

The Oregonian

Multnomah County OKs using tourism money to help fund homeless services, Veterans Memorial Coliseum renovations

*By Molly Harbarger
December 5, 2019*

When tourists come to Portland, a sliver of what they spend will go toward homeless services.

The Multnomah County Commission on Thursday approved changing its agreement with Portland and Metro to dedicate a portion of visitor tax dollars for homeless services. The Oregon Metro Council approved the modifications on Nov. 21 and the Portland City Council did the same on Nov. 27.

The county commissioners first approved a different version of the agreement in September, but since then, it underwent streamlining and other changes unrelated to the homeless spending to secure the city and Metro's approval.

Commission Chair Deborah Kafoury said that the process took too long to complete, but she was happy with the result.

"Had we not passed the version we passed a couple months ago, we would not be here together," Kafoury said. "It took us pushing and pushing and pushing and never relenting to get the other jurisdictions to agree to our terms."

Kafoury has championed the idea of using some tourism dollars to aid the homeless for years after she learned that the tourism fund was ballooning because of an influx of visitors. At the same time, she also felt inundated by complaints from business owners and hotel operators who complained that the growing population of people living on the streets was hurting business.

The three-way agreement has been in place since 2001, funded through taxes on vehicle rentals and rentals of rooms in hotels, motels and Airbnb-style options. The rental car tax is currently 17% and the room tax 13.3%.

The funds have been used to renovate, expand or develop the Oregon Convention Center, Portland's Center for the Arts, the Hyatt Oregon Convention Center Hotel and what is now Providence Park.

Authorities estimate Portland visitors spent \$5.3 billion in 2018, generating around \$265 million in state and local tax revenue.

Under the new agreement, about \$2.5 million a year will be allocated to the county to fund services and programs for people either at risk of or experiencing homelessness as well as related-safety concerns. That amount is projected to increase over time and is estimated to be as much as \$50.1 million by 2029-2030.

The fund is meant to provide resources for homeless services at a time when local government leaders say more money is needed to ensure that new affordable housing built with city and Metro housing bonds has mental health, addiction, employment and other services available to help homeless people who move into those units.

The deal will also authorize a total of \$80 million in new bonds for improvements to the Veterans Memorial Coliseum and Portland's Centers for the Arts.

Beginning sometime after Jan. 1, 2021, Portland plans to issue one or more series of bonds that would be set at \$40 million to fund renovations to the coliseum. The city plans to do the same for the Portland's Centers for the Arts sometime after Jan. 1, 2024.

City officials have said the renovations are necessary for both structures' viability and that more money would likely be needed for upgrades.

An advisory committee related to the coliseum reconstruction effort has already been created, Portland officials said during a Nov. 20 meeting.

"While we know that \$40 million for each of these projects is likely not enough to fully address the needs of those aging venues," said Karl Lisle, Portland's spectator facilities program coordinator, "we believe the funding can be a very important foundation which we can build and add other funds, both public and private, to make those projects really successful."

Portland Commissioner Jo Ann Hardesty at the time said she had concerns about adding the coliseum renovation funding because she wasn't aware of any conversations beforehand about upgrades and that they would be obligating future city commissioners to proceed with the development. She also asked if any independent audits have been done to determine whether the city was making the best investment of tourism dollars.

"Clearly people know where Portland is now," Hardesty said. "We're spending more money on tourism rather than less and I'd like to know why that would be."

Portland Commissioner Amanda Fritz said she supports funds going to the venue upgrades. She said prior councils under Mayors Sam Adams and Charlie Hales have discussed coliseum renovations and that it and the Portland's Center for the Arts have turned a profit for the last several years.

Commissioners Hardesty and Chloe Eudaly weren't in attendance when the Portland City Council approved the new agreement last week.

Portland plans to get rid of city's gas-powered leaf blowers starting in 2021

*By Everton Bailey
December 5, 2019*

The City of Portland owns about 300 gas-powered leaf blowers and officials hope to get rid of them in 2021 and deploy handheld electric and battery-powered ones instead.

The Portland City Council voted 4-0 Wednesday to create a work group that would plan how to phase out the gasoline-fueled devices starting Jan. 1, 2021. Advocates said the transition would cut down on greenhouse gas emissions, reduce noise and improve air quality. City officials said the ban also aligns with goals to have Portland be 100% fueled by renewable energy by 2050.

Commissioner Jo Ann Hardesty wasn't in attendance during the vote.

The workgroup will begin meeting in 2020. The gas leaf-blower ban wouldn't apply to privately owned devices.

The city's fire, parks, transportation, water and environmental services departments all have leaf blowers, said Asena Lawrence, a senior policy director for Commissioner Nick Fish who presented the resolution. They range from 156 in the parks bureau to three for the bureau of

environmental services. It's not immediately clear how much the city spends each year to maintain its 305 leaf blowers or how much 300 cleaner, quieter ones will cost.

She said gas-powered leaf blowers require more maintenance than the alternatives, are more expensive and have a lower life span, typically around 1.5 to 3 years.

Portland has leaf blower regulations that have been in place since 2001 that allow devices not exceeding 65 decibels to be used year-round and ones not louder than 70 decibels to be used from November to February. City code allows leaf blower use between 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. in residential zones and until 9 p.m. in other areas.

The city also has a list of dozens of approved models of gas, electric and battery-powered leaf blowers that can be used in Portland.

An Oregon House bill that died without a vote in the 2019 session proposed banning gas leaf blowers throughout the state beginning in 2023.

The Portland Mercury

Acceptable Losses

*By Alex Zielinski
December 5, 2019*

Property lost in Portland's sweeps of homeless camps keeps the city's most vulnerable at a disadvantage.

"Photos of my babies. My wallet. A really warm blanket."

Kat Fry has lost track of how many things she's had taken from her while living on the streets of Portland.

"It's stressful to try to think about what I've lost," she says. "I go to look for something and remember: 'That's right, it's gone. They took it.'"

Some of Fry's possessions have been stolen. Others have been trashed by tenants of the buildings near her tent in Old Town. But most of her lost property has been taken by the City of Portland.

After a recent trip to the emergency room for a spider bite, Fry returned to the street where she'd been sleeping to find her brand-new tent and sleeping bag had disappeared—plucked from the sidewalk by one of the city's campsite cleanup crews while she was in the hospital. Fry's backpack, which contained her prescription pain medication, was also gone.

When Fry went to the warehouse where the city holds property collected during campsite cleanups, she found her backpack was "clean empty." Her doctor, knowing Fry had a history of substance abuse, wouldn't refill the prescription. At the time, Fry had been clean from narcotics for several weeks.

Two weeks after her pain medication had gone missing, Fry's friend handed her a syringe. "He said, 'Here!'" Fry says. "It was the only thing I could grab. I had no other options. What was I supposed to do?"

Fry is one of the hundreds of Portlanders who've lost important personal property during the city's frequent homeless camp sweeps, which regularly affect all campsites on public property.

Carried out by private firms contracted by the city, the often-unpredictable cleanups have contributed to a cycle of loss that, for many living outside, delays any pursuit of a stable life.

While the city has attempted to make it easier for homeless Portlanders to reclaim their property, many argue that the stress the cleanups inflict on Portland's homeless population won't truly be resolved until the sweeps come to an end. According to both homeless individuals and many of their advocates—some of whom are working to build a movement to “stop the sweeps”—the city seems to be using seized property to punish homeless Portlanders for falling victim to the region's housing crisis.

“The emotional impact... it almost feels intentional,” says Alexa Simpson, a Portlander who's been homeless for three years. “It's like they're beating us down again and again until we leave town, or we die.”

Ironically, some of the rules that mandate the campsite cleanups were created to protect the rights of homeless Portlanders.

In 2008, a group of Portlanders who'd been arrested for camping in public areas sued the City of Portland for violating their constitutional protections against “cruel and unusual punishment,” arguing that they had nowhere else to sleep. Four years later, the city reached a settlement agreement with the plaintiffs that laid out strict rules for the city to follow when cleaning up homeless encampments on public property—campsites that, however common, remain illegal in Portland.

Now enshrined as city policy, those rules mandate that city employees must give people at least 48 hours' notice before sweeping their campsite and that, if people don't clear the area before the cleanup crew arrives, the city must collect all property that is “recognizable as belonging to a person and that has apparent use.” That property is then stored at a 5,500-square-foot warehouse in Southeast Portland managed by the city's Homelessness/Urban Camping Impact Reduction Program (HUCIRP). Individuals have 30 days to reclaim their property.

The city is alerted to homeless camps on public property through One Point of Contact—a website where Portlanders can report people breaking the city's anti-camping rules—and from direct referrals from law enforcement or city employees.

In 2014, faced with a steadily growing homeless population, the city decided to hire an outside security firm, Pacific Patrol Services, to conduct camp cleanups. The city has since added a secondary contractor, the hazardous waste removal company Rapid Response Bio Clean, to address the consistently growing number of homeless encampments.

By June 2019, these contractors—overseen by HUCIRP—were cleaning up nearly 3,000 campsites a year, with each cleanup costing taxpayers an average of \$762. According to the city, HUCIRP currently receives between 700 and 1,200 reports of illegal camping each week from members of the public.

The rapidly rising number of homeless campsites—and the cleanups that accompany them—has had consequences. Last March, a city audit found that the demand for cleanup services “has pushed the program past its capacity.” One of the auditor's top concerns was that contractors appeared to be using arbitrary guidelines to determine which property was worth keeping.

“Without better guidance,” the audit read, “cleanup crews are left to decide what should be retained or thrown away.”

While HUCIRP has a list of items that contractors are instructed not to keep during cleanups—including grocery carts, food, drug paraphernalia, hazardous material, water-logged items, and

anything soiled with human waste—several people told the Mercury that they’ve seen contractors throw away items that should have been taken to the storage facility, such as bicycles, wheelchairs, personal identification, and insurance documents. Others say they’ve lost personal items with sentimental value—including family photos, letters, and even ashes of deceased family members—because contractors either decided or assumed they were garbage.

“If they decide an item has no value, it’s gone,” says Barbra Weber, a homeless Portlander and community activist. “It’s devastating.”

Kim Mason, a volunteer attorney with the ACLU of Oregon, said the lack of clarity around what’s “recognizable as belonging to a person and that has apparent use” leaves people with little legal recourse when their property is taken.

“There are due process concerns in the city interfering with people’s property rights,” Mason wrote in an email to the Mercury. “Especially when ‘property’ can be classified as trash, even though it is life-sustaining to its owner.”

Inconsistent enforcement of rules also plagues other steps in the camp cleanup process.

The city is legally obligated to alert people of a coming cleanup by posting a sign near their campsite at least 48 hours before a sweep. But Simpson says those signs are regularly torn down by upset campers or people trying to sabotage campsites, leaving campers unprepared for a sweep. Numerous times, Simpson says, she’s woken up to contractors in the process of tearing down her camp.

“I’ve seen my possessions put in a dumpster... and I was almost arrested when I tried to pull them out,” she says. “Once they told us that we could only keep whatever items we could carry that was in arms’ reach. That can’t be right.”

Those overseeing campsite cleanups can also give campers contradictory information. Weber said she’s been told by a police officer that she had an hour to clean up her camp, only to be told by a contractor 15 minutes later that she had to leave immediately.

“There’s no uniformity to the system,” says Weber.

Since the city can’t always promise shelter for campers, let alone a path toward permanent affordable housing, many people who’ve had their campsites cleared just move their tent to another public space—starting the cycle over again.

Those attempting to retrieve belongings that have been relocated to the storage facility often face another set of challenges.

After a cleanup, the items that contractors consider worth keeping are taken to a warehouse at Southeast Ivon and 4th, where they are photographed and placed in clear plastic bags that are identified with a tag that lists the items inside and notes the location of where they were picked up. Those bags are stored on rows of industrial shelves, categorized by the date they were brought in.

If someone wants to retrieve their confiscated property, they must call the city and schedule a set time to visit the warehouse, which is open on weekdays between 10 am and 4 pm and operated by the same contractors who conduct the cleanups. On arrival, staffers ask visitors where their camp was located and to describe their property.

“It’s degrading to have to remember everything you had in detail,” says Fry. “Then you give a description of everything, and they may give you a third of it or a fourth of it. Once I got my wallet back, but all my cash was missing.”

There are many reasons that some people are unable to visit the warehouse in that 30-day window: maybe their cell phone was taken during a cleanup, so they can't call to make an appointment; maybe their day job won't let them take the time off; maybe their bus pass was in their confiscated wallet.

According to HUCIRP, the vast majority of stored property is never picked up. After 30 days in the warehouse, most items are thrown away.

For many, this process—one that was initially meant to restore dignity to a vulnerable population—only exacerbates their instability.

One homeless Portlander, who goes by the name Starburst, says she's had library books taken during a cleanup of her Eastside camp, a loss she says has prohibited her from using Multnomah County Library's services.

"It seems like a small problem to have," says Starburst, who's been homeless for nearly a decade. "But [the library] is something I really rely on."

Others who've experienced unexpected camp cleanups tell stories of losing Social Security cards, insurance documents, cell phones, and food that had been purchased with a state-issued Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program card. Losing such items can be an immeasurable setback for those attempting to escape homelessness.

Simpson says her mother, who is homeless and disabled, has repeatedly had her pain medication taken during cleanups. To refill the lost prescriptions, her mother has to submit a report to the Oregon Health Authority, which can then approve or deny the request. While her mother has never been denied a refill, the frequent requests have strained her relationship with her insurance provider, doctors, and pharmacy.

"They look at her like she's irresponsible, or a liar," says Simpson. "It makes her anxious to interact with them."

Unsurprisingly, property loss has driven yet another wedge between the homeless community and Portland officials.

"People are having the only stuff they own ripped away from them [by] law enforcement and city employees—people they are supposed to trust," says Simpson. "You lose sight of who you can trust. You end up resenting the government and anyone who tells you they want to help."

The city staff who are most familiar with this system aren't blind to its flaws.

"The city does not want to take anyone's personal property," HUCIRP spokesperson Heather Hafer said in an email to the Mercury. "We want people to be able to keep their things, and collecting property is a time-consuming and costly process."

In the past year, HUCIRP staff have made substantial changes to the program. In early 2019, the city started keeping confiscated property in a warehouse that's larger and more centrally located than the original location where items were stored. That alone, the city says, has caused property retrieval rates to quadruple.

Staff have also worked to more specifically outline the ways contractors are expected to interact with campers.

The city's cleanup contractors currently adhere to a 2016 contract that, among other things, requires them to be trained in the handling and disposing of hazardous waste. "Contractor(s)... shall perform work in a timely and efficient manner, and conduct themselves in a courteous and

business-like fashion,” the contract reads. Once a cleanup has begun, the contract grants campers one hour to “remove their possessions and leave the site.”

An updated contract currently under consideration asks for contractors that employ staff who have been trained by the Crisis Prevention Institute, an organization that specializes in de-escalation training. It also requires employees “be trained and experienced in... non-violent conflict resolution, assertive engagement, [and] trauma informed communication,” along with hazardous waste disposal.

Unlike its 2016 predecessor, this updated proposal requires that staff “be polite, diplomatic and professional at all times, and treat all persons with dignity and respect.” While campers will be given “at least” one hour to remove their possessions and leave their campsite, the proposal also offers an addendum: “In instances where individuals are making a good-faith effort to collect their property but are unable to do so within an hour... it may be appropriate to move onto another location and come back later in the day.”

The new contract language still needs City Council’s approval, but Hafer expects it to go into effect for current and future contractors by January 2020.

But for houseless Portlanders, the fact that campsite cleanups could become more humane and that property retrieval has been made more accessible are only Band-Aid solutions. Neither change addresses the primary issue: the city’s lack of affordable housing.

“The city should respond to the lived experiences of the houseless and their requests for support,” says the ACLU’s Mason. “Adequate housing is the most obvious step.”

In lieu of that, Mason says, the city should at least allow people a space to camp and “exist safely and legally.”

It’s a suggestion that HUCIRP staff are exploring. The program’s 2019-2021 strategic plan mentions a department goal of finding “underutilized city properties, or properties in pre-development stages, that could be used for alternative shelter purposes to provide lawful and organized places for people experiencing homelessness to sleep.”

Homeless advocates are hoping to take that a step further. A new coalition made up of homeless community members and local advocacy groups has created an information campaign about the impact sweeps have on Portlanders—and is working to request a citywide moratorium on camp sweeps.

The coalition, led by members of Sisters of the Road, Right 2 Survive, and the Western Regional Advocacy Project (WRAP), brought the proposal to the Multnomah County Democrats in November, asking for their support. Not only did the group pass a resolution calling for a moratorium on camp sweeps, but the county Democrats pledged to meet with local and state leaders to demand the suspension.

Portland has attempted to halt camp sweeps on public property before, most notably in 2016, under then-mayor Charlie Hales’ “safe sleep” policy. But—faced with mounting lawsuits from business groups and neighborhood associations—the city’s moratorium only lasted six months.

Until the camp cleanups halt, the local coalition is devoted to lessening the sweeps’ impact on vulnerable Portlanders. At the moment, that means offering to accompany people to HUCIRP’s warehouse to help them navigate the property retrieval process and creating a system to provide emergency supplies to people who’ve lost their property in a cleanup.

WRAP Executive Director Paul Boden has followed Portland’s many attempts to soften the blow of city policies that disproportionately target the homeless community. Boden, who experienced

homelessness as a teenager, says the city's cleanup system is a clear example of anti-homeless policymaking.

"If somebody came into your house when you were at work and threw out your personal possessions, you'd get pretty freaking upset," Boden says. "How's that any different from a sweep? There isn't a difference in attachment to personal belongings between a housed person and an unhoused person. They aren't a different species."

Boden says the "other-ing" of the homeless population makes it easier to violate—both practically and legally—certain groups' basic human rights.

"As soon as you don't have permanent housing, you're seen as different," Boden says. "Your rights are different. We tell [houseless people], 'If we let you maintain your personal possessions, it's an inconvenience to us.'"

Legally speaking, if someone has their property thrown away during a cleanup, they can sue the city or contractor for damages. In reality, however, it's not that simple.

"Not only is it difficult to prove that someone's belongings were taken," says the ACLU's Mason, "but it's also incredibly difficult for the poor and houseless to file a claim against the city when their rights have been violated."

Several houseless Portlanders told the Mercury that while they'd be interested in joining a class-action lawsuit against the city, the cost and energy required to file their own suits would be too prohibitive.

That burden could lighten, Mason says, if houseless people were considered a protected class—giving them the same protections granted to people who are discriminated against for their sexuality or race. The ACLU of Oregon and other civil rights organizations have supported past legislation that would create these protections for homeless Oregonians, but none have been passed into law.

If those protections were in place, Mason says, "The courts would apply a higher level of scrutiny" to the treatment of homeless Portlanders and the confiscation of their belongings.

"We would be forced to answer the question we should have been asking all along," Mason says. "'Are we solving a problem, or are we just punishing the victims of a larger one?'"

OPB

Portland City Government To Transition Away From Gas-Powered Leaf Blowers

*By Rebecca Ellis
December 5, 2019*

Portland's government is getting rid of its stock of roughly 300 gasoline-powered leaf blowers, which city leaders say are a menace to both the environment and the eardrums of the operators.

City Commissioner Nick Fish, who oversees Portland's Bureau of Parks and Recreation, introduced a resolution that would have the city transition to quieter, electric models by the beginning of 2021.

Fish said the city's current stock of leaf blowers, spread out over five bureaus, has been proven to be a significant air quality polluter. Many of the machines use an inefficient two-stroke engine, which spews toxic pollutants like carbon monoxide and carcinogenic hydrocarbons.

A 2011 study cited by Fish found that using a two-stroke blower for half an hour emitted the same amount of greenhouse gases as driving nearly 4,000 miles in a Ford pick-up truck.

And, of course, they're noisy. Noise levels for those holding the machines can reach a painful 112 decibels. A jet plane taking off is about 120 decibels.

The directive approved by City Council would only apply to the city's stock — not private residents. But some commissioners expressed interest in one day working toward a more all-encompassing ban, which has been adopted by many major cities including Washington, D.C., and Los Angeles.

"I'm hoping this policy, while it only addresses city bureaus, I hope it will lead to a citywide ban," said City Commissioner Amanda Fritz. Commissioner Chloe Eudaly echoed the sentiment.

Asena Lawrence, Fish's senior policy director, said the city will form a working group early in the new year to consider how to start transitioning more of the city toward environmentally-friendly leaf blowers.

Portland City Commissioner Chloe Eudaly Running For Another Term

*By Rebecca Ellis
December 6, 2019*

It's official: Portland City Commissioner Chloe Eudaly will be seeking reelection.

The commissioner stopped by OPB's "Think Out Loud" Thursday to discuss the sweeping changes she has planned for the city's neighborhood associations and community groups. Asked by the show's host, Dave Miller, what she thought would happen to her vision should she be out of the position next year, Eudaly said she was hoping to stick around for more than that.

"I am, in fact, running again," said Eudaly, noting this was her first day making the "official" announcement.

The first-term commissioner has made plenty of unofficial announcements, however. Her communications director, Margaux Weeke, said Eudaly's already confirmed her candidacy to multiple media outlets and plans to hold an official kickoff in early 2020.

In a Facebook post published just after Thanksgiving, Eudaly said she was assembling a new campaign team and building "a shiny new website." The commissioner's old campaign website from 2016 is no longer functional.

The post also gave a preview of what Eudaly will seek to highlight from her four years overseeing Portland's Bureau of Transportation and the Office of Community & Civic Life.

"I've been focused on working to protect tenants (Relocation Ordinance and Fair Access In Renting (FAIR)), defending our immigrant and refugee community (sanctuary city and universal defense), and our environment (renewables resolution, green roofs, lead abatement)," she wrote. "And I'm committed to making our streets safer for pedestrians and cyclists while fighting to vastly improve our public transit system."

Eudaly's already drawn several opponents: energy consultant Jack Kerfoot, who has said he plans to put renewable energy at the core of his platform; software developer Seth Wolley, a green party activist and proponent of government transparency; and Mingus Mapps, a former political science professor who worked under Eudaly at the Office of Community and Civic Life until he was let go this year.

Portland Tourists Will Now Help Pay For Homeless Services

*By Rebecca Ellis
December 5, 2019*

Money from Portland's booming tourism industry will soon be used to aid the region's worsening homeless crisis.

For over a year, regional leaders have been hammering out an agreement to take some of the money flowing in from local taxes on rental cars and hotels and redirect it toward homeless services.

The final puzzle piece fell into place Thursday with Multnomah County's Board of Commissioners unanimously voting to approve the novel use of tourist's dollars. Portland's Commissioners had done so last week, and Metro the week before.

It's an unorthodox use of a 2.5% tax on rooms and car rentals that had long been used by the three governments to improve the facilities where tourists might find themselves. The money, paid by visitors to Multnomah County, has previously gone toward expanding Providence Park, renovating the Oregon Convention Center and building a hotel there.

But the tax base has grown with Portland's popularity, prompting local leaders to look for new uses.

This may be ringing bells for some. The three governments were poised to push through a similar agreement almost exactly a year ago.

But Multnomah County had sent stakeholders back to the drawing table.

"My main concern a year ago was the funding wasn't certain – and it's really important that if we're going to use these dollars to fund supportive housing services that those are consistent," Multnomah County Chair Deborah Kafoury said. "Because once we put someone into a unit and start to give them the services they need, we can't have that money suddenly disappear."

Kafoury said the version approved Thursday offered enough assurances that the money wouldn't disappear should Portland tourism falter.

Under the new agreement, the county's Joint Office of Homeless Services will receive \$2.5 million during the 2019-2020 fiscal year, which will be used to create support services for people living in affordable housing built through housing bonds passed by both Portland and Metro voters. By 2023, that funding would increase to \$5.25 million annually.

Kafoury said the government decided on wraparound services because it's the best way to tackle the area's growing problem of chronic homelessness.

"Just providing people with a home is not enough," she said. "Homeless people need services – whether its mental health services, drug and alcohol counseling – to stay stable and stay in the housing,"

In addition to creating wraparound services, the agreement also authorizes two \$40 million bonds, one for improvements at the Veterans Memorial Coliseum and another for the Portland's art facilities.

Youth Activists In Portland, Other NW Cities, Plan To Join National Climate Strike

*By Monica Samayoa
December 5, 2019*

Youth activists in Portland and other cities in the region are planning to take part Friday in a national climate strike. The goal, as with earlier actions, is to call on global leaders to take action on climate change, and create millions of jobs in the process.

The national strike will take place the same day world leaders gather at the United Nation's Annual Climate Conference in Madrid, Spain.

Marches are planned in Lake Oswego, Beaverton, downtown Portland, Eugene and Vancouver, Washington.

Student activists will take to the street's morning and mid-afternoon.

The Portland event will kick off with a rally at Shemanski Park at 10:30 a.m. Youth activists plan to march to Terry Schunk Plaza in front of City Hall by noon.

This is the second youth climate strike this school year.