



METRO

Meeting: Future Vision Commission

Day: Tuesday

Date: August 3, 1993

Time: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Place: Metro Regional Center
Conference Room 370
600 N.E. Grand Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Approx/Time

- | | | |
|------------|--|---------|
| 9:00 a.m. | 1. CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL -
<i>Public Comment - not on Agenda (2min.)</i> | Group |
| 9:05 a.m. | 2. MINUTES | Freiser |
| 9:20 a.m. | 3. Starting Point (see enclosed) | Freiser |
| 10:30 a.m. | 4. Work Plan/groups to contact | Group |
| 12:00 noon | 5. Lunch | |
| 1:00 p.m. | 6. Small Groups (three groups) | Groups |
| | Extend and enlarge: THE PLAN WITH A HUMAN
FACE; "notes" and "time line." Refer to
<u>Future Vision Commission July 12, 1993,</u>
<u>Meeting Summary, and 1993 Benchmarks.</u> | |
| 2:30 p.m. | 7. Consolidate Small Group Ideas | Group |
| 3:45 p.m. | 8. Other Business
<i>Public Comment on Agenda Items (2min.)</i> | Group |
| 4:00 p.m. | 9. ADJOURN | |

**METRO FUTURE VISION COMMISSION
MEETING SUMMARY
July 12, 1993**

Members Present: Len Freiser, Chair; Councilor Susan McLain, Vice-Chair; Ron Correnti; Judy Davis; Councilor Mike Gates; Mike Houck; Wayne Lei; Robert Liberty; Peggy Lynch; John Magnano; Peter McDonald; Alice Schlenker; Rod Stevens; and Robert Textor. Ted Spence and Fred Stewart, alternates.

Visitors Present: Ethan Seltzer.

Staff Present: Sherrie Blackledge; Karen Buehrig; Lisa Creel; John Fregonese; and Gail Ryder.

The meeting was called to order by Chair Len Freiser at 9:07 a.m.

Each Committee member introduced themselves and made a brief statement of their major interest in the Commission.

Councilor McLain reviewed the mission for the Commission and briefly explained Region 2040, Land Use and Transportation.

The Committee broke up into three small groups to brainstorm what they hoped people's lives would be like in the year 2040.

The Committee reconvened; each group reported their ideas and themes achieved from the brainstorming to the entire Committee. (Complete outline of flip charts attached).

It was agreed that the Committee would meet for an all day retreat on Tuesday, August 3, 1993, at 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Metro Regional Center Conference Room 370. Thereafter, the Committee would meet every two weeks starting Monday, August 16, 1993, from 4:00-6:30 p.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by Sherrie Blackledge

*Items agreed to
Items to follow up on*

MEETING OUTCOMES

- | | <u>Agenda Item #</u> |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. What the written report will look like | #3 |
| 2. Outside involvement: public
interest groups
institutions
children | #4 |
| 3. Information required: Where are we; where are we going --
implications for the future of current
initiatives and policies; other local
planning efforts -- strengths and
weaknesses

Research
Reports
Analysis | #4 |
| 4. Notes for a first draft of Part One of a vision statement:
PEOPLE'S LIVES -- VALUES AND IDEALS | #6/7 |
| 5. Tentative work plan
Date of 'final' work plan | #4 |

FUTURE VISION COMMISSION

Meeting Summary, August 3, 1993 Retreat

Members in attendance: Len Freiser, Chair; Lisa Barton-Mullins, Judy Davis, Mike Gates, Mike Houck, Wayne Lei, Robert Liberty, Peggy Lynch; Peter McDonald, Susan McLain, Ted Spence, Rod Stevens and Robert Textor.

Staff
Others in attendance: Karen Buehrig, Andy Cotugno, Barbara Duncan, Ken Gervais and Gail Ryder.

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 by Chair Freiser and a quorum was declared.

Minutes of July 12, 1993

Correction: Robert Liberty was left off the attendance ^{list} of small group #2. The July 12, 1993 minutes were accepted. Members requested more detail in the minutes in the future. A time for "public comment" will be added to the agendas. A proposed list of meeting dates was introduced and accepted. Also mentioned but left out of the minutes was the agreement at the last meeting that members would talk to other people and bring their input back to the group.

Visioning Discussion

Chair Freiser stated that by the end of the day he hoped to have:

- o an idea what the report will look like
- o idea of what groups to work with
- o what information will be required
- o notes for a draft of
- o a tentative work plan

Members stated concern over the goal of deciding today what the document should look like, and stated that may be premature. Discussion followed on whether public input should come first, or should we ^{the Commission} develop our own framework first and then take comment on that. Concern over time pressure was raised. Members agreed that with all the work already done, including the Oregon Benchmarks, we do not need ^{to} start from scratch. ^{Our} mission is to write a vision for the region, we need to look at what the regional issues are. Discussion followed on the Charter, and how FV fits in with Region 2040. *It was not*

Andy Cotugno gave an outline of how the different planning processes fit together. He stated that FV is the premise on which we do a Regional Framework Plan. The FV is to be complete by 1995 and the RF Plan is to be complete by 1997. The RF Plan would be Metro's component of how to implement the FV. The Charter requires various elements (with deadlines):

- Regional Transportation Plan (1995)
- Greenspaces Masterplan (done 1992, will be revisited)
- Urban Growth Boundary (done 1990, will be revisited)
- Urban Reserves (1994)
- Urban Design
- Density
- Water Supply Plan (1995)

In addition to the above, there are Federal air quality mandates:

- Ozone standards (1993)
- Carbon Monoxide standards (1995)

Andy Cotugno stated that Region 2040 will be answering part of these questions, do we grow up or out and what are the consequences. FV should not limit itself to 2040's topic areas though, areas such as education and economic opportunity need to be included in the FV.

Chair Freiser stated that our focus is ~~what~~ ^{the} are the implications of the vision on land use. ~~We~~ ^{FVC} need to know what the qualities are in order to know what the implications will be. ~~We are~~ ^{FVC is} called upon to do a vision, not a series of regulations.

Members expressed agreement that ~~we are not writing~~ ^{this was not going to be} a regulatory document. ~~We~~ ^{The Commission} should speak to the seven elements spelled out in the Charter. The date ~~we need~~ to think about is not 1996 or 1998, but 2040.

Discussion followed regarding what values are important in the Portland Metropolitan region, what are the factors that give this area its unique quality of life. ~~See attached VALUES~~

SEE "FVC REGIONAL VALUES" DOCUMENT ATTACHED

After the lunch break, there was a discussion regarding using other planning documents for ideas. It was established that there will be a bookshelf in the Metro Planning Department library (across the hall from meeting room 370) for the use the FVC. Documents of interest will be made available to the commission on that library shelf for review.

Ideas were mentioned for expanding the methods to reach and involve the public, which could include a performance and arts resources as public outreach. The concept of personalizing the year 2040 was mentioned several times, this might be accomplished by vignettes of life in 2040. Another idea was a cassette tape that would act as a driving tour of the region and how it might look in 2040.

Members wrote their ideas for a "Table of Contents" for the Visioning document, what should be included. These ideas were then compiled by the group into a single Table of Contents.

SEE "FVC TABLE OF CONTENTS" DOCUMENT ATTACHED

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by Barbara Duncan

KG:bd
h:\fvc\83min

THE PLAN WITH A HUMAN FACE

1. In setting goals we start with values and human needs and not with the priorities of institutions.
2. One of the goals of Future Vision Commission is to foster a community of interest.
3. Children are at the base and at the apex of Future Vision. The degree to which we reach all children will be the ultimate measure of the effectiveness of Future Vision Commission.
4. Children as well as adults will be invited to participate in Future Vision Commission.
5. Children should have walking or bicycling access to a variety of arts, crafts, museum, and science facilities in public libraries or community centers, and through outreach services of the major institutions in the area.
6. Encourage a workplace philosophy that allows parents to be home when children return from school. (Different work shifts for those with and without children will help ease rush-hour traffic.)

What the Written Report will Look Like:

I. People's Lives -- values and ideals.

Age timelines charted against:

family/personal growth/health/physical environment, social environment/information access/job environment and access/recreation/arts and literature access/education/government and participation

II. Resources required to allow the development of values and ideals.

Government and planning/arts, community center, library, school/information/ finance, business and industry, utilities, transportation

III. Implications of the above (I. and II.) on:

Use, restoration and preservation of regional land and natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

How and where to accommodate the population growth for the region while maintaining a desired quality of life for its residents, and

How to develop new communities and additions to the existing urban areas in well-planned ways.

IV. Technical reports/research that illuminate any of above.

All other related "Vision" statements: Sherwood, Forest Grove, Portland Focus, "Oregon Benchmarks" and "Human Investment Partnership" -- their strengths and their weaknesses.

Other reports as suggested by you and technical staff.

Time Lines (This is just an abbreviated example.)

Age

- 0 - 3 Healthy parents, prenatal and postnatal care*
Outreach to parents: reading (Bright from the Start), swimming, day care
- 3 - 6 Access (with adult) to: play areas; art, crafts, dance, drama, music participation;
concerts, theater; library, museums; (note: access to central resources, local
resources and through outreach.)
- 6 - 12 Access to a variety of educational and cultural enterprises: community centers,
libraries, museums; participation in arts, drama, foreign languages
- 3 - 12 *Wonderland* -- children's facility: arts in one place, recreation, observatory and
labs, crafts, etc., day care; seven days a week.
- 4 - 18 A 'mix' of library, museum and school educational programs: mandatory english,
foreign language, maths, science, art, drama and music (including performing
groups), health and exercise, geography and history, civics, peoples and groups in
the United States, agriculture, forestry, and conservation, crafts and shops (wood,
metal, electric, machine); international exchange - living abroad.
- Note: A grounding in history is the basis for a discussion of the future; however,
engaging a child's imagination about life in the future is both a good experience in
itself, an opportunity to introduce children to the concept of planning and inform
parents about Future Vision Commission.
- 16-25 Community service, international service; integrated work-study and internships;
postsecondary schooling;
- 25- etc.....
- All* Stable home; safe housing; social harmony; clean air, water and land; natural
resource conservation; diversity -- all aspects: people and cultures, educational,
recreational and cultural institutions, business and industry, urban, rural, suburban
and open spaces.

* See OREGON BENCHMARKS Report to the 1993 Oregon Legislature.

Summary

NURTURING FAMILIES, THRIVING CHILDREN

Stable Home Life

Decrease: pregnancy/birth rate of 17 and younger; child and spousal abuse; homeless children; percent of children living under federal poverty level.

Healthy Babies and Toddlers

Good prenatal care; healthy birthweight; drug, alcohol and tobacco-free pregnant women; infant mortality rate; immunization; basic health care.

Early Childhood Development

SUCCESS IN SCHOOL

STUDENT HEALTH

HIGH SCHOOL TO POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

ADULT EDUCATION

Formal Education

Ongoing Occupational Training and Education

Work Force Adaptability

Percent displace workers reemployed within 24 months at least 90 percent of previous income.

ADULT SKILLS PROFICIENCY

Literacy Skills

Multilingual Skills

International Awareness

ADULT HEALTH

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND SOCIAL HARMONY

Economic Participation
Start in Life (Infant Mortality)
Civic and Occupational Participation
Social Harmony in Schools
Social Harmony in the Community
Seniors
Mentally Disabled
Handicapped

CLEAN BEAUTIFUL NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Clean Air, Water and Land
Natural Resource Conservation
Plants, Fish and Wildlife

DEVELOPED ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS CONVENIENT, AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE

Community Design
Transportation
Housing
Access to Facilities
Access Between Communities
Emergency Preparedness

COMMUNITIES THAT ARE SAFE, ENRICHING AND PARTICIPATIVE, WITH ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Public Safety
Justice
Access to Cultural Enrichment
Sense of Community
Access to Health Care
Access to Child Care
Customer Satisfaction (Government Doing a Good Job?)

INCREASING STANDARD OF LIVING

DIVERSE AND PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY

CONTAINED COST OF DOING BUSINESS

MAINTAIN OREGON'S CAPACITY FOR EXPANSION AND GROWTH

Land
Water
Air
Timber
Regulations

ACCESS TO MARKETS AND INFORMATION

Air Transportation
Ground
Marine
Telecommunications
Research and Technology

PUBLIC FINANCE AND PUBLIC AGENCY PERFORMANCE

Taxes
Public Infrastructure Investment
Public Agency Performance

How to Get Where We Want to Go

1. Passionate and unrelenting efforts to nurture every preschool child and to support healthy, functional families

New Parent Services, Hood River Co.
Nurturing Community, Yamhill Co.
Healthy Start, Deschutes Co.

2. A fundamental redefinition of primary and secondary education

Oregon Education Act for the 21st Century
New Standards Project (national project)

3. Productive new paths from school to work for those not bound to become college graduates

Oregon Workforce Quality Council
Partnership: Aloha High School, Portland General Electric, Association of General Contractors
Owen Sabin Occupational Skills Center

4. World-class higher education

5. Life-long learning for every adult

6. Strong efforts to improve the health of all Oregonians

7. Changes in governance, budgets, and values

Cooperation and linkage among institutions
Client needs/satisfaction rather than agency survival
Self-reliance/continuous improvement among institutions
Personnel to accept and apply this orientation
Evaluate institutional performance
Build a public-nonprofit-business partnership
Regard diversity as an asset
Stress support for family and community
"No one can be wasted, allowed to fail, left dependent"

Future Vision Commission
TABLE OF CONTENTS
Notes from 8/3/93 Retreat

PREFACE

Letter from the future
What is document
Definition of visioning - where it fits

What do we want vs. What will be forced upon the region.

What is growth? / Why should we grow? / What do we get from growth?
Pro / Con - Is growth good / bad?

I. DEFINING THE REGION (What we Have)

Geographic Scope:

- Metro
- North Willamette Valley
- Eugene to Vancouver B.C.
- West Coast
- Pacific Rim

Physical Form
History of Development - when/where/why
Values and Icons
Natural Setting
Cultural Setting
Socio-Economic Setting
Demography
"Knowing Home"
"Nature nearby"
Symbols
Identity

II. WHERE WE ARE / WHERE WE ARE HEADED

(base case)

Trends (pessimistic) and affect on our values
Technological Trends / Social Trends / Demographic Trends / Occupational Trends
Migration - (Why do we have to grow?)
What might we lose?

III. THE VISION / CONCEPT

Large - Fold-Out Map with Annotation

Social Equity

Peoples Lives, Values, Ideals

Privacy vs. Sociability

Aesthetics - Architectural / Landscape consistent with human values

What do we expect to see - What is the vista? (poetic)

What should we keep?

What should we change?

What should we add?

Gender, social class and social mobility

Citizenship in the city/state

Political Freedom

Value Diversity

Tolerance / Diversity

IV. TEXT ON 8 TOPICS (With Benchmarks) More Details

- Urban Form
- Urban Design
- Transportation - including new technology
- Rural Form
- Greenspace
- Water
- Telecommunications
- Air
- Housing (Density, Affordability)
- Education / Life-long and relationship to jobs formal/informal
- Economy
- Community Values and Aspirations
- Cultural Resources
- Benchmarks / Performance standards
- Energy
- Social Delinquency - Drugs/Crime

V. IMPLEMENTATION

- Problems
- Recommendations
- Public Outreach

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- Social Delinquency - Drugs/Crime

V. IMPLEMENTATION

- Problems
- Recommendations
- Public Outreach

- Resources to develop ideals
- Roles and Responsibilities
 - individual
 - corporate
 - government/governance

VI. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS, DOCUMENTS AND PLANNING EFFORTS

VII. TECHNICAL APPENDIX (see Robert Liberty's letter of 7/13)

Carrying Capacity Report

BD h:\fvctabcont

FUTURE VISION COMMISSION

Introduction

The Future Vision will be the guiding document the region will use to measure how well we are doing in preserving and enhancing the quality of life for present and future generations. The Future Vision is addressing regional issues that will affect our children and their children during the second half of the 21st century.

The Future Vision is being drafted by members of the Future Vision Commission:

Len Freiser, Chair
Susan McLain, Vice-Chair
Lisa Barton-Mullins
Ron Correnti
Judy Davis
Mike Gates
Mike Houck
Wayne Lei

Robert Liberty
Peggy Lynch
John Magnano
Peter McDonald
Alice Schlenker
Rod Stevens
Robert Textor

Kim Katsion, alternate
Ted Spence, alternate
Fred Stewart, alternate

Metro Charter Requirements

The voter-approved 1992 home-rule charter specified that Metro adopt a "vision" that looks at least 50 years into the future. As a result, the Future Vision Commission was created. The specific language of the charter that addresses the Future Vision includes:

Adoption: The council shall adopt a Future Vision for the region between January 15, 1995 and July 1, 1995. The Future Vision is a conceptual statement that indicates population levels and settlement patterns that the region can accommodate within the carrying capacity of the land, water and air resources of the region, and its educational and economic resources, and that achieves a desired quality of life. The Future Vision is a long-term visionary outlook for at least a 50-year period.

Matters addressed: The matters addressed by the Future Vision include but are not limited to: (1) use, restoration and preservation of regional land and natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations, (2) how and where to accommodate the population growth for the region while maintaining a desired quality of life for its residents, and (3) how to develop new communities and additions to the existing urban areas in well-planned ways.

Development: The council shall appoint a commission to develop and recommend a proposed Future Vision by a date the council sets. The commission shall be broadly representative of both public and private sectors, including the academic community, in the region. At least one member must reside outside the Metro area. The commission has authority to seek any necessary information and shall consider all relevant information and

public comment in developing the proposed Future Vision. The commission serves without compensation.

Review and amendment: The Future Vision may be reviewed and amended as provided by ordinance. The Future Vision shall be completely reviewed and revised at least every 15 years.

Effect: The Future Vision is not a regulatory document. It is the intent of this charter that the Future Vision have no effect that would allow court or agency review of it.

Scope of Work

The Future Vision Commission, with representatives of citizens, local government and Metro, is now hard at work. The commission is charged with looking at the region's future at least 50 years out. In addition to addressing land-use and transportation issues, the Vision will consider other "big picture" factors that affect quality of life, such as economic and educational resources.

Since the commission is taking a 50-plus year view, it also is looking at a geographic area (which it is still defining) that is larger than current Metro boundaries. The charter recognizes that growth in the three-county Metro area will affect southwest Washington and adjoining Oregon counties.

The commission has committed itself to a work schedule that will provide guidance to the Metro Council when the Council makes a decision on a growth concept next summer. To do this, the Future Vision Commission is concentrating on the most challenging part of its job first. That is, it is developing the core of the Vision - -the part that outlines what the region wants to keep, what it wants to improve, and what it wants to change. Additional technical and staff work is being done that will be provided to the commission to assist in the visioning process.

The Future Vision will be adopted by the Metro Council by July 1, 1995. It in turn will guide the Regional Framework Plan, which will set regional policy on a series of specific topics, including land use, transportation, greenspaces, urban reserves, water supply, and community density and design.

The Future Vision Commission meets at 4 p.m. every other Monday at Metro. The meetings are open to the public, and public comment is encouraged. For meeting schedules or other information, call 797-1750. Written comments also may be sent to commission members c/o Metro at 600 NE Grand Ave., Portland, OR 97232.

FUTURE VISION COMMISSION ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE VISION STATEMENT

"And in time there's no more telling which is which between them, no sharp distinction, no clear edge of difference where it can be said that here the land ends and here the man begins."

Don Berry,
Trask

(Note: disagreement w David Ausherman)

"Unfortunately, tradition has set the city against nature, and nature against the city. The belief that the city is an entity apart from nature and even antithetical to it has dominated the way in which the city is perceived and continues to affect how it is built. This attitude has aggravated and even created many of the city's environmental problems...the city must be recognized as part of nature and designed accordingly."

"Although the integration of nature and city is a frequently cited goal of new towns and an implicit one of suburbs, most new towns and suburbs merely incorporate the trappings of nature, like trees, lawns, gardens, and lakes, but are built with as little regard for the processes of nature as were the old cities."

"The barrier to building a better city is not lack of knowledge, but refusal to apply that knowledge...the preference for short-term payoffs over long-term benefits has characterized human actions throughout history. Action is taken only when disaster seems imminent. The "crisis response" has a long and ignoble tradition."

"regulations to improve environmental quality...have commonly been perceived as restrictive and punitive, rather than as posing opportunities for new urban forms. Regulations have also proven vulnerable to shifts in public policy, at the mercy of the political concerns of the moment, whereas the physical form of the city endures through generation after generation of politicians."

Anne Whistin Spirn
The Granite Garden

COLUMBIANA---2040

Viewed as a model for urban north America, the built, working and natural environments of the Portland-Vancouver metropolitan region has been integrated along principles of sustainable ecosystem and landscape ecology. This landscape ecology approach, which was adopted regionally in the early 1990's, has been codified into enforceable regulatory and creative non-regulatory incentive programs throughout the region. This approach views the region as a unique ecosystem and recognizes that humans and the built environment are an integral part of that ecosystem.

For the past two decades development patterns have reflected and preserved the region's distinctive landscape features: forested volcanic buttes and ridgetops, broad riparian plains and low, oak and fir clad hills. Mixed office-commercial, residential and transit-oriented developments are clustered, having been set apart from but looking out on, the still-forested knolls and wildlife-rich floodplains. Design and implementation of human habitation sites follow region-wide adopted essentials of landscape design that has allowed the region to house the increased population while retaining the region's distinctive landforms.

Still-productive agricultural lands border the sinuous Tualatin River floodplain where a series of national wildlife refuges are managed for their agricultural, wildlife, water quality and amenity values. Riparian stewardship and water quality-oriented land use incentives have created added economic value to the agricultural landscape and have promoted the maintenance of farmland throughout the Tualatin River and Willamette River basins. Carefully selected, and preserved pockets of agricultural plots have also been maintained within the urban core to provide for community gardens and everyday contact with small, organically operated neighborhood farm cooperatives. Fruits, vegetables and other produce are sold in community farmer markets along with the products which are brought into the markets from outlying agricultural centers.

Elsewhere, the Sandy, Clackamas and Willamette Rivers are managed for their multiple values to the growing metropolitan region. While re-development and reclamation of downtown Portland's riverfront has accommodated much of that city's population growth---close in to the increasingly vibrant downtown core---river corridors have been managed and restored to enhance their fish and wildlife, water quantity, water quality and flood control values. From the air one can see that the majority of these Columbia River tributaries have retained substantially intact watersheds, with residential, agricultural and forest practices evident in a scattered pattern of development. The Lewis River to the north still harbors a large Bald Eagle winter roost that has grown to 150 birds as the broad, protected riparian forest has matured.

It is commonplace for families and schools to put their canoes or kayaks into the Willamette River, at multiple publicly owned access points on both the east and west banks of the Willamette, from Kelley Point Park and Smith and Bybee Lakes to downstream sites at Wilsonville. It's possible to tour the Willamette, Columbia, Tualatin and Clackamas Rivers. Water conservation has ensured, despite increased population, an exciting, rapid-filled raft and whitewater kayak trip through the expanded Wild and Scenic stretches of the Clackamas and Sandy Rivers.

The region's urban streams and sloughs have been managed for their multiple values including water quality, water quantity, aesthetics, educational, recreational, fish and wildlife habitat, enhanced economic values of adjacent properties and open space. Unlike most metropolitan centers, which have ditched, cemented and culverted their urban streams, our waterways have been retained and restored as part of the urban infrastructure--Greeninfrastructure. Many formerly buried streams have been daylighted to provide ribbons of green and urban water features in areas of the region that were once devoid of Greenspaces.

Over fifty-percent of these green areas are managed as an integrated regional system of greenways, open spaces and wildlife refuges which are, in turn, connected by the regional trail system. This regional network, known as the Regional Greenspaces System, was developed in the early 1990's to ensure that regionally significant natural resources were managed, restored and utilized according to regionally established standards. The Greenspaces system has an active interpretive, environmental education program which is fully integrated with all educational systems within the region to ensure every school has an outdoor laboratory for play, study and contact with natural systems. Schools which had no ready access to natural areas prior to the turn of the century now have restored streams, wetlands and forests which has reduced the necessity to rely on expensive field excursions to the hinterlands in order to experience "nature."

The regional Greenspaces trail system, part of a regional multimodal transportation system, ensures that every resident lives within walking distance of an active recreation, neighborhood park and public gathering site as well as a natural or restored natural area or Greenspace. Everyone has the option to walk, bicycle or hike via an interconnected regional trail system, which follows natural and restored greenways which have been deemed appropriate for transportation corridors. Other stream corridors, too ecologically sensitive for any intrusion, have been retained for their fish and wildlife and water quality functions.

This interconnected trail system makes it possible not only to travel among neighborhood cores, but also to gain access to feeder trails which link to the Pacific Crest Trail via the extended Springwater-Estacada corridor, to the Pacific Ocean via Forest Park's Greenway to the Pacific Trail; to the Lower Columbia Gorge Trail via the Sandy River Delta trail network; to the northern Columbia River trail system via Clark County's Chinook Trail System and to Wilsonville via the now-completed Willamette River Greenway. The remainder of the Willamette River

Greenway is a "blue trail"---a canoe route that stretches from Eugene to Portland along the newly restored riparian forests of the still agricultural Willamette Valley Ecosystem.

Corporate parks, private residences and all public spaces have been xeriscaped, planted with drought-tolerant native and, where appropriate nonnative, vegetation that also provides wildlife habitat and a naturalistic landscape. Through public education and economic benefit analyses it has been demonstrated that both water and energy intensive landscaping, especially large rolling lawns, are inappropriate for the growing population of high tech industries which have relocated in the region. Native and xeriscaped backyard habitats contribute to a sense of "nature nearby" throughout the metropolitan region as well as contribute to energy savings, a cooler urban environment within the urban cores, cleaner air and enhanced property values.

Innovative regional design guidelines, which have been adopted by all local jurisdictions and enforced by the regional government, has ensured the creation and retention of villages throughout the metropolitan region. Each of these villages is different in character by virtue of its unique landscape features which have been retained to separate it from neighboring communities. There are natural "gateways" between each village. There is also a "feathered" gradient between the more densely populated urbanized centers and outlying rural, agricultural lands which provide a transition zone based on natural features like floodplains, steep hillsides and regionally significant natural features. This transition zone, sometimes abrupt and other times gradual, when viewed from the air greets the visitor flying in to the Portland International Airport with a vision of an intricate, mosaic of networks of green, represented by urban rivers and streams which have naturally functioning riparian zones and wetlands.

DRAFT

1 2nd DRAFT / FVC COMBINED EDIT

2 FOUNDATION OF FUTURE VISION

3
4 The Future Vision Commission has a mandate to prepare a
5 statement that can guide our planning for the next fifty years.
6 You and your neighbors, in public meetings, propose a just, safe,
7 and equitable society -- one that utilizes the land to sustain and
8 enhance the natural as well as the built environment; that has rich
9 cultural and effective educational programs; and that provides
10 strong economic and employment opportunities.

11
12 The foundation of Future Vision is our plan for children -- a
13 plan that will affect their lives, their play and learning, their
14 work and livelihood, their families, their homes and communities,
15 their health and environment, their sense of place, their govern-
16 ment. Should we fail here, there is no vision. Healthy communi-
17 ties, safe neighborhoods, wise use of land and stewardship of
18 natural resources, a vital economy and strong workforce, responsive
19 government and a high level of civility, will only come about over
20 the next fifty years if the children of today and those yet to be
21 born are in a society that recognizes that they are our future
22 vision.

1 We propose that the arts are as basic to the education of all
2 children as is the academic curriculum. Early and ongoing
3 participation in the arts gives a child long-term enrichment, a
4 sense of accomplishment, and confidence in developing skills. The
5 arts have a singular power to reach all children and provide them
6 with a shared background -- the arts can establish an even
7 playing field.

8 We propose a regional partnership of business and arts groups,
9 in cooperation with Metro and the area's communities, to establish
10 enough performance groups and arts facilities to enable every child
11 to participate.

12 Region-wide community centers, hospitals, and libraries can
13 provide books and programs to help new parents, right from the
14 start, to read to their infants. Nearby libraries and community
15 centers provide pre-schoolers with ongoing language and arts
16 enjoyment. Neighborhood arts groups, community centers, libraries,
17 museums, nature centers, and schools become partners with parents
18 and the community in helping all children to reach their full
19 potential. Our region must provide cultural, educational, and
20 recreational opportunities that rank with the best in the world.

1

2 OUR COMMUNITIES

3 It is very clear that we need safe communities. We envision
4 our region to be a mix of vital and liveable city, rural and
5 suburban communities, scenic wonder, and agricultural areas,
6 distinguished by a high level of civility, and public participa-
7 tion in government. Our communities and neighborhoods will each
8 have individual flair and active communal life; a number of main
9 streets busy with theaters, galleries, restaurants, music clubs,
10 small businesses, residences -- people of all ages; and an
11 increasing number of volunteer organizations working to solve
12 community problems. The area will be very strong in sports and in
13 the arts with a great variety of public programs, festivals and
14 celebrations.

15 With one of the strongest records in the country for citizen
16 involvement in solving community and regional problems, we will
17 have increasing numbers of people who come together to talk about
18 common concerns -- thereby gaining a deeper understanding of the
19 pain and experience that have led others to aspirations that seem
20 to be different than their own.

21 We will revitalize decaying neighborhoods. Government,
22 school, business, and community will work together to provide
23 training and work opportunities for all who require them.

24 The world of work will be re-examined. How we feel about our

1 jobs affects our health, our families and thereby our communities
2 and economy. We will encourage appropriate public agencies as well
3 as employer and employee groups to provide educational opportuni-
4 ties that lead to mutual understanding and respect in the work-
5 place. (Working at home at their modems does not shield people
6 from poor personnel management.) Economic health and the health
7 of individuals and families must go hand in hand.

8 Employment and volunteer opportunities, as well as dignified
9 health and social services for an aging population and for the
10 handicapped will be provided.

11 We recognize that timely, accurate, and accessible information
12 is a requisite for a democratic society. New technologies expand
13 our access to articles, databases, books, videos, and to people
14 around the world. New technologies also lead to unex- pected
15 social and business changes. We will be better prepared to meet
16 these challenges by building a strong educational foundation for
17 all, and by recognizing that free public library and information
18 services are an essential part of that foundation.

19 We recognize that all individuals, communities, public
20 institutions, private organizations, and businesses are part of the
21 social contract.

1 OUR SENSE OF PLACE

2 For many of us, the area is defined by our place in nature:
3 the snow-draped cones of Mt. Hood and Mt. St. Helens shimmering
4 above sailboats on the Columbia, a silver-bright salmon pulled from
5 the waters of the Willamette just steps away from office towers,
6 clouds catching in the firs of the West Hills, the rich green
7 patchwork of farms and forest lands of Sauvie Island and the
8 Willamette Valley.

9 Our communities have grown on nature's foundation, developing
10 the identity of our area. At the heart of the region is the bustle
11 of people, the energy of the city, ringed by distinct neighborhoods
12 -- tree-shadowed and close-knit. Today the vibrant urban center of
13 the region reaches out to include older farm towns like Beaverton,
14 Forest Grove, Sandy, Hillsboro, Newberg, lively with new industry
15 and hard-working new residents as well as to the historic cities of
16 Vancouver and Oregon City.

17 But the metropolitan region now extends beyond this central
18 urban network. Already evident is an interlinked economic region
19 stretching from Longview/Kelso on the north to Salem on the south,
20 from the crest of the Coast Range on the west to the Cascade
21 watershed on the east.

22 Growth has brought new opportunities and prosperity to many
23 citizens in the region. Growth also brings serious challenges.

1 What we have today we may lose tomorrow. While our region is
2 special today, some of the forces of growth acting upon it are the
3 same as those which have diminished the quality of life in other
4 parts of the West. Mt. Hood could disappear behind a pall of smog
5 and the Willamette could run with pollution instead of salmon.

6 As housing creeps north to Longview, south to Salem and covers
1 the foothills of the Coast and Cascade Ranges, our dreams of a ful-
2 filling city, suburban, or rural life, will give way to the reality
3 of traffic jams, social and economic segregation and the impersonal
4 ugliness of sprawl. The centers of our cities will decay and the
5 countryside will recede over the horizon, a place reserved for
6 special holidays. We will have neither the stimulation of urbanity
7 nor the perceived benefits of the country.

8 We can plan a better future, a future in which we will talk to
9 each other on the sidewalk instead of fume at each other in grid-
10 lock. We will enjoy the countryside and nature in our daily lives.
11 Driving to work or to the store will be a choice not a necessity
12 and we will live in neighborhoods instead of residential zones.

13 That future is possible if we choose to make the best use of
14 what we have, by growing up instead of out. We can maintain and
15 develop our cities instead of sprawling onto the farm and forest-
16 lands on the edge of the metropolis. And we can do this with only
17 modest changes in the ways we grow and invest the public's re-
18 sources -- there is no need for us to abandon our cars or our
19 dreams of having our own home and yard.

1
2 We can build our future the way we built the best of our past,
3 supplementing the supply of large-lot single family residences with
4 a mixture of homes on traditional sized lots, townhomes and apart-
5 ments that serve the needs of the households of the future.

6 Our neighborhoods, like the cities within the region, can
7 maintain or acquire an identity by mixing commercial, community and
8 residential uses along important transportation corridors. This
9 form of growth can reduce our dependence on the automobile, and by
10 keeping our streets and sidewalks lively we can increase public
11 safety. We can encourage the development of community centers,
12 where adults as well as children can take an active role in art,
13 dance, drama, music, nature, science, and publishing programs.

14 Knitting our urban life together will be light-rail, street-
15 cars, and a completed framework of arterials, streets and side-
16 walks to accommodate our transport, bicycles and pedestrians.
17 Our children will have more choice in the ways they get to the
18 store, community center, library , or school.

19 A generous number of public parks and open spaces will keep
20 the outdoors and nature close to our daily life. And the urban
21 part of the region will have its identity created by a boundary, an
22 edge, beyond which the country begins, continuing its contribution
23 to our economy and quality of life.

24

25

26

1 Elsewhere, the Sandy, Clackamas and Willamette Rivers are
2 managed for their many values to the growing metropolitan region.
3 While redevelopment and reclamation of downtown Portland's
4 riverfront has accommodated much of that city's population growth
5 -- close in to the increasingly vibrant downtown core -- river
6 corridors have been managed and restored to enhance their fish and
1 wildlife, water quantity and quality, and flood control values.

1 The region's urban streams and sloughs have been managed for
2 water quality, recreation, and wildlife, thereby enhancing property
3 values. Unlike most metropolitan centers, which have eliminated
4 their urban streams, our waterways have been retained as part of
5 the urban infrastructure -- "Greenfrastructure."

6 Over fifty-percent of these green areas are managed as an
7 integrated system of open spaces and wildlife refuges which are
8 connected by the regional trail system.. This network, known as the
9 Regional Greenspaces System, was developed in the early 1990's to
10 ensure that significant natural resources were managed, restored
11 and utilized according to established standards.

12 Each of the villages throughout the metropolitan area is
13 different in character by virtue of unique landscape features which
14 have been retained to separate it from neighboring communities.
15 There are natural "gateways" between each village, and "feathered"
16 gradients between the more densely populated centers that outline
17 the agricultural lands.

18 The area when viewed from the air greets the visitor flying in

1 to Portland with a vision of an intricate mosaic of greenway
2 networks, and by urban rivers and streams which have naturally
3 functioning riparian zones and wetlands. They will see native
deciduous and coniferous forests that have been retained on the
region's volcanic buttes and prominent ridgelines -- Tualatin
1 Mountains, Parrett, Cooper and Chehalem Mountains, and the
2 foothills of the Cascade and Coast mountain ranges. And finally,
3 the visitor will see the area's communities and central city, like
4 stars vibrant in a green firmament.