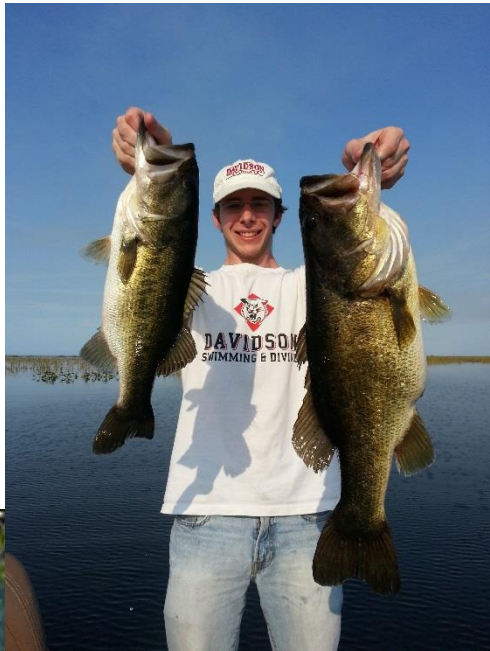


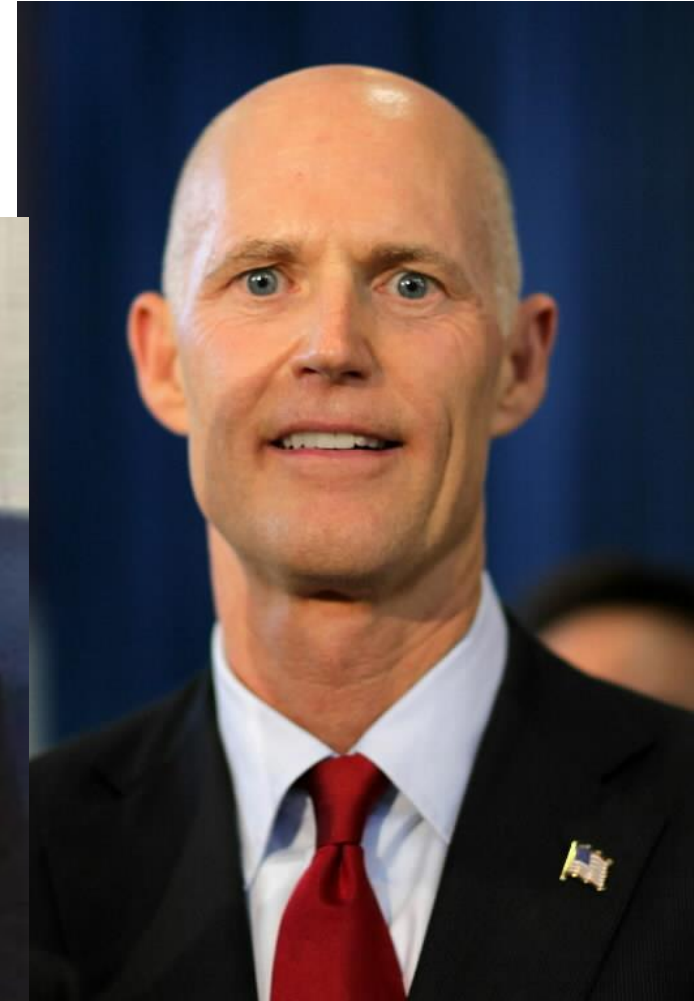
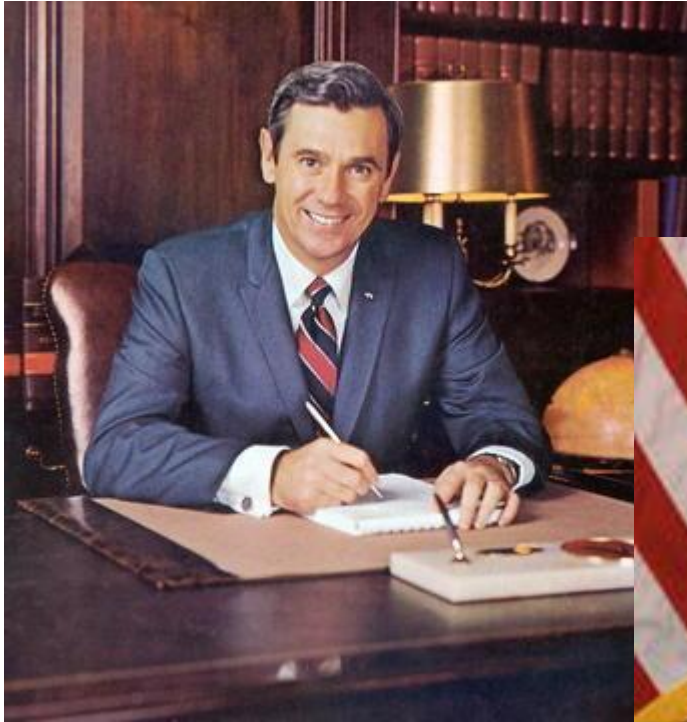
An aerial photograph showing a suburban residential area on the left, characterized by large, modern houses with grey roofs and manicured lawns. To the right of the houses is a large, open green field. In the background, a farm is visible, featuring a large red barn with a white cupola, a tall blue silo, and several white horse trailers parked in a lot. A small pond is situated near the farm buildings. The overall scene illustrates the interface between suburban development and agricultural land.

Governance and Regional Planning for Sustainability

Allan Wallis, School of Public Affairs
University of Colorado Denver

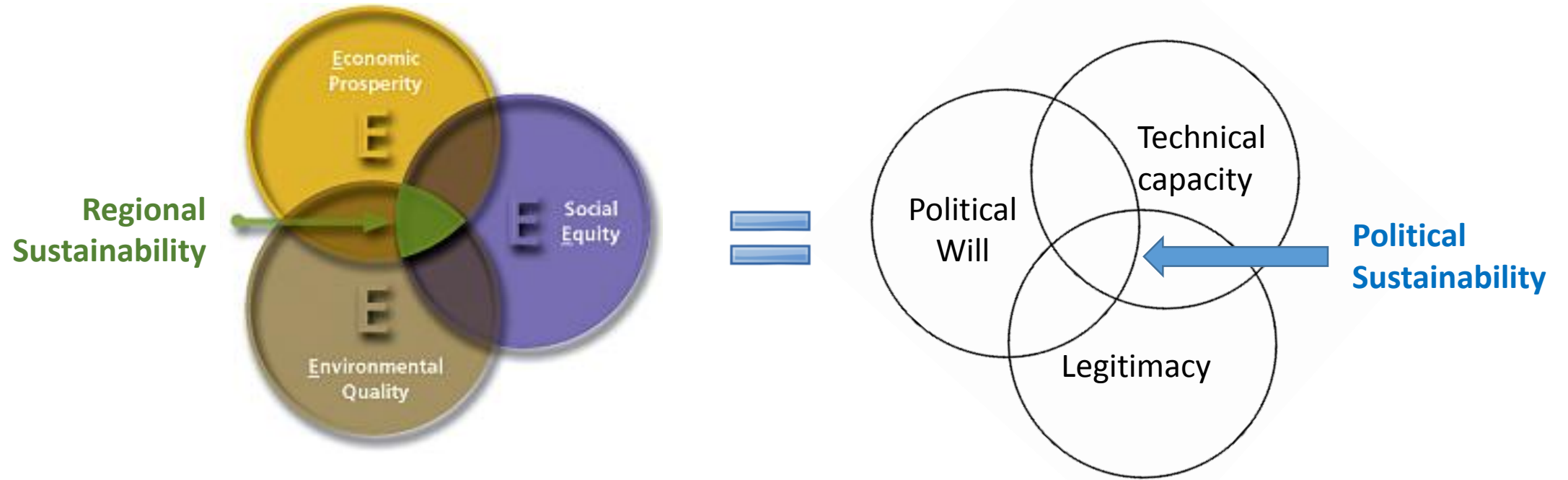


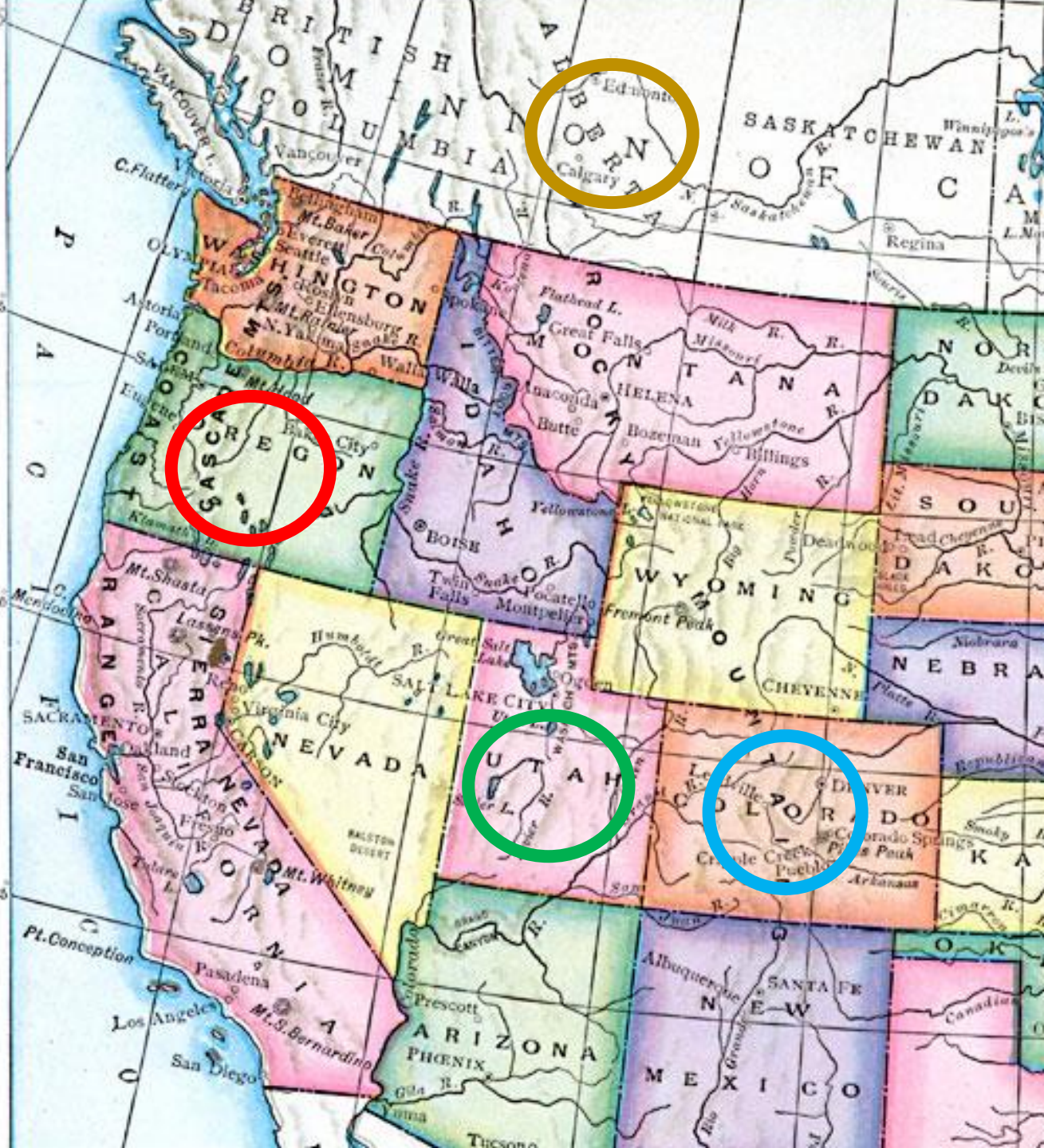




Florida Governors
Ruben Askew, Bob
Graham and Rick Scott

The Two Side of Sustainability





Comparing Growth in three Western States: Oregon, Colorado and Utah

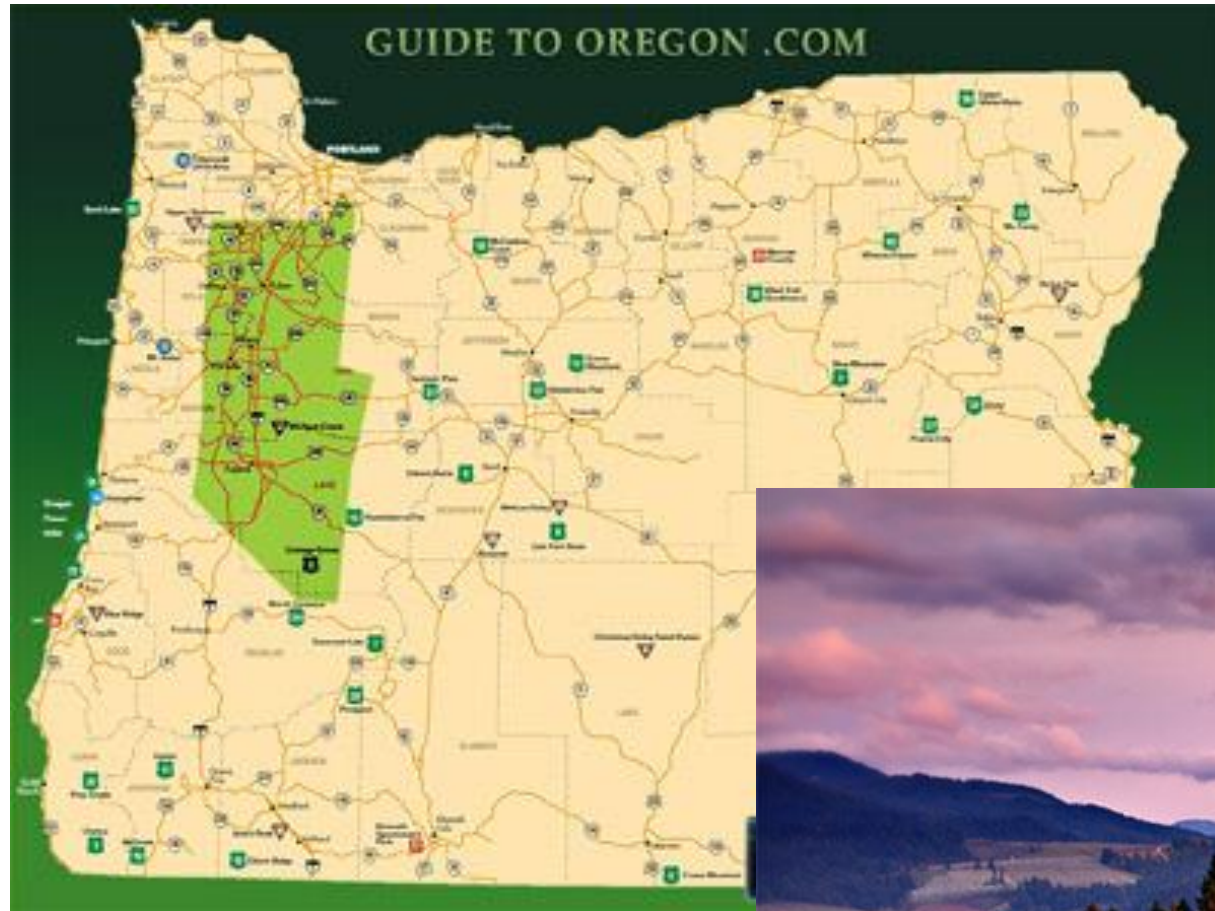
A nighttime photograph of a cityscape, likely Portland, Oregon. A tall, illuminated skyscraper stands prominently on the left. The city is filled with lights from buildings and streets. In the background, a large, snow-capped mountain (Mount Hood) is visible against a dark blue sky.

Oregon Growth Management

2.3 Million

The political culture of Oregon places strong value on **environmental stewardship** and on **collaborative problem solving**.





Most of Oregon's population is concentrated in the Willamette Valley which is also its most productive agricultural region





Oregon is an inspiration. Whether
you come to it, or are born to it, you
become entranced by our state's
beauty, the opportunity she affords,
and the independent spirit of her
citizens.

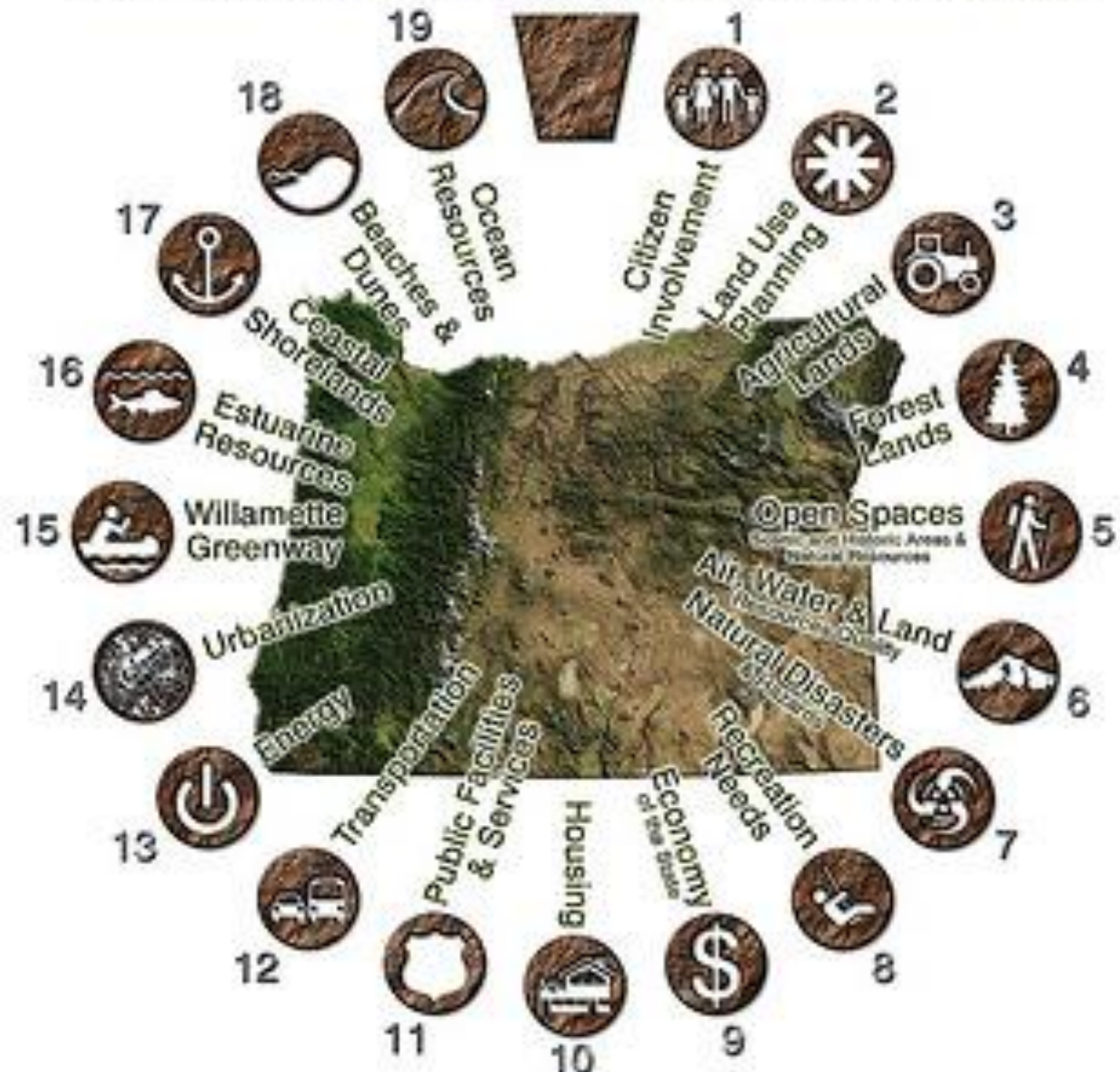
— *Tom McCall* —

Governor Tom McCall provided essential leadership for passage of the 1973 Growth Management Act. Once out of office he helped found Thousand Friends of Oregon to assure that the Act was effectively implemented.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goals

The foundation of the state plan is a set of 19 planning goals. These goals express the state's policies on land use and related topics, such as citizen involvement, housing, and natural resources.

The state issues an annual report on how well it is doing in achieving its goals.





The Growth Management Act of 1973 requires that major urban areas establish an **urban growth boundary** containing a 30 year supply of buildable land.

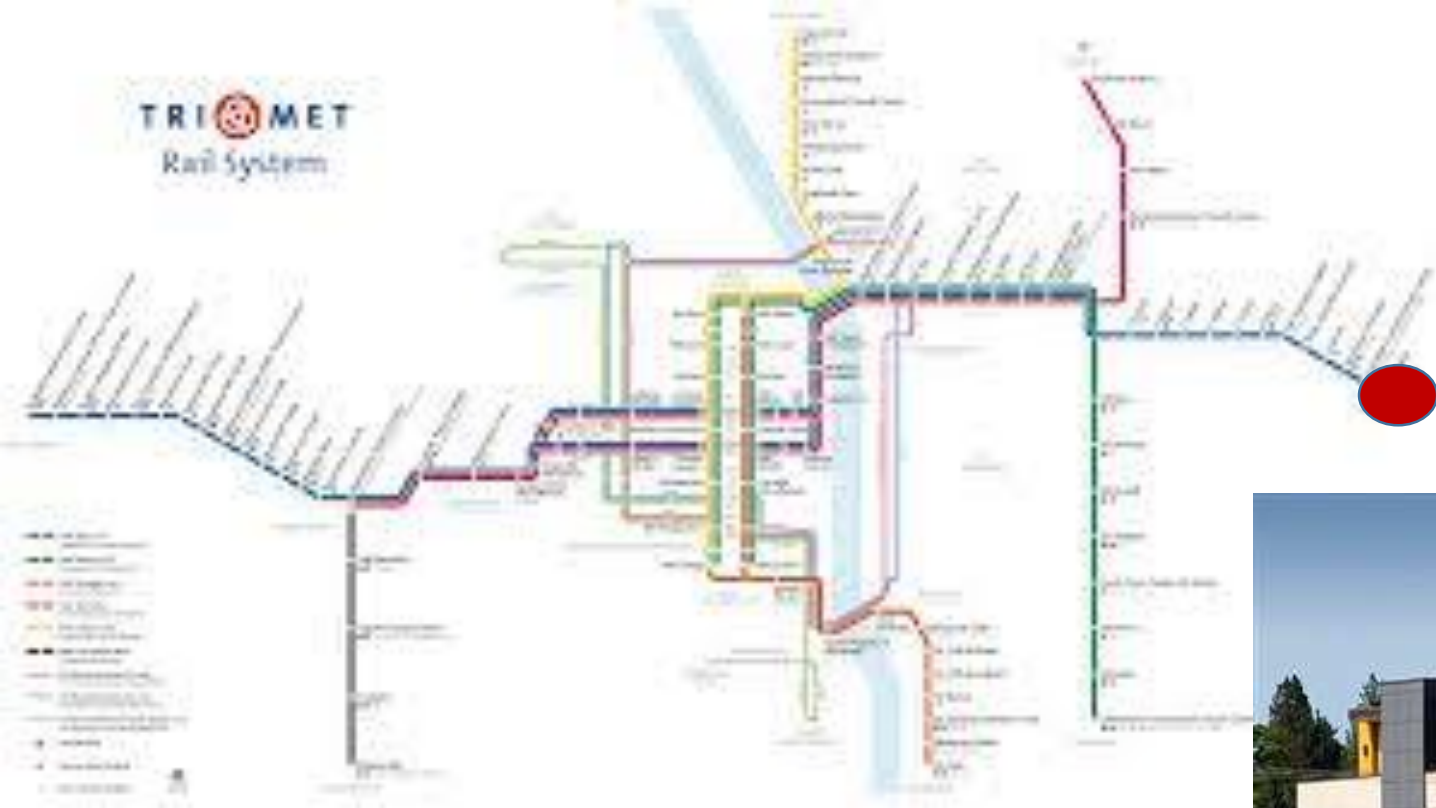




In the Portland region,
Metro establishes and
manages the urban growth
and service boundaries.

It is the only directly
elected regional
government in the US.





A key element in making the growth boundary work is an efficient transit system. Parking spaces in the core city are limited to help assure ridership.





1000 Friends of Oregon. Incorporated in 1974, following passage of the Growth Management Act, 1000 Friends of Oregon is a private, non-profit organization that advocates for sustainable communities, protection of farmland and forests, and conservation of natural areas and resources in the state of Oregon.



Managing Growth in Colorado

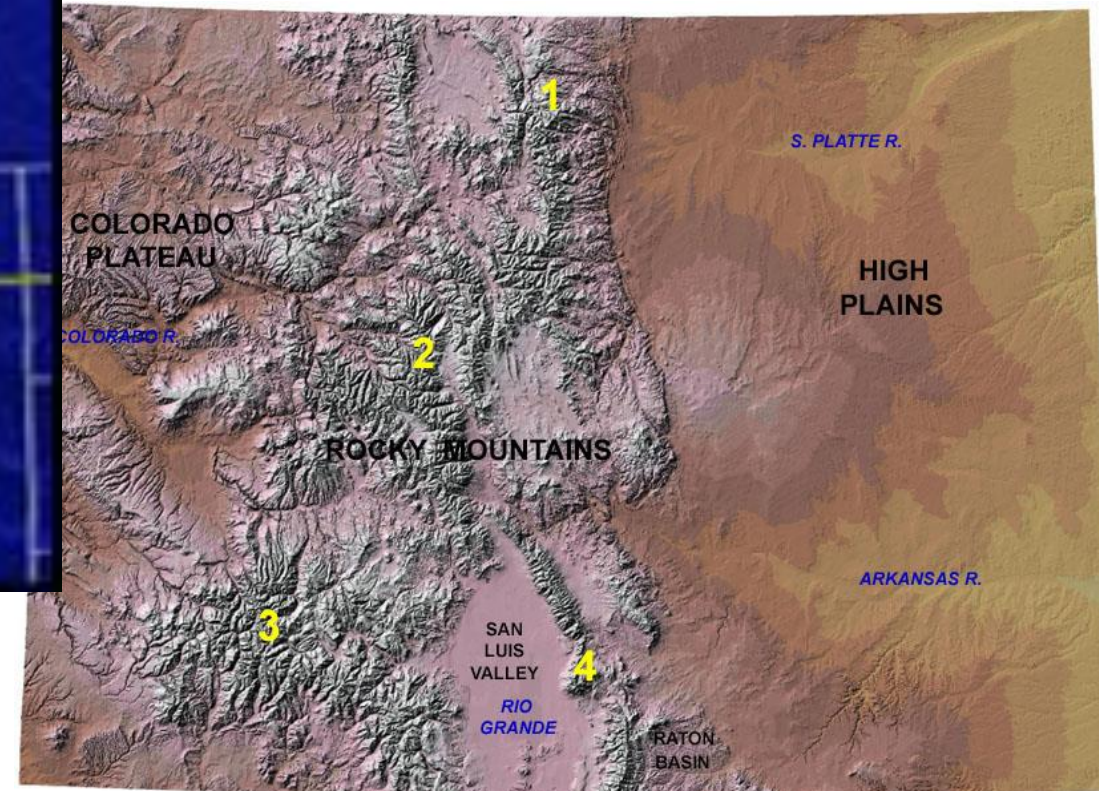
Metro Denver 2.9 Million

The political culture of Colorado places strong emphasis on **home rule**. In 1975 its legislature tried but failed to pass an Oregon-style growth management act. In the 1990s several regions began to develop voluntary forms of regional governance, most notably in metro-Denver, which comprises 65% of the states population.





About 80% of the State's population lives along the Front Range where the mountains meet the plains. This has been one of the fastest growth regions in the US.





In 1955, Denver Mayor Quigg Newton invited fellow elected officials from Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder and Jefferson counties to talk about joint issues and concerns related to the post-WWII growth spurt that was reshaping the region. These leaders decided that working together to enhance the region's quality of life was a much better approach than going it alone, and created the Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) to foster collaboration and cooperation and to speak with one voice.



Despite the formation of DRCOG, in the 1950s and 60s, Denver used its superior access to water to aggressively annex suburban development. The city's Water Department acted as a de facto regional planning agency. This generated significant antagonism with surrounding counties that saw their tax base being "stolen" from them. Annexation laws were changed in 1974 restricting Denver's ability to annex.



A new era of regional collaboration was ushered in with the election of Federico Peña as Mayor of Denver (1983-1991). Peña started the Metro Mayors Caucus bringing together the region's mayors for discussion of issues of common concern.





METRO MAYORS

CAUCUS

WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BETTER REGION

THE DENVER POST

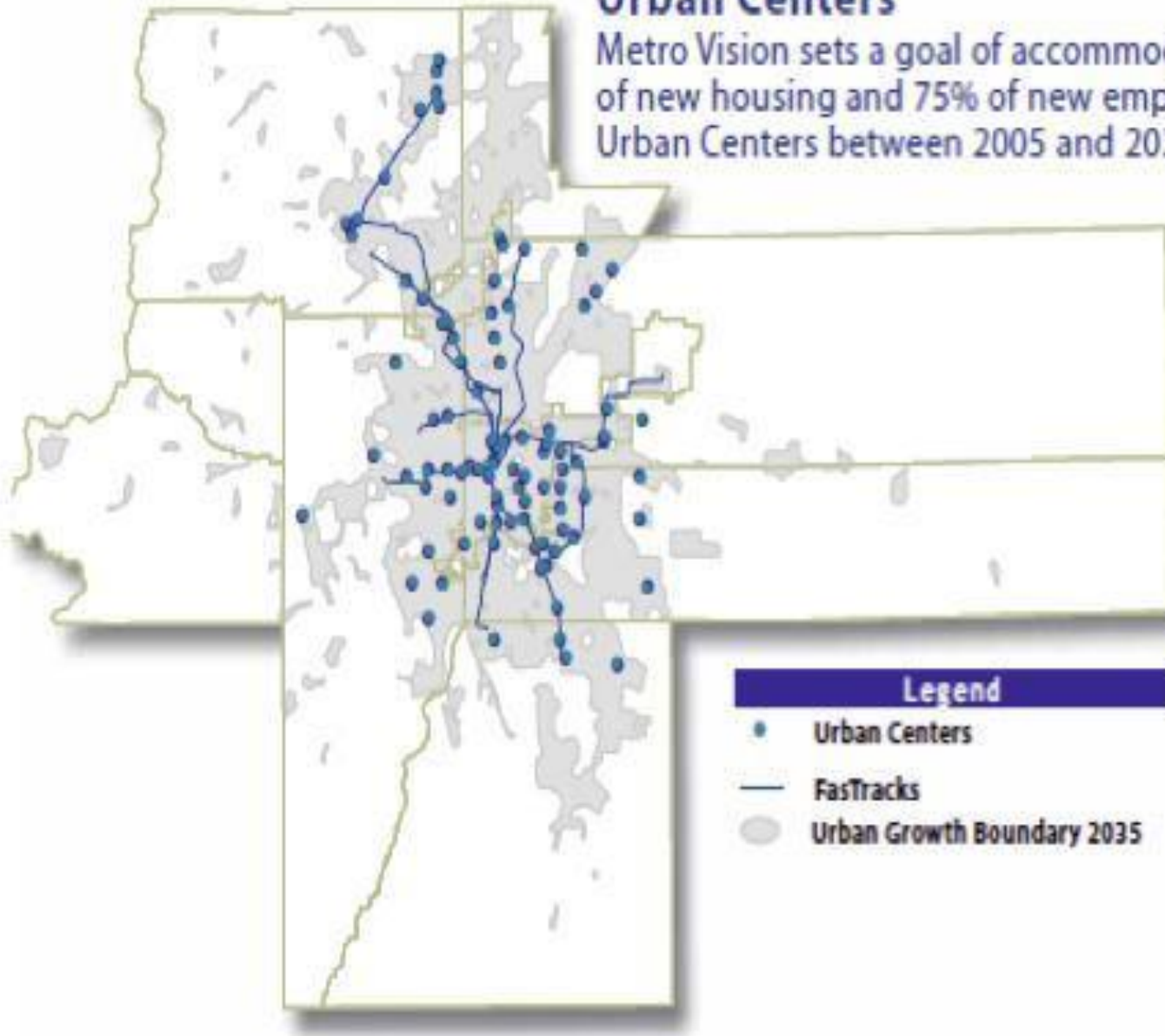
METRO-AREA COLLABORATION GAINS MOMENTUM

BY SUSAN THORNTON

Other metro-area leaders have also demonstrated willingness to work together for the common good. In the fall election, for example, all thirty-one mayors in the region came together under the umbrella of the Metro Mayors Caucus to support FasTracks, the proposal to build mass transit across the region's major transportation corridors.

Urban Centers

Metro Vision sets a goal of accommodating 50% of new housing and 75% of new employment in Urban Centers between 2005 and 2035.



The Metro Mayors Caucus backed development of **Metro Vision 2020**. This was a massive regional planning effort involving over 1,000 people.



Two important products of Vision 2020 were establishment of a voluntary growth boundary—**The Mile High Compact**—and passage of an initiative to fund regional light rail—**FasTracks**.



Managing Growth in Utah

1.2 Million



A key shared value in Utah is **community**, but it is community significantly defined by religious beliefs rather than through political institutions. Over 60% of the state's population is Mormon. Historically, Mormons have collaborated to achieve a high quality of life.

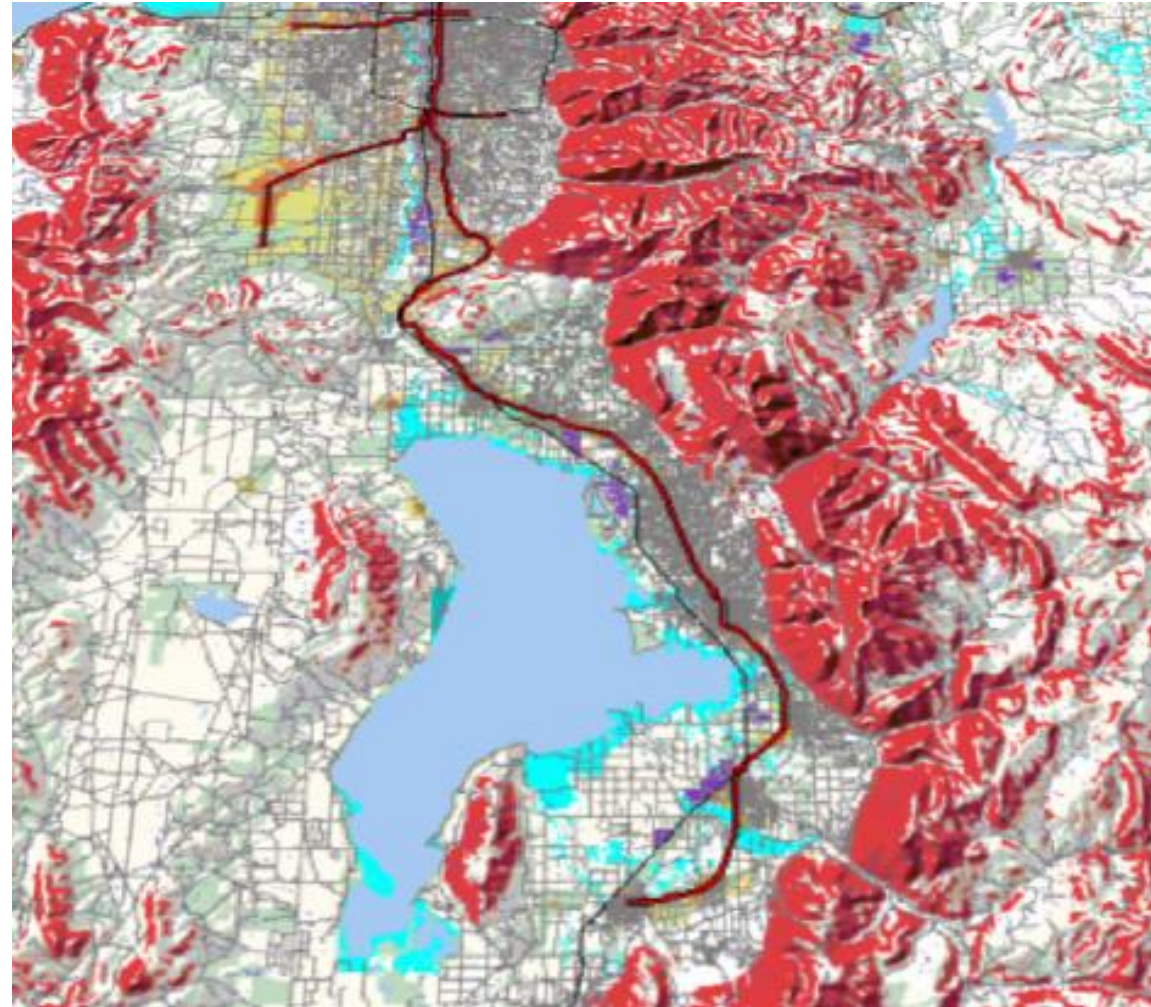


About 70% of the state's population lives in the Wasatch Valley. Rapid growth there was threatening the quality of life.

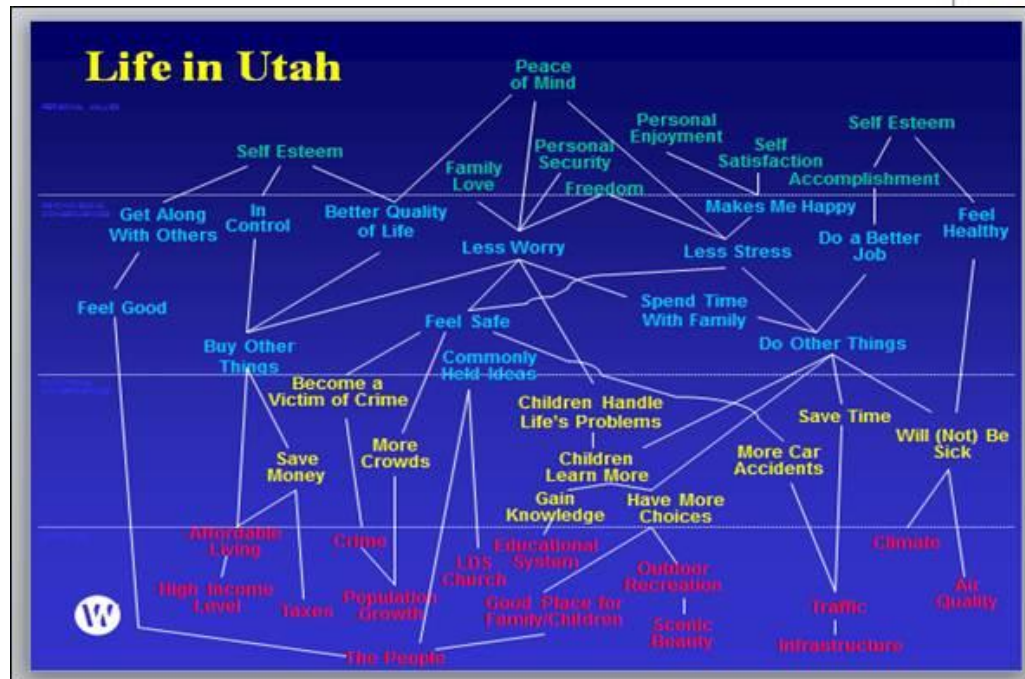
Envision Utah was formed in the mid-1990s as a nonprofit to develop a vision for the region and to help implement it.



**Envision
Utah** How we grow matters.



Scenario planning followed from a values mapping process involving thousands of citizens.



Baseline Scenario

Development Types

Non-Walkable

- Low Density Residential
- Industrial, Office Activity Center

Walkable

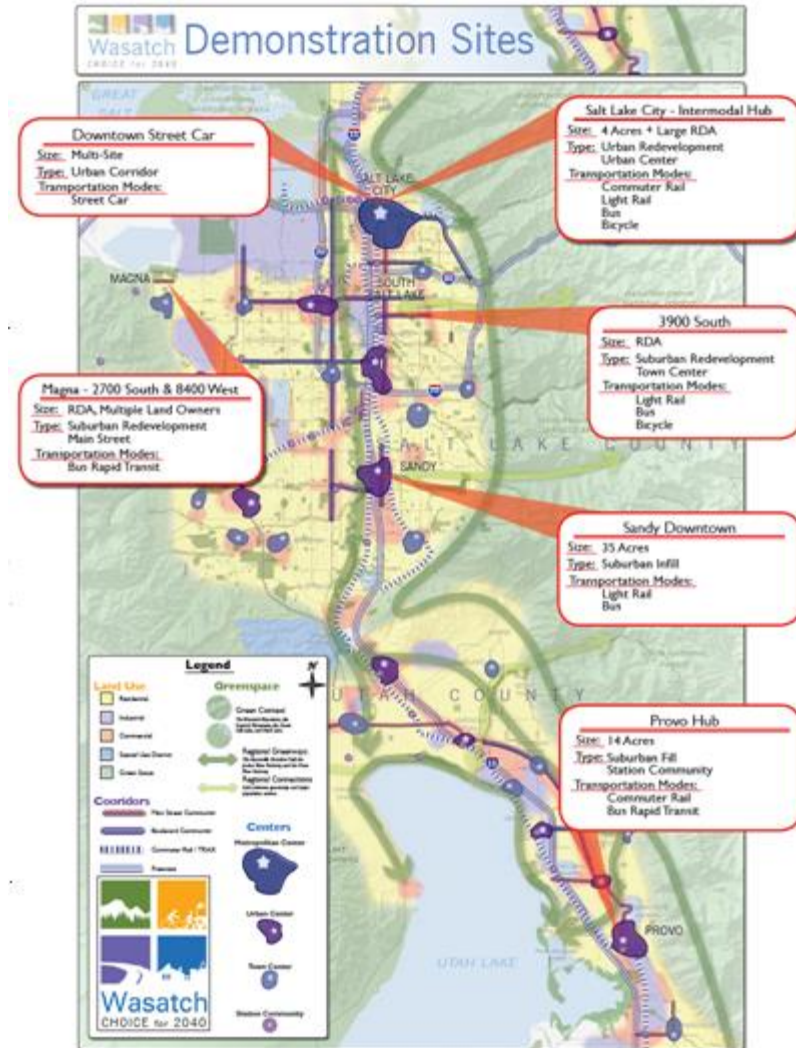
- Town and Village
- Downtown

Open Space

- Rural Cluster
- Rail Transit



Quality Growth Strategy



After a preferred scenario was identified, Envision Utah developed a planning tool kit and promoted its application at selected demonstration sites.





The work of Envision Utah also provided the foundation for a successful initiative to fund a light rail system.



The success of Envision Utah was significantly the result of effective leadership. Robert Grow was the organization's CEO.

Some Conclusions

- Transparent relationship between process and structure
- Multi-sector engagement
- Effective and meaningful public participation
- Offering choices
- Effective and trusted leadership

Differences in Canadian/US Governance

- Intergovernmental structures
- Home Rule Power
- Traditions of citizen participation
- Activist judiciary
- Funding sources and patterns
- Collaboration

Wither Alberta?

- Will a new provincial government bring about a new approach to regional governance?
- What is the fate of Calgary's voluntary regional approach?
- Are the river basin plans going to be integrated with the metropolitan plans?
- Will the system of water licensing be substantively reformed, and what effect could that have on regional development?
- Will the current recession foster integration of economic development planning into land use planning?