - Basketball (prohibited in HOA sponsored parks)
      - Soccer/ multi-use field
      - Play area
    - Trails with connections to regional trails and openspace
    - Maintaining/promoting/protecting a natural area for exploration and education
    - Focus on teens and 'older' young people
  - Concerns
    - Traffic
    - Parking
    - Noise
    - Lights
    - Safety
    - Large group use

## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

### Presentation of Inventory and Analysis

- Regional Map- Survey of the Portland Metropolitan area.
  - Portland and the adjacent cities of Gresham, Milwaukie, and Happy Valley.
  - Existing parks, openspace, and parks deficient areas as outlined by the City of Portland 2020 Report
  - Watersheds and waterways
  - Transportation networks
- District Context Map- 2 mile radius from Clatsop Butte to define greatest range to inventory and expect park users to travel.
  - Adjacent existing parks and openspace
  - Major roads and bus routes
  - Schools
  - Demographics
  - Trails and potential trail connection opportunities
- Neighborhood Context- 1 mile radius demonstrating how the new park will interact and work into the fabric of the neighborhood.
  - Existing parks and openspace
  - Existing trails and corridors
  - Significant view and vantage points to and from Clatsop Butte
  - Basic topography 25-foot contours
  - Waterways
  - Significant habitat and vegetation canopy
  - Public/private ownership parcels
  - Potential vehicular access routes
  - Zoning
- Site Context- .25 mile radius
  - Streets
  - Adjacent residential lots
  - On-site utilities
  - Potential Vehicular and Pedestrian access
  - Detailed topography 5-foot contours
  - Drainages
  - Slope analysis
  - Vegetation types
  - Developable area classifications including potential on-street parking opportunities

### Discussion of Analysis Presentation

- Need to include Metro property on Regional map
- Use standard zoning colors
  - Indicate what areas can and cannot be developed
- Linkage opportunities between jurisdictions
  - How to foster these relationships
  - Who heads this effort
  - Should this plan even go so far as to try and bridge this gap
- Who owns intermediate fragments of land ie: the long line between the two parcels of the park and the space at head of the big d
- How to best address natural areas
  - Consult the city's natural resource mapping and desired future conditions mapping
- For future public presentation begin to tell a story, make maps and presentation less technical and more experiential
- Considerable discussion regarding the characterizing language of the park.
  - Integrated nature and residential development
  - Park type and stigma
    - people ---- people
    - people ---- nature (best describes Clatsop Butte)
    - nature ---- people (best describes Powell Butte)
    - nature ---- nature



## PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE (PAC) ROSTER

**Clatsop Butte Project Advisory Committee**  
**6/2/2008**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Status</b>
Mark Brown	Hawthorne Ridge HOA	Confirmed Will attend 6/9
Lorraine Gonzales	MacGregor Heights HOA	Confirmed Will attend 6/9
Paul Grosjean, Vice Chair	Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association	Confirmed Will attend 6/9
Chad Sorenson	Neighbor, parent	Confirmed Will attend 6/9
Rocky Loring	High school student	Application pending
Jon Simonson	Neighbor	Confirmed Will attend 6/9
Vainu Rao	Neighbor	Confirmed
Bob Sallinger	Portland Audubon Society	Confirmed
Matt Clark Alternate: Greg Ciannella	Johnson Creek Watershed	Confirmed Neither can attend on 6/9
Bill Hawkins	Portland Parks Board	Confirmed
Stacy Fleck	Teacher, Centennial High School	Confirmed by phone Will attend 6/9

### INVITATION LETTER



#### PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

Dear \_\_\_\_\_:

We would like to invite you to serve on the Project Advisory Committee for the Clatsop Butte Parks Project! This project is sponsored by Portland Parks and Recreation to conduct a master planning process for this 16.31 acre site, recently acquired by the City of Portland. Parks launched the project in February 2008, when we selected the local landscape architecture firm of Walker Macy to lead the project.

The Project Advisory Committee will serve as the focal point for community collaboration. As an advisory body, the committee's role will be to advise project staff on community hopes and expectations for the project and to provide local and regional expertise regarding the surrounding communities, the site and other natural resource assets in the area. Committee membership represents a diversity of stakeholders including several people who represent neighborhood and homeowner associations adjacent to the site. As such, you will serve as liaisons to your constituents by sharing information and gathering input when needed. The committee will also have members who represent perspectives from the regional and watershed levels, and topical areas such as natural resource, parks citywide and schools.

Our first meeting will be **Tuesday, June 10, 2008. We will meet at the corner of 152<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Aston Loop Road at 5:30 PM.** This will be an extended three-hour meeting to provide time for a site tour and chartering the committee. For the first half of the meeting, we will introduce the project team and individual committee members, provide a project overview and walk the site. For the second half of our meeting, we will carpool to Leach Botanical Gardens to formally charter the committee and outline next steps for the planning process. In order to ensure that your energy level stays high through the "dinner hour", Parks will provide an informal supper of pizza and drinks at the site for committee members before we begin our site tour.

Our first meeting will end at approximately 8:45 pm. This will be one of four meetings over the course of this 7-month project; future meetings will be approximately two hours and hosted at the Leach Botanical Gardens, located at 6704 SE 122<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. At the first meeting we will identify as a group the most convenient meeting times for future meetings. For your reference, I have included a meeting agenda, committee roster, draft committee schedule and project overview and timeline.

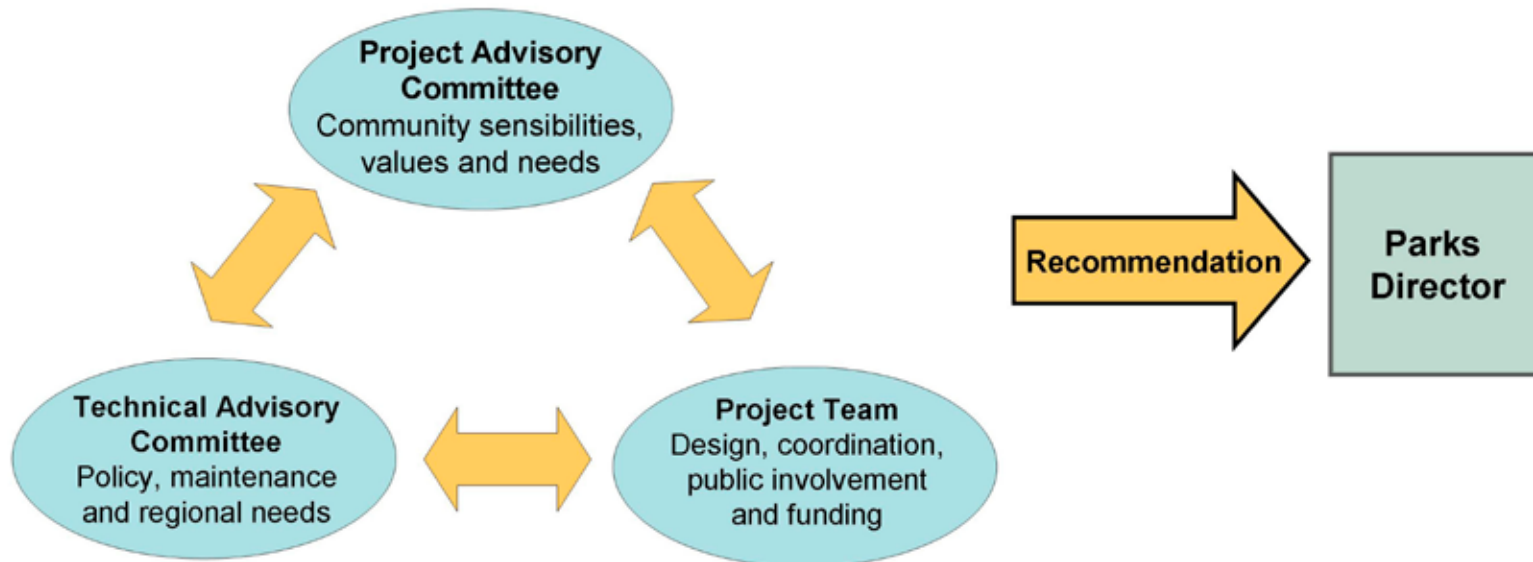
Thank you again for your interest in this project and we look forward to working with you to create one of the city's best parks. Don't forget to mark your calendars for our first meeting on **Tuesday, June 10**. If you have any questions about the project, the committee or the upcoming meeting, please contact Christine Egan at 503-235-5881 or [cegan@jlainvolve.com](mailto:cegan@jlainvolve.com).

## TAC - PAC FLOW DIAGRAM

## Decision Making Process

*Knowledge, Talent, Wisdom*

Each group will provide input on all aspects, but will mostly be looking through the lens of their interests, expertise, obligations and/or missions. In this way, the three groups will create a more complete picture.



## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

### PAC MEETING SUMMARY #1



#### CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN Public Advisory Team (TAC) Meeting #1 and Site Tour June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2008

**Portland Parks & Recreation (PP&R) Team Attendees:**  
David M. Yamashita, Senior Planner; PP&R

**Public Advisory Committee Attendees:**  
Lorraine Gonzales, Chair Macgregor Heights HOA  
Paul Grosjean, Vice Chair Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association  
Chad Sorenson, Neighbor, Parent  
Jon Simonson, Neighbor  
Vainu Rao, Neighbor, Parent  
Bill Hawkins, Portland Parks and Recreation Board Member  
Stacie Fleck, Teacher, Centennial High School  
Mark Brown, Hawthorne Ridge HOA

**Consultant Team Attendees:**  
Eric Bode, Principal; Walker Macy (WM)  
Colleen Wolfe, Project Manager; WM  
Ken Pirie, Planner; WM  
Gary Datka, Project Technical Lead; WM  
Christine Egan, Public Involvement Facilitator; Jeanne Lawson Associates (JLA)  
Shareen Rawlings, Jeanne Lawson Associates (JLA)



#### CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN Project Advisory Committee Meeting #1 June 9, 2008 5:30-8:45 pm

5:30 pm	Welcome, Introductions and Pizza (on site)	Christine Egan, JLA
6:00 pm	Project Introduction	David Yamashita, Parks Colleen Wolfe, Walker Macy
6:15 pm	Site Tour	Walker Macy
7:15 pm	Travel to Leach Botanical Gardens for second half of the meeting	Travel time (8 minutes/ 3.3 miles)
7:30 pm	First Impressions: Round Robin	Group
7:50 pm	Chartering the Committee	Christine
8:20 pm	Next Steps	Christine Colleen
8:30 pm	Close	

#### Meeting Summary:

##### Welcome and Introduction (Christine Egan, JLA)

- Christine welcomed the group and led a brief round of introductions. Project team members Eric Bode and Colleen Wolfe described the project process and highlighted the role of PAC members.

##### Project Introduction and Site Tour: General Observations

- Native area protection – wildlife corridor and protection of habitat
- Drainage and topography
- Parking concerns and interest in a parking lot or designated parking for public use of the park
- Desire to encourage people to access and explore natural wooded area in order to encourage positive occupancy of the area
- Connectivity between Powell Butte and other natural areas (Trails, Horse Trails, hiking, running)
- Concern regarding connectivity between other areas and security concerns (i.e.: camping, theft, undesirable or inappropriate activities)
- Interest in restoration of native area and meadow – get rid of blackberries and other invasive species.
- Move more active/noisy activities away from the periphery in order to minimize impacts to local residents
- Include features for families and for children – picnic areas, play structures
- Erosion concerns and sustainable stormwater management
- Concern regarding pedestrian road crossings of Foster and 158<sup>th</sup> if Clatsop Butte is connected to other park trail systems in the area. Interest in having designated, protected pedestrian crossings.
- Discussion of dogs and dog park facilities – support for a distinctly designated fenced, bowled area (i.e.: Example would be Mt. Tabor).
- Mention that the land to the NW boarder of the park is owned by McGregor HOA

##### First Impressions (Christine Egan, JLA; Eric Bode, WM; Colleen Wolfe, WM)

- Concern about impacts to HOA owned open space property, specifically in terms of trespassers, and unwelcomed visitors. Lorraine Gonzales, Chair for McGregor HOA suggested a distinct boundary between the sites in order to mitigate impacts to the HOA maintained property.
- Discussion of open spaces and ownership surrounding the Clatsop Butte Park site
- Group discussed future developments including Hawthorne Meadows (Southern Boarder)
- Discussion of Metro owned open spaces and plans to move 100 acres into parks inventory
- Emphasized interagency collaboration on this project, specifically in a regional context – creating regional destinations with unique improvements and program elements
- Elevation changes – creating both opportunities and challenges (i.e.: visibility, noise, shelter)
- Connectivity – Managing connections properly and focusing on safe crossings (i.e.: Foster pedestrian crossing)

- Additional opportunities for connectivity – i.e.: Springwater corridor, Powell Butte, private lands (private developments)
- Emphasis on pursuing connectivity now while open space is available
- Sustainable development in parks and the communities surrounding parks
- Discussion of traffic and parking impacts
- Running trails, connectivity, and exercise area – these features may help to address traffic by encouraging other means/methods of accessing the park property.
- Program elements in the park will contribute to traffic and parking impacts
- Maintain natural area but create flat areas for people with small children and older generations can access the site as well
- Create accessible spaces and accessible views
- Flat areas for kite flying and other recreations
- Emphasize the experience of the park – focusing on how the neighborhood uses and will use the site
- Create safe areas for children
- Support for park's increased attention on Eastside parks and park development.
- Structured areas for kids and families (basketball hoops and fields)
- Create a variety of user areas, not just one large area
- Discussion of open use fields versus non structured fields
- Discussion of the balance between flat areas and natural areas
- Desire to support neighborhood access and trails throughout the site
- Desire to clean up invasive species like blackberries
- Emphasis on the site's views (Mt. Adams, Mt. Hood, Mt. Rainier), desire to maintain and protect views throughout development
- Group mentions Council Crest Park as an example of a Portland Park that offers views of surrounding region but does not have a parking lot
- Mentions a 3 tiered park that could incorporate views and recreation opportunities (uses an example from Ballard area in Seattle)
- Creating a park that will help to foster a shared sense of community

Colleen with Walker Macy and Eric Bode described the project process. Eric mentioned that at the next meeting PAC members would begin to review technical analysis of the site and brainstorm program options. Colleen described the project schedule, and asked for input regarding a preferred PAC meeting time.

The group agreed that the meetings should begin at 6 p.m. and should go until 8 p.m.

The next PAC meeting will be June 24<sup>th</sup>. Members of the general public are welcome to attending all PAC meetings.

### Charter the Committee

Christine led the group through a chartering process, discussing PAC roles and responsibilities.



## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

### PAC MEETING AGENDA #2



**PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION**  
Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

**CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN**  
**Project Advisory Committee Meeting #2**  
Tuesday, June 24, 2008  
6:00-8:00 pm

**Meeting Outcomes:**

- Develop list of Guiding Principles for planning process
- Identify desired "Features, Experiences and Uses" for the site
- Identify Concerns and Unknowns regarding the site and future park

6:00	Welcome and Introductions	Christine Egan, JLA
	Milestone Schedule Review	Colleen Wolfe, Walker Macy
6:20	Complete Committee Chartering	Christine
6:25	Putting the Site in Regional Perspective	Ken Pirie, Walker Macy Doug Brenner, PP&R Emily Roth, PP&R
6:40	Programming Workshop - Brainstorming <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Guiding Principles</li><li>▪ Desired Uses/Features/Experiences</li><li>▪ Challenges/Unknowns</li></ul>	David Yamashita, Parks Mauricio Villarreal, Walker Macy Christine
7:40	Public Comment	
7:50	Next Steps	Christine David
8:00	Close	



**PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION**  
Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

**Clatsop Butte Master Plan**  
**Project Advisory Committee**  
**Meeting Summary #2**  
**Programming Workshop -- June 24, 2008**  
*Draft 7/23/08*

**Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Members present**

Lorraine Gonzales, Chair Macgregor Heights HOA  
Paul Grosjean, Vice Chair Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association  
Chad Sorenson, Neighbor, Parent  
Jon Simonson, Neighbor, Parent  
Vainu Rao, Neighbor, Parent  
Mark Brown, Hawthorne Ridge HOA  
Bob Sallinger, Audubon Society of Portland  
Matt Clark, Executive Director Johnson Creek Watershed Council

**PAC Members absent**

Stacie Fleck, Teacher, Centennial High School  
Bill Hawkins, Portland Parks and Recreation Board Member

**Technical Advisory Committee Members present**

Emily Roth, Natural Resources Planner; PP&R  
Doug Brenner, East Portland Services Manager; PP&R  
Jennifer Antak, Johnson Creek Watershed Team; Bureau of Environmental Services (BES)

**Project Team**

Mauricio Villarreal, Walker Macy  
Christine Egan, JLA Public Involvement  
Shareen Rawlings, JLA Public Involvement  
Colleen Wolfe, Walker Macy  
Ken Pirie, Walker Macy  
Gary Datka, Walker Macy  
David Yamashita, PP&R  
Barbara Hart, PP&R

## PAC MEETING SUMMARY #2

### Meeting Summary:

#### Welcome and Introduction – Milestone Schedule Review (Christine Egan, JLA & Colleen Wolfe, Walker Macy)

- Christine welcomed the group and led a brief round of introductions. Matt Clark and Bob Hawkins introduced themselves to the group and described their interest in participating in this planning process.
- Christine explained that at this meeting PAC members would focus on the development of a list of Guiding Principles for the park planning process, as well as identifying desired features, experiences and uses for the site.
- Colleen Wolfe described the project schedule and highlighted key milestones, such as the open house planned for August. She mentioned that the PAC would discuss the open house at their next meeting on July 15. The next PAC Meeting will be held in the Parks Annex building.

#### Complete Committee Chartering (Christine)

- Christine distributed a revised set of roles and protocols and mentioned several changes including: No proxies, TAC members would be attending PAC meetings, PAC members participating in the open house.
- The PAC approved the revised protocols

#### Putting the Site in a Regional Perspective (Ken Pirie, WM; Doug Brenner, PP&R; Emily Roth, PP&R)

- Doug discussed the East Services Parks and Recreational Zone, and described the regional context of the site. He directed the group to a map of developed park areas within the East Services Zone, highlighting parks and services in close proximity to the project site. He explained that there are not a lot of recreational opportunities in this part of the city, and mentioned that an ideal service area would be a one-mile to a three-mile radius. He stressed the fact that community parks offer both passive and active recreational opportunities and mentioned that in this section of Portland specifically, there is a lack of recreational facilities.
- Doug described the park's acquisition process, describing the use of system development charges (SDCs) and BES' Willing Seller's Program.
- Ken Pirie with Walker Macy described the district context and explained the emphasis on open space systems and connections in the region.
- Emily Roth with PP&R described a desire to take advantage of the Springwater Corridor, focusing on connections and working to create a "Forest Park East." She emphasized support for habitat connections and natural open spaces, and provided several examples (including the recent purchase of the Mitchell Creek property) of agencies working together to purchase natural areas.
- Emily described the planning and acquisition processes, explaining that Parks looks at several factors in determining which sites to purchase. She mentioned Parks' three main guiding principles for acquiring property: Connectivity, Habitat Type and Willing Sellers.
- She mentioned that the first stage after acquisition requires the development of a stabilization plan.
- Mark Brown asked if Parks had a plan to protect the natural area from Mitchell Creek to Kelly Creek. Emily did not know if there was currently an acquisition plan for that specific property, but explained that a regional planning group could look into details.
- Bob Sallinger explained that the East Buttes are important for migration patterns of songbirds and other species of concern.
- Paul Grosjean emphasized the need to encourage positive uses of acquired property, providing the example of Powell Butte.

## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

- Jon asked who is in charge of acquiring new properties. Emily explained that properties are purchased through Metro and Parks, specifically a bond for natural areas.
- Jennifer Antak with BES described her bureau's goals and guiding principles for land acquisition.
- Matt Clark and Bob Sallinger mentioned that it would be useful to contextualize the regional guiding principles in attempting to make the Clatsop Butte Master Plan fit within a regional goal of habitat and restorative connectivity.

### Programming Workshop – Brainstorming Activity (David Yamashita, PP&R; Mauricio Villarreal, WM; Christine Egan, JLA)

David explained that this process would provide a context to sort through project options. The first step in a master planning process is typically to develop Guiding Principles, which serve as the rules guiding site development. Guiding Principles are often the common ideas for the site.

Christine described the workshop brainstorming exercise and asked the group to focus on the following:

- Guiding Principles
- Desired Uses/Experiences/Features
- Challenges and Unknowns

#### **Guiding Principles**

##### Protect and enhance natural areas and wildlife habitat

- Incorporate strategies to minimize human/wildlife conflicts
- Blend developed park sites with adjacent natural areas; integrate activity park with natural area
- Natural habitat protection; protect valuable wildlife habitat
- Diverse natural area
- Protect wetlands

##### Promote watershed health, awareness and education

- Highlight watershed protection strategies within park ( i.e.: green roofs, pervious surfaces, native plantings, pesticide-free, etc)
- Protect and enhance water quality – prevent erosion and increased runoff
- Watershed awareness
- Not detrimental to watershed health

##### Promote connectivity with existing trails, open spaces and wildlife corridors

- Habitat connectivity
- Connectivity to regional and local trails for bicycles, horses, pedestrians
- Highlight as a part of a network of open spaces

##### Provide opportunities build community and bring community members together

- Create a community gathering environment to enjoy views, events, music, movies in the park, walking and visiting the site
- Developed neighborhood or community park within a mile (approximately 20-30 minutes walk) or every resident

##### Respect the needs of local residents and the adjacent neighborhood

- Respect to the neighbors (i.e.: noise, traffic, parking, vandalism, hours of operation)
- Maintain character of community (Calm of the community – don't lose community in park experience)
- Day to night uses (positive)

### Ensure accessibility and recreational opportunities for all ages and abilities

- Serve all ages
- Accessibility – all pedestrians handicap mobile

### Maximize existing views from the site

- Utilize site's unique topography and geography
- Exploit sight lines to volcano's and cityscape

### **Desired Uses/Experiences/Features**

#### Trails and connectivity (Natural area)

- Forested walking paths

#### Accessible walking paths

- Walking/biking trails; paved walking paths
- Ensure accessibility for everyone
- Walking paths with stroller accessibility

#### Maintain/incorporate views

- Maintain views
- View uses – educational signs, historical info for each mountain and wildlife feature
- Star-gazing

#### Lighting

- Park lighting in certain areas of the park (for specific uses/programs)
- Pedestrian lighting

#### Kids' features/structures

- Nature play area – mix of forest, hills and open space *[could also be categorized with "Natural areas"]*
- Water Spray ground/playground
- Swings
- All ages play structure – highlighting the character of the park (observation deck with education signage)
- Water play feature
- Kite flying
- Large unique play structure
- Activities for teenagers

#### Recreational Fields

- Generic field for soccer, basketball, baseball; Multiuse sports field located at the North part of the park down the slope to minimize noise to the neighbors.
- Soccer field – regulation size for youth; soccer field – small

#### Sport Courts

- Sport Courts (Basketball, tennis)
- Basketball; basketball half court; full court basketball
- Tennis – two courts
- Little league baseball

## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

### Picnic and community gathering areas

- Community gathering place – benches, lawns and picnic areas
- Picnic; picnic area and benches; picnic areas (at least two areas allowing for separate parties)
- Gazebo; covered gazebo with tables for large gatherings
- Music in park amphitheater seating (ex: Washington Park); entertainment (e.g. concerts in the park)
- Neighborhood “National Night-Out” gathering area
- Sitting areas for gathering (well-lit)
- Relaxing viewpoint areas

### Educational signs/interpretive signs and structures

- Nature/habitat learning areas
- Educational – sustainable, natural grass areas, wind generated lighting, wind generated electricity/solar
- Natural open (Educational areas)
- Provide educational opportunities regarding surrounding natural resource values (by providing certain recreational activities at the park, we should use this park to educate people about appropriate and inappropriate uses of surrounding parks)
- Natural resource interpretation – (i.e.: Resources within park; Resources surrounding park – J.C watershed; Connection between developed parks and surrounding natural areas; green stormwater/watershed strategies; Reducing human wildlife conflicts)
- Interpretive signs to identify panoramic points of interest (i.e.: Hoyt Arboretum) and watershed health
- Incorporate trails with activity park
- Access to trail with environmental/watershed information

### Natural Area

- Wildlife habitat in wooded and stooped areas
- Field in northern lower end of park behind slope to lessen noise – direct/orient people to area that may be under-utilized
- Visible wildlife restoration projects (Kestrel boxes, swallow boxes, etc)
- Habitat viewing area
- Open grassy area at the top of hill

### Parking

- Perpendicular spaces to create more space, maximize use
- Get people off streets in their cars
- Disperse parking throughout rather than one large lot
- Create several parking areas – parking in lower area with paths to walk to butte

### Dogs

- Small dog/big dog off-leash (away from homes)
- Dog off-leash area
- Dogs on leash

### Facilities

- Restrooms



### Challenges and Unknowns

#### Environmental Impacts

- Impervious surfaces cause negative impacts to stormwater runoff
- Erosion in and around the site due to ATV activity

#### Safety

- Park hours
- Unwanted activity at night in park and/or parking lots
- Crime (property crime, assaults, vandalism)
- Impacts to neighboring HOA open space (trespassing, damage to HOA open space, financial impacts to HOA due to damage, signage, fencing)
- Security (homes, parking structures, activity areas)
- Gangs and graffiti
- Trespassing on private property
- Volume of vehicles and visitors
- Noise impacts to neighbors
- Child security
- Park security

#### Traffic and Parking

- Speeding; Install electronic speed-reader signs on Henderson and one on 152nd
- Traffic; Additional traffic through neighborhoods – beefed up patrol possible?
- Encourage multiple access points to reduce driving
- Parking - Multiple small lots closed at night with gate ; smaller lots dispersed near program areas
- Congested on-street parking in residential sections; designate on-street for residents only (by permit); “resident parking only” sign in residential sections
- Park visitors’ vehicles parking during park off-hours in the residential areas
- Need to develop a plan to address traffic and parking concerns

#### Natural areas, invasive species and water quality

- Invasive plant species – Blackberry is getting much worse, also in adjacent areas
- Preserving wetlands in the park or other high ground water issues (seeps and springs)
- Keeping certain recreational activities from spilling out into surrounding natural areas (being proactive about directing certain uses toward the active park end and more passive uses towards natural areas)
- Don’t overdevelop park grounds, play fields are good but limit structures, allow for the enjoyment of nature
- Natural drainage ways and trail intersections – stormwater conveyance down drainage ways may wash out trails, increase erosion and decrease water quality.
- Displacement of wildlife habitat, restore habitat by planting native species

#### Dogs

- Keeping dogs on leash in natural areas
- Clean up after use (picnic area and dogs)
- Water quality impacts (e.g.: dog poop)

#### Preserve Views

- Maintain trees to preserve existing view points (both existing and future plantings)
- Develop park so existing views are not jeopardized (limit tree planting, select appropriate height to protect views – trees and structures)

## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

### Connectivity

- Currently no connection to Powell Butte and Springwater trail due to Foster Road
- Design park that allows wildlife passage

### Accessibility/features for all ages

- Providing uses for all ages (creating different areas for different ages)

### Other: Facilities

- Getting access for water and power accessibility to picnic area, trail lights, bathrooms, etc.

Mauricio explained that the project alternatives will be developed out of these elements and informed by technical experts. He emphasized the balancing act required to look at these challenges, goals and program options. Barbara Hart (Parks) reminded the group of the overall public process, mentioning that the community-at-large would have an opportunity to weigh in on the project alternatives at an Open House event before a master plan was presented to the City Council in December.

The group expressed a desire to dig deeper into programming elements. Dave Yamashita clarified that the next step in this process will give the community and the PAC alternatives and program elements to react to and critique.

### Next Steps (Christine Egan, JLA)

Christine reminded the group of their next meeting location and meeting time. The PAC would meet again July 15<sup>th</sup> at the Park's Annex building. This address would be distributed to the PAC through an email prior to the meeting.

### Action Items

No.	Action Item
1	Distribute summary of program workshop to PAC Members
2	Email address for next PAC meeting location
3	Request for eastside zone park service map to be email out to PAC
4	Request for park service map that highlights Gresham and Happy Valley areas

## PAC MEETING AGENDA #3



### PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

**CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN  
Project Advisory Committee Meeting #2  
Leach Botanical Gardens – Annex Building**

Tuesday, July 15, 2008

6:00-8:00 pm

**Meeting Outcomes:**

- PAC and TAC feedback on alternatives
- Recommendations for Open House format and content
- PAC and TAC volunteers to help host Open House
- 

<b>6:00</b>	<b>Welcome and Review Agenda</b>	<b>Christine Egan, JLA</b>
<b>6:10</b>	<b>Present and Discuss Master Plan Alternatives</b>	<b>Mauricio Villarreal, Walker Macy</b>
<b>7:30</b>	<b>Public Comment</b>	<b>Christine</b>
<b>7:40</b>	<b>Open House Event – August 5</b>	<b>Shareen</b>
<b>7:55</b>	<b>Next Steps</b>	<b>Christine Mauricio Colleen</b>
<b>8:00</b>	<b>Close</b>	

## PAC MEETING SUMMARY #3



**PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION**

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

### **Clatsop Butte Master Plan**

**Project Advisory Committee**

**Meeting Summary #3**

**Tuesday, July 15, 2008**

*Draft 7/21/08*

#### **Project Advisory Committee (PAC) Members present**

Lorraine Gonzales, Chair Macgregor Heights HOA  
Paul Grosjean, Vice Chair Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association  
Chad Sorenson, Neighbor, Parent  
Jon Simonson, Neighbor, Parent  
Vainu Rao, Neighbor, Parent  
Mark Brown, Hawthorne Ridge HOA  
Bob Sallinger, Audubon Society of Portland  
Stacie Fleck, Teacher, Centennial High School  
Bill Hawkins, Portland Parks and Recreation Board Member

#### **PAC Members absent**

Matt Clark, Executive Director Johnson Creek Watershed Council

#### **Technical Advisory Committee Members present**

Emily Roth, Natural Resources Planner; PP&R  
Doug Brenner, East Portland Services Manager; PP&R

#### **Project Team**

Mauricio Villarreal, Walker Macy  
Eric Bode, Walker Macy  
Colleen Wolfe, Walker Macy  
Gary Datka, Walker Macy  
Christine Egan, JLA Public Involvement  
Shareen Rawlings, JLA Public Involvement  
David Yamashita, PP&R

## PAC MEETING SUMMARY #3

### Meeting Summary:

#### Welcome and Review Agenda– (*Christine Egan, JLA*)

- Christine welcomed the group and reviewed action items from the previous meeting.
- Introduced Stacie Fleck and walked through the meeting agenda and goals:
  - Obtain PAC and TAC feedback on scheme alternatives
  - Gather PAC and TAC recommendations for Open House format and content

#### Present and Discuss Master Plan Alternatives (*Mauricio Villarreal, WM & Eric Bode, WM - Group*)

- Mauricio presented the guiding principles and program elements developed out of the previous PAC program workshop. He stressed the fact that design alternatives will remain as diagrams to inspire group and community discussion. He explained that the diagrams and alternatives will evolve based discussions with the PAC, TAC and the community at large.
- Mauricio explained that the common theme from the program workshop was to create a park that would support the community while tying into the surrounding environmental resources.
- He reviewed the program elements, master planning process and the three alternatives schemes illustrating program ideas as bubble diagrams.
  - Scheme A: Heavily influenced by passive recreation
  - Scheme B: Heavily influenced by active recreation
  - Scheme C: Mixed – Community Center (includes active and passive elements)

### Scheme A: Passive Recreation

- Mauricio described Scheme A's key program elements: Active play meadow, children's play area, community sitting area, fenced dog area and community view point looking out on active meadow area

#### PAC and TAC comments:

- The group asked for clarification regarding the placement of the community pavilion area – specifically its proximity to neighborhood roads. Eric and Mauricio reminded the group that the scheme did not suggest final designs, but instead an idea of overall placement. Eric identified several advantages to placing this feature/program closer to parking access.
- Vainu asked about locating parking lots/parking access at neighborhood trail entrances. Eric and Mauricio explained that these trail access points are for neighborhood access and would not include parking. Mauricio also explained that trail heads could include signage and an educational elements suggested by the PAC in their program workshop.
- Vainu mentioned that neighborhood children play in the cul-de-sac areas close to the trail access points. She expressed concern about increased traffic/parking at those locations.
- Mauricio explained that the parking design for Scheme A followed a light impact program, and mentioned that because the park presented largely passive recreational opportunities the regional draw created (parking) could be largely served by on-street parking.
- Vainu stressed the importance of keeping the children's play area away from the dog park and fenced dog area.
- Lorraine suggested that adding an acreage comparison chart to the maps would make it easier for the community to understand the placement and scale of program elements.
- The group discussed wetlands, wetland mitigations and construction techniques. Lorraine asked how new regulations would impact project area wetlands.



## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

### Scheme B: Active Recreation

- Mauricio described Scheme B key program elements: Parking lots, neighborhood access trails, trail heads, hard court, paved trails, smaller natural area looped trails, larger natural area looped trails, fenced dog yard and children's play area.

#### *Group Comments:*

- Eric explained that trail heads would be maintained as local access points. Scheme B could include leveling and tiering of the area to provide lower terraces for certain activities and natural areas.
- Jon asked about including parking lots at trail access points, expressing a concern that without parking lots, cars would park in the existing children's play area. Eric responded that he didn't anticipate a huge demand for regional parking at these trail heads. Instead, the project team envisioned these as local/neighborhood access points into the existing natural area.
- Lorraine asked how the scheme would promote "eyes on the park." Eric explained that by removing invasive species at the trail head and within the natural areas they would increase park visibility.
- Mark suggested that there was an advantage to putting parking at the southern trail heads. Stacie Fleck similarly supported parking at the middle trail access because it could create access to the lower sports field. Several PAC members mentioned that if parking was not included in the design, people would park on the street. David Yamashita with Portland Parks explained that creating small parking spaces often helps to designate areas/create uses. Emily Roth from Portland Parks cautioned the group about small parking lots at access points to natural areas—she mentioned that sometimes parking lots can invite inappropriate evening activities.
- Paul asked about the capacity of the parking lots outlined in the diagrams. Gary explained that the top lot had a capacity of 30 cars and the bottom lot had an overall capacity of 50 cars. In response, Paul expressed concern that this was a lot of parking spaces. Eric encouraged the group to consider the type of uses included in Scheme B. A hard court or active meadow space could potentially draw more than 50 cars at a time. Stacie stated that many neighbors would probably choose to drive to the park if parking was available, including those neighbors living close to the park. The group agreed, explaining that the overall topography (steep slopes) of the neighborhood make it difficult for some neighbors to walk to the site. Paul mentioned that he was in favor of parking lots vs. street parking, but was concerned about the size of the proposed parking lots.
- Vainu expressed concern that the sports field being sited adjacent to neighborhood homes. Eric explained that programming would ultimately determine the appropriate hours and uses of the field. The group discussed programming and Park's vision for programming at this site. David Yamashita mentioned that there were many options for programming, such as a permitted field or a non-scheduled field. He explained that there was a real need for sports fields in outer Southeast Portland, but that Parks understands the desire to put these fields in the appropriate areas. Doug Brenner from Portland Parks mentioned that restricting play even on programmed fields is difficult if the field appears available (i.e.: not using a reservation system – unregistered users/programs). He mentioned that these "unregistered" uses are difficult to track and control. He mentioned that there are advantages and disadvantages of permitted fields that the group would have to discuss during the design phase of the project.
- Vainu asked that the hard court areas be kept open (not programmed) and available for all ages. The group discussed the idea that more casual activities would be easier to regulate. Vainu said that the neighborhood wanted an informal park, with casual areas and activities.
- Eric and Mauricio explained that the upper parking lot could serve the dog park, hard courts and other park access points, while the lower 50-space lot serve the sports field. The group discussed restricting access to parking lots in the evenings; Parks confirmed that this was an option. Doug mentioned that Parks provided services and volunteers to close parks and parking lots in the evenings. He explained that in many cases residents from the local neighborhoods volunteered to do the task.
- Paul asked if Parks had initiated the process to official vacate the street bisecting the park. Emily and David committed to follow up. Eric explained that because Parks had purchased the large natural area, it would not be necessary to obtain access easements for certain areas on the site.

### Scheme C: Community Organizing Area (Mix of Active and Passive Recreational Uses)

- Mauricio described Scheme C's program elements: Community organizing area, lower sports field (non-directional, at grade, with buffers and open space). The center of the site would be the community organizing area with a pedestrian street connection, areas for sitting, views of the surrounding area and view of large green quad. These features communicate a strong sense of community space.

#### *Group Comments:*

- Bob Salinger asked how wetland mitigation would work with Scheme C, specifically the upper wetland area. Eric explained that mitigation would be relatively easy; project team recommended enhancing the headwater area of the site.
- Jon expressed a concern that all three of the alternatives fail to capitalize on the existing views from the site. He asked that the schemes build up the view and highlight this aspect of the site. Walker Macy mentioned that view corridors would be maintained and view breaks created in all of the schemes.
- The group recommended that directional viewpoints be added to maps for presentation at the Open House in August.

- Paul was concerned that the hard sport courts may encroach on the surrounding homes and create parking issues. He asked that the project team reassess the location.
- Vainu suggested that the project team swap locations between the hard courts with the children's area. She also noticed that the dog area is located close to the wildlife area, and asked if it was prudent to encourage dogs so close to wetland/natural areas. The project team responded that it is important to locate the dog park close to parking, provide easy neighborhood access and away from natural areas/habitat corridors.
- Bob raised several points about dog parks and dog park locations. Dog parks can be perceived in two ways: As an invitation to wetland/natural areas or as an alternative to walking dogs in natural areas and wetlands. He explained that a buffer would be important to discourage dogs and dog owners from using the site (fecal matter, wetlands, restoration areas, wildlife).
- Colleen with Walker Macy asked the group to consider the option of not showing a dog park feature on the one or more of the diagrams. Bob responded to the point by noting that dog parks were incredibly important to include. He explained that if there are no off-leash dog park areas provided, people will use the natural areas, which will create environmental and wildlife conflicts. Emily underscored that Portland Parks would want to keep active dog areas away from natural areas. The group discussed the local and regional demand for dog park areas.
- Eric from Walker Macy explained that Scheme C proposed 90 degree head-in parking on the street. Parking capacity was fairly similar to the capacity of Scheme B. Chad suggested that head-in parking be bumped out to create a street side buffer for unloading and safety.
- Lorraine asked if stormwater runoff from the surrounding community could be used for irrigation purposes at the site. David from Portland Parks explained that runoff could not be used because storage and filtering would be difficult. Emily responded that all of Park's sites have very efficient weather-controlled irrigation systems now.
- Chad asked why a little league baseball field was not proposed in any of the schemes. The project team responded that in the master planning process all specific uses for a sports/recreational fields would remain flexible/open.
- Emily confirmed with Walker Macy that proposed trail routes are conceptual in the three schemes. She explained that Parks, Metro and BES are acquiring additional property in this area. One of the goals of this park planning project is to establish connections to the Springwater Corridor.
- David mentioned that one of Park's goals was expand the character of the natural and rural areas to the park: "Creating a park within a forest." This is a different approach and a unique site.
- The group discussed the importance of protecting views, i.e. tree placement and location.
- Paul mentioned that there may be an article in *The Oregonian* about the Clatsop Butte Master Planning process.

## Appendix A: Committee Meeting Notes

### Open House Event – August 5th (Shareen Rawlings, JLA)

- Shareen reviewed the proposed format for the August 5<sup>th</sup> Open House and asked for group feedback on outreach techniques, open house format and public input methods.
- The group requested that a question be added to the comment card that asked participants to provide their demographic information (address).
- The group suggested that a comment card station be included for participants to sit and write comments.
- Paul asked if Parks could deal with some of the blackberries before the event so that people could explore the natural areas.
- Eric recommended placing the welcome/sign-in station in an area that is accessible to all community members.
- Group decided to include a fenced dog park on all three schemes and provide map information about view areas, view points, acreage scale and hierarchy of parking. Consultant team will include scale legend on Open House handouts.
- Group agreed to not add parking at trail head access points.
- For outreach, consultant team will distribute electronic and hard copy invites to PAC members. Homeowner associations will post on community sign board, in HOA newsletters and websites. Consultant team will invite police and fire bureaus. The 500 houses on the hill will remain the key target audience area, but outreach will also include Duke Heights and Barbur Heights HOAs.

### Next Steps (Christine Egan, JLA)

Christine and Colleen asked how many PAC members would be available to volunteer at the upcoming project open house on August 5<sup>th</sup>. Five PAC members would be available to volunteer at this event: Jon, Chad, Stacie, Mark and Paul.

### Action Items

No.	Action Item	To Respond
1	Request for park service map that highlights Gresham and Happy Valley areas	Doug Brenner, Parks
2	Send website link out to PAC Members	Shareen Rawlings, JLA
3	Project team to follow up on how new regulations may impact wetlands on site	Eric Bode, Walker Macy
4	Parks to look into vacating official street bisecting park site	David Yamashita, Parks

# Appendix B: PP&R Desired Future Condition Memo for Clatsop Butte Park (Final Draft)

## DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION (DFC) CLATSOP BUTTE

### TIMELINE

3/21/08: Site visit for vegetation inventory data collection, Steve Lower

4/4/08: Draft DFC completed by Steve Lower, PP&R Assistant Ecologist

4/25/08: Reviewed by City Nature East - Lynn Barlow, Natural Areas Supervisor and Mart Hughes, Ecologist

5/2/08: Comments solicited from Ecosystem Group: Kathleen Murrin, Astrid Dragoy, Mart Hughes, Mark Wilson, Lynn Barlow, Fred Nilsen, Emily Roth and Josh Darling

6/6/08: Sent to Kathleen Murrin and Astrid Dragoy for approval

### LANDSCAPE SETTING

Clatsop Butte Park (CBP) consists of an 18-acre open field and a 27-acre natural area. The field is dominated by non-native grasses and Himalayan blackberry, and is being master-planned as a developed park. Hereafter CBP will refer only to the natural area. The site is situated in the Johnson Creek Watershed just south of Johnson Creek, near the intersection of SE Foster Road and SE 162nd. CBP is in close proximity to other PP&R east buttes properties: Powell Butte

Nature Park, Campfire, Clatsop Butte Natural Areas (CBNA) and Gilbert Ridge Natural Area (GRNA). CBNA is owned by Metro and will be managed by PP&R. The southern and eastern sides of the CBP are bordered by residential development. There is forested habitat adjacent to the northern boundary. The western edge of the natural area abuts the open field.

### TOPOGRAPHY

CBP elevations range from 570' (above sea level) at the highest point on the western property line to 300' at the lowest point in the southeastern corner of the property (see map). The top of the property on the southwestern edges has mild slopes ranging around 10-15%. The slopes become considerably steeper at lower elevations on the northern and eastern sides of the property, ranging from 15-60%. Small creeks in shallow ravines feed Johnson creek and its tributaries to the north. Old roads and logging grades are found throughout the site.

### SOILS

The three types of soil mapped at this site are classified by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service as Cascade Silt Loam (8-15 percent slope, 7C) and Cascade Silt Loam (15-30 percent slope, 7D) and Haplumbrepts (very

steep, 20F)<sup>1</sup>. Cascade Silt Loam (8-15 percent slope) underlies the southwestern portion of the property, occupying approximately half of the area. To the north and east is an adjacent narrow band of Cascade Silt Loam (15-30 percent slope) and in the far north eastern corner of the site is a small patch of Haplumbrepts.

Cascade Silt Loam soils are somewhat poorly drained, found on convex side slopes of broad, rolling ridgetops and are formed in silty materials. Permeability is slow, runoff is intermediate, and the hazard of erosion is slight (7B) to moderate (7C). These soils are well suited to Douglas fir in areas that are not under cultivation. Other species that can be found include western red cedar, red alder, grand fir, western hemlock, big leaf maple, Pacific dogwood, bitter cherry, thimbleberry, salal, vine maple, trailing blackberry, sword fern and snowberry (see Appendix I for Latin names).

Haplumbrepts are very steep, well drained and moderately well drained soils within the Sandy and Columbia River basins. These soils formed in a mixture of silt and sand and in the accumulated material from downslope soil creep. These soils have slopes of 50 to 90 percent. Permeability is moderate to moderately slow. These soils are subject to slumping. Associated vegetation is Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western red cedar,

big leaf maple, red alder, black cottonwood, vine maple, beaked hazelnut, willow species, snowberry, trailing blackberry, blue elderberry, rose species, Oregon grape, salal, bracken fern and sword fern.

Soils are well drained with several swales and ravines that have wetter soil conditions. Wetland soil conditions do not appear to exist, however a formal analysis of soils, hydrology and vegetation has not been conducted. There are no obvious signs of slumping. ATV use throughout the park has seriously damaged soils along old logging and horse trails.

### CURRENT VEGETATION

Clatsop Butte Park is dominated by deciduous and conifer needle-leaf forest communities, with a small open meadow on the southern end. The wooded upper portion of the property (CLAT 003) is mostly young alder with smaller components of large Douglas fir, western red cedar, big leaf maple and black cottonwood. Western red cedar and Douglas fir are regenerating in the understory, which is dominated by Himalayan blackberry in some areas, particularly along the property line. Stinging nettle, a native species, is common in this area. The lower portion of the property (CLAT 005) is dominated by western red cedar and big leaf maple. Some

large red alder are distributed in small patches, and occasional large Douglas fir are present. Here the shrub layer is dominated by Indian-plum and to a lesser extent snowberry and, in ravines, salmonberry. Himalayan blackberry occurs frequently, but much less so than on the top of the slope. The herbaceous layer is dominated by sword fern and stinging nettle. On the southern boundary there is a small open meadow between two creeks that are lined by red alder (CLAT 004). Douglas fir and western red cedar have been planted on the southern edge of the meadow. The center portion is open and dominated by orchard grass and narrow-leaf plantago with some small, non-native European hawthorn. Himalayan blackberry grows in dense thickets along the edges.

Other native species include Siberian miners lettuce, bleeding heart and piggyback plant. Wall lettuce, cleavers, bull thistle, English holly and English ivy are non-native species that occur occasionally.

CBP is presently dominated by upland forest with a small meadow along the southern boundary. Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, grand fir, big leaf maple, red alder, beaked hazelnut and Pacific yew and Oregon white oak are mentioned in the 1851 Vegetation Survey of this area<sup>2</sup>. Oregon white oak is not present now

but some of the other species are still found on the site.



## DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION (DFC)

The Desired Future Condition (DFC) is a systematic inquiry process to guide ecological restoration and part of PP&R's Ecosystem Management Strategy (the strategy). The strategy is an organized approach to improving the quality of habitat for fish and wildlife and other natural resource functions and values. The approach consists of the following steps: (1) Inventory, (2) Determination of Desired Future Condition, (3) Assessment, (4) Prescription, (5) Intervention and (6) Monitoring. Applied over time, the sequence of steps forms a recurring cycle termed an "adaptive management loop." Using consistent protocols and GIS technology, the strategy enables PP&R's natural resources staff to qualify and quantify the condition of natural resources in its portfolio of responsibilities.

To describe vegetative community composition, habitat is subdivided into ecological units defined by plant alliances. An alliance is a vegetation category used by the National Vegetation Classification System (NVCS) that identifies a plant community type based on the presence of dominant and/or diagnostic species in the predominant or uppermost stratum. Typically, the alliance is named after the tree species that dominate the canopy. For example, the Douglas

Fir-Big Leaf Maple Forest alliance (DF-BLMF) has an upper tree canopy that consists mainly of Douglas fir and big leaf maple. Habitat characteristics such as hydroperiod are also used to name some alliances, e.g., Oregon Ash Seasonally Flooded Forest alliance (OASFF). See Appendix II for details on how DFC alliances are assigned.

## DFC FOR CLATSOP BUTTE PARK NATURAL AREA

The DFC for CBP is conifer-dominated forest and mixed deciduous-conifer forest. Riparian habitat at CBP would be expected to be occupied by western red cedar and shrubby species including salmonberry, red elderberry and various ferns and forbs. Management of the natural area at the urban interface is an important consideration for the development of this DFC. The residential area adjacent to Clatsop Butte Park is medium density residential. Wooden fences are a common feature on the property line where accumulation of organic litter is expected. Consequently, management practices that reduce fire risk near the edges are recommended, including removing ladder material and organic litter, and planting fire-resistant vegetation. The following alliances are DFC recommendations for CBP (Natureserve 2007)<sup>3</sup>:

### **Douglas Fir-Big Leaf Maple Forest (DF-BLMF)** (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* and *Acer macrophyllum* Forest Alliance)

These forests are characterized by a broad-leaved deciduous and needle-leaf conifer tree canopy from 35-50 meters high and with over 60% canopy cover. Typically the canopy is two-tiered with Douglas fir emergent through the deciduous tree layer. Western hemlock, western red cedar and grand fir may also be present in the canopy. A shrub layer is usually present ranging from 20-60% cover, including black elderberry, beaked hazelnut, vine maple, red huckleberry and snowberry. The herbaceous understory is comprised of a diverse and dense mixture of shade-tolerant forbs and ferns, including sword fern, western trillium, Pacific waterleaf and wild ginger.

The upland forest at the top of the slope (CLAT 003) is currently a mix of deciduous and conifer species, with alder, big leaf maple and black cottonwood comprising most of the canopy. This seral forest is expected to develop conifer canopy composed mostly of Douglas fir and to a lesser extent western red cedar, while retaining a significant amount of big leaf maple (Douglas Fir-Big Leaf Maple Forest – DF-BLMF). This section of the

forest has Douglas fir and western red cedar regenerating in the understory.

The open meadow (CLAT 004) will also develop into Douglas fir-big leaf maple forest. Red alder is expected to occupy the site first, followed by big leaf maple, Douglas fir and other conifers. Oregon white oak and madrone have historically been found on the east buttes and would be suitable additions in early stages of succession. However the DFC does not recommend managing for the long-term maintenance of these species.

**Douglas Fir-Western Hemlock Forest (DF-WHF)**  
(*Psuedotsuga menzeisii-Tsuga heterophylla* Forest Alliance)

This community type is composed of Douglas fir, western hemlock and western red cedar in various proportions in the upper tree layer, depending upon location and stand history. Older stands of this alliance are expected to be dominated by western hemlock, western red cedar or a combination of the two species. Broad-leaved deciduous trees such as big leaf maple are common associates. And Oregon white oak is occasionally found on edges. The needle-leaved conifer western yew may also be part of the subcanopy, particularly in moist ravines. The forest understory is usually species-rich and well-developed, and may be

dominated by either shrubs or a rich mixture of ferns and forbs. Common shrub species in stands of this alliance include salal, oceanspray, dull Oregon grape, vine maple, snowberry and beaked hazelnut. The herbaceous layer is usually dominated by shade-tolerant forbs and ferns, including vanillaleaf, wild ginger, western trillium, sword fern and maidenhair fern. Mosses and lichens may be abundant, covering trees, logs or the forest floor.

The northern portions of the forested upland (CLAT 005) are expected to be dominated by western red cedar and to a lesser degree Douglas fir (Douglas Fir-Western Hemlock Forest – DF-WHF). The big leaf maple that is currently common at these lower elevations will be overtopped and replaced by conifer species. Western hemlock is absent in this forest, but historically has been present and would be a good ecological addition as the forest matures.

**Western Red Cedar Seasonally Flooded Forest (WRCSF)**

(*Thuja plicata* Seasonally Flooded Forest Alliance)

Vegetation within this alliance is usually characterized by a dense to somewhat open coniferous canopy (50-90% cover) dominated by western red cedar (35-50 m). Trees may

be large diameter and widely spaced. Western hemlock is a typical associate in these stands, but may be confined to higher microsites such as buttress roots, stumps and nurse logs. Douglas fir and grand fir may also share the upper tree canopy. Cold-deciduous trees including red alder and big leaf maple often form a subcanopy layer. Vine maple, salmonberry, trailing blackberry, devil's club and red huckleberry are the most common shrubs. The herbaceous layer is diverse and dominated by wetland and moist forest species, deer fern, lady fern, maidenhair fern, sword fern, wild ginger, western trillium and vanillaleaf.

Riparian habitat will support Western Red Cedar Seasonally Flooded Forest (WRCSFF). Western red cedar, big leaf maple and red alder are likely to be found in the riparian buffers. Riparian buffers extend 25 feet on either side of streams banks.

## DFC: WILDLIFE HABITAT

The forest community composition planned for Clatsop Butte Park will provide structurally complex and diverse habitat for a large range of native wildlife species (see Appendix IV) 4. To the extent that it is practical, non-native plant species will be removed to encourage the establishment of native vegetation. Dead trees will be left standing for cavity-nesters and other wildlife, while downed trees will provide shelter to small mammals and reptiles on the forest floor. Over time the habitat is expected to develop more heterogeneous structure that will provide food, shelter and reproduction opportunities for wildlife.

## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup>United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service, in Cooperation with Oregon Agricultural Experiment. 1983. Soil Survey of Multnomah County, Oregon (<http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov>).
- <sup>2</sup>Oregon Natural Heritage Program (Claudine Tobalske) 2002. Oregon Historic Vegetation. *Geospatial Data Presentation Form*: vector digital data *Online Linkage*: <[http://www.gis.state.or.us/data/shapefile/k100/historic\\_vegetation.zip](http://www.gis.state.or.us/data/shapefile/k100/historic_vegetation.zip)>
- <sup>3</sup>Natureserve. 2007. (<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/>).
- <sup>4</sup>Bureau of Environmental Services, City of Portland. 2007. Terrestrial Ecology Enhancement Strategy: Summary and Update. Portland, Oregon.
- <sup>5</sup>Bureau of Planning, City of Portland. 1997. Bureau of Planning. Portland Environmental Handbook. Portland, Oregon.

## APPENDIX I. LANDSCAPE SETTING: GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The natural resources within Portland are a small piece of the vast web of ecosystems that once covered all of North America. Portland is located in the Pacific Northwest coniferous forest biome. Within our forest biome additional combinations of flora and fauna can be identified on smaller and smaller scales. Portland straddles the geographic confluence where Washington-Oregon western hemlock forest meets the warmer, drier Willamette Valley vegetation zone and the cooler zones of the Columbia Gorge. The natural corridors of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers converge at Portland. Their valleys bring together the harsh climates of the interior Columbia Plateau, and the mild climates of the coast and the Lower Willamette Valley. The Tualatin Mountains to the west of Portland and the Boring Lava Domes to the east are fingers of the Coast range and the Cascade Range that extend into the City. Remarkable native plant and animal communities still flourish in Portland with the rivers and forest corridors serving as travel paths and sources of food and cover (adapted from The Portland Environmental Handbook, 1997)<sup>5</sup>.

## APPENDIX I. PLANT SPECIES LIST

Beaked Hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* var. *Californica*)  
Big Leaf Maple (*Acer macrophyllum*)  
Bitter Cherry (*Prunus emarginata*)  
Black Cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa*)  
Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra formosa*)  
Blue Elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*)  
Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum*)  
Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)  
English Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)  
English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)  
European Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)  
Grand Fir (*Abies grandis*)  
Himalayan Blackberry (*Rubus discolor*)  
Common Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*)  
Scouring-rush (*Equisetum hyemale*)  
Indian-Plum (*Oemleria cerasiformis*)  
Narrow-Leaf Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)  
Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*)  
Oregon White Oak (*Quercus garryana*)  
Pacific Dogwood (*Cornus nutallii*)  
Pacific Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*)  
Piggy-Back-Plant (*Tolmeia menziesii*)  
Red Alder (*Alnus rubra*)  
Red Elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa* ssp. *pubens*)  
Red Huckleberry (*Vaccinium parvifolium*)  
Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*)

Salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*)  
Serviceberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)  
Siberian Miner's Lettuce (*Montia sibirica*)  
Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*)  
Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*)  
Sword Fern (*Polystichum munitum*)  
Thimbleberry (*Rubus parviflorus*)  
Trailing Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*)  
Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*)  
Western Hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*)  
Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*)  
Willow(s) (*Salix* spp.)  
Fire Willow (*Salix scoulerana*)

## APPENDIX II. CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING DFC ALLIANCES

The development of the DFC relies on surveys of existing vegetation, historical records of vegetation, hydrology and PP&R staff recommendation. The current vegetative community is the principal guide for developing the DFC, with the recognition that natural regeneration and succession operating on existing plant communities will determine the future vegetation structure. An important assumption made in assigning community types in the DFC is that disturbance will be low in the parks and natural areas. As a consequence, the

DFC generally predicts and plans to manage for mid to late successional forests such as Western Red Cedar Forest (WRCF) and Douglas Fir-Western Hemlock Forest (DF-WHF). The time frame for community change considered is 100-200 years.

Principles of forest succession and the particular ecology of different forest trees are used to project forest community types as part of the DFC process. In Portland natural areas the predominant conifer canopy species are Douglas fir, western hemlock and western red cedar, with grand fir present but less abundant. While Douglas fir is successful at colonizing disturbed habitat, it does not regenerate well in a shady understory and is out-competed by western hemlock and western red cedar. Seral forests such as Douglas Fir Forest (DFF) are often expected to be replaced by western hemlock and western red cedar if sufficient regeneration of these two species is present. Big Leaf Maple Forest (BLMF) and Red Alder Forest (RAF) are both disturbance-dependent and early successional, therefore conifer species are expected to eventually overtop them in the absence of major disturbance. Douglas fir and/or other coniferous species are expected to become dominant in Douglas Fir-Big Leaf Maple Forest (DF-BLMF), depending on the composition of

the regeneration layer. Although deciduous trees are generally replaced as dominant species in the upland forest, they nonetheless are often present as subcanopy species. The loss of deciduous species as upland canopy dominants, then, does not imply a what does this word mean? loss in community diversity. Seasonally flooded habitat is prone to disturbance and may indefinitely support big leaf maple and red alder, however, if the opportunity for planting presents itself, these habitats may be converted to Oregon Ash Seasonally Flooded Forest (OASFF). Under certain circumstances, early successional and/or disturbance-dependent communities may be included in the DFC, e.g., Oregon White Oak Forest (OWOF), in which case appropriate management is prescribed.

### APPENDIX III. ALLIANCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE DFC

#### **Douglas Fir-Big Leaf Maple Forest (DF-BLMF)**(*Pseudotsuga menziesii* and *Acer macrophyllum* Forest Alliance)

These forests are characterized by a broad-leaved deciduous and needle-leaf conifer tree canopy from 35-50 meters high and with over 60% canopy cover. Typically the canopy is two-tiered with Douglas fir emergent through

the deciduous tree layer. Western hemlock, western red cedar and grand fir may also be present in the canopy. A shrub layer is usually present ranging from 20-60% cover, including black elderberry, beaked hazelnut, vine maple, red huckleberry and snowberry. The herbaceous understory is comprised of a diverse and dense mixture of shade-tolerant forbs and ferns, including sword fern, western trillium, redwood sorrel, Pacific waterleaf and wild ginger.

At CBP this is found on the upper portions of the site.

#### **Western Red Cedar Forest (WRCF)** (*Thuja plicata* Forest Alliance)

Western red cedar is the dominant tree species in this forest type, with a canopy less than 50 m in height. Western red cedar usually occurs in mixed-species stands and is found in pioneer, seral and climax stages of forest succession. Other species that can be found in the overstory include Douglas fir, western hemlock and grand fir. Big leaf maple and black cottonwood may form a subcanopy in stands of this alliance. A few of the many species found in the shrub layer include vine maple, dull Oregon grape and salmonberry. Sword fern, maidenhair fern and lady fern can

be found in the herbaceous layer. Wide seed distribution allows western red cedar to invade disturbed habitat.

At CBP this is found on the lower portions of the site.

#### **Oregon White Oak Woodland (OWOW)** (*Quercus garryana* Woodland Alliance)

This forest alliance is dominated by Oregon white oak in the tree canopy, which ranges in height from 20-35 m. There are often scattered individuals of Douglas fir, and Pacific madrone can be an associate. Shrub species include beaked hazelnut, snowberry and serviceberry. The herbaceous understory is composed mostly of grasses. This a drought-tolerant woodland community that occurs in western Oregon and requires well-drained soils. Before European settlement, dry season fire suppressed invading conifers. Without a disturbance regime Oregon white oak is eventually overtopped and replaced by conifers.

#### Temperate Perennial Graminoid Vegetation with Sparse Shrub Layer (GV)

A sparse tree canopy and open grassland habitat.

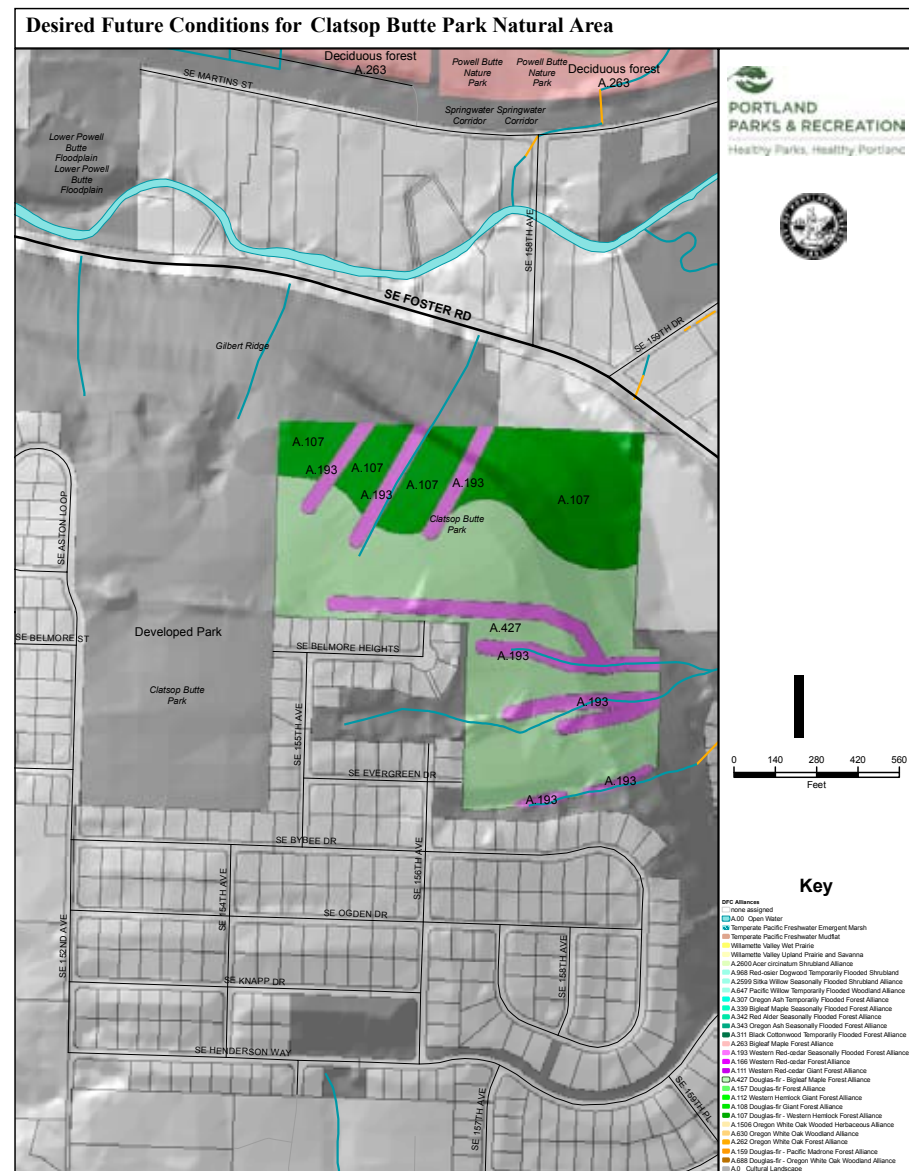


## Mammals

California Myotis (*Myotis californicus*)  
 Fringed Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)  
 Hoary Bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)  
 Long-Eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*)  
 Long-Legged Myotis (*Myotis volans*)  
 Pacific Western Big-Eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*)  
 Red Tree Vole (*Arborimus=Phenacomys longicaudus*)  
 Silver-Haired Bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*)  
 Western Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*)  
 White-Footed Vole (*Arborimus=Phenacomys albipes*)  
 Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)

## Birds

American Kestrel (*Flaco sparverius*)  
Black-Throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*)  
Bush Tit (*Psaltiriparus minimus*)?  
Brown Creeper (*Certhia americana*)?  
Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)  
Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)  
Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)  
Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)  
Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)  
Hammonds Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondii*)  
Hermit Warbler (*Catharus guttatus*)  
Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*)  
Huttons Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*)  
Merlin (*Falco peregrinus*)  
Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)  
Olive-Sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi* = *borealis*)  
Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*) ?  
Pacific-Slope Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*)  
Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)  
Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)?  
Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamcicensis*)  
Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*)  
Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*)  
Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)  
Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*)  
Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)  
Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*)  
White-Breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)  
Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondii*)  
Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)  
Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)  
Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)





## Appendix C: Draft Site Concepts

With a thorough understanding of the Clatsop Butte site and context as well as park programming desires, the consultant team prepared several draft scenarios for park development. The draft alternatives are illustrated in Appendix C. Several common themes emerged from initial design of the site. These common elements are found in each draft alternative in the same general locations and configurations:

**Fenced Dog Area:** In all draft alternatives, the fenced dog area is located in the northwestern corner of the site at the edge of the cleared area. This location was selected because it is likely to be unobtrusive to other parks users. Dog park facilities generate noise and activity that may not be welcome in other areas of the park.

**Terraced Lawn/Restored Meadow:** This element is located on the northeastern portion of the cleared area in all draft alternatives. This location takes advantage of a gentle slope with a view north to Silver Star Mountain and Mt. St. Helens, with a foreground backdrop of tall mature firs.

**Wetland Habitat:** The site assessment found the potential for two small linear wetlands ('A' and 'B') running in a northeasterly direction across the lower cleared area of the site. This serves as the headwaters for an unnamed creek draining the top of Clatsop Butte into Johnson Creek. The design team envisioned that the 'headwaters' area should be protected as a linear wetland habitat area larger than the specific wetland and any associated buffers.

**Vegetated Buffer:** Given the proximity of single-family homes along the southern boundary of the park site, and the adjoining area's favorability for the most intense, active park development, each draft alternative included a 50-200' vegetated native plant buffer from the southernmost park property line to limit impacts from lights and noise and to limit views into private rear yards.

**Transitional Natural Area:** As this park will potentially be developed with active uses adjacent to the natural area, which is intended to be protected with minimal site disturbance, it will be important to

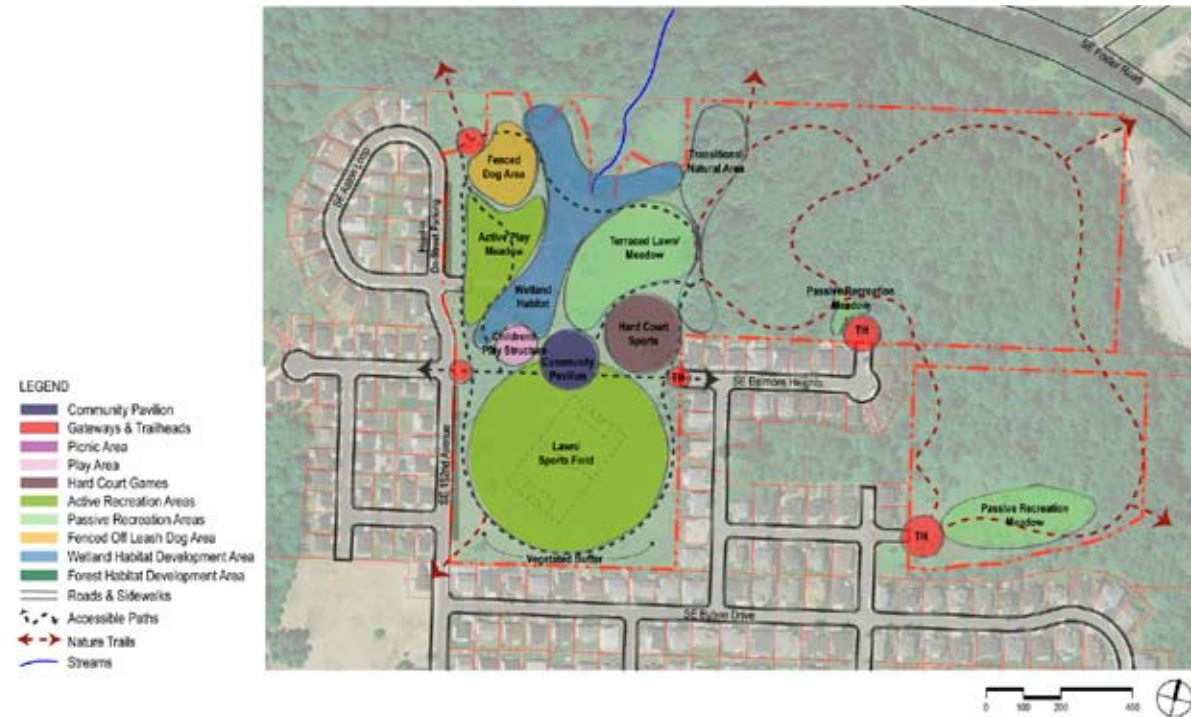
provide a transition area with restoration plantings so that the boundary between active and passive areas of the site are not so stark.

**Potential Trail System:** The natural area will be studied separately but future trail construction should be coordinated with the eventual detailed design for the developed park. For the purposes of this master plan, a series of conceptual soft-surface loop trails are shown. These trails roughly follow the alignment of existing informal trails or old roadbeds. The trail routes have not been field-verified or designated by PP&R for formal use.

**Passive Recreation Meadow:** The natural area will be studied separately. At the potential trailheads into the natural area, off SE Evergreen Drive all conceptual alternatives propose that the existing clearing could be formalized as a meadow for passive activities suitable for the natural area, such as bird watching. At the terminus of the short stub of SE 156th Avenue at the east end of SE Belmore Avenue, a similar meadow is proposed, but this would require some clearing of alders and understory vegetation.



## Appendix C: Draft Site Concepts



At right, one of several Draft Concepts studied for this project





ALTERNATIVE A: PASSIVE RECREATION

In addition to the common elements previously noted, this alternative emphasizes unstructured recreation, with no active sports fields. A space is provided for basketball, along SE 152nd Avenue, next to a site for a Community Pavilion and a Children’s Play Structure both in full visibility of the neighborhood, close to on-street parallel parking. Two ‘active play meadows’, suitable for a range of recreational activities such as informal sports, Frisbee, picnicking and relaxing on the lawn, are placed to ring a restored wetland at the highest point on the site. This wetland acts as a symbolic headwaters to another restored linear wetland descending to the north to eventually become a creek that drains down to Johnson Creek. The existing grove of oaks at the open field’s eastern edge could be expanded to further frame or envelop this headwaters wetland.



ALTERNATIVE B: ACTIVE RECREATION

In this alternative, the informal active play meadow noted above (suitable for a range of recreational activities) is expanded to wrap around the ‘headwaters’ wetland. The grove of oaks on the site’s eastern edge is protected but not specifically expanded. Instead, at the terminus of SE Belmore Street, a single formal sports field, potentially a junior soccer pitch, is proposed. Community-oriented features are clustered in highly-visible location along SE 152nd Avenue, with a park gateway flanked by a play structure, community pavilion and hard sports courts for tennis or basketball. To accommodate the potential demand and higher use for the sports field, two parking lots are proposed off SE 152nd Avenue, on either side of the community facilities. The linear wetland noted in Alternative A is also protected in a similar form in this scheme, providing a natural seam between more active uses and the terraced lawn and natural area.



### ALTERNATIVE C: COMMUNITY CENTER

This alternative proposed a dramatic circular active sports field area in the southern open field area of the site. The proposed area is suitable for a number of configurations for sports fields, from soccer to baseball. The potential wetland at this location would be filled. A hard sports court would be located between these fields and the more passive terraced lawn/meadow adjacent to the natural area. At the northern edge of this sports field area, a linear path is proposed to link neighborhoods to the east and west of the site. Public community facilities are arrayed along this path, notably a Community Pavilion and Play Structure near the center. The Play Structure would sit at the head of the linear wetland and could incorporate innovative designs that invite children to play in shallow water or fountains. Parking is provided in angled/head-in spaces along SE 152nd Avenue.



REFINED ALTERNATIVE A:  
SPIRAL BUTTE

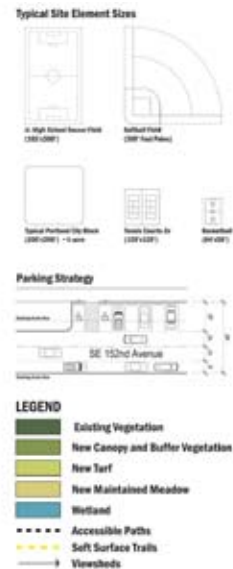
In addition to the common elements previously noted, this alternative emphasizes unstructured recreation. A ‘flexible use lawn, suitable for a range of recreational activities such as informal sports, Frisbee, picnicking and relaxing, would ring a restored wetland. This wetland acts as a symbolic headwaters to another restored linear wetland descending to the north to eventually become a creek that drains down to Johnson Creek. North of this headwaters, a mound, 30-40’ in height, would be constructed to enhance the views available already from this site, ideally offering visitors unobstructed views over surrounding rooftops. This would be a symbolic interpretation of the numerous buttes prominent in the area and would include an ADA-accessible paved trail spiraling up the butte to a paved overlook. A picnic area is proposed at the base of the butte, adjacent to the wetland habitat. A space is provided for basketball or tennis, along SE 152nd Avenue, next to a site for a Children’s Play area, in full visibility of the neighborhood and close to 10 on-street parallel parking spaces.





### REFINED ALTERNATIVE B: HILLTOP MEADOWS

In this alternative, the Flexible Use Lawn noted above is expanded to provide a contiguous wrap around an isolated wetland. Part of this Lawn would be dedicated to a sports field, perhaps a junior soccer field. Community-oriented features are clustered in highly-visible locations along SE 152nd Avenue, with a play structure, community gathering space and hard sports courts for tennis or basketball. To accommodate the potential demand and higher use for the sports field, 66 spaces for head-in parking are provided along the eastern edge of SE 152nd Avenue. The linear wetland trending NE across the site is protected in this alternative, beginning near the Children's Play area, which could incorporate innovative designs that invite children to play in shallow water or fountains. This wetland also provides a natural seam between more active uses and the terraced lawn and natural area. In this alternative, the terraced lawn or meadow, common to all alternatives would also serve as an informal amphitheater, with space for acoustic performances established at its northeastern end, nestled against a forested backdrop. This alternative also recognizes the desire to connect the neighborhoods flanking either side of the park, in this case with a gently curving path between a community gathering space and the hard court sports area.





REFINED ALTERNATIVE C:  
CENTRAL PROMENADE

This alternative features a large dramatic circular active sports field area in the southern open field area of the site. This large area is suitable for a number of sports field configurations, from soccer to baseball. The potential wetland at this location would need to be filled to accommodate the fields. An off-street parking lot for 40 cars is provided off SE 152nd Avenue here. A hard sports court would be located between these fields and a Children’s Play area, adjacent to SE 152nd. At the northern edge of this sports field area, a broad linear promenade is proposed to link the neighborhoods to the east and west of the site and provide a form of community gathering space, a thoroughfare for pedestrians who may encounter their neighbors in impromptu meetings on weekends or evenings. This promenade also acts as a fulcrum for the park, with active uses on the southern, flatter side and more passive, natural program located on the northern side as it slopes into forest. Public community facilities are arrayed along this path, notably a Community Gathering space (with picnic tables, restrooms and seating) and Children’s Play area near the center. The Play Area would sit at the head of the linear wetland and could incorporate innovative designs that invite children to play in shallow water or fountains. More parking (25 spaces)



is provided in a second off-street lot directly adjacent to a larger fenced dog area in the northwestern portion of the site. The acoustic performance space noted in Alternative B is also provided in this option.



# Appendix D: Online Questionnaires

## ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

**Participants:** 36 Responses

### Demographics:

#### *Zip Code*

**58% stated that they live in the 97236 zip code**  
**42% are unknown**

#### *Male/Female*

**36% males**  
**47% females**  
**17% unknown**

#### *Age Group*

**16-24: 5%**  
**25-34: 31%**  
**35-44: 22%**  
**45-59: 14%**  
**60-79: 11%**  
**Unknown: 17%**

#### *Own Home*

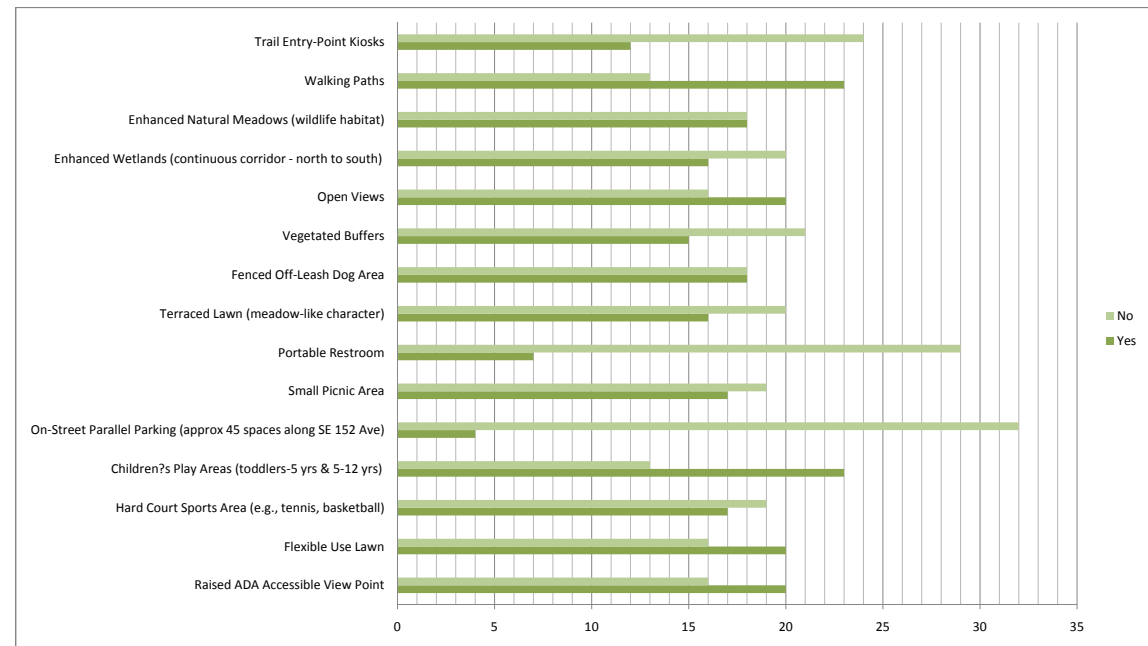
**Yes: 81%**  
**Unknown: 19%**

#### *Identifying Nationality*

**Caucasian/White: 67%**  
**Asian/SE Asian/Pacific Islander: 8%**  
**Arab/Sebakse: 3%**  
**Unanswered: 22%**

The following charts show the results of Alternative A, Alternative B, and Alternative C.

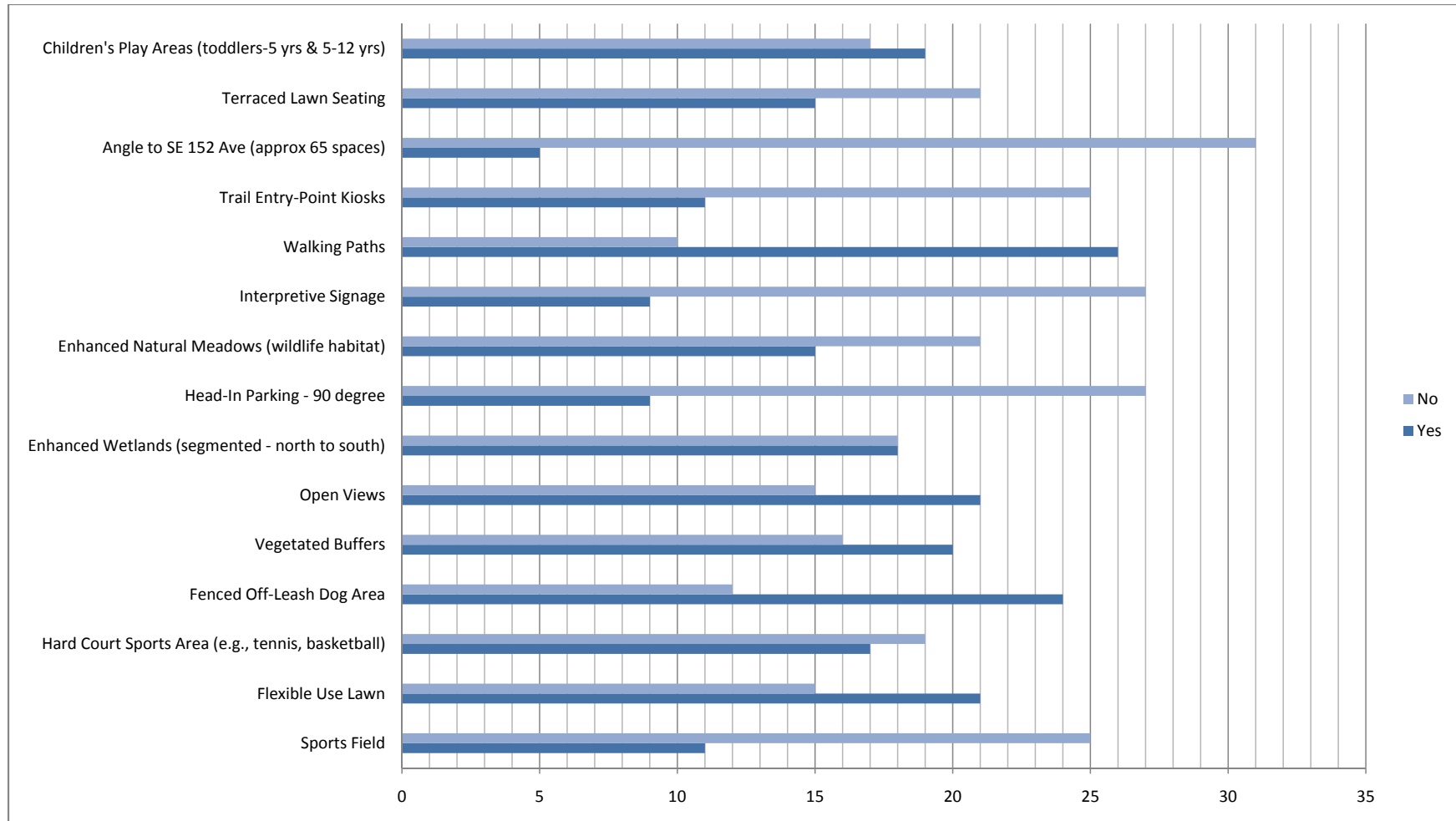
### ALTERNATIVE A



## Appendix D: Online Questionnaires

### Alternative A: Additional Comments:

- This seems to be the least disruptive option. I would really prefer to have gated off street parking.
- Like that it is geared toward passive recreation, least impact on natural setting and wildlife.
- Swimming Pool
- Archery range, exercise stations along paths, with developed paths, wetlands
- Add Space for community garden
- Overlook
- My son is in a wheelchair and has a Service dog, so ADA accessibility is vital, especially to fenced off-leash dog area. Hard court sports area should be for tennis.
- Children's play area/structure: must be easily visible from all angles. Benches in shady spots. Safety: what is depth of water near kids' play area? Any barrier? Parallel parking: might be encouraging for more neighborhood (?) to WALK! Fewer spaces, less convenient. Lighting: shield homes across street from increased bright lights. Automatic shut-off?
- I would prefer to leave out the hard court area due to the usual high use/noise aspect. I would not be opposed to having the area located away from the local residents. Please have any parking area off-street. I think that the picnic area is great, having a small covered area with BBQs would be nice.
- 1. Hard court sports area: much too close to homes; very little buffer. If it needs to remain a sports area, consider providing a less noisy and impactful activity area, i.e., volleyball court, horseshoe traps, etc. A better option would be to replace it with a larger picnic area (great to have adjacent to the children play area!) and create a buffer between the picnic area and dog area. If the hard court sports area is absolutely necessary, consider moving it south as it is shown in Option C. 2. On street parking: too much impact on residences (no buffer); numerous safety concerns. Consider parking as shown in Option C instead. By moving hard court or replacing it with either a picnic area or a smaller, "soft" court sports area, there would be room for the north lot. There would be room for the south lot, in any case. Parking lots can and should be gated at night, providing security, safety and assurance for the residences. 3. Picnic area needs to be much larger. I believe Option C is the right approach, and with a few minor changes (essentially parking and sports area), I think it could be great!
- It is important for our family that areas such as the off-leash dog area and the hard-court sports area be disabled accessible because my son is in a wheelchair. He has a service dog with whom he likes to play frisbee. In addition, he likes to play tennis.
- The parking could create a dangerous situation, unless steps were taken to significantly reduce the speed of motorists in the area. At night the parking spaces would be used for unfavorable activities. It would be nice to have a hard court sports area, but if it were to big, it would certainly take away from the serene atmosphere that is so cherished here now. I love tennis, but the 15' high fence would be a real eye sore. How about maybe one hoop and then do less impactful sports like volleyball, horseshoes, BOCCE ball etc. These have natural surfaces to minimize impervious surface, I know how the city likes that.
- Dog leash laws need to be enforced; no dogs allowed in child play area. Small fenced area around child play area to keep kids from wondering out onto the street. No alcoholic beverages in park. No artificial lighting for night sports. Increased police patrols. No parking on 152nd street, too much traffic congestion and speeders may injure park goers. Either no smoking allowed, or provide designated smoking areas.
- Bad parking options-move inside away from homes Hard Court Sports too close to houses-noise, lighting Why not leave out-keep it natural like no sports field
- I would like to move the parking away from the homes facing 152 nd Ave.
- Add Performance area as a version B I like parking B or C
- Access/parking Sports field next to Dog Park Wasted space w/paths up to overlook walking trails ending in residential
- Crowds on the weekends and not having enough parking So that overflows onto streets and block driveways
- This is my first choice. I like retaining natural elements, improving wetlands, keeping group+sports activities away from homes on south + eastern side. Add drinking fountain(s) near children's play/sports or dos area? Need real restrooms w/H2O +flush toilets! Please
- Play area too close to road
- Because I am disabled and have a service dog, it is very important that the fenced off-leash dog play area be accessible. Such play is important for my service dog, as it is for every dog, and it helps me bond with him. From the August 5 Open House, I understand that the walking paths are accessible for wheelchairs, which I applaud. Also, I would like to have tennis courts as part of the hard-court sports area.

**ALTERNATIVE B**



## Appendix D: Online Questionnaires

### Alternative B: Additional Comments:

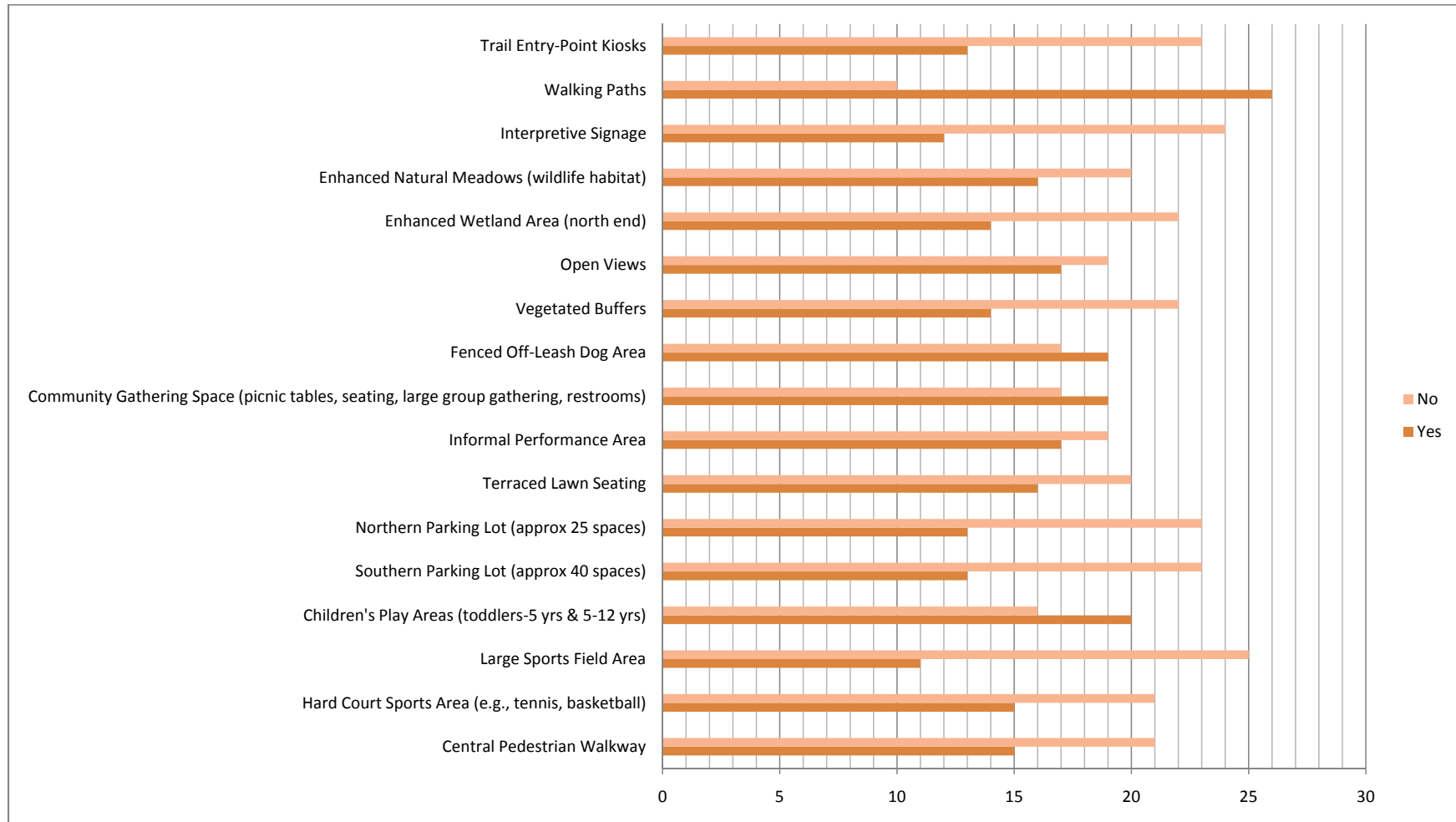
- Swimming Pool
- Pools, Skate Park
- Performance, archery, exercise paths
- Add Community Garden (yes)
- Performance area
- Like the paved trails & performance area this option provides
- My son is in a wheelchair and has a Service dog, so ADA accessibility is vital, especially to fenced off-leash dog area. Hard court sports area should be for tennis.
- Backing out from parking? Seems like a lot of parking (65 spaces) Lighting: same concern as A. ADA access?
- A sports field should only be included if there will be no scheduled events/practices. Pick-up games would be fine, but should have a reasonable buffer from residents.
- There isn't much I like about Option B. I believe an active recreation park is the wrong approach, because the location provides an extraordinary setting with the existing viewpoints and wildlife. This natural setting has the potential to provide one of Portland's greatest nature parks; this potential would be wasted by creating just another recreation park. 1. Hard court sports area: Much too large and much too close to residences. 2. Sports field should be at most a flexible use lawn. A sports field does not belong adjacent to a wetland habitat. 3. On street parking: same comment as Option A; too much impact on residences (no buffer); numerous safety concerns. Please consider parking as shown in Option C instead.
- Same as for Alternative A.
- The parking could create a dangerous situation, unless steps were taken to significantly reduce the speed of motorists in the area. At night the parking spaces would be used for unfavorable activities. This scenario would be fairly unat-

tractive for those living along 152nd. It would be nice to have a hard court sports area, but if it were too big, it would certainly take away from the serene atmosphere that is so cherished here now. I love tennis, but the 15' high fence would be a real eye sore. How about maybe one hoop and then do less impactful sports like volleyball, horseshoes, BOCCE ball etc. These have natural surfaces to minimize impervious surface, I know how the city likes that.

- Dog leash laws need to be enforced; no dogs allowed in child play area. Small fenced area around child play area to keep kids from wondering out onto the street. No alcoholic beverages in park. No artificial lighting for night sports. Increased police patrols. No parking on 152nd street, too much traffic congestion and speeders may injure park goers. Either no smoking allowed, or provide designated smoking areas.
- Accessible path an south end too close to residents
- Too much parking all on 152nd hard court too close to neighborhood
- Sports field next to Children play area Paths lead into residential Poss parking promoted at nature trail heads
- Move path on south side + east away from residential boundaries. Too close as is. Don't like parking lot which takes up space + will require regarding slope on southern edge. Would like to see a community garden in these plans
- Same comments as for Alternative A.
- The dog area is small in this option. Would have liked to have seen it larger.
- The lack of picnic area.
- Please no sports areas!
- We DO NOT LIKE the sports field option at all!! It is disappointing that there is no view point. My favorite thing about walking in the

this field area are the views. If this is a sports field then this area is not a shared area. I would hope there are no permanent structures like baseball diamonds or soccer goals. Also I hope there is no sport lighting. I think this should be more of a natural setting.

## ALTERNATIVE C



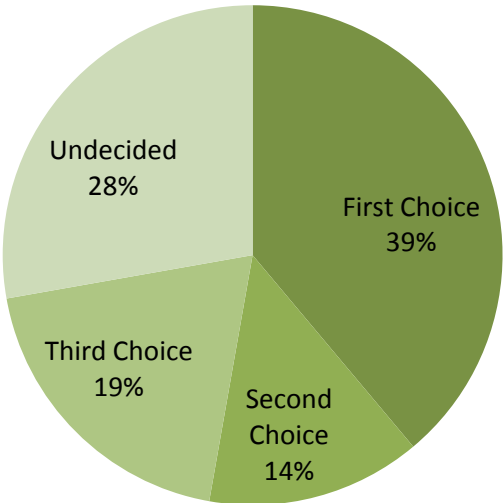
## Appendix D: Online Questionnaires

### Alternative C: Additional Comments:

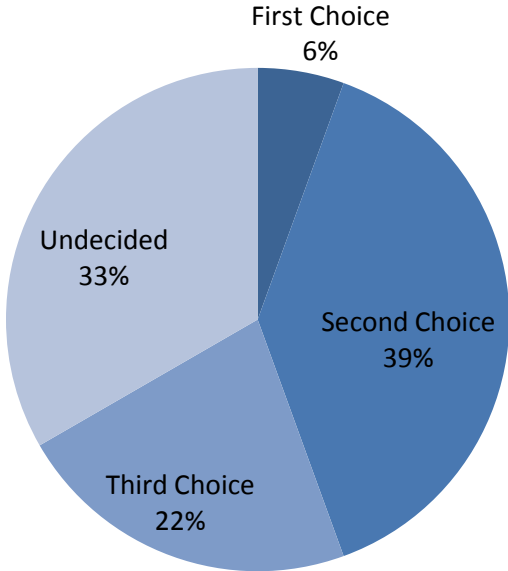
- Sports field & courts more separate from kids' play area
- Swimming
- Performance
- Favorite concept by far!
- Best Parking Option
- My son is in a wheelchair and has a Service dog, so ADA accessibility is vital, especially to fenced off-leash dog area. Hard court sports area should be for tennis.
- "Pond" near children's play area Parking areas cut into park space. Seems like a LOT of spaces for this park - unless lots of users come from farther away! Lighting (same concern as A) ADA access?
- I like the idea of having an informal performance area, only in the NE corner of the park where the sound will not bother the surrounding neighbors.
- 1. Sports field: would be better served as a flexible use lawn; park use would not be restrained by structured playing fields. 2. Hard court sports area: although it is buffered much better than Options A & B, I still ask that you reconsider its value. 3. Would much rather see the wetland habitat extended throughout the park. I'm sure the existing wildlife would, too!
- Same as for alternative A.
- I like the parking scenario here because it can be buffered from housing and it can be gated at night for security concerns. One neighbor had a good idea about rotating north parking lot 90 deg. into park, this would minimize impact on houses along 152nd. This to me is the evolution from A and B, it has a much nicer flow to it and works best from a visual and security stand point. It will be really important to have a significant buffer from 152nd to parking areas. And to put in place traffic controls for speed reduction.
- Dog leash laws need to be enforced; no dogs allowed in child play area. Small fenced area around child play area to keep kids from wandering out onto the street. No alcoholic beverages in park. No artificial lighting for night sports. Increased police patrols. No parking on 152nd street, too much traffic congestion and speeders may injure park goers. Either no smoking allowed, or provide designated smoking areas.
- Loss of wetland that will also be difficult to remove Sports fields too close to residences
- This will not be enough parking for sports - spillover, before game, after Game-crazy traffic
- Northern Parking lot is too large and closer to homes than would like. A play water feature would be awesome. Some Security Video Surveillance
- I would prefer offsite parking rather from on the street. Develop Northern Parking Lot more as compared to Southern Parking Lot. I concerned by Security & Noise during night.
- I would prefer offsite parking rather from on the street. Develop Northern Parking Lot more as compared to Southern Parking Lot. I concerned by Security & Noise during night.
- Most concerns have- I don't like this version -Parking occupies way too much space -Sports fields too close to residences on south+east -Sports field eliminates water/wetlands currently in center of area -Too much space for sports field. Prefer more natural features
- Same comments as for Alternative A.
- I really like this layout best but not too sure about parking if a ball field is put in. Would like to see something more like the fields or wetlands here instead.
- Please no sports areas!
- We DO NOT LIKE the sports field option at all!! It is disappointing that there is no view point. My favorite thing about walking in the

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

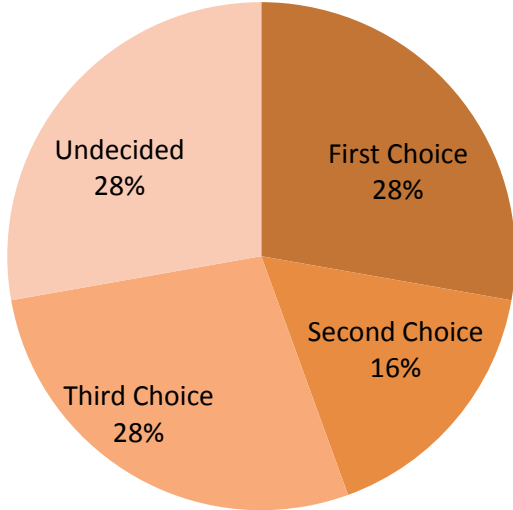
Alternative A



Alternative B



Alternative C



## Appendix D: Online Questionnaires

### Additional Comments:

- Likely some combination of all 3 would be good. All 3 alternatives are nice. Kudos to all!
- Please limit impact on the natural areas. Off-street parking is very important to me. A natural buffer for the parking areas w/ gates that are locked at night would be great. Nobody wants parking by their house, please distribute the parking lots evenly around the park. Thanks for your efforts!
- I believe that the passive recreation approach is the best fit for the community because it best preserves the extraordinary natural beauty, viewpoints and existing wildlife. It would be a shame to waste the opportunity to create what has the potential to be one of Portland's most beautiful nature parks in order to create just another recreation park. Please consider replacing hard court sports area with large picnic area or at the very least, a smaller, "soft" court sports area. Or at the very very least having it in the southern end of the park where it can be buffered by a parking lot. Please consider providing buffered parking lots, rather than on street parking only. The lots would fit in any of the 3 options, with minor adjustments.
- You guys are doing a great job, I think these concepts are really thoughtful and creative. It would be nice to minimize lighting. It would be interesting to see a concept that shared some of the parking burden between the three neighborhoods adjacent to park instead of putting it all on McGregor Hts.

We are really concerned with people looking for through traffic, it would be important to make sure people are aware that this is a dead end street.

- The more natural the park setting, the better. Would love to see this area resemble the appearance it now has with untouched beauty, a natural habitat for the wildlife. We're concerned about the local roads being able to handle the increased traffic from the park and don't want to have to pay out of our own pocket to widen 152nd when this should have been planned and funded by the City of Portland and/or the development contractor.
- I want an indoor swimming pool!
- All indications I have encountered show Clatsop Butte as being the next butte to the east-southeast, across the creek valley that inches Barbara Welch. This butte remains unnamed. There is already an established Clatsop Butte Neighborhood on that Clatsop Butte. Please distinguish correct naming to avoid confusion. Maybe come up with a new name altogether.
- Protect Home owner views & privacy Protect Wildlife, Natural integrity, watershed keep parking away from homes & limited fenced tennis courts are not compatible w/natural setting
- -Archery Range -Boarded paths in wetlands -fountain for kids to play in -mile market for running/walking -exercise stations -amphitheater for performances -concerts; etc...
- Make it as sustainable + aesthetic as possible
- Concerned about traffic with sport events like idea of community garden

- Promenade leads to path at end of Belmore (concept C)
- I really like the overlook in A. Is there a way to create a safe path to Foster/Springwater Trail? Restrooms/parking!! Prefer off road/nonparallel parking.
- The dog park is most important to me. A lot of people use that area now to exercise our dogs because a lot of us don't have very big backyards. I would also possibly like to see the dog park sectioned into two for smaller or more timid dogs. Water would be really nice to have as well. It's one of the reasons we go all the way to the North Clackamas dog park.
- Ideally, this park would have a continual trail access connection to the Springwater Corridor and therefore Powell Butte, making it possible for neighborhood residents to walk out the door, through this park, and over to the Powell Butte summit and back without ever having to walk in the roadway, as none of the local roads have any sidewalks. It doesn't seem to make much sense to have little park islands on top of the hills with no pedestrian way to get between them. Being able to take a 6 or so mile walk primarily on trail would really enhance the area.
- Please no sports areas! Keep it natural.
- We are choosing option b since it is in the middle in regards to impact and activities but it would have been higher on our list if it did not have the sports field. I love the view option of Option A and if it had a little more usage options we would have chosen it.



### THE OREGONIAN

#### Buttes get security: the neighbors' eyes

Thursday, July 24, 2008

Joe Fitzgibbon

Special to The Oregonian

Paul Grosjean points in frustration to a series of deep scars carved out by ATV operators along several wooded trails in the Clatsop Buttes Natural Area

"One guy was spinning his truck up here until the police caught him after he got stuck in the mud," says Grosjean, who has mobilized members of the Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association in east Portland to be on the watch for illegal incursions into the recently purchased Metro property.

"Since Parks began posting the entrances and putting barriers at the trailheads, much of the activity seems to have stopped."

Clatsop Buttes Natural Area is made up of five adjoining parcels at the edge of the city limits -- including a 43-acre grassy meadow called Clatsop Butte Park with spectacular views of Mount Hood, Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams and downtown Portland --and an adjoining 49-



*Paul Grosjean, vice president of the Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association, hikes on Clatsop Butte with children Patrick, 4 and Alessandra, 6. The gouges in the earth were carved by ATVs riding through the recently acquired parkland*

acre sloping, forested area popular with hikers and equestrians.

Additional wooded parcels and open spaces have been cobbled together in recent months by city and Metro officials to form the 150-acre natural

protected area crucial to the environmental health of the Johnson Creek Watershed.

Portland Parks and Recreation bought the meadowland in 2000 and is working with a citizen task force to develop the site into a

## Appendix E: Newspaper Articles

neighborhood park. n most of our parks and sits on top of a sizable butte.”

The adjacent forested section was acquired by Metro last July for \$5.1 million and an additional 53 acres added last November using \$5.8 million from the voter-approved 2006 greenspaces bond levy.

For more than a decade, access to the scenic property has been limited to horse trails and a single paved road from Southeast 162nd Avenue near Foster Road, which zigzags through an upscale development.

That’s about to change. City transportation engineers are punching out a controversial second road that will run east from Southeast Barbara Welch Road and send thousands of vehicles through the area.

“It’s a mixed blessing because it will ease the traffic that bottles up when the roads turn icy near our homes,” says Grosjean, who lives on the existing entrance road. “But, it also means more vehicles pouring past some residences that have rarely seen any cars.”

Road work and projected construction of an estimated 5,000 new homes over the next decade -- all within easy reach of the natural area -- are putting pressure on park officials and a recently appointed citizens’ advisory committee to develop a master plan for Clatsop Butte Park that

will include easy access, recreation and wildlife preservation.

“We want a variety of perspectives that will serve the people of the city, without creating an unreasonable impact on the neighborhood,” says David Yamashita, project manager with Portland Parks. “We have some unique challenges ahead because it’s larger than most of our parks and sits on top of a sizable butte.”

Meanwhile, Mark Warrington, who oversees the 22-member Portland Park Ranger Patrols, says that the trails were most likely damaged by recreationalists who didn’t realize the land is now under the protection of the city.

Warrington says he welcomes citizen involvement in patrolling the area.

“We have very limited security and count on the neighbors to be our eyes and ears,” he says. “If there are abuses there, we want to know.”

Grosjean says that with two energetic young children, he’s looking forward to concentrating less on vandalism and more on play structures and hiking trails.

“The best way to replace negative behavior is with something positive,” he says.

Yamashita and members of the advisory board are inviting the public to meet from 4 to 8 p.m. Aug. 5, near the park entrance at Southeast

152nd Avenue and Aston Loop, to discuss the park’s future.

# Appendix F: Open House Summaries and Comment Card Results

## COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE #1

### Clatsop Butte Park Master Plan

### Community Open House

*Join us!*

**Tuesday, August 5, 4:00-8:00 PM**

Meet in the park at SE 152 & Aston Loop

Share your ideas for a great new park! Tour the site, meet your neighbors, talk with city staff, and learn about the next steps.

*Can't attend?*

View presentation materials and share your comments online at [www.portlandparks.org](http://www.portlandparks.org). Look for the link under What's New!



**PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION**

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

### CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN

### Community Open House #1

### Event Summary

*Drafted 8/19/08*

**Event Time:** Tuesday, August 5, 2008  
4 – 8 pm

**Event location:** Project Site on 152nd Avenue at the “T” with SE Aston Loop

**Participants:** 74 people signed in (estimated attendees 150).  
Based on observations at the event, most people who attended were families with three to four members. Each of these families informally assigned one person to sign in while the others filed into the event. Actual number of attendees is estimated to be approximately twice the number of people who signed in.

**Demographics:** Participants who signed in were exclusively from the neighborhood living within half mile of the park site, all within the 97236 zip code. The event drew in a diversity of ages and lifestyles including babies, preschoolers, teenagers, senior citizens, families, singles, dog owners, etc. A large number of families from minority populations attended the event, including Asian American, Hispanic,

## Appendix F: Open House Summaries and Comment Card Results

East Indian and Eastern European. Approximately one-third of the 150 participants represented people other than Western European decent.

Thirty six community members completed the Open House Comment form either online or during the event. Out of these respondents, 37% reported their age to be between 25 through 34. Ninety-three percent (93%) owned their home.

**Outreach:** Mailed invitation postcard on July 28th, 2008, to residents and property owners living within 3 miles of the park site.

Event notices were posted in newsletters for Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association and Hawthorne Ridge HOA.

Email invitations were distributed to the following groups: Portland Office of Neighborhoods, PSU's Master of Urban and Regional Planning Program Listserv, PSU's Community Economic and Development Program Listserv, CNRG, Coalition for a Livable Future, Friends of Powell Butte, and the Friends of Leach Botanical Gardens.

**Event Staffing:** David Yamashita and Emily Roth, Portland Parks  
Colleen Wolfe, Mauricio Villarreal, Gary Datka and Eric Bode, Walker Macy  
Shareen Rawlings and Christine Egan, JLA

### **PAC Members**

**in attendance:** Eight of the ten Project Advisory Committee members participated, financially supported and helped staff the event. PAC members included Jon Simonson, Chad Sorenson, Matt Clark, Mark Brown, Bill Hawkins, Stacie Fleck, Vainu Rao and Paul Grosjean. Linda Bauer, Co-chair of the Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association also volunteered her time at the event at the comment card table. Lorraine Gonzales, who had recommended that PAC members help staff the event was out of town for the weekend.

### **Refreshments/**

**Logistics:** The Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association and the Hawthorne Ridge Homeowner Association both donated \$100 to provide pizza. Bill Hawkins brought apples, cheese and bagels, and Jon Simonson saved staff and guests alike with three large blue canopies. JLA brought lemonade, water and cookies. Having refreshments and pizza at the event contributed greatly to the event's festive and community spirit and was appreciated by all considering the dinner hour and 95 degree temperatures.

**Site Tours:** Walker Macy led site tours offered every half hour during the event by the project team. Approximately 30 people participated in the guided tours.

**Comments Provided at the Stations:**

**“Challenges/Concerns”**

*Parking*

- Remove top parking lot near dog area (resident who lives close to area)
- Alternative C: Rotate P25 parking make it perpendicular behind dog area
- The three adjoining neighborhoods should share parking burden
- On street/pull out spaces dangerous because nothing between cars and kids
- Add 5-6 parking spots on Belmore

*Sports/Activities*

- Keep hard court area as far away from houses as possible
- Need to provide bike access to Foster Blvd.
- Not logistically prepped for increased traffic if sports fields are incorporated
- Large sports fields
- Need to add horseshoe pits
- Need to add bocce ball area
- Add VB sand courts/with smaller area for hard courts
- Need to add outdoor pool
- Need skate park
- Ballparks/structured field may bring too much traffic

*Safety*

- Locate kids play area closer to houses to increase visibility

- Parking and safety in the neighborhood? (May need restrictions on park hours)
- Alcohol restriction?
- Provide signage listing security # to call in case of suspicious behavior
- Lock gates for parking lots; Restrict park hours (e.g. “dawn to dusk”)
- Day use only – security

*Visibility*

- Maintain neighborhood visibility into park
- No field lights
- Increase visual barrier between parking lots and homes
- Maintain view and night sky
- Lights/light trespass
- Visually obscure hard court area from housing
- How will lighting work? No big bright. Pockets of dark for viewing stars

*Miscellaneous*

- Location of dog area adjacent to house (visually)
- Depending on slope, having a dog park adjacent to wetland could be challenging
- Where will wildlife go? (currently wildlife in areas slated for park developed sites)
- Maintaining wildlife habitat
- What is the estimated number of visitors to be served annually?
- Add community garden area

- Sound/noise – likes the native natural feel of current space
- Possibility of providing another vehicular access point

**“Elements I like”**

*Parking*

- Parking lot with buffer/Alt C
- Off street parking – balance size of lots
- Prefer lot/buffer design for safety reasons
- Alt A without hard court and Alt C parking – keeps most natural integrity
- Buffer parking lots

*Kids*

- Child play area – splash pad; Kid play area with water
- Squirt area/water play with soft ground (like Happy Valley’s only not concrete and warmer water)
- Water/spray feature for summer
- Children’s play area

*Dogs*

- Alt A with dog area located farther out
- Dog park
- Big area for dogs
- Open dog park area
- Dog parks bring in responsible users



## Appendix F: Open House Summaries and Comment Card Results

### *Lawn*

- Terraced lawn area – like music in the park events, good for neighborhood
- Nature park aspect in Alt A combined with promenade (replace sports field)
- Flexible lawn use in Alt B
- Alt C – promenade: ties community together better due to hilly topography
- Flexible use (area) lawn
- Winding promenade

### *Sports/Activities*

- Sport field
- Paved walking loop –with marked distances
- Less programmed sport fields for Alt A
- Basketball courts
- Paved trails with exercise station
- Trails
- Equestrian trails/outdoor arena (like McIver state park)
- Archery area
- Trails in wetland area – boarded planks
- Flat, smooth walkways for family biking and roller blading
- Low impact neighborhood sports/activities
- Keep more natural w/ trails. Lots of walkers here
- BBQ and sheltered areas; picnic shelters
- Long swings
- Performance area

### *Safety*

- PDX police: “active parks = safe”
- “look at off street parking” – second that with gates
- Alt C – separation of older kids and adults with preschoolers

### *Miscellaneous*

- Water feature
- Views
- Scheme C
- Drinking fountains
- Right of Way Vacation

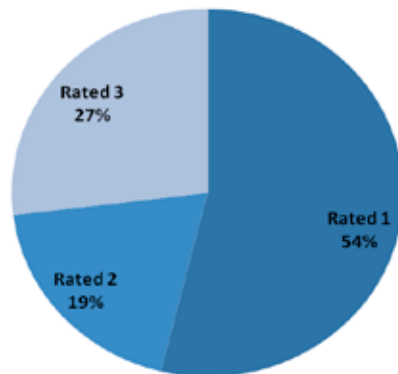
### Comment Cards:

Staff provided participants an event program that included a map of the site, images of for each of the alternatives and a comment card. Thirty six (36) participants completed the comment form, submitting them at the event or online. A complete summary of responses are summarized in Appendix A.

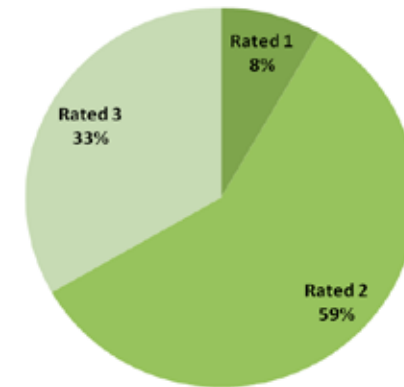
#### Alternative Ranking

Overall, respondents preferred Alternative A (54%), with Alternative C being ranked first by 39% of respondents, and the least support (8%) for Alternative B as the preferred option. Features of Alternative B made it the second choice of 59% of respondents, more that twice that of either of the other options. The figures below highlight the response rates from the 36 comment cards.

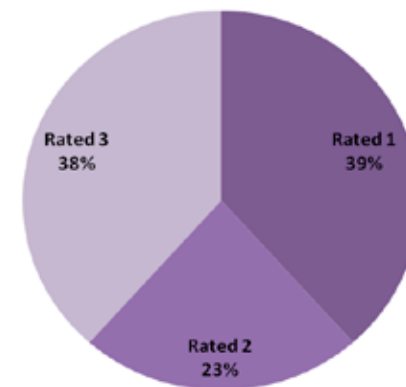
**Alternative A: Spiral Butte Comment Ranking**



**Alternative B: Hilltop Meadow Comment Card Ranking**



**Alternative C: Central Promenade Comment Card Ranking**

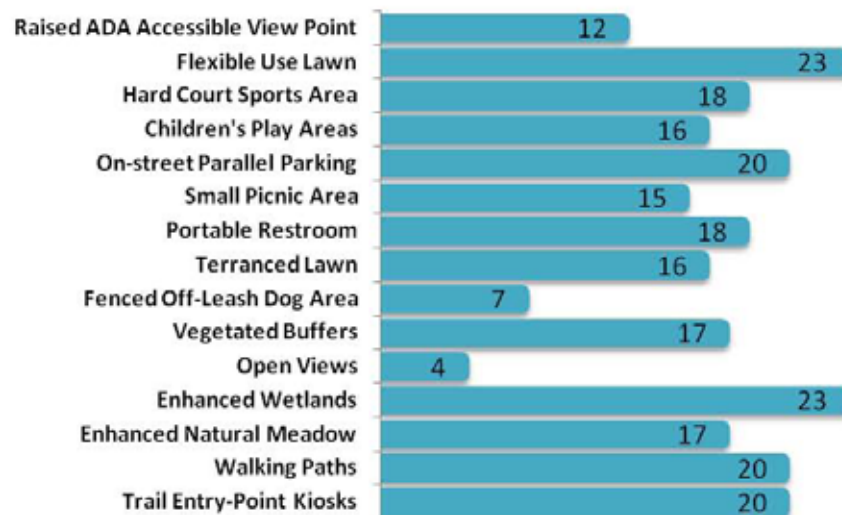


## Appendix F: Open House Summaries and Comment Card Results

### Alternative Elements

Overall, respondents reported a strong support for a flexible use lawn and enhanced wetlands. Respondents were also very supportive of on-street parallel parking, hard court sports areas, portable restrooms, walking paths and trail entry point kiosks. Overall responses from the comment cards suggest a lack of support for a fenced off-leash dog area. The graph below highlights responses from all 36 comment card respondents.

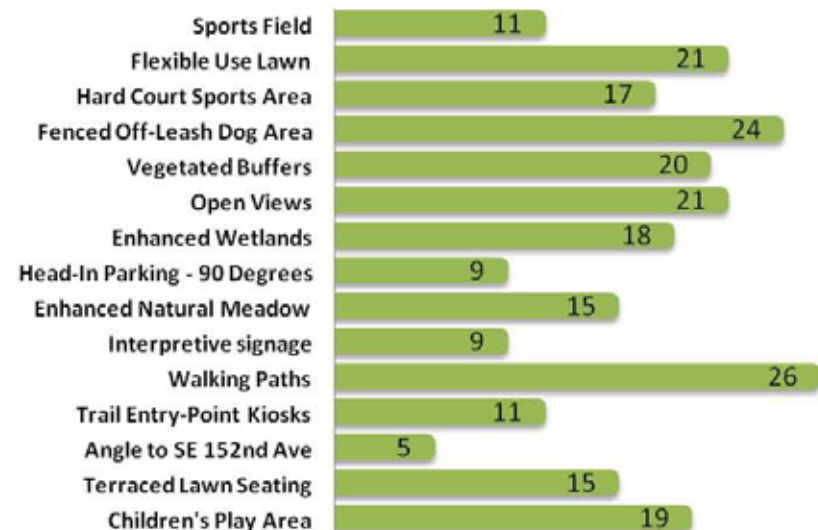
**Alternative A: Spiral Butte**



**Alternative B: Hilltop Meadow**

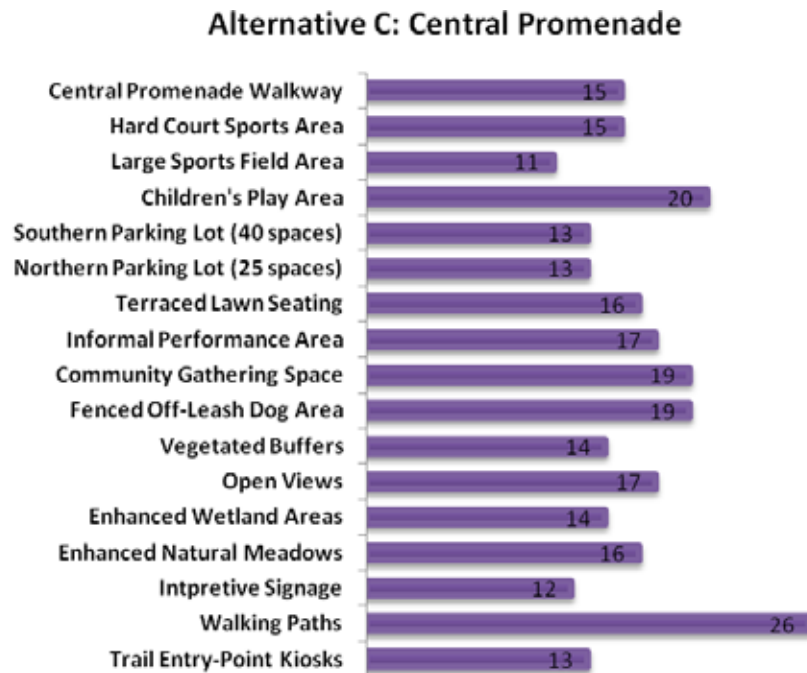
Comment card respondents reported a strong support for walking paths, fenced off-leash dog area, flexible use lawn, open views, vegetated buffers and children's play area. Respondents were less supportive of the Head-in Parking design and interpretive signage throughout the park site.

**Alternative B: Hilltop Meadow**



***Alternative C: Central Promenade***

Overall, respondents indicated a strong support for the master plan elements associated with Alternative C. Respondents reported a strong support for walking paths and children's play area as part of the master plan Alternative C: Central Promenade. Community gathering space, fenced off leash dog parks, open views, informal performance area were also supported by the majority of comment card respondents.



## COMMUNITY OPEN HOUSE #2



*Help plan for the future park!*

**Wednesday  
October 1, 2008  
5:30 – 8:00 PM**

**Pleasant Valley Grange Hall  
17115 SE Foster Road**

**Questions? Call 503-823-5120.**



See the draft plans for Clatsop Butte park, share your ideas with the project team, and learn about next steps. Your input will help refine the park plan before it is presented to the Portland City Council.

**Unable to attend?** Review and comment on the draft plan October 1-15 at [www.portlandparks.org](http://www.portlandparks.org). Look for the link under What's New!



Sustaining a healthy park and recreation system to make Portland a great place to live, work and play.  
[www.PortlandParks.org](http://www.PortlandParks.org) • Commissioner Dan Saltzman • Director Zari Samir



October 1st, 2008



## Clatsop Butte Park Master Plan Community Open House

### Welcome!

Please Sign in

- Place a sticker on the map next to where you live!
- Share your views of the preferred park master plan with us.
- Discuss the master plan elements with your neighbors and project staff.
- Learn more about the master planning process and how you can stay involved!

### Project Description

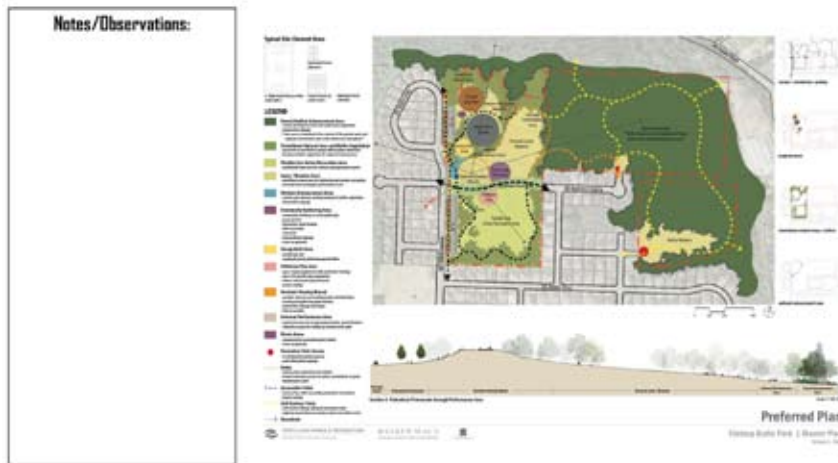
Work on the Clatsop Butte Master Plan began with the first advisory committee meeting on June 9, 2008 and the first community open house on August 5, at the Clatsop Butte Park site.

The park site is located in southeast Portland and has the potential to be one of the area's most popular parks. Future visitors will be able to enjoy views of many of the region's mountain peaks including Mt Hood, Mt St Helens and Mt Adams. The

master plan for this site focuses on both developed recreational areas and natural area enhancements. Because of the site's close proximity to Powell Butte, the Springwater Corridor and other regional facilities, this master plan also focuses on connecting the site and surrounding neighborhoods to other trails, greenways, streams, rivers, and wildlife corridors.







## Clatsop Butte Park Master Plan Project Guiding Principles

In June the Project Advisory Committee (comprised of neighbors, community members, and other area stakeholders) established the guiding principles for the Clatsop Butte Master Planning Process:

- Stay Involved!**
- \* Complete a comment card online from October 1 through October 15, 2008
  - \* Review the Preferred Master Plan online—Click on “What’s New”
  - \* Tell us what you think!
- Protect and enhance natural areas and wildlife habitat
  - Promote watershed health, awareness and education
  - Promote connectivity with existing trails, open spaces and wildlife corridors
  - Provide opportunities build community and bring community members together
  - Respect the needs of local residents and the adjacent neighborhood
  - Ensure accessibility and recreation for all ages and abilities
  - Maximize existing views from the site
  - Provide a variety of recreational opportunities

Your comments are  
important to us

**Questions?**  
Call 503-823-5120

## Thank you for your Input!

The first Clatsop Butte Park Master Plan community open house was held on August 5, 2008. More than 150 community members attended the event and provided feedback and input regarding three park master plan alternatives.

The preferred master plan mixes the “favorite” elements from the three master plan alternatives. The preferred plan directly reflects ideas from the Project Advisory Committee, community members, as well as recommendations from technical staff.

Online Comment Form—[www.portlandparks.org](http://www.portlandparks.org)—Thank you for your input!

## Appendix F: Open House Summaries and Comment Card Results

During the 2nd open house, a sign-up sheet was presented as an option for starting a “Friends of Clatsop Butte” group in an effort to keep the public involved and interested in the park even after our work has been completed.

### Join the Friends of Clatsop Butte

The Master Plan for Clatsop Butte Park and Nature Area is indeed a superb project and is the culmination of many years of community activism and cooperation with partners at the Portland Parks Bureau and Trust for Public Lands. Everyone involved should be very proud of this project.

However, and this is a big however, the Master Plan itself does not create a park.

The next step is the biggest and most difficult... funding the park construction and operation. Estimates for park construction vary from 3-5 years and beyond. What is very clear is that, without continued neighborhood activism and support, the park will not be quickly built.

**Here is your opportunity to participate in an effort to see this dream realized sooner rather than later. Join the Friends of Clatsop Butte Advocacy Group and help keep this project on tap.**

As a member you will be kept abreast of all news and activities regarding the park. You will be invited to join in fun and valuable activities such as trail clearances in the Nature Area.

You will also be invited to lobby for accelerated funding of an actual park. This could include visits to City Council, email campaigns, enlisting neighborhood support and other activities.

It can work! Community support demonstrates passion and need at the neighborhood level. The Parks Bureau is indeed challenged for funds but that is not to say funds won't be expended. It is a matter of keeping this park at the forefront with city leaders, both elected and appointed, and make them know we expect their support.

Sign up now and see a park in the near future.

Name	Phone	Email



## PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland

### CLATSOP BUTTE PARK MASTER PLAN

#### Community Open House #2

#### Event Summary

*Drafted 10/8/08*

**Event Time:** Wednesday, October 1, 2008  
5:30 – 8 pm

**Event location:** Pleasant Valley Grange Hall, 17115 SE Foster Road

**Participants:** 17 people signed in at the welcome station

**Demographics:** The majority of participants (74%) lived within the 97236 zip code. The event drew in a mix of families and other participants.  
Two community members completed the Open House comment form either online or during the event.

**Outreach:** Parks mailed event flyers on August 26, 2008, to PAC members and people who attended the first Open House event in August

JLA posted event notices in newsletters for Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association, Macgregor Heights HOA and Hawthorne Ridge HOA. McGregor Heights HOA President and PAC member Lorraine Gonzales hand-delivered notices to HOA members.

JLA distributed event notices to the East Portland News Community Calendar and Neighborhood Notes.

JLA sent email invitations to the Portland's Office of Neighborhood Involvement (ONI), PSU's Master of Urban and Regional Planning Program Listserv, PSU's Community Economic and Development Program Listserv, CNRG, Coalition for a Livable Future, Friends of Powell Butte, Friends of Leach Botanical Gardens, Johnson Creek Watershed Council, Audubon Society of Portland, Portland Parks Foundation and PUMP.

JLA posted invitations at Midland Regional Library, East Portland Community Center, First Pentecostal Church, Pleasant Valley Community Baptist and Church of Korean Martyrs. Notices were also posted on the Centennial High School reader board and school bulletin board, Pleasant Valley Elementary School, Alice Ott Middle School, Gilbert Park Elementary School and David Douglas Community School.

**Event Staffing:** David Yamashita and Doug Brenner, Portland Parks Colleen Wolfe, Mauricio Villarreal, Gary Datka and Carol Kekez, Walker Macy; Christine Egan, Shareen Rawlings and Sylvia Ciborowski, JLA

## Appendix F: Open House Summaries and Comment Card Results

### PAC Members

**in attendance:** Two Project Advisory Committee members participated in the event. PAC members included Matt Clark and Paul Grosjean. Linda Bauer, Co-chair of the Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association also volunteered her time at the event, as did TAC member Doug Brenner.

**Logistics:** Walker Macy provided meat and cheese sandwich platter JLA provided homemade cookies, coffee, water, cups and napkins

### Comments

#### Provided at the

**Stations:** Concerning the wetlands at the high spot of the park, how was it dealt with? Should it be maintained or enhanced?

Increase/enhance trail network in forest area.

Move performance area further from habitat, as this might disturb wildlife  
Inin response to comment # 3:

The performance area is not likely to be in constant use, perhaps wildlife concerns are not a huge issue.

Using the high spot as a viewing area is good.

Off street parking is great.

Hard court is unknown. Interested to see what it becomes.

Bouldering area for kids is a great idea.

# Appendix G: Stakeholder Interview Results

## CLATSOP BUTTE STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS *April 24, 2008*

### **Purpose of Interviews**

---

- Clarify community members' needs and hopes for the local area.
- Identify opportunities to build on unique local resources - people, historical, cultural and geographic.
- Identify individuals and stakeholder groups to approach regarding advisory committee membership.
- Identify local venues to host advisory committee meetings and public events.

### **Logistics**

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- Up to 6 interviews will be conducted between April 28 and May 8
- Interviews will be conducted in person and by telephone

### **Introduction**

---

Clatsop Butte Park is a 16.31 acre undeveloped park site in outer southeast Portland. It was acquired by Portland Parks in 2000 and provides an unusual opportunity to develop a park atop a butte in the City of Portland with views of downtown Portland, Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams and Mount St. Helens.

The site is bounded by SE 152nd Avenue and SE Aston Loop to the west, a wooded area to the north, a row of residential properties and then SE 155th Avenue to the east, and row of residential properties and then SE Bybee Street to the south. It is currently zoned R10, with the exception of a small portion of the eastern side of the site, which is zoned R10c. The land is vacant with a scattering of trees along the eastern and western edges.

Portland City Council appropriated about \$360,000 for the preparation of master plans for four parks, of which Clatsop Butte was one. Parks published a Request for Proposals in November 2007, and selected consultant teams in February 2008.

### **Questions:**

---

- Were you aware that the City of Portland purchased this land to create a park?
- If yes, what is your understanding of the project to date?
- Have you or your organization been active on any work related to this site or the park project?
- As a (local resident, neighborhood representative, watershed council member), what are your hopes and expectations for this park, and for how we involve the community in planning the new park? What do you visualize for the site? (program, visual, physical)
- FOLLOW UP FOR #4: "What should we know about the site or the neighborhood?" [The responses may be "In the spring, there's a small creek that surfaces; a group of deer come out to visit all the time; there are a lot of older people who would love a place to walk, etc."]
- Are there other people, organizations or businesses we should contact and/or involve in this project? What about stakeholders / people who don't normally participate in organized groups? Please let us know who they are.
- Would you or members of your organization be willing to participate on a project advisory committee? (if applicable to the person being interviewed)
- We will be convening a project advisory committee and hosting a couple public events over the next six months. Could you help us identify meeting venues in the vicinity of Clatsop Butte that are convenient, handicap accessible and low cost?
- Do you have any parting comments or advice for the team?



### CLATSOP BUTTE MASTER PLAN - STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW SUMMARY

Between May 6 and 20, 2008, JLA conducted seven interviews with potential stakeholders in person and by telephone. The people interviewed are listed below:

1. Paul Grosjean
  - o Vice President, Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association
  - o Board member, Johnson Creek Watershed Council
  - o Resident, Hawthorne Ridge HOA
2. Linda Bauer
  - o Chair, Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association
  - o Lives to the north of the park site, across Foster Blvd.
3. Jon Simonson
  - o Former board member, Hawthorne Ridge HOA
  - o Lives adjacent to the site (100 yards)
  - o Parent with two small children (ages 2 and 3)
4. Jennifer Thompson
  - o Treasurer, Clatsop Butte HOA
  - o Staff, US Fish and Wildlife Service
  - o Familiar with Portland Parks and Metro land acquisition programs
5. Mark Brown
  - o President Hawthorne Ridge HOA
  - o Lives three blocks from the park site
6. Tamara Dickinson
  - o President, Friends of Powell Butte
7. Lorraine Gonzales
  - o President, McGregor Heights HOA

Overall themes and key findings from the interviews:

- **Awareness:** Practically everyone we interviewed was aware that the City purchased the land for a park site.
- **Involvement:** Most everyone interviewed was either interested in being involved personally, or eager to recruit people from their organization to participate on the project advisory committee.
- **Connectivity/Bike and Ped Trails:** All stakeholders support the idea of maintaining the natural areas on the west side of the site for natural areas, hiking and biking. Stakeholders also visualize extending trails to connect this site with Powell Butte, Springwater Corridor and forested city lands to the southwest. One stakeholder characterized local residents as being “enamored” with the natural areas in this site.
- **Natural areas and Wildlife Protection a Priority:** Everyone identified wildlife and natural areas as important elements to protect and enhance. In fact, most everyone provided us with a list of animals that they had spotted in the neighborhood, including coyotes, owls, frogs, falcons, deer, elk and cougars. Interviews indicate community consensus about the importance of protecting these natural assets as part of the planning process.
- **Active recreation for “toddlers” or “teens”:** Based on the interviews, there may be a community split between those residents who visualize a park with a playground for younger children, and those who see this planning process an opportunity to fill a gap for local teenagers. By involving both viewpoints in the planning process, we can probably successfully address these divergent expectations.
- **Traffic, Lights and Parking:** As anticipated, stakeholders who live in the HOAs surrounding the park site are concerned about potential traffic impacts on the neighborhood. Specifically, they are reluctant to support any type of sports field/facility that would generate a large amount of vehicle traffic traveling through the neighborhood or promote evening events with the associated parking, noise and bright light disruptions.

In addition to the overall findings, below are key themes in response to specific interview questions.

**Q1. Were you aware that the City of Portland purchased this land to create a park?**

Six of the seven people interviewed were aware that the City had purchased several parcels of land for a future park site. One person mistakenly thought that Metro has purchased the land. Similar comments from stakeholders indicate a high level of communication and membership overlap between Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association, Johnson Creek Watershed Council and the Hawthorne Ridge HOA.

**Q2. If yes, what is your understanding of the project to date?**

One person interviewed was involved in the Parks RFP process, and thus aware of the status of the project. Most anticipated that a planning process would start soon, while two others had been unsure that anything “concrete” was in the works.

**Q3. Have you or your organization been active on any work related to this site or the park project?**

The Pleasant Valley Neighborhood Association had been actively monitoring for more than seven years developers proposing to build new residential developments on three different parcels that now make up the city-owned park site. In one case, the neighborhood association had taken formal action to oppose the largest developer, Riverside Homes.

According to HOA representatives, Hawthorne Ridge and McGregor HOAs had not been monitoring the proposed housing projects. Both are interested in participating in planning for the new park site.

**Q4. As a (local resident, neighborhood representative) what are your hopes and expectations for this park, and for how we involve the community in planning the new park? What do you visualize for the site?**

*Over all themes/consistently noted topics:*

**Hopes and Expectations**

- o **Passive Recreation:** Maintain the currently wooded area on the west side of the site as forested open space and to enhance wildlife corridors.
- o **Active Recreation:** Locate all playgrounds, sports fields and picnic areas on the east side of the park that is currently open fields
- o **Connectivity:** Create bike and pedestrian trail connections with Powell Butte, Springwater Corridor and forested city lands to the southwest behind the Clatsop Butte HOA.
- o **Picnic Tables and BBQ areas:** This programming option was mentioned several times by stakeholders who live close to the park site.
- o **Dedicated Off-Leash Dog Area:** The local area has an active dog community that currently uses this site as an off-leash dog area. Due to the small size of residential lots, having an area for exercising dogs would be important to community members. One stakeholder from the Friends of Powell Butte emphasized that this area should be located outside of the designated natural areas.

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- o **Play Areas:** Stakeholders differed in their expectations. Some focused more on playground/play structure for small children, while others preferred more facilities for older teenagers.
  - Hawthorne Ridge HOA has HOA-owned parks within the neighborhood; however, HOA regulations specifically prohibit the provision of basketball courts/hoops in these parks. Consequently, one stakeholder suggested that this new city-owned park could fill that gap. Another pointed out that the demographics of the surrounding homeowners are young families with elementary-age children – very few teenagers. A couple stakeholders suggested a covered or indoor basketball hoop.
- o **Other Ideas offered by one or more stakeholders**
  - Soccer field or multi-purpose field (“low key, low maintenance, no more than one”)
  - Natural areas to buffer homes that border the park site
  - Indoor gym/indoor pool (similar to Mt. Scott)
  - Dedicated off-leash dog area
  - Frisbee golf area
  - Features that enhance the view of Mt. Adams, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Hood and Downtown Portland.
  - Community gathering space and park-sponsored events to benefit local community. (Opportunity to promote community-building)

### Concerns

- o **Traffic /Congestion:** Reduce livability for local neighbors. Several stakeholders emphasized that they do not want a park that attracts a large number of motor vehicles traveling through the neighborhood.
- o **Parking on the streets:** Impact to homeowners who live near the park site, i.e. blocked driveways and cars parked on front lawns or sidewalks.
- o **Evening activities/lights:** Noise and light disturbances for adjacent homeowners. One stakeholder suggested that Parks use low-level light posts with sensors so they are only lit when park is being used.
- o **Neighborhood Safety:** Public use of park site may attract undesirable impacts to the neighborhood, primarily a concern for evening hours. One stakeholder suggested that “gating” the park at night could address that concern.
- o **Impacts to wildlife:** Ensure that trail system and off-leash dogs don’t compromise the dedicated natural areas.

**Q5. FOLLOW UP FOR #4: What should we know about the site or the neighborhood?**

*Over all themes/consistently noted topics:*

- **Wildlife:** Most of the stakeholders said they had seen both coyotes and deer in the park site, in a neighbor's yard or on their own property on more than one occasion. One stakeholder noted that an elk sighting had been documented a few years ago in the NW quadrant of the park site. Another remembered a documented sighting of the "Clatsop Butte cougar" in the Hawthorne Ridge area. Stakeholders have spotted a Great Horn owl and barn owl in the open space, falcons flying over the site and red-legged frogs in the retention pond.
- **Streams:** One stakeholder noted a natural, seasonal streams flowing north down the hillside from forested area toward Foster Blvd.
- **Platted road:** One stakeholder learned during the proposed residential development period that PDOT has a platted road that runs west to east through the cleared section of the site.
- **Vandalism:** Several stakeholders stated that neighbors and the neighborhood association had filed police reports to report paintball, motorbike and ATV activities and damage in the wooded area of the park site. Portland Police and Portland Parks are aware of the problem and addressing it directly with those involved.

**Q6. Are there other people, organizations or businesses we should contact and/or involve in this project?**

- o Barbara Welch Road residents (area just west of McGregor Heights HOA)

- o Linda Robinson
- o Schools: Pleasant Valley Elementary School and Alice Ott
- o High school student/resident to participate on PAC
- o School Districts: Centennial and David Douglas
- o Friends of Powell Butte
- o Emerald View HOA
- o Emerald Crest HOA
- o Duke Heights HOA
- o Hawthorne Ridge HOA
- o Evergreen HOA
- o Sports team leagues
- o Lakeside Stables

**Q7. Would you or members of your organization be willing to participate on a project advisory committee?**

Overwhelmingly, everyone interviewed, with the exception of the resident from Clatsop Butte HOA, was interested in participating AND recruiting other committee candidates.

**Q8. Meeting and event venues**

- o Grange Hall
- o Pleasant Valley Elementary School
- o Heritage Baptist Church
- o Leach Botanical Gardens
- o Human Solutions
- o Pleasant Valley Baptist Church

**Q9. Do you have any parting comments or advice for the team?**

## Appendix G: Stakeholder Interview Results

### Clatsop Butte Stakeholder Interviews May 3-19, 2008 Drafted 5/19/08

Name	Affiliation	Date	Aware of City plans?	Understanding of project	Active related to this site	Hopes and Expectations	Concerns	Insights about the site	Other people and organizations	Willing to participate	Identify meeting spaces
1. Jennifer Thompson	Treasurer, Clatsop Butte HOA	5/3	Yes	Talked to Linda Bauer, Linda Robinson and David at Parks.	Contacted David and Linda B. to see if they were interested in property behind her house	Site is about a mile from her house. She has a playground adjacent to her home. Would probably venture new park if there are natural areas to explore. Would like to see how the forested lands behind her home to the south could be connected to create a contiguous natural area.			Linda Bauer and Linda Robinson	Probably not unless there are plans to connect with forest tracts adjacent to Clatsop Butte HOA	
2. Linda Bauer	Pleasant Valley NA.  Lives across Foster Road to the north, very close to site's northern border.	5/8	Yes. Site was proposed for various residential developments, including Riverside Homes (forested area). Parks and BES purchased property. NA led a 7 year battle to fight proposed development	Active recreation on treeless west side and passive in wooded sloped east side	NA opposed development plan, had opportunity to take Riverside Homes to LUBA b/c they didn't do env. Review correctly. Downturn in economy led developer to ask City to purchase the land (for both McGregor and Riverside parcels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connections to Springwater Trail, and to the north connection to Powell Butte. Would enhance community connections between both parks.</li> <li>East side passive, west side active recreation.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATV and paintball activities in wooded area, causing disruption. Portland police already taking action just since City purchased land. Officer Robby Tron (545-3821)</li> <li>Natural, seasonal streams flowing down from wooded area</li> <li>Platted road running west to east on cleared area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seek input from schools/PTA, specifically Pleasant Valley elem school, Alice Ott on Ramona Street. Note site borders both Centennial and David Douglas School Districts.</li> <li>Seek input from sport team leagues (baseball, soccer)</li> <li>Friends of Powell Buttee</li> <li>MacGregor Heights HOA</li> <li>Emerald View HOA</li> <li>Emerald Crest HOA</li> <li>Hawthorne Ridge HOA</li> <li>Lakeside Stables</li> <li>Duke Heights HOA</li> </ul>	Yes, Pleasant Valley NA could help with recruiting. (Paul Grosjean)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leach Bot. Gardens</li> <li>Grange Hall (171<sup>st</sup>/Foster)</li> <li>Fire Station (134<sup>th</sup>/Foster) – though not ideal for meetings</li> <li>Heritage Baptist Church on Jenny Road and Jenny Lane</li> <li>Human Solutions (Powell Blvd/122<sup>nd</sup>)</li> <li>Friends of Powell Butte's Cabin/mobile home</li> </ul>
3. Jon Simonson	Hawthorne Ridge HOA  Live 100 yards from site on 152 <sup>nd</sup>	5/6	Yes	Have lived in HOA for 2 ½ years. City owns the land and is planning to do a Master Plan.	HOA has not been active.	Nice place for my kids to play with a play area, play structure, swim center, open space, rope climb, BBQ pits and picnic tables, Frisbee golf	Don't visualize baseball diamond with lights. No one here wants that. No soccer field, prefer low	Site attracts deer and coyote all the time.	Mac Gregor Heights HOA, basically the west side of the site. About 60 houses form the western border.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grange Hall is usually best, holds 50-70 people. Inexpensive, about \$20 a meeting.</li> </ul>

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Name	Affiliation	Date	Aware of City plans?	Understanding of project	Active related to this site	Hopes and Expectations	Concerns	Insights about the site	Other people and organizations	Willing to participate	Identify meeting spaces
4. Mark Brown	President, Hawthorne Ridge HOA  Elected to President in Oct 2007 for 3-year term  HOA has 285 members.	5/18	Yes. I live about three blocks from the edge of the site at Ogden and 154 <sup>th</sup> . I've been here for 7 ½ years	Haven't heard anything concrete. Paul Grosjean shares updates with our HOA. He informed us that the City had purchased the land and recent damage with ATV and paintball.	Not yet, but would like to be.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide facilities for local teens.</li> <li>Half court for basketball – need a site within walking distance of the neighborhood.</li> <li>A soccer field would be nice, low key activity and maintenance.</li> <li>Picnic areas</li> <li>Natural areas to help buffer houses that border the park site.</li> <li>Trails for biking and walking.</li> <li>Picnic areas</li> <li>Connectivity over hillside to Springwater Corridor, with safe crossing at Foster Road.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Listen to residents' concerns. In the past, miscommunication between Paul Grosjean and Jon Simonson. Simonson expressed a preference that the area be left as natural area.</li> <li>No large, organized ball fields (softball), no traffic attractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HOA bans basketball courts on HOA-owned parks. HOA owns a park down the hill on Henderson/152<sup>nd</sup> with small child play structures and picnic tables. There are no facilities for local teens.</li> <li>Dramatic wildlife, including the cougar from Clatsop Butte was sites a few years ago.</li> <li>Tons of coyotes, almost deafening at night.</li> <li>10-12 deer grazing in people's lawns</li> <li>We are in the middle of the country.</li> </ul>	Evergreen HOA  Hawthorne Ridge HOA has a large Asian community, as well as Russian community.	Interviews are very good start for involving the neighbors. Advisory Committee as well. Yes, we are eager to participate.	Someone's house for PAC meetings. Grange Hall
5. Paul Grosjean	Johanson Creek Watershed Council, Pleasant Valley NA		Yes	Days interviewing walker macy – very, very knowledgeable about the park and the planning process	Vice Chair of Pleasant Valley NA– originally involved (lobbied) with the hill area (recreation) and the woods area – preservation. 7 years...JCWC – volunteer. Resident – on Clatsop Butte. House looks out on the park.	Hopes and expectations – provide a full array of recreation opportunities for all of age groups represented in the vicinity. HOA that he lives in –represents 80% of residents on this hill. Modest park – 2 acres, play structure for small kids. Nothing in the vicinity for kids older than 7 – hiking trails, activity field (multi-use field) neighborhood sports (bball – high priority) and soccer neighborhood sports. Basket ball does not allow temporary basket	<p>Actually too big to serve the neighborhood – opportunities to do things that other areas may not be able to incorporate. What we don't want to see is a light sports park for nighttime softball games – parking and transportation.</p> <p>Serving a population within a mile of park –</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATV damage in the natural area – very upsetting. Working with parks to stop the activity.</li> <li>Some areas that get very wet at the flat area – recreation park is intended. Two sides of the park boarder heavily forested areas. North area – owned by Mult Co. and the area to the east is owned by public parks. There are a lot of deer, and other wildlife that come in and out of the open areas. The</li> </ul>	JCWC not a prime stakeholder. Pleasant Valley elem. school interested in this process. Laura Ingstrim (with the school) – expressed some interest, but did not follow up. About 80% of the elem. school students live in a 1 mile radius of the park.  Involve the schools – middle schools and high schools.  Advocates for a high school aged student to serve on PAC.	Yes – distributed to other interested community members and will bring up the application at the neighborhood meeting (4/30/08)  He has been very active in involving other neighbors. Open Houses and other project meetings – would be willing to help publicize these	Pleasant Valley Grange Hall – monthly neighborhood association meetings. Contact information for facilities director - Frank Knapp – 503-665-3502 - 503-661-2608



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Name	Affiliation	Date	Aware of City plans?	Understanding of project	Active related to this site	Hopes and Expectations	Concerns	Insights about the site	Other people and organizations	Willing to participate	Identify meeting spaces
						ball hoops – so there is need. Nature area part of the park – connectivity to the Springwater corridor and Powell butte, and also as a place for trail running – station trail running.	lights are not appropriate for this area – top of the hill. Any light will shine down on the neighbors houses.	rest of the area is surrounded by homes – creates some challenges. In terms of the design of what activities take place – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basket ball court – lights, etc. dog parks – concern regarding. The whole thing will be juggling match – parking, vs. no parking, teenage activities vs. no lights/noise.</li> <li>With very few expectations – houses were built with the understanding that there was a recreational facility. It is not a surprise to anyone – few homes built before the property was purchased.</li> <li>Get on with it, the community has waited too long. Excited – very impressed with Walker Macy. Look forward to this process. Firmly believe that Walker Macy is capable of doing a superb job.</li> <li>Would be willing to give tours of the space to project team members – lives and works out of his home</li> </ul>		meetings.	
6. Tamara Dickinson	President, Friends of Powell Butte		Aware that metro had bought the property – long term goal, not aware that we are moving forward		West side of Powell butte – Powell Hurst Gilbert – neighborhood line centennial – All voted for the Metro Bond – aware and campaigned for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural area – preservation, place for people to enjoy nature without destroying nature. Non-motorized, being able to appreciate that.</li> <li>Trails – trail users.</li> </ul>			Linda Bower – Mailing list of residences surrounding Clatsop butte, people are so busy. Best way to get in touch with households – involve people would be to		Pleasant Valley Elementary School – Caretakers house on Powell Butte.

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Name	Affiliation	Date	Aware of City plans?	Understanding of project	Active related to this site	Hopes and Expectations	Concerns	Insights about the site	Other people and organizations	Willing to participate	Identify meeting spaces
					park bonds – higher level support.	<p>Safe connectivity – between Springwater, Powell butte. Crosses at Barber Welch light proposed 162<sup>nd</sup>. Really needs to be a light across foster – pedestrian crossing will not be enough. Bike connectivity – PUMP is great, they educate other bicyclists. Respectful – natural environment. Multiple uses -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active/Recreation – If a neighborhood values the space, they will take care of it. But wants to emphasize, really sturdy building materials – materials that will stand up Oregon weather and vandalism.</li> <li>• Dedicated off leash areas for dogs– This may help to preserve other natural areas, as opposed to people letting their dogs go off leash on the trails.</li> </ul>			tap into local residents around the park area.		
7. Lorraine Gonzales	President, MacGregor Heights HOA										

