



Community Engagement Summary Report

Draft: June 21, 2018

Prepared for:



CITY OF MILWAUKIE

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Introduction

Purpose

The Milwaukie community is in the process of preparing its first Climate Action Plan. Developing a Climate Action Plan is a powerful, crucial step in making sure Milwaukie remains a place to thrive. The development of a Climate Action Plan is a leading priority in Milwaukie's Community Vision and Action Plan and a key City Council goal.

Public engagement and feedback is essential to developing a compelling, realistic and implementable plan. As part of the planning process, the City has engaged in a robust community engagement effort to hear from as many residents and stakeholders as possible. This report summarizes public feedback gathered between April and June 2018.

Engagement overview

In January, the City appointed a Climate Action Plan Committee (CAPC) comprised of Milwaukie residents and key stakeholders to guide the process. In addition to the work of the CAPC, the project team engaged stakeholders through six implementation partners workshops in February and March 2018. At these workshops, representatives from City departments, businesses, non-profits, advocacy organizations and other agencies with key implementation responsibilities discussed and prioritized potential strategies for inclusion in the Climate Action Plan.¹ The CAPC further refined these draft strategies before they were shared for broader community input.

This report summarizes feedback gathered through three engagement opportunities held in the spring of 2018:

Spanish language focus group

On April 2, 2018, project staff in partnership with Maria Perdomo (Ready Set Go Program Manager with Metropolitan Family Services) facilitated a focus group discussion with 14 Spanish speaking community members at Milwaukie City Hall. Hispanic/Latino(a) community members make up a significant proportion of the city's population, and this community is expected to grow. The discussion covered topics related to Milwaukie's Climate Action Plan and Comprehensive Plan Update processes. The focus group provided a chance for a focused conversation in Spanish prior to community-wide town hall-style events in recognition of the significant barriers faced by non-English speaking community members that limit and/or prohibit their participation in traditional engagement activities. All participants were compensated for their time and child care and food were also provided.

¹ Summaries of the implementation partner workshops are available online at <https://www.milwaukieoregon.gov/sustainability/climate-action-plan>.

Climate Action Fair and Summit

On May 31, 2018, the City hosted a Climate Action Fair and Summit at the Waldorf School. The event began with an hour-long Climate Action Fair featuring 12 informational booths hosted by sustainability, resiliency and climate change-related organizations. The Summit program included educational presentations by Mayor Mark Gamba and members of the project team, followed by small group discussions on the six Climate Action Plan chapter topics:

- Building energy and efficiency
- Land use and transportation planning
- Vehicle fleets and fuels
- Natural resources
- Public health and emergency preparedness
- Materials purchasing, use and recovery

City staff and CAPC members led conversations using a discussion leader guide. Discussion topics included perceptions and personal responses to climate change, how urgently the City should take climate action, and opportunities to provide specific feedback on draft community and household-level strategies. At the conclusion of the Summit, all groups shared one “big idea” from their discussion. Summit attendees were provided a comment form with the same content as the online survey. Eleven hard-copy comment forms were submitted. For the purposes of this report, all survey and comment form data are reported together.

Childcare, refreshments, simultaneous Spanish translation and Spanish meeting materials were provided at the Summit.



Mayor Gamba speaks at the Climate Action Summit

Online community survey

Between May 31 and June 14, 2018, community members also had the opportunity to submit feedback on draft strategies via an online community survey. The survey included 37 questions total, including an introductory question about perceptions and reactions to climate change, four questions about draft strategies within each Climate Action Plan chapter topic, a general open-ended comment question and nine demographic questions. Within each chapter topic section, respondents could provide feedback about community-level and household-level strategies.

The survey was distributed via the Climate Action Plan email list, to implementation partners, by CAPC members to their networks, via email to all Neighborhood District Association chairs, via City social media channels and featured on the City’s website. The Spanish link was also distributed via email and via Maria Perdomo’s contact list.

Respondents could complete the survey in English or Spanish. One respondent answered part or all of the survey in Spanish.

The screenshot shows a survey page for the City of Milwaukie. At the top, there is a logo and the title "CITY OF MILWAUKIE Climate Action Plan". Below this is a horizontal bar with several colored squares. The main heading is "Building Energy and Efficiency". A sub-heading reads: "The following draft strategies relate to reducing emissions from the energy used to power our homes and offices, run our appliances, and build new structures." Below this is a section titled "Milwaukie community strategies" with a bulleted list of seven items. At the bottom, there is a question: "2. Are these community-wide strategies moving in the wrong or right direction?" followed by a Likert scale from 1 to 5, with "Wrong direction" on the left and "Right direction" on the right. Each number has a radio button next to it.

CITY OF MILWAUKIE Climate Action Plan

Building Energy and Efficiency

The following draft strategies relate to reducing emissions from the energy used to power our homes and offices, run our appliances, and build new structures.

Milwaukie community strategies

- Develop a community solar project
- Advocate for updated building and seismic codes at the state level
- Develop a sustainability plan for Clackamas County
- Adopt a commercial/residential energy score program
- Create distributed energy systems
- Implement a Property Assessment for Clean Energy program in Milwaukie
- Increase energy efficiency of multi-family complexes
- Develop micro-grids and energy storage systems

2. Are these community-wide strategies moving in the wrong or right direction?

Wrong direction	1	2	3	4	5	Right direction
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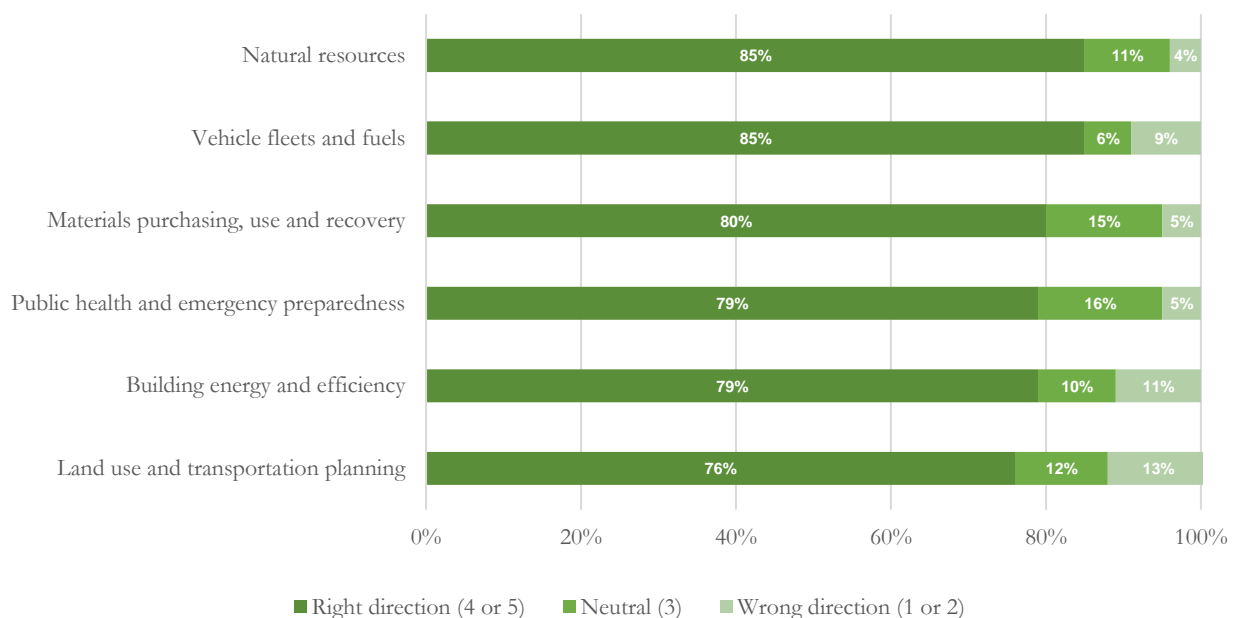
Sample page from the online community survey

Key takeaways

The draft strategies are on the right track, but some could be stronger or more clearly defined.

- Across all six topic areas, more than three-quarters of survey respondents felt community-level strategies were moving in the right direction (Figure 1). Support was greatest for strategies related to natural resources. Strategies related to land use and transportation planning saw the greatest disagreement, with 13 saying they were moving in the wrong direction and 12 percent staying neutral.

Figure 1: Summary of community-level strategy feedback from the online survey (N=79-87)



- Broadly, those who feel strategies are moving in the wrong direction frequently said the language was unclear, suggested strategies weren't bold enough, raised concerns about implementation or felt the strategies could have unintended consequences.

Community members are motivated and have ideas for how to translate strategies into meaningful action.

- Summit participants shared the following “big ideas” for turning the Climate Action Plan into action:
 - Develop a “Sustainability Welcome Wagon” with information on climate friendly resources
 - Brand Milwaukie as a climate-focused city
 - Hold high emitters accountable for damaging practices
 - Conduct community trainings on home efficiency and resiliency strategies
 - Enhance household composting options, including for multi-family residences

- Use common language and avoid jargon
- Educate residents about potential public health and climate change-related emergencies
- Develop a community energy project around home weatherization
- Review and revise City procurement practices to reduce our carbon footprint
- Implement a city-wide strategy to reduce water bottle use
- Showcase success and highlight demonstration projects
- Educate the community about electric vehicles
- Encourage employers to provide transit passes

Strategy language needs to be refined to reduce jargon, explain complex terms and identify leads and resources needed.

- Several participants noted confusion around jargon and technical terms included in the draft strategy language.
- Some wanted more clarification around which agency would lead what strategy and the resources required to implement the actions.

There is significant overlap across topics, which community members recognize. Reflecting this may make the Plan less redundant and easier to implement.

- Participants shared similar ideas within multiple topics, indicating a synergy and overlap between chapters. For example, composting was indicated as a potential strategy related to both natural resources and materials purchasing, use and recovery. Density was discussed in both building energy and efficiency as well as land use and urban transportation planning. Transit and public transportation strategies apply both to vehicle fleets and fuels and longer-term transportation planning.
- Identifying these areas of overlap in the Plan—particularly related to household-level strategies—could reduce redundancy and make it easier for residents to develop a “road map” of actions for themselves.

Participants identified several types of support needed to implement these strategies.

At all three engagement opportunities, participants were asked what support they would need to implement these draft strategies. Key types of support identified included:

- Education and awareness-raising
- Accessible, easy to understand implementation resources
- Demonstration projects and modeled behavior
- Cost assistance
- Community projects to make buy-in and implementation easier
- Support groups, networks and trusted liaisons

Who we reached

The table below summarizes the reach of various engagement activities undertaken as part of the climate action planning process.

Number	Activity
17	CAPC members
51	Implementation partner workshop attendees
14	Spanish language focus group attendees
75	Climate Action Fair and Summit attendees
101	Valid survey responses
	81 complete responses
	20 partial responses with at least one non-demographic question answered

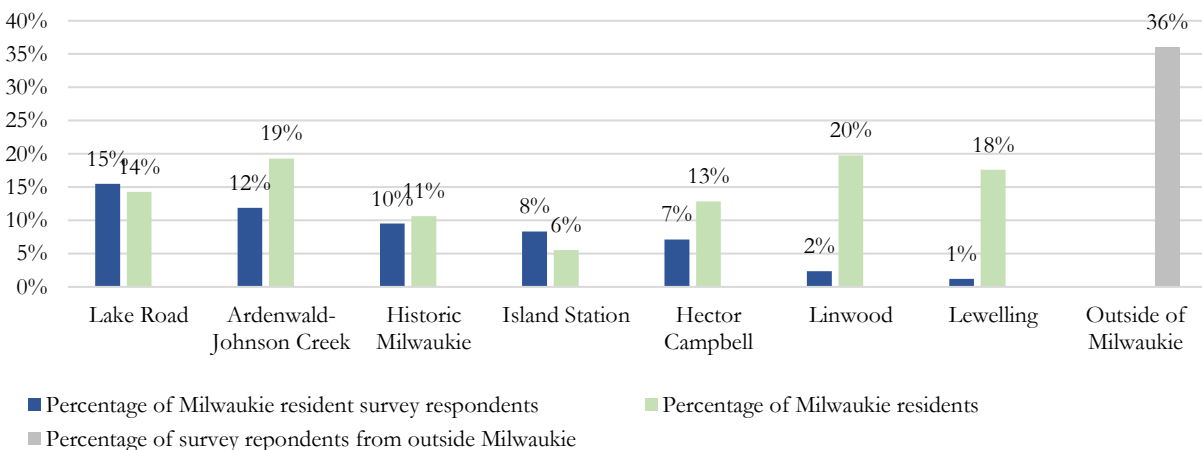
Survey respondent demographics

Survey respondents were asked several optional demographic questions.

Neighborhoods

Figure 2 shows the percentage of survey respondents by neighborhood. The neighborhoods of Ardenwald-Johnson Creek, Hector Campbell, Linwood and Lewelling were underrepresented in the survey sample.² Around a third (36 percent) of all respondents live outside of the city limits. Many of these respondents are likely implementation partners from agencies and businesses that serve Milwaukie residents.

Figure 2: Survey respondents by neighborhood compared to neighborhood populations (N=73 [47 within Milwaukie limits])

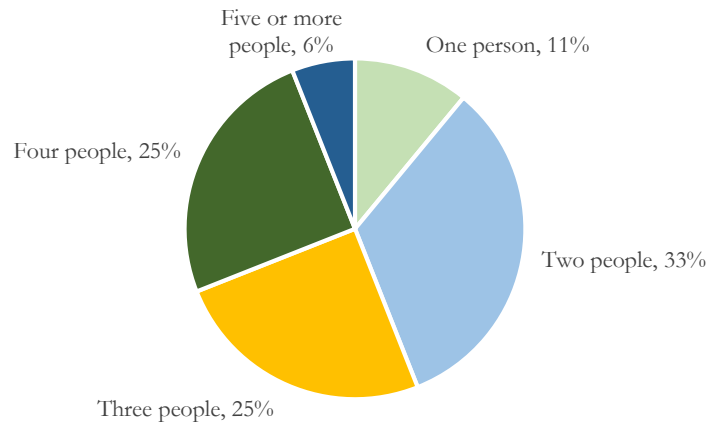


² U.S. Census Bureau data for neighborhood populations gathered through Statistical Atlas, <https://statisticalatlas.com>.

Family size

Figure 3 shows household size of survey respondents. More than half of all survey respondents come from families of three or more people, while around 11 percent live alone and 33 percent live in households of two people. The average household size in Milwaukie in 2016 was 2.29 people.³

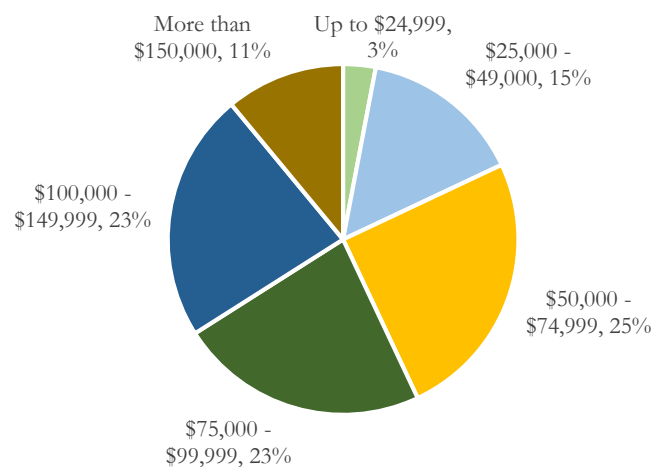
Figure 3: Household size of survey respondents (N=72)



Income

Figure 4 shows the distribution of household income among survey respondents. Survey respondents tend to have higher incomes than Milwaukie residents as a whole. Respondents with household incomes under \$50,000 were underrepresented (17 percent of respondents compared to 45 percent of all Milwaukie residents).⁴ In turn, those with incomes over \$100,000 were overrepresented (34 percent of respondents compared to 17 percent of all residents).

Figure 4: Income distribution of survey respondents (N=61)



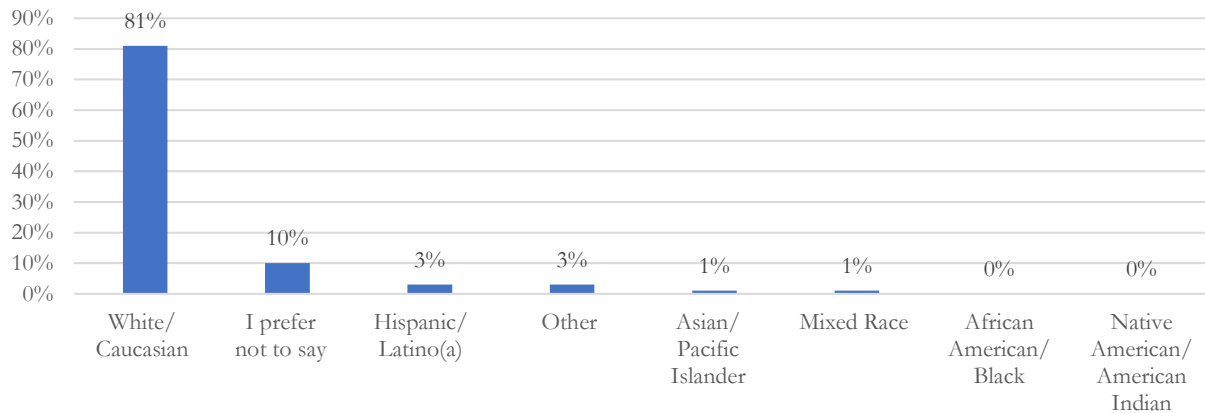
³ American Community Survey (2012-2016), U.S. Census Bureau, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts>.

⁴ Ibid.

Race/ethnicity

Figure 5 shows the race/ethnicity of survey respondents. Compared to U.S. Census and North Clackamas School District data, Hispanic/Latino(a), Asian/Pacific Islander and African American/Black respondents are underrepresented in this sample size.⁵

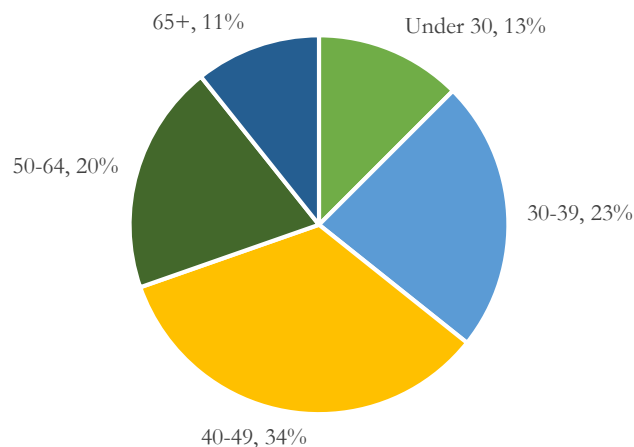
Figure 5: Race/ethnicity of survey respondents (N=68)



Age

Figure 6 shows the distribution of survey respondents by age. The average age of respondents was 48. Respondents under 30 are underrepresented by the survey sample (13 percent of survey respondents are under 30, compared to 32 percent of the community as a whole). Respondents aged 40-64 are overrepresented (54 percent compared to 36 percent of the community as a whole).

Figure 6: Age distribution of survey respondents (N=56)



⁵ According to American Community Survey (2012-2016) data, 8 percent of Milwaukie residents are Hispanic/Latino(a) and 2 percent are African American/Black. North Clackamas School District data for students in the Milwaukie feeder school system indicate 30 percent of students are Hispanic/Latino(a) and 3 percent are African American/Black.

Climate change perceptions

At both spring engagement events and through the online survey, community members were asked “what comes to mind when you think about climate change?” Responses related to the following key themes:

- **Changes in weather conditions:** Many people think about higher temperatures, drought, increased storm intensity, and other climatic effects of global warming.
- **Causes of global warming:** Several mentioned fossil fuels, pollution and unsustainable habits leading to man-made climate change.
- **Civic engagement:** Several expressed a desire to understand more of what the City of Milwaukie is doing about climate change and ways to get involved.
- **Concern about impacts to humans, plants and animals:** Many discussed potential ecological health and safety risks.
- **Curiosity, confusion and the desire for more knowledge:** Several people raised questions they have about climate change and expressed a desire for more education on the subject.
- **Impacts on future generations:** Many discussed the conditions youth and future generations will have to live through due to climate change.
- **Anger, frustration, and fear:** Several people shared emotional responses, including anxiety, worry, anger, frustration and feeling defeated.
- **Desire to identify and participate in solutions:** Several people expressed a desire to act to preserve our current quality of life. Some advocated for solutions for specific communities, such as multi-family residents, youth and the elderly.
- **Natural warming and cooling phases:** A few commenters noted global temperatures naturally rise and fall during certain periods.

Urgency of action

The Climate Action Plan will be centered around an overarching goal. This goal will determine how rapidly the Milwaukie community must act to achieve its emissions reduction objectives. To inform goal setting discussions, the City sought feedback on how “urgently” the community feels we should act on climate change at the Climate Action Summit. Summit discussion leaders asked participants to indicate if they feel climate change should be addressed:

- Urgently
- As a high priority
- Only after other issues are addressed
- No action is needed

Most participants said climate action is needed urgently. Many were motivated by the idea of Milwaukie serving as a leader and pioneer in this space. Several noted the community is already experiencing the impacts of climate change and understood existing emissions reduction efforts will not sufficiently slow these changes. Some said the greatest chance for avoiding the worst effects of climate change will require disruptive, swift action.

A few participants considered climate action a “high” rather than “urgent” priority or suggested climate change should be addressed after other issues. Some noted climate change

can be a difficult concept to understand and can cause people to shut down or disengage. These participants thought motivating action across the community may be difficult. Some mentioned other issues of high importance for City action, such as housing affordability. All Summit participants felt at least some action was needed.

Feedback on strategies

The following sections summarize feedback by topic on community and household-level strategies.

Building energy and efficiency

These strategies relate to reducing emissions from the energy used to power our homes and offices, run our appliances, and build new structures.

Community and City-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Adopt a commercial/residential energy score program
- Create distributed energy systems
- Implement a Property Assessment for Clean Energy program in Milwaukee
- Develop micro-grids and energy storage systems
- Increase energy efficiency of multi-family complexes
- Develop a community solar project
- Advocate for updated building and seismic codes at the state level
- Develop a sustainability plan for Clackamas County

Summit feedback

Summit participants were generally supportive of the community-level strategies. Key comments included:

- Plainer language and more explanation is needed (e.g. what is a “community solar project” or a “distributed energy system”?)
- Are these actions “disruptive” enough to make a difference?
- How do we hold high emitters accountable?
- Engaging industry must be part of the solution.
- What is the incentive to participate in the energy score program?
- The City should incentivize retrofits and higher efficiency standards in new builds.
- Could the City require companies to do an Energy Trust efficiency audit?
- Community solar is more advantageous and practical than house by house installation.
- Could we develop a demand response zone for a distributed energy system?

Building and Energy “Big Ideas” from the Climate Action Summit:

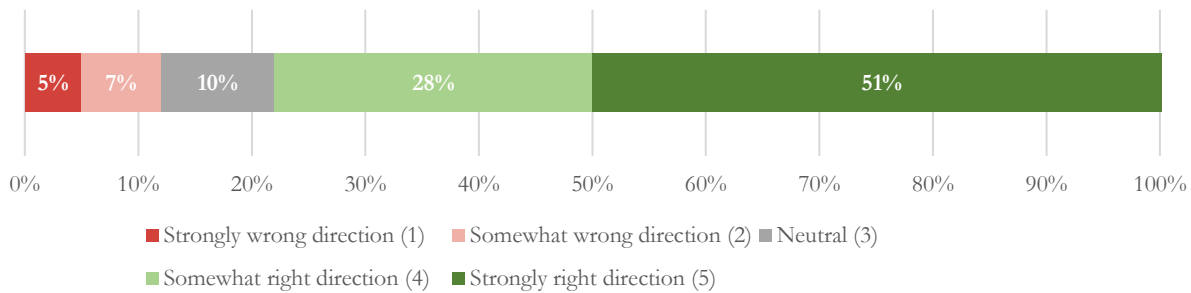
- Develop a community energy project around home weatherization
- Hold high emitters accountable for damaging practices
- Showcase success and highlight demonstration projects
- Conduct community trainings on home efficiency and resiliency strategies

- There was strong support for a PACE program—the City could administer or bring in a third party.
- Are refrigerant emissions reflected somewhere?
- Building efficiency programs are needed for both homeowners and renters.
- Strategies should emphasize partnership opportunities with utilities.
- The City should refine risk structures to incentivize energy conservation.
- There is a need metrics to track and show progress.

Survey feedback: right direction/wrong direction

The online survey and Summit comment form asked respondents whether they felt these community-level strategies are moving in a “right” or “wrong” direction. A majority said they are moving in a somewhat (28 percent) or strongly (51 percent) right direction. Around 10 percent of respondents were neutral, and 12 percent felt they were moving in the wrong direction (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Survey results – Are these community-level strategies moving in the right direction? (N=87)



Survey feedback: If wrong direction, why?

Survey respondents who felt the strategies are moving in the wrong direction were asked to explain why. Comments included the following:

- Several mentioned the cost associated with some of these strategies, noting they could be too expensive with little return on investment.
- Some felt the strategy language was not strong enough and the City should strive for completely carbon neutral buildings.
- Some stated strategies should be developed to hold high emitters accountable.
- Some stated these strategies could feel like a “tax” and hinder development.
- Some stated vulnerable communities must be safe-guarded and equity should be considered for all strategies.
- A few said the community should advocate for the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to reduce the carbon content of Milwaukee’s electric utility portfolio.
- A few advocated for the addition of some less complex, natural solutions.
- A few suggested government money should be spent on other issues (e.g. housing).
- One person said strategic retrofit and demo of non-efficient buildings should be included.
- One person said this duplicates federal government initiatives (e.g. PACE program).

Household-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Sign up for PGE’s Green Power program
- Sign up for Northwest Natural’s Smart Energy program
- Call the Energy Trust of Oregon for an efficiency audit
- Install a smart meter for electricity
- Consider installing a home solar energy system
- Install a smart thermostat
- Advocate for a price on carbon
- Advocate for better building codes and energy efficiency

Summit feedback

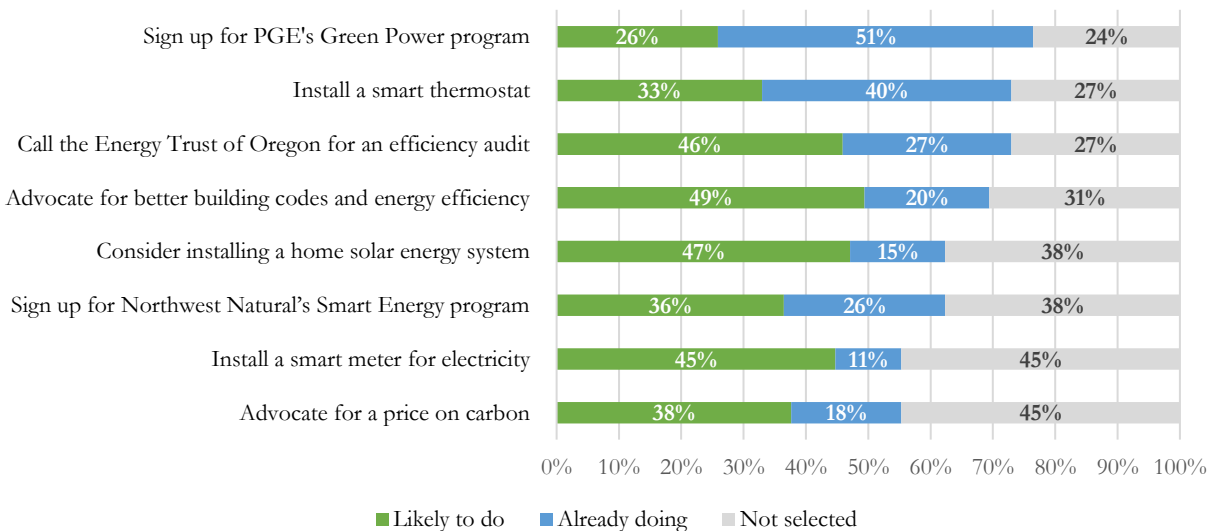
Summit attendees shared the following comments related to the draft household-level strategies.

- More specifics are needed around advocating for a price on carbon.
- Costs need to be clear and tangible; consider equity, feasibility and strategies people from all income levels can take.
- Smart meters are already being installed by PGE
- Building codes and price on carbon seem to be more community-level strategies?
- Consider more “low tech” solutions like root cellars.

Survey feedback: Likelihood to engage in strategies

Survey respondents were asked to indicate whether they already do or would be likely to do any of the proposed household-level strategies. Overall, more than 50 percent of respondents who answered this question are already or would likely engage in all of these strategies (Figure 8). Signing up for PGE’s Green Power program, installing a smart thermostat and working with the Energy Trust of Oregon for an efficiency audit were seen as the most viable strategies, with approximately three-quarters of respondents already or willing to engage in these actions.

Figure 8: Survey results – Building Energy and Efficiency household-level strategies (N=85)



Survey feedback: Other ideas

Survey respondents had the opportunity to suggest other ideas for household level strategies.

The following suggestions were provided:

- Increase home insulation levels
- Utilize energy-efficient light bulbs
- Use less heating
- Install a ductless heat pump
- Install a heat pump water heater
- Replace oil furnaces
- Replace windows with more energy-efficient models
- Build a net zero, net positive or “passive house” dwelling
- Line dry clothes

Vehicle fleets and fuels

These strategies relate to reducing emissions from the vehicles we use to travel around our community for work, play or errands.

Community and City-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Replace least efficient vehicles in City fleets with most efficient vehicles
- Align the size of the City vehicle with the size of the job
- Examine flood vulnerability of City fleet yard
- Implement agreements with other agencies for fleet support in emergencies
- Incentivize multi-family complexes and businesses to install electric vehicle charging stations
- Educate the community about electric vehicles
- Implement small-scale transit within Milwaukie to connect to transit stations

Summit feedback

Key comments from Summit participants included:

- More public access to electric vehicle charging stations is needed.
- Employers should also be incentivized to add charging stations.
- Strategies should encourage car sharing and use of public transportation.
- Subsidies are needed to allow more low-income residents to purchase electric vehicles.
- Vehicle registration costs could increase for fuel-only vehicles to incentivize electric car use.
- Education campaigns should focus on overall cost savings of driving electric vehicles.
- Small-scale transit shuttles in town should be electric.
- Bike share should be introduced and safer bike storage is needed.
- Can Milwaukie share City vehicles that are not regularly used with other cities?

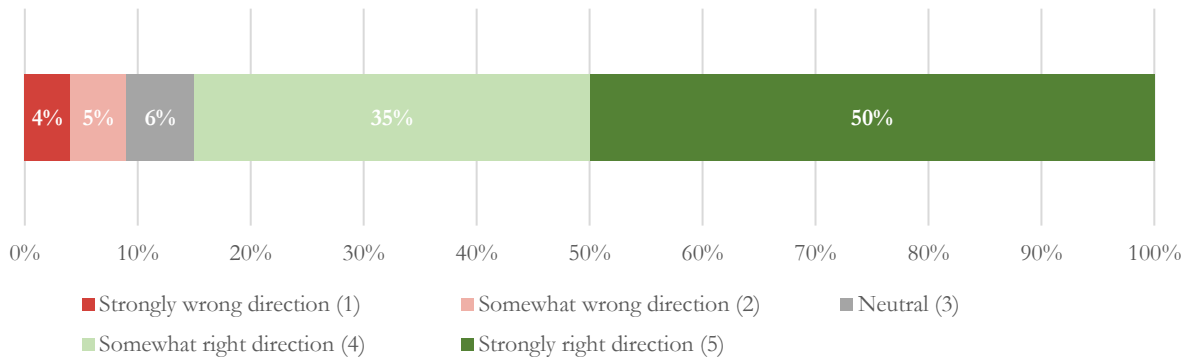
Vehicle Fleets and Fuels “Big Ideas” from the Climate Action Summit:

- Encourage employers to provide transit passes
- Start an education campaign about electric vehicles — there’s more than just Tesla!

Survey feedback: right direction/wrong direction

A majority of survey respondents indicated these community-level strategies are moving in a somewhat (35 percent) or strongly (50 percent) right direction. Around 6 percent of respondents were neutral, and 9 percent felt they were moving in the wrong direction (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Survey results – Are these community-level strategies moving in the right direction? (N=80)



Survey feedback: If wrong direction, why?

Survey respondents who felt the strategies are moving in the wrong direction were asked to explain why. Comments included the following:

- Advocacy should focus on public transit and active transportation (e.g. biking and walking) over electric vehicles.
- Electricity is not always clean.
- Education should be more strongly reflected here.
- More small-scale proposals are needed.
- Car ownership is still the most practical option given the location of key services (e.g. grocery stores).
- A strategy should be included about replacing City fleet vehicles with electric vehicles.

Household-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Walk or bike whenever possible
- Carpool
- Buy an electric vehicle or hybrid
- Reduce air travel
- Offset air travel

Summit feedback

Summit attendees shared the following comments related to the draft vehicle fleets and fuels household-level strategies.

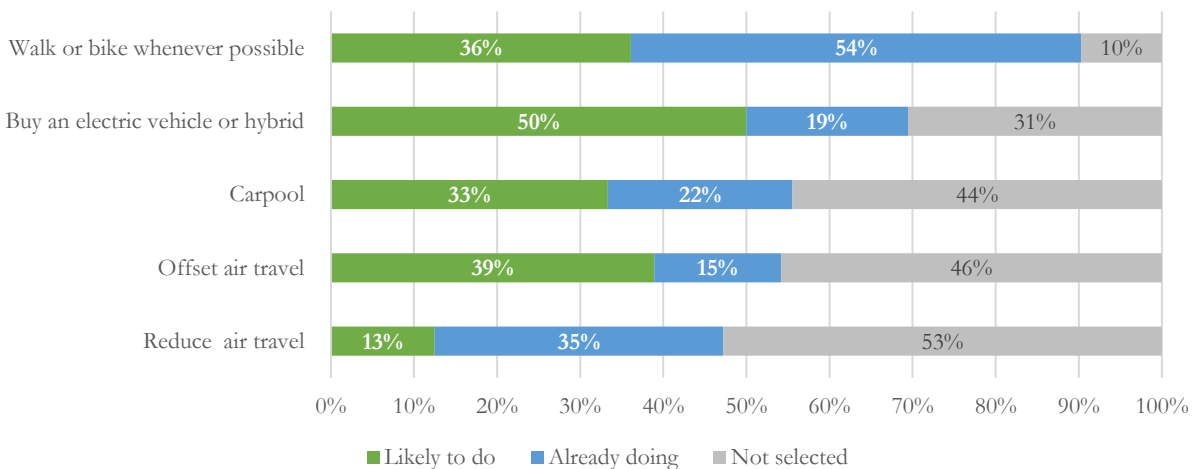
- Increasingly popular food delivery services are working against these goals.
- How can we encourage/support those who are economically disadvantages to engage in these strategies?

- Wayfinding signage and safety improvements are needed to encourage walking and biking.
- Transit and active transportation use are not always feasible because of travel patterns.
- Subsidies should be provided to make transit passes, bikes and electric vehicles accessible for all income levels.

Survey feedback: Likelihood to engage in strategies

More than half of respondents are likely to or already doing four out of five of the strategies (Figure 10). Ninety percent indicated they would be willing or already do walk or bike whenever possible, and half of all respondents expressed an interest in buying an electric vehicle or hybrid. Reducing air travel appears to be the least viable strategy (53 percent did not select this option).

Figure 10: Survey results – Vehicle Fleets and Fuels household-level strategies (N=72)



Survey feedback: Other ideas

Survey respondents had the opportunity to suggest other ideas for household-level strategies. The following suggestions were provided:

- Advocate for more parks and urban natural area access to reduce travel needs.
- Combine trips when running errands.
- Invest in an electric bike.
- Ride public transit.
- Vacation locally.
- Work locally.
- Take the train instead of flying.

Land use and transportation planning

These strategies relate to longer-term land use and transportation planning decisions that can help us address the challenge of climate change.

Community and City-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Plan for future flooding risk
- Promote neighborhood hubs for walkability
- Lower parking ratios in areas where transit is readily accessible to support dense housing
- Implement parking pricing in downtown
- Create a Transit Management Agency to create a better vision for transit in Clackamas County
- Increase the number of electric vehicle charging stations
- Increase bus service
- Encourage small houses for renting
- Work with employers to incentivize biking and walking to work

Summit feedback

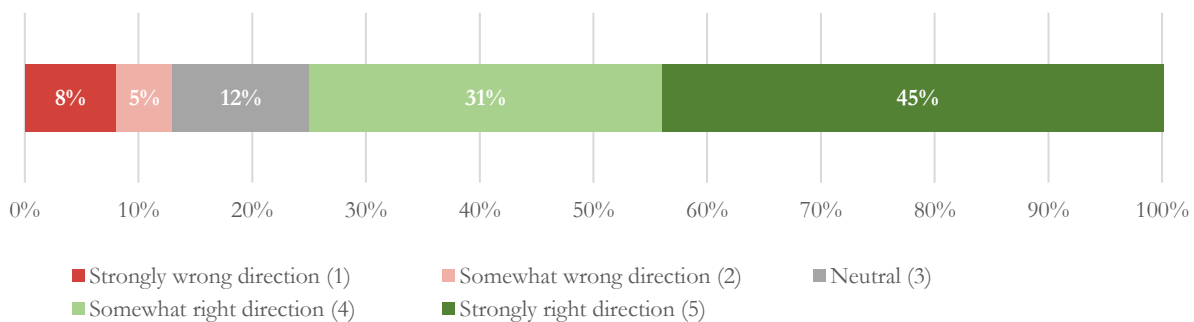
Key comments from Summit participants included:

- System development charges and deed restrictions should be re-evaluated to encourage the development of accessory dwelling units.
- Increased density should be reflected in these strategies.
- Narrower streets will slow traffic and improve walkability.
- Neighborhood hubs should be connected by pedestrian infrastructure and public transit.
- Consider equity impacts of walkable, desirable communities that become more expensive.
- Businesses on International Way need more transit access.
- Advocate for HOV lanes on I-205.
- Employers should incentivize transit use.
- Land should be set aside for community solar development (e.g. existing parking lots).
- Building standards should be updated to accommodate more electric vehicle charging stations.

Survey feedback: right direction/wrong direction

In total, around three quarters of respondents indicated these community-level strategies are moving in a somewhat (31 percent) or strongly (45 percent) right direction. Around 12 percent of respondents were neutral, and 13 percent felt they were moving in the wrong direction.

Figure 11: Survey results – Are these community-level strategies moving in the right direction? (N=78)



Survey feedback: If wrong direction, why?

Survey respondents who felt the strategies are moving in the wrong direction were asked to explain why. Comments included the following:

- Parking pricing could have negative economic impacts.
- Some do not have the option of using transit and are car-bound.
- Small housing is needed for renters.
- Employers should be engaged.
- Transit service not only needs to increase but needs to serve more parts of the city.
- City should work with TriMet and Metro rather than striking out on its own.
- Cost of building ADUs is too prohibitive.
- Density should be reflected here.
- Planning should prepare us for driverless cars.

Household-level strategies

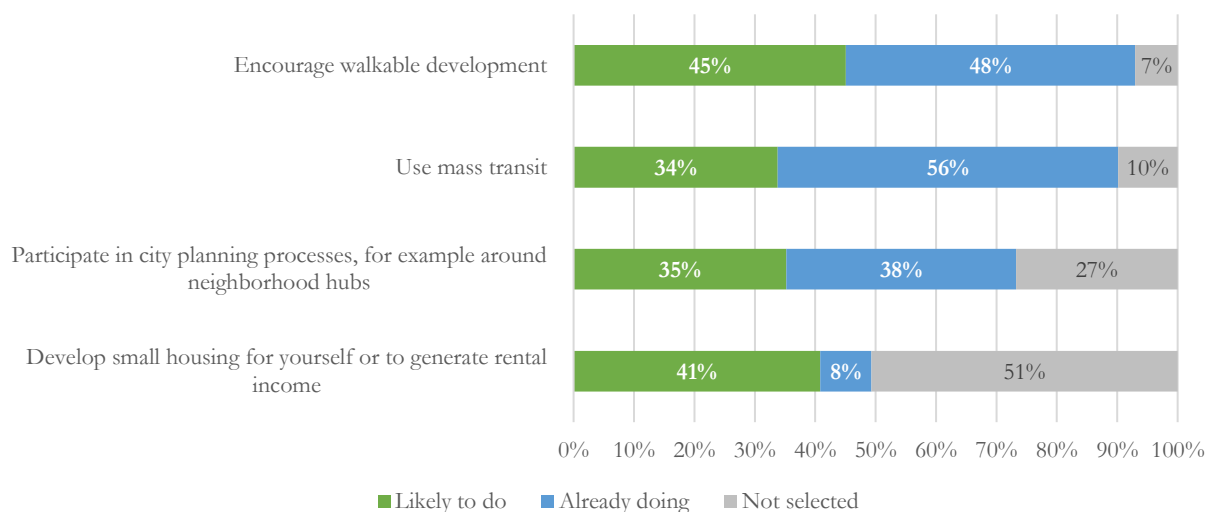
Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Encourage walkable development
- Use mass transit
- Participate in City planning processes, for example around neighborhood hubs
- Develop small housing for yourself or to generate rental income

Survey feedback: Likelihood to engage in strategies

More than half of respondents are likely to or already doing three out of four of the strategies (Figure 12). A strong majority said they already or would likely engage in civic discussion to promote walkable development (93 percent) or neighborhood hub discussions (73 percent). More than half of respondents say they already use mass transit (56 percent), and an additional third say they are likely to do so (34 percent). While more than 40 percent say they are likely to develop small housing for themselves, only 8 percent have done so.

Figure 12: Survey results – Land Use and Transportation household-level strategies (N=71)



Survey feedback: Other ideas

Survey respondents had the opportunity to suggest other ideas for household-level strategies. The following suggestions were provided:

- Downsize and live smaller
- Advocate for the concept of “20-minute” neighborhoods through planning processes
- Advocate for minimal parking requirements for new construction
- De-pave driveways
- Advocate for small buses on neighborhood routes to make “last mile” connections

Public health and emergency preparedness

These strategies relate to ensuring our community is resilient and prepared for the effects of climate change, including more extreme weather conditions.

Community and City-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to update flood plain maps
- Support community outreach about how to reduce fire and flooding risk
- Plan for cooling and air quality relief centers
- Promote more sophisticated home air filtration systems
- Right-size emergency response (e.g. send the appropriate number of police cars or fire trucks for an incident)

Summit feedback

Key comments from Summit participants included:

- New residents may be unfamiliar with climate hazards and seasonal patterns.
- Community battery storage should be considered.
- Community solar projects are also related to resiliency. Microgrids are needed.
- Rain barrels should be encouraged or required.
- The City should consider implementing a housing safety score system.
- Preparedness resources must be accessible and affordable to all income levels.
- Air quality and cooling relief centers can be multi-purpose. These should be incorporated into neighborhood hub design.
- Disaster preparedness is also a way to build community.
- Preparation is needed for dealing with disease vectors (e.g. mosquitos, rats)
- Emergency plans should be widely disseminated and easily accessible.
- More education is needed about potential air quality, storm, water and temperature impacts. Partner with community organizations and trusted liaisons on these efforts.
- Community liaisons should be engaged to ensure a trusted, culturally competent community member is sharing pertinent emergency preparedness information with underrepresented communities.

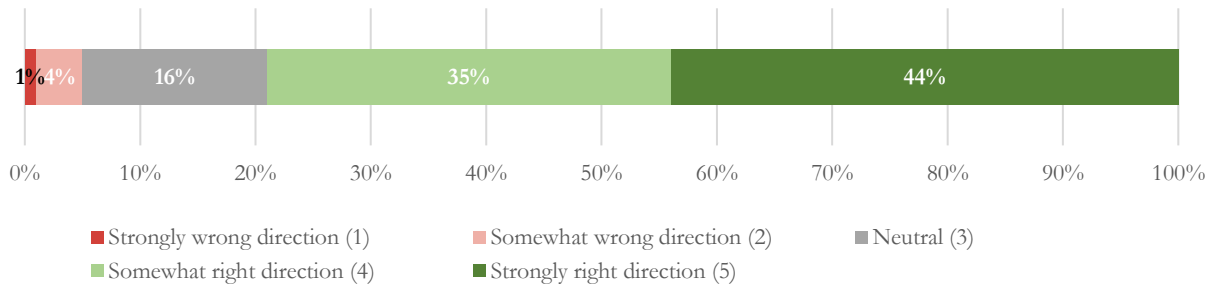
Public Health and Emergency Preparedness “Big Ideas” from the Climate Action Summit:

- Educate residents about potential public health and climate change-related emergencies

Survey feedback: right direction/wrong direction

Most survey respondents indicated these community-level strategies are moving in a somewhat (35 percent) or strongly (44 percent) right direction (Figure 13). Around 16 percent of respondents were neutral, and 5 percent felt they were moving in the wrong direction.

Figure 13: Survey results – Are these community-level strategies moving in the right direction? (N=82)



Survey feedback: If wrong direction, why?

Survey respondents who felt the strategies are moving in the wrong direction were asked to explain why. Comments included the following:

- Solutions should be prioritized over response; prevention rather than adaptation.
- Government shouldn't interfere with first responder agencies.
- Plans should be more concrete to prepare utilities.
- Seismic retrofits of large community buildings are needed.
- Strategies feel insufficient.
- Cooling and air quality centers may not be feasible.
- More community training is needed.

Household-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Prepare your home for hot weather (develop shade and weatherize)
- Look for routes to essential services that won't flood during big storms
- Store water and food at home in case of an emergency

Summit feedback

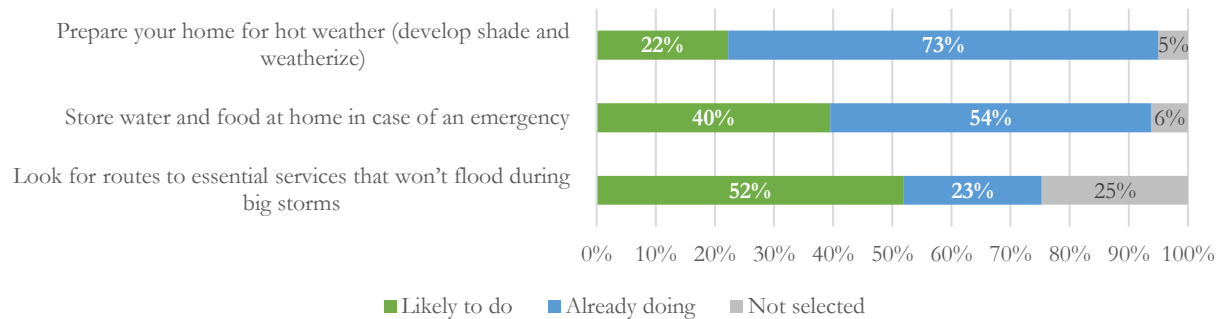
Summit attendees shared the following comments related to the draft household-level strategies.

- Strategies are needed for renters who are unable to prepare in the same way as homeowners.
- Residents should acquire a first aid kit and fire extinguisher.
- Residents should meet their neighbors and build a network to look out for one another.
- Residents should map their neighborhood and understand evacuation routes and potential flood areas.
- Weatherization workshops and similar training should be provided in Spanish and other languages.

Survey feedback: Likelihood to engage in strategies

More than half of respondents are likely to or already doing all public health and emergency preparedness strategies (Figure 14). Almost all (95 percent) said they would be willing or already have prepared their home for hot weather. Over half said they were likely to look for routes to essential services (52 percent), suggesting a strong opportunity for an awareness campaign around this issue.

Figure 14: Survey results – Public Health and Emergency Preparedness household-level strategies (N=81)



Survey feedback: Other ideas

Survey respondents had the opportunity to suggest other ideas for household-level strategies. The following suggestions were provided:

- Get involved in the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).
- Stock up on emergency supplies, e.g. cooking fuel and water.
- Create personal solar or battery storage.
- Develop a family emergency plan.
- Consider composting toilets.

Natural resources

These strategies relate to protecting our natural resources and helping our natural environment adapt to changing climate conditions.

Community and City-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Develop a comprehensive tree canopy program with the Tree Board
- Identify sewer and waterways vulnerable to flooding
- Adjust code to require on-site stormwater storage and water filtration before release
- Develop a new stormwater masterplan
- Introduce more monitoring stations to protect well-heads
- Review intergovernmental water agreements
- Develop a potable water re-use plan

Summit feedback

Key comments from Summit participants included:

- Can the City provide trees for planting at a discounted cost?
- The City should host community tree planting events. These events should be inclusive.
- More composting resources and education are needed. Can the City negotiate this with Waste Management?
- A strategy is needed to manage transition of tree canopy (e.g. replacement versus retention).
- Education is needed to roll out many of these strategies. Terminology can make strategies inaccessible to most.
- “Green space” does not always equal trees.
- Incentives should be provided to encourage natural resource protection by all stakeholders (developers, homeowners, landlords, etc.)
- Air quality and soil protection are not referenced in these strategies.
- Strategies should speak to preserving biodiversity (e.g. pollinator pathways, wildlife crossings, etc.)
- Increase City enforcement.
- The City should support de-paving, development of permeable surfaces and financial support for planting native/drought resistant plants.
- Consider removing the Kellogg Dam.

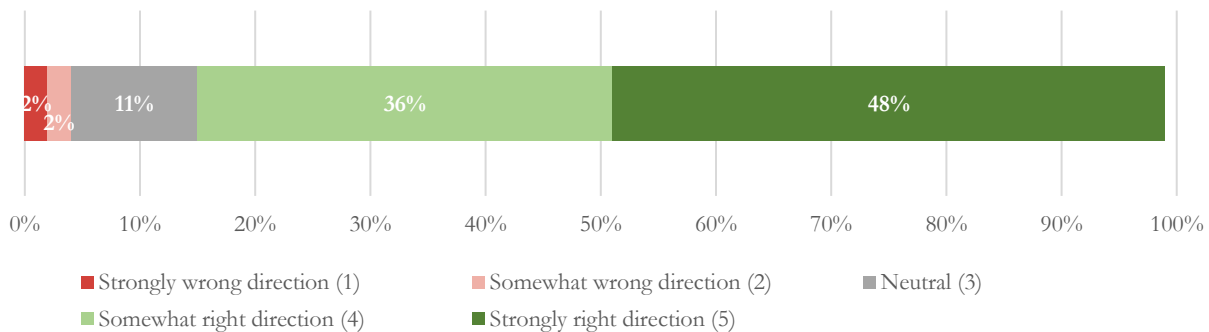
Natural Resources “Big Idea” from the Climate Action Summit:

- Enhance household composting options, including for multi-family residences

Survey feedback: right direction/wrong direction

Most survey respondents indicated these community-level strategies are moving in a somewhat (36 percent) or strongly (48 percent) right direction (Figure 15). Around 11 percent of respondents were neutral, and 4 percent felt they were moving in the wrong direction.

Figure 15: Survey results – Are these community-level strategies moving in the right direction? (N=85)



Survey feedback: If wrong direction, why?

Survey respondents who felt the strategies are moving in the wrong direction were asked to explain why. Comments included the following:

- Language is too technical and more definitions are needed.

- Stormwater storage and filtration may be too cumbersome for some properties.
- The strategies do not go far enough: the plan should also look at pest management policy, planting guidelines, requiring green roofs, etc.
- There is concern the tree code may be too strict and encourage bad habits.
- Stormwater strategies are vague.
- Air quality is not addressed.
- There is a risk of implementation being too bureaucratic; strategies should involve more non-profits and grassroots groups.

Household-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Plant trees for shade that are drought tolerant
- Reduce watering in summertime
- Feed your soil with compost⁶

Summit feedback

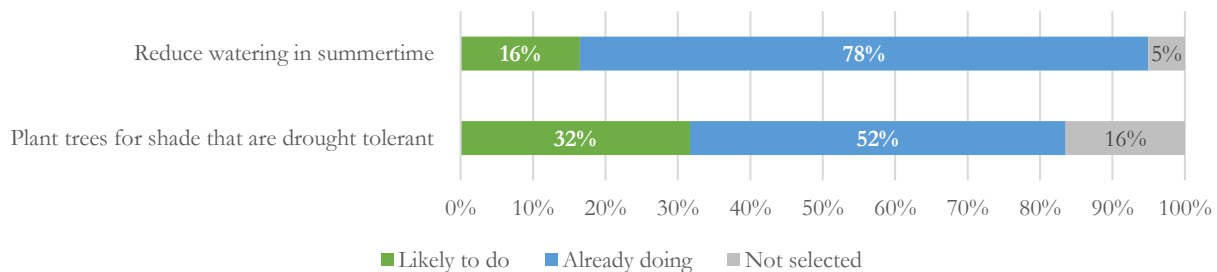
Summit attendees shared the following comments related to the draft household-level strategies.

- Households can opt-out of paper billing.
- Strategies should encourage reduced lawn watering and water conservation.
- Household strategies could encourage preservation of bio-diversity.
- Residents should use mulch in their gardens.
- Promote de-paving and permeable surfaces.
- Consider adding eco-roofs.
- Consider composting toilets.

Survey feedback: Likelihood to engage in strategies

Most survey respondents are already doing these draft household strategies, indicating these are highly viable and realistic. Over three-quarters (78 percent) already reduce watering in summertime, and an additional 16 percent are likely to do so. Just over half (52 percent) said they are planting trees that are drought tolerant, and a third (32 percent) are likely to do this.

Figure 16: Survey results – Public Health and Emergency Preparedness household-level strategies (N=81)



⁶ This strategy was omitted from the online survey by mistake.

Survey feedback: Other ideas

Survey respondents had the opportunity to suggest other ideas for household-level strategies. The following suggestions were provided:

- Use rain barrels for collecting water and watering gardens.
- Develop greywater systems.
- Compost food scraps.
- Plant native and drought tolerant species.
- Reduce lawn area and water less often.
- Use commercial car wash facilities.
- Reroute downspouts to rain swales.
- Plant landscaping that attracts pollinators.
- Avoid using chemical pesticides and herbicides.

Materials use, purchasing and recovery

These strategies relate to how we reuse, purchase, consume, repair, recycle and dispose the goods we use at home and at work.

Community and City-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Use less impactful pavement alternatives (City-lead)
- Use mulch and compost in City landscaping and implement a City-to-residential compost system (City-lead)
- Showcase best practices through a City demonstration project (City-lead)
- Repair equipment and materials before purchasing or building new
- Educate the community about preventing food waste
- Consider revising curbside food waste and other solid waste regulations
- Require deconstruction and/or delay property demolition

Summit feedback

Key comments from Summit participants included:

- The City should consider developing more community gardens.
- Youth should be engaged to develop good habits at a young age.
- Plastics should be banned.
- Residential compost should be expanded to multi-family complexes.
- The City should lead by example and host demonstration projects or repair workshops.
- Implement a commercial food waste policy in partnership with the Oregon Restaurant and Lodging Association, the County and the food bank.

Materials Use, Purchasing and Recovery “Big Ideas” from the Climate Action Summit:

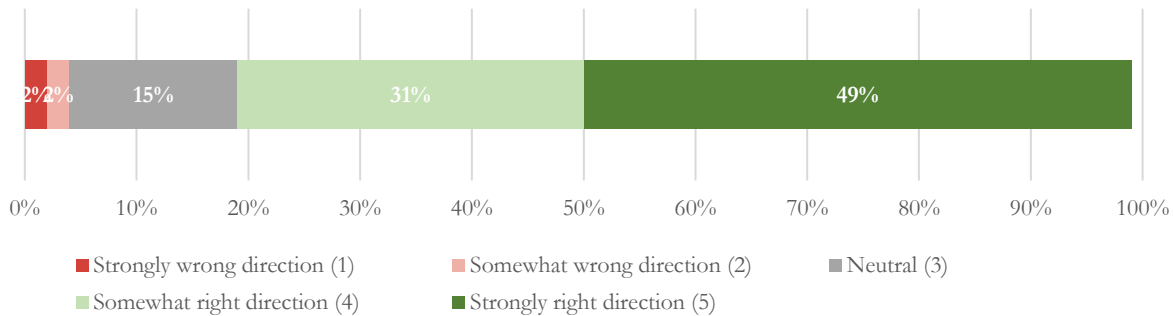
- Implement a city-wide strategy to reduce water bottle use
- Review and revise City procurement practices to reduce our carbon footprint

- Consider City procurement practices and prioritized use of recycled material, local vendors, and conducting a lifecycle assessment before purchase.
- More education is needed about what can and cannot be recycled.

Survey feedback: right direction/wrong direction

Most survey respondents indicated these community-level strategies are moving in a somewhat (31 percent) or strongly (49 percent) right direction (Figure 17). Around 15 percent of respondents were neutral, and 4 percent felt they were moving in the wrong direction.

Figure 17: Survey results – Are these community-level strategies moving in the right direction? (N=85)



Survey feedback: If wrong direction, why?

Survey respondents who felt the strategies are moving in the wrong direction were asked to explain why. Comments included the following:

- City should adopt a sustainable procurement policy.
- Apartments and multi-family need to be considered.
- Implementation could be too bureaucratic; non-profits or other groups should manage these strategies.
- Strategies need to focus on points of real leverage.
- Language is vague.
- Strategies should focus on small-scale demonstration, community projects and involving youth and elders.

Household-level strategies

Strategies presented at the Summit/via the survey

- Eat more plants
- Reduce meat and dairy
- Plan meals and shop to minimize food waste
- Compost
- Fix it, buy it used, buy durable and buy recycled
- Reduce purchases and shop local
- Drink less bottled water

Summit feedback

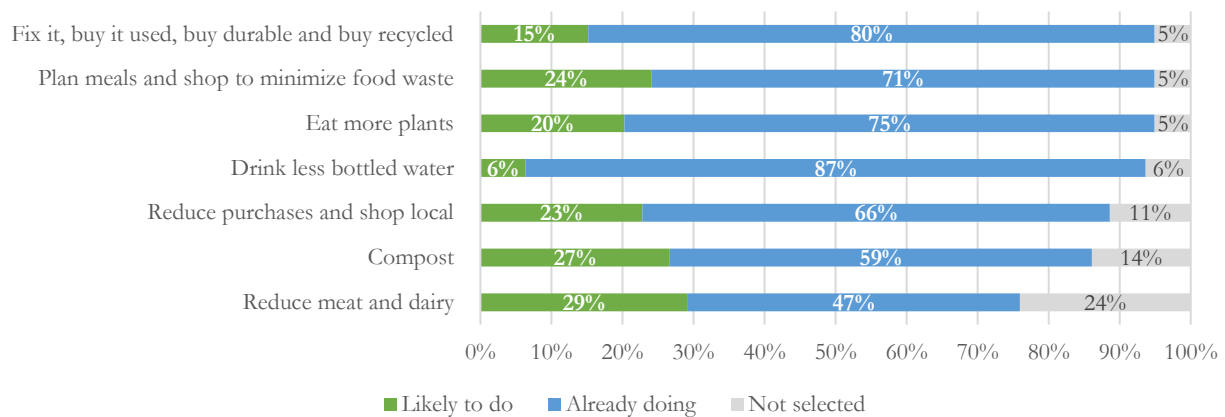
Summit attendees shared the following comments related to the draft household-level strategies.

- Strategies should include buying in bulk and minimizing packaging.
- The City needs to support local economic development to make buying local feasible.
- Cooking classes and education could help reduce food waste. Demos could be held at the Farmer’s Market.
- The City could consider providing low-cost or no-cost composting and recycling bins.

Survey feedback: Likelihood to engage in strategies

A significant majority of respondents are already doing or are likely to do these draft household strategies, indicating they are highly viable (Figure 18). Eighty percent or more of respondents said they already fix, buy used, buy durable or buy recycled, and 87 percent say they drink less bottled water. Areas where behavior change may be most likely include reducing meat and dairy consumption, where 29 percent said they would likely try this, and composting, where 27 percent said they would likely engage.

Figure 18: Survey results – Materials Purchasing, Use and Recovery household-level strategies (N=79)



Survey feedback: Other ideas

Survey respondents had the opportunity to suggest other ideas for household-level strategies. The following suggestions were provided:

- Reduce use of plastic bags, straws and other materials.
- Remove garbage disposals.
- Grow your own food.
- Give away reusable items.
- Buy in-season produce.
- Use a local diaper cleaning service.
- Consider a compost toilet.
- Share tools with neighbors.
- Use re-usable shopping bags.

Implementation and support needs

At all three engagement opportunities, participants were asked what support they would need to implement these draft strategies. Themes were consistent across topic areas and engagement opportunities.

Education and awareness-raising

Participants across all topic areas and events noted the need for further information sharing and education campaigns around the importance of climate action and how to make a difference. Several suggested many do not know the impact of their everyday actions nor the benefits simple changes can make.

Accessible, easy to understand implementation resources

Community members engaged in this process noted the importance of clear, jargon-free and relevant resources. These could include steps for weatherizing one's home, setting up a composting system, or knowing what trees to plant. Resources should be easy to find and accessible in several languages.

Demonstration projects and modeled behavior

Participants were enthusiastic about Milwaukie serving as a climate action leader. Several suggested City demonstration projects could help model strategies and encourage behavior change. Examples could include electric vehicle demonstrations, cooking classes through the Farmer's Market, or building retrofits.

Cost assistance

Across several topic areas, participants noted potential financial barriers to implementing strategies. Developing cost assistance programs, subsidies, grants and incentives will be important for wide-spread and equitable implementation.

Community projects to make buy-in and implementation easier

Some of the most potentially advantageous strategies would be much easier to implement on a community scale (e.g. a community solar project). Participants encouraged innovative thinking about community pilot programs that could reduce upfront costs and encourage neighbor participation.

Support groups, networks and trusted liaisons

As climate action planning and implementation work continues, it is vital to reach out to all community members through trusted channels and established networks. Participants stressed the importance of inclusivity and equity and several noted the importance of receiving information through trusted liaisons.

Education and outreach “big ideas” from the Summit

- Brand Milwaukie as a climate-focused city
- Use common language and avoid jargon
- Develop a “Sustainability Welcome Wagon” with information on climate action resources

Conclusion and next steps

City staff and CAPC members will utilize the feedback from these engagement opportunities to refine strategies for inclusion in the draft Climate Action Plan. The Plan will be available for public review and final comment in August, with tentative Council adoption in September.



Climate Action Summit participants listen to Mayor Gamba