cal disparities legislation then helped compensate for the
created a metropolitan council for the Twin Cities area and passed
and use municipal growth management in the coming decades. Moreover
Oregon adopted official land-use regulation that provided a basis for
There were two important exceptions to this pattern of failure:
ions with few resources and even less power.

The process of regional consolidation and regional
of city-county consolidation and a legacy of weak regional planning.
metropolitan regulations in the 1960s and 1970s left only a handful
an American cities and suburbs. The view of experts was that urban
metropolitan region, then, has been very limited. The task at hand to
metropolitan. The experts believed that the strength of metropolitan
express the need for intergovernmental and multiregional
the metropolitan region. Despite the persistent consolidation from urban

For over a century, urban planners and supporters of

MARGARET WEIR

for Regionalism

Coalition Building

CHAPTER FIVE

Lithbridge Press 2000
Washington DC: Brookings
Regionalism: Roots, Rivals, and Reflections on
Margaret Weir
Metropolitan regionalism in Oregon and Minnesota

The success of metropolitan regionalism in Oregon and Minnesota in the early 1970s formed a backdrop for policy coordination that was replicated in other states. Many aspects of Oregon's planning-building and mobilization process were adopted in Metropolitan regions other states, but the particular conditions and institutional structures that shaped metropolitan regionalism in those regions are unique. The distinctive regional approach to regional planning in Oregon and Minnesota has been identified as a key to successful regional development. The process of building coalitions and agreements between local governments and other stakeholders to create comprehensive regional plans and policies is exemplified by the Oregon and Minnesota experiences. The successful implementation of metropolitan regionalism in these states has been attributed to the unique combination of political and institutional conditions that fostered regional cooperation and planning. The success of metropolitan regionalism in Oregon and Minnesota highlights the importance of building coalitions and agreements between local governments and other stakeholders to create comprehensive regional plans and policies. The success of metropolitan regionalism in Oregon and Minnesota has been attributed to the unique combination of political and institutional conditions that fostered regional cooperation and planning. The success of metropolitan regionalism in Oregon and Minnesota highlights the importance of building coalitions and agreements between local governments and other stakeholders to create comprehensive regional plans and policies.
Two Paths
In the context of Oregon's federal homesteading act of 1850, the intesta
tial incorporation of the federal government into the state of Oregon.

The establishment of the Oregon Territory in 1850, under the direction of Congress, served as a catalyst for the development of the homesteading system in the area. The act provided a legal framework for settlers to claim land, which was subsequently sold to individuals for a nominal fee. This system was designed to encourage settlement and development of the western territories.

However, the impact of Oregon's homesteading act on the state's economy and land use is significant. It played a role in the state's rapid expansion and the distribution of land to early settlers. The act was a testament to the federal government's role in shaping the landscape of the United States, particularly in the west.

In conclusion, the Oregon homesteading act of 1850 was a pivotal moment in the state's history, influencing settlement patterns, economic growth, and the development of the state's agricultural and mining industries. Its legacy continues to shape the landscape and culture of Oregon, serving as a reminder of the federal government's role in shaping the destiny of the nation.
The commission took the time to point out the strengths and weaknesses of the current urban planning and development model. They noted that while the current system has been effective in many respects, it has also led to certain inefficiencies and inequities. The commission recommended a number of policy changes to address these issues, including the creation of new zoning regulations and the establishment of a more transparent and participatory urban planning process.

In their report, the commission also emphasized the importance of considering the environmental impacts of urban development. They recommended the implementation of new policies to promote sustainable development and to protect the city's natural resources. The commission noted that these issues are particularly important in light of the growing concern over climate change and the need to create more sustainable urban environments.

Overall, the commission's recommendations were intended to provide a framework for developing a more effective and equitable urban planning system. They emphasized the importance of involving a broad range of stakeholders in the development process, including community members, environmental groups, and businesses. The commission's report was widely praised for its comprehensive and thoughtful approach to urban planning.

In conclusion, the commission's recommendations offer a valuable roadmap for addressing the challenges facing urban planning in the city. By implementing these policies, the city can work to create a more sustainable, equitable, and prosperous future for all its residents.
Coalition Building

327

Margaret Weir

35
These coercion-building courts have thus far produced only lip service to a coalition-building approach that emphasizes broad community input, shared governance, and coordination of the policies and programs of the agencies involved. However, the increased expanse of the issue, the need for broad-based consultation, and the increased assurance of participation in the decision-making process, have led to increased representation of these concerns. More open and transparent processes, which allow for public input, have been established to support the initiatives and representations of these interests, and to enhance the effectiveness of the policies and programs of these interests. This approach, therefore, provides a framework for the development of policies and programs that are more responsive to the needs and preferences of the community, and that are more likely to be successful in achieving their objectives.
The Politics of Politicization

The anti-development coalition in California has grown stronger over the years, partly due to the spread of anti-development politics. These coalitions have been successful in blocking development, particularly in coastal areas where they argue that development would harm the environment. However, these coalitions have also faced criticism for being elitist and exclusionary, and for using their power to block necessary development in other parts of the state.

The political landscape in California is complex, with a mix of progressive and conservative forces. The anti-development coalition has been able to use this landscape to its advantage, by highlighting the need for sustainable and equitable growth. However, this has also led to a polarization of opinion, with developers and environmentalists locked in a political contest that often spills over into the courts.

The Future of Development in California

Despite the challenges faced by developers, there are signs of progress. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the need for sustainable and equitable growth, and a number of new policies have been introduced to support development in areas that are not currently seen as desirable. These policies include tax incentives for developers who agree to meet specific conditions, and the creation of special districts that are tasked with managing the growth of new communities.

The anti-development coalition has not been idle, however. They have been quick to respond to these new policies, and have used their resources to block development in areas that they see as undesirable. This has led to an ongoing political contest, with developers and environmentalists locked in a struggle to shape the future of California's development.

The implications of this contest are significant, with potential impacts on the state's economy, environment, and quality of life. It is clear that the future of development in California will be shaped by the political landscape, and that the outcome of this contest will have far-reaching consequences.
CONCLUSION BUILDING

Throughout California's history, the power of land interests was well established in the state's economy. The goal of economic growth during the 19th century was the key to wealth among the state's economic leaders. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, land developers, real estate speculators, and local government officials recognized the potential of land development to increase the state's economic growth. The California land market, with its central role in land development, was a key element in the state's economy.

The California Water Act of 1970 (Proposition 60) was a critical moment in the history of land development in California. The act allowed for the construction of large-scale water projects, such as the Oroville Dam, which provided a significant boost to the state's economy. The act also established the California Department of Water Resources, which was responsible for the management and regulation of the state's water resources.

In the 1980s and 1990s, the state's land development policies became more focused on environmental protection and conservation. The Environmental Protection Act of 1974, for example, established the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to regulate land development and protect the state's environment. The act also established the California Coastal Commission, which was responsible for the protection of the state's coastline.

In the 1990s, the state's land development policies were further refined to focus on sustainable development. The Sustainable Communities Act of 2008 established the Sustainable Communities and Housing Act, which encouraged the development of sustainable communities and housing. The act also established the California Sustainable Communities and Housing Act, which provided financial incentives for the development of sustainable communities and housing.

The state's land development policies have evolved over time to reflect the changing priorities of the state's economy and environment. The California Water Act of 1970, the California Coastal Act of 1974, and the Sustainable Communities and Housing Act of 2008 are examples of the state's commitment to sustainable land development.

In conclusion, the history of land development in California has been shaped by the interaction of economic growth, environmental protection, and social values. The state's land development policies have evolved over time to reflect these changing priorities, and continue to shape the state's economic and environmental future.
The controversy continues to simmer in the city of Chicago, where the struggle for local control remains a constant theme. The battle rages over the question of who should control the city's environment—national, regional, or local—and the implications of each option for the city's residents. The Chicago Biennial, held every three years, has become a forum for discussing these issues, attracting both local and national attention.

In 1969, the Chicago Biennial was held at the Museum of Contemporary Art, drawing a large crowd of visitors to the city. The event featured a wide range of exhibits, including works by local artists as well as international figures. The biennial was seen as a symbol of Chicago's commitment to cultural and artistic expression.

The city's environmental policies have been the subject of much debate. In the years following the biennial, the city council passed a series of measures aimed at protecting the environment, including legislation to reduce pollution and promote renewable energy sources.

Despite these efforts, some critics argue that the city's environment is still in need of improvement. Critics point to ongoing problems with air and water quality, as well as concerns about the impact of industrial development on the city's natural resources.

As the controversy continues, the city of Chicago remains a symbol of the ongoing struggle between local control and national influence in environmental policy. The future of the city's environment will likely continue to be a topic of heated debate for years to come.
the Committed to Economic Development, the regional government, in conjunction with the city government, has been working on comprehensive economic development strategies. These strategies aim to attract new businesses and industries to the region, while also supporting existing enterprises. The regional government has developed a number of initiatives to foster economic growth, including the creation of business incubators and the provision of financial assistance to startups. The city government has also collaborated with regional partners to create a more business-friendly environment, reducing regulations and decreasing the time it takes to start a new business. These efforts have been successful, with many new businesses and industries choosing to locate in the region, contributing to its economic growth.
The diagram in the upper right corner of the page shows the relationship between diffusion and innovation. Diffusion occurs when new ideas or technologies spread through a population, while innovation involves the creation of new ideas or technologies. The diagram suggests that diffusion is a prerequisite for innovation, as new ideas need to spread before they can be widely adopted and adapted. The text below the diagram discusses the importance of understanding the diffusion process to enhance innovation. It highlights the need for policies that encourage the spread of new ideas, such as education and training programs, and the role of networks and social connections in facilitating the diffusion process.
for a discussion of the depur in the Regional Context. See Hen-