

## **Metro Policy Advisory Committee (MPAC)**

### **agenda**

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**Wednesday, April 10, 2019**                      **5:00 PM**                      **Metro Regional Center, Council chamber**

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- 1. Call To Order, Introductions, Chair Communications (5:00 PM)**
  - 2. Public Communication on Agenda Items (5:05 PM)**
  - 3. Council Update (5:10 PM)**
  - 4. Consent Agenda (5:20 PM)**
    - 4.1 Consideration of February 13, 2019 MPAC Minutes [18-5184](#)  
Attachments: [February 13, 2019 Minutes](#)
    - 4.2 Consideration of March 13, 2019 MPAC Minutes [18-5203](#)  
Attachments: [March 13, 2019 Minutes](#)
  - 5. Information/Discussion Items**
    - 5.1 2020 Census Complete Count (5:20 PM) [COM](#)  
[18-0228](#)  
  
Presenter(s): Lori Stegmann, Multnomah County  
Attachments: [MPAC Worksheet](#)  
[Continuity and Change in the US Census](#)  
[Counting for Dollars 2020](#)  
[Census 101: What you need to know](#)  
[The 2020 Census at a Glance](#)  
[Multnomah County 2020 Census Jobs](#)
    - 5.2 Regional Parks and Nature Bond: Potential Framework (5:50 PM) [COM](#)  
[18-0220](#)  
  
Presenter(s): Jon Blasher, Metro  
Brian Kennedy, Metro  
  
Attachments: [MPAC Worksheet](#)
  - 6. Adjourn (6:25 PM)**
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Upcoming MPAC Meetings

- *Wednesday, April 24, 2019*
- *Wednesday, May 8, 2019*
- *Wednesday, May 22, 2019*

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ការគោរពសិទ្ធិពលរដ្ឋរបស់ ។ សំរាប់ព័ត៌មានអំពីកម្មវិធីសិទ្ធិពលរដ្ឋរបស់ Metro ឬដើម្បីទទួលបានកាតបណ្តឹងរើសអើងសូមចូលទស្សនាគេហទំព័រ [www.oregonmetro.gov/civilrights](http://www.oregonmetro.gov/civilrights)។  
បើលោកអ្នកត្រូវការអ្នកបកប្រែភាសានៅពេលអង្គប្រជុំសាធារណៈ សូមទូរស័ព្ទមកលេខ 503-797-1700 (ម៉ោង 8 ព្រឹកដល់ម៉ោង 5 ល្ងាច ថ្ងៃធ្វើការ) ប្រាំពីរថ្ងៃ មុនថ្ងៃប្រជុំដើម្បីអាចឲ្យគេសម្រួលតាមសំណើរបស់លោកអ្នក ។

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## **2019 MPAC Work Program**

*as of 3/22/2019*

*Items in italics are tentative*

<b><u>Wednesday, April 10, 2019</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2020 Census (Commissioner Lori Stegmann, Multnomah County; 30 min)</li><li>• Parks and Nature Investment Measure (Jon Blasher, Metro; 45 min)</li></ul>	<b><u>Wednesday, April 24, 2019</u></b>
<b><u>Wednesday, May 8, 2019</u></b>	<b><u>Wednesday, May 22, 2019</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2040 Growth Concept: Employment Trends Draft Work Program Overview (Ted Reid and Jeff Raker, Metro; 60 min)</li></ul>
<b><u>Wednesday, June 12, 2019</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transportation Investment Measure (TBD, Metro; 30 min)</li><li>• 2040 Growth Concept Refresh: Work Program Overview (Elissa Gertler and Ted Reid, Metro; 45 min)</li></ul>	<b><u>Wednesday, June 26, 2019</u></b>
<b><u>Wednesday, July 10, 2019</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Employment Trends Panel</li><li>• Housing Bond Local Implementation Strategies (Jes Larson and Emily Lieb, Metro; 30 min)</li></ul>	<b><u>Wednesday, July 24, 2019</u></b>
<b><u>Wednesday, August 14, 2019</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2040 Planning and Development Grants (Lisa Miles, Metro; 45 min)</li></ul>	<b><u>Wednesday, August 28, 2019</u></b>



<p><b><u>Wednesday, September 11, 2019</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2040 Growth Concept Refresh: Employment Trends /Other Topics (Ted Reid, Metro; 45 min)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Wednesday, September 25, 2019</u></b></p> <p><u>September 26-28</u>: League of Oregon Cities Annual Conference, Bend, OR</p>
<p><b><u>Wednesday, October 9, 2019</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2040 Growth Concept Refresh (Ted Reid, Metro; 30 min)</li> <li>• Mobility Policy Update (Kim Ellis, Metro; 20 min)</li> <li>• Designing Livable Streets (Lake McTighe, Metro; 20 min)</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Wednesday, October 23, 2019</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Wednesday, November 13, 2019</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2040 Growth Concept Refresh (Ted Reid, Metro; 45 min)</li> <li>• Transportation Regional Investment Measure (TBD, Metro; 30 min)</li> </ul> <p><u>November 19-21</u>: Association of Oregon Counties Annual Conference, Eugene, OR</p>	<p><b><u>Wednesday, November 27, 2019</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Wednesday, December 11, 2019</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updates on 2018 Urban Growth Boundary Expansions</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Wednesday, December 25, 2019</u></b> – Cancelled</p>

**4.1 Consideration of February 13, 2019 Minutes**

*Consent Agenda*

Metro Policy Advisory Committee  
Wednesday, April 10, 2019  
Metro Regional Center, Council Chamber



600 NE Grand Ave.  
Portland, OR 97232-2736  
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## **METRO POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MPAC)**

Meeting Minutes

February 13, 2019

Metro Regional Center, Council Chamber

### **MEMBERS PRESENT**

Sam Chase  
Christine Lewis  
Juan Carlos Gonzalez  
Peter Truax  
Linda Glover  
Ed Gonke  
Mark Gamba  
Darren Riordan  
Theresa M. Kohlhoff  
Dick Schouten  
Gordon Hovies  
Mark Watson

Don Trotter

Steve Callaway  
Linda Glover  
Denny Doyle

### **ALTERNATES PRESENT**

Katherine Kelly  
Carrie MacLaren  
John Griffiths

### **MEMBERS EXCUSED**

Martha Schrader (Chair)  
Jerry Hinton  
Karylenn Echols  
Susheela Jayapal

### **AFFILIATION**

Metro Council  
Metro Council  
Metro Council  
City of Forest Grove, Other Cities in Washington County  
City of Vancouver  
Citizen of Clackamas County  
City of Milwaukie, Other Cities in Clackamas County  
City of Fairview, Other Cities in Multnomah County  
City of Lake Oswego, Largest City in Clackamas County  
Washington County  
Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue, Special Districts in Washington County  
Hillsboro School District Board of Directors, Governing Body of a School District  
Clackamas County Fire District #1, Special Districts in Clackamas County  
City of Hillsboro, Largest City in Washington County  
City of Vancouver  
City of Beaverton, Second Largest City in Washington

### **AFFILIATION**

Second Largest City in Multnomah County  
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development  
Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District, Special Districts in Washington County

### **AFFILIATION**

Clackamas County  
City of Gresham, Second Largest City in Multnomah County  
City of Gresham, Second Largest City in Multnomah County  
Multnomah County

OTHERS PRESENT: Adam Barber, Emily Klepper, Paul Morrison, Gretchen Buehner, Jeff Gudman, Jennifer Hughes, Anela Danhy, Anna Slatisky, Laura Weigel.

STAFF: Lisa Miles, Megan Gibb, Nathan Sykes, Emily Lieb, Jes Larson Sara Farrokhzadian, Ramona Perrault, and Sima Anekonda

**1. CALL TO ORDER, INTRODUCTIONS, CHAIR COMMUNICATIONS**

Mayor Doyle stated that he would be filling in as Chair on behalf of Chair Martha Schrader. Mayor Doyle called the meeting to order at 5:02 PM.

**2. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS ON AGENDA ITEMS**

*There were none*

**3. COUNCIL UPDATE**

Mr. Mark Watson announced that the State of Oregon released the graduation rates for school districts and encouraged MPAC members to look into this.

Councilor Gonzalez stated that the Metro Council was scheduled to vote on employment to the Transportation Funding Taskforce. He said that the taskforce included representatives from a variety of regions and backgrounds. He said that the taskforce would provide recommendations to the Metro Council regarding potential locations, projects, and programs for inclusion in a regional transportation funding measure. He said that questions regarding the taskforce could be directed to Tyler Frisbee. He then provided an update on the Economic Value Atlas. He stated that the tool was developed by Metro and the Brookings Institute and was used to analyze geographical areas. He said that the EVA would aid in business development and provide a better idea of equity in the region. Lastly the Metro Council would take action the Regional Waste Plan and encouraged MPAC members to provide comments to councilors.

Mayor Doyle announced that a presentation on housing implementation would be rescheduled to March 13, 2019.

**4. CONSENT AGENDA**

MOTION: Mayor Gamba moved, and Mayor Callaway seconded, to approve the consent agenda.

ACTION: With all in favor, motion passed.

## **5. ACTION ITEMS**

### **5.1 MPAC Vice Chair and Second Vice Chair Nominations**

Mayor Denny Doyle reminded that with every New Year, MPAC elected a Vice Chair from Multnomah County and a Second Vice Chair from Washington County. He said that Mayors Truax and Callaway, Councilors Lewis and Gonzalez, and Terri Preeg Riggsby from the West Multnomah Soil and Water Conservation District volunteered to serve on the nominating committee.

Mayor Truax recommended that the Second Vice Chair position be filled by Mayor Steve Callaway. He stated that the nominating committee would wait to nominate the Vice Chair in order to have conversation with other individuals interested in filling that positions.

Mayor Truax added that many individuals representing various cities and counties had been in their positions for a long time. He suggested that there needed to be a refresh in leadership and representation and encouraged MPAC members to engage with different coordinating councils. He explained that because Council President Lynn Peterson appointed citizen representatives and suggested that she consider representatives from different coordinating councils throughout the region. He said that other cities had put out a bid for their auditor in order to provide their agency with a refresh.

MOTION: Mayor Truax moved, and Mr. Watson seconded, to approve the Nominating Committee's recommendation to appoint Mayor Callaway as Second Vice Chair.

ACTION: Will all in favor, motion passed.

## **6. INFORMATION/DISCUSSION ITEMS**

### **6.1 Housing Bond Implementation**

*Key elements of the discussion included:*

Ms. Jes Larson described the last visit she made to MPAC and explained that there were updates to the passage of the work plan and the appointment of thirteen people to oversee Metro's housing implementation work.

Ms. Larson described the intended outcomes of the affordable housing bond and said regional housing bond would help create 3,900 affordable homes. She said that the framework informed the implementation of the bond program that was passed by the Metro Council. Ms. Larson explained that the program catered to the development of as

many deeply affordable homes as possible. She shared that the goal would require a great amount of effort to identify funding tools. She also emphasized that the goal was to create housing that was not readily available before the housing implementation. She remarked that the purpose of the project was to meet the needs of lower income individuals.

Ms. Larson summarized the following guiding principles of the framework: lead with racial equity, create opportunity for those in need, create opportunity throughout the region, and ensure long-term benefits and good use of public dollars.

Ms. Lieb provided an overview of the overall implementation structure of the bond. She explained that the goal was structure the bond so as to tap into existing implementation strategies. She said that up to 10% of funding would be administered through Metro. She noted that implementation would be structured through local implementation plans. She highlighted that the measure specified a 5% cap on funding and program administration.

Ms. Lieb provided a map which outlined seven eligible partners and production targets in the Metro region. She recalled the distribution mechanism was approved by the Metro Council and was distributed based on assessed value. She remarked that targets and funding eligible prescribed to county level, with flexibility for partners within the counties to agree to alternative distribution.

Ms. Lieb provided a timeline of the housing implementation program. She what had occurred for the last three months leading up to the current MPAC meeting. She said that Metro staff was focused on adopting the plan. She expressed that the purpose of the plan was really to operationalize, establish organizational structures, and provide certainty for jurisdictional and development industry partners who would be the primary implementers of the housing bond. She said that the next phase of work was focused on creating local implementation strategies then pointed to the work plan which provided more detail. Ms. Lieb recalled that Metro convened several community discussions in November 2018 and emphasized that engagement was conducted up until the creation of the work plan. She that expectations to the strategy were formalized and would help develop plans for the consideration of Metro's oversight committee. Ms. Lieb indicated that the second part of the phase would welcome seven partnering jurisdiction to bring forward one demonstration project. She explained that these projects offered an opportunity to learn by doing and build out systems. She recognized concerns regarding a slow implementation process. She said that the goal was to provide a path for projects to move forward. Ms. Lieb explained steps and

expectations for after a project was running. She said that Metro would acquire sites and that funding would be committed within a 5-7 year period.

Ms. Lieb provided key components of the local development strategy. She said that the strategy would include a description of how individuals select and organize projects as well as showcase how implementation would complement their plans. She said that implementation strategies needed to advance racial equity by addressing barriers to access through screening criteria and affirmative marketing. She said that the approach was to take an outcomes based approach and to ensure regional level of coordination. She said that each strategy would come forward for the approval of the IGAs in the summer of 2019 and that outcomes would be reviewed by the oversight committee.

Mayor Truax asked if Metro would be required to conduct an implementation that could be folded into the existing Washington County strategy. Ms. Lieb stated that that was expected and added that the engagement process would be coordinated with all jurisdictions, however the process may look different from county to county.

Ms. Larson updated MPAC on where implementation strategy was at currently. She said that implementation was really in the hands of the partners. She said that local implementation strategies would look like meetings with staff, community engagement events, working with advisory tables, and communicating with experts to identify what the best courses of action. She explained that when those local project are completed, they would return to the oversight committee to ensure that the plan is consistent with the work plan. Ms. Larson stated that once the oversight committee approved local plans, they would move to the Metro Council.

Ms. Larson outlined the role of the oversight committee: to review and recommend implementation strategies for Council approval, to monitor expenditures and outcomes, to provide an annual report and presentation to Metro Council, and to recommendation implementation strategy improvements to Council as necessary. Ms. Larson expressed that hope that the program would be implemented in a 5 to 7 year period.

Ms. Larson introduced the committee members and summarized their background and experience.

## **6.2 2040 Planning and Development Grants: 2019 Grant Cycle**

*Key elements of the presentation included:*

Ms. Lisa Miles explained that 2040 grants had existed since 2006 and were funded through the construction excise tax. She provided a timeline for the Grant Cycle 7 and highlighted that Draft Letter of Intent would be submitted to Metro on March 8, 2019.

Ms. Miles said that the mission of the program was to: remove barriers to development, make land ready for development, and enable existing developed sites to be redeveloped. She remarked that there would be an additional criteria which required that proposals in the equitable development category must demonstrate a primary emphasis on advancing equity.

Ms. Miles listed aspects equitable development projects may include: planning or predevelopment for equitable housing, pre-development work for facilities and community investments that advanced quality of life outcomes for marginalized communities, facilitation of development-related efforts in partnership with a community organization, and planning or pre-development for projects that served a specific neighborhood or geography.

Ms. Miles conveyed targets for the Grant Cycle 7. She stated that targets included: a \$1 million of funds targeted for qualified projects that facilitate implementation of equitable development projects within the UGB; \$250,000 of fund targeted for projects that facilitated development centers, corridors, station areas and employment/industrial areas; \$750,000 of grant funds be targeted for projects in urban reserves or new urban areas.

Ms. Miles provided an overview of the new policy for simplified project types. She indicated that urban reserve and new urban area planning, development policy and code refinement, area-specific redevelopment planning, and site-specific development or redevelopment were all topics under that new policy.

Ms. Miles stated that additional changes were made to streamline administration of the plan. She said that in 2019, applications would be open to private entities. She added that the prior requirement of a minimum 10% match was eliminated. She said that the new policy was for grantees to provide all staff time related to the grant project as their match. She added that additional cash match proposed by grantee or partners would be considered additional leverage during evaluation. She concluded that the new policy was created in order to reduce administrative burden.

Ms. Miles stated that the new policy allowed private entities eligible to apply for grants then added that those application needed to be endorsed by a local government partner. She explained that this new policy was a soft launch and stated that Metro tried to ensure local government would not be flooded with requests. She said jurisdictions could enforce any letter of intent and that Metro staff would have conferences to evaluate the letters. She explained that the City or County would determine which one private partner's full application would receive a formal endorsement.



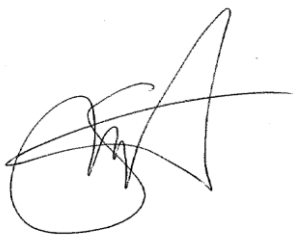
*Member discussion included:*

- Mr. Ed Gronke asked what constituted a non-governmental entity. Ms. Miles said that this grant was previously available to cities and counties. She explained that the changes allowed non-profit and private partners to apply. Mr. Gronke asked if the entity needed to have a 501(c)(3) designation. She said that a supplemental application was required to demonstrate the organization's experience and assure that they had financial capacity to support staff. Mr. Gronke inquired if a community planning organization could apply. Ms. Miles confirmed.
- Councilor Chase if local jurisdictions could submit a draft proposal to receive feedback from Metro. Ms. Miles said yes and encouraged Councilor Chase to look at the handbook which provided clarity on the grant and evaluation criteria. She explained the reason for the two phased application process was to receive new ideas and provide assistance to potential applicants.
- Mayor Doyle asked if Metro communicated with other jurisdictions about the concept. Ms. Miles stated Metro sent out information to planning directors in other counties to update them on the project.
- Mayor Truax spoke to the importance of cities and emphasized that city government were the test engines for new projects. He thanked Mayor Doyle and Mayor Callaway for their comments during their State of the City addresses which highlighted that local governments are consistently working.

## **7.0 ADJOURN**

Mayor Doyle adjourned the meeting at 5:55 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Sima Anekonda', written over a faint circular stamp.

Sima Anekonda  
Recording Secretary

**ATTACHMENTS TO THE PUBLIC RECORD FOR THE MEETING OF FEBRUARY 13, 2019**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>	<b>DOC DATE</b>	<b>DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>DOCUMENT No.</b>
<b>3.0</b>	Handout	2/13/19	Regional Transportation Funding Task Force Membership list	021319m-01
<b>6.1</b>	Presentation	2/13/19	Regional affordable housing bond: Implementation planning update presentation	021319m-02
<b>6.1</b>	Handout	2/13/19	Homes for greater Portland	021319m-03
<b>6.1</b>	Handout	2/13/19	Metro affordable housing bond community oversight committee	021319m-04
<b>6.1</b>	Handout	2/13/19	Exhibit B: Breakdown of Unit Production Targets and Funding Eligibility	021319m-05
<b>6.2</b>	Presentations	2/13/19	2040 Planning and Development Grants	021319m-06

**4.2 Consideration of March 13, 2019 Minutes**

*Consent Agenda*

Metro Policy Advisory Committee  
Wednesday, April 10, 2019  
Metro Regional Center, Council Chamber



600 NE Grand Ave.  
Portland, OR 97232-2736  
[oregonmetro.gov](http://oregonmetro.gov)

## **METRO POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MPAC)**

Meeting Minutes

March 13, 2019

Metro Regional Center, Council Chamber

### **MEMBERS PRESENT**

Martha Schrader (Chair)  
Sam Chase  
Christine Lewis  
Juan Carlos Gonzalez  
Ed Gonke  
Mark Gamba  
Dick Schouten  
Gordon Hovies  
Mark Watson

Don Trotter

Emerald Bogue  
Terri Preeg Riggsby

Susheela Jayapal  
Rachel Lyles Smith  
Luis Nava  
Mark Gamba

### **AFFILIATION**

Clackamas County  
Metro Council  
Metro Council  
Metro Council  
Citizen of Clackamas County  
City of Milwaukie, Other Cities in Clackamas County  
Washington County  
Tualatin Valley Fire & Rescue, Special Districts in Washington County  
Hillsboro School District Board of Directors, Governing Body of a School District  
Clackamas County Fire District #1, Special Districts in Clackamas County  
Port of Portland  
West Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District, Special Districts in Multnomah County  
Multnomah County  
City of Oregon City, Second Largest City in Clackamas County  
Citizen of Washington County  
City of Milwaukie, Other Cities in Clackamas County

### **ALTERNATES PRESENT**

Katherine Kelly  
Carrie MacLaren  
John Griffiths

Gretchen Buehner

### **AFFILIATION**

Second Largest City in Multnomah County  
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development  
Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District, Special Districts in Washington County  
City of King City, Other Cities in Washington County

### **MEMBERS EXCUSED**

Denny Doyle

### **AFFILIATION**

City of Beaverton, Second Largest City in Washington

Darren Riordan  
Theresa M. Kohlhoff  
Peter Truax

City of Fairview, Other Cities in Multnomah County  
City of Lake Oswego, Largest City in Clackamas County  
City of Forest Grove, Other Cities in Washington County

OTHERS PRESENT: Adam Barber, Jeff Gudman, Kathryn Harrington, Coleen Montgomery, Jennifer Donnelly, E. Mazzera Myers, K. Bayans, Matthew Jarvis, Teri Lummings, Ruth Osuka, Chris Plttbud, Dan Eisenberg

STAFF: Tyler Frisbee, Megan Gibb, Nathan Sykes, Jes Larson Sara Farrokhzadian, Ramona Perrault, and Sima Anekonda

## **1. CALL TO ORDER, INTRODUCTIONS, CHAIR COMMUNICATIONS**

Chair Martha Schrader called meeting to order at 5:05 PM.

Chair Martha Schrader explained that the Chief Operating Officer was required to annually submit to the Metro Council the status of compliance by cities and counties with the requirements of Metro Code Chapter 3.07, the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan, as well as Metro Code Chapter 3.08, the Regional Transportation Functional Plan. She said that the Chief Operating Officer submitted this report to the Council on February 28, 2019. Chair Schrader added that, per the Metro Code, it then needed to be submitted to MPAC and JPACT as an informal non-action item for review under Chair Communications. She shared that compliance with the Urban Growth Management Functional Plan included meeting requirements for maintaining housing capacity; protecting water quality and flood management; protecting industrial land; planning for areas added to the Urban Growth Boundary; and protecting and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat. She added that all jurisdictions were in compliance with the UGMFP at that time.

Chair Schrader recalled that compliance with the Regional Transportation Functional Plan included meeting requirements for transportation system design; development and update of transportation system plans; transportation project development; regional parking management; and amendment of comprehensive plans.

Chair Schrader mentioned that all jurisdictions were in compliance with the RTFP at that time with the exception of the City of Hillsboro. She said that Hillsboro was scheduled to adopt its TSP update in late 2019, which would allow the city to be in compliance with the RTFP.

Chair Schrader announced that Commissioner Susheela Jayapal would take up MPAC's First Vice Chair position.

**2. PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS ON AGENDA ITEMS**

*There were none*

**3. COUNCIL UPDATE**

Councilor Christine Lewis updated MPAC on the Transportation Funding Taskforce meeting where participants discussed the Council's direction for the funding measure and Metro's strategic plan to advancing racial equity, diversity and inclusion. She discussed that the next phase would consider what transportation corridors should be included in a potential 2020 ballot measure.

Councilor Lewis then spoke to Parks and Nature investments and referenced engagement for a potential Parks bond measure. She expressed that the Council asked staff to draft a package of investments that maintained the same tax rate in order to raise money. She said that a regional trails forum was held as a part of the package. She recounted a meeting with Parks directors across the region and explained that a stakeholder table was convened to help shape the measure. She said that staff would ask Council for additional direction in April 2019 and would then require feedback from public partners.

**4. CONSENT AGENDA**

*No quorum.*

**5. INFORMATION/DISCUSSION ITEMS**

**5.1 Tri-County Permanent Supportive Housing: 2040 Grant Report**

Chair Schrader spoke to the Tri-County Supportive Housing project, stating that it was awarded funding through Metro's 2040 grant program. She said the project came to a conclusion and the report was published. She said that presentation was meant to be an informal opportunity to learn about supportive housing and the work being done across the region. She addressed Clackamas County's work on alleviating homelessness issues. She referenced the work conducted by the Affordable Housing Taskforce and mentioned a \$1.2 million affordable housing services fund for housing solutions. Chair Schrader also discussed a transitional shelter community developed for veterans.

Ms. Jes Larson discussed the region's excise tax to help the region's long range vision and reduce barriers to equitable housing. She said that in 2017, Multnomah County requested funding to develop a tri-county strategy to address regional needs for supportive housing. She said that the grant was provided before the region's concept coalesced around the idea of a regional housing bond. Ms. Larson remarked that passage of the Regional Housing Bond would allow for continued conversation around affordable housing. She addressed that affordable housing remained a large issue and that Metro would work on this issue. She expressed excitement over the regional implementation work that came underway. Ms. Larson highlighted that the governor's budget outlined significant investment in affordable housing and praised Hillsboro's local affordable housing efforts. She emphasized that solution to affordable housing were identified and that the next step was to determine how to scale such efforts. Ms. Larson then introduced the partners work on the Tri-County Supportive Project.

Mr. Ryan Diebert introduced himself and stated that the projected aimed to address a range of critical services to aid in reducing homelessness. He said that services could include street outreach to emergency shelters. He said that supportive housing was not a new intervention and was vital to use when addressing issues of homelessness. Mr. Diebert stated that a regional approach was necessary to promote supportive housing efforts.

Ms. Heather Lyons provided a background on supportive housing, explaining that it combined deeply affordable housing with services that helped people cope with complex circumstances. She provided a breakdown of costs under supportive housing and explained that supportive housing utilized a three legged stool approach for financing. She added that the Corporation for Supportive Housing (CSH) provided a racial equity approach and added that supportive housing included services designed to help people be successful in the long term as well as increase their position. Ms. Lyons acknowledged that supportive housing was not for everyone, but rather for individuals with extremely low incomes, complex health needs, and have experienced longer term homelessness.

Ms. Monica Cuneo expressed CSH's commitment to racial equity and emphasized the need for a systematic approach to instilling equity. She acknowledged that there were higher rates of homelessness within community of color and therefore supportive housing needed to target these vulnerable populations.

Ms. Lyons said that CSH worked on decreasing costs and improving the lives of the community. She discussed short term interventions offered by supportive housing and stated how these would be used for a variety of vulnerable populations. She added that a person experiencing long term homelessness could cost public systems almost \$40,000 a year. She said that the cost of an individual experiencing long term homelessness increases due to hospital bills or entering into unstable housing situations. She said highlighted that the average cost of supportive housing in the Metro area was less than \$22,500 annually.

Ms. Lyons spoke to the amount of need for affordable housing in the tri-county area. She expressed that the level of need in the area was obtained through jurisdictional data. She explained that because the results were based on solely homeless data, some individuals may not be captured. Ms. Lyons explained the two types of financing structures used for supportive housing: New Construction/Rehab and Leased Housing. Ms. Lyons detailed the cost of the two models and highlighted how most people preferred costs be split. She added that the model provided to MPAC was a guide for ten years and stated that the capital was not just concerned with the bond. Ms. Lyons assured that the Metro and Portland housing bonds would help make investments. She emphasized that the presentation aimed at providing Metro with a suggestion for how to spend their resources. Ms. Lyons remarked that supportive housing offset future costs.

Ms. Cuneo expressed that the project employed a system approach. She spoke to the importance of utilizing systems thinking in order to create longer term solutions to homelessness. She stated that systems thinking was practiced while CSH convened a steering committee. She stated that systems thinking allowed individuals to map current patterns that contribute to chronic homelessness in the region, identify shifts in thinking, and create guiding principles for systems re-design.

Ms. Cuneo said that system leaders were necessary to adequately advocate for homelessness and center on equity. She expressed that leaders prepared to transition from a mindset of isolate action to interdependence were necessary in the equitable expansion of PSH. She then outlined the qualities of successful systems leadership. She emphasized that broad participation in this process was necessary to systems thinking and leadership.

Ms. Lyons stated that systems change would more effectively match individuals with housing resources. She provided information on how much would be set aside for



supportive housing resources. She spoke to the health system which have engaged in homelessness issues as well as mechanisms that could be used to pool resources across the region. She updated MPAC that CSH was in the process of creating and finalizing a strategic plan and stated that Care Oregon backed supportive housing solutions. Ms. Lyons noted that other areas gained funding for supportive housing from private insurance companies.

Ms. Carrie Munn spoke to how efforts could be scaled up by outlining the following priority recommendations: resource strategies, alignment strategies, and implementation strategies. She said that resource strategies dealt with allocation and identification, whereas alignment strategies centered on housing and service specific issues. She then explained that implementation strategies focused on capacity building, communication, operating as a system, and governance and change management.

Ms. Munn pointed to a diagram provided to MPAC members which highlighted priorities and recommendation for regional scaling of PSH. She explained that guiding principals were placed at the center of the diagram and emphasized the need to think systemically. She clarified how to go about coordinating integrated access with priorities informed by vulnerable populations and usage. Ms. Munn noted that the first step was to identify and define critical capacity for tenant support and resident services. She expressed that need to clearly identify forms and roles while moving towards a braided funding system. Ms. Munn also noted that governance was vital in holding people accountable.

Ms. Lyons shared her experiences with the supportive housing forum. She said the forum provided the opportunity to learn from the community and experts from Los Angeles. She said that the work of CSH in Multnomah County allowed for the creation of 2,000 supportive housing units in Portland. She said that the forum was convened by individuals who guided the strategic plan and contributed their recommendations.

Ms. Munn reviewed the context for action and shared that a process was conducted to engage a number of counties and included representatives from staff. She said the steering committee included multi-jurisdictional partners and engaged people with lived experience of homelessness. She said that engaging people with diverse experiences was vital in recognizing smaller scale issues and cultivating relationships. She said the community engagement process relied on a broad spectrum of people who brought different experiences to the table. She said that their experiences and

knowledge was synthesized to help move the project forward. Ms. Munn said that the steering committee helped craft and refine the recommendation.

Ms. Erika Silver mentioned that the Clackamas County Board of Commissioner's created a service fund which would partially be used for supportive housing. She stated that there were 319 supportive housing beds in the county in order to showcase the scope of the issue. She emphasized CSH's dedication to alternative solutions to addressing homelessness and expressed the need to utilize more partners to take action.

Ms. Annette Evens stated that the organization met quarterly to discuss regional efforts and meet the needs of smaller partners. She spoke to the importance of conducting an annual point in time count and highlighted that there was not a homeless service center in one place. Ms. Evens discussed how the report sought to address chronic homelessness in Washington County through regional systems change. She summarized that the report was a tool for local leaders and would help prioritize capital resources as well as leverage public will to create capacity to end homelessness.

Mr. Diebert said that there were over 3,000 units of supportive housing in Multnomah County. He said that there was work to increase the amount of supportive housing in Multnomah County and identified units that were created by leveraging the Portland housing bond along with existing funding from the State and County. He emphasized the opportunity to expand and accelerate supportive housing development with regional partnership. He illustrated how Portland housing bond dollars, Oregon Housing and Community Services Capital dollars and funding from the Oregon Health Authority were leveraged together and put into a single application. He explained how this approach created capital for the construction of the units as well as the services for ongoing operation of those units in one package.

Member discussion included:

- Mayor Mark Gamba inquired what the cost of supportive housing in the Metro area included. Ms. Lyons clarified that the cost included the service and operational expenses. Mayor Gamba required more information on the data surrounding family services and mentioned his interest in preventing youth homelessness. Ms. Lyons stated that homelessness among families was harder to track and mentioned the need to explore the relationships with the child welfare system. Ms. Silver provided further clarification on data calculations accounting for families. Mr. Diebert added that Multnomah County's implementation included the involvement from Developmental Disabilities Services staff.

- Councilor Lewis thanked the presenters then commented on CSH's financing system and the dollars spent on workforce. She raised concerns regarding job pipeline issues and engaging individuals in service type of work. Councilor Lewis then asked how to leverage the Portland bond. Mr. Diebert spoke to the City of Portland's implementation strategy, noting that they developed an extensive stakeholder engagement process and identified housing bond resources to create supportive housing. He said that leveraging the Portland bond would provide the opportunity to engage with service providers. Ms. Larson added that the regional housing bond included a goal to create affordable housing. She mentioned that a funding tool for supportive housing had not been identified, but stated that Multnomah County over dedicated their housing bond dollars.
- Mr. Ed Gronke expressed concern that homelessness would persist after supportive housing funds were expended. He added that these solutions did not address the root cause of homelessness such as mental health issues, the drug epidemic, or employment opportunities.
- Commissioner Susheela Jayapal stated that the services portion of the presentation did not address rental assistance. She also observed that supportive housing could help individuals experiencing episodic homelessness.
- Councilor Juan Carlos Gonzalez inquired about the \$998 billion the report identified as a need to implement the supportive housing model. He also asked if there would be a mechanism to measure existing resources for regional jurisdictions, state health organizations, as well as the state and federal government. Ms. Lyons explained how this number was obtained and what resources it sought to include. She said existing resources did not have specific targets for services or operational service support. Councilor Gonzalez asked if there was research on how much money medical institutions, along with the state and federal government, were spending. Mr. Diebert spoke to the Multnomah County experience and mentioned that the gap was challenging to identify. He said that system level leadership needed to define supportive housing as a priority. Ms. Lyons discussed that the Governor's budget dedicated \$54 million in capital resources to supportive housing. She then explained that the Office of Housing and Community Services set aside resources for rent assistance service to be used in conjunction with supportive housing units.
- Ms. Emerald Bogue spoke to the need for a regional communications campaign due to the area's sudden growth in homelessness. She acknowledged the challenge of obtaining funds or support due to increase in homelessness. Ms. Bogue asked if there were other regions who successfully communicated that the effectiveness supportive housing model. Ms. Lyons shared conversations that occurred with Los Angeles representatives.
- Mr. John Griffiths asked if supportive housing was a temporary or permanent solution. He then questioned if there was an opportunity to prevent homeless. Ms. Evens provided an example of continuum care. Ms. Silver addressed prevention

efforts occurring within local jurisdictions, stating that these efforts matched individuals with appropriate services.

- Commissioner Dick Schouten provided an anecdote about Washington's County approach to housing and demonstrated the benefit of providing wrap around services to homeless individuals. He also discussed how homelessness affected the business community.
- Councilor Gretchen Buehner stated that she represented a community with a large senior population. She explained that mental illness was common within the population and cited that some individuals required residential care. She asked presenters to speak to issues of homelessness among the senior population. Ms. Lyons addressed specific issues common to aging populations and mentioned barriers to aging in place. She said that CSH, along with other counties, worked on addressing this population. Councilor Buehner remarked that some individuals were more likely to need intense assistance and asked if CSH would provide in-patient care services. Ms. Lyons clarified that the organization was more concerned with matching individuals to different facilities than referenced conversations CSH had with various medical professionals. Ms. Lyons then clarified that CSH was more focused on the housing side of homelessness. Mr. Diebert added that Multnomah County's data on chronically homeless adults included people over 50-years of age. Ms. Silver provided an anecdote of a veteran who was housed in a unit that also provided mental health services.
- Mr. Mark Watson requested that presentation material be provided to MPAC members.
- Commissioner Schrader acknowledged that this was a complex issue and inquired about how CSH planned to move forward. Ms. Lyons stated that the best course of action was to start with regional collaboration. She emphasized that the presentation was meant to build a relationship with Metro centered around supportive housing and regional coordination. Commissioner Schrader expressed concern over the scale and size of the project and requested more information on areas who have utilized supportive housing that were similar to the Portland region. Ms. Lyons stated that, although the size of the community mattered, the complexity of the issue remained the same. She referenced a project with Napa County, stating that the area faced problems with supportive systems not working together. Ms. Lyons mentioned that CSH also had offices in Connecticut where rural supportive housing was present. Ms. Lyons expressed that supportive housing required dedicated resources.
- Commissioner Jayapal remarked that LA could be look to for ideas regarding communication and system alignment. She explained that although the scale in LA was larger, Portland could emulate their approach.
- Commissioner Schrader inquired about public and private partnerships. Ms. Lyons spoke to CSH's partnerships and mentioned that the business community was

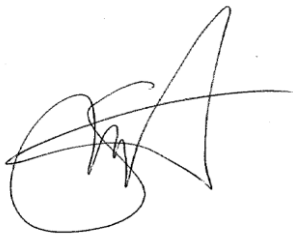
extremely interested in supportive housing. Ms. Lyons also relayed conversations CSH had with the Portland Business Alliance.

- Mayor Gamba asked about next steps for the project. Ms. Larson said that the housing bond offered the opportunity to move forward. She explained that the bond dollars would create capital for investments needed to develop supportive housing. She said that leadership was required at the regional level was required to bring more resources and alignment to leverage the opportunity of the housing bond.

## **6.0 ADJOURN**

Chair Schrader adjourned the meeting at 6:45 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Sima Anekonda', written over a faint circular stamp.

Sima Anekonda  
Recording Secretary

**ATTACHMENTS TO THE PUBLIC RECORD FOR THE MEETING OF MARCH 13, 2019**

<b>ITEM</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>	<b>DOC DATE</b>	<b>DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>DOCUMENT No.</b>
<b>1.0</b>	Handout	3/13/19	Creating safe and welcoming public places and work spaces	031319m-01
<b>1.0</b>	Handout	3/13/19	2018 Compliance Report	031319m-02
<b>5.1</b>	Presentation	3/13/19	Tri-County Equitable Housing Strategy to Expand Supportive Housing for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness MPAC Presentation	031319m-03
<b>5.1</b>	Handout	3/13/19	Homelessness and Supportive Housing in Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington Counties FAQs	031319m-04

***5.1 2020 Census Complete County***

***Information and Discussion Items***

Metro Policy Advisory Committee  
Wednesday, April 10, 2019  
Metro Regional Center, Council Chamber

# MPAC Worksheet

**Agenda Item Title:** 2020 Census Complete Count

**Presenter:** Commissioner Lori Stegmann; Metro Staff Contact: Ernest Hayes, [ernest.hayes@oregonmetro.gov](mailto:ernest.hayes@oregonmetro.gov)

**Purpose/Objective:**

Multnomah County Commissioner Lori Stegmann (District 4) will discuss the tri-county effort to support 2020 Census complete count efforts.

**Action Requested/Outcome:**

To provide MPAC with information to engender support of Census complete count efforts, including seeking interested jurisdictional partners to become involved in the work being led by Multnomah County in partnership with the U.S. Census Bureau, State of Oregon, Metro, Clackamas County, Washington County and the City of Portland.

**What has changed since MPAC last considered this issue/item?**

This is a new item before MPAC

**What packet material do you plan to include?**

1. Continuity and Change in the U.S. Census
2. The 2020 Census at-a-glance
3. Census 101
4. Oregon Counting for Dollars (Federal Financial Support Report)
5. Job Announcement for Census 2020 Work



## **Continuity and Change in the U.S. Decennial Census**

U.S. Census Bureau

The first nation in the world to take a regular population census, the United States has been counting its population every 10 years since 1790—as required by the U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 2). The first U.S. census was conducted by 16 U.S. marshals and their 650 assistants. It took them 18 months to visit households and compile the final tally of 3.9 million people, including nearly 700,000 slaves.

The population of the United States today is nearly 85 times larger than it was during that first census. The land area of the nation has changed. Technology and social structures have changed. And while the primary purpose of the decennial census remains the same—determining the number of seats each state occupies in the U.S. House of Representatives—uses of the data have grown. The 1790 census included information on “Free White males of 16 years and upward” (to assess the country’s military potential). Today an accurate count of residents helps to shape important infrastructure investments, such as hospitals, schools, roadways, bridges, and railways. Detailed population information is also critical for emergency response during disasters.

### **Enumeration Methods Have Changed with Technology**

Over the decades, census-taking switched from a task of the U.S. marshals to one of specially-trained enumerators (who took over in 1880), and from paper-and-pencil tabulation, to punch-cards, to electronic data collection. Early censuses were taken by going door to door. In those early years—when literacy was low—enumerators asked questions and recorded information about each occupant in a household. Later, they began offering a mail-back form for those who did not want to respond in person. It was not until 1960 that mail self-response became the primary census data collection mode, but some communities, like those in remote Alaska, are still enumerated in person today.

Continuing the tradition of changing methods for changing times, the 2010 Census provided field workers with handheld electronic devices to capture address data, but still relied on paper data collection for nonresponse follow-up (when a trained Census worker visits an address for in-person data collection if the form for that address was not already mailed in).

Making yet another technological leap, the 2020 Census is designed to be conducted primarily via internet self-response. While paper questionnaires will still be mailed and in-person enumeration will be conducted for those households who do not respond, the Census Bureau expects that most households will submit their 2020 form online.

### **Questions Evolve in Response to Societal Change**

The census questionnaires have changed every decade. In most cases the changes involved requesting more detailed information, but sometimes the modifications simply reflected prevailing social and political currents. For example, the number of racial categories used in the census has fluctuated considerably over the years. Groups identified by geography (such as Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Aleutian Islanders) have been listed as races, together with groups defined by skin color (blacks and whites). The racial categorization of some nationality groups has also changed over time. Asian Indians were included in the white race in the 1970 Census but were counted in the Asian and Pacific Islander category starting with the 1980 Census. The 1970 Census was the first to ask U.S. residents whether they were of Hispanic origin. And beginning with the 2000 Census, Americans were given the choice of marking all “race” categories with which they identified, resulting in the first decennial counts of multiracial persons. As living arrangements became more complex, the question that asks how each

household member is related to the householder added more response categories, including one for “unmarried partner” to reflect the increase in cohabitation.

In every decennial census from 1940 to 2000, two questionnaires were used to collect information: a “short form” with only basic questions such as age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin; and a “long form” that included about 50 additional questions on socioeconomic and housing characteristics. Only a subset of households received the long-form questionnaire—about one in every six in 2000. However, the 2020 Census—like that of 2010—will be a short form-only census. This is because the decennial long form has been replaced by the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data every year. The ACS replaced the long form in 2010 by collecting long form-type information throughout the decade rather than only once every 10 years.

### **Hard-to-Count Populations**

Decades of research have shown that the decennial census is very accurate, but (like population censuses in other countries) it is subject to both undercount and overcount errors that differ by age, sex, and race. The 2010 Census was no exception. Despite the best efforts and careful planning of Census Bureau staff, the direct, physical enumeration of the U.S. population is imperfect.

Part of the challenge in counting the population accurately is that some people are harder to count than others. People who lack a permanent address are less likely to complete a census form than people who have a permanent address. Similarly, language barriers, distrust of government, and frequent moves tend to make certain groups harder to count. On the other side of the spectrum, some people may be counted more than once. For example, those who own more than one home may submit a census form for each address, and children away at college may be counted at both their college and parental home.

In 2010, the Census Bureau estimated that their total overcount was fairly small (about 36,000 people, or 0.1 percent of the population), but that over-/under-counts varied by age, race, and other characteristics. Both the 2000 and 2010 census tended to undercount renters and overcount homeowners. Young children tend to be undercounted, while older adults tend to be overcounted. The Census Bureau works to reduce over-/under-counts with each census. One new tool for the 2020 Census is the Response Outreach Area Mapper (ROAM), which can be used by community groups to identify local areas of potential undercount and target outreach to those neighborhoods.

### **Population and Cost Continue to Increase**

As the total population count soared from 76 million in 1900 to more than 281 million by 2000, the cost of conducting the decennial census rose from about 16 cents per person to more than \$16 per person. [5] For the 2010 Census, the rate increased to more than \$38 per person. The mailout/mail-back questionnaires, first used extensively in the 1960 Census, drastically cut back the need for enumerators to go door to door. In 2010, questionnaires were mailed to nearly all households, yet the Census Bureau still employed more than 600,000 temporary workers to help carry out that Census. The 2010 Census cost about \$12.3 billion, but the 2020 Census is projected to be the most expensive ever, at approximately \$15.6 billion, an increase of 27 percent. The population, however, is projected to increase by just under 8 percent between 2010 and 2020. While cost continues to rise faster than population, the increase in expense from 2010 to 2020 is expected to be lower than that of censuses for the past several decades because of anticipated savings from online response and streamlined field operations.

# Counting for Dollars 2020

## The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

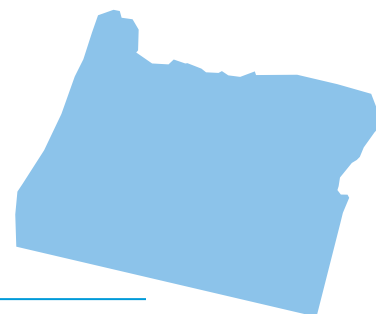
REPORT

# OREGON

In FY2016, Oregon received

**\$13,452,034,877**

through 55 federal spending programs  
guided by data derived from the 2010 Census.



The **Counting for Dollars 2020 Project** aims to understand 1) the extent to which the federal government will rely on data from the 2020 Census to guide the distribution of federal funding to states, localities, and households across the nation and 2) the impact of the accuracy of the 2020 Census on the fair, equitable distribution of these funds.

The project has analyzed spending by state for 55 federal programs (\$883,094,826,042 in FY2016). Three types of programs are analyzed:

- **Domestic financial assistance programs** provide financial assistance – including direct payments to individuals, grants, loans, and loan guarantees – to non-federal entities within the U.S. – such as individuals and families, state and local governments, companies, and nonprofits – in order to fulfill a public purpose.
- **Tax credit programs** allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability.
- **Procurement programs** award a portion of Federal prime contract dollars to small businesses located in areas selected on the basis of census-derived data.

The four uses of census-derived datasets to geographically allocate funding are:

- **Define eligibility criteria** – that is, identify which organizations or individuals can receive funds.
- **Compute formulas** that geographically allocate funds to eligible recipients.
- **Rank project applications** based on priorities (e.g., smaller towns, poorer neighborhoods).
- **Set interest rates** for federal loan programs.

The two categories of census-derived datasets are:

- **Geographic classifications** – the characterization (e.g., rural), delineation (e.g., Metropolitan Areas), or designation (e.g., Opportunity Zones) of specific geographic areas.
- **Variable datasets**
  - **Annual updates** of population and housing variables collected in the Decennial Census.
  - **Household surveys** collecting new data elements (e.g., income, occupation) by using the Decennial Census to design representative samples and interpret results.



### Reports of the Counting for Dollars 2020 Project:

- **Report #1:** Initial Analysis: 16 Large Census-guided Financial Assistance Programs (August 2017)\*
- **Report #2:** Estimating Fiscal Costs of a Census Undercount to States (March 2018)\*
- **Report #3:** Role of the Decennial Census in Distributing Federal Funds to Rural America (December 2018)\*
- **Report #4:** Census-derived Datasets Used to Distribute Federal Funds (December 2018)
- **Report #5:** Analysis of 55 Large Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)\*
- **Report #6:** An Inventory of 320 Census-guided Federal Spending Programs (forthcoming)

\* Data available by state

+ Source for this state sheet

# Counting for Dollars 2020

## The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds

REPORT

COUNTING FOR DOLLARS 2020:

# OREGON

**Allocation of Funds from 55 Large Federal Spending Programs  
Guided by Data Derived from the 2010 Census (Fiscal Year 2016)**

**Total Program Obligations: \$13,452,034,877**

Program	Dept.	Obligations	Program	Dept.	Obligations
<b>Financial Assistance Programs</b>		<b>\$13,201,492,721</b>			
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid)	HHS	\$6,686,260,000	Community Facilities Loans/Grants	USDA	\$2,262,022
Federal Direct Student Loans	ED	\$1,297,898,394	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	ED	\$21,691,343
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	USDA	\$1,072,982,185	Crime Victim Assistance	DOJ	\$27,651,313
Medicare Suppl. Medical Insurance (Part B)	HHS	\$489,832,396	CDBG Entitlement Grants	HUD	\$19,614,587
Highway Planning and Construction	DOT	\$506,975,879	Public Housing Capital Fund	HUD	\$8,874,000
Federal Pell Grant Program	ED	\$318,600,000	Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	HHS	\$20,578,346
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	HUD	\$245,500,000	Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	USDA	\$16,551,707
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	HHS	\$184,305,610	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	\$19,617,883
Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	\$376,461,086	Rural Rental Assistance Payments	USDA	\$28,022,225
Title I Grants to LEAs	ED	\$145,951,242	Business and Industry Loans	USDA	\$86,287,000
State Children's Health Insurance Program	HHS	\$211,331,000	Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	ED	\$13,546,508
National School Lunch Program	USDA	\$117,760,000	Homeland Security Grant Program	DHS	\$6,799,000
Special Education Grants	ED	\$131,743,911	WIOA Dislocated Worker Grants	DOL	\$13,807,125
Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program	HUD	\$60,702,906	HOME	HUD	\$13,984,612
Federal Transit Formula Grants	DOT	\$113,268,000	State CDBG	HUD	\$12,055,779
Head Start	HHS	\$136,355,820	WIOA Youth Activities	DOL	\$11,441,241
WIC	USDA	\$77,785,000	WIOA Adult Activities	DOL	\$10,554,128
Title IV-E Foster Care	HHS	\$119,121,770	Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser	DOL	\$8,717,268
Health Care Centers	HHS	\$87,805,982	Community Services Block Grant	HHS	\$5,700,794
School Breakfast Program	USDA	\$39,415,000	Special Programs for the Aging, Title III, Part C, Nutrition Services	HHS	\$8,760,086
Rural Electrification Loans and Loan Guarantees	USDA	\$0	Cooperative Extension Service	USDA	\$4,795,544
Public and Indian Housing	HUD	\$18,714,000	Native Amer. Employment & Training	DOL	\$428,043
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	HHS	\$35,704,456			
Child and Adult Care Food Program	USDA	\$35,408,000	<b>Federal Tax Expenditures</b>		<b>\$181,555,615</b>
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants to the States	ED	\$51,293,087	Low Income Housing Tax Credit	Treas	\$107,970,134
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds	HHS	\$38,761,000	New Markets Tax Credit	Treas	\$73,585,481
Unemployment Insurance Administration	DOL	\$55,779,000			
Federal Transit - Capital Investment Grants	DOT	\$102,064,145	<b>Federal Procurement Programs</b>		<b>\$68,986,542</b>
Child Care and Development Block Grant	HHS	\$30,673,000	HUBZones Program	SBA	\$68,986,542
Adoption Assistance	HHS	\$51,299,298			

Prepared by Andrew Reamer, the George Washington Institute of Public Policy, the George Washington University. Spending data analysis provided by Sean Moulton, Open Government Program Manager, Project on Government Oversight. | January 30, 2019

**Note:** The sequence of the above programs is consistent with U.S. rank order by program expenditures. (See U.S. sheet in series.)

Counting for Dollars 2020 publications and spreadsheet with above data available at <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds>

**GW Institute  
of Public Policy**

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

For further information:

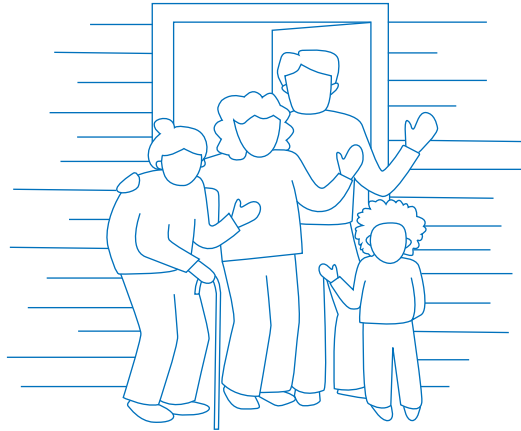
**Andrew Reamer**, Research Professor  
The George Washington University  
[areamer@gwu.edu](mailto:areamer@gwu.edu)

# CENSUS 101: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

The 2020 Census is closer than you think!  
Here's a quick refresher of what it is and why it's essential that everyone is counted.

## Everyone counts.

The census counts every person living in the U.S. once, only once, and in the right place.

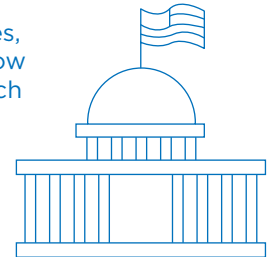


## It's in the constitution.

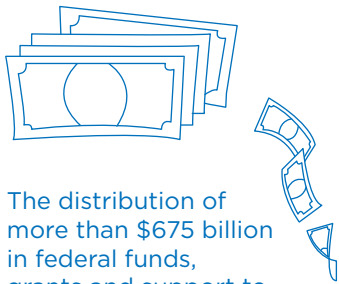
The U.S. Constitution mandates that everyone in the country be counted every 10 years. The first census was in 1790.

## It's about fair representation.

Every 10 years, the results of the census are used to reapportion the House of Representatives, determining how many seats each state gets.

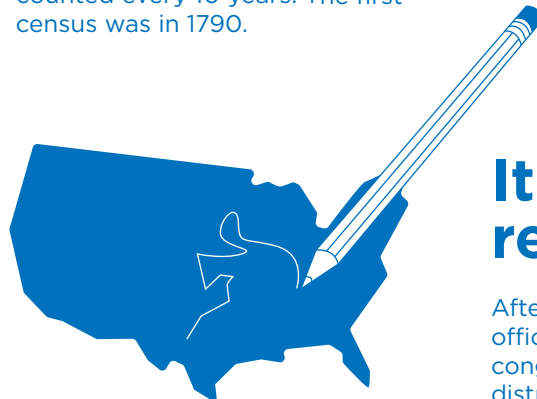


## It's about \$675 billion.



The distribution of more than \$675 billion in federal funds, grants and support to states, counties and communities are based on census data.

That money is spent on schools, hospitals, roads, public works and other vital programs.

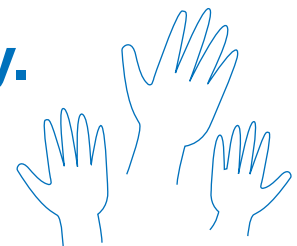


## It's about redistricting.

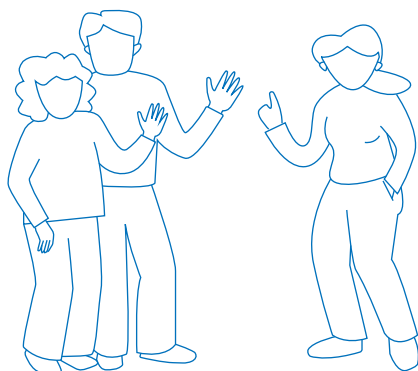
After each decade's census, state officials redraw the boundaries of the congressional and state legislative districts in their states to account for population shifts.

## Taking part is your civic duty.

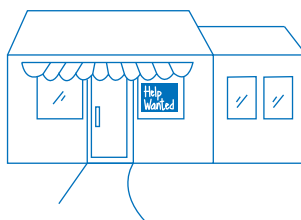
Completing the census is mandatory: it's a way to participate in our democracy and say "I COUNT!"



## Census data are being used all around you.

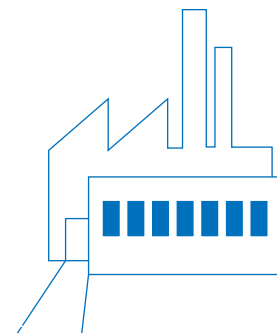
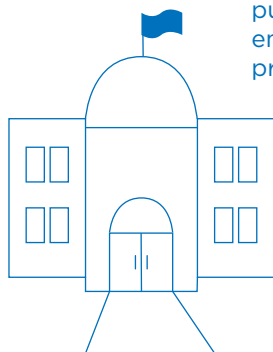


Residents use the census to support community initiatives involving legislation, quality-of-life and consumer advocacy.



Businesses use census data to decide where to build factories, offices and stores, which create jobs.

Local governments use the census for public safety and emergency preparedness.



Real estate developers use the census to build new homes and revitalize old neighborhoods.



## Your privacy is protected.

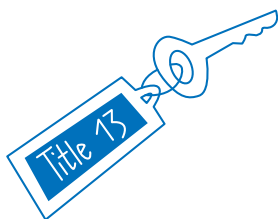
It's against the law for the Census Bureau to publicly release your responses in any way that could identify you or your household.

By law, the Census Bureau cannot share your answers with any other government agency.



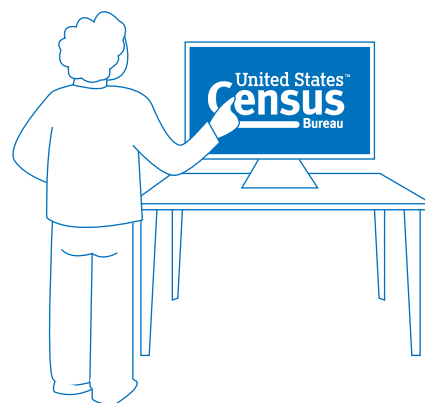
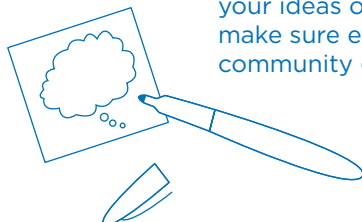
## 2020 will be easier than ever.

In 2020, you will be able to respond to the census online.



## You can help.

You are the expert—we need your ideas on the best way to make sure everyone in your community gets counted.



# The 2020 Census at a Glance

*Counting everyone once, only once, and in the right place.*

The U.S. Census Bureau is the federal government's largest statistical agency. We are dedicated to providing current facts and figures about America's people, places, and economy. Federal law protects the confidentiality of all individual responses the Census Bureau collects.

The U.S. Constitution requires that each decade we take a count—or a census—of America's population.



The census provides vital information for you and your community.

- It determines how many representatives each state gets in Congress and is used to redraw district boundaries. Redistricting counts are sent to the states by March 31, 2021.
- Communities rely on census statistics to plan for a variety of resident needs including new roads, schools, and emergency services.
- Businesses use census data to determine where to open places to shop.

Each year, the federal government distributes hundreds of billions of dollars to states and communities based on Census Bureau data.

In 2020, we will implement new technology to make it easier than ever to respond to the census. For the first time, you will be able to respond online, by phone, as well as by mail. We will use data that the public has already provided to reduce followup visits. And, we are building an accurate address list and automating our field operations—all while keeping your information confidential and safe.



## KEY MILESTONES

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| <b>2018</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 2018 End-to-End Census Test</li><li>● 2020 Census questions sent to Congress by March 31, 2018</li><li>● Six regional 2020 Census offices and 40 area census offices open</li></ul>   |
| <b>2019</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Partnership activities launch</li><li>● Complete Count Committees establish</li><li>● Remaining 248 area census offices open</li></ul>  |
| <b>2020</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Advertising begins in early 2020</li><li>● Public response (online, phone, or mail) begins</li><li>● <b>Census Day—</b> April 1, 2020</li><li>● In-person visits to households that haven't responded begin</li><li>● Apportionment counts sent to the President by December 31, 2020</li></ul> |
| <b>2021</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Redistricting counts sent to the states by March 31, 2021</li></ul>   |

Connect with us  
[@uscensusbureau](#)



# Overview of Census Bureau Programs

## CENSUSES

- The **decennial census** is the once-a-decade population and housing count of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas. The results of the census determine the number of seats for each state in the U.S. House of Representatives and are used to draw congressional and state legislative districts. Federal agencies use the results to distribute more than \$675 billion in federal funds each year.
- The **economic census** measures the nation's economy every five years, providing vital statistics for virtually every industry and geographic area in the country.
- The **Census of Governments** provides comprehensive data about the 90,000 state and local governments in the nation every five years.

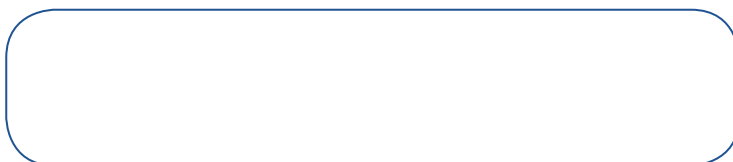
## SURVEYS

- The **American Community Survey** (ACS) is an ongoing national survey—sampling approximately 3.5 million addresses annually—that provides vital information about our nation's housing and people. The ACS is the only source of comparable, quality information about the people in all our communities. These data show what the U.S. population looks like and how it is changing. ACS data are used to assess the past and present and to plan for the future.
- **Demographic surveys** measure income, poverty, education, health insurance coverage, housing quality, crime victimization, computer usage, and many other subjects.
- **Economic surveys** are conducted monthly, quarterly, and yearly. They cover selected sectors of the nation's economy and supplement the economic census with more-frequent information about the dynamic economy. These surveys yield more than 400 annual economic reports, including principal economic indicators.
- **Sponsored surveys** are demographic and economic surveys that we conduct for other government agencies. They include the Current Population Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and the National Survey of College Graduates.

For more information, go to [census.gov](https://census.gov).

Follow us [@uscensusbureau](https://twitter.com/uscensusbureau)

Contact us at:



## Your information is protected by law

The law requires the Census Bureau to keep your information confidential and use your responses only to produce statistics. We cannot publicly release your responses in any way that could identify you. We will never share your information with immigration enforcement agencies such as ICE, law enforcement agencies such as the FBI or police, or allow it to be used to determine your eligibility for government benefits.

## Our Mission

To serve as the nation's leading provider of quality data about its people and economy.

## Our Vision

To be the trusted source for timely and relevant statistical information, and the leader in data-driven information.

## Census History

Thomas Jefferson directed the first decennial census in 1790. As required by the U.S. Constitution, a census has been taken every 10 years thereafter. In 1840, the Census Act authorized the establishment of a centralized Census Office. In 1902, the Census Office became a permanent organization within the Department of the Interior. A year later, it was renamed the Bureau of the Census and moved to the new Department of Commerce and Labor.



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The U.S. Census Bureau is an Equal Opportunity Employer

## ***5.2 Regional Parks and Nature Bond: Potential Framework***

*Information and Discussion Items*

Metro Policy Advisory Committee  
Wednesday, April 10, 2019  
Metro Regional Center, Council Chamber

# MPAC Worksheet

**Agenda Item Title:** Regional Parks and Nature Bond: Potential Framework

**Presenter:** Jon Blasher or Brian Kennedy, Metro Parks and Nature

**Contact for this worksheet/presentation:** Craig Beebe, [craig.beebe@oregonmetro.gov](mailto:craig.beebe@oregonmetro.gov)

## **Purpose/Objective**

Provide an update on framework of potential bond measure to fund continued investments by Metro and partners in water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, parks and natural areas.

## **Action Requested/Outcome**

Questions and advice regarding bond framework and next steps toward Metro Council action.

## **What has changed since MPAC last considered this issue/item?**

Along with affordable housing and a safe, reliable transportation system, parks and nature are critical to the promise of livability Metro seeks to deliver to the region's residents – for which voters have affirmed their support through two parks and nature bonds, two levies and, most recently, the regional affordable housing bond measure.

With voters' support, Metro now manages more than 17,000 acres of parks, trails and natural areas across greater Portland, including beloved parks like Oxbow and Blue Lake, as well as lesser-known but nonetheless significant natural areas that help protect vital habitat, prevent floods and improve water quality. Metro has also provided millions of dollars to local partners to protect and maintain parks and natural areas and to provide new access for people from across the region to access nature close to home. Together, Metro and partners have made greater Portland healthier, more resilient and more prosperous.

Although much has been accomplished, there is more to do. People need places to relax and enjoy beautiful natural areas, parks and trails that are close to home and accessible to all, regardless of race, ethnicity or income. As more people come to the Portland region, it's more important than ever to protect natural areas for wildlife and people alike, especially children, people of color and families with lower incomes. And as climate change puts our communities and natural areas at risk, investing in parks and natural areas can help reduce carbon pollution, improve air quality, protect important habitat, and limit harm from flooding and extreme weather.

The region's voters last considered and approved a parks and nature bond in 2006. At the Metro Council's direction in late 2017, staff initiated a work plan to engage partners and the community in developing a potential measure that would continue our bond authority, build on existing momentum and advance new priorities. Considering regional policy and the priorities of partners and the communities, the Metro Council directed that future bond investments must advance racial equity and help make communities more resilient to climate change.

As with previous investment measures, community and partner input is playing an important role in shaping what's next. At MPAC on July 25, 2018, Metro staff presented plans for engagement with partners and the community to inform the creation of a potential bond framework, and received MPAC's feedback on priorities and issues to explore in the work.

In fall 2018, the Metro Chief Operating Officer convened a Stakeholder Table to advise staff on the development of a bond framework, and Metro staff conducted focused engagement with many key stakeholders and partners including local park providers, the Indigenous community, conservation

advocates, communities of color, and the working lands community. Staff presented the results of this engagement and Stakeholder Table process to MPAC on Nov. 14, 2018.

Through work sessions in January and February 2019, the Metro Council directed that the potential natural areas bond measure deliver the following outcomes:

- Inclusive engagement, transparency and accountability.
- Advance racial equity through bond investments.
- Protect clean water for people, fish and wildlife.
- Protect and restore culturally significant plant communities.
- Protect, connect and improve habitat for native fish and wildlife.
- Take care of what we have.
- Make parks and natural areas more accessible and inclusive.
- Connect more people to the land and rivers of our region.
- Build trails for biking and walking.
- Support community-led parks and nature projects.

The Metro Council directed that the potential bond measure renew current property tax rates at existing levels, creating a total potential investment of 400 to 450 million dollars.

The Metro Council also directed staff to further refine six program areas for capital investment, with potential allocation ranges as follows:

- Protecting and restoring natural areas and habitat: \$130-140 million
- Taking care of and completing visions for Metro parks: \$100-105 million
- Supporting local parks and nature projects: \$65-70 million
- Awarding Nature in Neighborhood capital grants to community projects: \$25-30 million
- Creating trails for walking and biking: \$40-55 million
- Advancing large-scale community visions that increase access to nature: \$40-50 million

Each program area will include criteria to advance racial equity and improve climate resiliency.

Through April, Metro will begin a broad phase of engagement with partners, the Stakeholder Table and the public to refine investment priorities, programs and processes that could be included in a final bond package. On April 10, staff will present draft priorities and programs to MPAC and receive feedback to help shape this final package.

The Metro Council is expected to review the results of this engagement and consider whether to refer the bond measure to voters in late May.

**What packet material do you plan to include?**

None

Materials following this page were distributed at the meeting.



# Potential bond: Protect & connect Nature & people

MPAC

April 10, 2019



Metro



# Agenda for today

Review – mission,  
equity, bond  
framework

Public opinion  
research

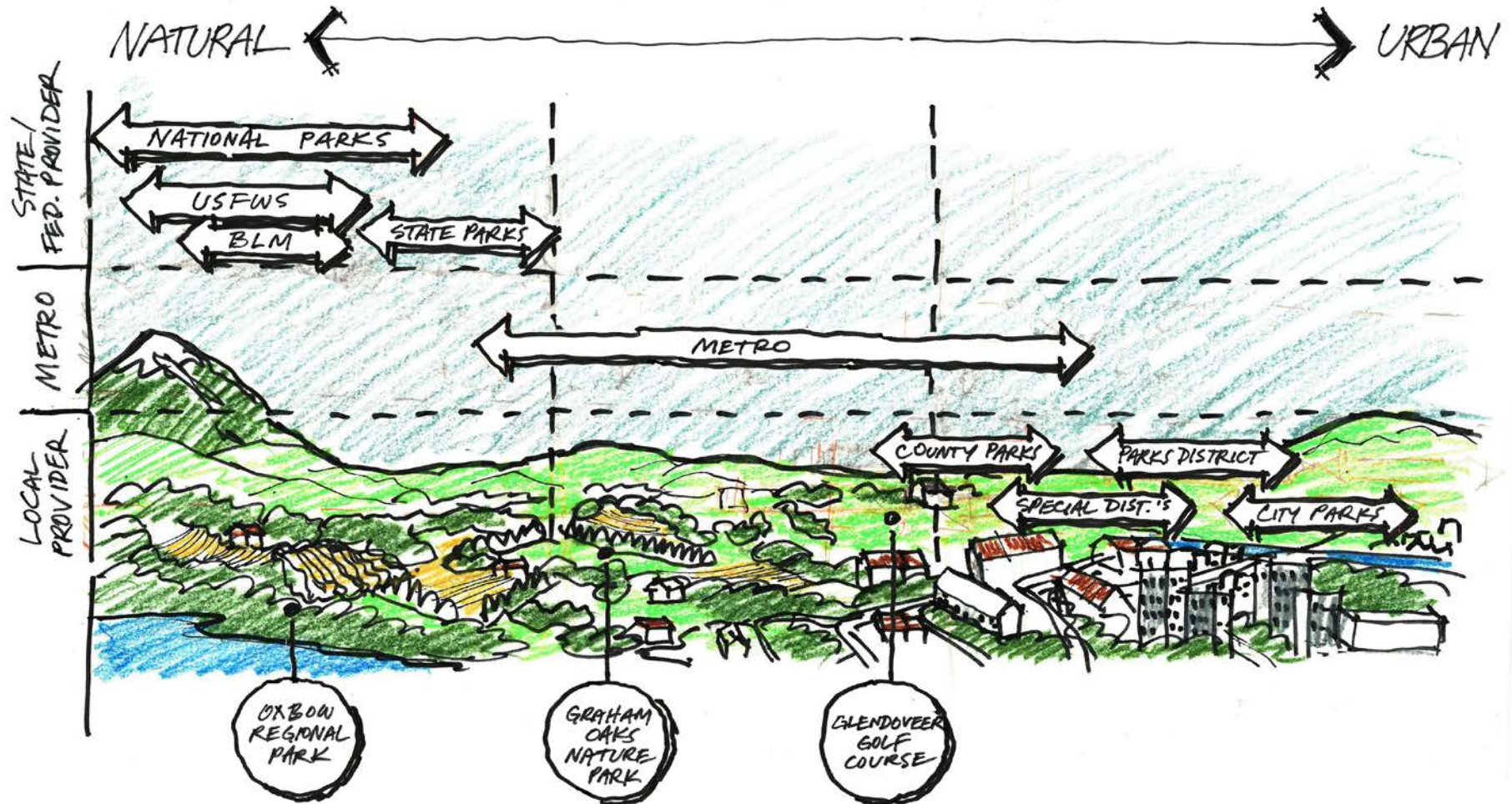
Update – program  
areas and racial  
equity

Public engagement  
and next steps





# Metro's role in the region





# Bond renewal direction

Maintain current tax rate

Potential bond \$400-450M

For all program investments

- Racial equity
- Climate resiliency
- Program specific criteria



# Council policy direction

- **Nearby nature** – maintain or improve proximity and access for people to local and regional rivers, parks and natural areas
- **Trails** – increase physical connections to important destinations with safe bike and pedestrian trails and pathways
- **Supporting large scale community visions**—leveraging regional investments to increase people's access to nature in urban areas.



# Potential bond renewal program investments

Protect and restore land

Local parks and nature projects

Nature in Neighborhood grants

Take care of Metro parks

Create trails for biking/walking

Large-scale community visions





A photograph of a lush green forest. In the foreground, there is a dense field of green plants and white wildflowers. A wooden boardwalk curves through the forest on the right side. Two children, a girl and a boy, are standing on the boardwalk, looking towards the forest. The background is filled with tall trees and dense foliage, with sunlight filtering through the leaves.

**Protect and restore land**



# Potential program – Protect and restore land

Protect 3,500-4,000 acres

Fund 2-4 major restoration projects –  
including culturally significant projects

Work with communities to refine  
acquisition priorities

New land management strategies

# Potential program – Local parks and nature projects

Allocation by local population – similar to previous bond measures

New requirements for:

- Inclusive engagement
- Racial equity outcomes
- Improved climate resiliency

150+ projects – connecting people to nature



# Nature in Neighborhoods grants – Nadaka Nature Park - Gresham





# Potential program – Nature in Neighborhoods grants

Fund 100+ projects

Competitive grants - \$50K-\$1 million

Flexibility for match, partnerships,  
timelines

Give more decision-making power to  
communities of color.



# Racial equity and community investments



# Potential program – Take care of Metro parks

Upgrade critical infrastructure

Improve accessibility (beyond ADA)

Complete Council-adopted master plans

Consider new sites for public access to  
lands and rivers, underserved  
communities

# Potential program – Trails for biking/walking

Acquire 8-10 miles of new regional trail corridors

Construct 6 miles of new regional trails

Maintain up to 10 miles of existing trails

Remedy 1-2 key pinch points

Metro to lead acquisition and construction

Potential for locally-led projects

# Potential program – Large-scale community visions

Regionally  
significant projects

Leverage other  
public investments

Public/private  
partnerships

Potential for  
significant technical  
assistance from  
Metro

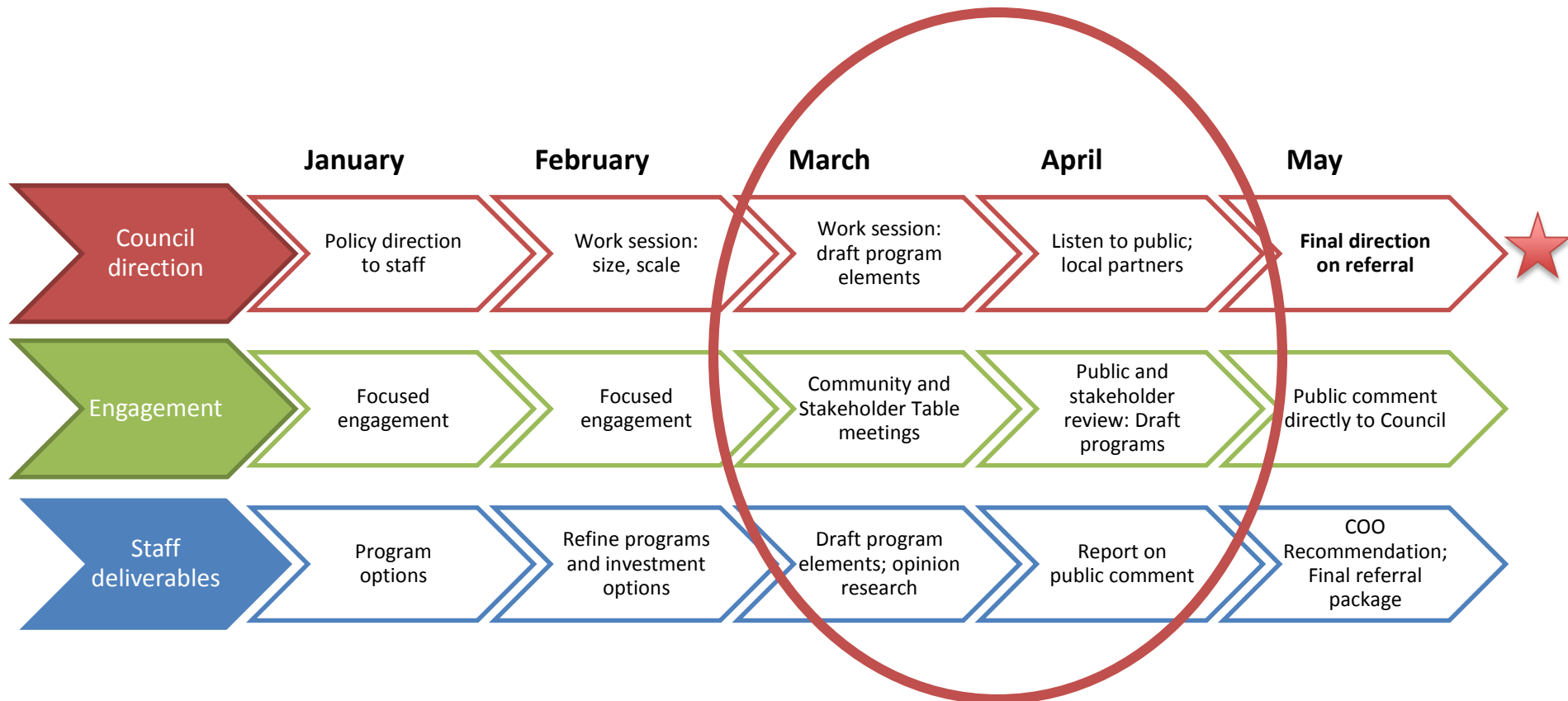


# Public opinion research

- Majority support a proposed Metro measure; additional information helps to solidify support.
- Water quality, natural area, and wildlife habitat protection are top investment priorities.
- Strong support for maintaining existing regional parks operated by Metro; climate resiliency
- Making parks and natural areas safer and more welcoming for low-income families and communities of color.



# Path to referral decision



# April engagement activities

- Stakeholder Table - April 8
- MPAC – April 10
- CORE – April 18
- Community forum – April 16, 20
- Community leaders – April 28
- Online survey, media, etc.



# Questions?







Arts and events  
Garbage and recycling  
Land and transportation  
Oregon Zoo  
Parks and nature

**[oregonmetro.gov](https://oregonmetro.gov)**



# Our Big Backyard



Spring 2019



## Reclaiming spaces

Sprinavasa Brown co-founded Camp ELSO for children of color to explore the outdoors and science careers. She shares her journey and offers advice to White allies.

Page 6

3

### Oxbow nature play areas

Two new nature play areas will serve children of varying abilities

4

### Partners fight invasive weeds

New partnership coordinates efforts against weeds along Clackamas River

11

### Affordable housing near transit

A new development on Metro property serves Jade District community



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Parks and nature news 2

Field guide 5

Cover story 6

Get involved 9

Tools for living 10

Regional roundup 11

Share your nature 12

If you picnic at Blue Lake or take your kids to the Oregon Zoo, enjoy symphonies at the Schnitz or auto shows at the convention center, put out your trash or drive your car – we’ve already crossed paths.

So, hello. We’re Metro – nice to meet you.

In a metropolitan area as big as Portland, we can do a lot of things better together. Join us to help the region prepare for a happy, healthy future.

Metro Council President

Lynn Peterson

Metro Councilors

- Shirley Craddick, District 1
- Christine Lewis, District 2
- Craig Dirksen, District 3
- Juan Carlos González, District 4
- Sam Chase, District 5
- Bob Stacey, District 6

Auditor

Brian Evans



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Bus and MAX information

503-238-RIDE (7433) or trimet.org

Stay in touch with news, stories and things to do.

- oregonmetro.gov/parksandnaturenews
- facebook.com/oregonmetro
- twitter.com/oregonmetro
- instagram.com/oregonmetro

Pets policy

To protect plants, wildlife and people, Metro does not allow pets at most regional parks and natural areas. Pets can damage sensitive habitat and threaten wildlife the region has worked to protect. In natural areas where pets are not allowed, people see more wildlife and get closer to it. Seeing-eye dogs or other service animals are allowed. Please bring cleanup materials.

Parks and nature news



Metro used money from the 2006 natural areas bond measure to acquire property that will become Chehalem Ridge Nature Park. Bond money will also support construction of the first phase of visitor improvements.

Metro Council considers potential parks and nature bond measure for November ballot

Story and photography by Yuxing Zheng

Voters across greater Portland may have the opportunity this November to renew a parks and nature bond measure that would continue protecting clean water, restoring fish and wildlife habitat, and connecting people with nature close to home.

The Metro Council has asked staff to develop a package of proposed investments with an initial framework focusing on racial equity and climate resiliency across six areas: land acquisition and restoration, improvements and maintenance at Metro parks, community grants, local government allocations, trails and urban transformation projects.

Councilors requested the potential bond measure land in the range of \$400 million to \$450 million, which would not raise current taxes. They could make a decision in May or June about whether to refer a measure to the ballot.

Voters approved Metro parks and natural areas bond measures in 1995 and 2006 as well as local-option levies in 2013 and 2016 to care for the land. The Metro Council is considering a potential third bond measure as spending from the 2006 bond measure winds down.

The content of the bond measure will be shaped in part by input gathered from community members since last summer. A public survey is expected to be available in April.

A 30-member stakeholder table representing conservation, recreation, agricultural, nonprofit, business, local government, neighborhood association, Indigenous and culturally specific interests has met since last summer to develop the potential bond measure.

In March, focused engagement in partnership with community-based organizations gathered more in-depth input around three Metro destinations: the Glendoveer Nature Trail, Blue Lake Regional Park, and Oregon City, where Metro owns and operates Canemah Bluff Nature Park and is working on providing public access to Newell Creek Canyon and Willamette Falls.

Several councilors earlier this year said they’d like to see a potential third bond measure place more of an emphasis on providing better access to nature for people compared to past bond measures.

“There are two different ways to get to habitat preservation,” Council President Lynn Peterson said at a January council work session. “One is to lead with it and the other is to lead with people, while getting to a secondary outcome of habitat preservation.”

For updates, including opportunities to share your thoughts, visit [oregonmetro.gov/parksandnaturebond](https://oregonmetro.gov/parksandnaturebond)

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**On the cover:** Camp ELSO participants visit Blue Lake Regional Park, where they receive fishing lessons from the founders of Get Hooked, Dishaun Berry and Philip Anderson. Camp ELSO (Experience Life Science Outdoors) provides Black and Brown children in greater Portland with opportunities to explore nature and environmental professions. *Photo by Joshua Manus*



# New inclusive nature play areas to open at Oxbow this spring

Story by Megan Zabel Holmes. Photography by Megan Zabel Holmes and Rod Wojtanik



For parents of children experiencing disabilities, even a trip to the park can pose frustrating challenges. When Metro planners set out to create two new nature play areas at Oxbow Regional Park, these parents were invited to have a voice at the table.

Over the last decade, Metro has invested in nature-based play areas across the region, with the goal of giving kids opportunities to connect on a deeper level with the natural world around them. Two nature play areas at Oxbow could open as early as mid-May.

“We’ve found that in nature-based play areas, where you provide things like rocks, logs, sand and water, kids are able to engage their minds as well as their muscles,” said Rod Wojtanik, parks planning manager at Metro. “They collaborate more and they spend more time in the play area. It also brings the parents or caregivers down into the play area with them, which has been fun to see.”

One of Oxbow’s new play areas will feature climbing structures and water and sand play stations. The other will be a kids’ “adventure camp” complete with a nature lab and small camp kitchen with access to water. Basecamp kiosks will display maps and information to give kids and parents resources and ideas to further explore other parts of the park.

Logs salvaged from the park were incorporated into the construction of the play areas by Five Rivers Construction, Inc. Other structures are being built by the Oregon Corrections Enterprise, a program where people who are incarcerated learn job skills like computer-aided design, metal fabrication and woodworking.

The two nature play areas cost a total of \$565,000. About \$375,000 came from the 2013 parks and natural areas levy and the levy renewal, with additional money from an Oregon Parks and Recreation Department grant.

Metro and Learning Landscapes, a design firm specializing in play and learning, began designing the play areas in 2013 with the goal of making them universally accessible to children of all abilities. Planners enlisted the



help of experts like Mara Kaplan of Let Kids Play, and FACT Oregon, an organization that provides resources and support to families experiencing disabilities.

Karen Houston is a parent who served on a focus group through FACT Oregon that helped design the Oxbow nature play areas. Her 8-year-old son experiences autism and loves being outdoors, especially at Oxbow.

“He really comes out and shines when he’s outside, so I really wanted to be involved,” Houston said. “Often in the disability world, we get handed a diagnosis for our child and we get caught up in a whirlwind of medical information and therapy. It can be so overwhelming. When an organization like Metro actually seeks out your input, invites you to the table, and furiously writes down this life experience of yours and assigns so much value to it — that’s really empowering.”

Wojtanik credits input from parents like Houston for improving Metro’s plans.

Because of parent insight, Metro planners were better able to gauge how easily children could be transferred from wheelchairs to play equipment. They planned accessible paths from parking areas, designed fencing around the play areas and even chose building materials that won’t interfere with the use of cochlear implants.

“They helped us understand what it’s like to go to a park and be met with certain barriers or limitations,” he said. “Once we had a better understanding, we were able to approach the design effort a bit more thoughtfully.”



## More nature play areas

Two other nature play areas are opening this spring in greater Portland with support from Metro’s Nature in Neighborhoods capital grants.

### Couch Park 551 NW 19TH AVE., PORTLAND

This inclusive playground will feature engaging activity stations like a boulder scramble, overlook and a group swing as well as gathering spaces like a log structure designed to provide kids with a quiet place to rest. The playground is expected to open in spring 2019. Metro provided a \$150,000 capital grant.

### Dirksen Nature Park 11130 SW TIEDEMAN AVE., TIGARD

A large play area for kids ages 5 to 12 features multiple log climbers, a secret rock cave, a vertical climbing log with handholds and a living willow tunnel. A smaller area designed for toddlers includes tools for kids to construct their own beaver lodges. The play areas are already open, and a celebration is scheduled for May 11. Metro provided a \$390,000 capital grant.





## 2 questions with Get Hooked founders Dishaun Berry and Philip Anderson

Story and photography by Elayna Yussen

On any given day in the summer, Blue Lake Regional Park bustles with activity from the beach to boat rentals to the picnic, garden and play areas. On Thursday mornings last summer, the fishing dock was the hot ticket. That’s where DiShaun Berry and Philip Anderson, founders of Get Hooked, made fishing fun. No equipment or experience required. Kids just showed up for family fishing days, and Berry and Anderson showed them how it’s done.

The two say the beauty of fishing is that it brings all kinds of people together; it’s a chance to slow down and to connect.

**Q. What is Get Hooked?**

**Anderson:** It’s about empowering the community, empowering our kids and empowering families to live an active, healthy lifestyle fishing and (being) outdoors. We’re able to change lives by creating these opportunities for families to come out here and do that.

**Berry:** Get Hooked was founded as a way to reach out to at-risk youth in marginalized communities. We’re serving anybody who has a desire to get outdoors but doesn’t know how to do it or doesn’t have the resources.

**Anderson:** When DiShaun’s out there fishing, the kids want to do what he’s doing. They want to go catch a sturgeon; they want to go catch a salmon. It’s important to set that example and let them know they have opportunities like this.

**Berry:** One thing I’ve learned is that you’re inspired to do things differently if you see people who look like you doing them. I never saw a little black boy who wanted to be a golf player until Tiger Woods made it cool. You never saw a young girl who wanted to be a tennis player until Serena Williams made it cool.

**Q. What do you hope the kids and their families take away?**

**Berry:** It’s not even about catching a fish. That is a bonus. My goal is just to get parents and kids outdoors and away from the things that are plaguing us today – like social media, the Internet and television. We’re almost in a health crisis because we don’t get outside enough.

**Anderson:** You have to learn patience with the fish. You see the families out here waiting in line. Everybody is patient. I think that translates on the water as well. It’s not always going to come easy. That’s how life is, too.

# Partners combine efforts to tackle invasive weeds along Clackamas River

Story by Cristina Rojas. Photography by Kristina Prosser



Garlic mustard. Japanese knotweed. False brome. These invasive weeds and dozens more spread fast in parks, trails, roadsides, streambanks and wetlands along the Clackamas River, crowding out native plants. They know no boundaries, taking root on public, private and tribal lands.

An initiative now in its third year aims to coordinate efforts between federal, state, regional, and local partners and private landowners in managing invasive species and preventing the introduction or spread of new species across the 600,700-acre Clackamas River Basin.

The Clackamas River Invasive Species Partnership, or CRISP, grew out of conversations between the nonprofit Clackamas River Basin Council, the Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District and Metro in late 2015 and now includes 13 public and nonprofit partners.

“The Clackamas River Basin has many different agencies and nonprofits working on various environmental issues, but until CRISP, there was little coordination of their efforts in general and particularly around weed control,” said Peter Guillozet, a former Metro natural resources scientist who helped spearhead the organization’s efforts. “You had one group spraying weeds over there, one group pulling weeds over there, one group worrying about weeds over there but not having any money to do anything, one group coordinating volunteers over there.”

The partnership brings everyone together to identify and prioritize the weed infestations that pose the greatest threat to the watershed and focus limited resources on where they would be most effective. Weeds are prioritized based on their potential impact, potential spread and feasibility of control, among other factors.

“There are some weeds we can’t control,” Guillozet said. “They’re too widespread already, too expensive or too difficult to control, so we try to focus on species that are just as bad but that we can control and contain.”

Partners say one of the biggest successes of the initiative has been the ability to improve coordination and address gaps in the inconsistent management of weeds across boundaries.

For example, Metro and Clackamas County actively manage weeds on their properties, but private landowners whose properties sit sandwiched between public lands might not have the knowledge or resources to control



**From top:** Crews in February installed native plants at Metro’s Richardson Creek Natural Area in the Clackamas River Basin. Crews also installed willow stakes along Goose Creek at River Island on the Clackamas River.

weeds on their property. Left unchecked, the weeds could spread and eventually reduce the value and productivity of both private and public lands, impair water quality and degrade natural areas important for fish and wildlife.

CRISP provides the Clackamas Soil and Water Conservation District and the Clackamas River Basin Council with additional support, resources and funding to work with private landowners to control the same weeds their public neighbors are tackling – ensuring that high-priority weeds are treated across the entire basin rather than in patches.

Metro and the conservation district worked together to inventory the invasive weeds on several islands in the river, said Lindsey Karr, a specialist at WeedWise, a conservation program of the district, who was hired as part of the partnership to carry out the CRISP management plan.

“They were covered in weeds and causing problems for everyone, but there were so many different ownerships,” Karr said. “Together, we figured out who was managing which island, where the gaps were, and now we’ve collectively been able to treat almost all of the islands.”

The work continues to pay off, and the partners are hopeful they’ll receive another round of funding from Portland General Electric. CRISP received a five-year, \$431,250 grant from the Clackamas River Habitat Fund in 2016 to help start its efforts.

“It’s been night and day,” said Sam Leininger, WeedWise program manager for the Clackamas SWCD. “Before, you felt isolated, but now everyone is investing resources, we’re gaining some ground and filling in the gaps. Consistent management across the whole watershed benefits everyone.”



# Field guide

COOPER MOUNTAIN NATURE PARK



Story by Ashley Conley. Photography by Elayna Yussen

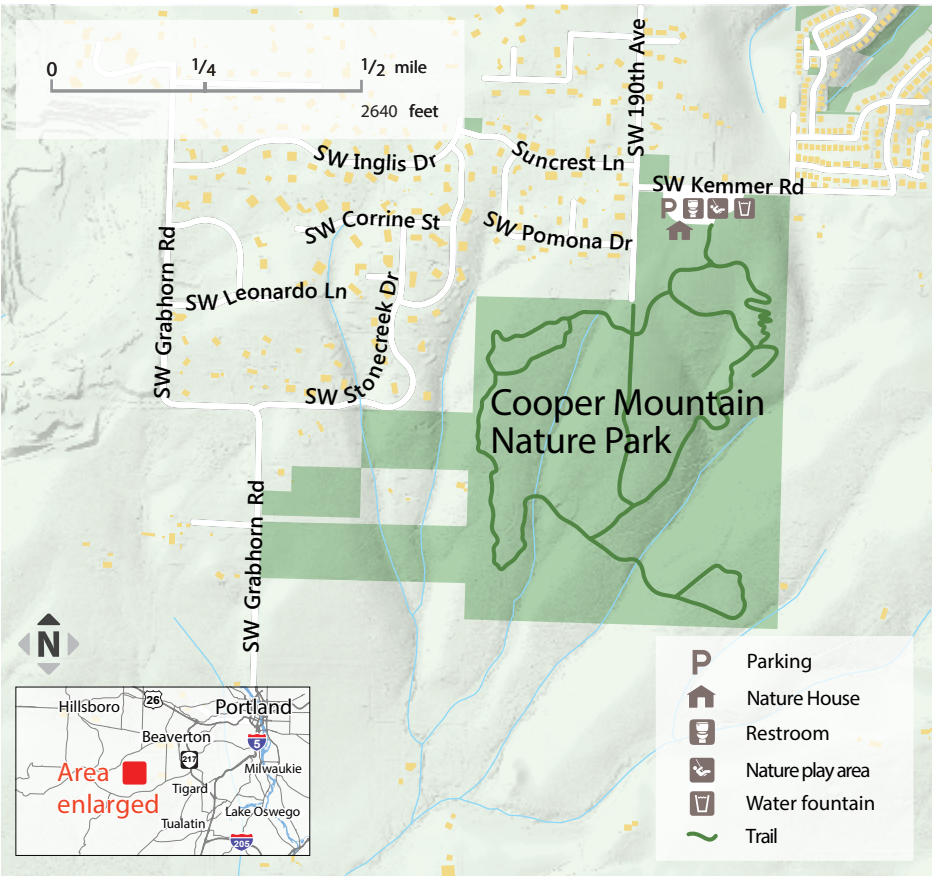
On the southwest edge of Beaverton, nature flourishes. Nestled between farmland and neighborhoods and rising nearly 800 feet above the valley floor, Cooper Mountain Nature Park offers spectacular vistas, opportunities to view wildlife and a variety of habitats to explore.

Cooper Mountain’s bedrock, formed from the Grand Ronde basalt flows, has been folded and uplifted over millions of years, giving rise to the mountain seen today. From the parking area, visitors can absorb a breathtaking view of the Tualatin River Valley and Chehalem Mountains. Even more outstanding nature awaits those who dive in and explore the 3.5 miles of hiking trails.

Walking along the paths in the 232-acre park, one enters a mosaic of rare habitats. Prairies and white oak woodlands abound, surrounded by conifer forests. Upland prairie habitats are rare in the Willamette Valley, and white oak habitats are among the most endangered ecological communities in the Pacific Northwest.

Cooper Mountain’s prairies retain several native grasses and wildflowers, including the pale larkspur and golden paintbrush, listed by the state as endangered. Combined, oak-prairie habitats support 52 native wildlife species and are used by at least 156 more.

Many traditional Indigenous land stewardship practices incorporate fire. Fires promote growth, give nutrients to soil, and provide food for an abundance of animals, including humans. Indigenous people of this region have known these connections since time immemorial and use fire to work with and care



**Cooper Mountain Nature Park**  
18892 SW KEMMER ROAD  
BEAVERTON

**DRIVING**  
From Southwest Farmington Road/Oregon 10, go south on Southwest 170th Avenue. Turn right at Southwest Rigert Road. Turn left at Southwest 175th Avenue. Make a right onto Southwest Kemmer Road. The park entrance is on the left in less than a mile.

**KNOW WHEN YOU GO**  
Open sunrise to sunset. No pets, please. Tualatin Hills Park & Recreation District provides day-to-day management.

**AMENITIES**  
Bathrooms, nature play area, picnic tables, demonstration garden, 3.5 miles of trails. The Nature House offers year-round nature classes and is available for rent: 503-629-6350.

[oregonmetro.gov/coopermountain](https://oregonmetro.gov/coopermountain)

**In the neighborhood** Continue exploring the outdoors with a visit to the Tualatin River National Wildlife Refuge. Or stop by nearby Cooper Mountain Vineyards to enjoy tasting wine. In the summer, pick berries or buy fresh produce at area farms, such as Baggenstos or Hoffman farms. Progress Ridge Townsquare is a short drive away with plenty of options for coffee, food, beer and shopping.

for the land. Since Metro acquired the site, fire has been incorporated as a restoration tool for the oak prairie ecosystem. By using controlled burns, the sun-loving white oaks flourish and produce acorns, wildflowers bloom and provide food to pollinators, and migratory birds stop to feed and raise their young.

For more details about all 18 Metro destinations, visit [oregonmetro.gov/parks](https://oregonmetro.gov/parks)

## Be on the lookout!



GOLDEN PAINTBRUSH



WESTERN BLUEBIRD



NORTHERN RED LEGGED FROG



PALE LARKSPUR

## Season-by-season highlights

**SPRING:** From the violet hues of the Oregon iris to the delicate white racemes of pale larkspur, the colors of the state’s finest wildflowers are well represented. Keep your ears tuned in to the songs of resident and neotropical birds. Colorful western bluebirds can be seen perched atop the tall grasses, while common yellowthroats sing the boundaries of their territory from elevated shrubs.

**SUMMER:** Long days and southern exposures make Cooper Mountain a great place to feel the warmth of Oregon summers. Sparkling vistas from atop the mountain offer views in all directions. Bring a picnic and enjoy the breeze. Then descend on the trails that wind through the oak woodlands. Look for western grey squirrels harvesting acorns in late summer and fall.

**FALL:** Listen for the calls of early nesting great-horned owls in late November. They begin to vocalize in late fall to establish their nesting territory and attract a mate. Nest sites of this nocturnal hunter can be found in tree cavities or old raptor nests, such as those used by red-tailed hawks.

**WINTER:** Lichen takes center stage on otherwise barren deciduous trees, allowing raptors to be seen with relative ease as they hunt for food. Red-tailed hawks cruise over the meadows looking for voles, while Cooper’s and sharp-shinned hawks maneuver quickly through the trees in search of songbirds. Northern red-legged frogs usually begin breeding in February. They may be seen near small water sources in the park.





# Reclaiming spaces

They encountered bias and obstacles as they pursued science careers. Inspired by their experiences, Sprinavasa Brown and Dr. Kellianne Richardson – two women of color – founded Camp ELSO in 2015 to provide Black and Brown children in greater Portland with opportunities to explore nature and environmental professions.

Story by Sprinavasa Brown  
Photography by Joshua Manus

**This page, from top:** Camp ELSO guides and participants explore the ancient forest at Oxbow Regional Park. Co-founder Sprinavasa Brown greets each of the students by name when they arrive for the day and helps lead field trips to destinations like Metro’s Blue Lake and Oxbow regional parks.

**Clockwise from top, opposite page:** Students observe aquatic macroinvertebrates with magnifying lenses, play in the Sandy River, and learn more about native plants and wildlife.

I recall the high school science teacher who doubted my capacity to succeed in advanced biology, the pre-med advisers who pointed my friend Dr. Kellianne Richardson and me away from their program and discouraged us from considering a career in medicine. I remember only three classes with professors of color in my four years at college, only one of whom was a woman. We needed to see her, to hold faith that as women of color, we were good enough, we were smart enough to be there.

These are the experiences that led Kellianne and me to see the need for more spaces set aside for future Black and Brown scientists.

The story of Camp ELSO (Experience Life Science Outdoors) started with our vision. We want Black and Brown children to access more and better experiences than we did, experiences that help them see their potential in science. We want Black and Brown kids to feel comfortable in a lab, navigating a science library and advocating for themselves with faculty. We hope to inspire their academic pursuits by laying the foundation with curiosity and critical thinking.

### Creating a sense of belonging

Camp ELSO’s Wayfinders program is our main program for youths in kindergarten through sixth grade. Wayfinders is all about creating a safe, uplifting and affirming space for youth to engage in learning around four areas – life science, ecology, community and cultural history – with an approach sharply focused on environmental justice.

We are creating a special place for Black and Brown youths to have transformative experiences. This can come with challenges, like how to mitigate the undertones of colonization, nationalism and co-opting of traditional knowledge – harmful practices ingrained in mainstream environmental education. To do so, we invest in training young adults of color as camp guides. We support them in developing skills to engage youth of diverse ethnicities, backgrounds, socioeconomic status and family structure.



Our guides develop discussion questions and lesson plans that are relevant and engaging. We know that the more our staff represents the communities we serve, the closer we get to ensuring that Camp ELSO is responsive to the needs of children of color.

In 2019 nearly 100 children of color from greater Portland will participate in Wayfinders over spring and summer break, spending over 40 hours in a week-long day camp enjoying the outdoors and engaging in environmental, science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) learning. We reach more children through our family and community outreach events like “Introduce a Girl to Engineering Day: Women of Color Panel” and “Endangered Species Day: Introduction to Youth Activism.”

On Wayfinders camp mornings, we prepare the space by smudging cedar and sage to purify the air and spirit. We greet each child by name. We set the tone for the day with yoga and affirmations to the sounds of Stevie Wonder and Yemi Alade to expose our kids to global music.

When we arrive at Metro sites like Blue Lake and Oxbow regional parks or Quamash Prairie, we are often greeted by Alice Froehlich, a Metro naturalist. Our kids know Alice, and the mutual trust, respect and accountability we have shared over the last three years has been the foundation to create field trips that cater to the needs of our blended, beautiful group.

At Oxbow, we are also greeted by teen leaders from the Oregon Zoo’s ZAP (Zoo Animal Presenters) program. They join us each year as guest facilitators passing along knowledge





about environmentalists of color who shaped our region's commitment to preserving greenspaces. As we head into the ancient forest, the serenity turns our active bodies into quieted beings content to listen, observe, respond and reflect. Our brown skin baking under the hot summer sun, curiosity takes over as our youth search for objects and signs of life in the frigid waters of the Sandy River, music in the background and so much laughter. Like family, we enjoy one another's company.

Similarly, when we kayak the Tualatin River or canoe the Columbia Slough, they are keen to show their knowledge of local plants and take notice as the occasional bird comes into view.

These are the moments that allow Camp ELSO's participants to feel welcome, not just to fit in but to belong. To feel deeply connected to the earth, to nature and to community.

### Encouragement for my community

As a Black environmental educator, I always navigate this world as a part of two communities, two identities. One is grounded in my Americanness, the other in my Blackness, the lineage from where I pull my strength and affirm my birthright. One part of me is constantly under attack from the other that is rife with nationalism, anti-Brownness, and opposition toward the people upon whose lives and ancestry this country was built. I wear my identities with pride, however difficult it can be.

I am a descendant of African people and the motherland. I'm deeply connected to the earth as a descendant of strong, resilient and

resourceful Black people. The land is a part of me, part of who I am. My ancestors toiled, and they survived, they lived off, they cultivated, and they loved the land.

This connection is in my garden, where I grow greens from my great-grandmother's seeds passed down from my mother, who taught me how to save, store and harvest them. Greens from the motherland I was taught to cook by my Sierra Leonean, Rwandese and Jamaican extended family. It's in the birds that roam my backyard, short bursts and squawks as my children chase them. It's in the final jar of the relish my mother canned last summer.

Our connection to the land was lost through colonization, through the blanket of Whiteness that a dominant culture and set of values instilled upon us all, living on stolen Indigenous land and working in its systems. Laws set aside the "great outdoors" as if it were for White men only. These laws pushed us from our heritage and erased the stories of our forefathers, forgetting that the Buffalo Soldiers were some of the first park rangers, that the movement for justice was first fought by Black and Brown folks.

We lived in harmony with the natural world before our communities were destroyed, displaced or forcibly relocated. We must remember and reclaim this relationship for ourselves and our children.

We are trying to do this with Camp ELSO, starting with our next generation. We need more spaces for Black and Brown children to see STEM professionals who are relatable

### Community voices

Metro occasionally contracts with community members to write about newsworthy topics from their perspective as a member of a historically marginalized community, such as people of color, immigrants and refugees, low-income residents and people of varying abilities. These pieces are intended to provide important points of view for consideration and do not necessarily represent the opinions of Metro or the Metro Council.

through shared experiences, ethnicity and culture. Spaces that allow Black children to learn their ancestral history and experience the outdoors in a majority setting with limited influence of Whiteness.

Camp ELSO is working to be that space. We aren't there yet. We are on our own learning journey, and it comes with constant challenges and a need to continuously question, heal, build and fortify our own space.

*Sprinavasa Brown is the co-founder and executive director of Camp ELSO. She also serves on Metro's Public Engagement Review Committee and the Parks and Nature Equity Advisory Committee. To learn more about Camp ELSO and how to apply, visit [campelso.org](https://campelso.org). To read the full version of Brown's story, visit [oregonmetro.gov/parksandnaturenews](https://oregonmetro.gov/parksandnaturenews)*



# Advice for White environmentalists and nature educators

Story by Sprinavasa Brown. Photography by Joshua Manus



I often hear White educators ask “What should I do?” expressing an earnest desire to move beyond talking about equity and inclusion to wanting action steps toward meaningful change.

I will offer you my advice as a fellow educator. It is both a command and a powerful tool for individual and organizational change for those willing to shift their mindset to understand it, invest the time to practice it and hold fast to witness its potential.

The work of this moment is all about environmental justice centered in social justice, led by the communities most impacted by the outcomes of our collective action. It’s time to leverage your platform as a White person to make space for the voice of a person of color. It’s time to connect your resources and wealth to leaders from underrepresented communities so they can make decisions that place their community’s needs first.

If you have participated in any diversity trainings, you are likely familiar with the common process of establishing group agreements. Early on, set the foundation for how you engage colleagues, a circumspect reminder that meaningful interpersonal and intrapersonal discourse has protocols in order to be effective. I appreciate these agreements and the principles they represent because they remind us that this work is not easy. If you are doing it right, you will and should be uncomfortable, challenged and ready to work toward a transformational process that ends in visible change.

I want you to recall one such agreement: step up, step back, step aside.

That last part is where I want to focus. It’s a radical call to action: Step aside! There are leaders of color full of potential and solutions who no doubt hold crucial advice and wisdom that organizations are missing. Think about the ways you can step back and step aside to share power. Step back from a decision, step down from a position or simply step aside. If you currently work for or serve on the board of an organization whose primary stakeholders are from communities of color, then this advice is especially for you.

Stepping aside draws to attention arguably the most important and effective way White people can advance racial equity, especially when working in institutions that serve marginalized

communities. To leverage your privilege for marginalized communities means removing yourself from your position and making space for Black and Brown leaders to leave the margins and be brought into the fold of power.

You may find yourself with the opportunity to retire or take another job. Before you depart, commit to making strides to position your organization to hire a person of color to fill the vacancy. Be outspoken, agitate and question the status quo. This requires advocating for equitable hiring policies, addressing bias in the interview process and diversifying the pool with applicants with transferable skills. Recruit applicants from a pipeline supported and led by culturally specific organizations with ties to the communities you want to attract, and perhaps invite those community members to serve on interview panels with direct access to hiring managers.

*“The best investment we can make for marginalized communities is to actively create and hold space for leaders of color at every level from executives to interns.”*

As an organizational leader responsible for decisions related to hiring, partnerships and board recruitment, I have made uncomfortable, hard choices in the name of racial equity, but these choices yield fruitful outcomes for leaders willing to stay the course. I’ve found myself at crossroads where the best course forward wasn’t always clear. This I have come to accept is part of my equity journey. Be encouraged: Effective change can be made through staying engaged in your personal equity journey. Across our region we have much work ahead at the institutional level, and even more courage is required for hard work at the interpersonal level.

In stepping aside you create an opportunity for a member of a marginalized community who may be your colleague, fellow board member or staff member to access power that you have held.

White people alone will not provide all of the solutions to fix institutional systems of

oppression and to shift organizational culture from exclusion to inclusion. These solutions must come from those whose voices have not been heard. Your participation is integral to evolving systems and organizations and carrying out change, but your leadership as a White person in the change process is not.

The best investment we can make for marginalized communities is to actively create and hold space for leaders of color at every level from executives to interns. Invest time and energy into continuous self-reflection and self-evaluation. This is not the path for everyone, but I hope you can see that there are a variety of actions that can shift the paradigm of the environmental movement. If you find yourself unsure of what action steps best align with where you or your organization are at on your equity journey, then reach out to organizations led by people of color, consultants, and leaders and hire them for their leadership and expertise. By placing yourself in the passenger seat, with a person of color as the driver, you can identify areas to leverage your privilege to benefit marginalized communities.

Finally, share an act of gratitude. Be cognizant of opportunities to step back and step aside and actively pursue ways to listen, understand and practice empathy with your colleagues, community members, neighbors and friends.

Camp ELSO is an example of the outcomes of this advice. Our achievements are most notable because it is within the context of an organization led 100 percent by people of color from our Board of Directors to our seasonal staff. This in the context of a city and state with a history of racial oppression and in a field that is historically exclusively White.

We began as a community-supported project and are growing into a thriving community-based organization successfully providing a vital service for Black and Brown youths across the Portland metro area. The support we have received has crossed cultures, bridged the racial divide and united partners around our vision. It is built from the financial investments of allies – public agencies, foundations, corporations and individuals. I see this as an act of solidarity with our work and our mission, and more importantly, an act of solidarity and support for our unwavering commitment to racial equity.





# Get involved

## CLASSES AND EVENTS

MON. MAY 27

### Remembering Vanport

Smith and Bybee lakes were once adjacent to Vanport, Oregon’s second biggest city until the devastating flood of 1948. In honor of the 71st anniversary of the flood, we will learn about the culture and history of Vanport while exploring and learning about Metro’s largest natural area.

Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area  
10 a.m. to noon or 1 to 3 p.m.  
Free. All ages.  
Registration required. Difficulty: easy.

WED. APRIL 17    SAT. APRIL 27

### Learning the language of birds

Through vocalizations and movement, song birds are broadcasting daily stories happening on the land. Come to the evening lecture to find out how birds act as an alarm system for the forest and how you can tune in. At the field class, practice decoding bird language by listening, sitting and sound mapping in one of Metro’s off-the-beaten-path natural areas. Sign up for the lecture, field class or both.

April 17 lecture  
Oregon Zoo Education Center  
7 to 9 p.m.  
Free. Ages 12 and older.  
Registration required. Difficulty: easy.

April 27 field class  
Clear Creek Natural Area  
9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.  
\$10/person. Ages 12 and older.  
Registration required. Difficulty: moderate.

WED. APRIL 17    SAT. APRIL 20  
WED. MAY 15    SAT. MAY 18

### Free kids golf and tennis clinics

Has your child expressed an interest in tennis or golf and have they been wanting to give it a try? Have your child learn to play golf or tennis at a free beginner lesson taught by an instructor. No tennis racquets or golf clubs required.

Glendoveer Golf and Tennis Center  
Golf clinics: 4 to 5 p.m. April 17, May 15  
Tennis clinics: 1 to 2 p.m. April 20, May 18  
Free. Ages 6 to 13.  
Registration required: [playglendoveer.com/events/event-registration](https://playglendoveer.com/events/event-registration)  
Difficulty: moderate.

THU. MAY 2

### Introduction to mushrooms

Have you ever seen a mushroom in the woods and wondered what it was? In this talk, mushroom enthusiast Leah Bendlin will teach you the basics of mushroom identification. Learn how to start sorting species by their physical characteristics and ecology. Bring in your own finds for hands-on practice.

Oregon Zoo Education Center  
6:30 to 8:30 p.m.  
Free. Ages 12 and older.  
Registration required. Difficulty: easy.

SAT. MAY 4

### Oxbow restoration

Help native plants thrive in the beloved forest and along the Sandy River. Volunteers will remove invasive plants like policeman’s helmet, ivy and holly trees. No experience needed. Gloves, tools and snacks provided.

Oxbow Regional Park  
10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.  
Free. All ages.  
Registration required. Difficulty: easy.

SUN. MAY 5

### Turtle walk in the wetlands

Oregon’s turtles are rare, shy and hard to find, but Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area is home to one of the largest populations of western painted turtles in Oregon. Learn about their natural history and examine shells of specimens found there in the past.

Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area  
10 a.m. to noon or 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.  
\$6/person, \$11/family. All ages.  
Registration required. Difficulty: easy.

### Free Parking Days

Get out and explore nature!

Enjoy free parking at Oxbow and Blue Lake regional parks, Broughton Beach, Chinook Landing Marine Park, and M. James Gleason Memorial Boat Ramp on April 18; May 16; June 20; July 18; Aug. 15; Sept. 19; Oct. 17; Nov. 11, 21 and 29; and Dec. 19.

Parking at all other Metro parks and boat ramps is free year-round.

### Registration, accessibility information

Unless otherwise noted, register and pay at [oregonmetro.gov/calendar](https://oregonmetro.gov/calendar)

Registration and payment required at least 48 hours in advance for all classes. Classes with low enrollment will be canceled; registered participants will receive full refunds. For more information or to request communications aids, sign language interpreters and other modifications: Nature education team, 503-220-2782.

For additional nature classes, volunteer opportunities and events, please visit [oregonmetro.gov/calendar](https://oregonmetro.gov/calendar)

SAT. MAY 11

### Oregon Historic Cemetery Clean-up Day

Oregon’s historic cemeteries are sites of great natural and cultural value. Discover and care for these special places, with activities at all of Metro’s 14 historic cemeteries. With Memorial Day coming up, these cemeteries will be host to many visitors and need your help to prepare. All tools and instruction provided. Projects range from litter patrol and pruning to headstone cleaning and edging.

All 14 historic cemeteries.  
9 a.m. to noon  
Free. All ages.  
Registration required. Difficulty: easy.

SAT. MAY 18

### Pollinator picnic

Metro is excited to partner with Sauvie Island Center for this annual fun, family-friendly educational event. Through interactive games and a scavenger hunt, visitors will learn about the world of pollinators, the challenges they face and the important role pollinators play in the food supply. Guests will enjoy a self-guided tour visiting a variety of hosted stations around the farm and the grounds of the park. For details and to pre-register (optional), visit [sauvieislandcenter.org](https://sauvieislandcenter.org)

Howell Territorial Park  
10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.  
\$10/family suggested donation to Sauvie Island Center. All ages.  
Registration not required. Difficulty: easy.

MON. MAY 27

### Memorial Day at Lone Fir Cemetery

Spend the day walking the grounds learning about the veterans, firefighters and police officers buried on the historic property. Join a guide from Friends of Lone Fir Cemetery to discover the past and present on an historic or veteran’s tour. Retired firefighter Don Porth will be available to share the stories of Portland’s early firefighters. Self-guided tours available on-site and at [oregonmetro.gov/lonefir](https://oregonmetro.gov/lonefir) will allow visitors to learn about Portland’s early police officers. In the morning, the crew of Portland Fire & Rescue Engine 9 will raise the flag in the Firefighters’ Section, followed by a short program with an Honor Guard and the chance to see a fire engine up close. Refreshments provided.

Lone Fir Cemetery  
10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Free. All ages.  
Registration not required. Difficulty: easy.





# Tools for living

RECYCLING: TURNING WHAT YOU TOSS INTO SOMETHING NEW

Story and photography by Faith Cathcart

Junk mail. Yogurt containers. Soup cans. These are items typically tossed in the recycling bin. It's easy to forget that they are also commodities in a global market. But how do they get there? Let's follow a load to its first stop along the recycling journey.

## From your bin to a truck to a sorting facility

You toss your recyclables into a container at home. Then they go to bins outside. A recycling truck collects them.

The truck ends up at a huge warehouse called a Material Recovery Facility. The MRF (pronounced "murf") rattles and hums with conveyor belts and workers that separate recyclables by the type of material.

After trucks dump loads on a sorting floor, workers remove large items that don't belong there – things like garden hoses and lumber.

Then, a front loader pushes the rest onto a long conveyer belt called "the line." The line is where specific sorting gets underway, with the help of machinery and human hands.

Fans push bits of paper through sifting screens into one pile. Large magnets remove tin cans. Electrical currents pull out aluminum cans.

Workers along the line remove things that don't belong there – including plastic bags, Styrofoam, trash and food.

They also pull out recyclable items – like plastic milk jugs and laundry detergent bottles – and toss them under the line into large cages on rollers. When the cages are full, workers feed the separated materials onto another belt leading to a baler.

At the end of the line, all that's left are larger pieces of paper. They fall onto the floor in a pile also destined for the baler.



## Recycling challenges: New types of packaging and new markets

A lot has changed since recycling programs started in Oregon decades ago. For starters, what we purchase, and its packaging.

The popularity of convenience food has inundated us with new plastic containers. Online shopping has increased demand for cardboard and other packaging used to mail goods.

How we've managed recycling has changed, too.

With China's rise as a major manufacturing hub, its demand for recyclable materials increased. For West Coast recyclers, it became easy and cheap to send materials abroad on the empty ships that unloaded goods here.

But in 2018 the Chinese government tightened standards for the recyclables they accept, shrinking global markets and sending ripples



through recycling systems across Oregon, the U.S. and Europe.

## The recycling system must evolve again

In the short term, that evolution largely falls on processors. Some have slowed down the line and added more workers to catch more of the stuff that shouldn't be there. And they're looking for – and finding – new markets.

So, those bales are loaded onto trucks and ships to be sold to other processors.

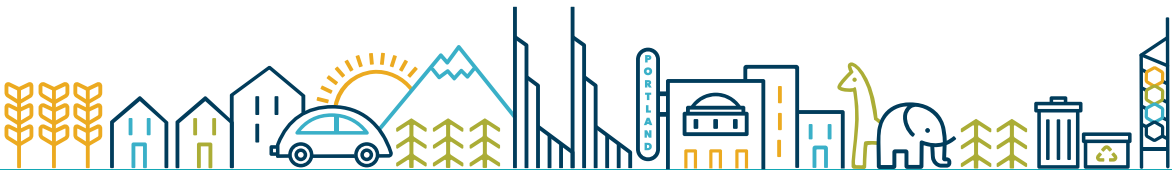
Metals go to smelters in the U.S. and abroad where they are melted and poured into new products. Paper and cardboard go to pulpers to become new paper. Sorted plastics go to plastic recovery facilities to get cleaned, melted and pelletized. Those recycled plastic pellets become the raw material to make new products and packaging.

It all starts with what goes in your bin at home.

## What to keep out of the recycling bin

Frozen and refrigerated food boxes go in the trash. The only exceptions are milk and juice cartons. Make sure you know what goes in the home recycling bin and keep everything else out.

# Recycling questions? Ask Metro.



Arts and events  
Garbage and recycling  
Land and transportation  
Parks and nature  
Oregon Zoo

503-234-3000  
oregonmetro.gov





# Regional roundup

NEW AFFORDABLE HOUSING CLOSE TO TRANSIT  
SERVES PORTLAND’S JADE DISTRICT COMMUNITY

**Story by Ambar Espinoza**  
**Renderings and photography courtesy of SERA Architects**

Two years ago, the site of an old furniture store at the corner of Southeast 82nd Avenue and Division Street looked barren with no trees and narrow, eroded sidewalks. Now the sidewalks are wider and tree-lined. In place of the old furniture store, a four-story building stands tall in butterscotch yellow and a bold gray.

This new building, Orchards of 82nd, is home to 47 families earning between 30 and 60 percent of the local median income. Within days of the rental applications opening, more than 300 families applied for these one-, two- and three-bedroom apartments. The waiting list is now closed at nearly 400.

“You can see the project is really meeting a huge need,” said Nick Sauvie, executive director of ROSE Community Development Corporation, a nonprofit serving Southeast Portland that owns and operates the apartments.

Metro bought the property in 2016 to reserve this land for affordable housing. The \$16.5-million project is managed by Metro’s Transit-Oriented Development Program, which often partners with the private sector to build more places where people can live and work near transit. In recent years, the program has evolved to better support affordable housing construction where it’s needed most.

ROSE partnered with different nonprofits and social service agencies to market these apartments to families enrolled in the Baby Booster Initiative, which aims to improve the health of babies and families with young children.

ROSE reserved most of the apartments for families in this program. “We did that based on research about how important the first [one] thousand days of development are for children,” Sauvie said.

TriMet’s first high-capacity bus service, the Division Transit Project, will serve this area with a station near 82nd Avenue and Division Street starting in 2022.

The private market often takes note of new investments in historically underinvested neighborhoods. Property values and rents go up, often pricing out people who need affordable rents and close access to transit.

“This [new] affordable housing is just so critical for us to have that opportunity to help stabilize



the neighborhood,” said Duncan Hwang, associate director for the nonprofit Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon.

Hwang is happy Metro thought ahead about investing in this property for affordable housing, so that people could benefit from living close to quality transit.

“This project is a real community win,” Hwang said. “It’s a good example of public dollars being well spent,” with support from the private sector.

The building features a private community courtyard and playground, and sheltered parking spots for cars and bikes. The first floor of the building houses APANO’s office headquarters and a community hub for cultural events, social services and job training programs.

For about two years, APANO leased the vacant furniture store from Metro as a test site for a community space that hosted poetry slams, theater performances and other events. APANO reports hosting 25,000 people a year, illustrating the demand for a neighborhood gathering space in addition to affordable housing.

A highlight of the new building is a street-facing community plaza that will not only support the annual Jade International Night Market, but also offer “a respite place for people to stop... and get some shade,” either from the sun or rain, said Gauri Rajbaidya, an architect with SERA Architects.

The firm oversaw the building’s design with input from people who live in the area and community partners.

The community engagement that Metro asked SERA Architects to do for this project was “a really powerful underpinning to drive what makes this design so rich,” said Travis Dang, an architect with the firm. “This area can be kind



of overlooked and neglected and that’s why this project is so exciting.”

As greater Portland continues to grow and develop, Hwang hopes other agencies will follow Metro’s lead. “I think a lot of these properties are going to get snatched up for private development unless our housing bureaus are able to act more quickly,” he said.

Hwang hopes the affordable housing bond measure that voters approved in November will give housing bureaus the resources needed to partner with developers to build more affordable housing.

The ribbon-cutting ceremony for Orchards of 82nd is scheduled for 4 to 6 p.m. April 25 at 8118 SE Division St., Portland.

## Greater Portland’s affordable housing bond

In November 2018, 59 percent of greater Portland’s voters approved a \$652.8-million affordable housing program to provide stable affordable housing for 12,000 people across the region.

The Metro Council in January appointed 13 people to the committee that oversees the program.

The committee reviews plans to develop housing from seven jurisdictions: Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties, and the cities of Beaverton, Hillsboro, Gresham and Portland. It also tracks the construction of the planned 3,900 homes under the bond measure.

Affordable homes may take a few years to build, but projects will begin to move forward across the region this year.

Learn more at [oregonmetro.gov/housing](https://oregonmetro.gov/housing)



# Share your nature and win!



**Krissi Carson, Portland**

I love fog. I love its dreamy, mystical quality and the way things slowly emerge out of the nothing, like the magic we all wished for as children. This photo was taken on a fall day along a minor trail in Forest Park not far from Germantown Road.

**Submit your photo**

Win an annual parks pass, an overnight camping trip at Oxbow Regional Park, a tennis court session, or a round of golf for four people including cart at Glendoveer Golf and Tennis Center.

To enter, submit a photo taken at a park or natural area in the Portland metro region – your friends and family, a view of wildlife or a sunset, for example. Include a 50-word description of your experience. Where were you? What were you doing? What captured your attention?

The winner will appear in this space. By submitting a photo, you consent to Metro’s future use and publication of your photo. Send your photo and description by May 15 to: [ourbigbackyard@oregonmetro.gov](mailto:ourbigbackyard@oregonmetro.gov)

# Memo

Date: March 21, 2019

To: Lynn Peterson, Metro Council President  
Sam Chase, Metro Council  
Shirley Craddick, Metro Council  
Craig Dirksen, Metro Council  
Juan Carlos Gonzalez, Metro Council  
Christine Lewis, Metro Council  
Bob Stacey, Metro Council

From: Jonathan Blasher, Parks and Nature Director

Subject: Potential 2019 Parks and Nature Bond Program draft maps and project lists

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In January 2019 the Metro Council identified six program areas for investment with capital funding from the renewal of the Parks and Nature bond measure. Attached please find three draft maps developed with input from local government partners, community stakeholders and staff's technical analysis of program needs, cost assessments and current conditions.

These maps will be used as the basis for additional information shared with stakeholders and the general public during the community engagement planned during April 2019. Between now and the end of March, staff need Council feedback about how well these maps, and the projects included on them, meet the Council's direction for this potential bond measure.

## **Protecting land for people, water quality, wildlife**

This map identifies potential target areas for new land acquisition to be led by Metro. Target areas are conceptual and will require additional refinement through an inclusive, transparent public process after a measure is approved by voters. Short, detailed descriptions for each target area have been developed and a brief summary would be included with public versions of the map graphic. Metro Parks and Nature only purchases land from willing sellers.

## **Potential regional trail investments**

Over the past two decades, the Metro Council has used bond funding to acquire and develop many miles of regional trails and led development of the Regional Trails Plan. This map shows segments of Regional Trails eligible for potential acquisition (fee title or easements) and identifies the projects eligible for capital construction. Similar to the land acquisition program, additional refinement and prioritization will be required after voter approval. Due to the Metro Council's willing seller requirement, and the level of funding allocated to trails, many projects on the map would not be completed within the timeframe of this potential bond measure.

## **Metro parks and nature potential capital projects**

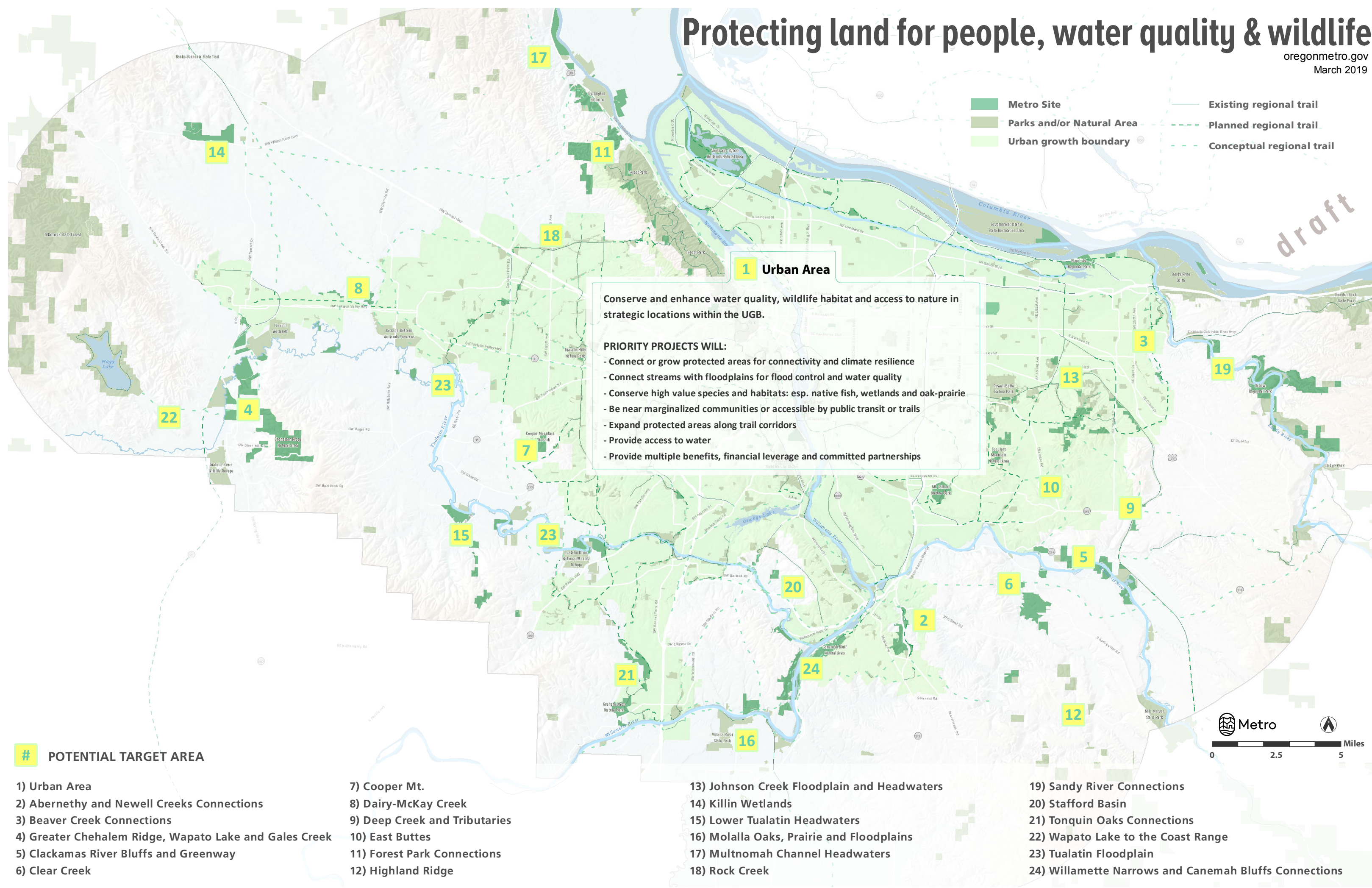
This map depicts projects that maintain existing regional parks operated by Metro including Oxbow and Blue Lake, which are more than 50 years old. Funding would also be used to improve accessibility and upgrade critical infrastructure like sewer and water throughout Metro's destinations to improve safety and make our parks and natural areas more welcoming. Additionally, projects that help connect people to nature at Metro sites with Council-adopted master plans would be eligible for these funds. Council has also directed that funds be used for the development of 1-2 new nature parks. These sites have not yet been identified.

cc: Martha Bennett, Chief Operating Officer  
Paul Slyman, Chief of Staff



# Protecting land for people, water quality & wildlife

oregonmetro.gov  
March 2019

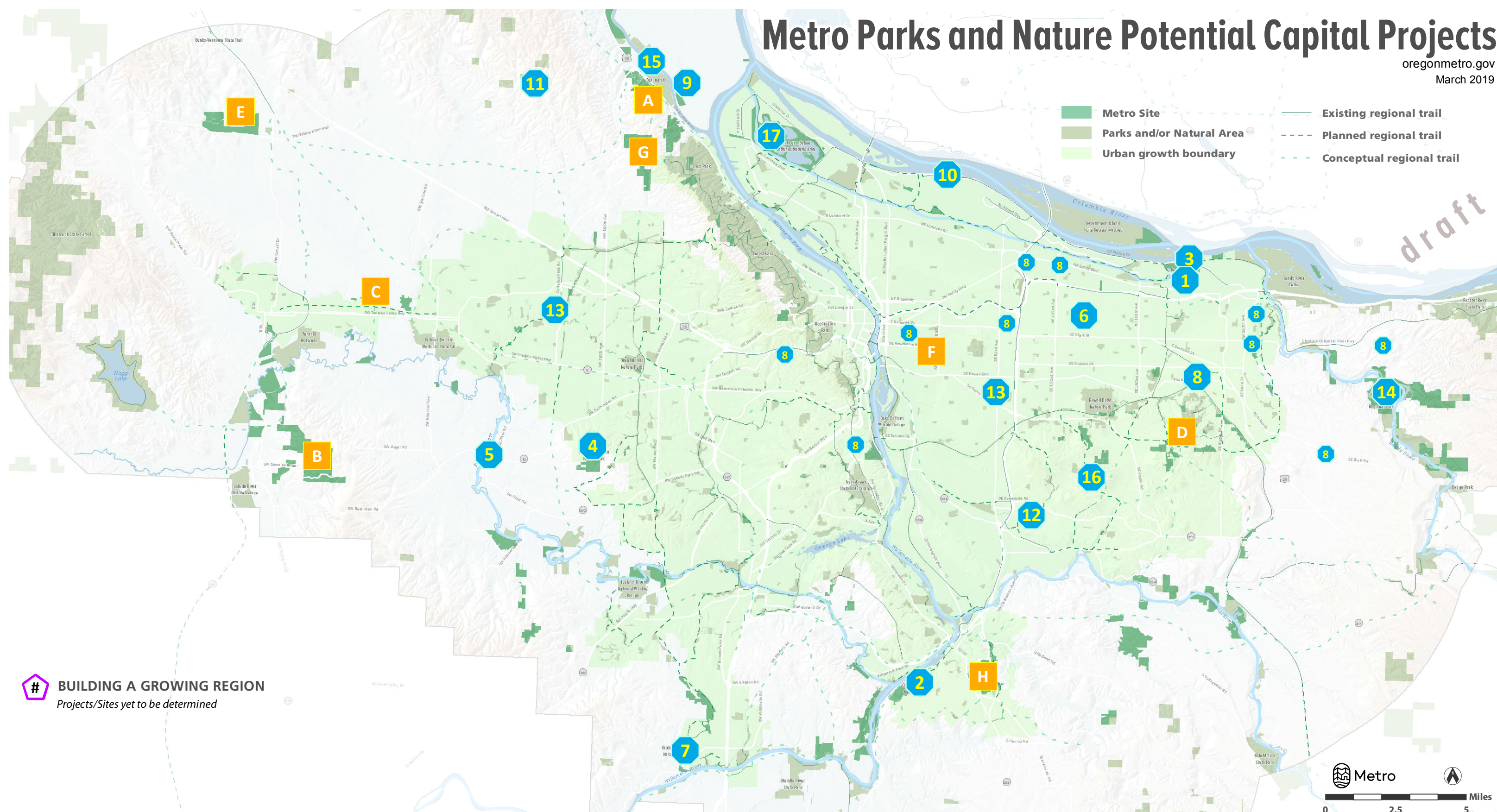




# Metro Parks and Nature Potential Capital Projects

oregonmetro.gov

March 2019



# BUILDING A GROWING REGION  
Projects/Sites yet to be determined

# TAKING CARE OF OUR DESTINATION SITES  
Capital maintenance, infrastructure and accessibility improvements

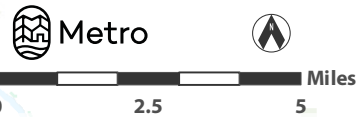
- 1) Blue Lake Regional Park
- 2) Canemah Bluffs Nature Park
- 3) Chinook Landing Marine Park
- 4) Cooper Mountain Nature Park
- 5) Farmington Paddle Launch
- 6) Glendoveer Golf Course

- 7) Graham Oaks Nature Park
- 8) Historic Cemeteries
- 9) Howell Territorial Park
- 10) M James Gleason Memorial Boat Ramp
- 11) Mason Hill
- 12) Mount Talbert

- 13) Orenco Nature Park
- 14) Oxbow Regional Park
- 15) Sauvie Island Boat Ramp
- 16) Scouters Mountain Nature Park
- 17) Smith and Bybee Wetlands Natural Area

# INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES TO CONNECT WITH NATURE  
Sites with adopted master plans

- A) Burlington Creek Forest Nature Park
- B) Chehalem Ridge Natural Park
- C) East Council Creek
- D) Gabbert Butte
- E) Killin Wetlands
- F) Lone Fir Cemetery
- G) McCarthy Creek Nature Park
- H) Newell Creek Canyon





# Potential regional trail investments

oregonmetro.gov  
March 2019

- Potential trail target area

Existing regional trail

Planned regional trail

Conceptual regional trail
- Potential construction project

Metro Site

Parks and/or Natural Area

Urban growth boundary

draft

- A

**POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS**  
A) Columbia Slough Trail, North Slough Bridge  
B) Council Creek Trail  
C) Fanno Creek Trail, Scholls Ferry Road crossing  
D) Gresham Fairview Trail, Phase 4 Gap  
E) Hillsdale to Lake Oswego Trail, Marshall to Tryon  
F) Ice Age Tonquin Trail, Coffee Lake Creek Wetlands  
G) Marine Drive Trail, I205 Gap  
H) Mt. Scott Creek Trail, Sunnyside Crossing  
I) North Portland Greenway, Willamette Cove  
J) Oregon City Loop Trail, Canemah Bluff  
K) Rock Creek Trail, Peterson Street Natural Area  
L) Salmonberry Corridor, Valley segment  
M) Sandy River Greenway, Troutdale Waterfront  
N) Springwater Trail, Sellwood Gap  
O) Tigard to Lake Oswego Trail, Red Rock Creek Bridge  
P) Trolley Trail, Gladstone segment  
Q) Westside Trail, Highway 26 Bridge  
R) Westside Trail, Tigard segment  
S) Westside Trail, Tualatin River Bridge  
T) Willamette Greenway Trail, Tryon Cove

- #

**POTENTIAL TRAIL TARGET AREAS**  
1-Beaverton Creek Trail  
2-Boeckman Creek Trail  
3-Butler Creek Trail  
4-Cazadero Trail  
5-Chehalem Ridgetop Trail  
6-Clackamas River Greenway  
7-Columbia Slough Trail

- 8-Council Creek Trail  
9-Crescent Park Greenway  
10-East Buttes Powerline Trail  
11-Fanno Creek Trail  
12-Gales Creek Trail  
13-Gresham Fairview Trail  
14-Hillsdale to Lake Oswego Trail  
15-I-84 Trail

- 16-Ice Age Tonquin Trail  
17-Kelley Creek Trail  
18-Marine Drive Trail  
19-McKernan Creek Trail  
20-Mount Scott Trail  
21-North Portland Greenway Trail  
22-Oregon City Loop Trail  
23-Oregon Electric Railway Trail

- 24-Pacific Greenway Trail  
25-Pecan Creek Trail  
26-Red Electric Trail  
27-Rock Creek Trail  
28-Scouters Mountain Trail  
29-Springwater Trail  
30-Sullivan's Gulch Trail  
31-Troutdale to Gresham Trail

32-Tualatin River Greenway  
33-Waterhouse Trail extension  
34-Westside Trail - Bethany  
35-Westside Trail - Bull Mountain  
36-Willamette Greenway Trail  
37-Wilson Creek Trail  
38-Wood Village to Salish Ponds Trail  
39-Yamhill Westsider Trail
-