



**METRO**

**Meeting: FUTURE VISION COMMISSION**

**Date: April 18, 1994**

**Day: Monday**

**Time: 4:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.**

**Place: Metro, Room 370**

- |   | <u>Approximate<br/>Time</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. CALL TO ORDER  | 10 minutes                  |
| 2. ROLL CALL  |                             |
| 3. PUBLIC COMMENT ( <i>two minute limit, please</i> )             |                             |
| 4. MINUTES<br>April 11 minutes                                    |                             |
| 5. WORK SESSION -<br>Region 2040 work session with John Fregonese | 125 minutes                 |
| 6. OTHER BUSINESS   | 10 minutes                  |
| 7. PUBLIC COMMENT on Items not on the Agenda                      | 5 minutes                   |

Materials enclosed:  
Article provided by Len Freiser

Please R.S.V.P. to Barbara Duncan at 797-1562  
by April 15th if you are unable to attend.

**FUTURE VISION COMMISSION**  
**Meeting Summary, April 11, 1994**

Members in attendance: Len Freiser, Chair; Judy Davis, Wayne Lei, Robert Liberty, Peggy Lynch, Peter McDonald, Susan McLain, John Magnano, Alice Schlenker, Ted Spence, Rod Stevens and Fred Stewart.

Others in attendance included: Wim Aspeslaugh, Karen Buehrig, Lisa Creel, Barbara Duncan, Ken Gervais, Mark Nast, Ethan Seltzer and Larry Shaw.

**I. Call to Order and Roll Call**

The meeting was called to order at 4:11 by Chair Freiser.

**II. Public Comment -**

Peggy Lynch stated that she had attended a meeting in Hillsboro of the City Council, the Planning Commission and the Utilities Commission at which John Fregonese made a presentation on Region 2040. Peggy Lynch stated that the audience expressed concern about the timeline of decision making of Metro planning processes, opportunities for public input, the Western Bypass (alignment and congestion resolution) and costs of infrastructure in general. She also mentioned an advertisement in the TV Host publication for the Metro Washington Park Zoo.

**III. Minutes**

Bob Textor and Mark Nast should have been listed as in attendance on April 4th.

Peggy Lynch requested clarification on page two, where John Fregonese stated that the Base Case was the least favored by public facility providers of all the four scenarios being studied and Concept C was the least favored of the three Concepts, A, B or C.

The public comment on page 4 was from Mark Nast not Tom Tucker.

With the above corrections the minutes of April 4, 1994 were accepted.

**IV. Values Statement Summary**

Chair Freiser stated that he wants to do further work on the Values Summary, there are a number of items which remain unaddressed. He requested that Commissioners work on the values statement and bring them back next week. Robert Liberty stated that due to time lines the section on "our place" should be completed today.

John Magnano stated that he heard Metro Executive candidate Mike Ragsdale in a radio interview state that he felt that some of the Metro planning programs were unnecessary and if elected he would do away with them.

Judy Davis stated that the draft could be edited more but it is important to get something out. Robert Liberty agreed, this statement has been worked on for many months already. Alice Schlenker stated that she has heard concern about whether the new Council and Executive will accept the FV work. She stated that she agreed with Judy Davis that we need to get something out there. There was discussion on the "tabloid" that will be mailed to approximately 500,000 houses in May or early June. Alice Schlenker stated concern about the public being confused by the joint publication of the tabloid at the same time as a FV brochure, the values are important and have been worked on in length, it is important that they be included in the tabloid.

Rod Stevens made a motion that some time be spent today on the values document and then it be submitted for the tabloid so the Commission may move on. There will be time this Summer for fine tuning the rest of the work. Ted Spence seconded the motion, and it was passed with one no vote.

Ethan Seltzer asked Commissioners to state one item of the most importance to them on the Values statement. The notes of that discussion are as follows:

- How does the Vision document relate to the Regional Framework Plan and other efforts.
- Transportation within the region, a network of highways, rail, pathways and arterials.
- Geographical references need clarification, (Bi-state, downtown, "our region")
- Describe that the Vision was mandated by voters in the Charter.
- Business and technology need to be addressed.
- Guide to planning and allocation of resources, will directly affect major choices.
- Regional transportation system and relation to economy and jobs.
- Need to state that the work is not completed, is ongoing.
- Economy, local and national.
- Use the Preamble.
- Mountains, instead of peak names, want other names mentioned besides Portland.
- Look at/use Robert Liberty's headings.
- Welfare and education, infants and children a top priority.
- Economic workplace and social programs that support family life are a high priority.
- Not everyone wants to be a "member".
- Need to address citizens at all levels of interest/participation.
- Community should be responsible to individuals.

Ethan Seltzer stated that Robert Liberty's comments on the relation of the Vision document, Region 2040 and the whole process will need to be continued at another discussion. There was discussion of a flow chart of the processes.

#### **V. Future Vision Brochure**

Lisa Creel stated that she had received comments from Commissioners and asked for any further concerns. The need for a definition of the Bi-state region (the one previously developed by Robert Liberty was mentioned) and using a quote from Thomas Jefferson rather than Tennyson was discussed.

#### **VI. Carrying Capacity Report**

Wim Aspeslaugh with the Institute for a Sustainable Environment of the University of Oregon presented Carrying Capacity and its Application to the Portland Metropolitan Region and discussed that with the Commission. Highlights of the discussion included:

- That this report and the concept of a regional carrying capacity are a discourse, a forum for discussion. It is not practical or desirable to predict a carrying capacity "number".
- That concepts of human carrying capacity are socially derived.
- When looking at resource limits it must be within the context of the larger region or bio-region.

- Air quality and the transportation system will be key limiting factors to the carrying capacity.

The Commissioners responses/suggestions included the following:

- Walk through an example, such as water, and identify specific results for the six capacity levels that Mr. Aspeslaugh has developed.
- Write a projection of the predicted future population numbers and provide a "menu of deterioration" or a suggestion of likely results of that population level. The Region 2040 data can be useful here.
- The need for implementation opportunities.
- The need for further data gathering and information.
- The idea that mechanisms for regulating carrying capacity are already in place, it is already being regulated. "Pollution rights" are traded today and thus are regulated on an economic basis.
- The finished document should be clear and not overly lengthy.

#### **VII. Other/Public Comment**

Susan McLain stated that the Council's budget process was moving ahead and that the FVC had done well so far. She stated that budget items may have been rearranged or renamed, she requested that comments on the budget be forwarded to her in the next few days (ph. 797-1553).

Mark Nast stated that the Vision statement document is too good to be true and there is still no evidence that it can be successfully implemented.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by Barbara Duncan.

To FVC from Len Freiser re: N.Y. TIMES (p.1.) 4/12/94  
STUDY CONFIRMS WORST FEARS FOR U.S. CHILDREN

These are our kids, our region. "Carnegie Panel Sounds Alarm With a Bleak Portrait of Future," is our future: our plans for the environment, land use, conservation, community well being -- everything in our statement -- will be in the hands of adults who are presently children in "...disintegrating families, persistent poverty, high levels of child abuse, inadequate health care, and child care of such poor quality that it threatens youngsters' intellectual and emotional development." The report recommends "...mobilizing communities to examine the services available locally for young children and to offer a (package) of services in one place, as settlement houses did in the early 1900's." Fifty years from now, few of us will be in shape to enjoy the fruits of our planning. Our planning is for these kids -- they are the future citizens of this region who we hope will live in stable and vital communities, enjoy flora and fauna, breath clean air and drink pure water, live reasonably close to work and parks -- but our planning is being preempted by a time bomb. Our statement calls out for a focus -- a "hook" that encompasses the idea of: "planning for the children of today -- the adults of tomorrow."

## Study Confirms Some Fears on U.S. Children'

By SUSAN CHIRA

A wide-ranging, three-year study of young American children to be released today confirms some of society's worst fears: millions of infants and toddlers are so deprived of medical care, loving supervision and intellectual stimulation that their growth into healthy and responsible adults is threatened.

The plight of the nation's youngest and most vulnerable children, the report says, is a result of many parents' being overwhelmed by poverty, teenage pregnancy, divorce or work.

The report, prepared for the Carnegie Corporation of New York by a panel of eminent politicians, doctors, educators and business executives, paints a bleak picture of disintegrating families, persistent poverty, high levels of child abuse, inadequate health care, and child care of such poor quality that it threatens youngsters' intellectual and emotional development.

It is a picture of a United States that ranks near the bottom of the industrialized nations in providing such services as universal health care, subsidized child care and extensive leaves from work for families with children under age 3, despite recent scientific evidence that these early years are critical in the development of the human brain.

While several reports in the last few years have sounded the alarm about very young children in the Unit-

### *Carnegie Panel Sounds Alarm With a Bleak Portrait of Future*

ed States, the Carnegie group hopes that its accumulation of evidence, its members' prominence and its calls for individual as well as government action may prompt some change.

"Collectively, we all have to say, 'Enough,'" said Judith E. Jones, director of the National Center for Children in Poverty who was one of the panel's 30 members.

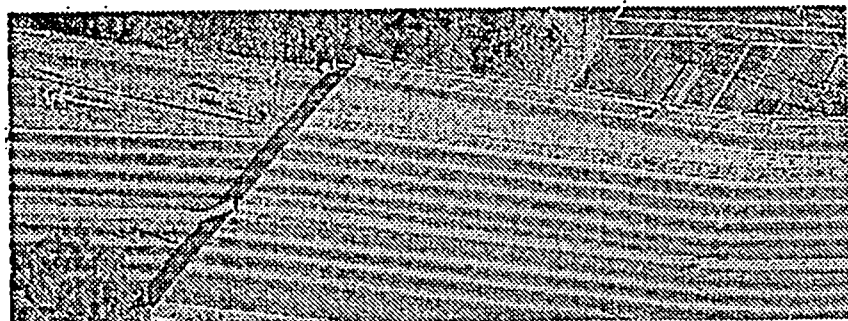
Other members include Dr. Jonas Salk; Thomas H. Kean, the former Governor of New Jersey, and Owen Bradford Butler, chairman of Northern Telecom, one of world's largest telecommunications companies. The panel had included Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley and Isabel V.

Sawhill, associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, before their appointments to the Clinton Administration.

The group's recommendations include offering parent education in school and discouraging teen-agers from becoming parents; guaranteeing quality child care through a combination of government and business support; overhauling the health care system to provide a standard package of services like immunization for young children and prenatal care, and mobilizing communities to examine the services available locally for young children and to offer those services in one place, as settlement houses did in the early 1900's.

Bowing to the political reality of tight government budgets, the report proposes government-business partnerships and local efforts. But it does call for new Federal and state money.

*Continued on Page A12, Column 4*



to support high-quality child care, expand the Head Start preschool program to serve children under age 3 and overhaul health care.

Questioned about the report, most experts agreed that it had properly spotlighted the problems plaguing American families and young children. But some policy analysts said the Carnegie report essentially echoed conventional wisdom and, in its desire to remain nonpartisan, evaded important political issues like welfare reform and the Clinton Administration's record on these issues.

"Many people voted for Bill Clinton because they thought the items on the Carnegie agenda would be on his agenda," said Douglas J. Besharov, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, a research organization. "The challenge is getting from here to there in the current budget atmosphere. And we don't know how to do a lot of the things that are called for."

#### Review of Data

The report, "Starting Points: Meeting the Needs of Our Youngest Children," was based on a review of scientific data and scholarly studies and an examination of statistical indicators of children's status in this country, like the number living in single-parent homes.

The report notes that three million children, nearly one-fourth of all American infants and toddlers, live in poverty. Divorce rates and the numbers of births to unmarried women and single-parent households have all soared in the last 30 years. Children in single-parent households, it points out, are more likely to experience behavioral and emotional problems than those in two-parent households. The number of children entering foster care jumped by more than 50 percent from 1987 to 1991, rising to 460,000 from 300,000.

Reports of child abuse are rising, the task force found, with one in every three abused children being a baby less than a year old. More than half of women with children under a year old are working. Many of their children spend most of each week in such poor child care that it threatens to harm their development. American children are among the least likely in the world to be immunized. And an increasing number of very young children grow up witnessing stabbings, shootings and beatings as everyday events, the task force said.

The quality of these young lives is deteriorating even as mounting scien-

## THE STATISTICS

### Comparing the State of Children

A study of American children shows that their environments have changed in several important areas.

1960		1990
5%	Children born to unmarried mothers	28%
7%	Children under 3 living with one parent	27%
90%	Children under 3 living with both parents	71%
Children under 3		
2%	living with a divorced parent	4%
less than 1%	Children under 18 experiencing the divorce of their parents	almost 50%
17%	Mothers returning to work within one year of a child's birth	53%
10%	Children under 18 living in a one-parent family (approx.)	25%
Infant mortality		
28/1,000	(deaths before first birthday)	9/1,000
27%	Children under 18 living below the poverty line	21%
18.6%	Married women with children under 6 years old in labor force	60%

Source: Carnegie Corporation Report; U.S. Census Bureau; The Urban Institute; National Center for Children in Poverty

The New York Times

tific evidence indicates that children's environment, from birth to age 3, helps determine their brain structure and ability to learn, the report says.

Advances in molecular biology and neurology have shown that children's experiences in these early years can influence how many brain cells, or neurons, they develop, and how many connections, or synapses, are formed between them. Activating these synapses allows learning to take place.

Scientists have learned that as the brain matures, underused neurons and unactivated synapses are naturally pruned from the infant brain, suggesting that early stimulation shapes later brain structure.

Researchers also believe that early stress activates hormones that can impair learning and memory, lending scientific evidence to sociologists' observations that children under stress risk developing intellectual and behavioral problems.

To help insure that infants and toddlers receive the intellectual stimulation, emotional nourishment and social guidance they need, the report calls for a nationwide commitment to young children and offers dozens of examples of successful local initiatives. The Avance program in Texas, for example, offers free child care so that Mexican-American families can attend child-development classes. In South Carolina, a home visiting program teams pregnant adolescents with experienced mothers.

Because so many new mothers work, the report focuses on family leave and high-quality child care as a means of relieving the plight of children. Although President Clinton last year signed into law the Family Leave and Medical Act, the task force says the law's provision for three months of unpaid parental leave is not enough for many parents. The group calls for leaves of four to six months with at least partial payment of parents' wages, perhaps through joint contributions. And it proposes extending the law to all businesses, even those with fewer than 50 employees.

The report asks the Federal Government to offer the states financial incentives to adopt high standards for child care and to offer training for those working in child care. Not only can corporations help pay for child care, but other financing alternatives could be offered, like having banks provide loans and states issue tax-exempt bonds to child care providers, the report says.

## Formal Work Is Begun on a Court Selection

By GWEN IFILL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 11 — President Clinton began his formal search for a Supreme Court nominee today and immediately began to focus on whether the White House could circumvent a Constitutional prohibition on appointing a lawmaker to a Federal office during a term in which Congress voted to increase the office-

"moving ahead" toward nominating someone by month's end.

"I would be very surprised if this is a drawn-out process," the official said. "We've already got a lot of work done on this process this time."

Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, said that "a number of names" were presented to Mr. Clinton today but that "the job has not been offered to anybody."

**Future Vision Commission  
Values Summary  
April 13, 1994 - DRAFT**

In 1805, Lewis and Clark came to this region on a journey of peace and friendship, scientific exploration and discovery. Beginning in the 1840's, thousands of pioneers made an arduous 2,000 mile, eight month trek along the Oregon trail to river valleys with rich farmlands and mountains with vast forests. Today, people are still attracted to this region for its jobs, natural beauty, and reputation for livability. Recognizing that we must act to maintain and enhance these qualities, we offer this vision of the bi-state region in 2045 as a first step in developing policies, plans, and actions to serve the region and its people.

The bi-state metropolitan area has effects on, and is affected by, a much bigger region than the land inside Metro's boundaries. Our region stretches from the crest of the Cascades to the crest of the Coast Range, and from Longview on the north to Salem on the south. Any vision for a territory as large and diverse as this must be regarded as both ambitious and a work in progress. We offer this document in that spirit.

This statement of values has been developed with the expectation that individual dreams and effort will matter here. Ours is a region that rewards those who commit themselves to keeping and making it a great place to live. As inhabitants of this bi-state region, we are committed to:

- 1) Each Individual - the development of each individual as a productive, effective member of their community.
- 2) Our Society - the ability to state and act on the collective interest of individuals through civic involvement, collective action, and societal institutions.
- 3) Our Place - the physical landscape of the bi-state region, the settlement patterns that have evolved within it, and the economy that continues to evolve.

### **Each Individual**

- Education, in its broadest definition, will form the core of our commitment to each other as shown by:

- the availability of a high quality education to all, emphasizing skills for learning how to learn in the earliest years, and life-long learning opportunities thereafter;
- an emphasis on foreign languages, technology, and the ability to engage national and international opportunities at home, in the community, and on the job;
- the integration of community institutions...libraries, schools, museums, community centers, etc....with this educational mission; and
- opportunities for all children and community residents to engage in the visual and performing arts in community centers in their neighborhoods.

- Workforce development from Battleground to Salem and all points in between will be a key priority for government and educational institutions. A cornerstone for that activity will be the development of a well-educated workforce capable of contributing to the development and intensification of local, national, and international trade and commerce.

- This will be a place where all residents, old and young, rich and poor, men and women, minority and majority, are supported and encouraged to be active participants in the civic life of their communities and the bi-state region. Ours will be a region that thrives on interaction and engagement of its people to achieve community objectives.
- Children are our most precious resource for the future. Their welfare and education are of critical importance to our present and future well-being. Creating and sustaining economic and social programs that support family life will be among our highest priorities.

### **Our Society**

- Personal safety within communities and throughout the region will be a right as well as a shared responsibility involving citizens and all government agencies. Our definition of personal safety will extend from the elimination of racism and sexism, to the physical protection of life and property from criminal harm.
- Our communities will be characterized by a sense of openness and acceptance as shown by a commitment to the provision of a range of housing types and costs, and the creation of inviting public spaces open to all. This region will be distinguished by its ability to honor diversity in a manner that leads to civic cohesion rather than a narrow separateness.
- Our objective is no less than the greatest individual liberty framed by a high degree of tolerance and individual civic responsibility. Political leadership will be valued and recognized to be in service to community life. Here, civic pride will be a virtue, not a vice.
- Broad-based civic literacy, including the ability to participate in government and community-based future visioning activities, will be a hallmark of what we have achieved. Individual civic responsibilities will be known and understood at the neighborhood, local, and regional levels. The information needed by informed, involved citizens will be free and easily available throughout the region.
- The neighborhood will be our safety net. Government initiatives and services should be developed to empower neighborhoods to actively meet the needs of their residents. The economic life of the neighborhood will be inseparable from its community life. Coordinated initiatives for health care and support for meeting basic needs will be extended to those in need, where they live.
- We will be well-served by our history, with the lessons of the past remembered and incorporated in our strategies for the future. The cultural history of this region will be evident and will connect human history to the natural history we depend on and value so dearly.

### **Our Place**

- Rural land shapes our sense of place and contributes to the environmental and economic productivity of this area. To recognize the importance of rural land and the resource economy it supports, this region is committed to:
  - preventing the urbanization of all land currently set aside for farm and forest use;
  - not adding to the supply of rural residential sites currently available; and
  - adopting strategies for sustaining features of the rural landscape that reinforce agricultural and forestry enterprises while providing a link to this region's urban past and future.



- Our region will be composed of numerous communities which offer citizens a wide variety of healthy, appealing housing and neighborhood choices. They will be physically compact and have distinct identities and boundaries. Wherever possible, boundaries between communities will be developed through the use of parks, rivers, streams, creeks, and other landscape features.
- We will design our physical urban future with nature. Our region will be characterized by the intelligent integration of urban and rural development with natural systems as evidenced by:
  - improving air and water quality, and increasing biodiversity;
  - views of Mt. Ranier, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, and other Cascade and coastal peaks, unobstructed by either development or air pollution;
  - ribbons of green bringing greenspaces and parks within walking distance of every household;
  - a close and supportive relationship between natural resources, landscape, and the economy of the region; and
  - active efforts to restore damaged ecosystems, complimented by planning and development initiatives that preserve the fruits of those labors.
- Residents of this region will be able to shop, play, and socialize through walking or biking within their neighborhoods. Walking, biking, or using transit will be attractive alternatives for all citizens making all types of trips within neighborhoods, between important regional centers, and outside of the urban area. The development of a complete street system will occur in a manner which allows this region to be known for the quality of its non-auto transportation alternatives.
- The transportation system within the region will be a network of highways, transit routes and modes, arterials, rail facilities, and pathways. The easy movement of goods and materials throughout the bi-state region will represent a competitive advantage for our economy. Manufacturing, distribution, and office employment centers will be linked to the transportation system in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.
- Our bi-state, regional economy will be diverse, with urban and rural economies linked in a common frame. Planning and governmental action will seek to create conditions that support the development of family wage jobs for low income households, and in locations throughout the region.
- Downtown Portland will continue to serve an important, defining role for the entire metropolitan region. In addition, we will target reinvestment in historic urban centers such as Ridgefield, Camas, Vancouver, Gresham, St. Helens, Beaverton, Hillsboro, Molalla and others throughout the bi-state region as the centerpiece of a reinvestment strategy for building and maintaining healthy communities.
- The tradeoffs associated with growth and change will be fairly distributed throughout the region. The true environmental and social cost of new growth will be paid by those, both new to the region and already present, receiving the benefits of that new growth.
- Growth in the region will be managed. Our objective is to live in great cities, not merely big ones. Performance standards will be established for the Future Vision and all other growth management efforts, and citizens of the bi-state region will annually have an opportunity to review and comment on our progress. The results of that review process will be used to frame appropriate actions needed to maintain regional quality of life.