CITY OF OREGON CITY
PLANNING COMMISSION
AGENDA

Commission Chambers, 625 Center Street, Oregon City
Monday, January 25, 2021 at 7:00 PM

This meeting will be held online via Zoom; please contact planning@orcity.org for the meeting link.

CALL TO ORDER

PUBLIC COMMENT

Citizens are allowed up to 3 minutes to present information relevant to the City but not listed as an item on the agenda. Prior to speaking, citizens shall complete a comment form and deliver it to the City Recorder. The Citizen Involvement Committee does not generally engage in dialog with those making comments but may refer the issue to the City Manager. Complaints shall first be addressed at the department level prior to addressing the Citizen Involvement Committee.

GENERAL BUSINESS

1. Draft Letter for Planning Commission Input on the City Commission Goals and/or Budget (7/1/2021-6/30/2023)

2. Legal Training: Planning Development Review Process

COMMUNICATIONS

3. 2020 Community Development (Building & Planning) Statistics and Initiatives

ADJOURNMENT

PUBLIC COMMENT GUIDELINES

Complete a Comment Card prior to the meeting and submit it to the City Recorder. When the Mayor/Chair calls your name, proceed to the speaker table, and state your name and city of residence into the microphone. Each speaker is given three (3) minutes to speak. To assist in tracking your speaking time, refer to the timer on the table.

As a general practice, the City Commission does not engage in discussion with those making comments.

Electronic presentations are permitted but shall be delivered to the City Recorder 48 hours in advance of the meeting.

ADA NOTICE

The location is ADA accessible. Hearing devices may be requested from the City Recorder prior to the meeting. Individuals requiring other assistance must make their request known 48 hours preceding the meeting by contacting the City Recorder's Office at 503-657-0891.

Agenda Posted at City Hall, Pioneer Community Center, Library, City Website.

Video Streaming & Broadcasts: The meeting is streamed live on the Oregon City's website at www.orcity.org and available on demand following the meeting. The meeting can be viewed on Willamette Falls Television channel 28 for Oregon City area residents as a rebroadcast. Please contact WFMC at 503-650-0275 for a programming schedule.

CITY OF OREGON CITY

Staff Report

625 Center Street
Oregon City, OR 97045
503-657-0891

To: Planning Commission **Agenda Date:** 1/25/2021

From: Community Development Director Laura Terway

SUBJECT:

Draft Letter for Planning Commission Input on the City Commission Goals and/or Budget (7/1/2021-6/30/2023)

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

No recommendation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The existing city goals and budget is projected through June 30, 2021, with a new two-year biennium budget expected to be adopted prior to expiration. In preparation for the next biennium, the Planning Commission has an opportunity to provide suggested goals and/or budget requests to the City Commission for their consideration for the 2021-2023 biennium. A draft letter was discussed at the January 11th hearing and this is an opportunity to approve the letter prior to submittal to the City Commission.

BACKGROUND:

The City of Oregon City goals and budget cover a two-year duration. The existing biennium goals and associated budget to implement the goals will end on June 30, 2021. As the City Commission must balance the needs of the City with overall availability of funds and limited staff resources within each biennium. A draft letter of suggested goals and/or budget requests to the City Commission for their consideration for the 2021-2023 biennium will be considered for approval.

The draft was prepared by two Planning Commissioners largely based on the direction provided by the Planning Commission as a whole. The only item within the draft letter which was not previously discussed by the Planning Commission recently is a Climate Action Plan. Examples of Climate Action Plans from other jurisdictions are enclosed as a reference to the new topic.

OPTIONS:

1. Approve of the draft letter.
2. Modify of the draft letter.
3. Do not approve the draft letter.

BUDGET IMPACT:

Amount: Unknown

FY(s): 2021-2023

Funding Source(s): Unknown

OREGON CITY

Community Development – Planning

695 Warner Parrott Road | Oregon City OR 97045
Ph (503) 722-3789 | Fax (503) 722-3880

January 19, 2021

To:	City Commission of Oregon City
From:	Planning Commission
Re:	Recommendations to the City Commission for the 2021-2023 Biennium

The City Commission will soon be meeting to identify a series of city-wide goals and priorities for the 2021-2023 biennium. The goals often include large scale projects or partnerships which reflect the values of the community and exceed daily departmental tasks.

The Planning Commission has identified a series of projects for the City Commission's consideration as outlined in the matrix below. We understand there are a variety of different needs throughout the City and the challenge remains prioritizing and balancing goals and resources to address our community's needs. As many of the city priorities are perhaps a matter of course, such as adoption of the Comprehensive Plan and updated municipal code to comply with HB 2001, we believe the City Commission should initiate a project identified through the Comprehensive Plan process in the last part of the biennium. A list of projects we have heard the community identify and believe are needed are provided below.

Rank	Suggested Item	Anticipated Time
1.	Adoption of the Comprehensive Plan Update (OC 2040)	Now-Early/Mid 2022
2.	Update Municipal Code to comply with the requirements for missing middle housing in HB 2001.	Mid 2021-Mid 2022. Adoption is required by June 30, 2022.
3.	Reserve staff capacity and budget to implement a project identified in the Comprehensive Plan Update. Examples of projects which we have heard from the community over the years, in no order, include: • Willamette Falls Legacy Project *(ongoing)* • Advance Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion *(ongoing)* • Update City-Wide Tree Regulations *(~1.5 Years)* • Update Historic Review Board Design Guidelines *(~2 Years)* • Revise code to remove restrictions on short-term rentals in certain circumstances, such as owner-occupied *(~10 Months)* • Updated Inventory Wetlands Citywide *(~2 Years)* • Revise parking standards and process for adjustments *(~10 Months)* • Adopt a Climate Action Plan *(~2.5 Years)*	

CITY OF MILWAUKIE

Milwaukie Community Climate Action Plan

Photo credit: TriMet

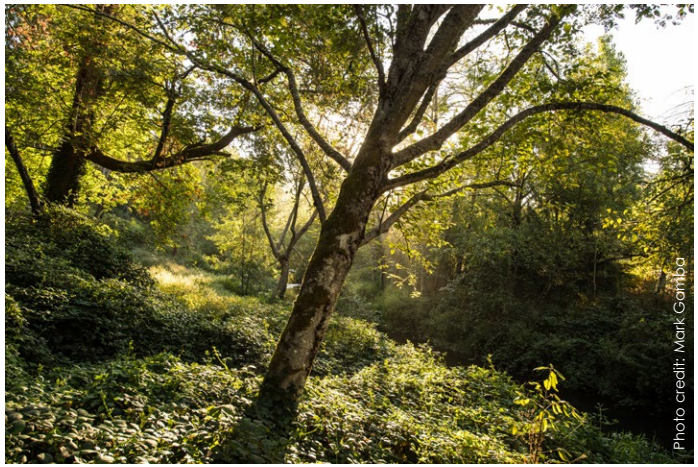


Photo credit: Mark Gamba


Photo credit: Mark Gamba

Business and Organization Strategies

Help our community take on climate change

What is a Climate Action Plan?

Milwaukie's Climate Action Plan is our roadmap to preparing for and reducing the impacts of climate change. The plan was co-created by Milwaukie residents, partners and City staff between 2017-2018. It includes strategies for all of us—our government, households, businesses and organizations—to join together and address this challenge.

This document explains our climate action goals and ways your business or organization can help us reach them. It's going to take all of us working together to reduce our carbon footprint, become a more efficient community and preserve what makes Milwaukie a great place to live, visit and do business.

Why must we act?

Our climate is changing—and quickly. Climate change is caused by air emissions created from combustion and gases that escape into the atmosphere. These emissions (called greenhouse gases or GHGs) act as a glass greenhouse around the planet, reflecting heat back towards Earth and raising global temperatures.

Want more? Read the full plan

More information on the planning process, our community carbon footprint and City-led actions is available in the complete Climate Action Plan.

Read it now →

Our rapidly changing climate impacts our city and the entire planet. We're already witnessing more extreme weather and climate events in our region—hotter summers, more wildfires, algae blooms, increased flooding risk and more. If we do not change, we will face the following:

- **Population growth:** People throughout the United States will likely migrate north, seeking bearable temperatures and available water.
- **Hotter summer temperatures:** By 2100, average summer temperatures will be 10-12°F warmer than today.
- **Increased wildfire impacts:** By 2040, we can expect a 400% to 500% increase in the number of acres burned by wildfire in Oregon—that's around 74 Milwaukies worth of land area! As we've experienced in recent years, this can dramatically reduce our local air quality.
- **Lower water volumes in the summer:** As our mountain ranges experience more rain and less snow, there will be less snowpack to melt and feed our streams and rivers in the spring and summer. By 2040, our waterways will experience about 50% of their current flow in summer, effecting agriculture, fish, hydroelectric power, and water-based recreation.
- **Higher flooding risk in the winter:** Our waterways, including the Willamette River, will be much more likely to flood due to increased rain volumes and rising sea levels.

Acting together early will allow us to create a stronger local economy, take care of those that might be struggling and conduct our work more efficiently. If we all do our part, we can show that towns like Milwaukie can be climate action leaders.

Our climate action goal: By 2040, Milwaukie's buildings will have no net emissions, and by 2050, we will be a fully carbon neutral city.

Our Climate Action Plan sets out an ambitious but achievable goal for Milwaukie. This goal is informed by the latest recommendations from the United Nations International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and advice from other climate experts. To avoid devastating global outcomes, the IPCC states we must become carbon neutral by 2050, meaning we must reduce or offset the greenhouse gas emissions from our buildings, our vehicles, and production of materials entirely. After 2050, we'll have to keep working to pull greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere and into our soils, our vegetation, our oceans, through mass plantings of trees and new technologies that convert greenhouse gases into minerals.

What does this mean for us? We must start working towards carbon neutrality now. Along the way, we will meet these key benchmarks:

- By 2035, Milwaukie's buildings will have **no net emissions from electricity**.
- By 2040, Milwaukie's buildings will have **no net emissions from onsite combustion of fuels (gas, oil and propane).**
- By 2050, Milwaukie will be a fully **"carbon neutral"** city.

2035

Net zero electricity

By becoming more energy efficient and using renewable electricity sources, Milwaukie's net emissions from electricity are **zero.**

2040

Net zero building energy

By sourcing renewable natural gas and offsetting gas emissions, Milwaukie's net building energy emissions are **zero.**

2050

Carbon neutral city

By changing our habits, switching to lower-emission fuels and offsetting emissions, Milwaukie's net CO_2 emissions are **zero.**

<0 CARBON NEUTRAL

Carbon neutral refers to offsetting or sequestering as much carbon as we emit.

Equity and Climate Action

Climate impacts are disproportionately created by those with more means, while the impacts are borne more by the people with fewer means. This strategy encourages those that have more means to take extra care to reduce their carbon footprints so that others in our community and around the world can lead healthier and safer lives.

Many of our climate action strategies aim to reduce our local—or "sector-based"—emissions. These are the emissions generated within Milwaukie plus the electricity we import. However, we are also responsible for emissions generated outside of Milwaukie producing and moving the food, goods and materials we buy—referred to as "imported" emissions. In other words, making a difference on climate change will require us to not only change the way we heat and power our buildings and vehicles, but also think about selection of materials, too.

How will we get there?

Through the Climate Action Plan, the City of Milwaukie has committed to working on 52 strategies across six different climate action areas. These are steps City leadership and staff can take to spearhead efforts, mobilize partners or support regional, collaborative action. Actions fall into three different categories:

- **Mitigation actions** that will reduce the emissions that come from producing energy to make our goods, grow our food, transport us around and keep us warm and cool
- **Adaptation actions** that will prepare us for changing physical conditions
- **Sequestration actions** that capture carbon and pull greenhouse gases out of the atmosphere

To learn more about the City-led actions, read the complete Climate Action Plan.

LOCAL—OR "SECTOR-BASED"—EMISSIONS

Emissions generated inside of a community's geographic boundaries plus imported electricity

IMPORTED—OR "CONSUMPTION"—EMISSIONS

Emissions produced outside of a community's geographic boundaries producing and transporting the goods and materials consumed by our community members

CARBON FOOTPRINT

The total inventory of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from household, business, organization and government activities.

How is my business or organization contributing to climate change?

Calculate your carbon footprint online →

How far do City-led actions get us toward our goals?

The good news: City-led actions in our Climate Action Plan help us reduce our local emissions by 73% compared to our 2016 carbon footprint. In fact, City-led actions set us on a course to reduce our local emissions *ahead* of the pace needed to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.

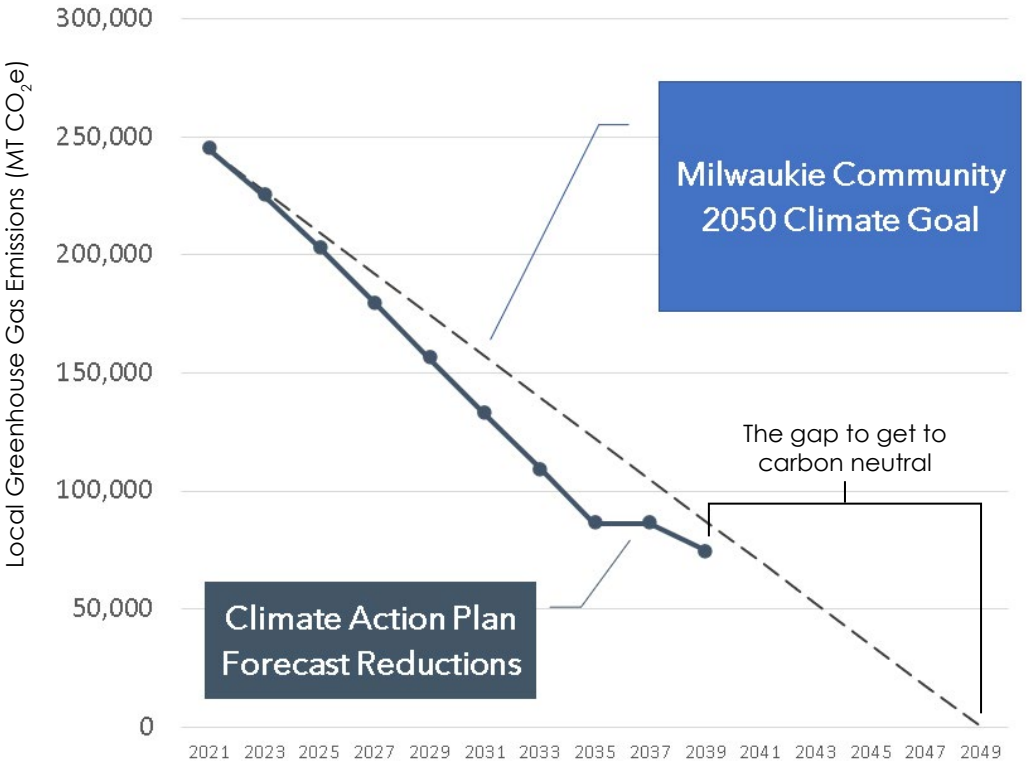
The challenge remaining: City-led actions do not get us all the way to our climate action goals. We will all need to do more to close the 27% gap by 2050.

Closing the gap: What can Milwaukie businesses and organizations do?

The following pages direct you to resources to learn how your business or organization can make a difference. Some actions you can start today; others will take more planning. The City of Milwaukie is here to support you as you commit to climate action.

Have ideas or questions? Get in touch with us at milwaukieoregon.gov/sustainability/climateactionplan.

Projected emissions reductions from City-led actions and strategies



Mlilwaukie Businesses Getting to Work

Waverley Green Apartments are installing 400 kW of solar at their complex.

Casa de Tamales worked with Clackamas County to implement a food scrap composting program at their restaurant.

Blount International adopted a comprehensive Environmental Policy committing to reducing waste and conserving energy.

BUILDING ENERGY AND EFFICIENCY

These strategies will help your business or organization reduce emissions from the energy used to power your buildings, run your appliances and build new structures.

Buy green electricity

Switch to renewable and cleaner energy sources to power your business

Enroll in PGE's Green Future program

Start using Smart Energy

If you have natural gas, learn how to reduce your use and offset the rest

Enroll in NW Natural's Smart Energy program

Employ lean management strategies

Adjust the way your team works to reduce energy usage

Find a training at University of Portland

Get a building energy audit and evaluate conservation opportunities	Connect with the Energy Trust of Oregon
Switch from natural gas or propane heat to electric heat pumps	Read more from the Union of Concerned Scientists
Insulate and weatherize for hot or cool seasons	Learn how from the Energy Trust of Oregon
Upgrade lighting and install occupancy sensors or timers	Discover incentives from the Energy Trust of Oregon
When reroofing, choose cool or reflective roof	Learn the benefits from the Global Cool Cities Alliance
Look for the ENERGY STAR label when upgrading workplace appliances	See how much energy you could save with the ENERGY STAR calculator
Install smart power strips at workstations with three or more peripherals	Get the facts from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Install solar panels	Learn about incentives available through the Energy Trust of Oregon

VEHICLES AND FUELS

These strategies will help your business or organization reduce emissions from the vehicles you use to transport employees, goods and services.

Invest in green vehicles

If buying or leasing a new vehicle for your fleet, consider an electric, hybrid or high mileage vehicle

Learn how you could save money through the Oregon Clean Vehicle Rebate Program

Help your employees reduce their travel emissions

Use telecommuting and video conferencing when possible

Learn about telework options from the U.S. General Services Administration

Incentivize transit

Provide incentives or purchase passes for employees who choose to commute by public transit, alternative transportation or carpooling

Get all the info you need from Metro

Install showers in your workplace and provide bike parking to encourage active transportation among your employees or members	Learn more ideas to encourage bike commuting
Locate your business or organization and hold events near transit connections	Consult TriMet for the latest transit information
Consider ridesharing, bike-sharing and scooter-sharing opportunities if they are carbon neutral, electric or hybrid	Learn the latest from Metro
Host a "commute clinic" to encourage active transportation	Engage the Street Trust about a possible commute clinic
Offset air travel	Check out the options on Terrapass
Install electric vehicle charging stations for customers and employees	Connect with PGE
Promote a "no idling" policy with your motor fleet and vendors who deliver goods and services	Consult the National Idling Reduction Network for ideas

MATERIALS USE, PURCHASING AND RECOVERY

These strategies will help your business or organization reduce emissions from the supplies and materials you purchase and use.

Get certified as a Clackamas County "Leader in Sustainability"

Be recognized for your efforts to minimize waste, conserve energy and water, and invest in your employees and community

Learn more about the program from Clackamas County

Consider total cost of ownership

Select vehicles based on how much they will cost to maintain over their lifetime and their total emissions, not just upfront costs

Use the Department of Energy Vehicle Cost Calculator

Implement "lean manufacturing" practices

Reduce material consumption and waste and improve your business' efficiency

Engage the Oregon Manufacturing Extension Partnership

Fix equipment before replacing it

Unless there is a big energy or material efficiency gain, try to repair rather than replace

Take the pledge to fix it first!

Purchase durable and used products and inputs	Learn more about the importance of expanding the lifespan of office products from Oregon DEQ
Donate surplus electronics and furniture to charitable organizations	Consider donating to Goodwill or FreeGeek
Compost commercial food waste, particularly if a food business	Learn about food scrap collection options in Clackamas County
Prevent paper waste: Use centralized printers that are defaulted to double sided, and go paperless for invoicing, billing and payroll	Learn other ways to reduce paper waste from MIT

NATURAL RESOURCES

These strategies will help your business or organization plan for the impact of climate change on our natural resources, including the urban forest and our water system.

Plant trees around your building to provide shade and cooling in summer heat

Select climate adapted trees that don't interfere with power lines

Consult the Milwaukie Tree Board, Friends of Trees and PGE with your tree planting questions

Landscape with drought-resistant, native or well-adapted plants

Consider seeking certified backyard habitat status

Learn more from Metro and Audubon Portland

Remove pavement and increase permeable surfaces

De-pave areas wherever possible to encourage stormwater infiltration onsite

Learn more about the benefits of de-paving from the US EPA, and get the info you need on how to do it from Depave.org

Proactively prune and choose ice-resistant trees to reduce damage from ice storms	Learn more from OSU Extension
Install bioswales/rain gardens or rainwater diversion systems to reduce impact on the stormwater system	Get water management ideas from the Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District and OSU Extension
Upgrade appliances and install low flow faucets and shower heads to reduce water consumption.	Get tips from the Regional Water Providers Consortium

PUBLIC HEALTH AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

These strategies will help your business or organization keep your employees healthy and safe as we experience the impacts of climate change.

Evaluate threats to your business from wildfire smoke, flooding and landslides

Get ideas for what to plan for from FEMA

Protect and improve your business' indoor air quality

Consider updating your air filters and taking other steps

Get air quality tips from the US EPA

Prepare a resiliency plan for your company

Help keep employees safe in the event of a disaster

Learn more from the Oregon Health Authority

Offer programs or education to employees on managing stress and mental health

Find resources from the Employee Assistance Trade Association

g forward: Committing to climate action

her to implement this plan, Milwaukie and our business community will be leaders, showing other
e done.

king steps to truly commit to climate action, including:

Climate Action and Sustainability Coordinator to oversee implementation of the plan

g with other local and regional governments to influence local, state and federal climate policy activities

g the Climate Action Plan into the City's updated Comprehensive Plan

or opportunities to incorporate climate action within relevant City code

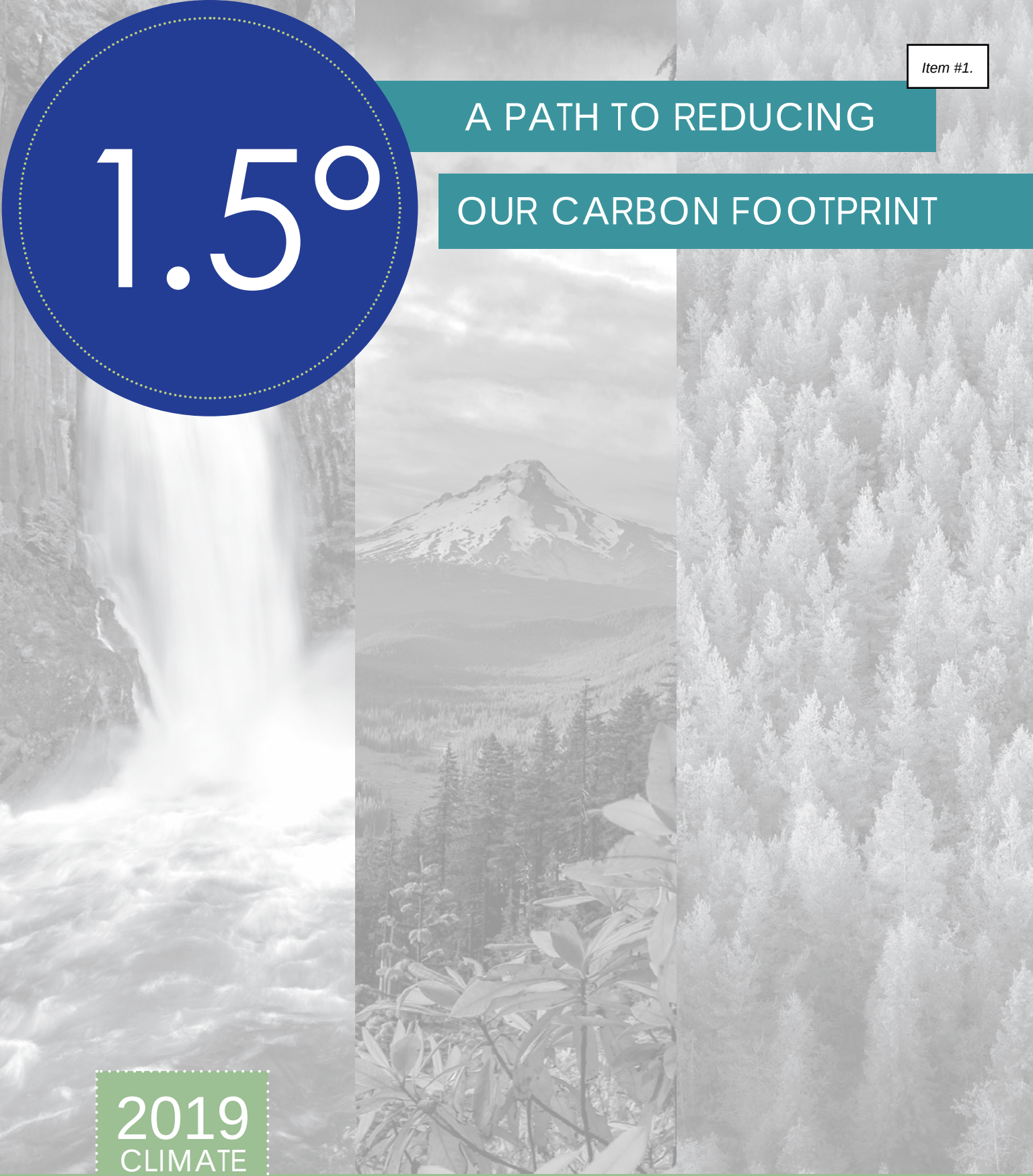
ng to updating the Climate Action Plan at least every five years and reviewing our community carbon
every two years

our progress and publishing this data online

you to come forward with your ideas to strengthen and inform our community's climate action efforts.
ther, we will make the City of Milwaukie a **flourishing city that is entirely equitable, delightfully
completely sustainable.**

1.5°

A PATH TO REDUCING OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT



2019 CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

Beaverton OREGON

1.5°C

A LETTER FROM MAYOR DENNY DOYLE

Imagine a future where streams are clear, forests are thriving, resources are maximized, and we're all living in healthier, more sustainable communities.

Together, we can make this happen.

Beaverton's Climate Action Plan—our community's first focused climate strategy—outlines how we can reach our city's goal of zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. It demonstrates specific ideas and strategies that will reduce the negative impacts of climate change. It also provides new approaches, with equity in mind, to ensure that every person who calls Beaverton home receives the same benefit.

Climate change is a real threat. Weather is warming, wildfires are becoming more common, and our oceans and streams are rising. The decisions we make now have a lasting impact, and the world as we know it will be much different in the years to come. The question remains: will it be better?

I believe that if we all do our part, it will. If we commit today to reducing our energy consumption, reusing materials, and choosing efficiency over waste, we will realize a brighter tomorrow.

Beaverton is a wonderful place to work, live and experience. By committing to the actions in this plan, we will do our part to keep it that way.

Denny Doyle

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 01 WHY WE MUST DEVELOP A CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

CHAPTER 02 CLIMATE EQUITY

CHAPTER 03 HOW TO NAVIGATE THIS REPORT

CHAPTER 04 CONSUMER CHOICE & WASTE

CHAPTER 05 BUILDINGS, ENERGY & URBAN FORM

CHAPTER 06 TRANSPORTATION

CHAPTER 07 NATURAL SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 08 COMMUNITY WELLBEING

CHAPTER 09 NEXT STEPS

APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time. As a global issue, the response to climate change has typically been the responsibility of national and corporate policy. The largest impacts in reducing emissions, however, are at the local level. Cities contribute more than 70 percent of global carbon emissions[1] and are in a prime position to make both immediate and lasting change. Local actions, in collaboration with cities around the globe, will significantly slow the pace and impact of climate change.

In Oregon, climate change is being felt in warmer air and water temperatures. This leads to more flooding as rain falls rather than snow, as well as increased summer droughts and wildfire due to the lack of summer snow melt. These conditions will intensify as more greenhouse gases (GHG) are released.

The City of Beaverton made its initial commitment to addressing climate change by signing the U.S. Conference of Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement in 2008, joined the Climate Mayors coalition in 2014 and reaffirmed commitment to climate protection in 2017 by becoming a signatory of the *We Are Still In* movement.

Our **commitment** is to limit temperature increases to ONE point FIVE DEGREES CELSIUS. This means ZERO EMISSIONS by 2050.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND FRAMEWORK

The Beaverton Climate Action Plan (BCAP) presents a framework for action to reduce emissions from our community and to safeguard Beaverton from the effects of higher temperatures, increasing wildfire and smoke, worsening storms and increased flooding.

The plan was informed by community feedback from the extensive engagement process that led to the Beaverton Community Vision Plan. Built upon that strong foundation, the BCAP presents a framework for reducing GHG emissions (mitigation) and responding to a changing climate (adaptation) through strategies and actions outlined in five key framework categories.

Framework Category	Description	Key Actions
Consumption and materials management	Consumer choices to reduce environmental impact	Reducing consumption Sharing goods and tools Reducing wasting of food Lower carbon goods and services
Building energy and urban form	Efficient and low carbon energy today, compact and complete neighborhoods tomorrow	Energy efficiency Low carbon power Smaller homes Compact and dense development
Transportation	Better modes and fuels today, efficient transportation systems for tomorrow	Active, mass transit, and personal vehicles Electric vehicles Transit friendly neighborhoods Alternatives to vehicles
Natural systems	Green spaces and water	Adapted future tree canopy for cooling of buildings, spaces and people Planning for flooding, landslides, and wildfire
Community wellbeing	Livability, health and safety	Acute – warming, cooling and centers with filtration for wildfire smoke Chronic – preparing for population growth; disease pattern shifts and mental health stressors

The framework categories and actions are the result of a planning effort with more than a dozen community partner organizations, city staff and guidance from consultants. An annual progress report will be prepared and the plan updated at least every five years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mayor
Denny Doyle

Beaverton City Council
Cate Arnold
Lacey Beaty
Mark Fagin
Laura Mitchell
Marc San Soucie

Consultant
Good Company

Beaverton School District (BSD)
Clean Water Services (CWS)
Energy Trust of Oregon
Enhabit
ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability USA (ICLEI)
Metro
NW Natural
Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE)
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ)
Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
Oregon Food Bank
Partners for a Sustainable Washington County Community
Portland General Electric (PGE)
TriMet
Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District (THPRD)
Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue (TVF&R)
Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN)
Washington County
Waste Management
Westside Transportation Alliance

ADOPTION

The Beaverton Climate Action Plan was adopted by the Beaverton City Council on November 12, 2019. Agenda Bill #19274, Resolution #4610.

1 WHY BEAVERTON MUST DEVELOP & IMPLEMENT A CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

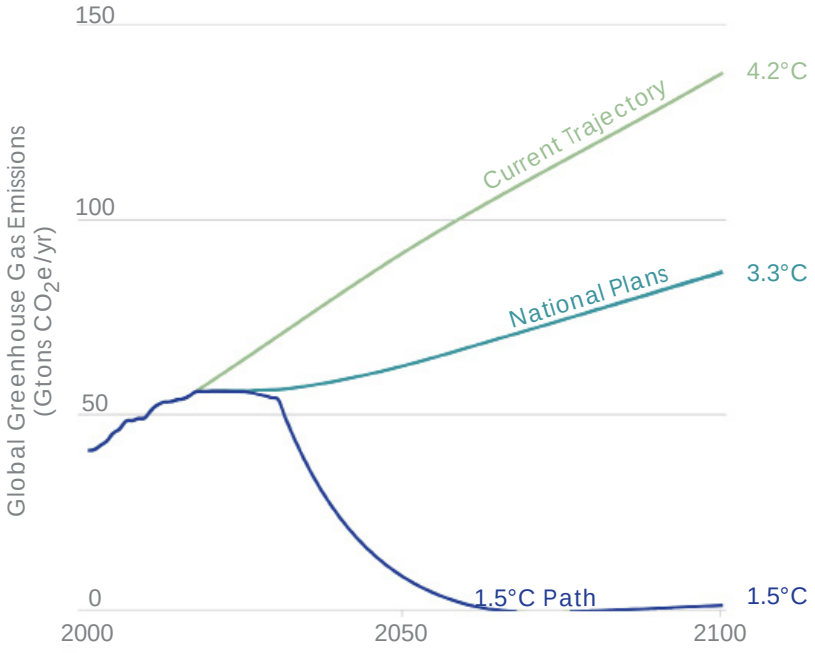


FIGURE 1
Global greenhouse gas emissions projected through the year 2100. Current trajectory indicates the projected global temperature increase at the current rate of change. National plans indicates the projected global temperature increase if current planning efforts are implemented. 1.5C path indicates the objective of the Paris Climate Accord.[2]

CLIMATE SCIENCE

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) explains climate change as a long-term change in weather patterns.[3] NASA, as well as other internationally recognized scientific agencies such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have researched millions of data points confirming that use of fossil fuels adds carbon dioxide (CO2) and other heat-trapping GHGs into the atmosphere and is warming the earth beyond natural cycles.[3]

In December 2015, 194 nation states and the European Union reached agreement on what is commonly known as the Paris Climate Accord. This international agreement aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

To hold the global temperature increase to 1.5°C, atmospheric concentrations of GHGs will have to be held to 450 parts-per-million (ppm).[4] As of November 2018, CO2 concentrations were 408 ppm. Keeping these concentrations from rising requires widespread global action to dramatically reduce the rate of emissions.[5]

At the current rate, global average temperatures will increase by at least 4°C (7.2°F) by the year 2100. This temperature has not been present on earth for 30-40 million years.[6] The increase in temperature will trigger more extreme weather events, sea level rise, higher temperatures and altered rain patterns, which will lead to the displacement of hundreds of millions of people (climate migration).

"We will adopt, honor, and uphold the commitments to the goals enshrined in the Paris Agreement. We will intensify efforts to meet each of our cities' current climate goals, push for new action to meet the 1.5°C target, and work together to create a 21st century.

The world cannot wait — and neither will we."

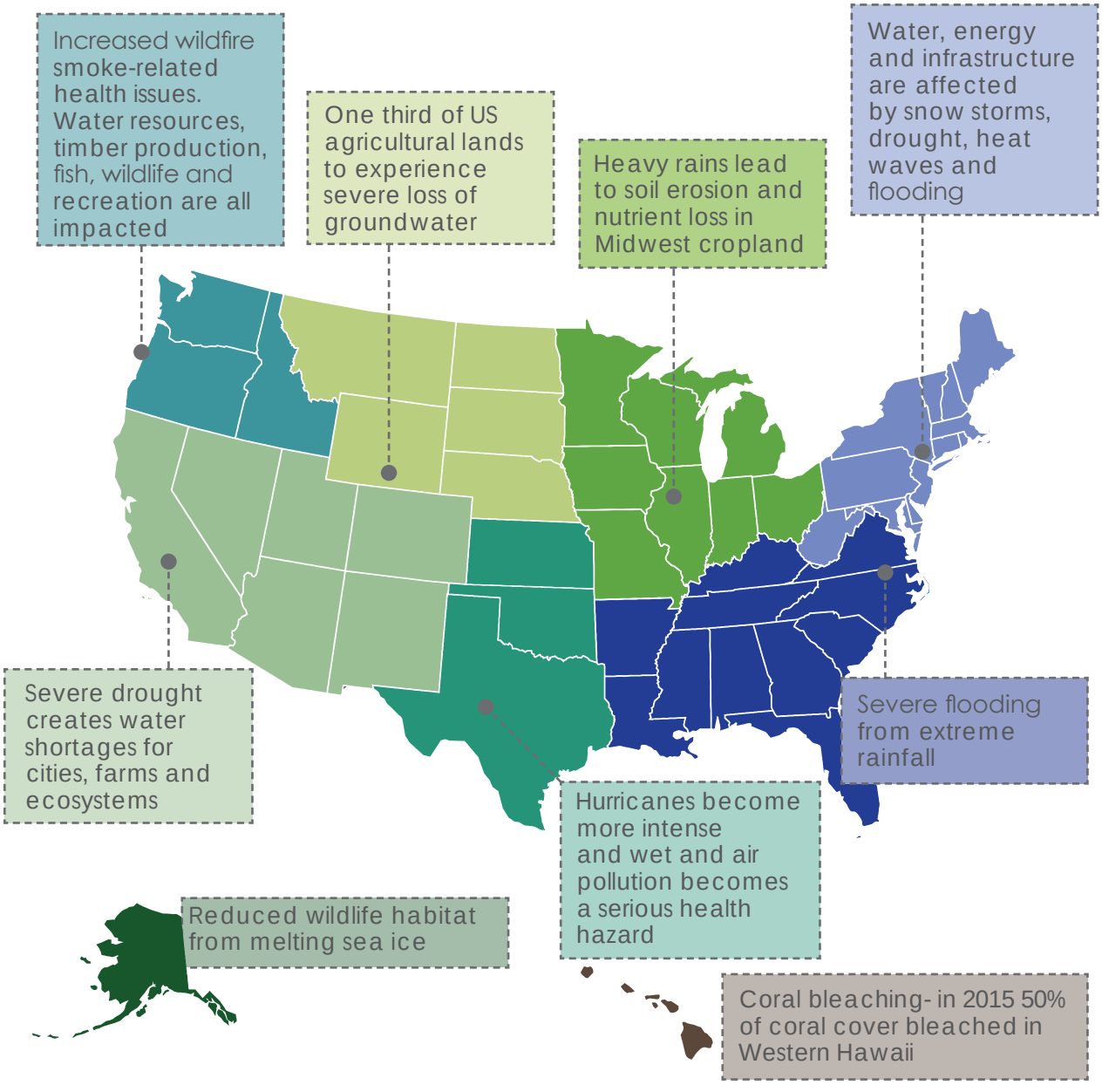
Mayors' Climate Protection Center

The Mayors' Climate Protection Agreement currently has 1,060 signatories

CLIMATE ACTION IN THE UNITED STATES

The United States signed on to the Paris Climate Accord in 2015 and committed the nation to climate action. In June 2017, however, the federal government announced that the U.S. will withdraw from the Paris Climate Accord, effective November 2020.

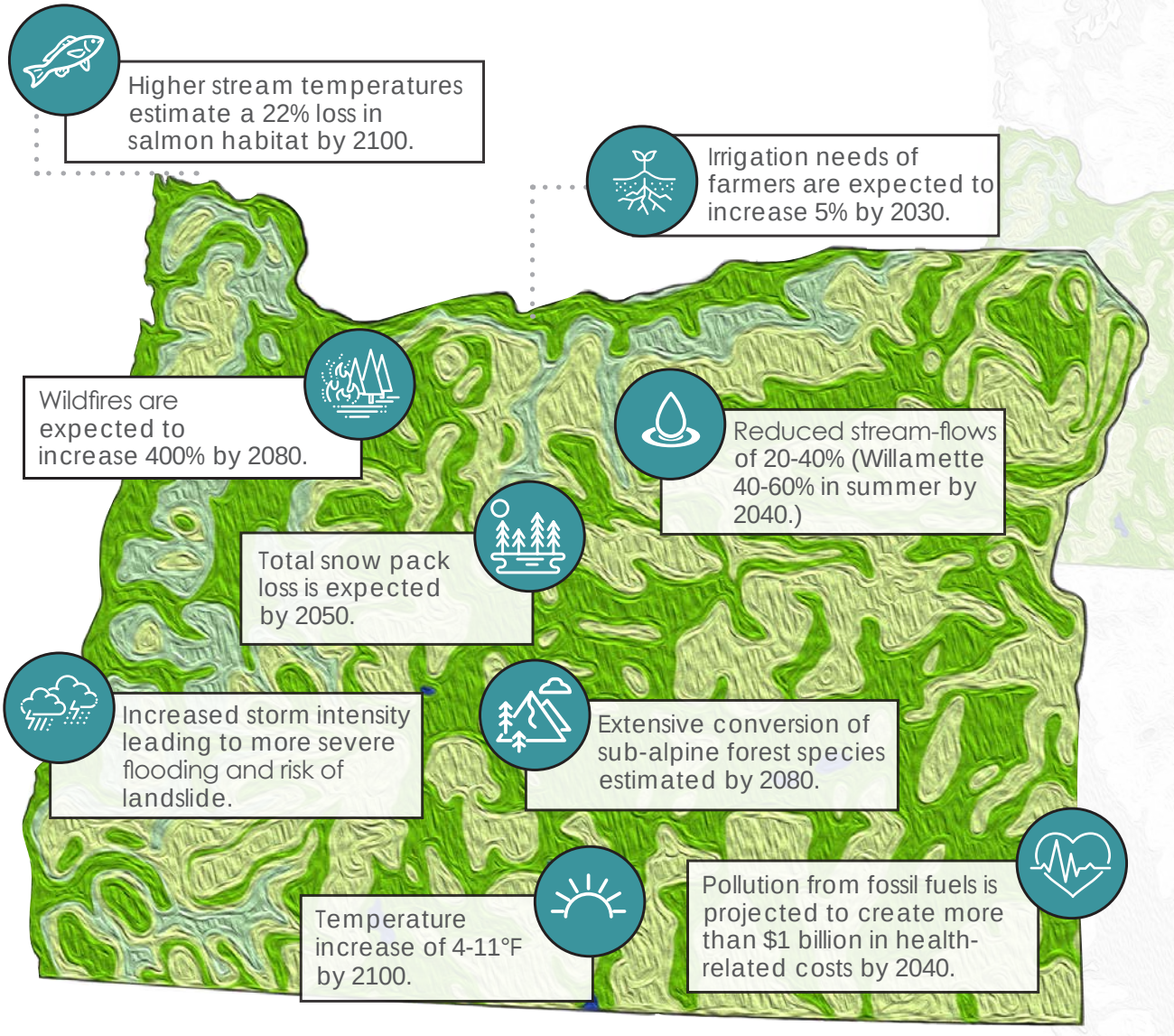
In response, mayors and business leaders from around the U.S. began signing the *We Are Still In* declaration and reaffirmed commitment to climate action. As of fall 2019, 3,807 municipal, state, education and business leaders representing 155 million people across all 50 states have signed on to the *We Are Still In* coalition, including the City of Beaverton.



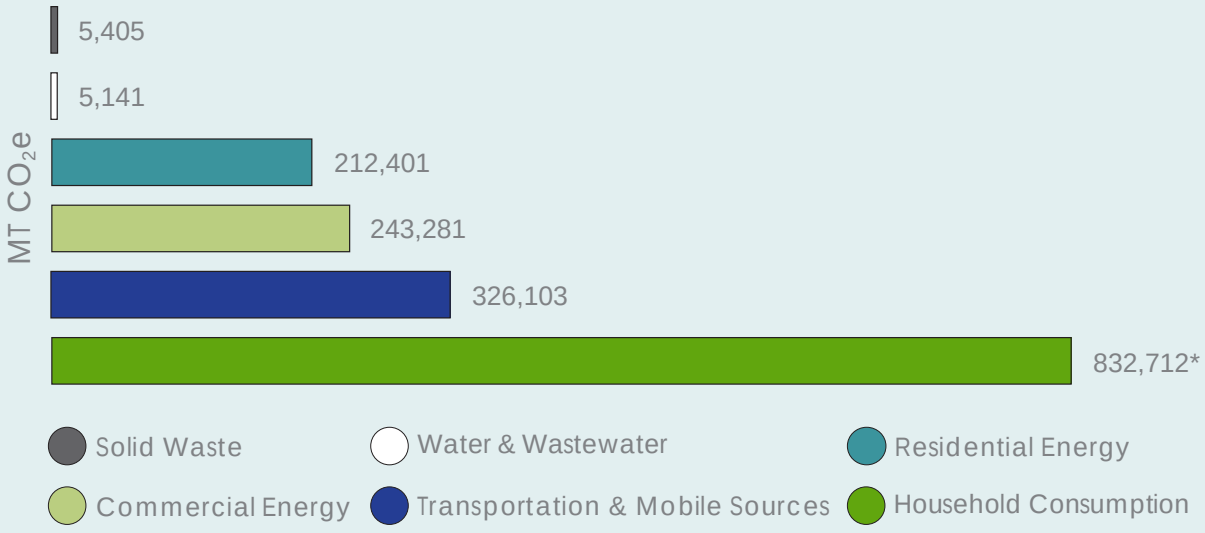
Potential climate impacts in various regions of the United States projected in the fourth National Climate Assessment.[7, 8]

CLIMATE IMPACT IN OREGON AND BEAVERTON

The City of Beaverton and the Lower Willamette River Basin will experience specific climate impacts unique to our area. Among the impacts forecast by climate scientists are those depicted below.[7, 8]



BEAVERTON'S CARBON EMISSIONS: COMMUNITY-WIDE TOTAL



**Household consumption not included in GHG inventory. Household consumption above is estimated with 2013 and 2017 data.*

BEAVERTON'S CARBON FOOTPRINT

The City of Beaverton began reducing GHG emission in city operations in 2014, with the adoption of the Sustainable Beaverton Strategy. The BCAP broadens this effort to the whole community.

Developing a plan for climate action began with a GHG inventory to identify the sources of all emissions. Once a baseline is identified, goals can be established to reduce emissions. There are two types of these GHG inventories: consumption-based and sector based.

Consumption-based inventories include emissions generated outside of the community to produce the goods and services used by that community. Many of these goods and services are generated in other parts of the world and imported into the local community.

Consumption inventories provide important information but are challenging to measure since the farms, factories and transportation systems to generate these items are located all around the world. Regional data and Beaverton's 2013 and 2017 inventories show that about 51 percent of our emissions come from these goods and services imported from outside Beaverton.

Sector-based inventories provide information about locally generated emissions from the energy used in homes, transportation, waste disposal, water and similar goods and services. Because sector-based emissions are local, there is greater ownership and control over the emissions and a higher confidence level in the data.

Transportation is the largest contributor to our sector-based emissions (20 percent), followed by commercial energy (15 percent), and residential energy (13 percent).

According to Beaverton's sector-based inventories from 2013 and 2017, community-wide emissions increased by 2.3 percent.

2 CLIMATE EQUITY

City practices reflect the needs of our diverse community. Programs, services and decision-making processes are accessible to and incorporate members of all of Beaverton's diverse communities.

- City of Beaverton 2014 Diversity Equity and Inclusion Plan

Diversity, equity and inclusion are core values in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of programs and projects in the city. Departments link strategies to metrics and measure progress in this area.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EQUITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

The impacts of climate change will fall disproportionately on low-income populations and people of color. Historically, urban design legislation, housing policy, and gentrification have forced members of our community into areas more susceptible to extreme weather events. This has resulted in a lack of access to healthy and efficient housing, public transit and neighborhoods with safe walking routes.

Additionally, these populations have been systematically underserved from government programs and not fully represented in the creation of climate policy. Transportation options, housing, and access to nutritious food and healthcare are some of the disparities that have affected these members of our community.

Beaverton is proudly home to a diverse community and is actively engaged in advancing equity in all areas of community and civic life. Since 2014, when the city published a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Plan that serves as a guiding document to use a racial equity lens for programs and policies and to counteract long-standing policies and processes that harmed communities of color. Marginalized communities will continue to be engaged in decision-making and the city will continue to focus on minimizing barriers to housing experienced by communities of color as well as providing culturally specific resources and services.

CONSUMPTION AND MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

While garbage and recycling service is available to all residents and businesses within Beaverton, access to educational materials and tools can be a barrier to participation. The city's Solid Waste and Recycling Program strives to translate many resources into Spanish, including recycling fliers, brochures, posters, bags, community garden program materials and Eat Smart, Waste Less Challenge materials. Translation services are available and have been used to ensure accessibility to immigrants, refugees and English language learners to the community garden orientation. The city will prioritize providing low income and communities of color with education and resources to promote the reduction, reuse, repair and salvage of materials.

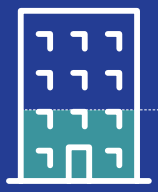
BUILDINGS, ENERGY AND URBAN FORM

For lower-income homeowners, energy efficiency upgrades and property weatherization can be prohibitively expensive. Fortunately, there are income qualified services available through Community Action and Energy Trust of Oregon. Energy Trust also offers cash incentives to multifamily property owners for the installation of qualified energy efficient equipment that can help lower energy bills, reduce operating costs and provide education to renters. The City of Beaverton will implement a pilot program in 2019 to provide assistance to weatherize low-income housing.

While developing and redeveloping neighborhoods, a mix of affordable housing should be included to ensure that compact and complete neighborhoods are accessible to all income levels and are transit-accessible. In December 2016, strategies were developed to preserve currently unregulated affordable housing in Beaverton and opportunities were identified for developing new affordable housing to prevent displacement due to high costs of living. In 2017, the city released a Housing Five Year Action Plan to help ensure a variety of housing offerings in the city. Further redevelopment of infrastructure will focus on weather prone areas to ensure resiliency for the neighborhoods that are most likely to be affected.

High-income black applicants are 86% more likely and latino applicants are 125% more likely to have their home loan application denied compared to high income white potential home owners.

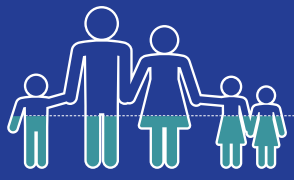
ACCESS TO HOUSING & FOOD IN WASHINGTON COUNTY[9,10]



41.7%
Of people of color live in cost-burdened households (spending 35% or more of their income on rent).

39%
Of students qualify for free and reduced price meals at school

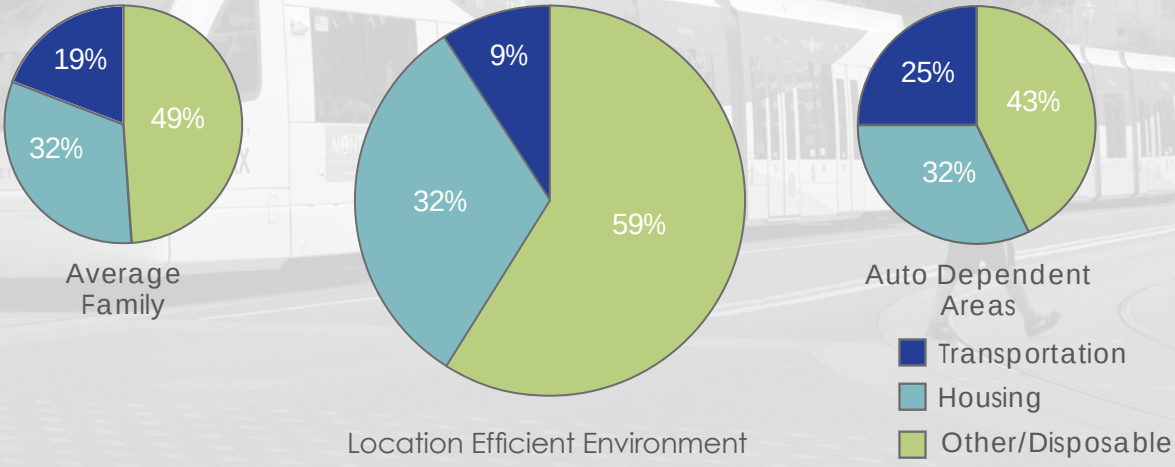
ALMOST **1 IN 4**
Residents identify as a person in color, yet...



More than **36%**
Of the county's people in poverty are people of color

County Population: 572,071

THE COST OF TRANSPORTATION



TRANSPORTATION

Neighborhoods in the U.S. are often segregated due to the legacy of former federal housing policies. Providing affordable housing in areas served by transit, sidewalks and bikeways reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Transit systems and multi-modal communities must meet the needs of families, immigrant communities, an aging population, disabled people and low-income residents. An underdeveloped transit system, however, can often lead to safety and "last mile" challenges – meaning that it is inconvenient and/or time consuming to complete the whole trip via transit.

Households in low-income areas typically own fewer vehicles, have longer commute times and higher transport costs. These populations also often rely on public transportation to access shopping and places of employment, yet lack of access and cost of ridership can create barriers. It is important to ensure that lower-income residents do not bear the burden of higher transport costs as policies such as emission charges are contemplated to address climate changes.

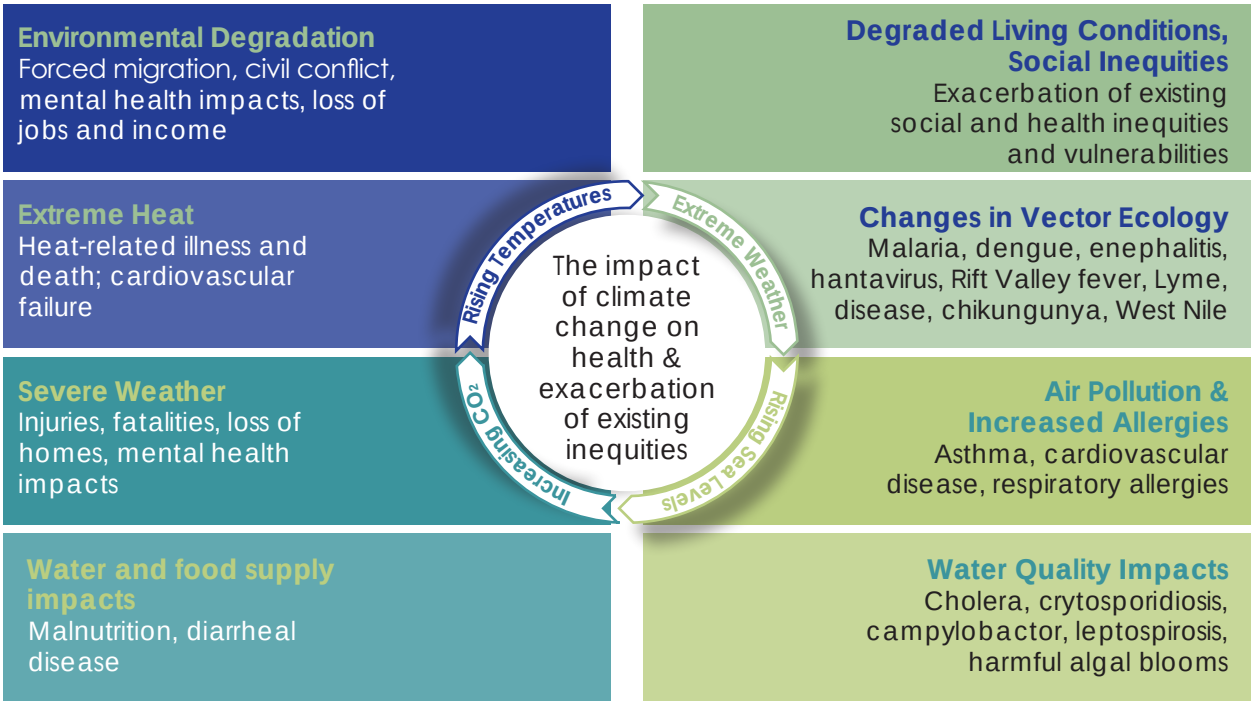
The City of Beaverton's Transportation Division is working on innovative solutions for the "last mile" including bike and scooter hire as well as autonomous bus transfers for large employers.

NATURAL SYSTEMS

Natural areas are subject to the same legacy issues as other parts of the urban form. Lower-income populations and communities of color may be disproportionately exposed to the hazards of the natural world as their housing may be in less desirable locations such as low-elevation neighborhoods or further from public transit and greenspaces.

Greenspaces and waterways not only provide storm water mitigation but also necessary relief from heat waves. To maintain those features, deliberate planning will need to occur to ensure that during drought and heat waves, shade trees survive conditions and continue to provide cool shade and reduce water evaporation from waterbodies. Additionally, strategies around tree planting should address inequities such as heat island effect.

Green spaces in the city reduce heat island effects, mitigate storm water and contribute to people's physical and mental health and wellbeing by providing places to socialize, play, exercise and relax.



While many of the climate effects may not happen in Beaverton, those affected are more likely to migrate to the north, where living conditions will be milder.

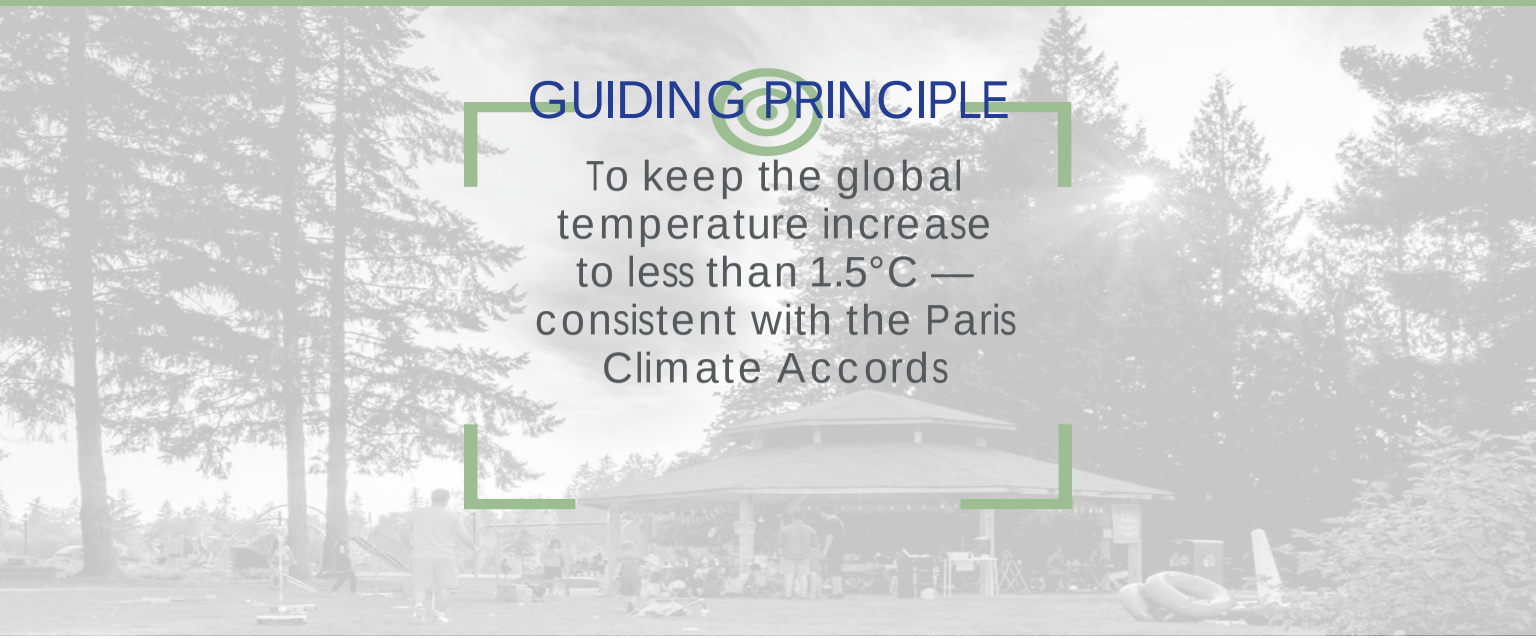
COMMUNITY WELLBEING

Just as lower-income families and communities of color are more likely to be exposed to risks of extreme weather, they are also more likely to be exposed to health challenges given their limited access to health care. Climate change related health impacts can include heat related illness, increased instances of cardiovascular and respiratory disease resulting from air pollution (including mortality, increased occurrence of vector- and water-borne diseases), increased injury and loss of life due to severe storms and flooding, and stress and mental trauma resulting from loss of livelihood, property loss and displacement.

Climate change will likely increase the number of these events that cause trauma to an individual which can leave them feeling vulnerable and helpless. Washington County's Health and Human Services department has developed a trauma-informed care framework that integrates trauma awareness into policies, procedures and standard practices. Trauma-informed care recognizes the impact trauma can have on an individual's ability to access services, and trains practitioners on how to offer trauma-informed support. Washington County also has programs looking at shifts in communicable diseases, mosquito control and respiratory health. The City of Beaverton supported the launch of the LISTOS (Spanish for "Ready") in Washington County, which is a culturally-adapted disaster preparedness curriculum for Spanish speakers, now taught across the county and once a year in Beaverton.

3 HOW TO NAVIGATE THIS REPORT

the *Sustainable Beaverton Strategy*. The Beaverton Climate Action Plan broadens this work to the whole community.



GUIDING PRINCIPLE

To keep the global temperature increase to less than 1.5°C — consistent with the Paris Climate Accords

Community Target

100% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (from 2013 baseline year), which is an average reduction of at least 3% annually

City Operations Target

50% fossil fuel reduction from 2009 baseline, and carbon neutral by 2030

KEY STRATEGIES

A Prepare for climate impacts in the community and on city services and operations, including increased population due to climate migration and displacement

B Ensure that equity is prioritized to address the needs of low-income populations and people of color

C Educate city staff, volunteers and the community about local climate impacts and mitigation and adaption efforts

D Support local, regional, state, national and international climate policy and actions, including placing a price on carbon

READING THIS PLAN

Beaverton's Climate Action Plan includes 86 actions that are intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change and/or reduce the impact of changes that are already happening. These pages explain the terms and icons found in the five framework chapters on the following pages.

The GHG mitigation potential for actions in this plan were calculated to show the scale of maximum annual emissions relative to Beaverton's baseline GHG emissions. Many of the actions will take several years, or even decades, to reach the projected maximum potential.

EXAMPLE 1

Energy Trust of Oregon estimated the energy efficiency potential for the years 2014-2034, so the mitigation potential represents Beaverton's energy efficiency potential in 2034.

In some cases, the mitigation potential represents the emissions reduction associated with a strategy or series of actions rather than a single action as written.

EXAMPLE 2

Action #25 is focused on increasing the adoption rate of energy efficiency measures. The mitigation potential and cost effectiveness for this action represent the potential for energy efficiency in the community, not just the benefits associated with the specific action as written.

In many cases there may be significant overlap of mitigation potential for several individual actions and therefore these actions is not always cumulative.

EXAMPLE 3

The cost effectiveness data for Action #25 is stated as part of that action, but a portion of that data will also be represented in the estimate for development of a Home Performance Rating system.

ABOUT THE PROJECTED COST EFFECTIVENESS RATINGS IN THIS PLAN:

The cost per metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent reduced ($ / -1 MT CO2e) allows the reader to compare the cost effectiveness between very different types of actions in mitigating emissions. The cost and emissions values used to calculate cost effectiveness represent the cost and emissions difference between the baseline and alternative scenarios.

Baseline emissions typically represent existing conditions (Beaverton's baseline community GHG Inventory) and the alternative scenario represents the effects of a strategy or action being implemented. Costs include capital equipment, operations, maintenance, as well as the value of any avoided costs experienced by the community (e.g., energy costs, landfill tip fees, etc.). Emissions include (as much as data allows) the lifecycle GHG impacts of each action. Calculation of cost effectiveness is challenging and is subject to many variables; these are calculated to allow for improvements and revisions as related information is updated over time.

Mitigation Action

Adaptation Action

Promotes Health & Safety

Cost per ton CO_2e

Improves Equitable Access

Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost Saving

Investment Required

Mitigation Action

Actions to reduce the amount and speed of future climate change by reducing carbon emissions in the atmosphere. These actions are indicated by solid shading in the "M" box.

Adaptation Action

Actions aimed at minimizing the consequences of climate change; sometimes referred to as "resilience." These actions are indicated by solid shading in the "A" box.

Promotes Health & Safety

Shaded boxes with a heart are mitigation or adaptation actions with a health or safety co-benefit.

Improves Equitable Access

Shaded boxes with an equal symbol are mitigation or adaptation actions with the co-benefit of improving equitable access.

Mitigation Potential

Mitigation potential has not been measured or is an adaptation action.

Reduces annual emissions by less than 1,000 metric tons or is a cumulative action.

Reduces annual emissions by 1,000 to 5,000 metric tons

Reduces annual emissions by 5,000 to 10,000 metric tons

Reduces annual emissions by more than 10,000 metric tons

Cost per ton CO_2e

Adaptation action; no significant emissions impact.

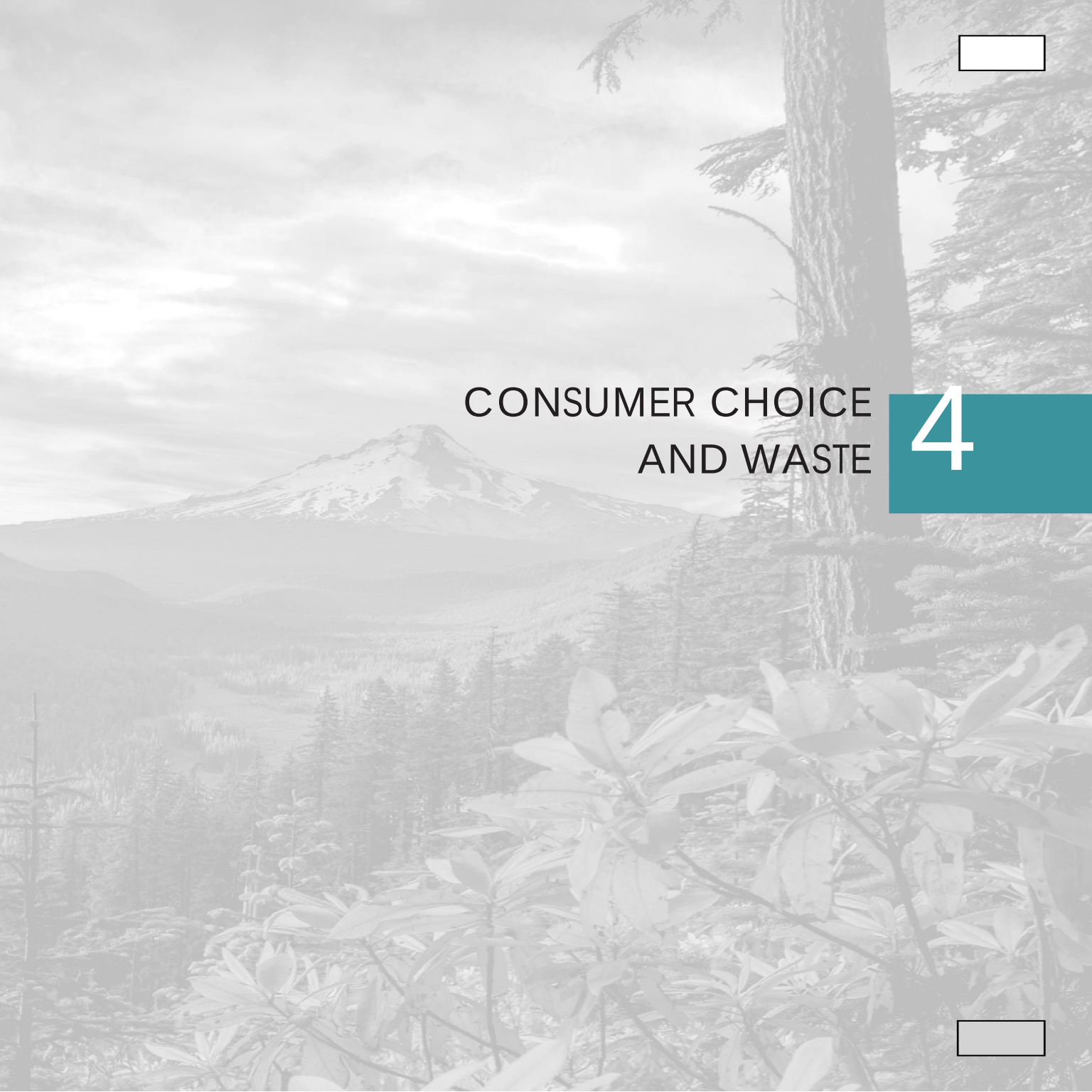
Estimated cost savings of more than $250 per metric ton of emissions

Estimated cost savings of $0 to $250 per metric ton of emissions

Estimated investment of $0 to $250 per metric ton of emissions

Estimated investment of more than $250 per metric ton of emissions

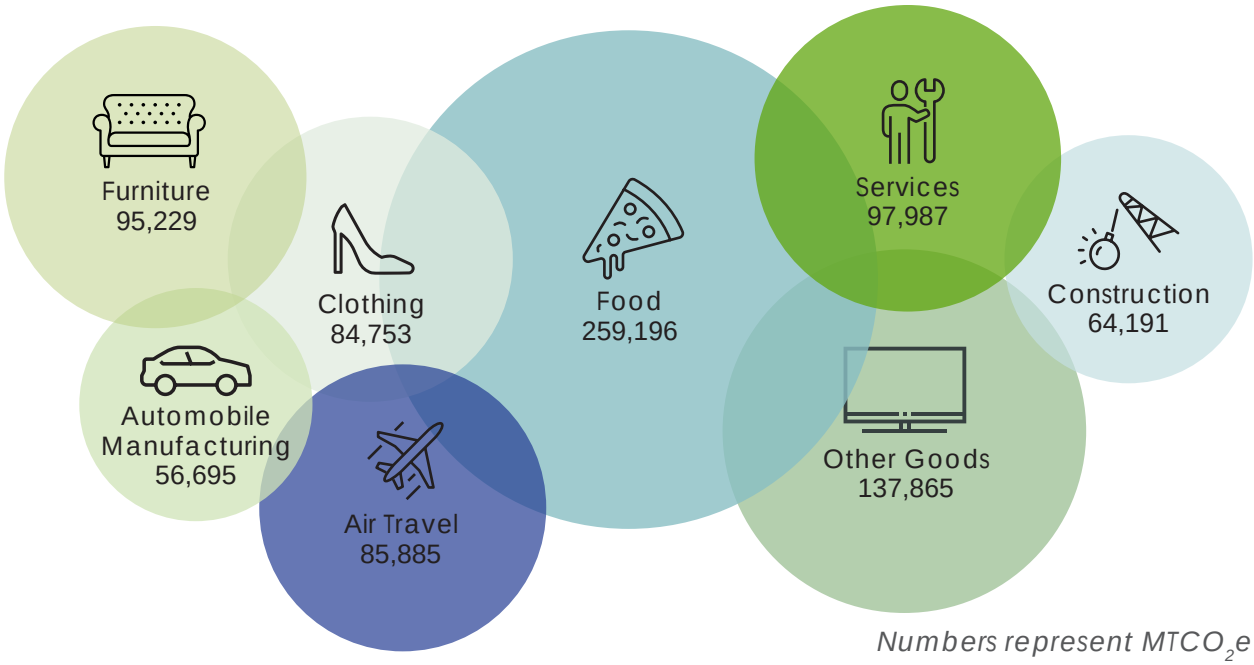
This symbol denotes a high impact action as identified by the City of Beaverton and/or the Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN). These items either have the potential to make the most impact in our community, or establish the



CONSUMER CHOICE AND WASTE

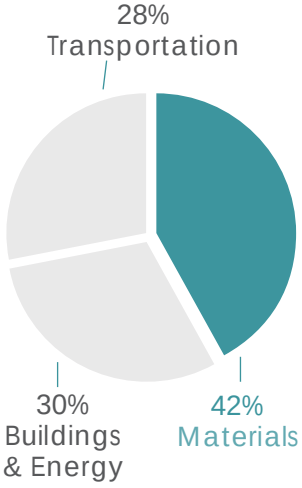
4

BEAVERTON'S CARBON EMISSIONS: COMMUNITY-WIDE HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION



Numbers represent $MTCO_2e$

CONSUMER CHOICE AND WASTE



Beaverton's greenhouse gas inventories report that about 42 percent of emissions are the result of the goods and services consumed as a community. This includes the food, clothes, furniture, and vehicles that individuals purchase as well as services like construction or landscaping. Combined, these are categorized as "household consumption."

The carbon footprint of consumption by the average U.S. resident is about 2.5 times greater than anyone else on the planet.[11] The choices consumers make are important in reducing overall emissions. One way to approach this is to focus on buying what is needed, rather than what is wanted. The impact of buying "less stuff" and/or buying goods that are durable, repairable, or made with recycled content would have a significant impact on reducing emissions.

One of the largest sub-categories of consumption is food production. This represents about 15 percent of our community's total carbon footprint. As a result, food represents a significant opportunity for climate action. Emissions can be reduced by creating mechanisms that utilize all food grown (identifying outlets for "ugly" produce, donating surplus, etc.), and eating less meat and more vegetables, fruits and grains.[12] Avoiding wasting food at home through meal planning and proper storage as well as composting left overs are all important actions.

WHAT'S ALREADY HAPPENING

Eat Smart, Waste Less Challenge

Forty percent of all food is wasted in the US and in Oregon. Eat Smart, Waste Less provides tools to educate households on food storage, preparation, and how to shop to waste less food, resulting in both cost savings and emissions reductions. The program is available to all community members. Learn more at eatsmartwasteless.com.

Edible food recovery

One in seven people face food insecurity. The Oregon Food Bank's Fresh Alliance program rescues edible food from food manufacturers and grocery stores and distributes this food to local pantries, including many in Beaverton. In 2018, Fresh Alliance partners donated more than 18 million pounds of food statewide, providing more than 15 million meals.

Curbside recycling and composting

Beaverton residents have access to curbside recycling as part of their garbage service; and businesses are required to recycle paper, metal and plastic bottles and tubs. Commercial composting is available to food service businesses with nearly 150 businesses utilizing this service. Residential curbside composting is available at single-family homes with yard debris service. The net effect of integrating compost into the soil results in increased sequestration of carbon dioxide and less methane from landfill.

Library of Things

Beaverton City Library has a Library of Things that allows patrons to borrow rather than buy new games, kitchenware, electronics, musical instruments, sports equipment, craft, traditional tools, and toys. In the past year, there were over 3,000 check outs from both Beaverton locations. Learn more at BeavertonLibrary.org.

Repair Fairs

Since 2015, Beaverton has hosted 12 Repair Fairs, receiving over 500 items for repair ranging from torn jeans to broken electric wheelchairs. These events help build a culture of repair and reuse by bringing together skilled volunteers willing to share their knowledge with fellow community members. Meeting new people, learning useful skills and keeping usable items out of the landfill – good things can happen at a Repair Fair. Learn more at RepairFair.org.

materials

- DEQ
- Metro

Increase access to community sharing programs

- City/Library
- WCCLS

SHARED ECONOMY

3: Increase access to product repair in the community

- City/Mayors
- City/Library
- WCCLS

4: Increase opportunities for material reuse, focusing on high impact items

- City/Mayors

5: Expand participation in residential food scraps collection programs

- City/Mayors
- Refuse haulers

FOOD SYSTEMS

6: Reduce residential and business wasted food

- City/Mayors
- Metro

7: Increase business participation in food donation and food scraps collection program

- City/Mayors
- Refuse haulers

8: Increase recovery of recyclable materials

- City/Mayors

RECYCLING

9: Prioritize recovery programs with high environmental impact (food, plastic, carpet)

- City/Mayors
- DEQ
- Metro

10: Decrease contamination in residential and commercial recycling

- City/Mayors
- Refuse haulers
- Metro

KEY

Mitigation Action

Adaptation Action

Promotes Health & Safety

Improves

Mitigation Potential

Cost per ton CO_2e

ACTION	EFFECT	KEY AGENCIES
DEBRIS MANAGEMENT		
11: Plan for management of hazardous materials during extreme weather		- City/Mayors - Metro
12: Work with partner agencies to update disaster debris plan		- City/Mayors - Metro - Washington County
13: Develop a deconstruction and salvage policy		- City/Mayors - Refuse haulers - Metro
POLICY DEVELOPMENT		
14: Develop model sustainable procurement policies for businesses and agencies		- City/Finance - City/Mayors
15: Support state and federal legislation for product environmental labeling		- City/Mayors - Metro - DEQ
16: Support local, state and federal product stewardship legislation		- City/Mayors - AOR - Metro - DEQ
17: Develop policies to reduce single-use plastics		- City/Mayors

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

Promotes Health & Safety

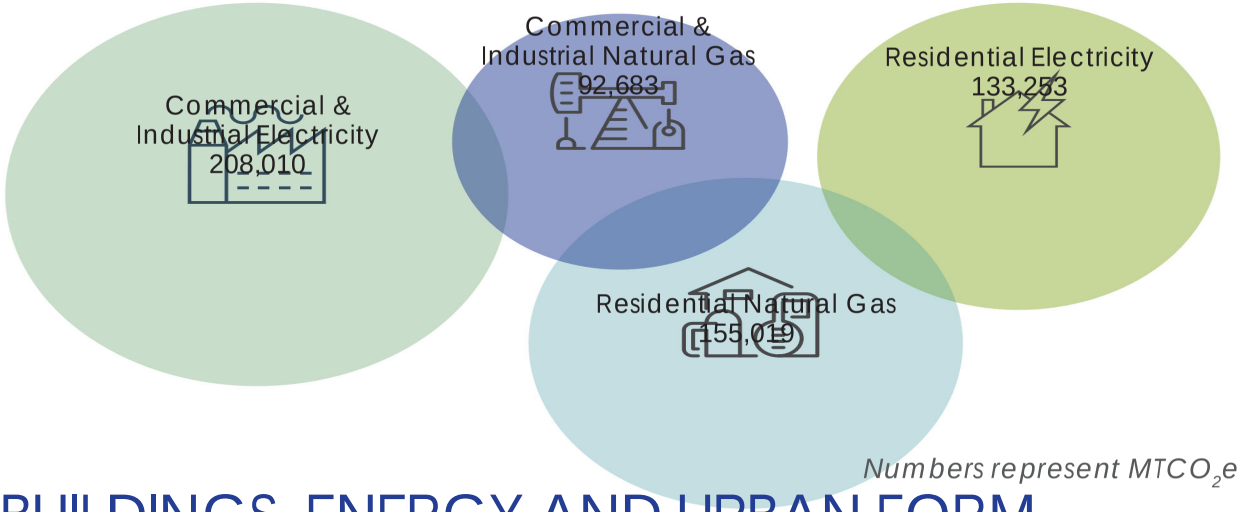
= Improves Equitable Access

Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

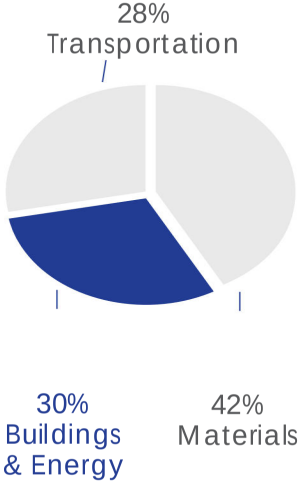
Cost Saving — Neutral — Investment Required

5 BUILDINGS, ENERGY AND URBAN FORM



Numbers represent $MTCO_2e$

BUILDINGS, ENERGY AND URBAN FORM



Residential and commercial energy account for approximately 30 percent of Beaverton's GHG emissions. This energy is primarily used for electricity, heating and cooling in homes and businesses, as well as in the production of local products that are used inside and outside the Beaverton area. Reducing energy use in buildings is the easiest way to reduce overall emissions through energy efficiency upgrades to windows, lighting, heating and cooling systems, and insulation. In addition to using energy more efficiently, the city supports the generation and use of green, renewable energy.

Portland General Electric sources energy from natural gas, coal, hydro, wind and solar. PGE's Green Source program provides customers an opportunity to reduce the carbon intensity of their electricity by investing in renewable power (primarily wind and solar generated). The city purchases 100 percent of its power from renewable sources. In 2018, 29.9 percent of residential customers and 10.6 percent of commercial and large industrial customers in Beaverton purchased one of PGE's renewable energy products. Renewable power accounts for more than 12 percent of the combined total volume of electric power used in Beaverton.

WHAT'S ALREADY HAPPENING

Solar Beaverton

In 2011, the Solar Beaverton pilot project launched, offering bulk purchase discounts on residential solar installations to all Beaverton residents. Fifty households installed a total of 150kWh of solar power and in 2017, the city offered a second version of the Solar Beaverton Program, with discounts on solar installations, advanced battery storage and smart thermostats for its residents.

Energy Efficiency/Weatherization

In 2019, the city partnered with Community Action's Energy Conservation Program to improve the energy usage of income-qualified residents' homes making them more durable, healthier and safer.

Better Buildings Challenge

The U.S. Department of Energy Better Building Challenge (BBC) recognized the city in 2014 for its leadership in reducing energy use in their BBC portfolio. Beaverton and its partners (including the Beaverton School District and Lanphere Enterprises) committed to a 20% energy reduction goal by 2020.

LED Streetlight Conversions

The city received a $1 million Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant for the Sustainable Communities Challenge. More than 770 traffic signals and streetlights were replaced with LED technology to reduce energy consumption and minimize maintenance expense

Stormwater

The Creekside Stormwater Master Plan provides guidance for the management and conveyance of surface waters including precipitation, drainage canals, creeks, piped stormwater, culverts and outfalls. The plan incorporates low-impact development approaches and building techniques such as porous pavement, green roofs, rain gardens and bioswales.

Urban Form

Development Opportunity Strategies - The Development Division is currently working to promote and implement urban revitalization, mixed-use planning and a housing strategy to help build a livable and equitable community for all Beaverton residents. The city offers a variety of incentive programs to make this a reality, including $150,000 in grant funds available to assist redevelopment.

	ACTION	EFFECT	KEY AGENCIES
ENERGY SOURCING	**18:** Achieve net zero emissions for electricity by 2035	M = $	- City/Mayors - PGE
	19: Achieve net zero emissions for natural gas by 2040	M = $	- City/Mayors - NW Natural
	20: Power government operations from renewable energy via on-site installation or off-site procurement	M = $	- City/Mayors - PGE
	21: Develop micro-grids and energy storage systems in conjunction with purchasing renewable power	M A = $	- City/Mayors - City/CDD - PGE
	22: Develop district energy systems and storage	M A = $	- City/CDD - PGE
	23: Support distributed community solar energy development	M A = $	- City/Mayor - Energy Trust
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	**24:** Develop a community solar project hosted at a city facility	M A = $	- City/Public Works - City/Mayors - Energy Trust
	25: Increase energy efficiency and water conservation in buildings	M = $	- City/Public Works - Community Action - Energy Trust
	26: Develop strategies for net zero emissions in new development	M = $	- City/CDD
	27: Develop equitable strategies for commercial and multifamily buildings to meet minimum energy efficiency standards at sale or renovation	M = $	- City/Mayor - City/CDD

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

Promotes Health & Safety

= Improves Equitable Access

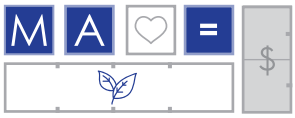
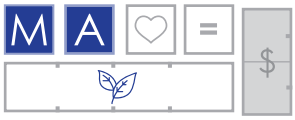
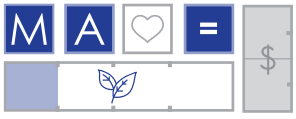
Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

$ Cost Saving

$ Neutral

$ Investment Required

	ACTION	EFFECT	KEY AGENCIES
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	**28:** Develop a building energy score program		- City/Mayor - City/CDD
	29: Incentivize energy efficiency improvements		- City/Mayor - Energy Trust - Community Action
	30: Support the continued installation of smart meters		- City/Mayor - PGE
	31: Support changes to state building code to achieve net zero energy consumption in new buildings by 2030		- City/CDD
	32: Provide energy conservation workshops		- City/Mayors - Energy Trust - PGE
HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT	**33:** Incentivize the use of high efficiency technology in new construction and major renovations		- City/CDD - Energy Trust
	34: Encourage energy efficiency upgrades during seismic retrofitting		- City/Mayors - City/CDD - Community Action
	35: Advocate for development of smaller homes		- City/CDD - Metro
	36: Develop strategies to increase housing density		- City/CDD
	37: Develop strategies for affordable housing for local workforce		- City/CDD

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

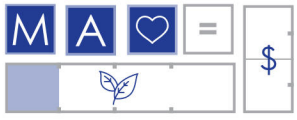
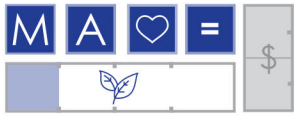
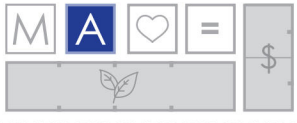
Promotes Health & Safety

= Improves Equitable Access

Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

Cost Saving | Neutral | Investment Required

ACTION	EFFECT	KEY AGENCIES
38: Adopt Oregon's Energy Reach Code and incorporate other low carbon footprint development strategies		- City/CDD - Energy Trust
39: Incentivize certified green building development		- City/CDD
40: Develop code to encourage passive house design		- City/CDD
41: Assess the minimum energy efficiency standards in new and existing affordable housing		- City/CDD - Metro
42: Enhance programs for moving utilities and communications cables underground to protect them from extreme weather events		- City/Public Works - City/CDD - PGE
43: Support a state and/or national price on carbon		- City/Mayors
44: Study impacts of potential population growth due to climate migration and how to adapt to changing demands		- City/Mayors - City/CDD

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

Promotes Health & Safety

= Improves Equitable Access

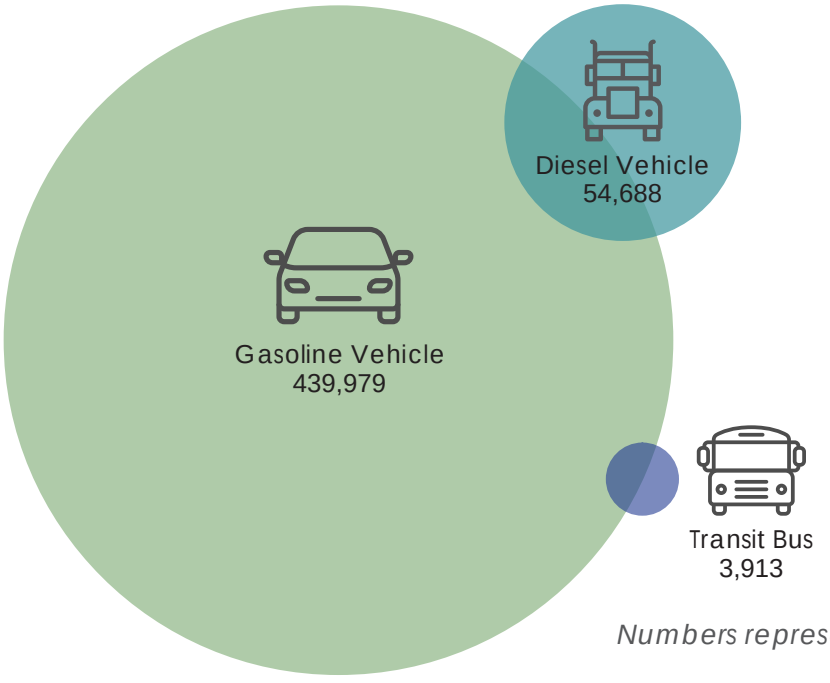
Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

Cost Saving | Neutral | Investment Required

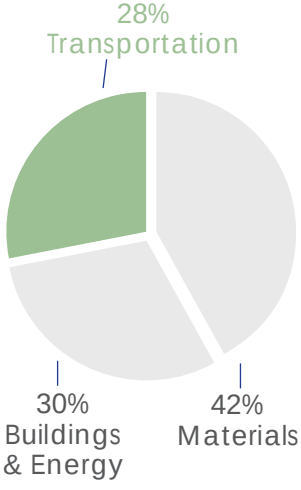
TRANSPORTATION 6

BEAVERTON'S CARBON EMISSIONS: COMMUNITY-WIDE TRANSPORTATION



Numbers represent $MTCO_2e$

GETTING US FROM HERE TO THERE



People and goods move around a community in a variety of ways: car, truck, airplane, bicycle, transit and on foot. The movement of people and goods by vehicles accounts for nearly 27 percent of Beaverton's GHG emissions. Since nearly one-third of all carbon emissions come from transportation, providing cleaner transportation fuels such as lower carbon ethanol and biodiesel, natural gas, biogas and propane will help shrink the transportation-related carbon footprint. Use of cleaner fuels can improve public health and increase local, state and national energy security. The city will also encourage increased use of electric vehicles in the community and move toward an electric city fleet.

As Beaverton grows, transportation systems will have to support rapid commutes to large workplaces while reducing the use of single occupancy vehicles on the roads. By creating an efficient transport network, costs and emissions can be minimized. In 2017, the city adopted an Active Transportation Plan to prioritize safe, connected systems to make walking and bicycling the best option for people to travel to destinations such as schools, employment, transit options, stores and other destinations. The network of roads, sidewalks, trails, and mass transit within and between neighborhoods must also function and adapt to extreme heat, snow and flooding. As extreme weather events become more frequent, studies may be needed to identify vulnerable neighborhoods and additional transportation corridors.

WHAT'S ALREADY HAPPENING

Electric Vehicles

There are eight electric vehicle (EV) charging stations at city facilities for public and city fleet use. As EV's become more available, there will be a need for additional charging infrastructure at both the public and city fleet levels. In 2019, PGE and the city are collaborating to install an "Electric Avenue" of charging stations for public use. The city is working with developers to increase EV readiness in new buildings, as part of a State of Oregon requirement for communities of 100,000 residents or more.

Clean Fuels

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's Clean Fuels Program aims to reduce carbon intensity of fuel by ten percent from the 2015 baseline by 2025. This plan is a critical component of Oregon's plan to reduce greenhouse gases in the transportation sector by incentivizing the production and purchases of fuel efficient cars, using cleaner fuels and reducing the amount that Oregonians drive. In addition to reducing greenhouse gases, the program has many co-benefits including reductions in other air pollutants, improvements to public health and increased energy security.

Public Transit

Beaverton is currently served by 19 bus lines, MAX red and blue light rail lines, and the WES commuter rail. Weekend service is reduced to 16 bus lines on Saturdays and 12 bus lines on Sundays, with MAX service running seven days per week.

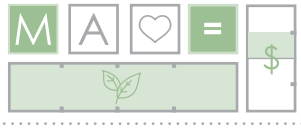
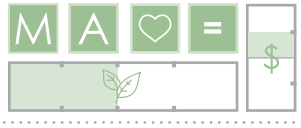
TriMet continues its efforts to connect neighborhoods with job centers, schools and shopping by expanding service options; increasing frequency of certain bus lines; increasing access to transit by improving sidewalks and crosswalks; linking MAX with employers by providing access to covered bike parking and car-sharing options; and providing shuttle services where ridership cannot support a traditional bus line. In 2019, TriMet introduced the region's first electric bus in Beaverton.

Reducing Congestion

Helping people get where they need to go safely and efficiently is a top priority for Beaverton. The transportation chapter of the city's Comprehensive Plan includes goals to create an efficient transportation system that reduces the percentage of trips by single occupant vehicles, reduces the number and length of trips, limits congestion and improves air quality.

Active Transportation Plan

The city has developed an Active Transportation Plan to promote walking and biking, establishing a foundation for developing well-connected, attractive bike and pedestrian networks that are safe, convenient and user-friendly for people of all ages and abilities, whatever mode of transportation they use. One of the goals of the plan is to ensure that all neighborhoods in Beaverton have options for walking, bicycling and transit. In 2018, Beaverton issued a request for proposals for dockless bike share and is working to implement this and other last-mile solutions.

	ACTION	EFFECT	KEY AGENCIES
ELECTRIC VEHICLES	**45:** Develop strategies to accelerate community transition to electric and high efficiency vehicles with consideration for all income levels		- City/Mayors - City/CDD - PGE - Forth
	46: Develop an electric vehicle charging strategy in the public right-of-way		- City/Mayors - City/CDD - City/Public Works - PGE
	47: Update city code to incorporate electric vehicle charging infrastructure at multifamily and commercial developments		- City/CDD - PGE
	48: Support the electrification of school bus fleet and the installation of fast charging equipment		- City/CDD - BSD - PGE - Metro
TRANSIT SYSTEMS	**49:** Expand public transit service, including increased frequency, more connections to other transit modes, underserved communities and popular destinations		- City/CDD - TriMet - Metro
	50: Continue to support Safe Routes to Schools program		- City/CDD - ODOT - BSD - Metro
	51: Address last mile connection in transportation policy		- City/CDD - Washington County - Metro - ODOT
	52: Expand public transit electric bus fleet		- City/CDD - TriMet - PGE - Metro
	53: Complete bicycle and pedestrian gaps and create new connection options for community members		- City/CDD - Metro - Street Trust - WTA
	54: Continue implementation of the city's Active Transportation plan to enhance bicycle and pedestrian friendly transportation for all neighborhoods		- City/CDD - Metro - Washington County - ODOT

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

♡ Promotes Health & Safety

= Improves Equitable Access


Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

TRANSIT SYSTEMS

55: Develop street standards to make streets safer and more welcoming to pedestrians and cyclists		- City/Mayors - City/CDD - City/Public Works
56: Use smart traffic management technology to actively manage the transportation system		- City/Public Works - Washington County - ODOT
57: Promote and incentivize car-share and ride-share programs as an alternative to individual car ownership		- Private Providers - WTA
58: Support alternative methods for distribution/delivery of goods		- City/Mayors
59: Seek and advocate for funding sources to support transportation investments		- City/Mayors - City/CDD - City/Public Works - ODOT
60: Partner with businesses and associations to explore options to reduce employee commutes		- City/CDD - ODOT - Washington County - WTA
61: Implement a shared mobility pilot project		- City/CDD - Washington County - WTA

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

Promotes Health & Safety

= Improves Equitable Access

Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

Cost Saving | Neutral | Investment Required

NATURAL SYSTEMS 7

GREEN SPACES AND WATER

A changing climate will directly affect city parks, urban forests and stream systems as well as drinking water and waste water. Working with partners such as Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District and Clearwater Services, the city will focus efforts on developing an urban canopy and water systems that are resilient to heat, drought, fire, flooding and other weather events that may become more intense. Water must be carefully managed both in the summer to avoid scarcity and provide cooling, and in the rainy season to avoid flooding and landslides. While trees are a source of shade that protect people and retain water, they are subject to fire and disease that may result from a warming climate. The proper transition to trees that can adapt to future conditions must be carefully managed and water conservation must continue to be a priority.

Climate variability will increase risks to water supplies. Water-use efficiency and conservation efforts over the last 30 years have resulted in total U.S. water consumption staying relatively constant and the greatest gains in efficiency are most evident in urban centers. Although there are many efforts to protect and conserve water in the city of Beaverton, more will need to be done to keep water quantity and quality standards sustainable.

WHAT'S ALREADY HAPPENING

Greenspaces and Conserving Water

The Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District (THPRD) manages most of the greenspaces in Beaverton. In 2015, THPRD implemented a strategy to reduce irrigation at parks and athletic fields, which decreased water use at 70 percent of THPRD park sites. They are also pursuing other conservation strategies including use of weather-based irrigation controllers, integration of drought tolerant grass seed blends, modification of existing system layouts to focus on plant health, installation of water-efficient nozzles, reduction of manually watered sites and elimination of leaks and misdirected use through irrigation system performance audits.

THPRD continues to plant flora species that are native and suitable to the area, including those that have a wider tolerance for changing conditions.

THPRD has fire plans in place for some of their natural area sites that incorporate mowing and creating fire breaks that will lessen the impact should a fire occur.

Drinking Water

The City of Beaverton supplies water to approximately 74 percent of city residents. In addition to above ground reservoirs, the city stores an additional 450 million gallons of treated water in natural underground basalt formations using a system called aquifer storage and recovery (ASR). Water that is stored in the system during winter and spring is pumped out during summer months when demand increases. ASR conserves surface water from rivers and dams during environmentally stressful summer seasons.

Water Pipe Maintenance & Upgrades

The city has identified 150,000 linear feet of existing waterlines that need replacement over the next 30 years. The city's ongoing replacement of old system components and expansion of the water infrastructure system will provide improved water service to existing city water customers and accommodate expected growth. These pipes are under pressure and fully restrained and should generally be resilient to flooding and infiltration.

Wastewater Treatment

Clean Water Services (CWS) is the water resources management utility for Washington County that treats more than 60 million gallons of wastewater each day at four facilities. CWS recovers more than half of the phosphorus from used water and converts it into fertilizer, preventing it from being discharged back into waterways. The utility has also planted more than four million trees and shrubs in riparian areas in the Tualatin River Watershed to mitigate thermal loads discharged from its facilities. These plantings also stabilize stream banks, shade waterways and provide essential wildlife habitat.

Water Treatment – At Clean Water Services' Rock Creek facility, structures at risk of flooding have been elevated/flood proofed. All four treatment plants have back-up emergency power.

	ACTION	EFFECT	KEY AGENCIES
WATER	**62:** Identify and fix leaks in water delivery system. Establish routine meter replacement and monitoring		- City/Public Works
	63: Develop strategies for increased use of high efficiency appliances and smart irrigation systems		- Energy Trust
	64: Expand greywater and rain collection programs		- City/Public Works
	65: Provide water conservation workshops		- City/Public Works - City/Mayors - Clean Water Services
	66: Upgrade water storage pumps for energy efficiency and renewable power		- City/Public Works
URBAN FLORA	**67:** Investigate impact of algae blooms on water systems		- City/Public Works
	68: Promote project designs that exceed minimum standards for energy efficiency and storm water management		- City/CDD - City/Public Works - THPRD - Clean Water Services
	69: Enhance street tree strategy to increase water retention, mitigate heat island effect through increased urban canopy		- City/Public Works
	70: Expand backyard habitat program		- City/Mayors - Audubon Society
	71: Develop strategies for responding to extreme flooding in high risk transportation corridors		- City/Mayors - City/Public Works - Clean Water Services - Washington County

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

Promotes Health & Safety

= Improves Equitable Access

Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

Cost Saving — Neutral — Investment Required

NATURAL DISASTERS

ACTION	EFFECT	KEY AGENCIES
72: Identify impact of slide-prone areas in and around Beaverton	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors - City/Public Works - Washington County - ODOT
73: Study the impact of prolonged drought conditions and increased risk of wildfire on local infrastructure	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors - City/Public Works - City/CDD - Washington County
74: Develop a storm water mitigation plan to respond to extreme flooding	M A ♡ = $	- City/Public Works - City/CDD
75: Update tree list for hardiness to reflect expected future conditions	M A ♡ = $	- City/Public Works
76: Prepare for increased urban wildfires near forested areas as a result of drier summers	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors - City/Public Works

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

♡ Promotes Health & Safety

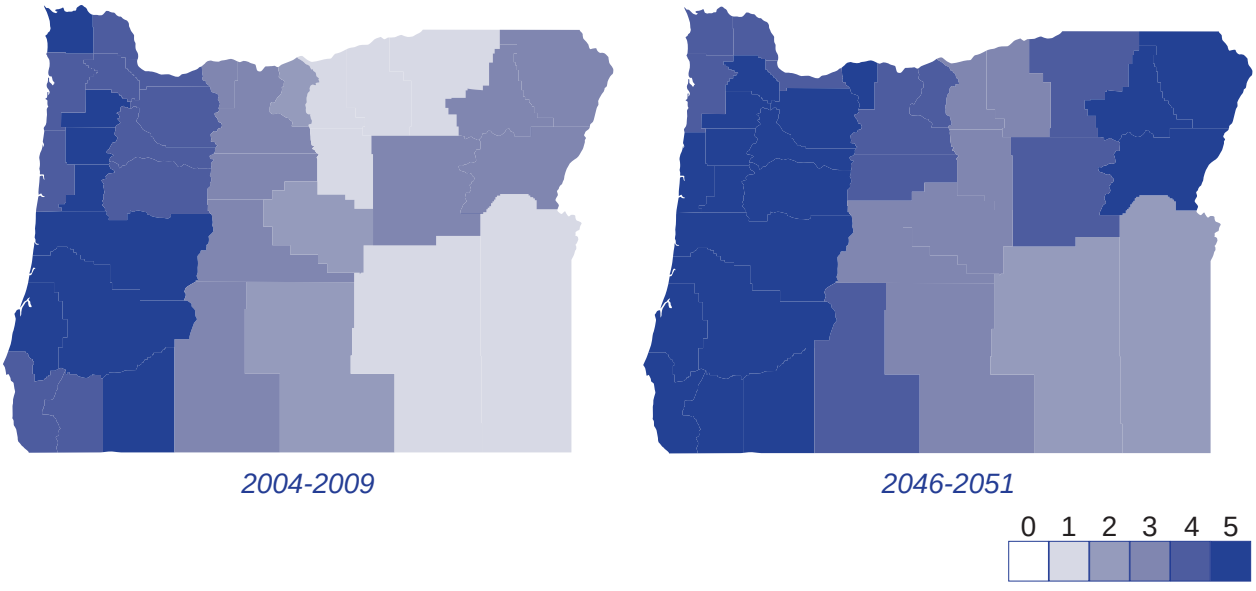
= Improves Equitable Access

Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

Cost Saving — Neutral — Investment Required

COMMUNITY WELLBEING 8



These maps indicate the extent of fire smoke risk to the public during fire season (May-October) as forest fires become more frequent and consume more land over time.

HEALTH IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The health, safety and wellbeing of Beaverton's residents will be affected by a changing climate. As the climate shifts, a collaborative regional response will be necessary to address the changing conditions such as prolonged heat, poor air quality and shifting ranges for disease vectors. These will come in both acute and chronic episodes that will require not just emergency response, but also a change in priorities for educating the public on how to keep themselves physically and mentally well. The city will need to increase services such as access to warming and cooling shelters and Individual households will need to prepare for a changed daily life and for moments that require an emergency plan and kits.

One of the most acute health-related impacts in our region could be related to increased wildfire smoke. A 2019 study confirmed the link between wildfire smoke exposure and respiratory health outcomes. Evidence appears clear for the exacerbation of asthma as a result of wildfire smoke exposure. Premature death and adverse chronic and acute cardiovascular and respiratory health outcomes result from the increase in particulate matter caused by wildfire smoke.[14] In response to this health hazard, community members and health authorities need to be able to find ways to avoid inhalation and manage the increased need for medical resources to treat the results of both long and short-term exposure.

WHAT'S ALREADY HAPPENING

Severe Weather Shelters

The City of Beaverton opened a severe weather shelter in 2017 at the Beaverton Community Center that provides space for 30 adults on Thursday nights or when temperatures dip below freezing, November through March. Beaverton's program works in conjunction with a Washington County Severe Weather Shelter Response Plan to provide temporary shelter to people experiencing homelessness when there is a period of two or more days when temperatures are forecast to reach 32 degrees Fahrenheit or below.

Emergency Preparedness

The city has a robust Emergency Management Division that educates residents and businesses on how to make a plan, build a kit, and prepare their homes and vehicles for resiliency. Volunteer Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) members have been trained to respond safely, responsibly and effectively to emergency situations. The Beaverton Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan was developed in an effort to reduce future loss of life and property resulting from natural disasters including climate related events such as floods, severe weather, landslides, and wildfires, as well as earthquakes and volcanic eruption.

Countywide Coordination

The City of Beaverton is a member of the Emergency Management Cooperative (EMC), a countywide, integrated system to prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate against disasters. Members include Washington County; the cities of Cornelius, Forest Grove, Sherwood, Tigard, and Tualatin; Clean Water Services; and Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue.

Emergency Response

Since 2010, paramedics from Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue have responded to non-fire medical emergencies by SUV rather than by firetruck. Of the thousands of emergency calls, only a small fraction involve an actual fire. Using SUVs allows paramedics to be nimbler, while reducing fuel consumption, greenhouse gases and diesel emissions. Developing methods like this allows for a more distributed response to more frequent, smaller events, while ensuring the larger equipment is available for the larger events.

77: Develop a communication plan for high risk climate-related events impacting public health to include age, economic resources and location	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors - Washington County - OHA
78: Coordinate mutual aid agreements between government agencies	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors - Washington County
79: Support capacity of neighborhood and community groups to implement climate mitigation and adaptation actions	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors
80: Train Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) to assist vulnerable populations during extreme events	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors
81: Develop plans to address climate-related impacts on physical and mental health	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors - Washington County
82: Improve access to warming and cooling centers	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors
83: Develop wildfire smoke rescue centers	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors
84: Produce urban heat island map to show risk by neighborhood	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors
85: Expand local food security and emergency distribution plans prioritizing the needs of vulnerable populations	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors
86: Incorporate energy efficiency and climate-related risks to health in Healthy Housing Initiative	M A ♡ = $	- City/Mayors

KEY

M Mitigation Action

A Adaptation Action

♡ Promotes Health & Safety

= Improves Equitable Access

Mitigation Potential (Low to High)

Cost per ton CO_2e

$ Cost Saving

$ Neutral

$ Investment Required

NEXT STEPS TO A CLIMATE RESILIENT BEAVERTON

9

> There is no single solution for solving global climate change, but cities have the ability, capacity and will to lead.
>
> – C40 Cities

MOVING FORWARD

The Beaverton Climate Action Plan was created to provide a comprehensive framework to reduce GHG emissions and to prepare the community for the impacts of climate change. Locally and around the globe, people are already experiencing these impacts and it has become increasingly clear that local leadership and individual actions will be the driving force to address the most critical issue of our time.

To achieve Beaverton's climate goals, the city aims to prioritize targeted actions, find synergies with existing programs and continue building strong partnerships with multiple government agencies and community organizations.

Federally – Beaverton is part of networks such as Urban Sustainability Directors Network (USDN) and Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) that are committed to addressing climate change. The city is a signatory to the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement and part of programs such as the US Department of Energy Better Building Challenge. Through these programs, Beaverton can be part of the development of efficient and cost effective ways to cut emissions.

Statewide – In 2007, the Oregon legislature established statewide GHG emissions reduction goals and created the Oregon Global Warming Commission. In 2019, the legislature considered a bill to update emission targets and regulate the price of carbon. Although HB2020 (sometimes known as the Clean Energy Jobs bill) did not pass, the concepts are expected to serve as a foundation for legislation in a future session.

Regionally – Beaverton is an active member of the USDN Cascadia Network as well as the Partners for a Sustainable Washington County Community. These groups share best practices and collaborate on regionally applicable projects. The city is also partners with Metro regional government on a number of programs dedicated to addressing the impacts of climate change.

Locally – The energy and water utilities that serve the Beaverton community, parks and government agencies, transportation and waste service providers, as well as housing and sustainability professionals have all been important partners developing the BCAP and will play key roles in its implementation.

Community – Residents, businesses, schools and community organizations — everyone who makes up our diverse population — are the collective, driving force in undertaking the Beaverton Climate Action Plan. No individual action, city effort, or statewide program will ultimately be the sole reason for success in reducing carbon emissions and adapting to a changing global climate, but together, these cumulative actions can, and will, make a difference for Beaverton residents, Oregonians, Americans, and people around the globe.

CULTURAL BENEFITS

- Increased and improved green public spaces encourages creative and cultural events to be hosted in the city's parks
- A connected network of walking and cycling routes enhances access throughout Beaverton
- Better public transport systems improve participation in and access to the city's cultural and creative venues and events

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change creates a low carbon economy, increases job opportunities and lowers utility bills.
- A greener, cleaner and cooler city is more attractive to residents and workers
- Improved transportation systems reduce congestion and improve productivity

CLIMATE EQUITY

- Lower-income and frontline community members save money through lower utility bills by using less energy and water and producing less waste
- Green spaces in the city contribute to people's physical and mental health and wellbeing, by providing places to socialize, play, exercise and relax
- Improved transport options improve access to essential services and employment opportunities

WHAT IS NEXT?

- Engage in community conversations with anyone who lives, works or plays in Beaverton about local climate impacts and how to work together to reduce emissions and adapt to changes in climate that are already happening
- Prioritize and begin implementation of action items in this plan
- Conduct periodic greenhouse gas inventories to monitor progress toward reduced emissions
- Ensure that mitigation and adaption actions enhance social equity throughout the community
- Provide an annual progress report to the community and update the full plan at least every five years.
- Recognize that slowing climate change starts with each one of us – we must act collectively and we must act individually:
  - Consider opportunities to reduce emissions from the choices of goods and services
  - Sign-up for renewable power from electricity or natural gas providers,
  - Collaborate with family members or neighbors,
  - Participate in the Beaverton Climate Challenge (an online household engagement tool to guide reducing GHG emissions)

APPENDICES

GLOSSARY

Active Transportation
Any form of human-powered transportation: walking, jogging, running, cycling, using a wheelchair, in-line skating, or skateboarding.

Carbon Footprint
The amount of carbon dioxide and other carbon compounds emitted due to the consumption of fossil fuels by a particular person or entity

Carbon Intensity
The amount of greenhouse gases emitted per unit of energy consumed in the production of goods or providing a service.

Climate
The prevailing weather conditions in a geographic area over an extended period of time

CO2e
Carbon dioxide equivalent, a standard unit for measuring carbon footprints. Used to express the impact of each different greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO2 that would create the same amount of warming. That way, a carbon footprint consisting of different greenhouse gases can be expressed as a single unit.

Co-Benefits
Benefits of an action to the community in addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Complete Neighborhoods
Neighborhoods where one has safe and convenient access to goods and services needed in daily life. A complete neighborhood meets the needs of people of all ages and abilities.

Disease Vectors
Ways by which infectious diseases are transmitted to a person or organism. Mosquitos and ticks are common disease vectors, as well as bacteria that cause foodborne illnesses.

Greenhouse Gases
Gases emitted into the atmosphere by both natural and manmade sources that contribute to the warming of Earth's climate by trapping heat in the atmosphere. The most common of these gases are superheated Water Vapor, Carbon Dioxide (CO2), and Methane.

Heat Island Effect
The tendency of average temperatures in urban areas to be higher than surrounding rural areas. This is caused by human activities and the ability of concrete to retain heat throughout cooler parts of the day.

Household Consumption
The overall material goods purchased, used, and disposed of by each residential household.

Last Mile Connections
The gap from public transit to a commuter's final destination. Commuters typically walk or bike this distance, which, in many neighborhoods, may lack adequate pedestrian or bike paths.

Micro-Grid
A group of connected electricity sources that are smaller than utility grids, and are localized to meet the needs of neighborhoods or small communities rather than entire cities. Renewable energy from various sources are easily connected to micro-grids.

MTCO2e
The standard unit of measure for greenhouse gases. This measurement was designed to make the impact of various greenhouse gases uniform to that of a metric ton of carbon dioxide, and therefore easier to measure.

Natural Systems
All the physical and biological material and their interconnected processes that exist in nature, independent of any human involvement.

Net Metering
A system with locations that generate electricity (through solar panels or other sources of renewable energy) to offset the cost of power.

Net Zero Emissions
Balancing carbon emissions with the purchase or generation of renewable energy, achieved through reducing carbon emissions with increased consumption of renewable energy.

Parts-per-million (PPM)
The concentration of a gas or particles in the air.

Passive House
Design practices where significant carbon emission and energy-use reductions overlap with cost-effectiveness to create highly efficient and affordable homes. These homes allow for heat to be better distributed throughout their structure, thus preventing overheating in summer or excessive loss of heat in winter.

Renewable Energy
Energy generated from natural sources that are not depleted when used. These natural sources are continuously replenished or constant on a human timescale. Renewable energy can be generated by sunlight, wind, water, or underground heat sources.

Reuse
Using previously used materials for the same or different purpose. Reuse is distinguished from recycling, as reused materials are not broken down to make raw materials for manufacturing new products.

Salvage
Recovering usable material from items and structures that would otherwise be dismantled and disposed of as garbage

Sequester and Sequestration
The removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and storing it in a solid form.

Share Program
Like a library, share programs allow people to check out items for short-term use rather than purchase the item new. Share programs can be hosted by private, public, or community organizations.

Smart Traffic Management Technology
Traffic signals and sensors that regulate the flow of traffic in response to real-time demand to drive on certain roads and through certain intersections. These systems reduce congestion and idle-time, and therefore air pollution caused by vehicles.

Sustainable Procurement Policies
Outlines an organization's commitment to prioritize purchasing goods and services with minimal environmental impact.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Page 6

[1] C40 Cities. (2019). Why Cities? Ending Climate Change Begins in the City. Retrieved from website: https://c40.org/ending-climate-change-begins-in-the-city.

Page 10

[2] Climate Interactive. (2017). [Graphic illustration Global Emissions in Billion Tons CO2E per Year as of October, 2017]. National Climate Plans and Additional Scenarios: Global Emissions. Retrieved from website: https://www.climateinteractive.org/programs/scoreboard/scoreboard-science-and-data/

[3] National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (2019).The Effects of Climate Change. Retrieved from website: https://climate.nasa.gov/effects/

[4] Masson-Delmotte et al. (2018). Summary for Policy Makers. In Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty. Retrieved from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change website: https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/spm/

[5] United States Global Change Research Program. (2018). Appendix 5: Frequently Asked Questions. In Fourth National Climate Assessment. Retrieved from website: https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/appendix-5/

[6] Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Monitoring Division. (2019). Trends in Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide. Retrieved from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration website: https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends/

Page 12 & 13

[7] Climate Nexus. (2019). State-By-State: Oregon. Retrieved from website: https://climatenexus.org/climate-change-us/state-impacts/?us#oregon

[8] United States Global Change Research Program. (2018). Chapter 24: Northwest. In Fourth National Climate Assessment. Retrieved from website: https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/24/

Page 17

[9] Oregon Hunger Task Force. (2019). [Graphic illustration Hunger and Population Statistics]. 2019 Status of Hunger in Washington County. Retrieved from website: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/587bc89edb29d69a1a2839f2/t/5d094ac2aeaadd000164e156/1560890051437/WashingtonFactSheet.pdf

[10] Unite Oregon. (2016).Carving a Path to Housing Security: Leading Challenges and Solutions for Oregon's Most Overlooked Communities. Retrieved from website: https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/uniteor/pages/60/attachments/original/1470698121/Unite_Oregon_Issue_Brief_2_-_Housing.pdf?1470698121

Page 25

[11] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. (2019). Carbon Dioxide Emissions Embodied in International Trade. Retrieved from website: http://www.oecd.org/ind.carbondioxideemissionsembodiedininternationaltrade.htm

[12] Weber, C.L. & Matthews, S.H. (2008). Food-Miles and the Relative Climate Impacts of Food Choices in the United States. Environmental Science Technology, 42(10), 3508-3513. DOI: 10.1021/es702969f. Retrieved from website: http://pubs.acs.org/doi/full/10.1021/es702969f.

Page 46

[13] Liu, J.C. et a. (2016). Particulate Air Pollution from Wildfires in the Western U.S. Under Climate Change. Climate Change, 138(3-4), 655-666. DOI: 10.1007/s10584-016-1762-6.

[14] Reid, C.E., & Maestas, M. M. (2019). Wildfire smoke exposure under climate change: impact on respiratory health of affected communities. Pulmonary Medicine, 25(2), 179-187. doi: 10.1097/MCP.0000000000000552

A note from the designer

The work of protecting our planet is the work of every one of us. It's something we can do, in even the smallest ways, in our every day lives. In keeping with the spirit and efforts of this plan, many design elements were carefully considered and implemented – some in an effort to reduce the resources needed to produce this document; some simply to reflect a handful of the ideas of this document in subtle design decisions. These include:

This document is 7.5"x10", an odd size that allows the document to be "full bleed" but reduces the amount of resources used

Nearly all "black" text is 80% fill- using less toner to produce. This technique was also applied to many of the color elements you see as well

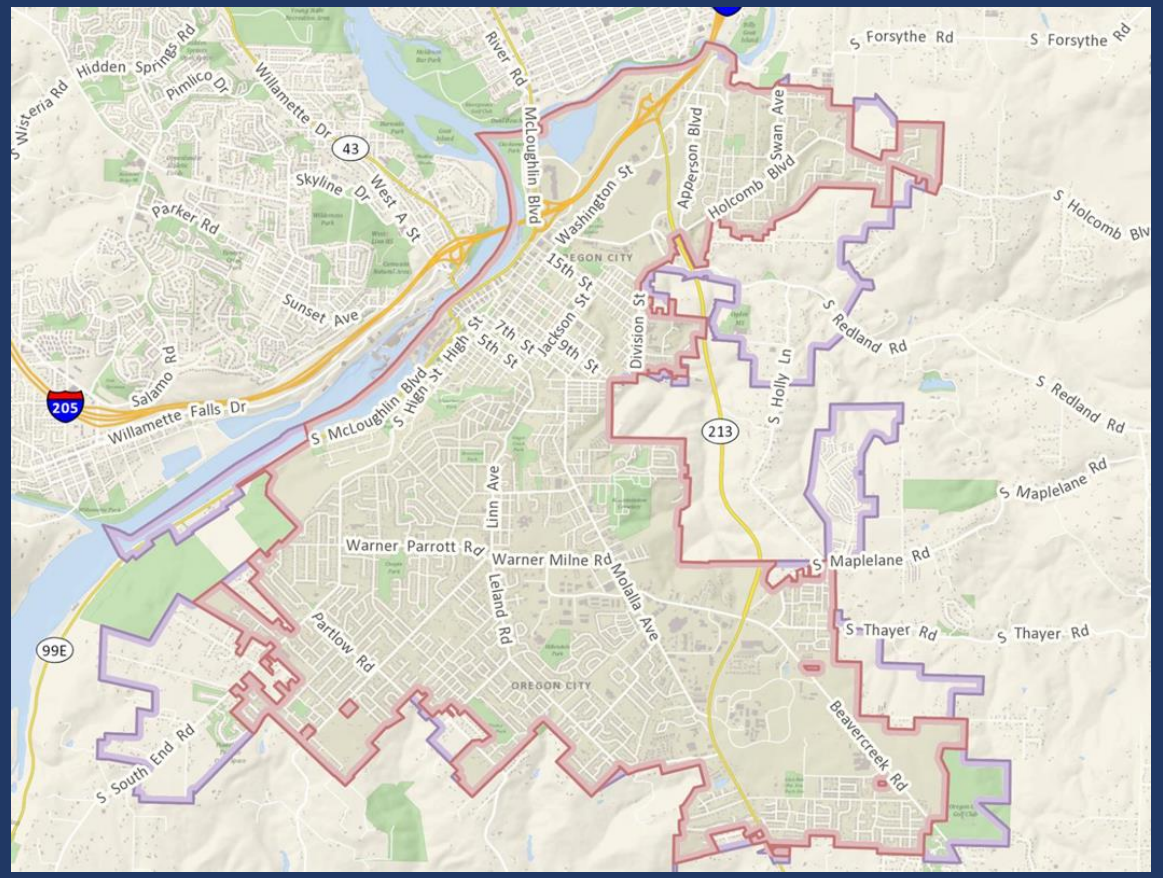
All the photos are printed in black and white and nearly all have a screen over them to also help reduce the amount of toner used

This document was designed to view on a digital platform, and the City of Beaverton has committed to printing a minimal amount of copies

Many of the lines you see in this document are 1.5pt thick, and many at a 34.7 degree angle, designed to represent the degrees the city is setting as its goal with this plan

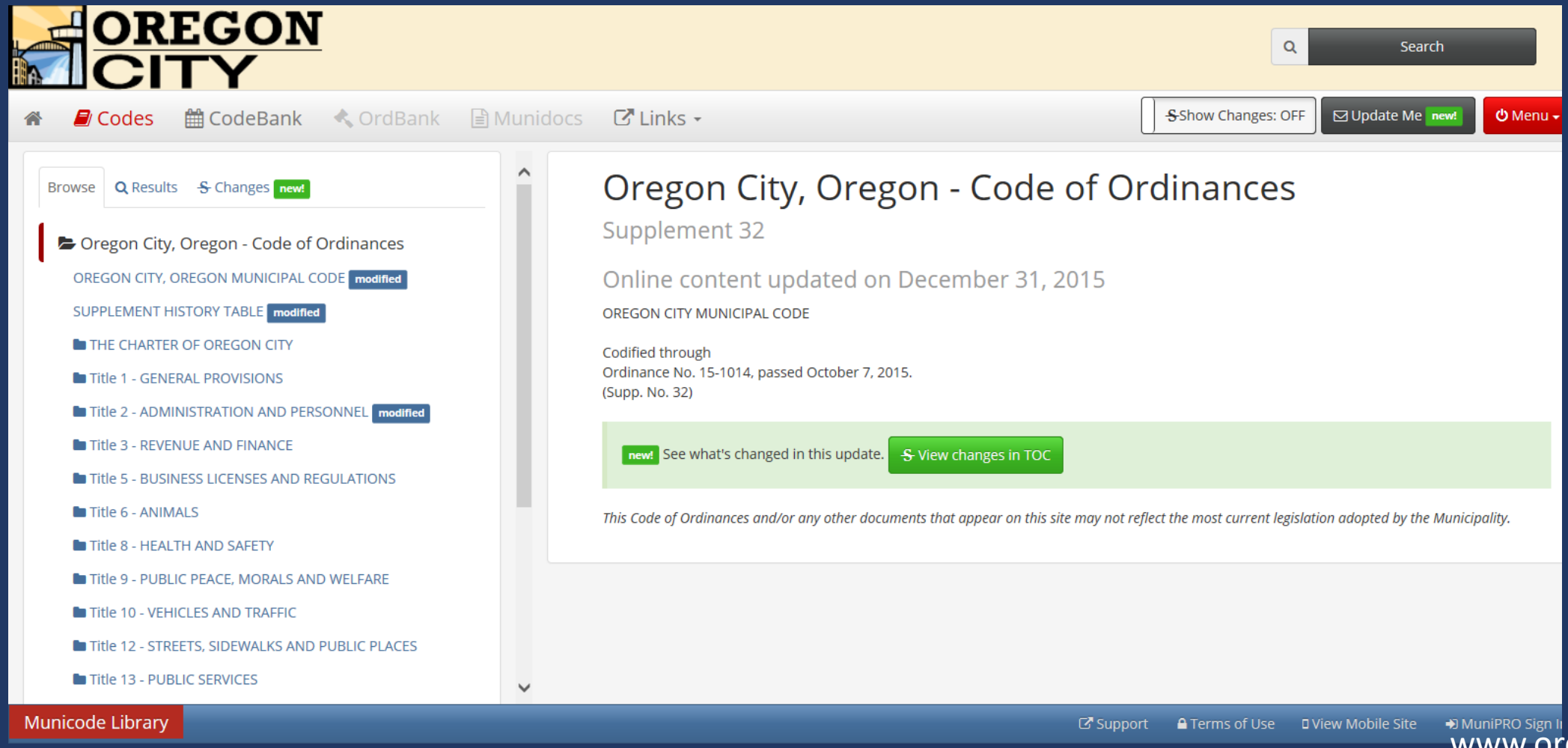
The paper this report is printed on is FSC MIX certified papers. This means the wood within this product is from certified forests, recycled material or controlled wood. This prevents wood that is illegally harvested; harvested in forests where high conservation values are threatened, are harvested from forests being converted to non-forest use, or harvested from forests where genetically modified trees are planted

Planning Division
Development Review Process



Oregon City Municipal Code

Minimum criteria for commercial, industrial, office and residential uses.



Who Creates and Adopts the Code

Who May Propose to Change the Code?

Anyone!

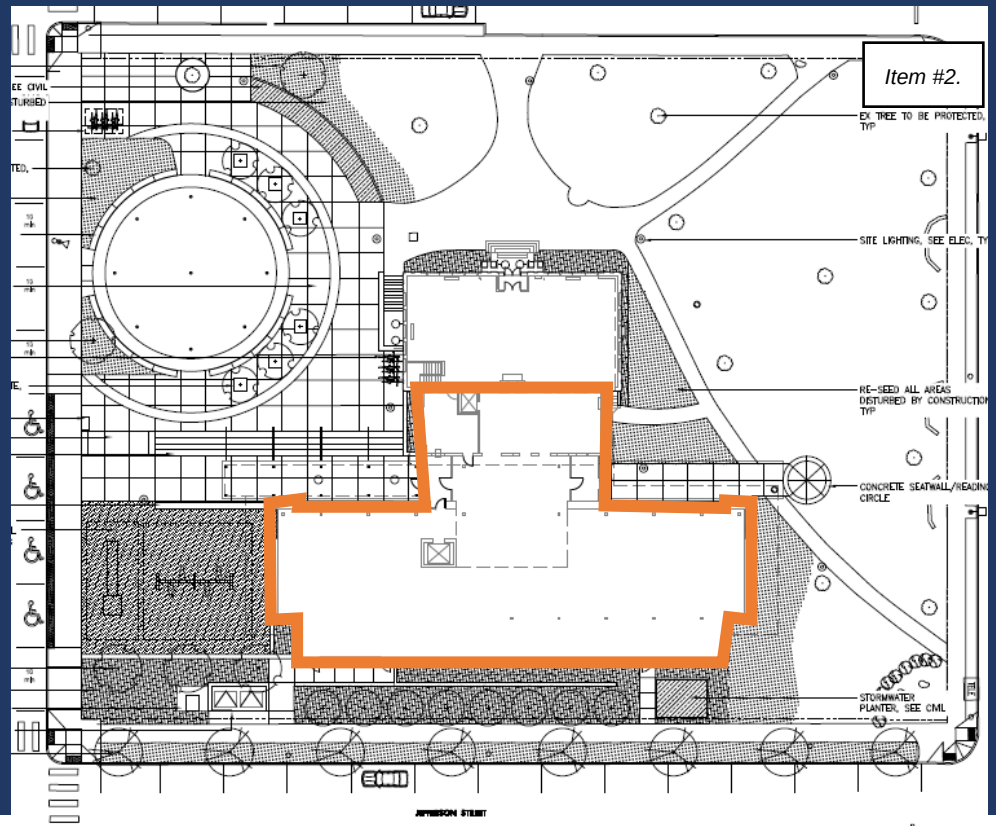
Who Adopts the Code?

City Commission

With review by the Planning Commission and Public

Example Code Criteria

- Traffic Impacts
- Building Height
- Setback
- Building Orientation
- Environmental and Historic Protections
- Parking
- Windows
- Building Material
- Building Scale
- Size, Location & Type of Landscaping



Example Finding

***17.62.050.A.21.** Building Materials.*

a. Preferred building materials. Building exteriors shall be constructed from high quality, durable materials. Preferred exterior building materials that reflect the city's desired traditional character are as follows:

i. Brick.

ii. Basalt stone or basalt veneer.

iii. Narrow horizontal wood or composite siding (generally five inches wide or less); wider siding will be considered where there is a historic precedent.

iv. Board and baton siding.

v. Other materials subject to approval by the community development director.

vi. Plywood with battens or fiber/composite panels with concealed fasteners and contagious aluminum sections at each joint that are either horizontally or vertically aligned.

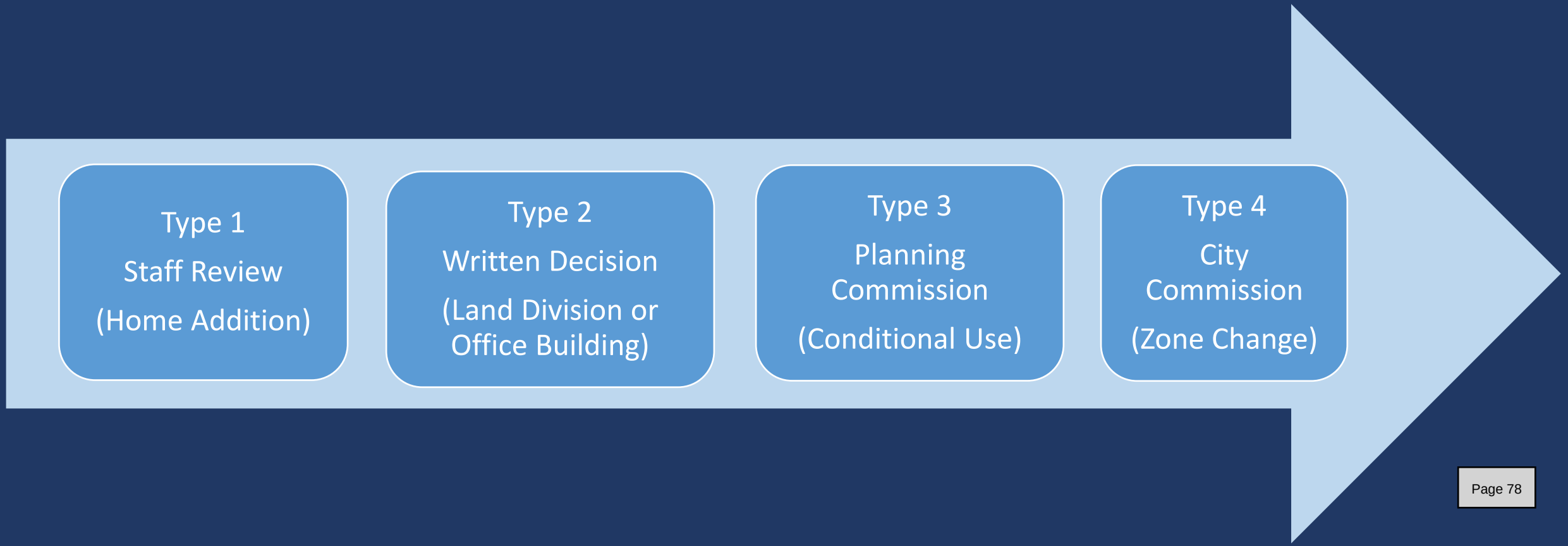
vii. Stucco shall be trimmed in wood, masonry, or other approved materials and shall be sheltered from extreme weather by roof overhangs or other methods.

Finding: Complies as proposed. The development application included a material board and architectural plans in Exhibit 2. The primary exterior building material proposed is hardiplank lap siding with a mixture of 5" and 8" exposures. Hardishingle shingle siding and cultured stone are used as accent materials throughout the site.

Levels of Land Use Review

Not Discretionary

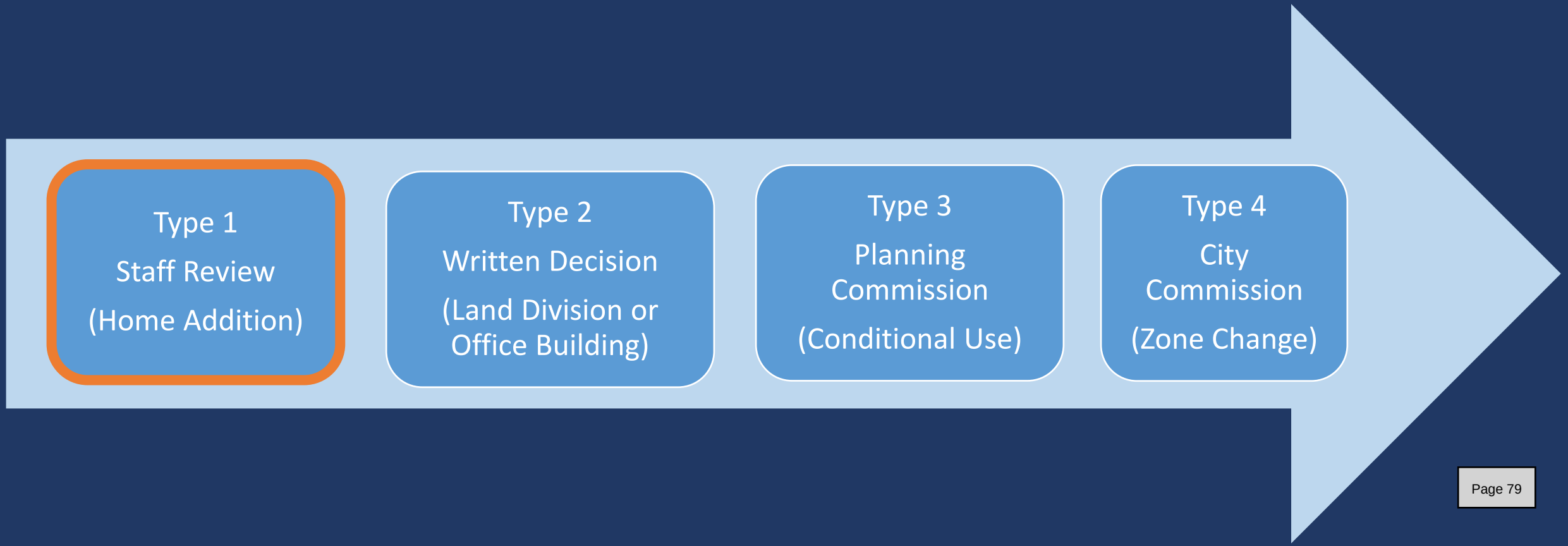
Highly Discretionary



Levels of Land Use Review

Not Discretionary

Highly Discretionary



Examples of Type I Applications

Not Discretionary

Home Additions

Decks

Sheds

Examples outside overlay dist[illegible]

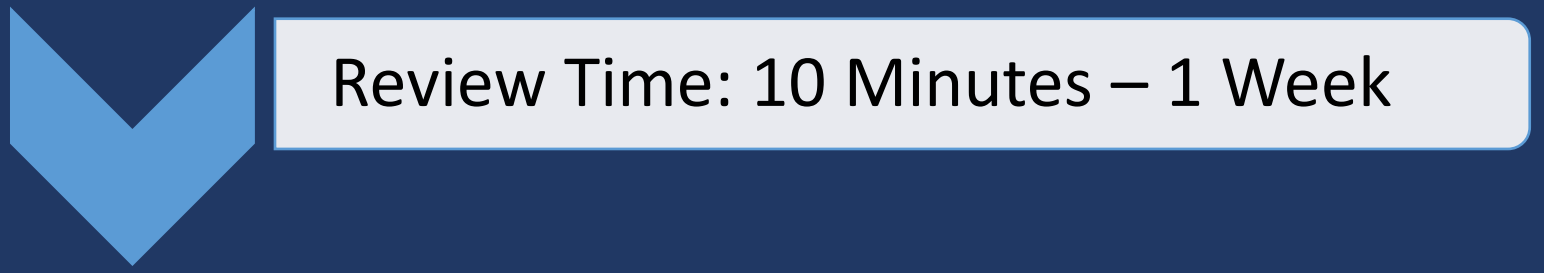
Review of a Rear Deck

Example Criteria

- Setbacks
- Building Height
- Easements

Type I Review Process

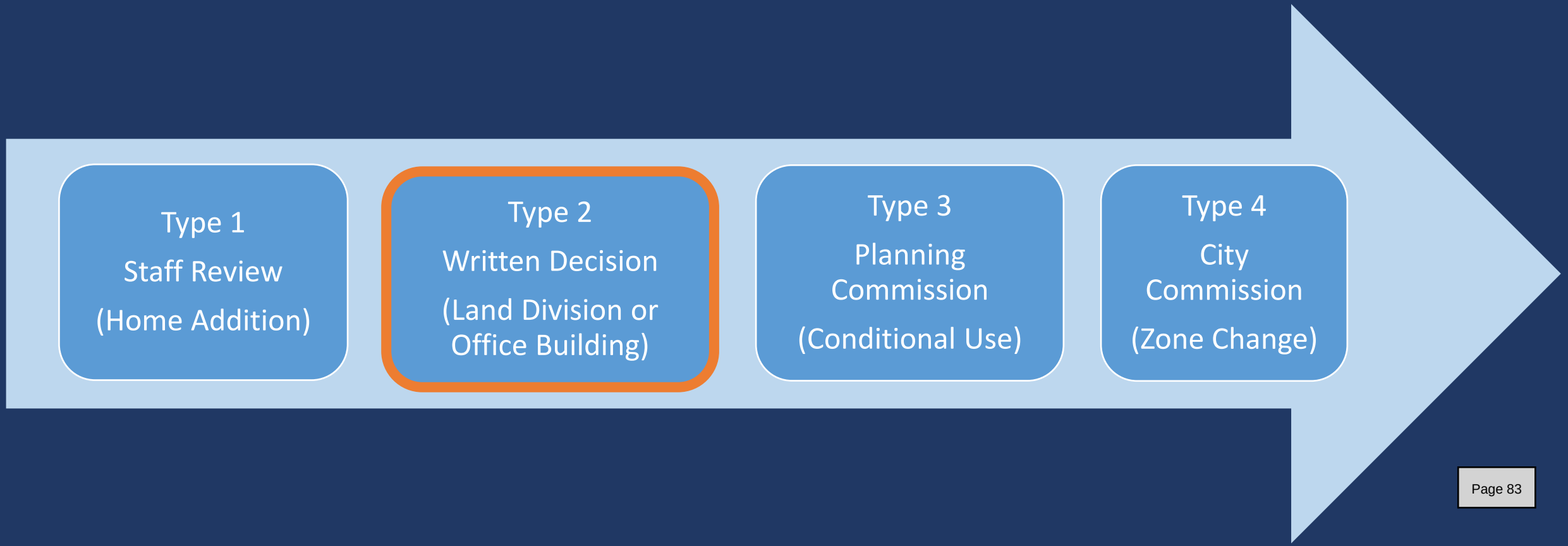
Not Discretionary



Levels of Land Use Review

Not Discretionary

Highly Discretionary



Examples of Type II Applications

Minimal Discretion

New Commercial Building

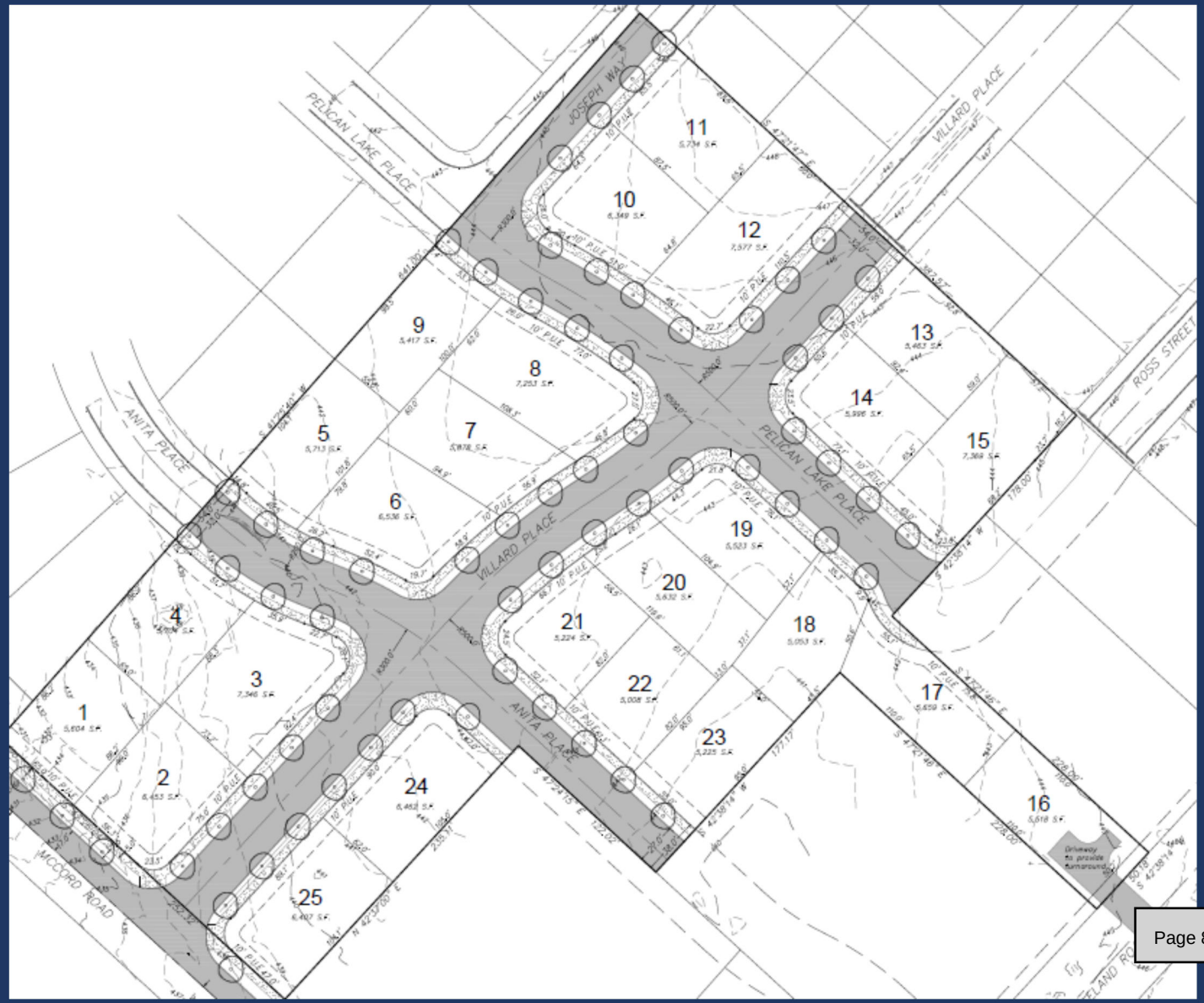
New Condos

Subdivision

Review of a Land Division

Example Criteria

- Lot Size
- Lot Depth and Width
- Maximum Block Length
- Stormwater Impacts
- Utilities
- Traffic Impacts



Type II Review Process

Minimal Discretion

Pre-Application Conference (3 Weeks)

Completeness Review (30 Days)

Staff Level Review (up to 4 Months Including Appeal)

- Public Notification - Website, Mailed, Emailed, Onsite
- Staff Report and Decision

Appeal to the City Commission

Public Notification

OREGON CITY

Community Development – Planning

695 Warner Parrott Road | Oregon City OR 97045
Ph (503) 722-3789 | Fax (503) 722-3880

NOTICE OF LIMITED LAND USE APPLICATION (TYPE II)

Mailed on September 22, 2020

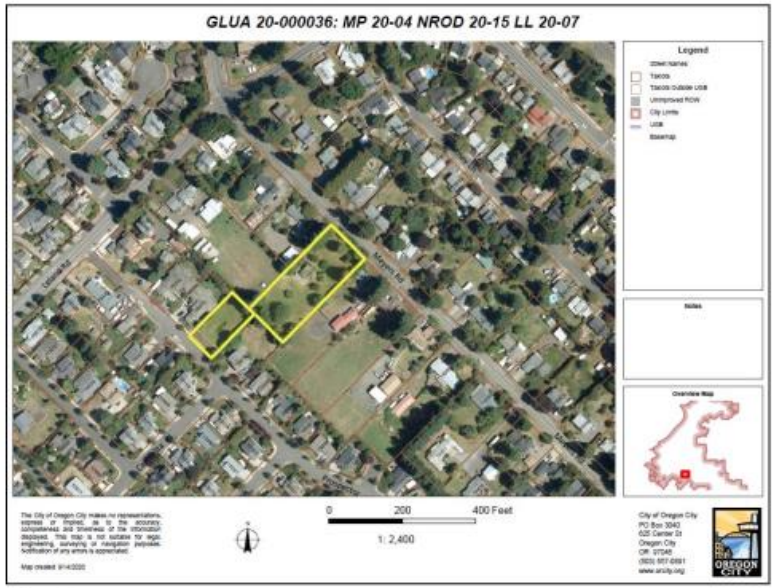
COMMENT DEADLINE:	Written comments on this Type II application must be received by the Oregon City Planning Division (PO Box 3040, Oregon City, OR 97045) no later than **3:30 pm, October 7, 2020.**
FILE NUMBERS:	GLUA 20-000036: MP 20-04 NROD 20-15 LL 20-07
OWNER/APPLICANT:	Craig & Debbie Derusha 19308 Leland Road Oregon City, OR 97045
APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE	Rick Givens Planning Consultant 1860 Sunblaze Drive Oregon City, OR 97045
REQUEST:	This application proposes a two-lot partition for property located at 19366 Prospector Terrace in Oregon City. The proposal also includes a property line adjustment with property located at 19331 Meyers Road to add area to the Prospector Terrace property and a Natural Resource Overlay District project exemption.
LOCATION:	19366 Prospector Terrace and 19331 Meyers Road 3-2E-07DB 00500 & 32E07A 05000
PROJECT WEBPAGE:	https://www.orcity.org/planning/project/glua-20-000036-mp-20-04-nrod-20-15-ll-20-07
CONTACT PERSON:	Christina Robertson-Gardiner, Senior Planner, (503) 496-1564, crobertson@orcity.org
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION:	Hillendale Neighborhood Association — Date of Meeting: Not Required
CRITERIA:	*Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places in Chapter 12.04; Public and Street Trees in Chapter 12.08; Stormwater Management in Chapter 13.12; Grading, Filling and Excavating in Chapter 15.48; Minimum Improvements and Design Standards in Chapter 16.12; Land Divisions Processes and Standards in Chapter 16.08; Tree Protection Standards in Chapter 17.41; Erosion and Sediment Control in Chapter 17.47; Natural Resource Overlay District in Chapter 17.49; and Low Density Dwelling District in Chapter 17.08; Administrative Processes in Chapter 17.50;. The City Code Book is available on-line at www.orcity.org.*

For helpful tips on submitting public comments, please visit the "How Do I...?" section of our website: https://www.orcity.org/planning/how-do-i then click on *"How do I Make the Most Effective Comments on Development Applications?"* Thank you!

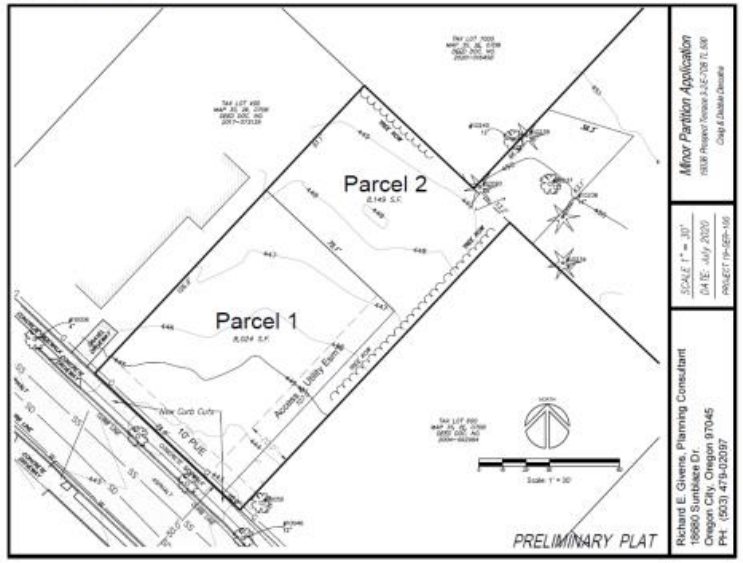
The application and all supporting documents submitted by or on behalf of the applicant are available for inspection at no cost at the Oregon City Planning Division, 221 Molalla Ave., Ste. 200, during regular business days (8:30 am- 3:30 pm). Copies of these materials may be obtained for a reasonable cost. Any interested party may submit written comments prior to the issuance of the Community Development Director's decision. Written comments must be received at the Planning Department no later than the close of business on the date identified above to be considered by the Community Development Director. The Community Development Director's decision will be based on the applicant's submittal, departmental and agency comments, letters from the public, and available information applicable to the criteria. Notice of the decision shall be sent to the applicant and to those persons submitting comments and providing a return address. Please be advised that any issue that is intended to provide a basis for appeal must be raised in writing during the 14-day comment period with sufficient specificity to afford the City and the parties an opportunity to respond to the issue. Failure to raise an issue on the record with sufficient specificity and accompanied by statements or evidence sufficient to afford the City to respond to the issue, will preclude any appeal on that issue. The Community Development Director's decision may be appealed to the City Commission by parties with standing. Any appeal will be based on the record.

A city-recognized neighborhood association requesting an appeal fee waiver pursuant to 17.50.290(C) must officially approve the request through a vote of its general membership or board at a duly announced meeting prior to the filing of an appeal.

Subject Site

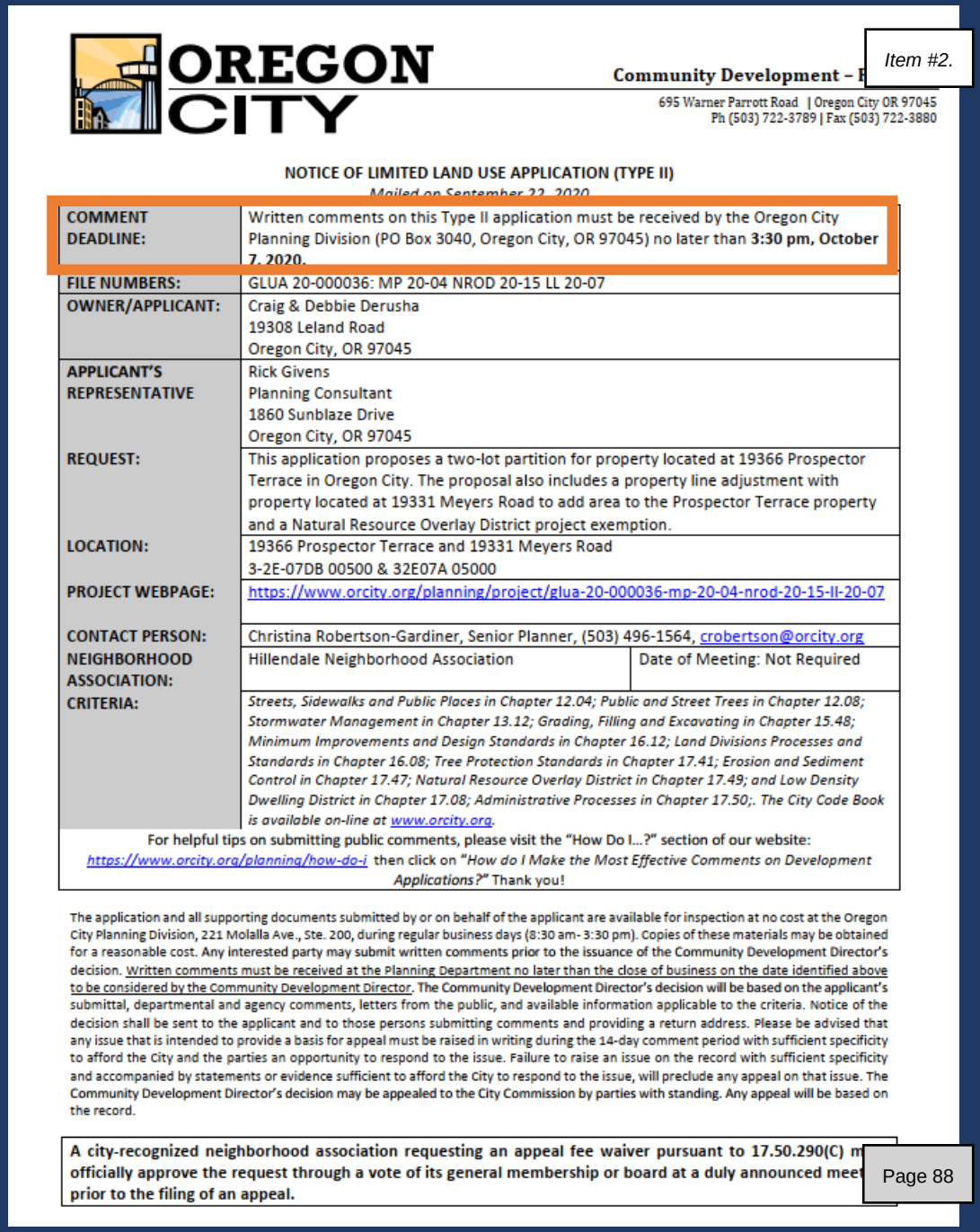


Excerpt of Applicant's Proposal



Public Notification

- Posted on Website
- Mailed to Property Owners within 300 feet
- Sign Posted on Property
- Emailed to approx. 60 Agencies/Departments/Neighborhood Associations



OREGON CITY

Community Development – P

695 Warner Parrott Road | Oregon City OR 97045
Ph (503) 722-3789 | Fax (503) 722-3880

Item #2.

NOTICE OF LIMITED LAND USE APPLICATION (TYPE II)

Mailed on September 22, 2020

COMMENT DEADLINE:	Written comments on this Type II application must be received by the Oregon City Planning Division (PO Box 3040, Oregon City, OR 97045) no later than **3:30 pm, October 7, 2020.**
FILE NUMBERS:	GLUA 20-000036: MP 20-04 NROD 20-15 LL 20-07
OWNER/APPLICANT:	Craig & Debbie Derusha 19308 Leland Road Oregon City, OR 97045
APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE	Rick Givens Planning Consultant 1860 Sunblaze Drive Oregon City, OR 97045
REQUEST:	This application proposes a two-lot partition for property located at 19366 Prospector Terrace in Oregon City. The proposal also includes a property line adjustment with property located at 19331 Meyers Road to add area to the Prospector Terrace property and a Natural Resource Overlay District project exemption.
LOCATION:	19366 Prospector Terrace and 19331 Meyers Road 3-2E-07DB 00500 & 32E07A 05000
PROJECT WEBPAGE:	https://www.orcity.org/planning/project/glua-20-000036-mp-20-04-nrod-20-15-ll-20-07
CONTACT PERSON:	Christina Robertson-Gardiner, Senior Planner, (503) 496-1564, crobertson@orcity.org
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION:	Hillendale Neighborhood Association — Date of Meeting: Not Required
CRITERIA:	*Streets, Sidewalks and Public Places in Chapter 12.04; Public and Street Trees in Chapter 12.08; Stormwater Management in Chapter 13.12; Grading, Filling and Excavating in Chapter 15.48; Minimum Improvements and Design Standards in Chapter 16.12; Land Divisions Processes and Standards in Chapter 16.08; Tree Protection Standards in Chapter 17.41; Erosion and Sediment Control in Chapter 17.47; Natural Resource Overlay District in Chapter 17.49; and Low Density Dwelling District in Chapter 17.08; Administrative Processes in Chapter 17.50;. The City Code Book is available on-line at www.orcity.org.*

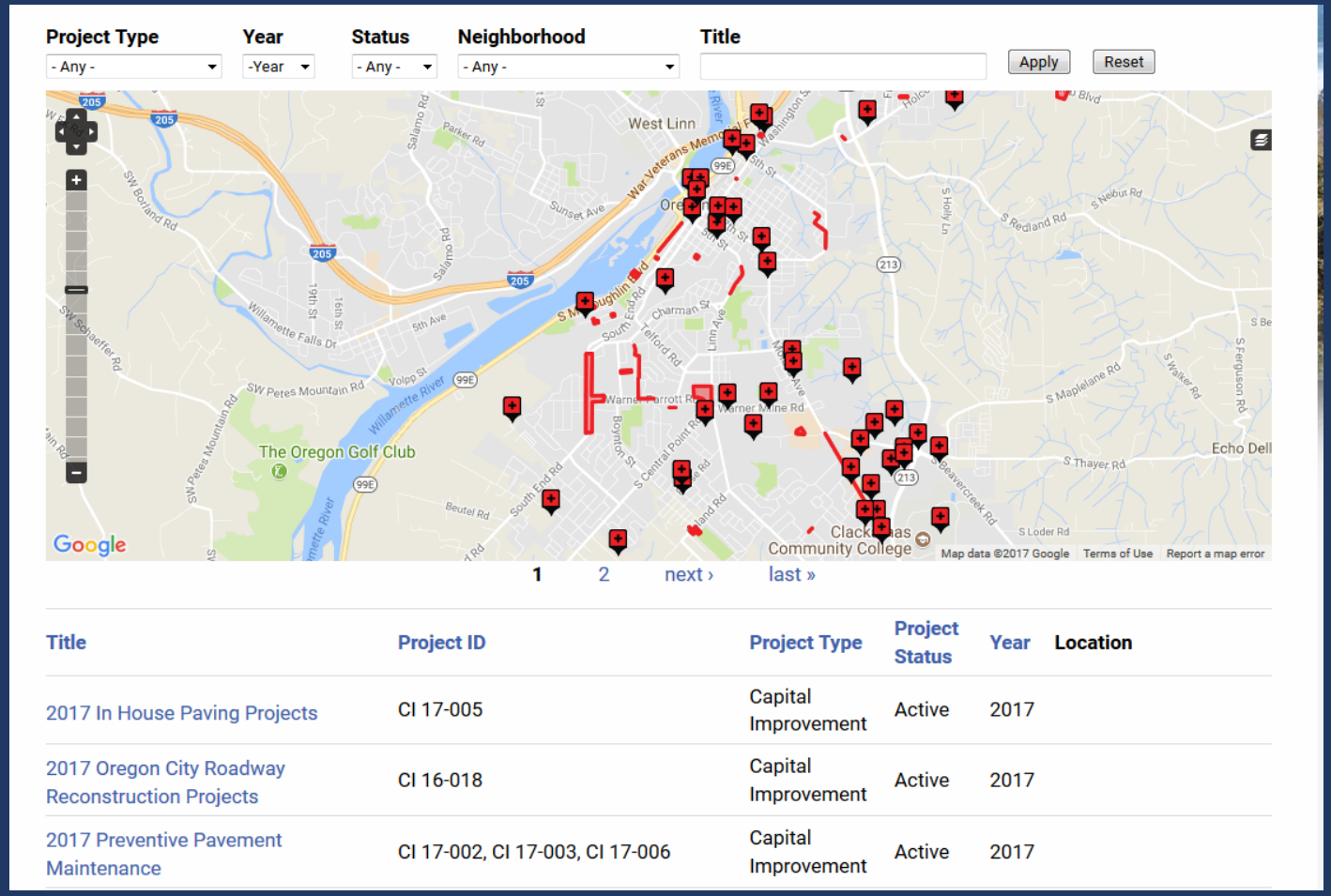
For helpful tips on submitting public comments, please visit the "How Do I...?" section of our website: https://www.orcity.org/planning/how-do-i then click on "*How do I Make the Most Effective Comments on Development Applications?*" Thank you!

The application and all supporting documents submitted by or on behalf of the applicant are available for inspection at no cost at the Oregon City Planning Division, 221 Molalla Ave., Ste. 200, during regular business days (8:30 am- 3:30 pm). Copies of these materials may be obtained for a reasonable cost. Any interested party may submit written comments prior to the issuance of the Community Development Director's decision. Written comments must be received at the Planning Department no later than the close of business on the date identified above to be considered by the Community Development Director. The Community Development Director's decision will be based on the applicant's submittal, departmental and agency comments, letters from the public, and available information applicable to the criteria. Notice of the decision shall be sent to the applicant and to those persons submitting comments and providing a return address. Please be advised that any issue that is intended to provide a basis for appeal must be raised in writing during the 14-day comment period with sufficient specificity to afford the City and the parties an opportunity to respond to the issue. Failure to raise an issue on the record with sufficient specificity and accompanied by statements or evidence sufficient to afford the City to respond to the issue, will preclude any appeal on that issue. The Community Development Director's decision may be appealed to the City Commission by parties with standing. Any appeal will be based on the record.

A city-recognized neighborhood association requesting an appeal fee waiver pursuant to 17.50.290(C) m officially approve the request through a vote of its general membership or board at a duly announced meet prior to the filing of an appeal.

Public Notification

- Anyone may comment
- All Comments must be Received within the Comment Period
- Address Applicable Criteria
- Staff integrates comments into findings and decision/recommendation

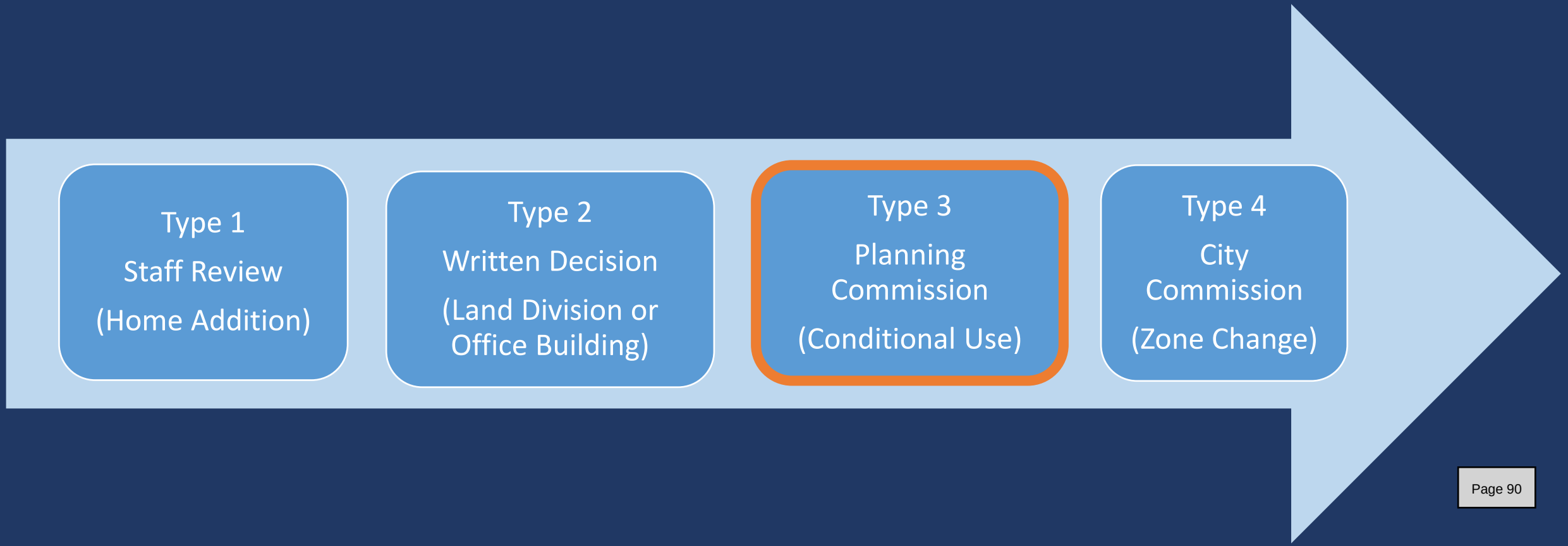


Title	Project ID	Project Type	Project Status	Year	Location
2017 In House Paving Projects	CI 17-005	Capital Improvement	Active	2017	
2017 Oregon City Roadway Reconstruction Projects	CI 16-018	Capital Improvement	Active	2017	
2017 Preventive Pavement Maintenance	CI 17-002, CI 17-003, CI 17-006	Capital Improvement	Active	2017	

Levels of Land Use Review

Not Discretionary

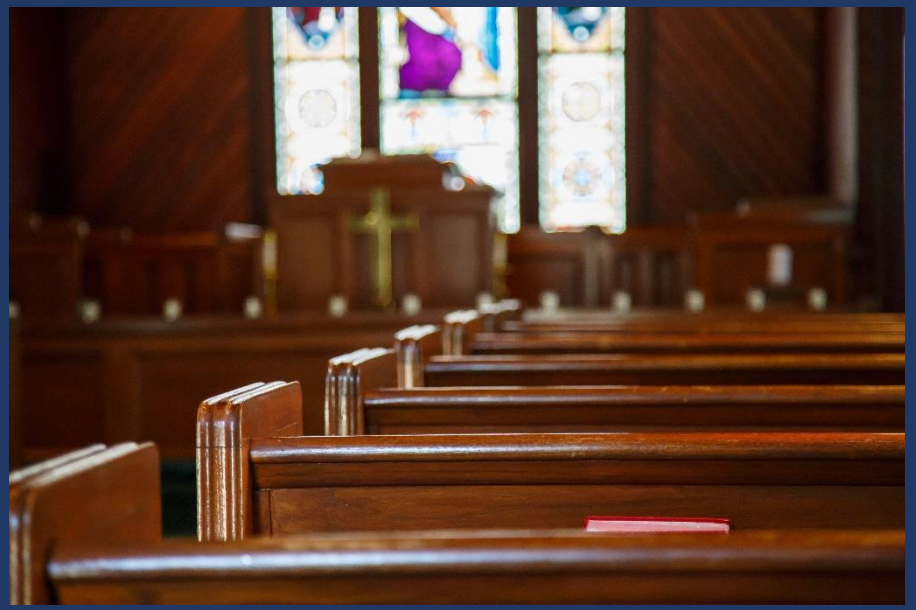
Highly Discretionary



Examples of Type III Applications

Discretionary

School



Church

Nursing Home

Review of a New School

Example Criteria

- The characteristics of the site are suitable for the proposed use considering size, shape, location, topography, existence of improvements and natural features;
- The proposed use will not alter the character of the surrounding area in a manner which substantially limits, impairs or precludes the use of surrounding properties for the primary uses listed in the underlying district;
- The proposal satisfies the goals and policies of the city comprehensive plan which apply to the proposed use.

Type III Review Process

Discretionary

Pre-Application Conference (3 Weeks)

Completeness Review (up to 30 Days)

Planning Commission Review (up to 4 Months Including Appeal)

- Public Notification - Paper, Website, Mailed, Emailed, Onsite
- Staff Report with Findings to the Planning Commission
- Planning Commission Decision

Appeal to the City Commission

Public Notification

- Posted on Website
- Mailed to Property Owners within 300 feet
- Sign Posted on Property
- Emailed to approx. 60 Agencies/Departments/Neighborhood Associations

OREGON CITY

Community Developmer

695 Warner Parrott Road | Oregon City OR 97045
Ph (503) 722-3789 | Fax (503) 722-3880

NOTICE OF LAND USE APPLICATION

Mailed On: October 16, 2020

COMMENT DEADLINE:	On **Monday, November 9, 2020** the **City of Oregon City - Planning Commission** will conduct a public hearing at 7:00 p.m. in the Commission Chambers at City Hall, 625 Center Street, Oregon City 97045 on the following Type III Land Use Application. Any interested party may testify at the public hearing or submit written testimony at or prior to the close of the Planning Commission hearing. Written comments on this Type III Land Use Application must be received by the Oregon City Planning Division, no later than **Friday, October 30, 2020** to be included in the Staff Report. Comments received after this date will be provided to the Planning Commission at the hearing. The public record will remain open until the Planning Commission closes the public hearing.
FILE NUMBERS:	GLUA-20-00041/CI-20-00002: Code Interpretation Application
APPLICANT:	Michael Barrett 2505 SE 11th Avenue, Suite 117 Portland, OR 97202
OWNER:	BCORE MF Edgewater Owner LLC 1937 Main Street Oregon City, OR 97045
REQUEST:	The applicant has requested the Planning Commission confirm whether or not Site Plan and Design Review standards in OCMC Chapter 17.62 are applicable to live/work dwelling units in addition to the Live/Work Dwelling standards in OCMC 17.20.
LOCATION:	1913/1926 Main Street, Oregon City, OR 97045 Clackamas County Map 2-2E-29, Tax Lot 2900
PROJECT WEBPAGE:	https://www.orcity.org/planning/project/ci-20-00002
CONTACT PERSON:	Diliana Vassileva, Assistant Planner, 503-974-5501, dvassileva@orcity.org
NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION:	Two Rivers Neighborhood Association / Neighborhood Association meeting not required for Code Interpretation application
CRITERIA:	Administrative Processes in Chapter 17.50; Site Plan and Design Review in Chapter 17.62; Live/Work Dwelling Design Standards in Chapter 17.20. The City Code Book is available on-line at www.orcity.org.

For helpful tips on submitting public comments, please visit the "How Do I...?" section of our website: https://www.orcity.org/planning/how-do-i then click on "How do I Make the Most Effective Comments on Development Applications?" Thank you!

The applicant and all documents submitted by or on behalf of the applicant are available for inspection at no cost at the Oregon City Planning Division, 695 Warner Parrott Rd, Oregon City, Oregon 97045, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday thru Thursday. The staff report, with all the applicable approval criteria, will also be available for inspection seven days prior to the hearing. Copies of these materials may be obtained for a reasonable cost in advance.

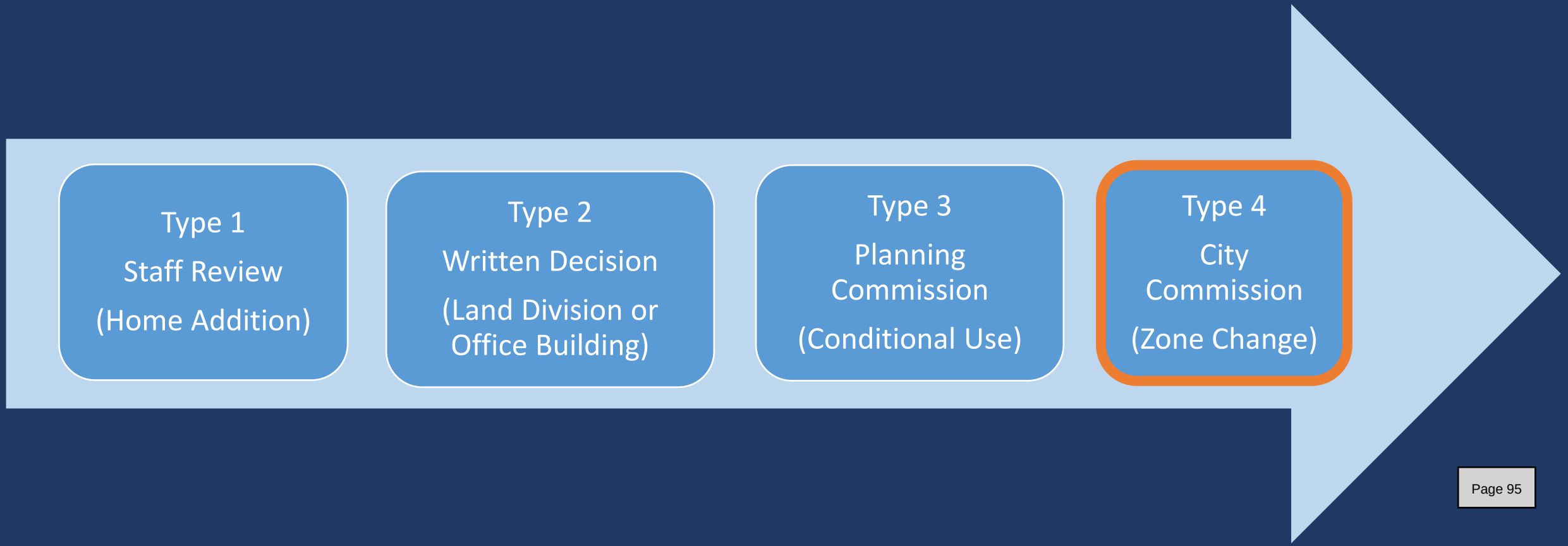
Please be advised that any issue that is intended to provide a basis for appeal must be raised before the close of the Planning Commission hearing, in person or by letter, with sufficient specificity to afford the Planning Commission and the parties an opportunity to respond to the issue. Failure to raise an issue with sufficient specificity will preclude any appeal on that issue. The decision of the Planning Commission may be appealed to the City Commission by parties with standing within 14 days of the notice of decision. Any appeal will be based on the record. The procedures that govern the hearing will be posted at the hearing and are found in OCMC Chapter 17.50 and ORS 197.763.

A city-recognized neighborhood association requesting an appeal fee waiver pursuant to 17.50.290(officially approve the request through a vote of its general membership or board at a duly announced prior to the filing of an appeal.

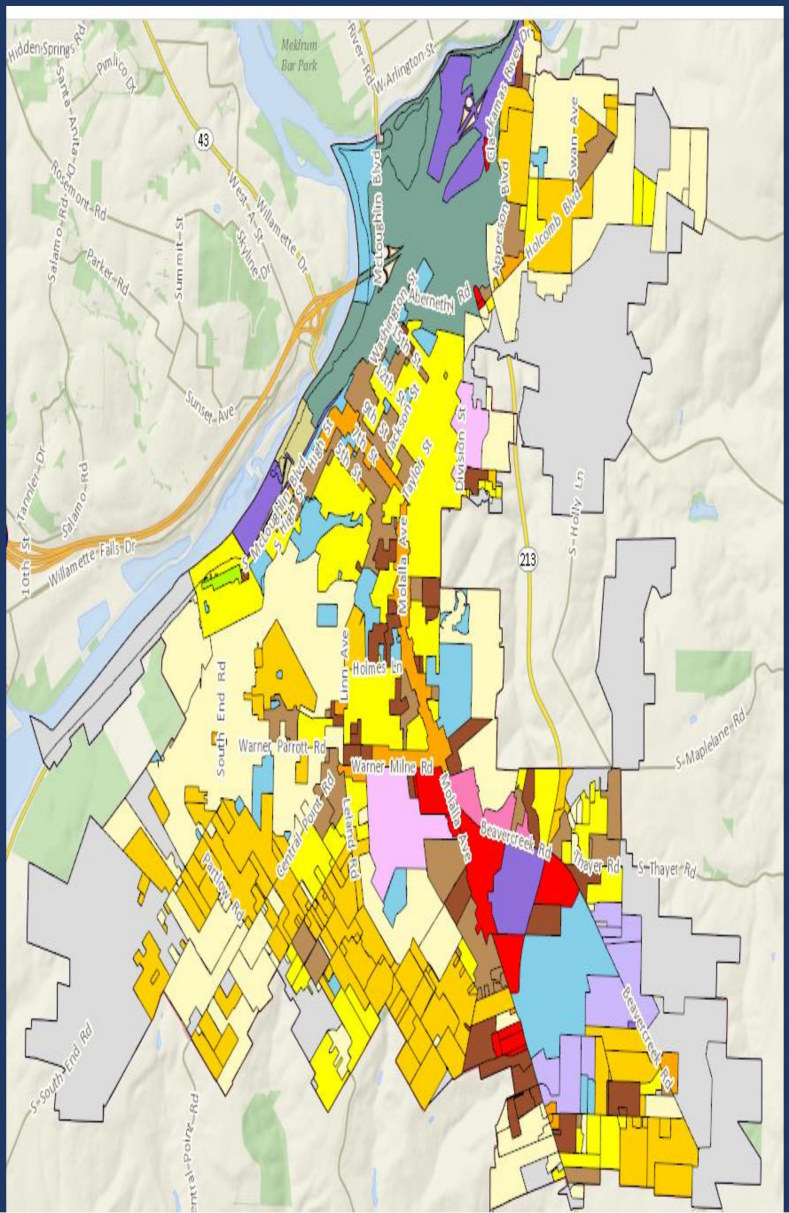
Levels of Land Use Review

Not Discretionary

Highly Discretionary



es of Type IV Applications



Comprehensive Plan Am

Zone Change

Review of a Zone Change

Example Criteria

- Compliance with the Comprehensive Plan
- Water, sewer, storm drainage, transportation, schools, police and fire protection can be made available to support the range of uses and development allowed by the zone.
- Consistent with the existing or planned function, capacity and level of service of the transportation system serving the proposed zoning district.

Type IV Review Process

Highly Discretionary

Pre-Application Conference (3 Weeks)

Completeness Review (up to 30 Days)

Planning Commission Hearing(s) (up to 4 Months w/Appeal)

- Public Notification - Paper, Website, Mailed, Emailed, Onsite
- Staff Report with Findings
- Recommend Approval to CC or Denial (w/Appeal to CC)

City Commission Hearing(s)

- Staff Report with Findings
- Decision

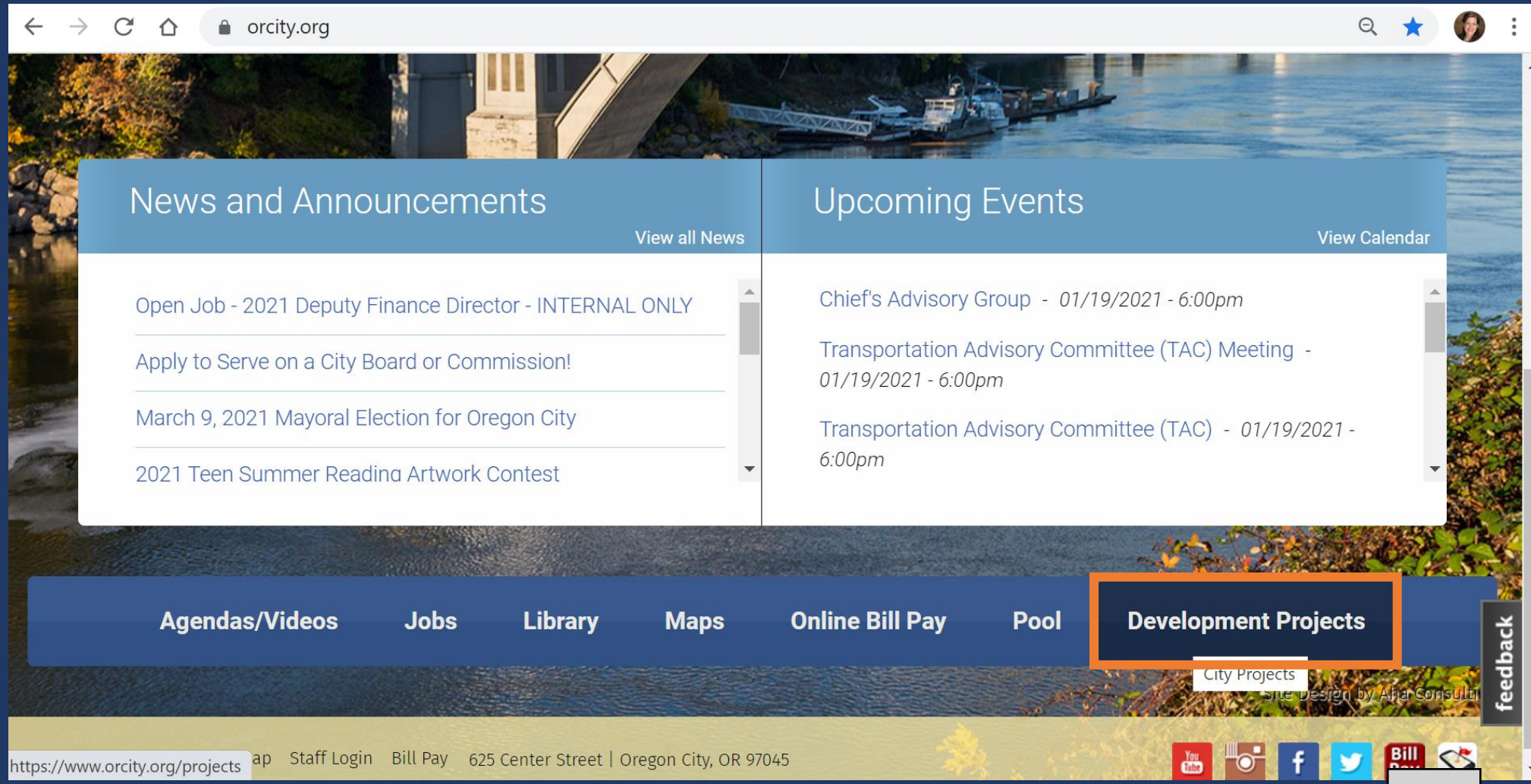
Appeal to the City Commission

Opportunities for Public Notification

Subscribe

Go to City Website: Development Projects page

Call the Planning Division



Planning and Building Division 2020 Statistics and Initiatives

City of Oregon City Community Development Department

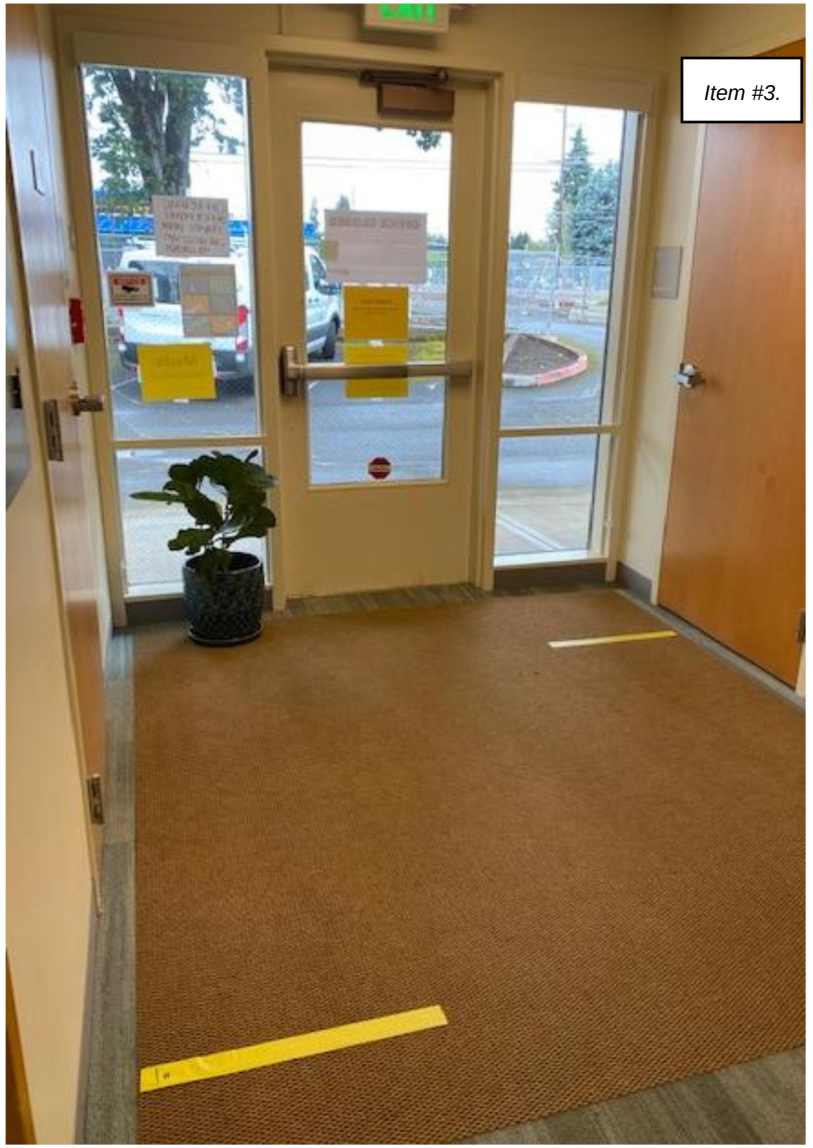
Though the
closed for a
the public w
served onlin
phone. Ever
permit has b
continuously
submitted, r
inspected.

ding to COVID-19:
rruption in Serving Customers

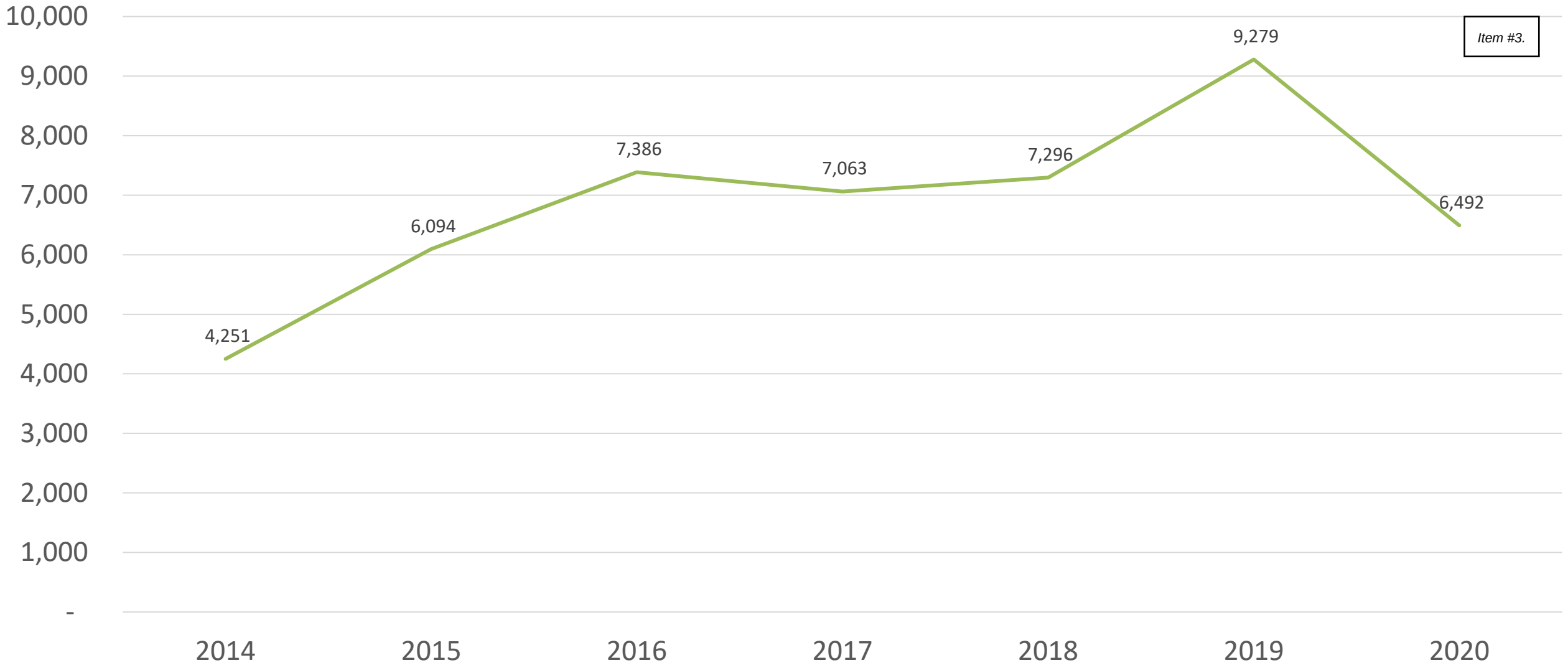
- Electronic Submittal and Review of Applications
- New Ways of Communicating
- Virtual Meetings
- Virtual Inspections

ZOOM

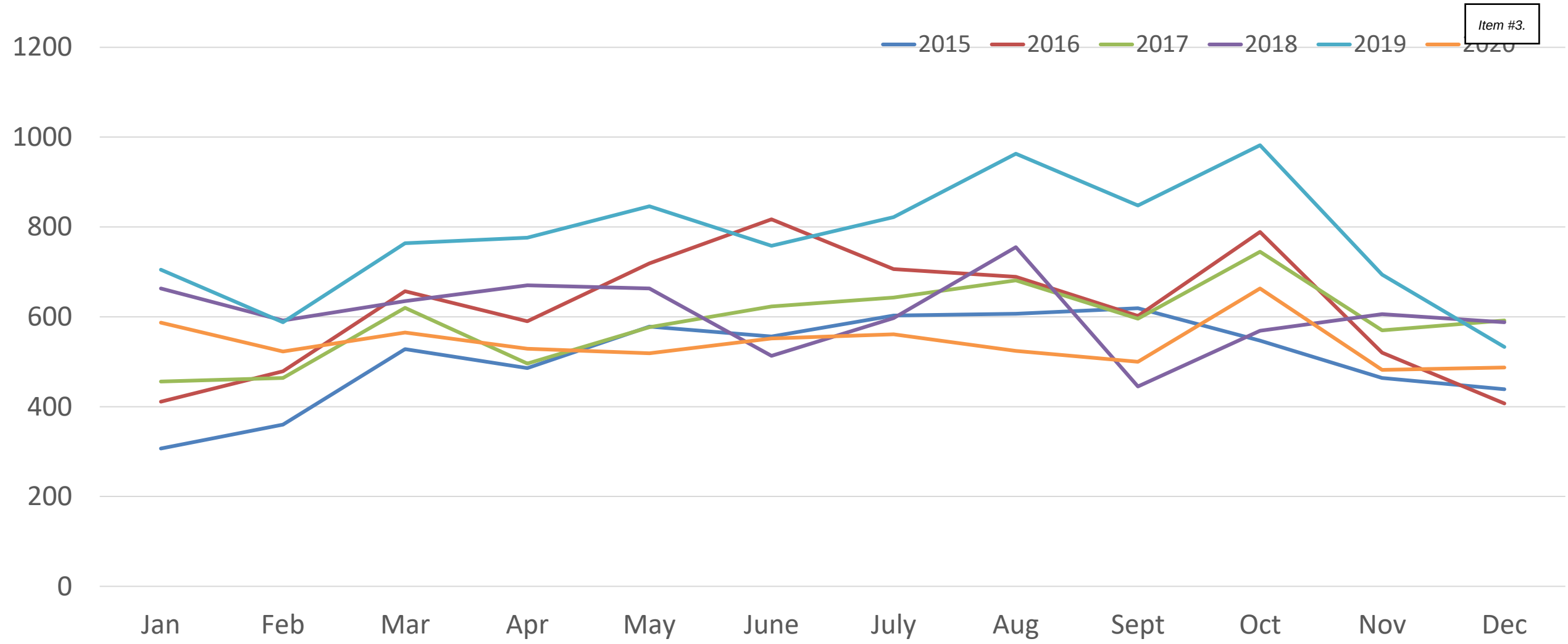
Responding to COVID-19: Changing Operations



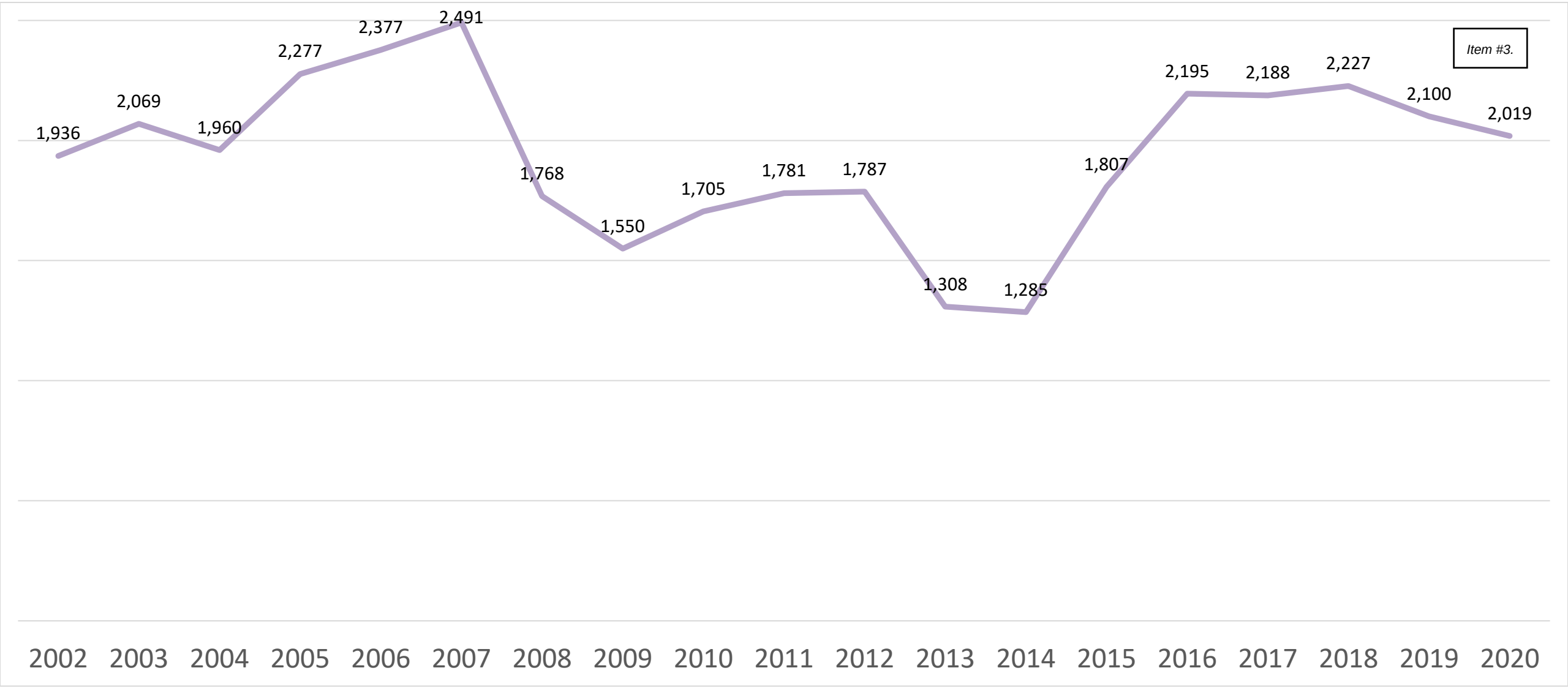
Responding to COVID-19: Installation of Safety Measures



Building Department Inspections by Year



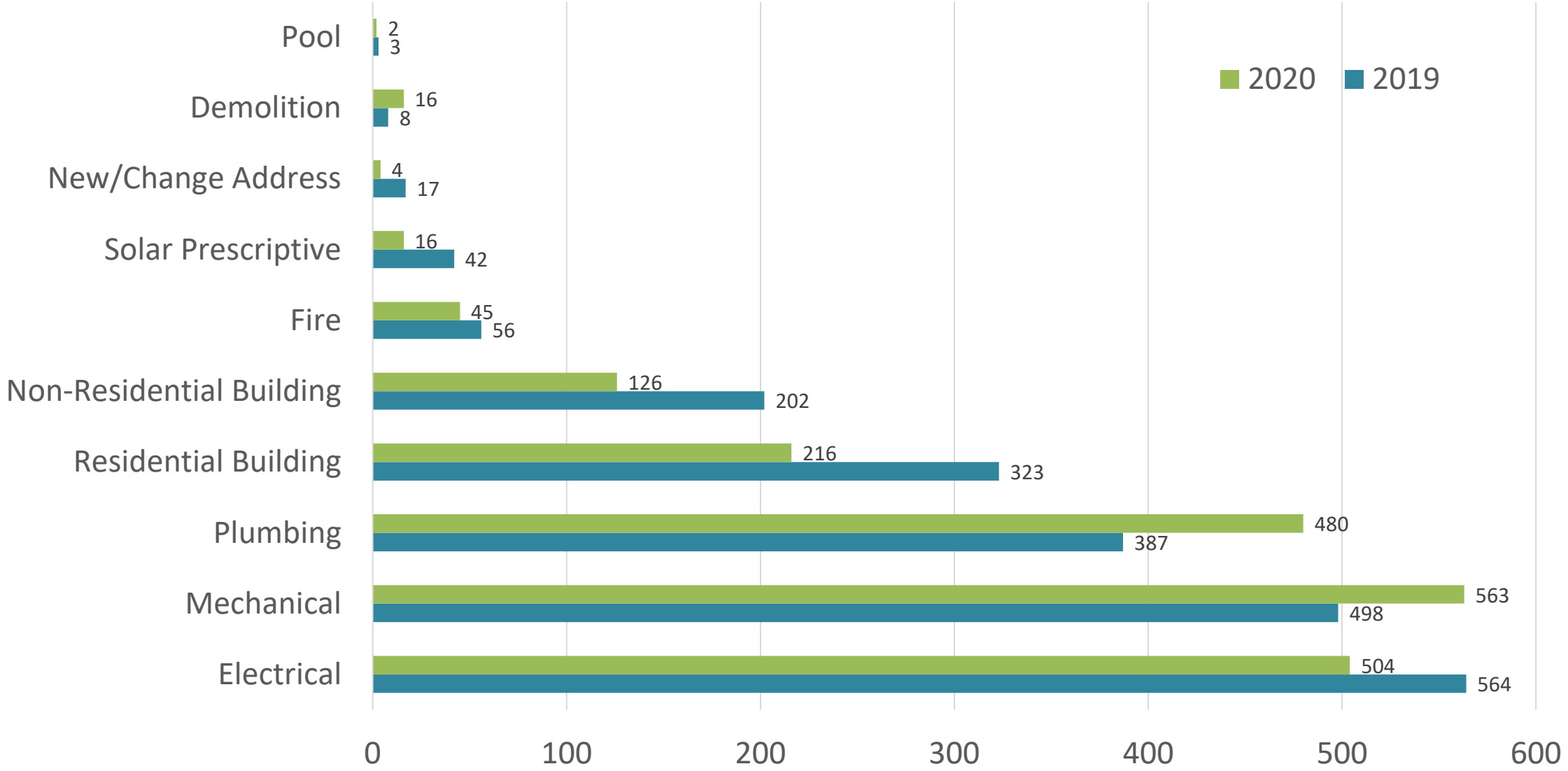
Building Department Inspections by Month



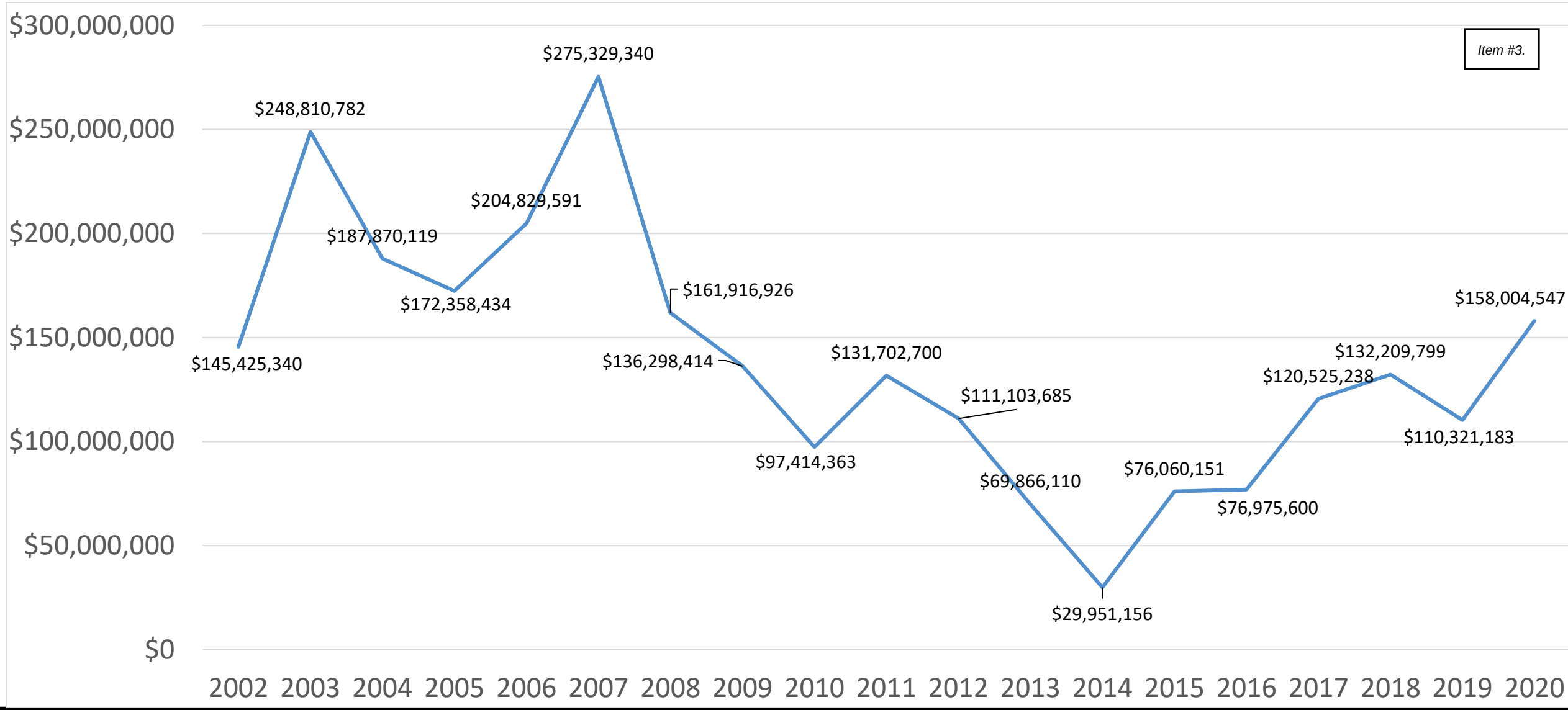
Building Department Permits Submitted

- 24 Unit Veteran Housing on Caufield St.
- Therapeutic Associates on Molalla Ave.
- AFC Urgent Care Clinic on Molalla Ave.
- 4 Unit Condominiums on Harris Ln.
- 6 Unit Apartments on Holcomb Blvd.
- 12 Unit Apartments on Holcomb Blvd.
- Jerseys Mike's Subs on Molalla Ave.
- Blue Ox Axe Throwing on 12th St.
- T9 Tacos on Main St.
- Robert Libke Public Safety Building on Linn Ave. (Temporary Occupancy)

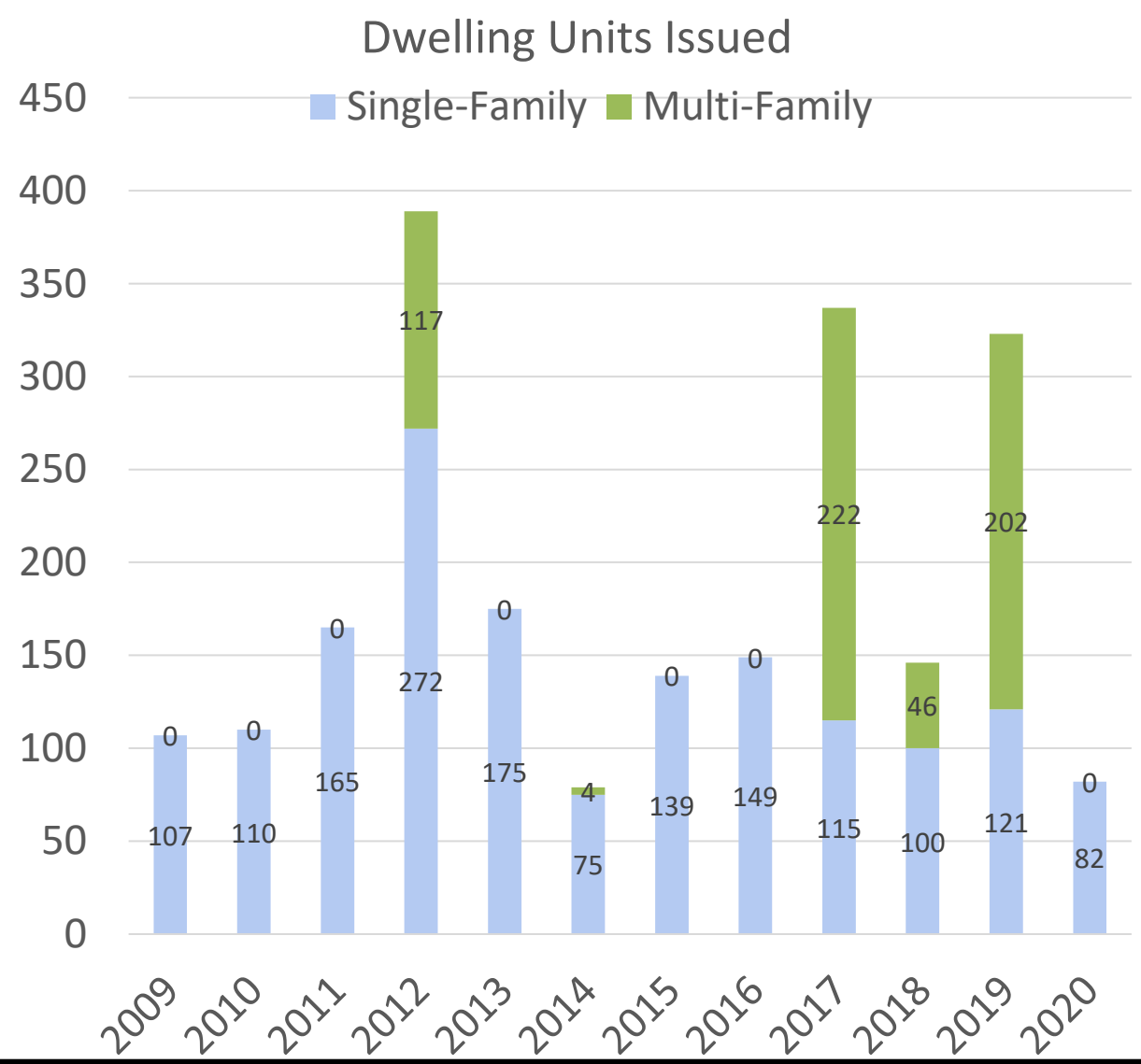
Large Completed Commercial Projects

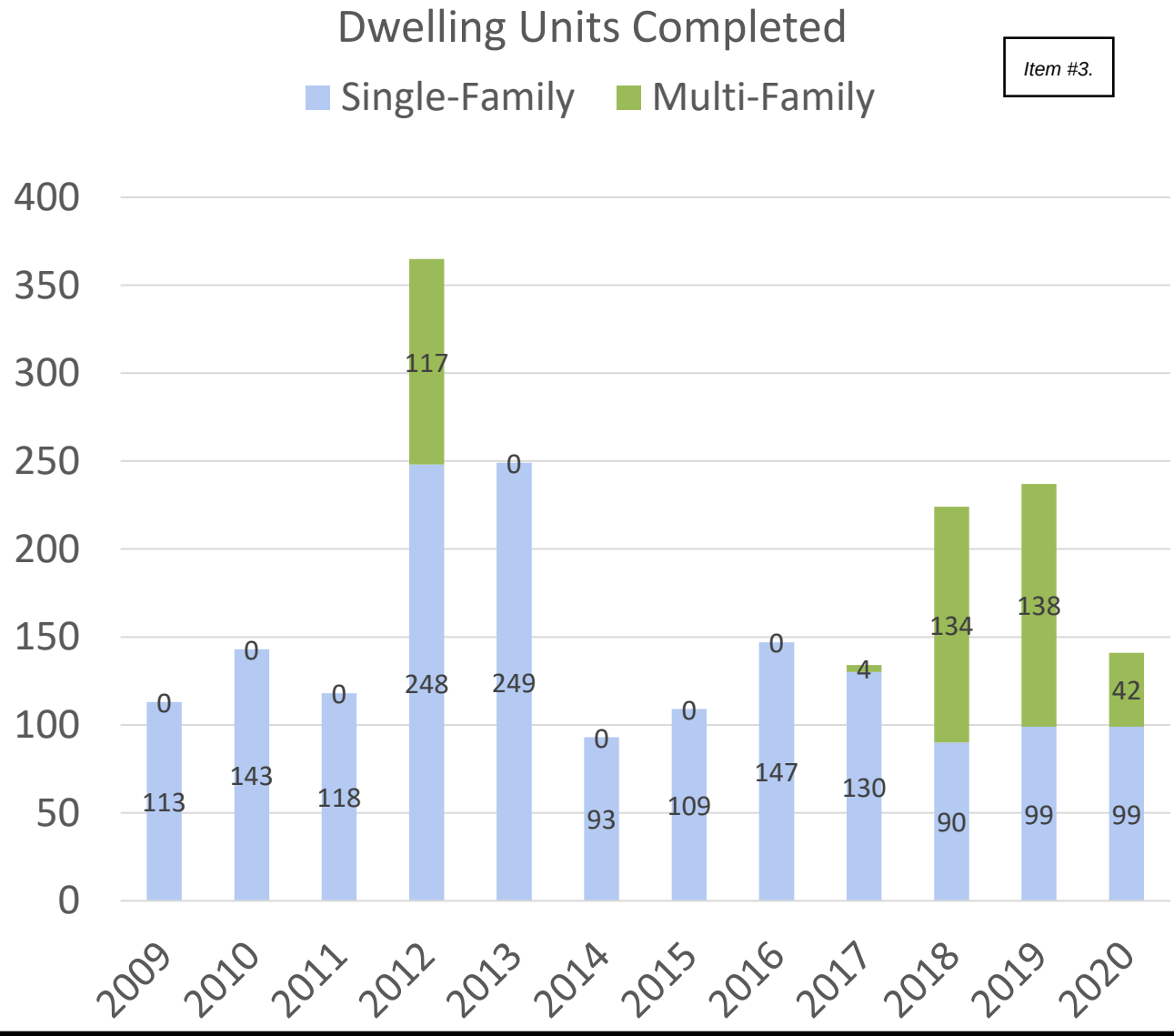


Excerpt of Permits Submitted to the Building Department

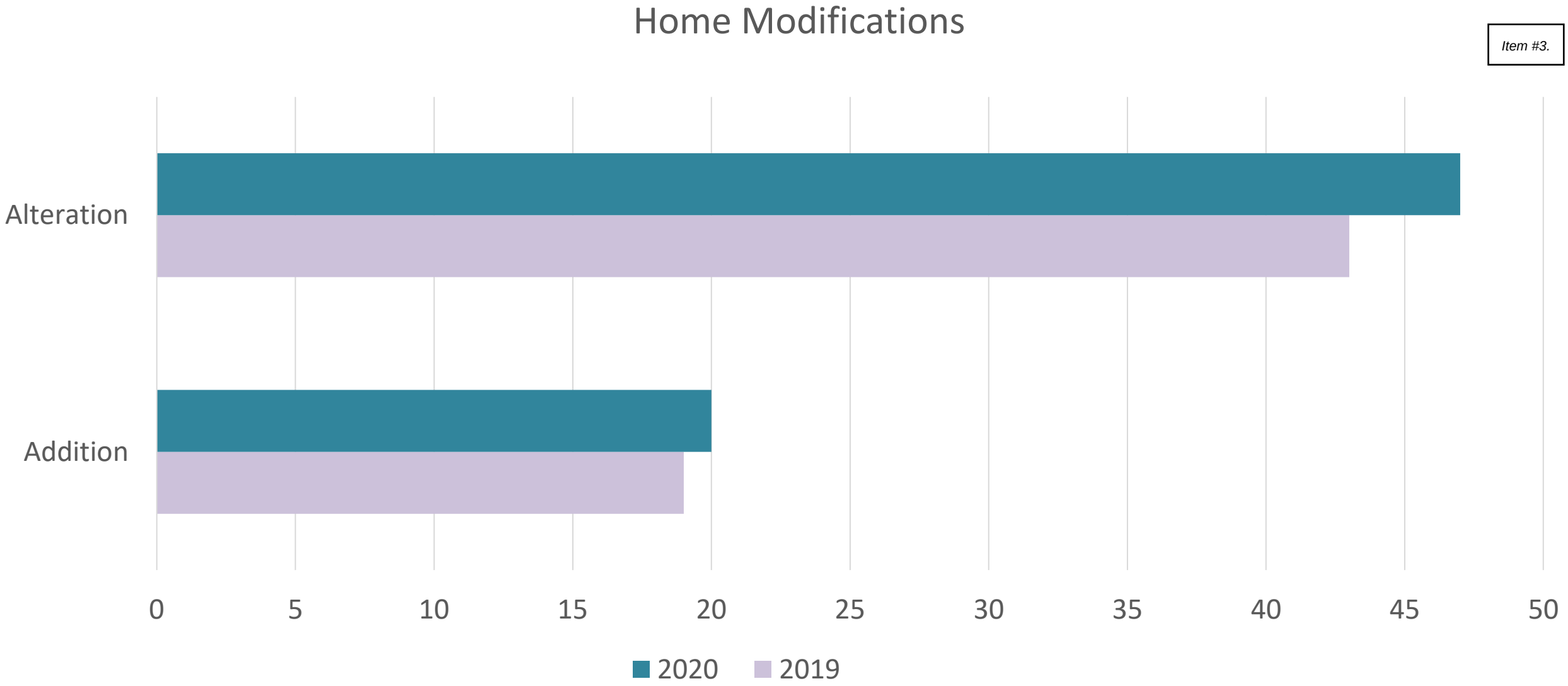


Valuation of Building Department Applications

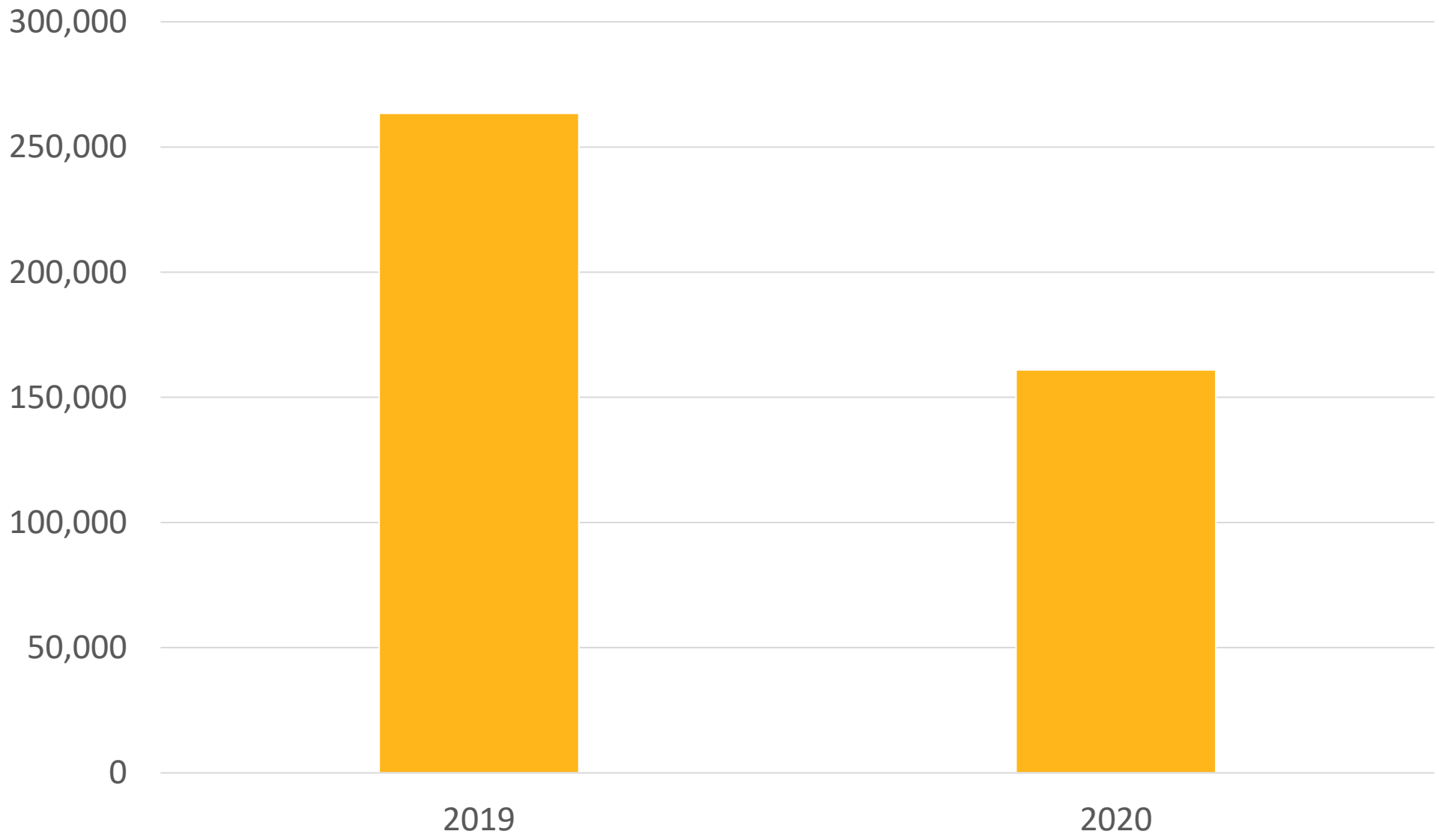




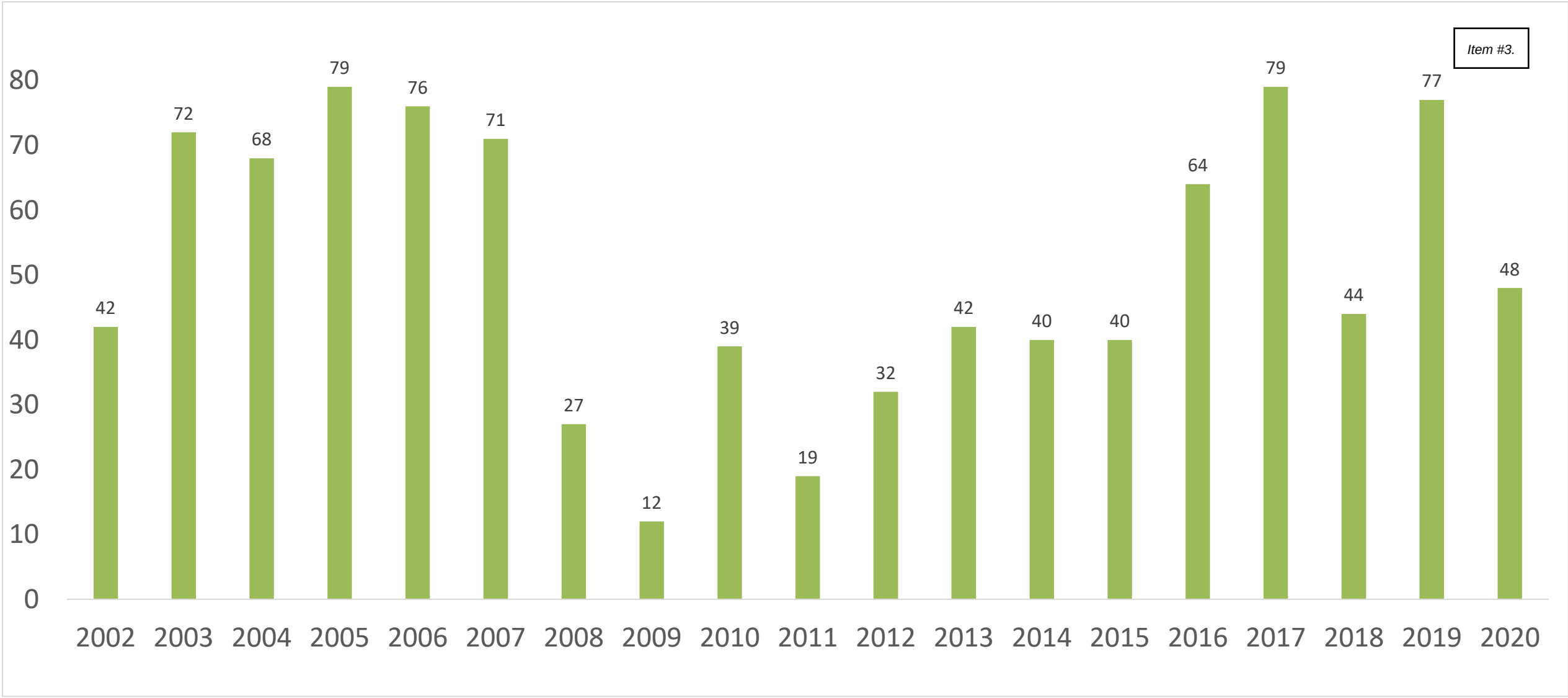
New Dwelling Units



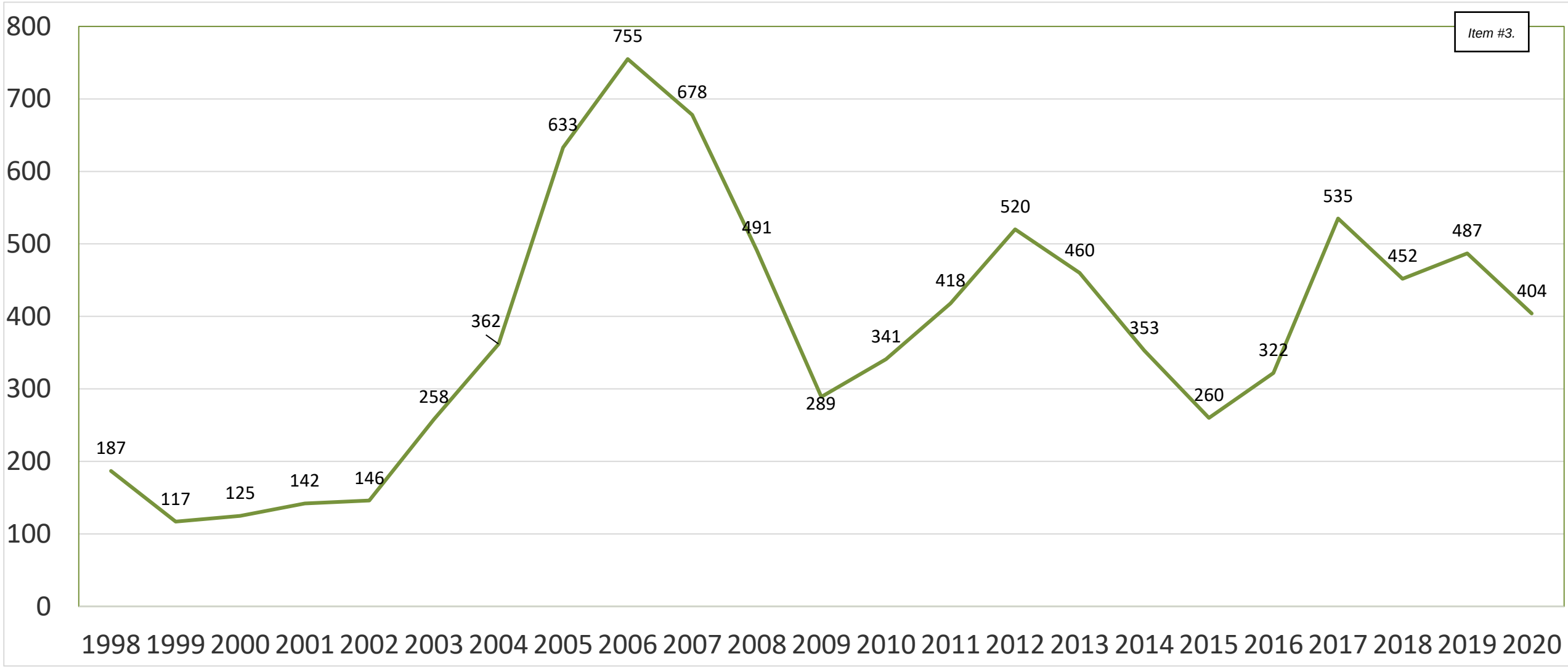
Residential Remodels



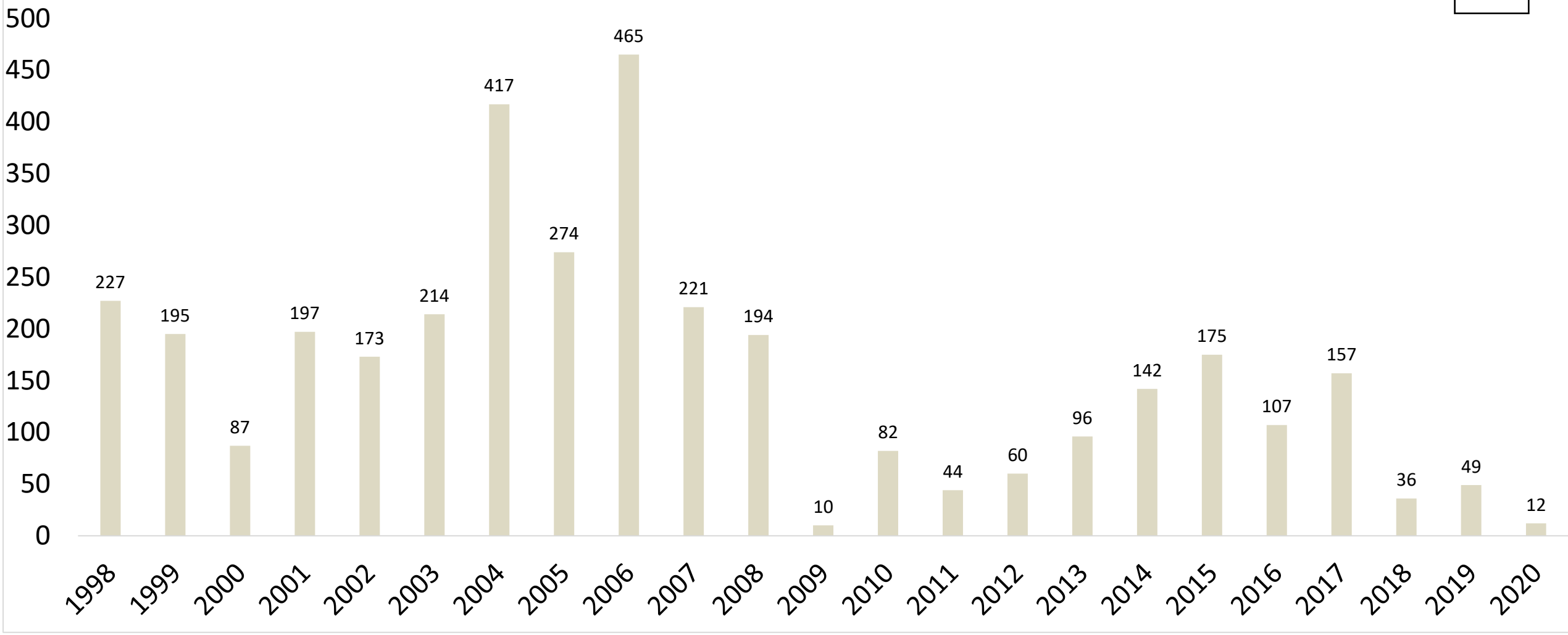
Total New Commercial Square Footage



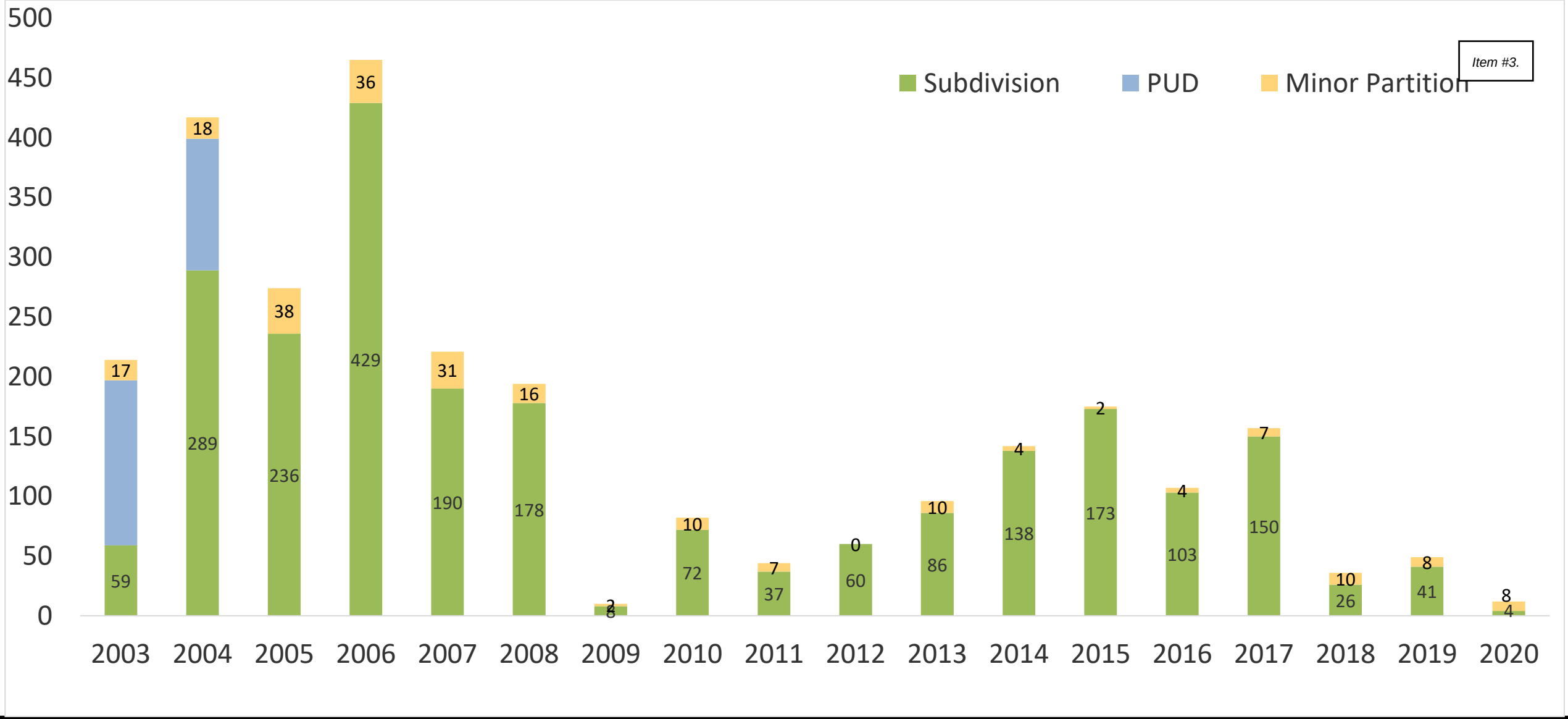
Pre- Development Meetings



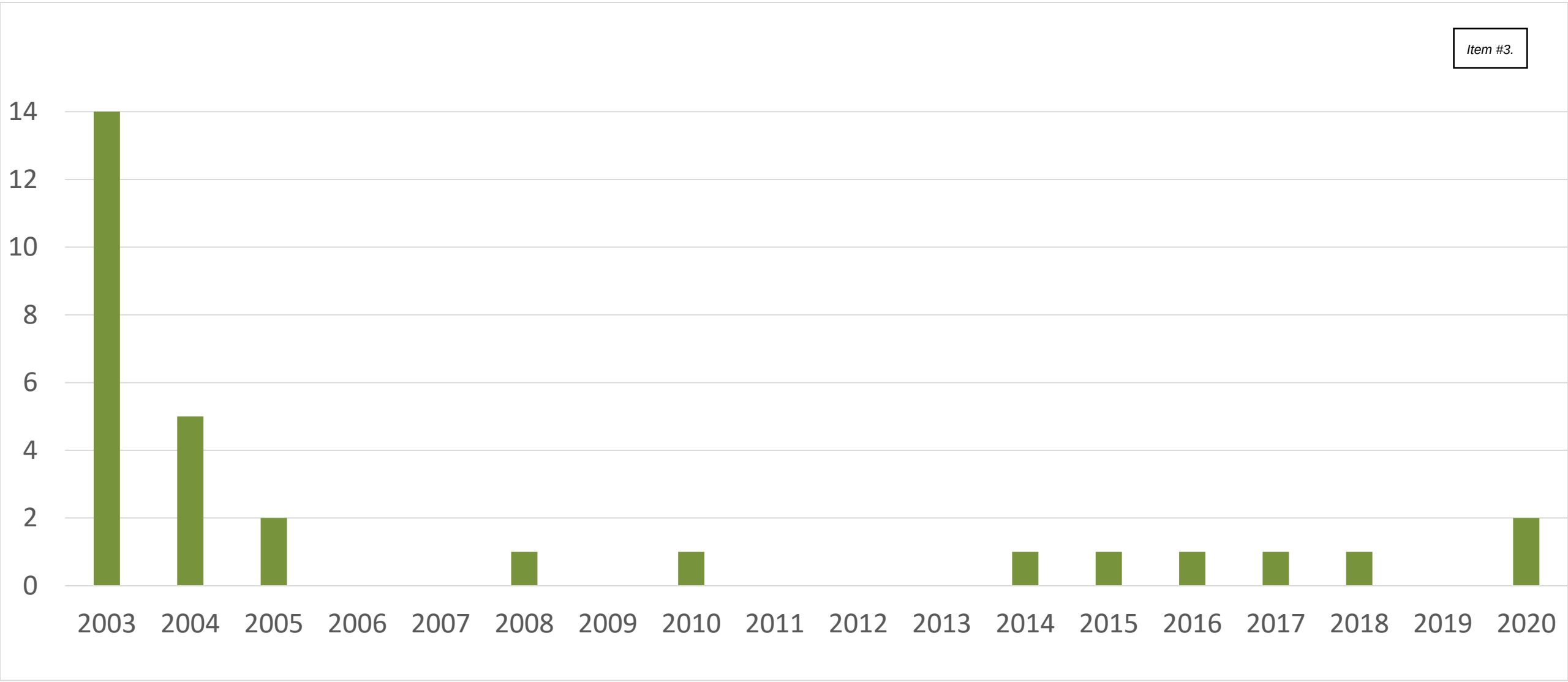
Planning Applications Submitted



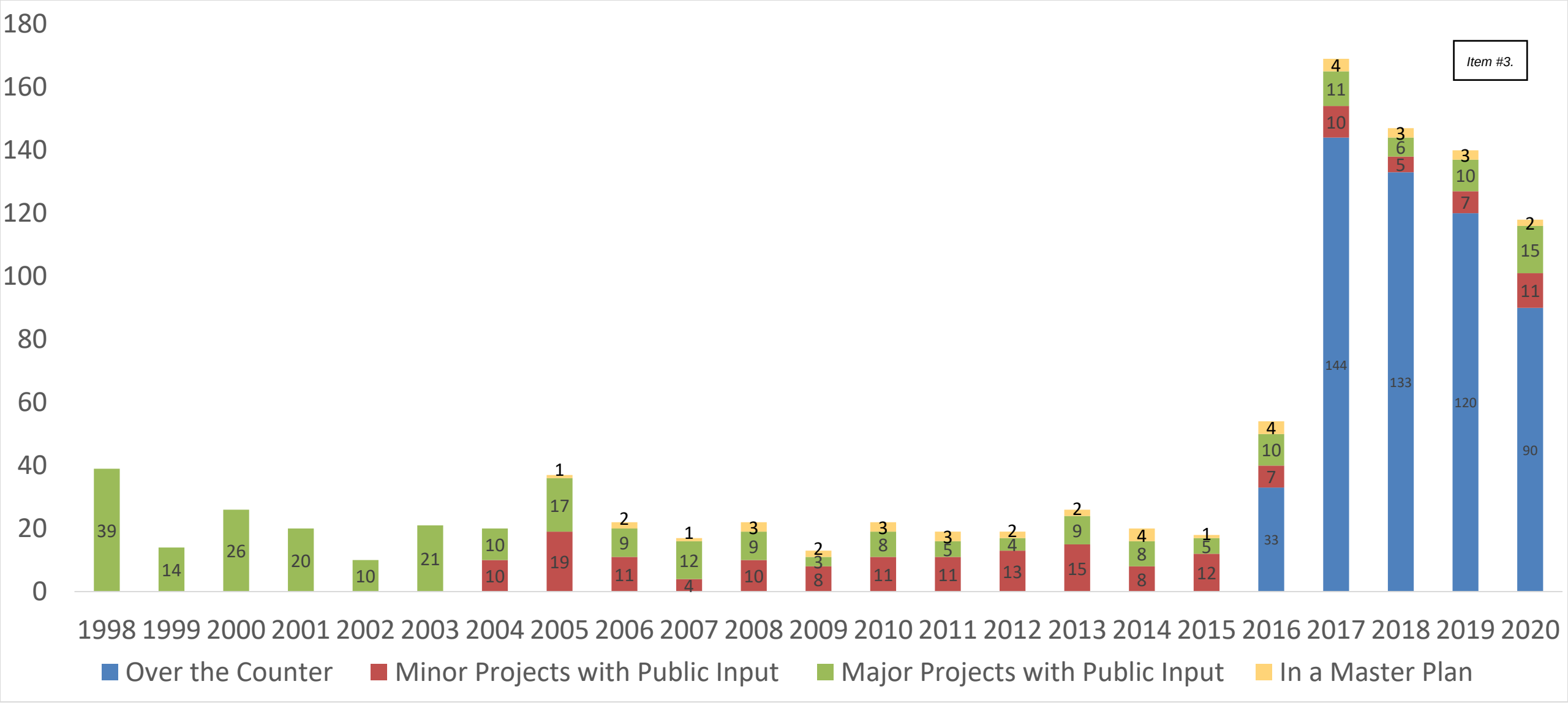
Lots Submitted in Land Division Applications



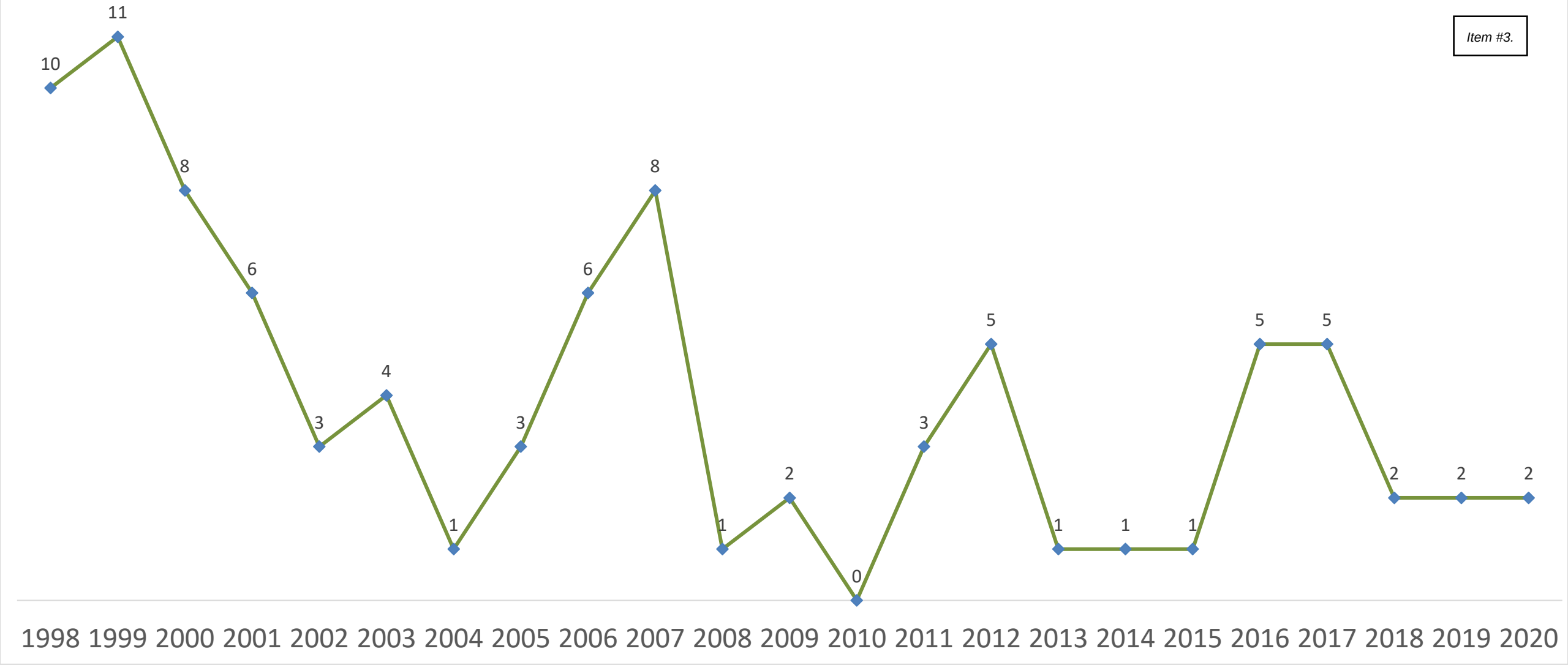
Lots Submitted in Land Division Applications



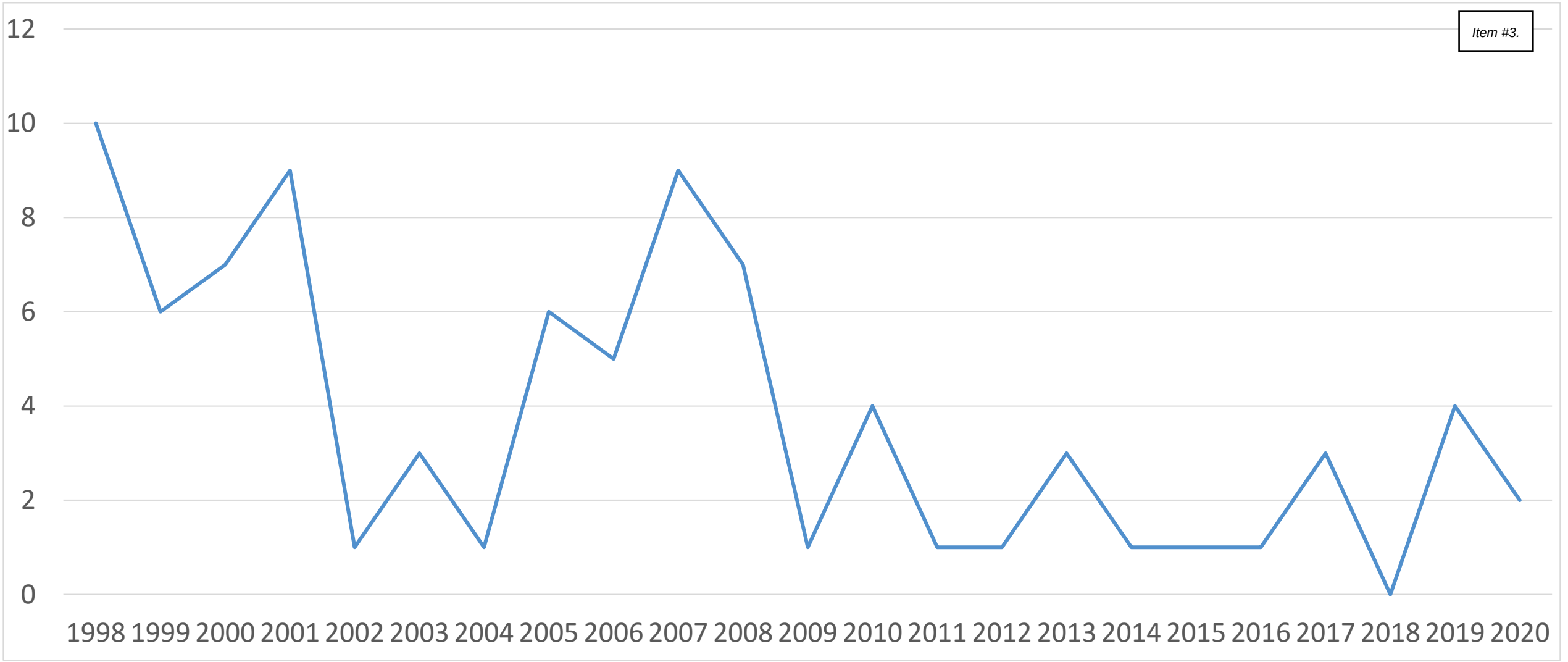
Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) Submitted



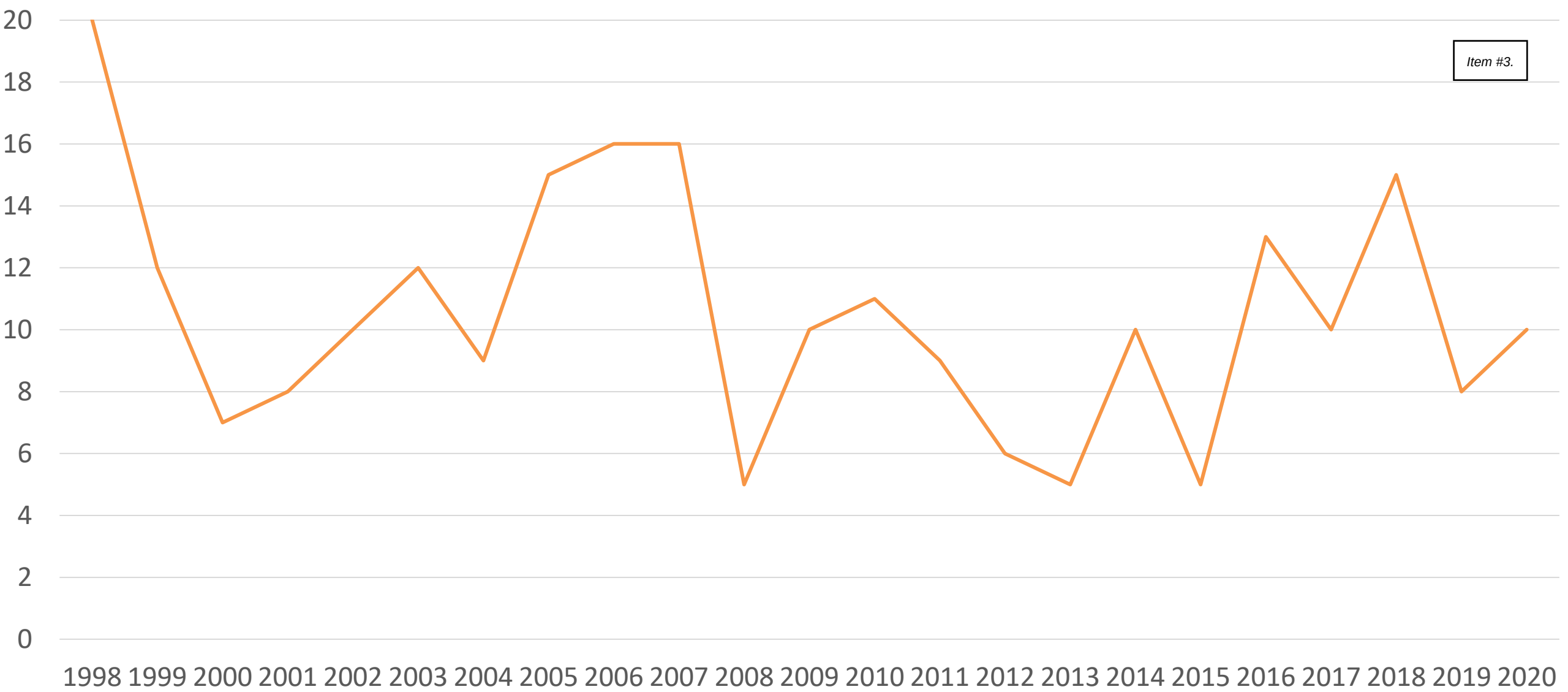
Commercial Applications Submitted to the Planning Division



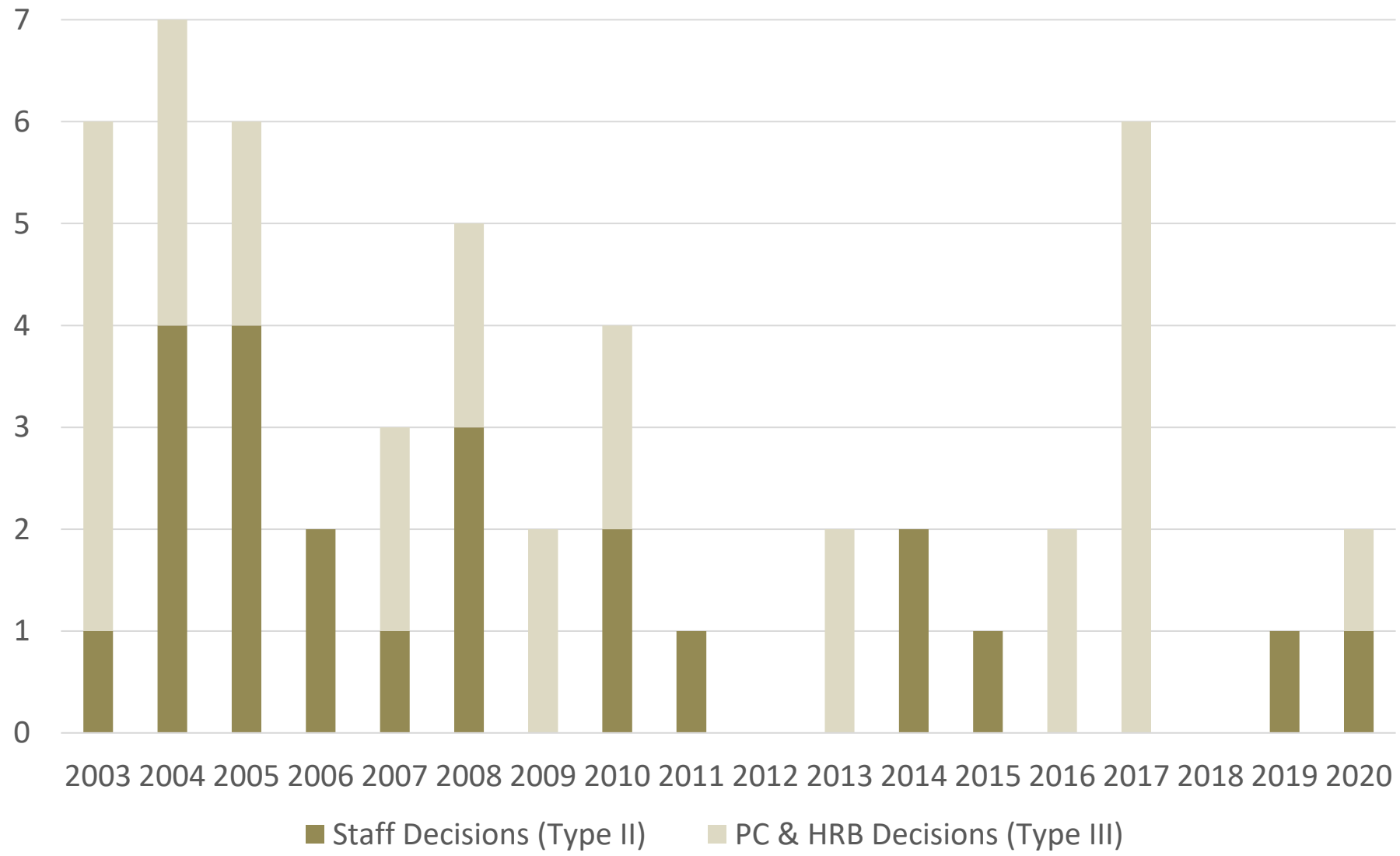
Annexations Applications Submitted



Conditional Use Applications Submitted



Historic Review Applications Submitted



Two New Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) Cases

Appeals

- Planning Commission
- Historic Review Board
- Citizen Involvement Committee
- Natural Resources Committee
- Development Stakeholders Group

*Items Frequently before the City Commission

Supporting Boards and Commissions

Electronic Submittal, Review, and Inspection of All Permits

Digitizing All Paper Building Departm Plans, Files, & Applications

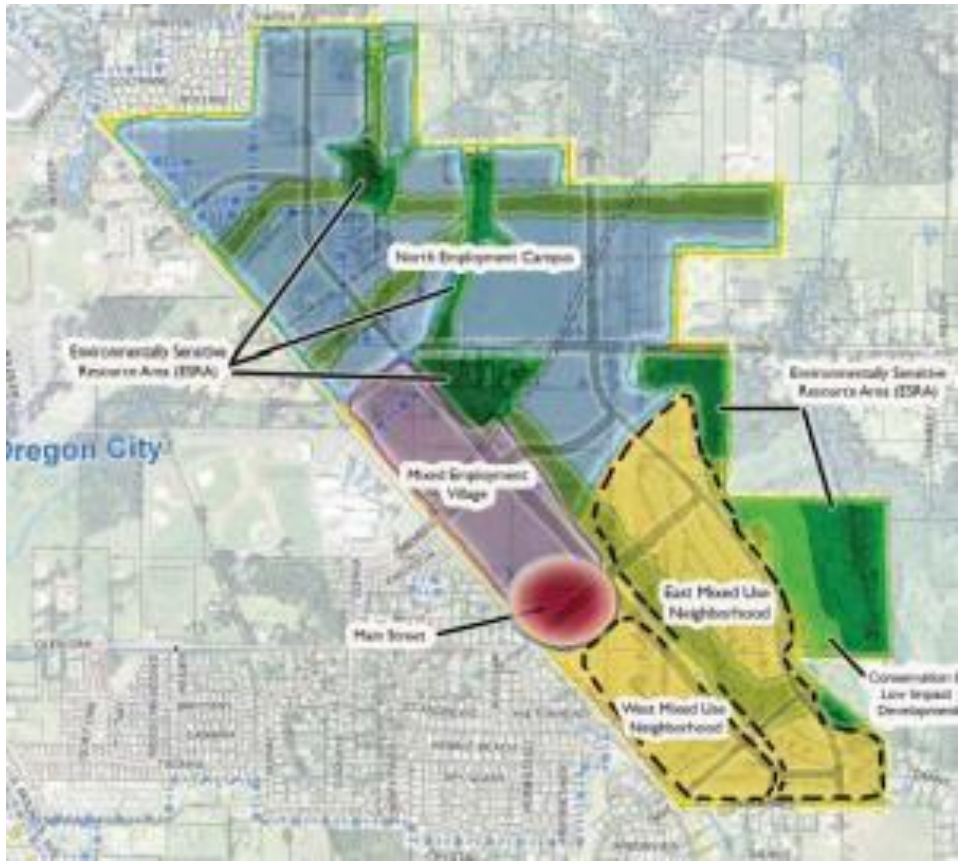
Other Substantial Initiatives

- Continuing to work with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde on the first phase of the riverwalk, relationship building, and a future development agreement.
- The Willamette Falls Trust continued to fundraise and build relationships with local and indigenous communities.

- A new after-hours parking lot available to the public.
- Began a bicycle and pedestrian needs inventory.

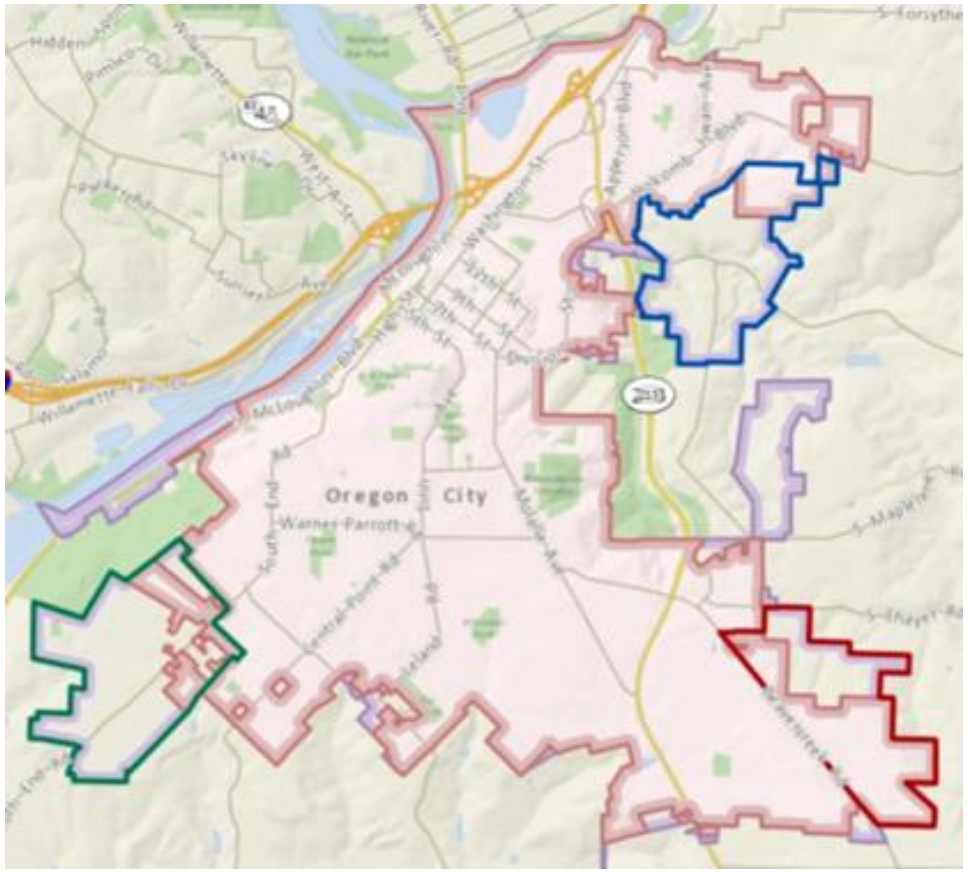
Other Substantial Initiatives

The final code amendments resulting in more housing options, streamlining processes, and removal of unnecessary or conflicting standards became effective.



Rezoning and adoption of code amendments to implement the Thimble Creek (Beavercreek Road) Concept Plan.

Other Substantial Initiatives



Began amendments to Annexation code.

Began OC2040, a robust city-wide effort to update the Comprehensive Plan. A diverse Project Advisory Team has been established and significant input from the community has been obtained. As the community's blueprint for the future, the Comprehensive Plan is the City's leading policy document on growth, development and public investment over the next 20 years.

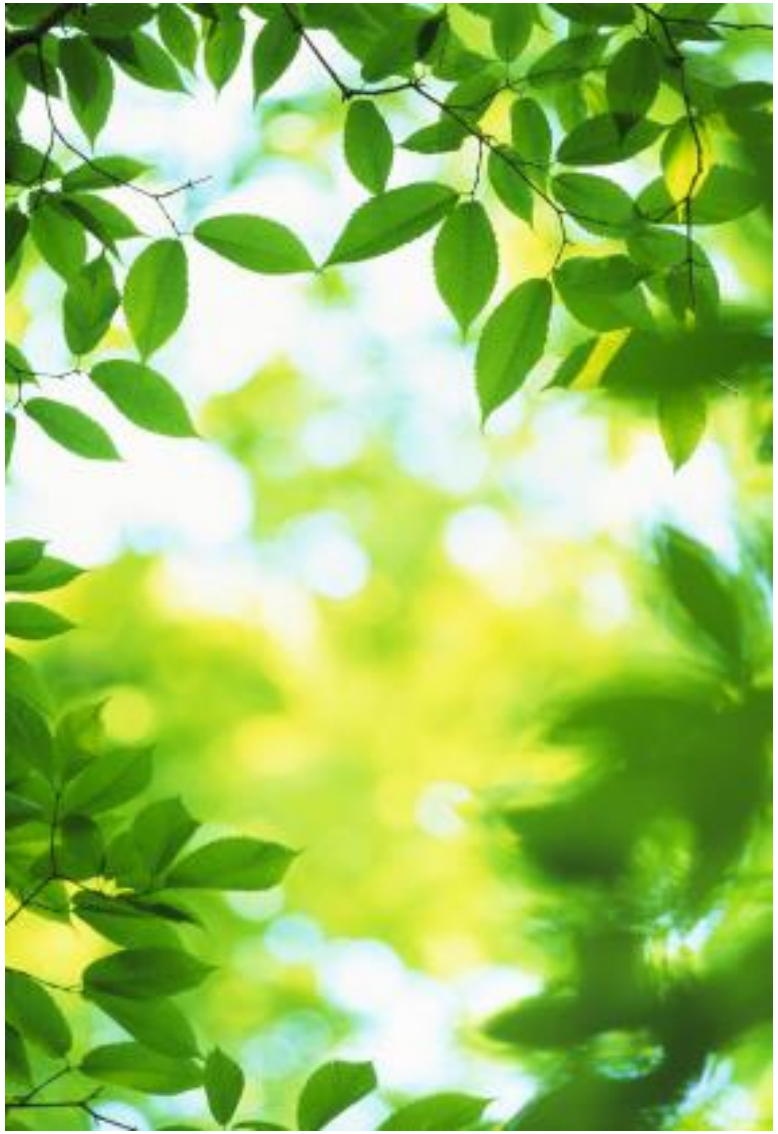
OC2040

Other Substantial Initiatives

Working with property owners for Heritage Tree/Grove designation in the Thimble Creek Concept Plan area.

Update to the Guidelines for Transportation Impact Analyses

Other Substantial Initiatives



Adopted a policy related to City removal of significant trees.

Tree City USA designation.

Other Substantial Initiatives

Severely Rent Burdened Community Conversation

The public participated in a conversation about:

- The causes and consequences of being severely rent-burdened;
- The barriers to reducing rent burdens; and
- Possible solutions to reduce the number of severely rent-burdened households within the city

Initiated a project to identify alternatives for review thresholds for non-designated structures in McLoughlin Conservation District and major public improvements.

Other Substantial Initiatives

Support City Departments with the Major Projects Such As:

- Assist with code amendments to allow murals
- Assist with the McLoughlin Blvd Phase III Design
- Assist with OC Shuttle planning
- Assist with West Linn Ped/Bike Bridge feasibility study

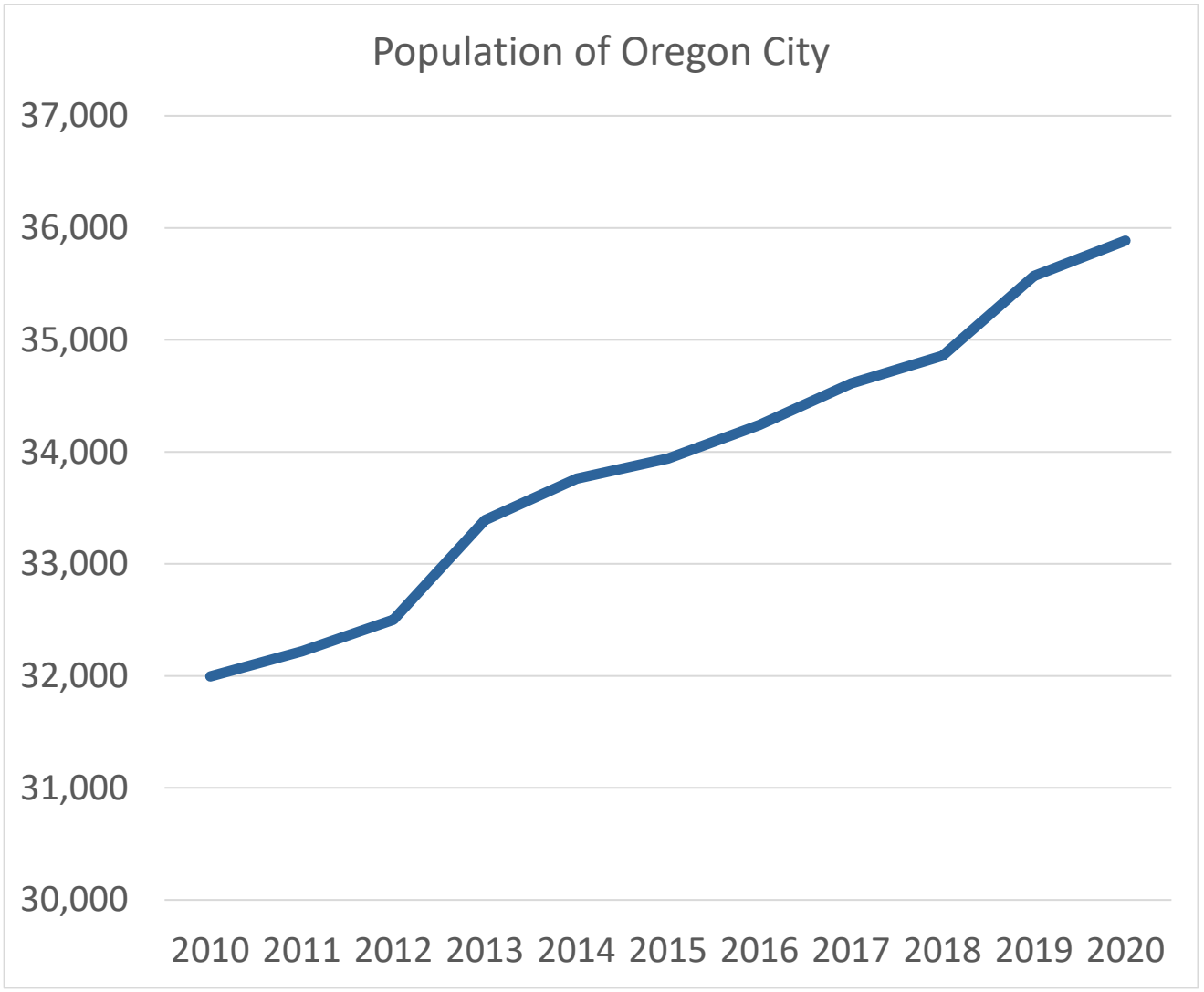
Other Substantial Initiatives

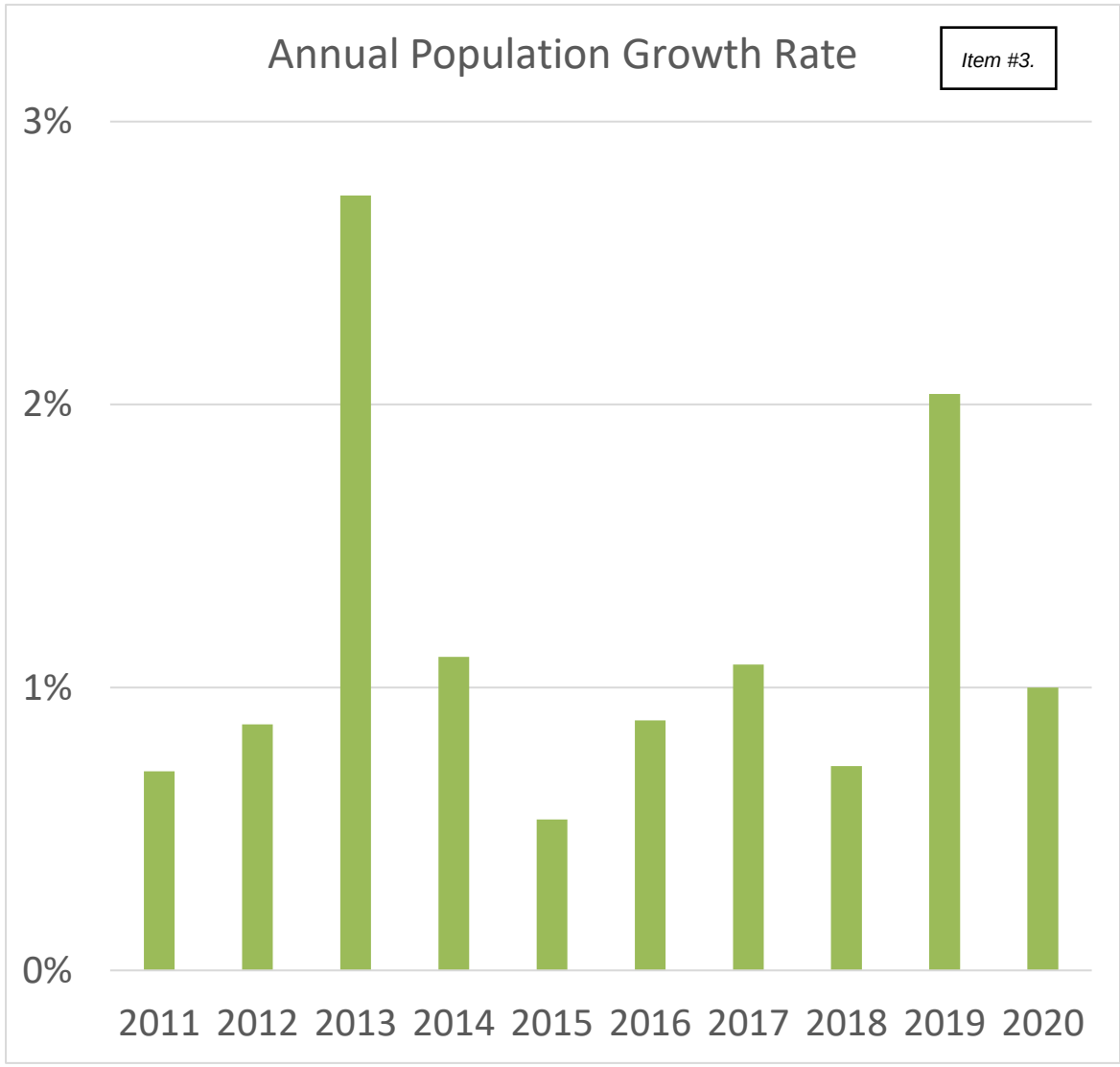
$12,000 Certified Local Government Grant

$ 3,000 2020 Heritage Programs Grant (All-Star)

$15,000 Total

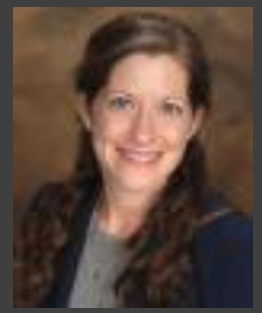
2020 Grants Received

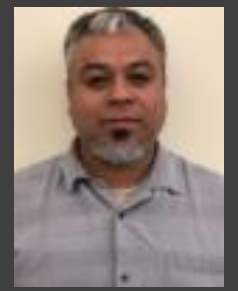


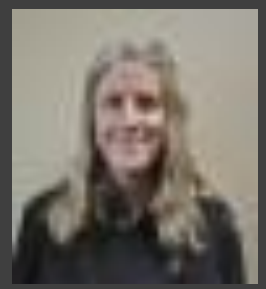
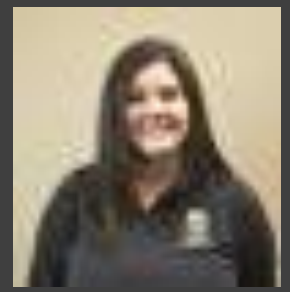


Oregon City Population






Dedicated and Hard-Working Staff