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Naftalin, Arthur. 1986. *Making One Community Out of Many*.
Metropolitan Council, St. Paul.

_____, and John Brandl. 1980. *The Twin Cities Regional Strategy*.
Metropolitan Council.

The enclosed drawings are the

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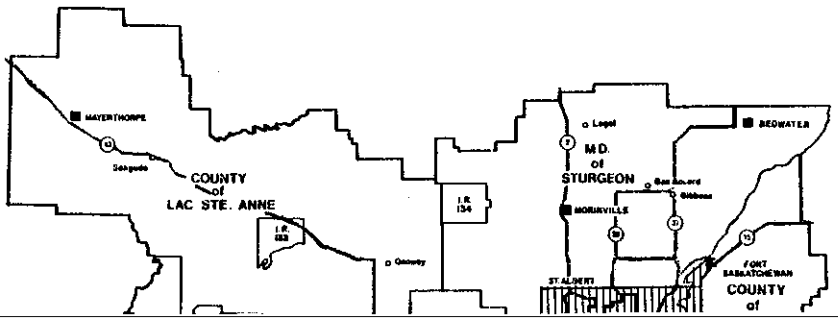
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textiles, clothing, wood products, and furniture. The rapidly expanding tertiary sector of the economy consisting of transportation, communi-

Map 6.1. *Edmonton Region Planning Area*



cooperation, but also disagreements among the smaller municipalities. Recent land annexation conflicts between the county of Strathcona and the city of Fort Saskatchewan have strained otherwise, long-standing, collaborative relationships. The city proposed to annex additional land for industrial zoning south and east of the city. The county of Strathcona objected to the annexation as an intrusion on property that it wanted for

Figure 6.1. *Edmonton Population 1899-1990*



growth through the eighties was limited largely to actual increases. It

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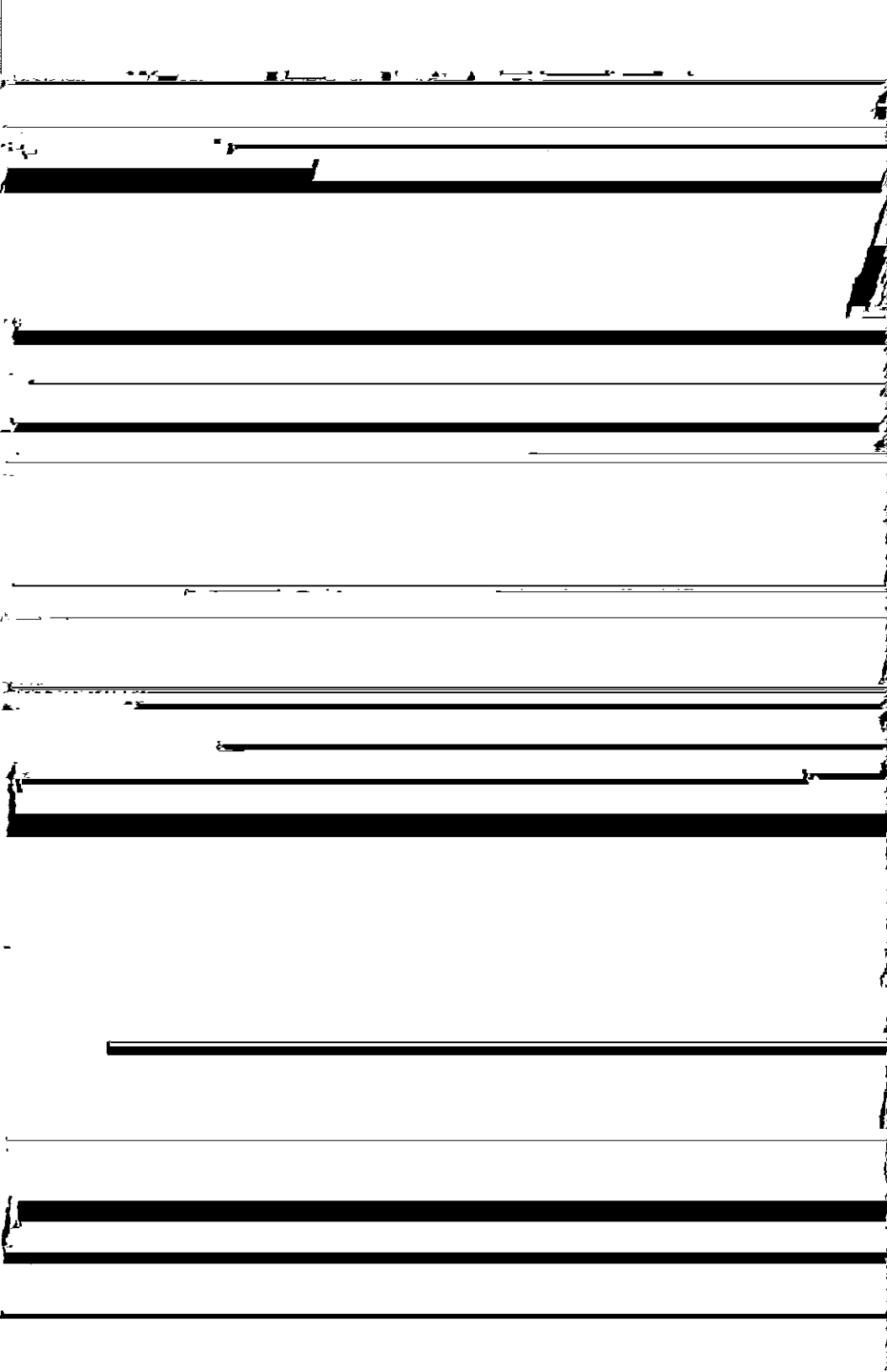
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EDMONTON'S EARLY YEARS

Physical Economic and Social Forces

Edmonton Railway was completed as far as Strathcona on the south side

the dreams of urban greatness it had spawned had run its course, leaving



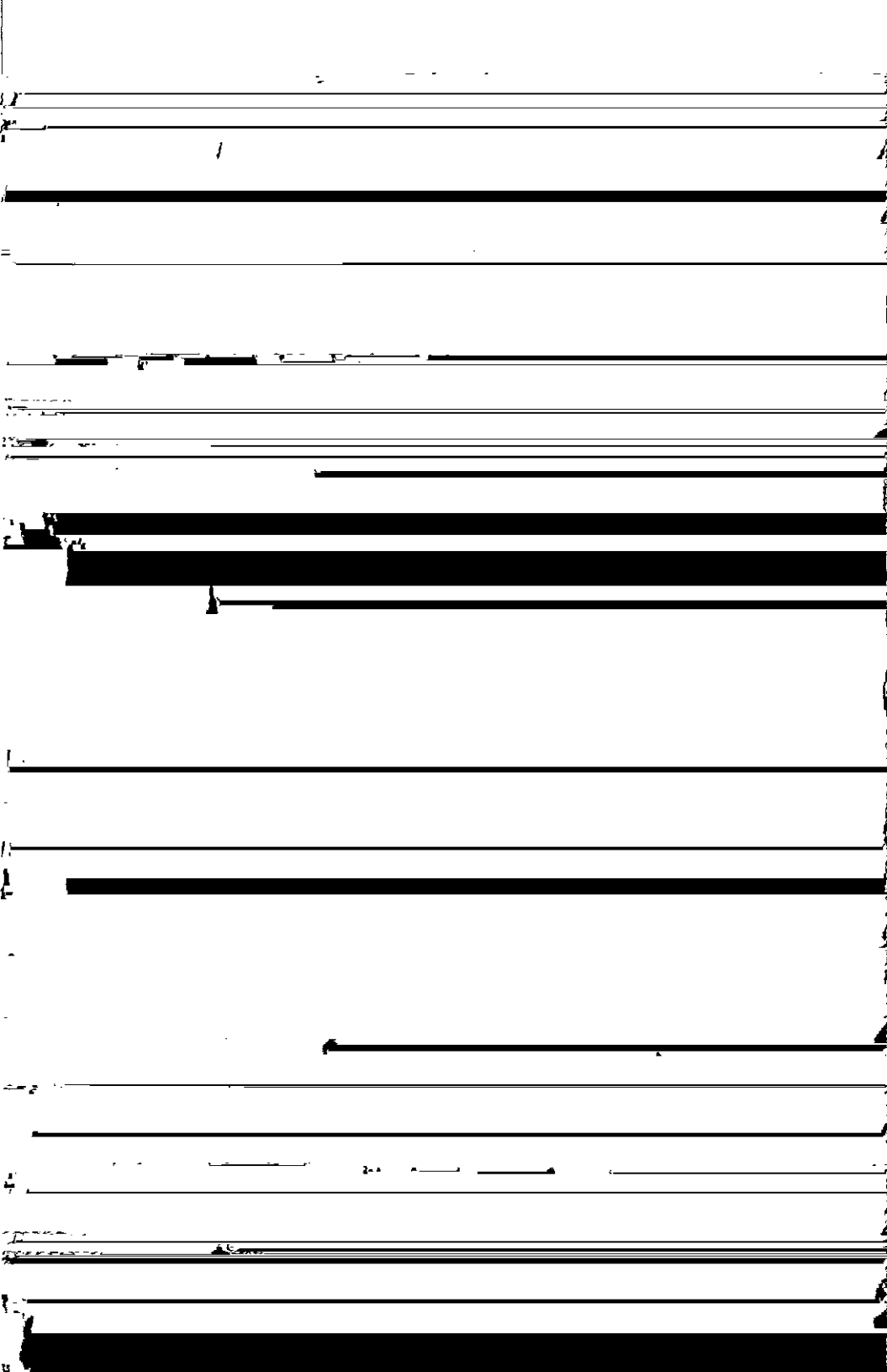
in other parts of the urban infrastructure proceeded at breath-taking pace.

Street paving, installation of water and sewer lines, and

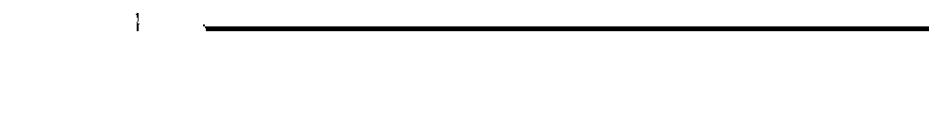
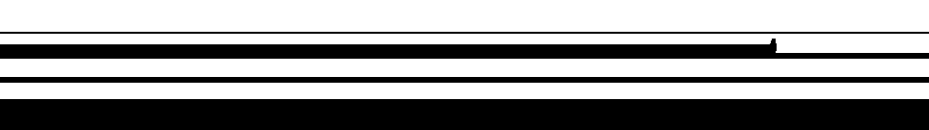
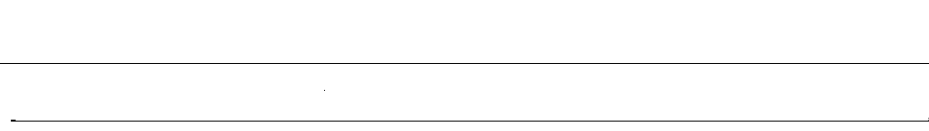
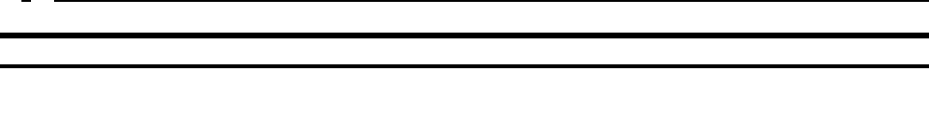
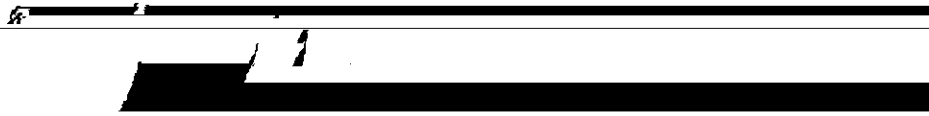
utility districts, planning commissions, etc., but these also, like municipal

commission was to have no fewer than five and not more than 10 members approved by the minister.

One section of the act addressed the issue of financial enhancement or loss suffered by parties when a town planning scheme was implemented. In order to limit speculative profiteering by property owners whose land would be enhanced through such a scheme one-half of the financial



confronting urban and rural development in the province authored a new



development was especially common in two communities on Edmonton's

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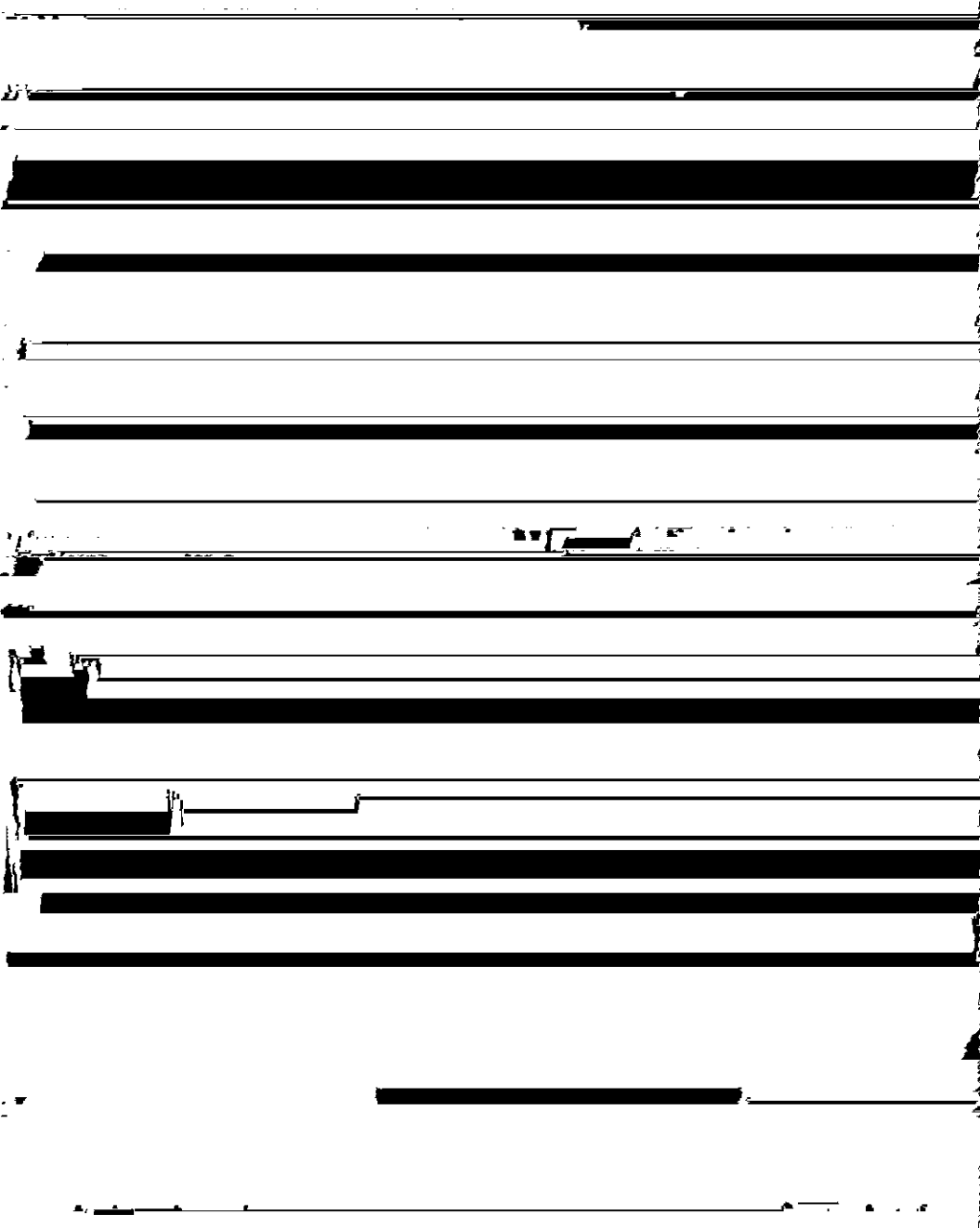
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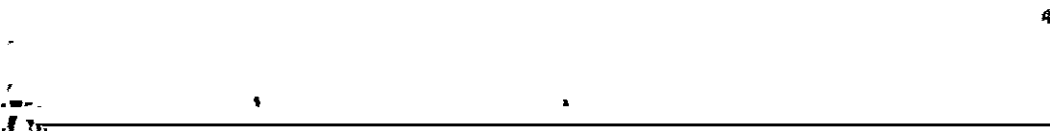
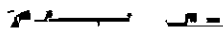
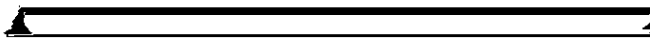
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although houses were excessively standardized and presented a tract appearance. Aesthetic ordering of space in village, town, and city was swept away by the exigencies of rapid expansion.

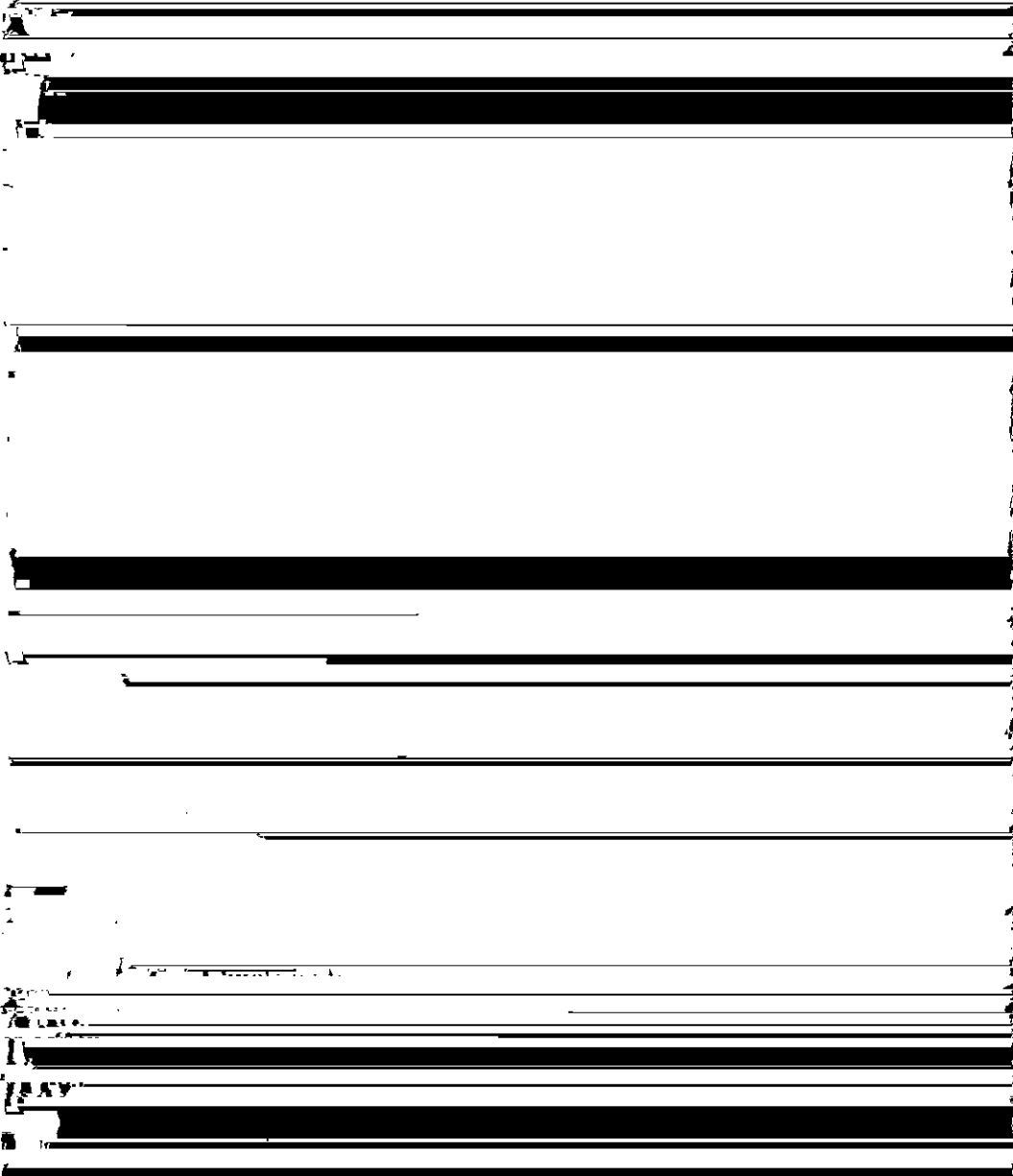
municipalities will agree to voluntarily let themselves be merged into an expanded City of Edmonton. Only the province can force the issue"





towns that had been proposed in the 1970s would be permitted; (3) an

update discussed matters of



... of the Regional Services Commission. This government action

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Railway decided to relocate its central city terminal to the city's outskirts thereby eliminating the need for its railway right of way. The right of way following a northeast/southwest alignment seemed ideal for light rail corridor purposes because it had the potential of connecting the city with several major "activity centers" along its route.

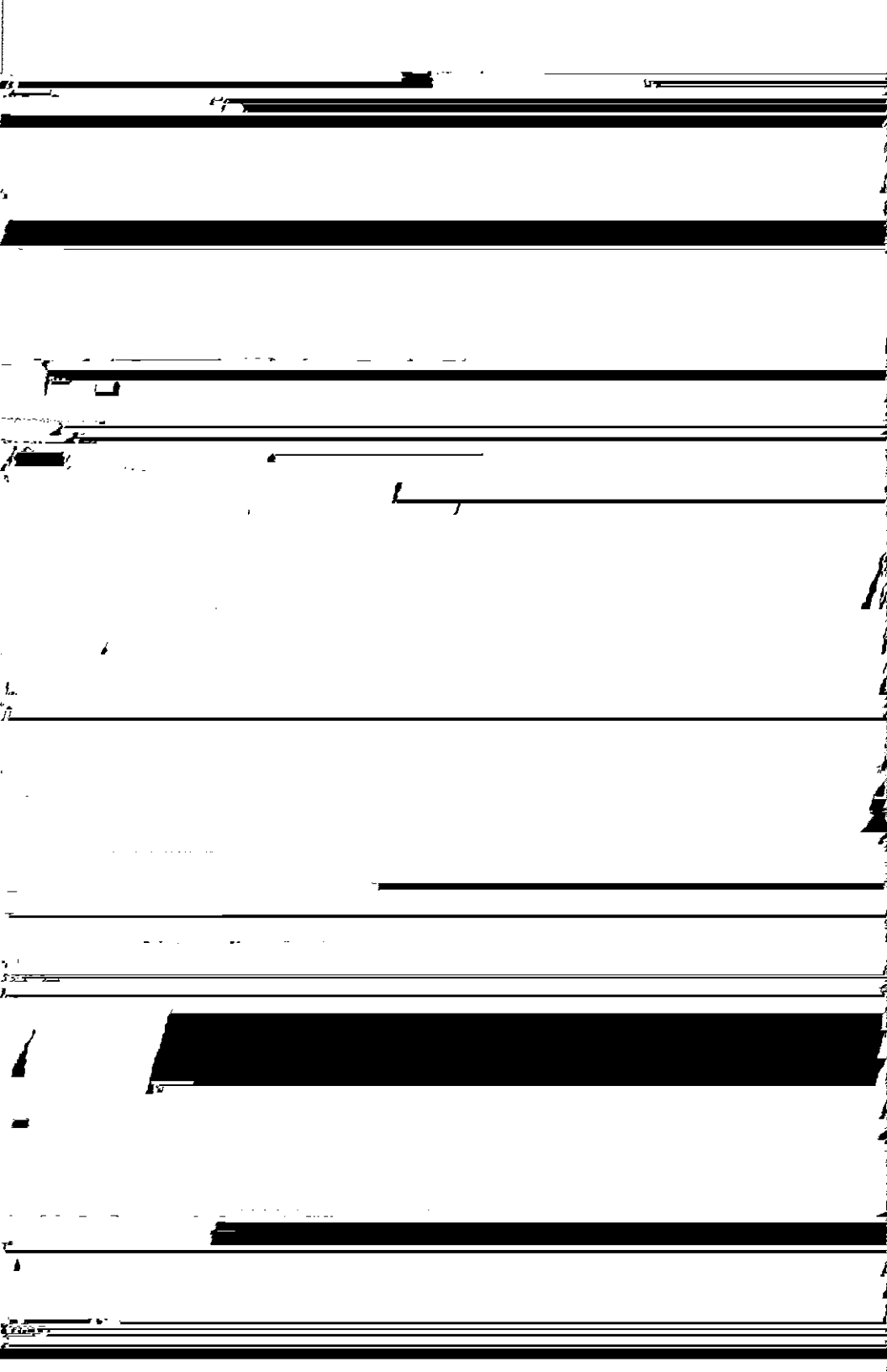
The evolving "balanced transportation strategy" integrating light rail, buses, and automobiles was attractive

CONCLUSION

In Alberta, the origins of metropolitan planning can be found in early town planning legislation intended to curb speculative development during a period of boom-time growth in Edmonton and Calgary. In the 1950s, however, the focus shifted to the need for a more comprehensive approach to metropolitan planning.

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Urban Growth Decision Making in the Houston Area.

Robert D. Thomas
University of Houston

INTRODUCTION

Houston has the popular reputation of being a uniquely governed city, and evidence abounds to support that perception. Planning and zoning are standard fare for all U.S. central cities, yet Houston eschewed

Economic cycles are usually part of a city's economy as evidenced

by prosperity and severe decline in Seattle; sustained prosperity from

new incorporations; occasional consolidations; and the creation of new



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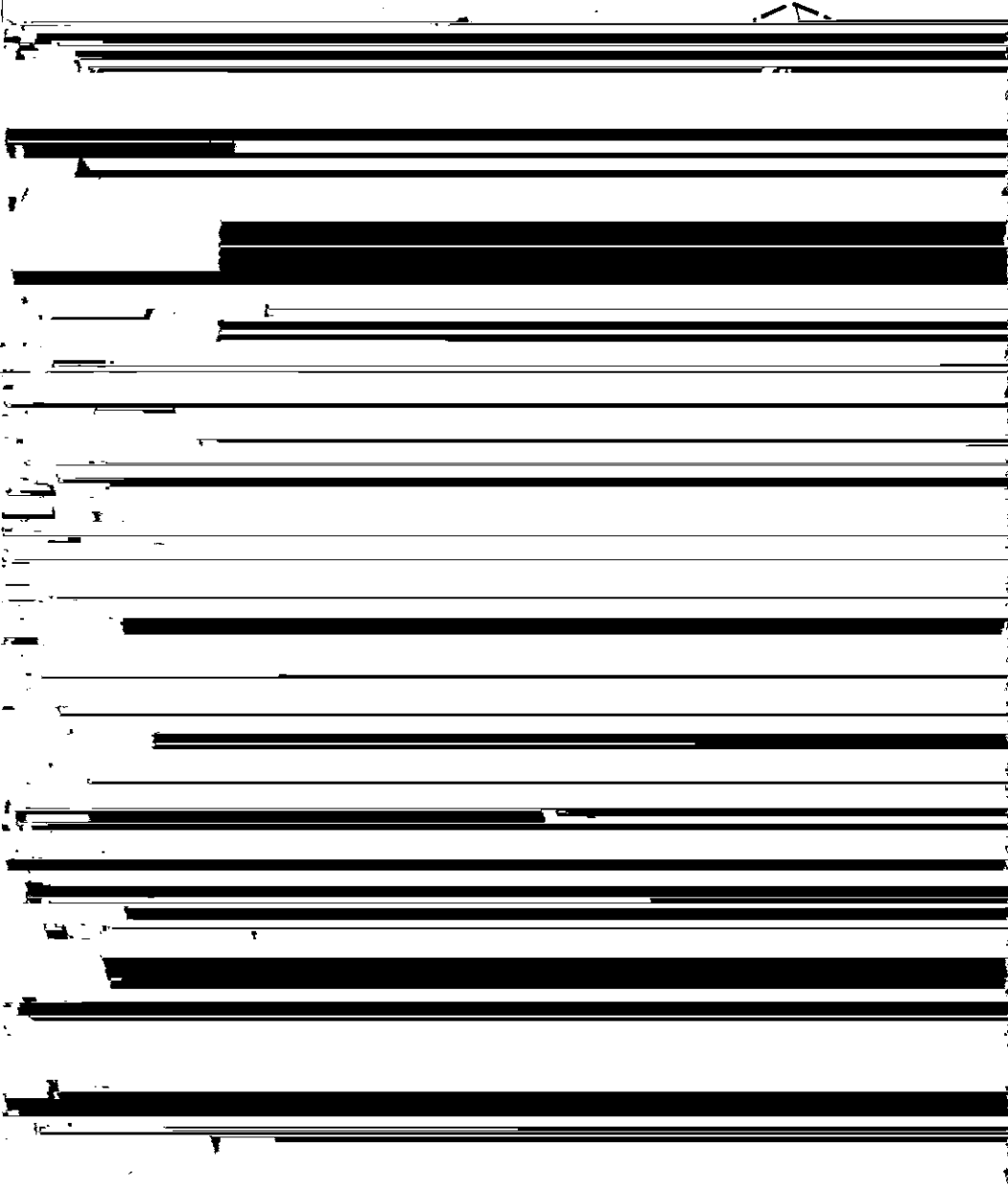
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Map 7.1. *The Houston Metropolitan Area*



territorial dominance over other governments, even though governmental fragmentation is still prevalent. For example, Houston is largely in Harris

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authority. Cities to the east and southeast of Houston, including Pasadena

...which economic interests depend on maintaining existing structures and

Municipal Utility Districts

Diverse approaches to suburban service needs are taken in metropolitan areas. For example, in four major Texas areas—Houston, Dallas-Ft.

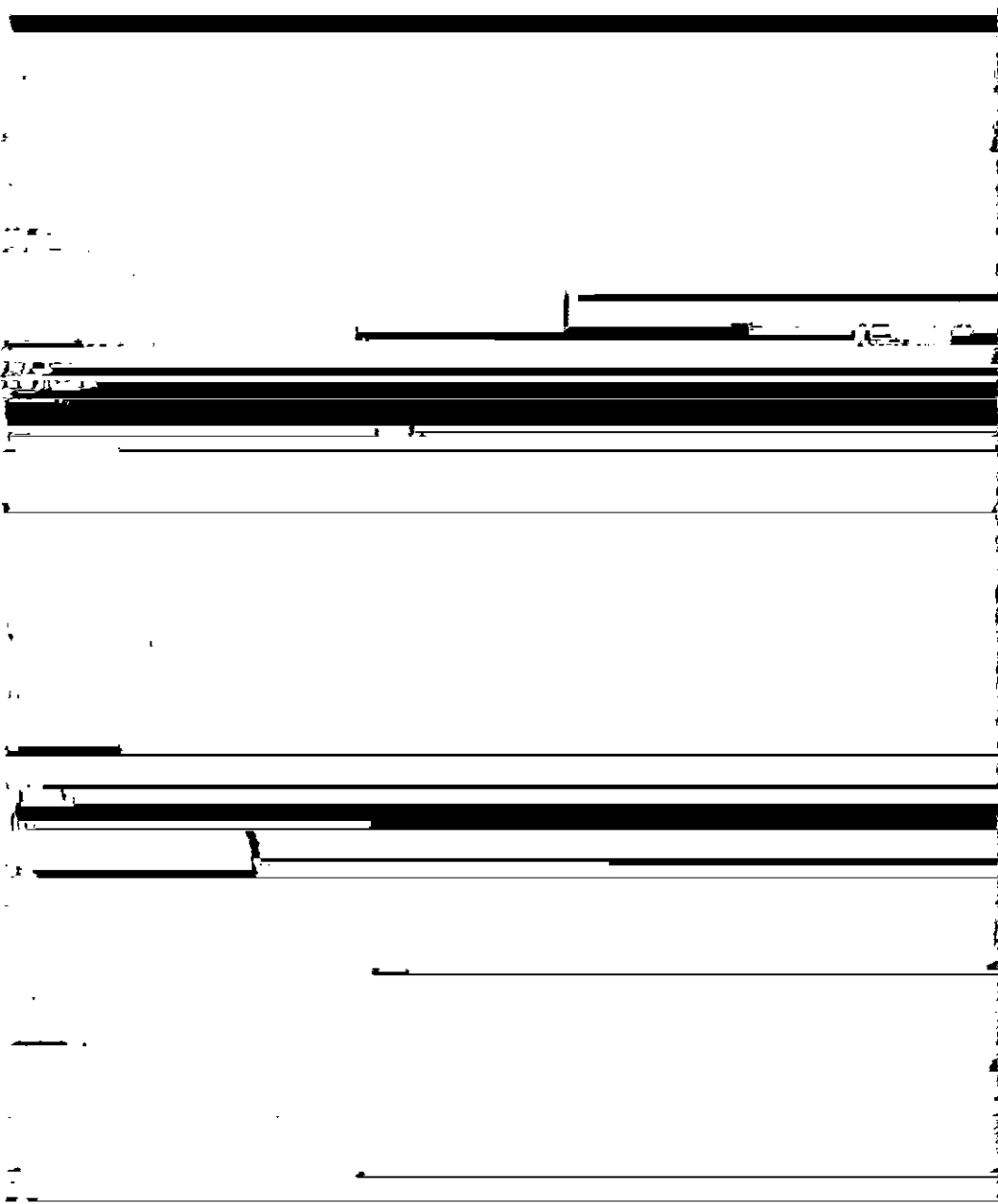
1917 amendment extended exclusive authority to landowners to create a taxing district to make improvements.²

The principle is certainly sound—those who benefit, pay—and works on a proportionate basis for rural areas. However, the benefits are

stages because the developer as the initial landowner can use publicly

inland waters; and (7) parks and recreational facilities (Texas Water Code, 297).

The Developers' Role in Creating Districts



Total	Number of Bonds Issued (\$000)	No. Issued
1,750	4	
2,150	4	
1,550	4	
750	1	
3,692	5	
8,835	8	
18,698	19	
527	2	
2,127	4	
1,440	4	
850	3	
1,350	2	
4,075	8	
9,535	6	
2,550	4	

7	11	19	14	34	49	53	37	52	51	31	42	71	76	81	78	43	43	62	55	988
8	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	5

how to vote, specify the bond amounts, and identify who will serve as district directors. Everyone in the act—voters, directors, and the district itself—is the captive of the developer, doing his bidding to provide sewer and water services for a private developer. Under such circumstances, governmental procedures tend to be secret and even farcical, e.g., approval of several

a vote of 3 to 0.

These reforms extended TWC's regulatory authority to various phases

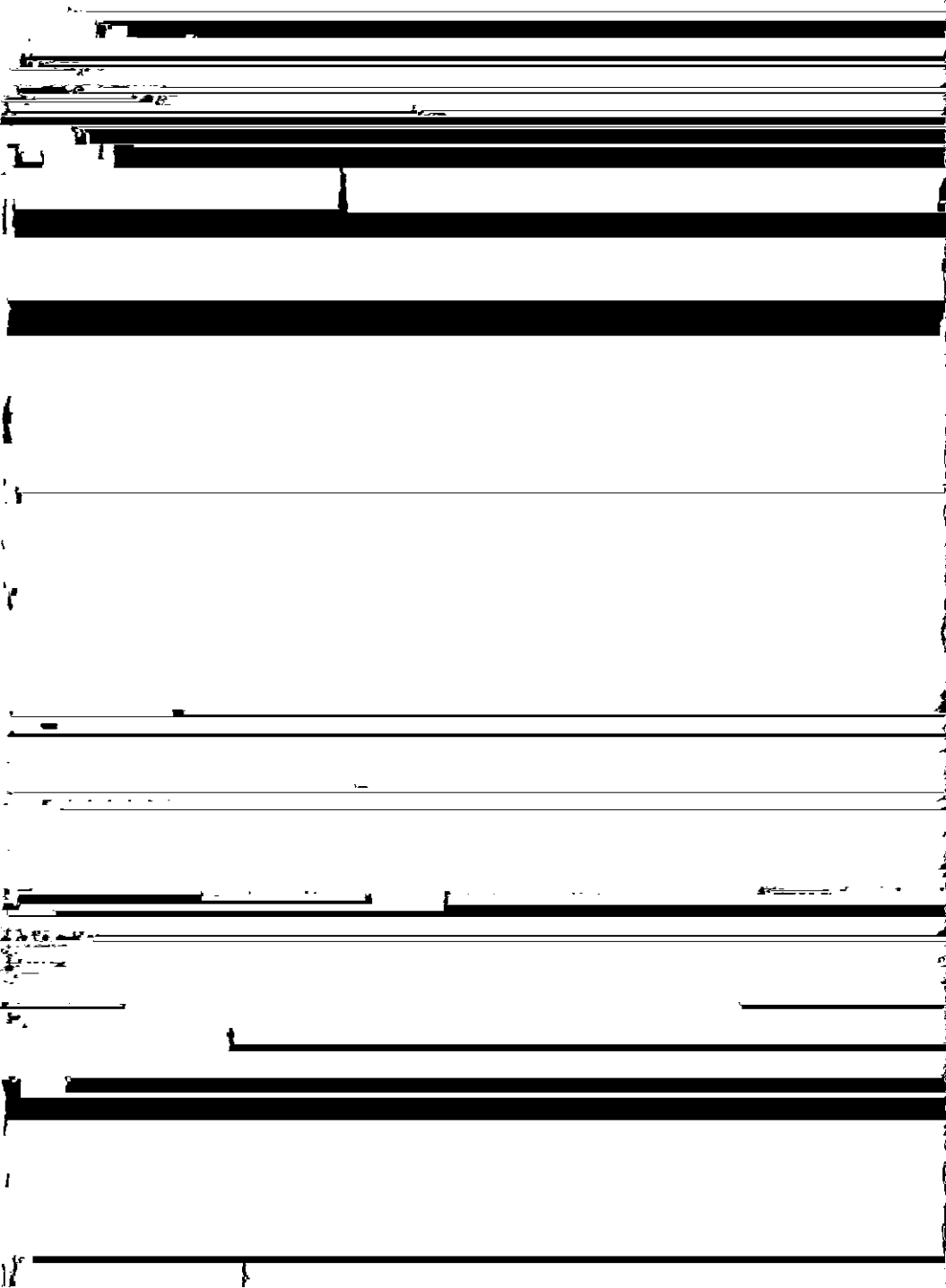
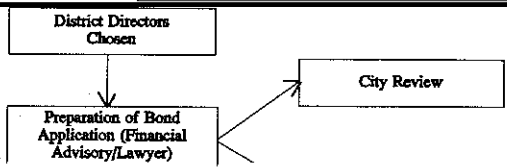
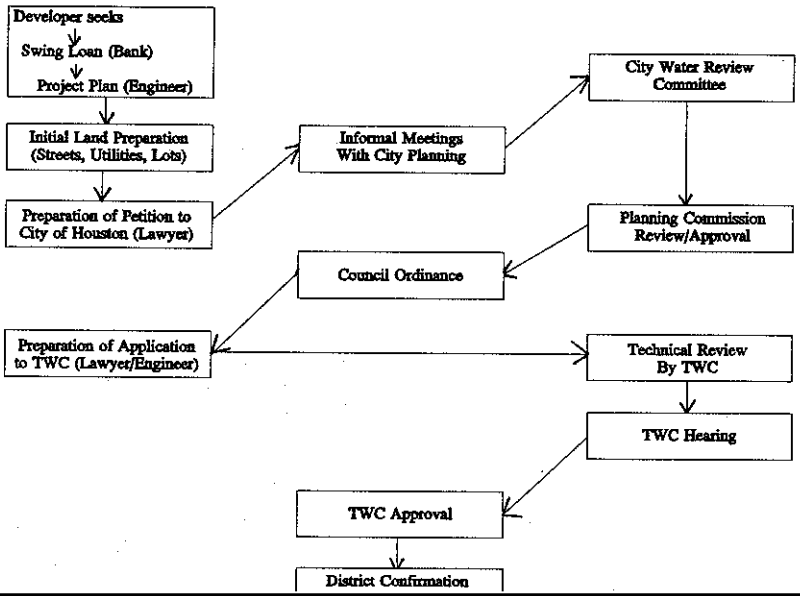


Figure 7.1. The Private and Public Process of MUD Creation



contact the developer has with a governmental agency regarding the

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...the developer outside resident's control. To

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developer invests his assets, time, and reputation in a project. However, soon after he does so, the water district assists him in passing the burden to others. Some of the water district's upfront costs can be transferred to builders to whom the developer sells lots. The faster houses are constructed and sold, the faster the developer's initial costs can be

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Table 7.3. Territorial Growth of the City of Houston: 1949-1986

Year	Major Annexation	Mayor	Area Annexed (Square Miles)	City Total (Square Miles)
------	------------------	-------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

1984

574.5

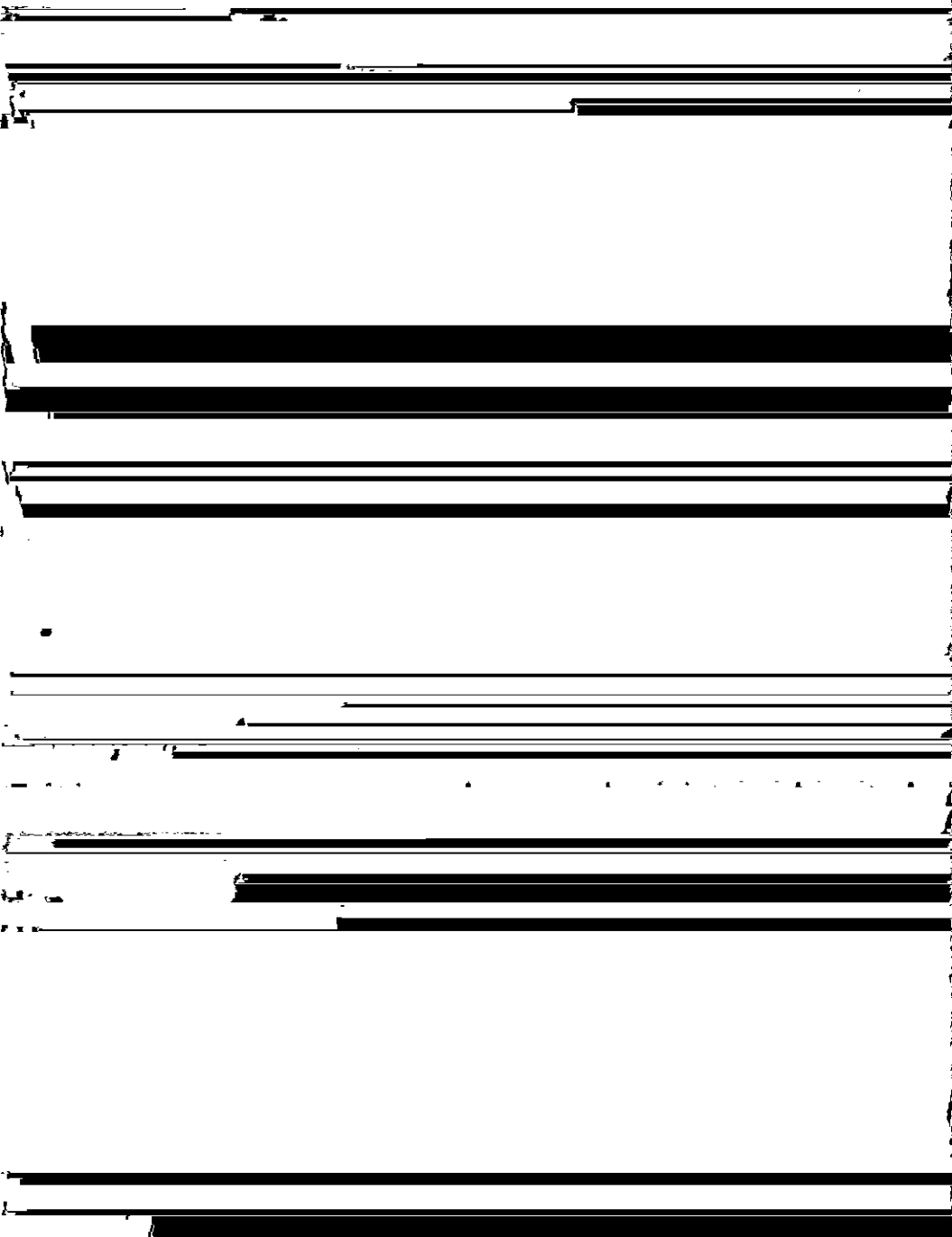
1986

579.4

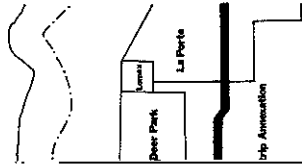
Table 74 Population Commissions for Houston's City Limits Re

Stage I: Massive, Around-the-City, Annexations

Since the late 1940s, annexation plans have been designed and led



Map 7.2. Houston Annexations



unincorporated areas were growing faster than the city, which was discouraging corporate growth in Houston. Holcombe reasoned, since

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In 1960, suburbanites demonstrated they too could use their annexation authority aggressively. On June 6, 1960, the councils of

Deerfield, Illinois, Lake Forest, Illinois, Deerfield Heights, Illinois, and

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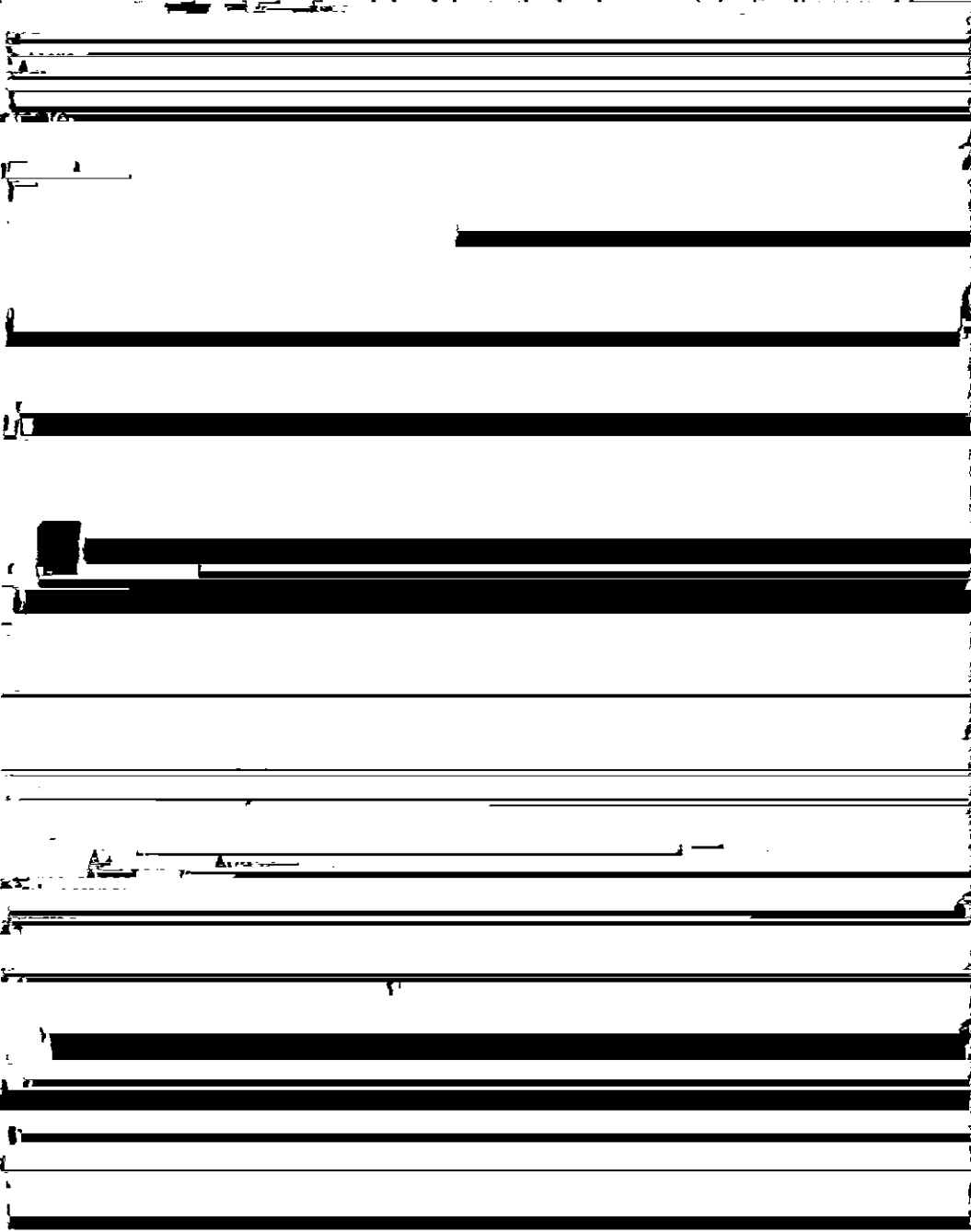
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secure, then Pasadena's annexation was illegal; but if it was not, then



Map 7.3. *Houston's 1965 Annexations to Protect Resources and*



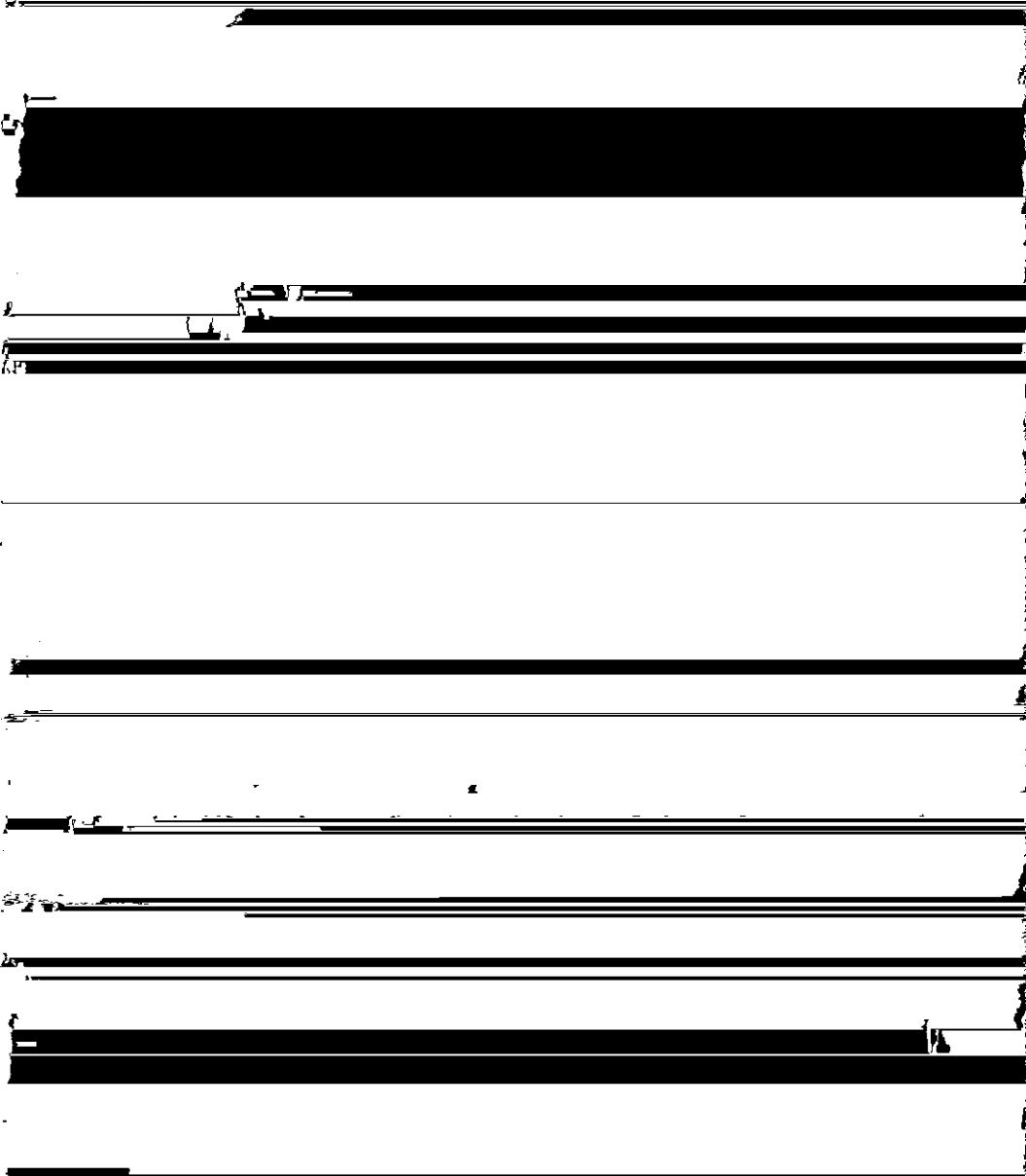
Houston's continued use of annexation will come from the application of the U.S. Voting Rights Act.

APPLYING THE U.S. VOTING RIGHTS ACTS

Texas was not included under the provisions of the 1965 U.S. Voting Rights Act. (Voting Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 1973c-1(a)(1))

Postwar annexations added white suburbs to Houston and moderated the proportionate growth of minorities inside the city, preventing minorities

efforts were immediately stymied when the judge delayed hearing the



they came up with was a plan for a mixed council of nine members elected from districts and five members elected at-large. But, while they understood that change had to come, they did not give up trying to hold

Table 7.5. *Voting Patterns on the Nine-Five Council Plan*

Precinct groupings	turnout	for	against	precincts
Affluent white	22	94	6	5
Middle-class white	13	85	15	10
Working-class white	6	70	30	5
Homogeneous black	7	9	91	10
Predominantly Mexican American	6	23	77	4
City Totals	11	64	36	

The last remaining step was to draw district lines. Again, the DOJ largely left the decision to the city's traditional power brokers, although

were provided for economic interests to maximize their objectives. Legislative extension of these authorities in the MAA of 1963, various

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areas. As urban populations across the U.S. dispersed rapidly in the 20th

REFERENCES

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- Houston Chronicle* various dates.

Texas. *Constitution*. Art. 16, Section 59.

Texas Legislature, House. 1975. *Water Supply and Waste Disposal in*

Governing Metropolitan

Most of the Vancouver metropolitan area is contained within the

... of ... economically ...

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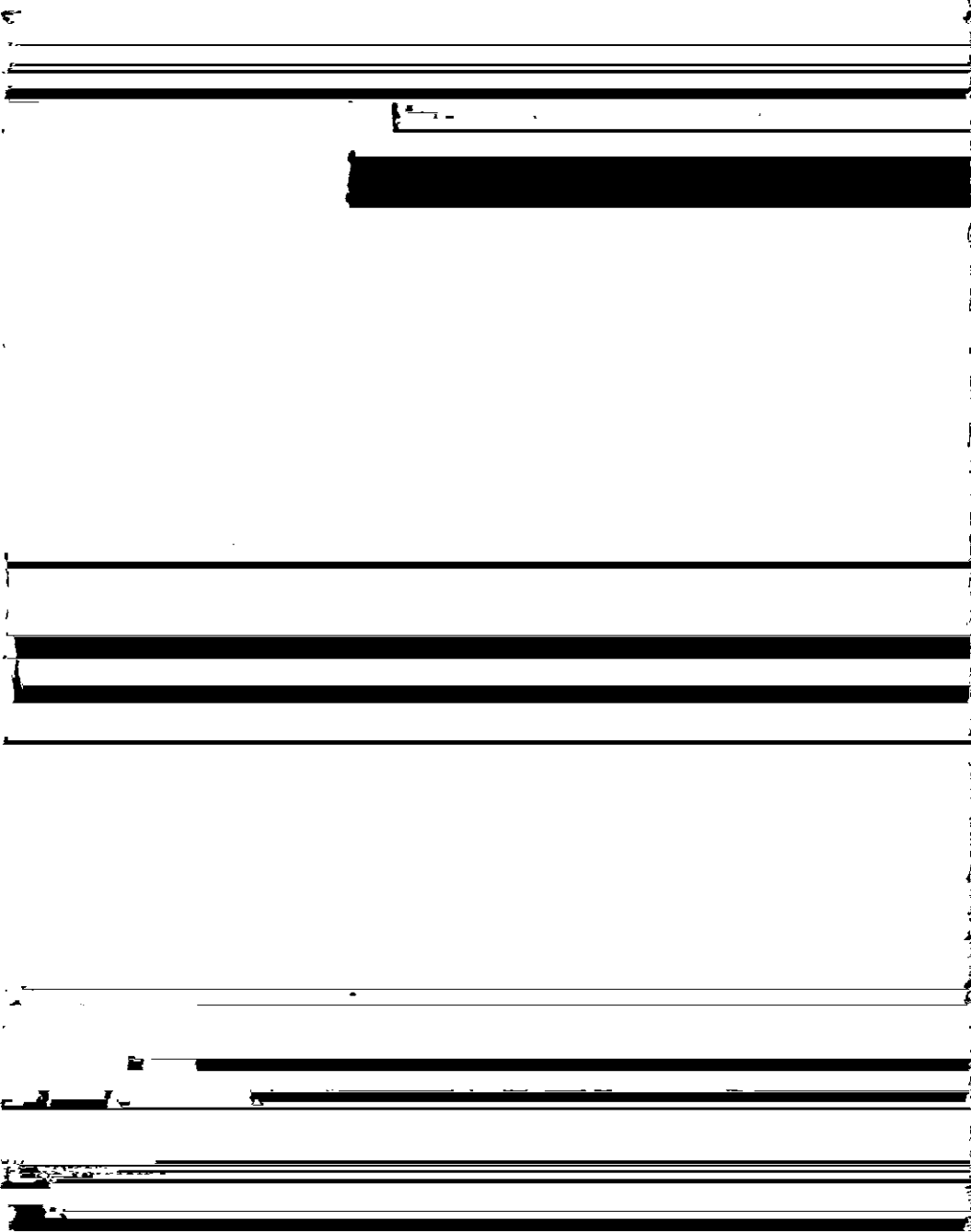
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REGIONAL GOVERNANCE IN GREATER VANCOUVER

In Vancouver, service challenges requiring regional solutions were

... .. 1996 1911



rather than a political amalgamation" (British Columbia, Department of Municipal Affairs 1972).

As a result, the Lower Mainland was divided into four separate regions. Within the GVRD (originally incorporated as the Regional District of Fraser Valley on Jan. 20, 1968) and elsewhere in the region

18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

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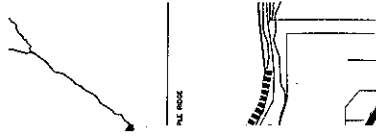
Harvey A. Fine, Planning Commission Chair, U. B. Okamoto

an announcement that this would occur by April 1979. Before this date, however, the provincial government announced the creation of a second

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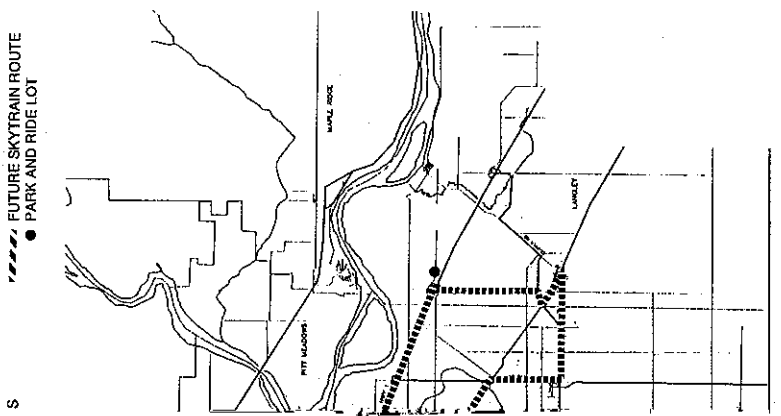
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Map 8.3. Existing Regional Road Network



Phase I of the study was to report on (1) a transportation strategy, (2) a 2001 transportation plan, and (3) the setting of short-term priorities

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million) with no timetable for an extension to Coquitlam (British Columbia, *Provincial Report* 1989c).

This five-year timetable accord to Sacred ministerial riders did not



metropolitan land supply (including its agricultural uses), metropolitan transportation, and urban futures.

The Johnston government however continued the rapid transit

The residents of the region deserve a transit system that is

responsive to their concerns and can be coordinated with an

a "wholesaler" in land acquisition, planning, development, and mainte-

GVRD inherited the regional park responsibility in 1967.

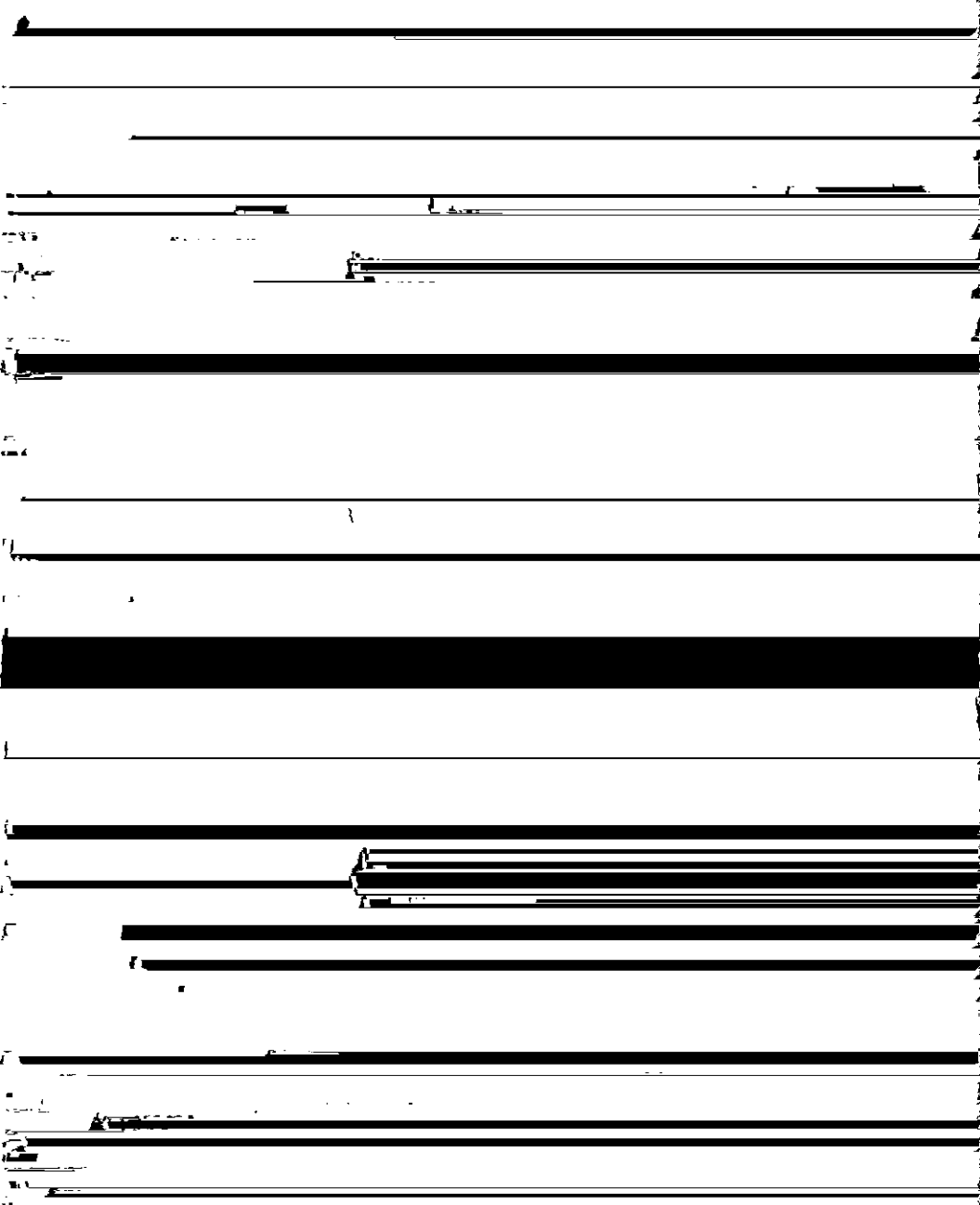
Many of the policies for regional parks and open space that have

when the act was amended to authorize park districts to borrow money

the designated park's boundaries, and Burnaby convinced the federal government to release .4 acres of adjacent land expropriated from the municipality during World War II for a veterans' hospital.

Adjacent to Burnaby Lake is Deer Lake, the single most important recreational body of water in the municipality. Part of this area also

housed the Oakalla prison farm, which dated from the late 19th



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Section 101 of the Civil Code of the Philippines

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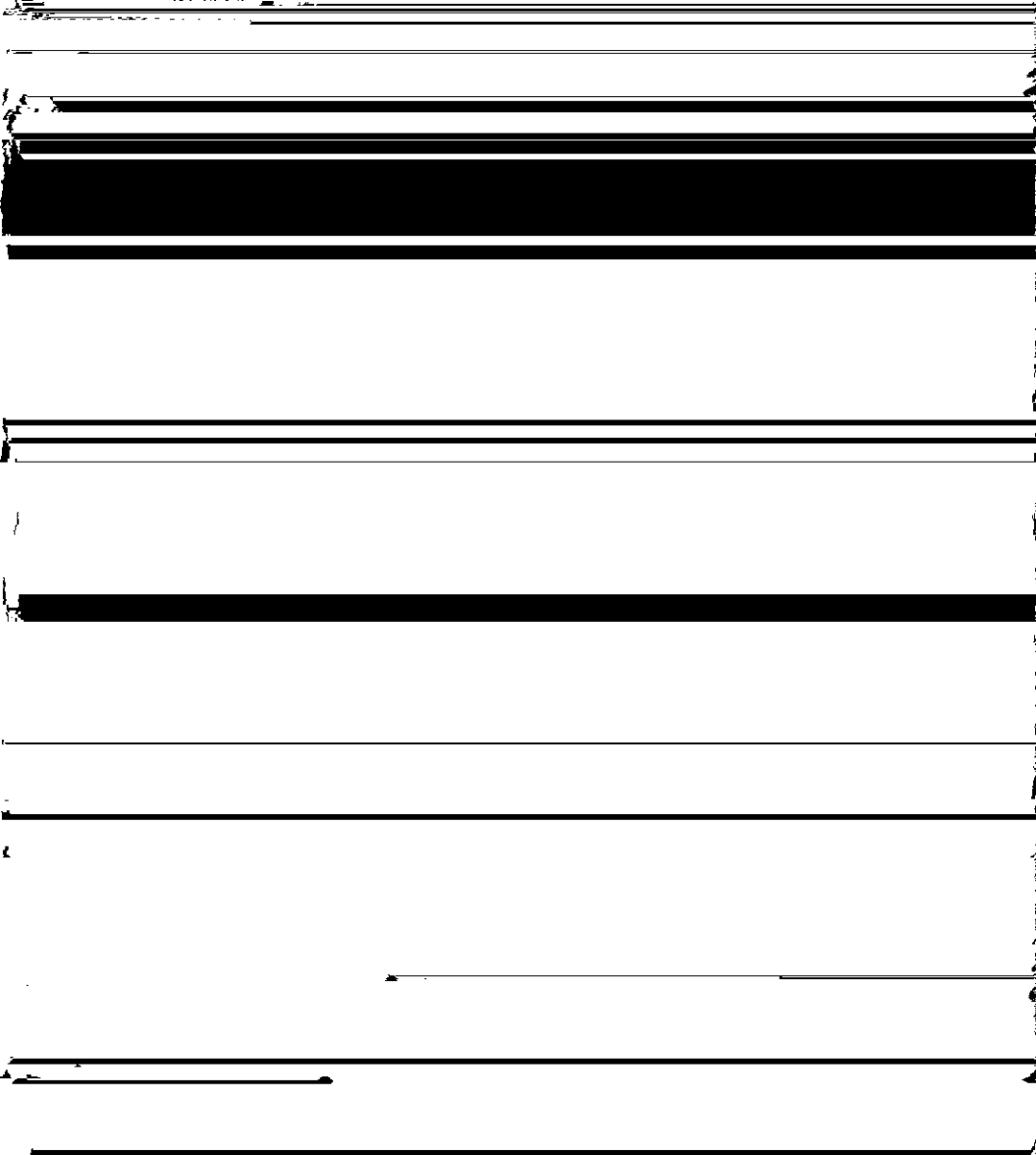
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designated as such to be developed to Davao's specifications and

Map 8.5. *Regional Parks and Green Zones*



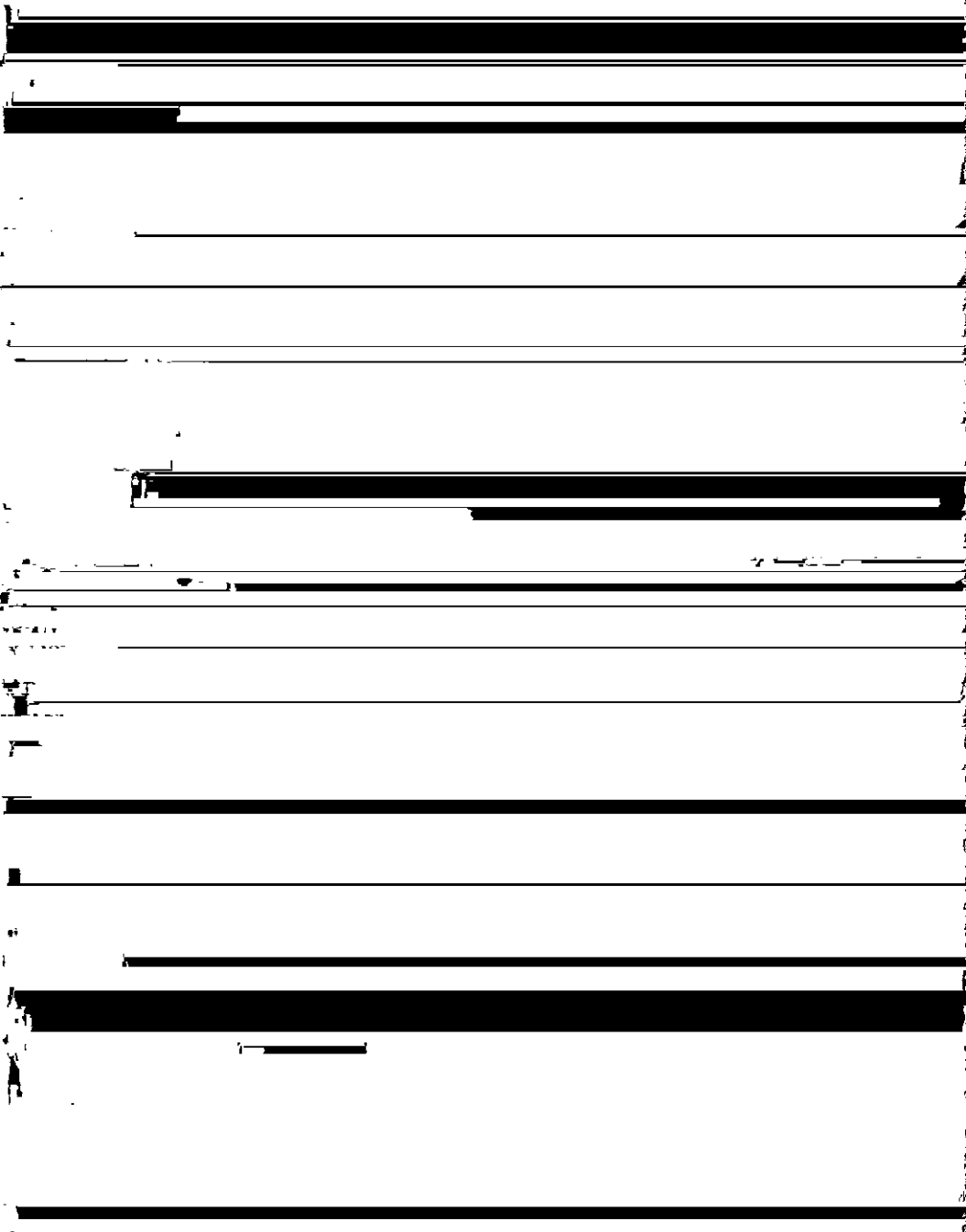
regional planning has continued to the present. On the themes of regional



governmental ambivalence and hostility to regional initiatives in the field

LMRPB, its very success led to friction, jealousy in local bureaucracies.

5. developing proposals concerning future public transport within the



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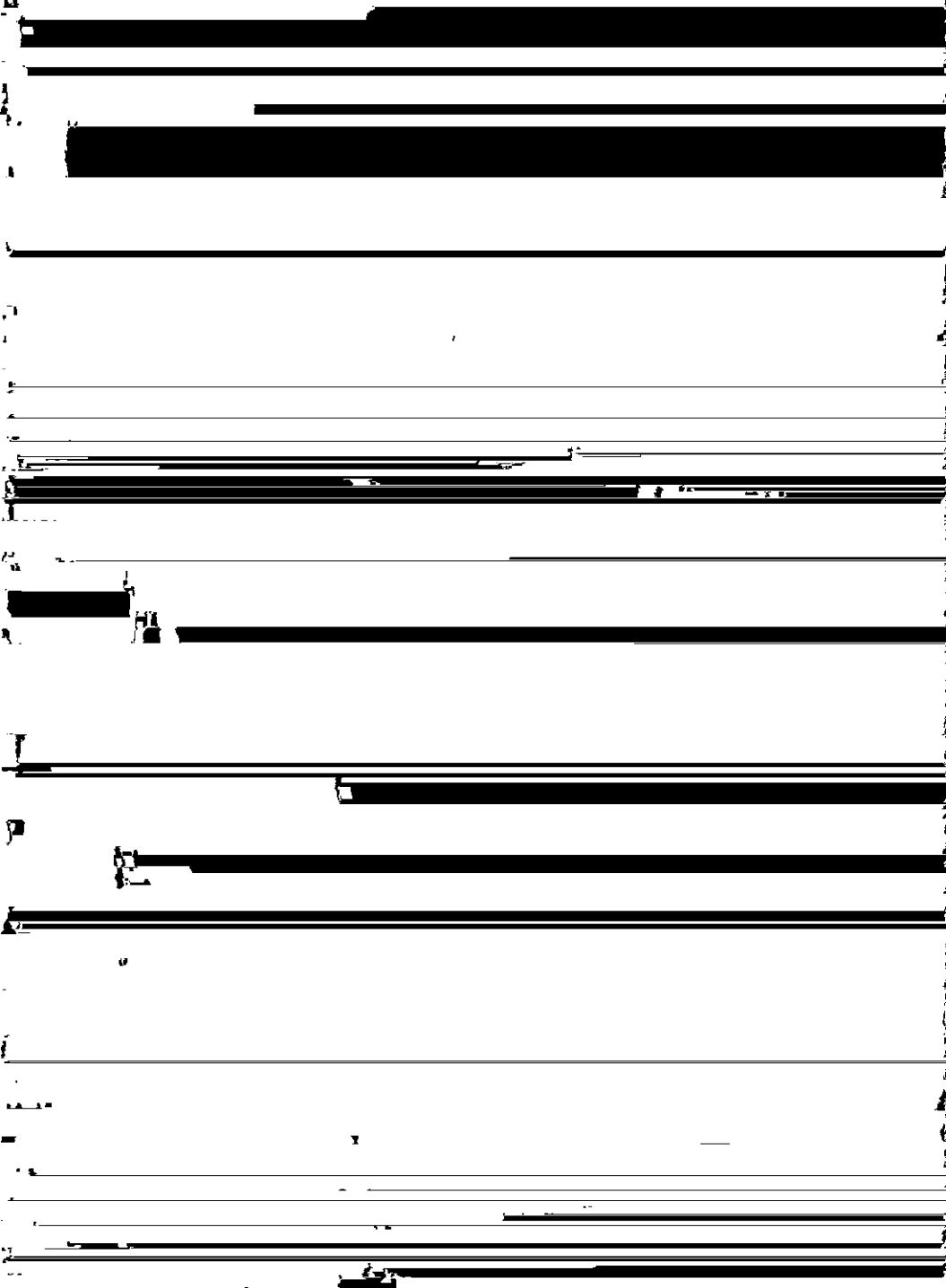
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... differences between the province and the GVRD came to



The Livable Region Plan(s)

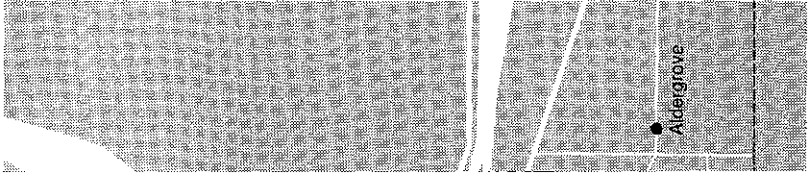
As the inheritor of major portions of the LMRPB's official regional plan for the Lower Mainland, the GVRD undertook its own process of developing a planning strategy in the late '60s-early '70s.

In 1975, the GVRD adopted the Livable Region Plan (LRP). The LRP sought to create guidelines—based on forecasts, citizen preferences, and economic conditions—for the future development of the Lower Mainland. The LRP was distinct from the ORP; the LRP was intended

By spring 1989, the GVRD had concluded that a major update of the LRP was needed because of the changes to the region. In March, "The Livable Region: A Strategy for the 1990s" was published to initiate this discussion. In July, the board approved seven broad "Livability Goals" to start the formal consultative process:

1. A Region in Nature—a blending of urban development and the

Map 8.6. Regional Centres



CONCLUSION

Evidence from the case studies suggests that the tri-level process
of local, provincial, and federal governments is the appropriate

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of the

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San Francisco Bay Area: 1980-90

| | Difference 1989-90 | | % Distribution of Absolute | | % Distribution of Population | |
|--|--------------------|------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| | Numerical | % | Increase | 1980 | 1980 | 1990 |
| | 173,803 | 15.7 | 20.6 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 21.2 |
| | 147,401 | 22.5 | 17.5 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| | 7,504 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| | 11,566 | 11.7 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| | 44,985 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| | 62,294 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.8 |
| | 202,506 | 15.6 | 23.9 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| | 105,218 | 44.7 | 12.5 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| | 88,541 | 29.6 | 10.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| | 843,818 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

S. 1991 Preliminary 1990 Census.

the northern portions of two counties, others in...

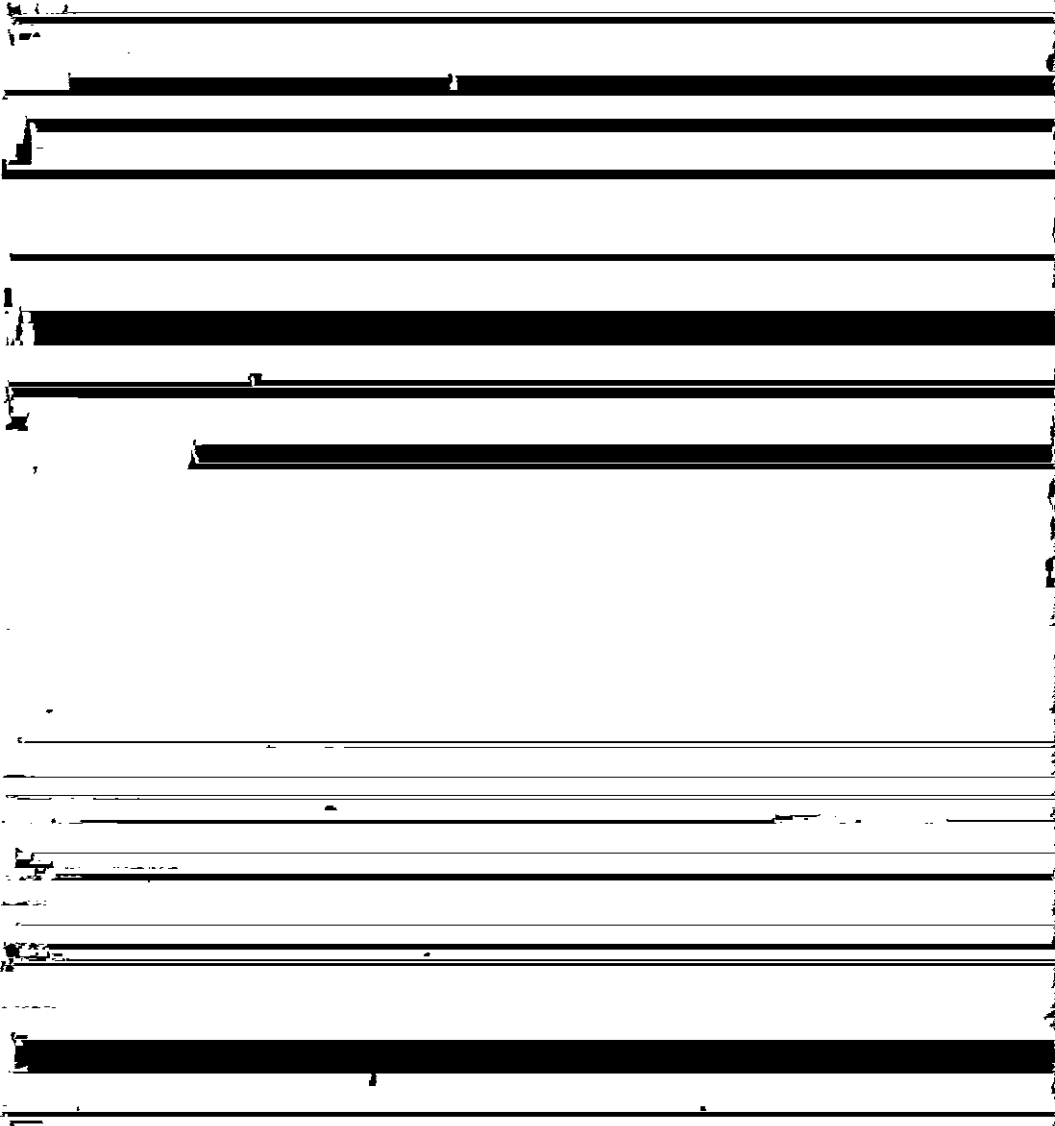
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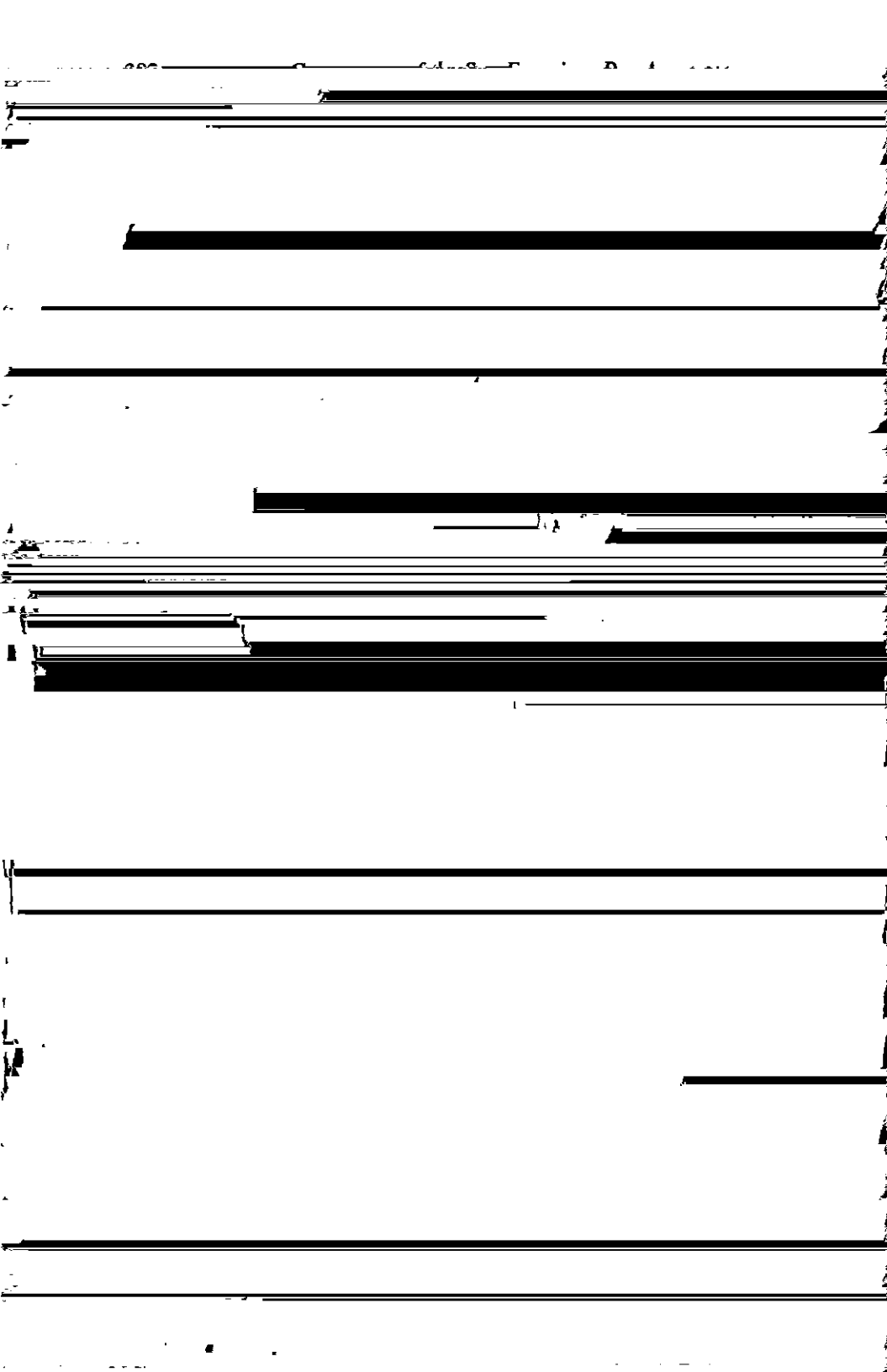
illustrations are the I-80 corridor in western Alameda and Contra Costa Counties and the 101 corridor in Marin and Sonoma Counties. There will be many needs and possibilities for *ad hoc* subregions, some larger, some smaller than the county.

West Bay

San Francisco has remained the symbolic center of the region, even



Corporate job relocation was high during the 1980s—mostly into industrial and commercial parks in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. In 1990, the Bank of America announced the relocation of over 2,000 of its employees into Solano County, a rapidly growing Bay Area area.



Area in the year 2020. The city of San Jose, alone among the larger Bay Area cities, is very active in the Bay Vision Action Coalition. San Jose's

San Mateo) (Santa Clara County Transportation Agency 1985). This

Governments have requested Bay Vision 2020, ABAG, and MTC to



North Bay

The North Bay, consisting of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, and Solano

incidents and leaders of the North Bay is well expressed in a letter from

water quality, air quality, etc.

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The state commission would prepare reorganization guidelines for

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developers. The commission report issued on June 1, 1991, recommend-

Metropolitan Transportation Commission, and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District into a Bay Area Regional Commission (Bay Vision 2020 Commission 1991).

The regional commission would, under the Bay Vision 2020 plan, consist of 60 percent elected local officials selected by and from mayors, councilpersons, and county supervisors and 40 percent nonpublic members selected by an *ad hoc* selection committee.

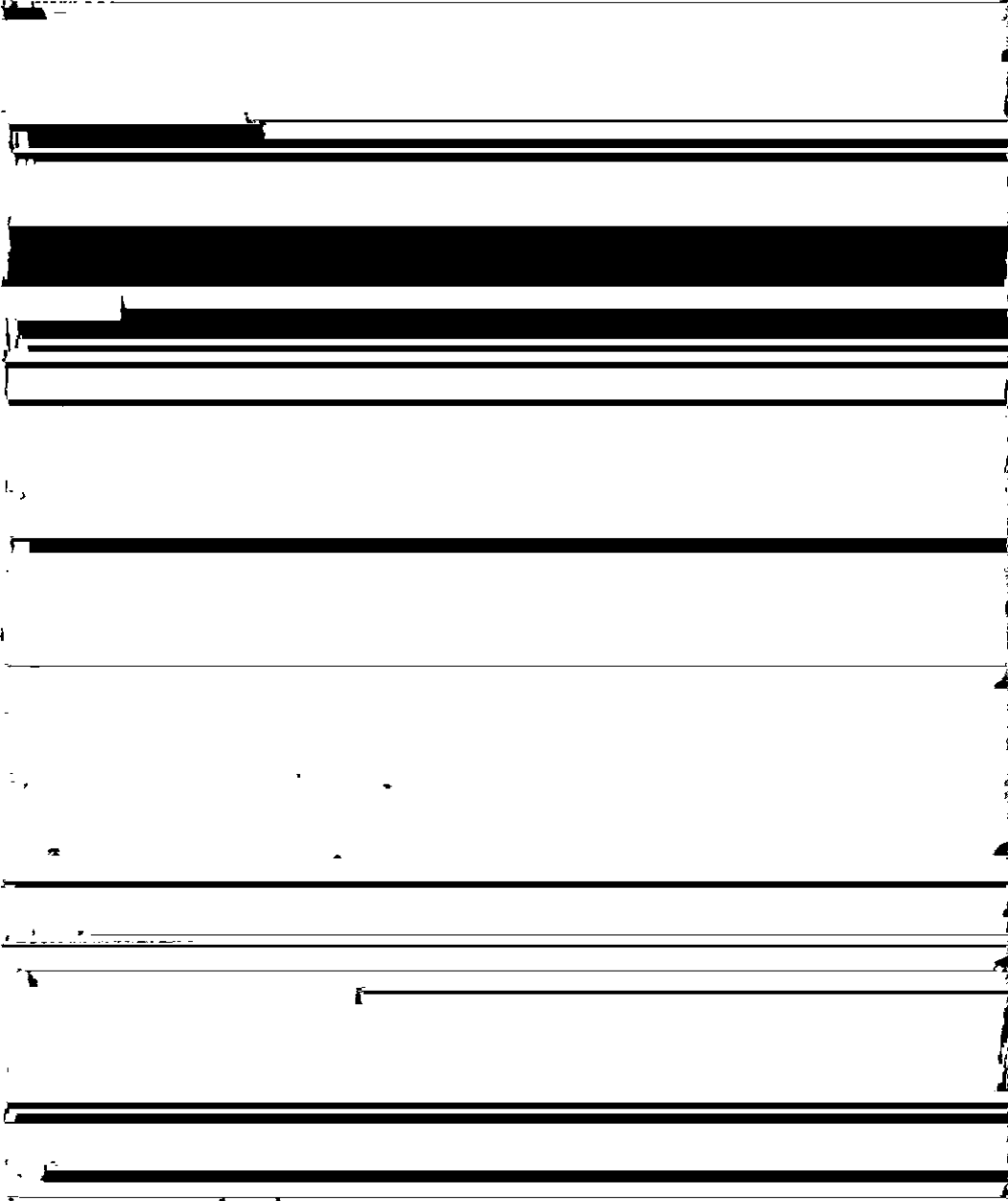
The regional commission would be an interim body like the original Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) and the State

differences overlap differences over representation and regional nation-

development outside such boundaries that threaten agriculture, open




Francisco Bay Area to establish major regional special-purpose districts

and to create some form of limited liability trust



The institutional capacity of local government should be considered in an interorganizational context. Whatever reconstruction of local government may be undertaken, the metropolis will continue to be

more special-purpose agencies in consolidating or abolishing existing ones, or in establishing a multipurpose regional agency to exercise power over regional affairs (31 June 1974, 1980)



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Control city-suburban relationships are not only important at the

Regional Water Pollution Control Board (1967), Bay Area Air Quality

District (1955), Alameda County Rapid Transit

District (1955), San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (1957),
North Bay Cooperative Library System (1960), Bay Conservation and
Development Commission (1965), Bay Area Regional Water Control
Board (1967), Decentralized Library Systems (1970), Metropolitan Transportation

| % Distribution of Seats | | | | Population Equality Index | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|-------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ABAG | MTC | BAAQMD | Total | ABAG | MTC | BAAQMD | Total |
| 20.0 | 14.3 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 94 | 67 | 94 | 88 |
| 11.4 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 86 | 108 | 75 | 97 |
| 5.7 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 150 | 187 | 132 | 150 |
| 5.7 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 317 | 394 | 278 | 317 |
| 14.3 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 12.9 | 119 | 119 | 83 | 108 |
| 11.4 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 106 | 132 | 93 | 106 |
| 20.0 | 14.3 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 80 | 57 | 80 | 75 |
| 5.7 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 102 | 127 | 179 | 127 |
| 0.1 ^x | | | | | | | |
| 99.9 ^a | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 ^b | 100 ^b | 100 ^b | 100 ^b |

ABAG was not created by the cities and counties of the region to be a government. It was designed as a forum for the discussion of matters

of regional concern for the development and analysis

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plan all communities in the region intended to consider seriously as they made controversial decisions on development proposals. Certainly there was no rush to alter local plans and local zoning ordinances to conform with the general scheme. . . . (M. Scott 1985).

The third and current phase of regional planning by ABAG began after Revan Tranter became executive director in 1972. In place of a single comprehensive plan, specific agencies are examined as they arise and

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advantages and disadvantages of the alternative solutions; (e) identify and

alternative policy and program on other local, regional, state, and national

[The page contains several lines of text that have been almost entirely obscured by heavy black redaction bars. Only a few faint fragments of text are visible, such as "Class Country is und..." at the top and "Ad" on the left margin.]

that the powers of the interim regional agency be limited to those that the

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In 1991-92, MTC will review and negotiate desired changes in county

particularly important role in the funding of agencies concentrating in the

processes to establish permanent boundaries around designated open

spaces, increase the density of residential, commercial, and industrial uses

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In 1988 the council cosponsored with ARAG a 26-member group of

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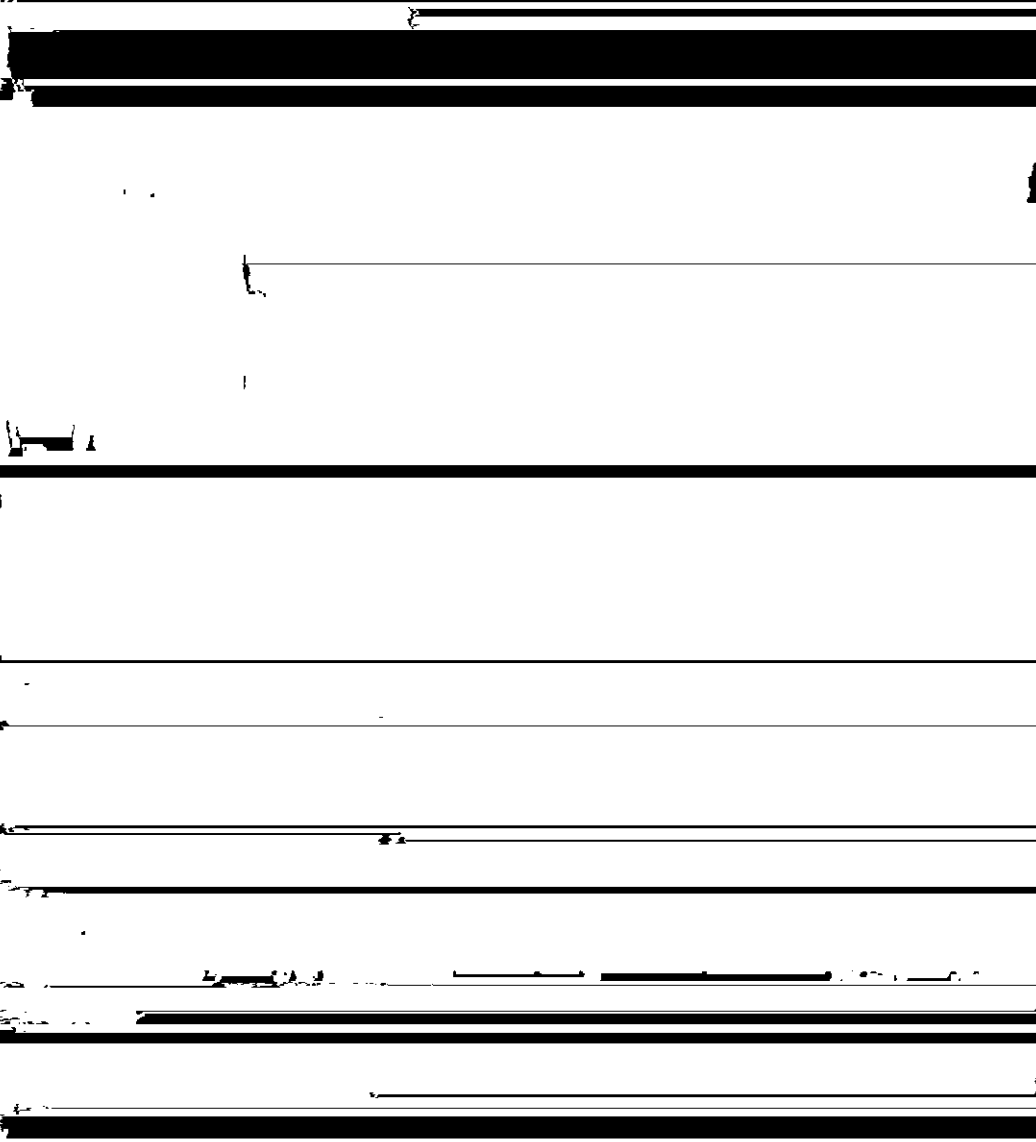
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support by Bay Area leaders for establishing a new Regional Umbrella Agency (League of Women Voters of the Bay Area 1991b, 1991c).

CONCLUSION

We can see now a widespread recognition among many public and private organizations that there are serious public problems with extra-local and, in many cases, nationwide ramifications and that we need a



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Planning Institutions

Metropolitan

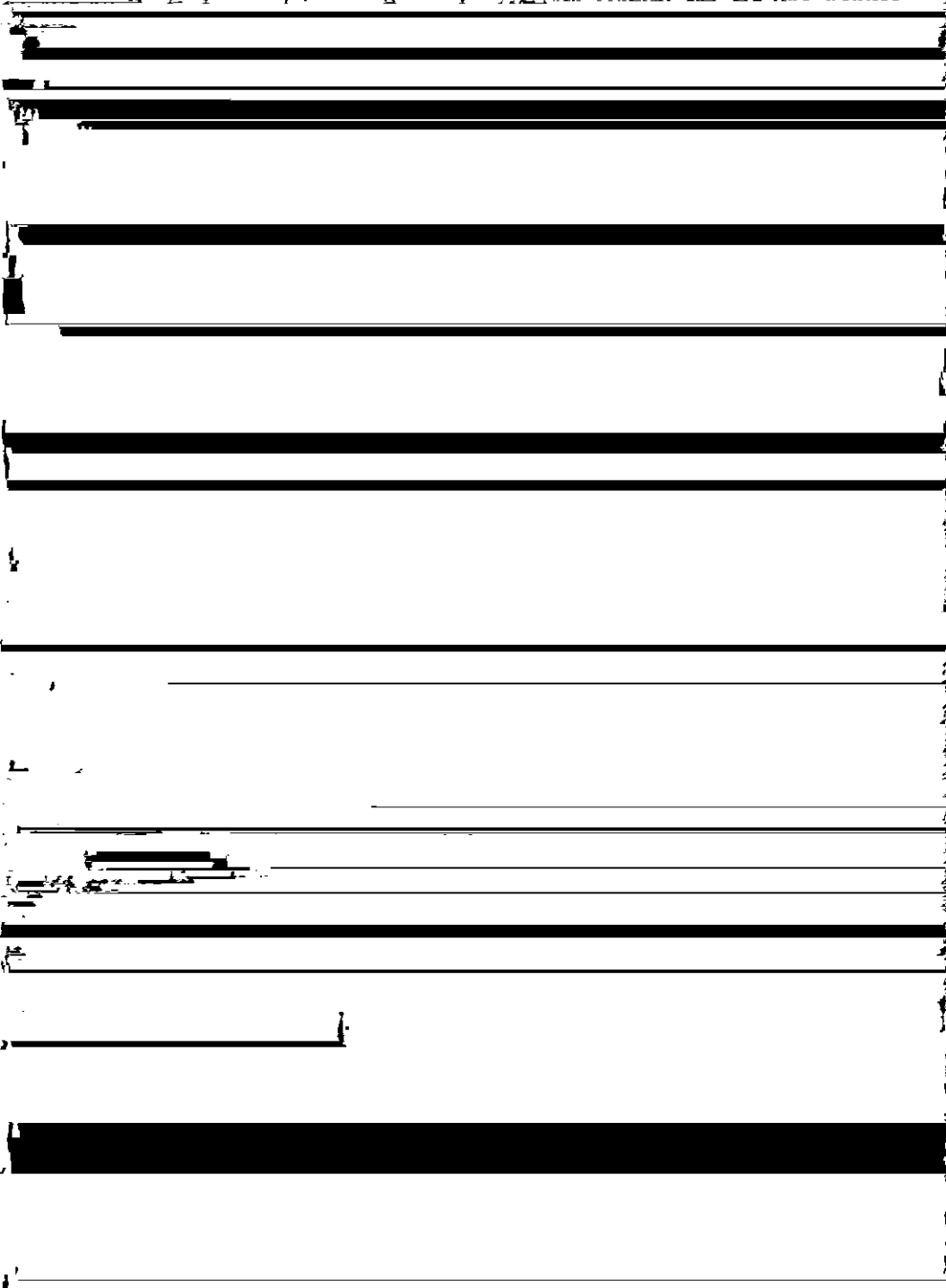
Regional Planning Association of America

expanding suburban areas and the concern of other portions of the province threatened by Toronto's growing economic power have directed provincial resources for infrastructure and community services away from Metro to other areas. Thus, while the province of Ontario took great

the other local municipalities having the remaining water

metropolitan area. These diverse public institutions coupled with private sector interests filtered through nonprofit organizations, such as the

With the arrival of Irish Catholic immigrants starting to dominate



includes 92 cities and nine counties, which send representatives and dele-

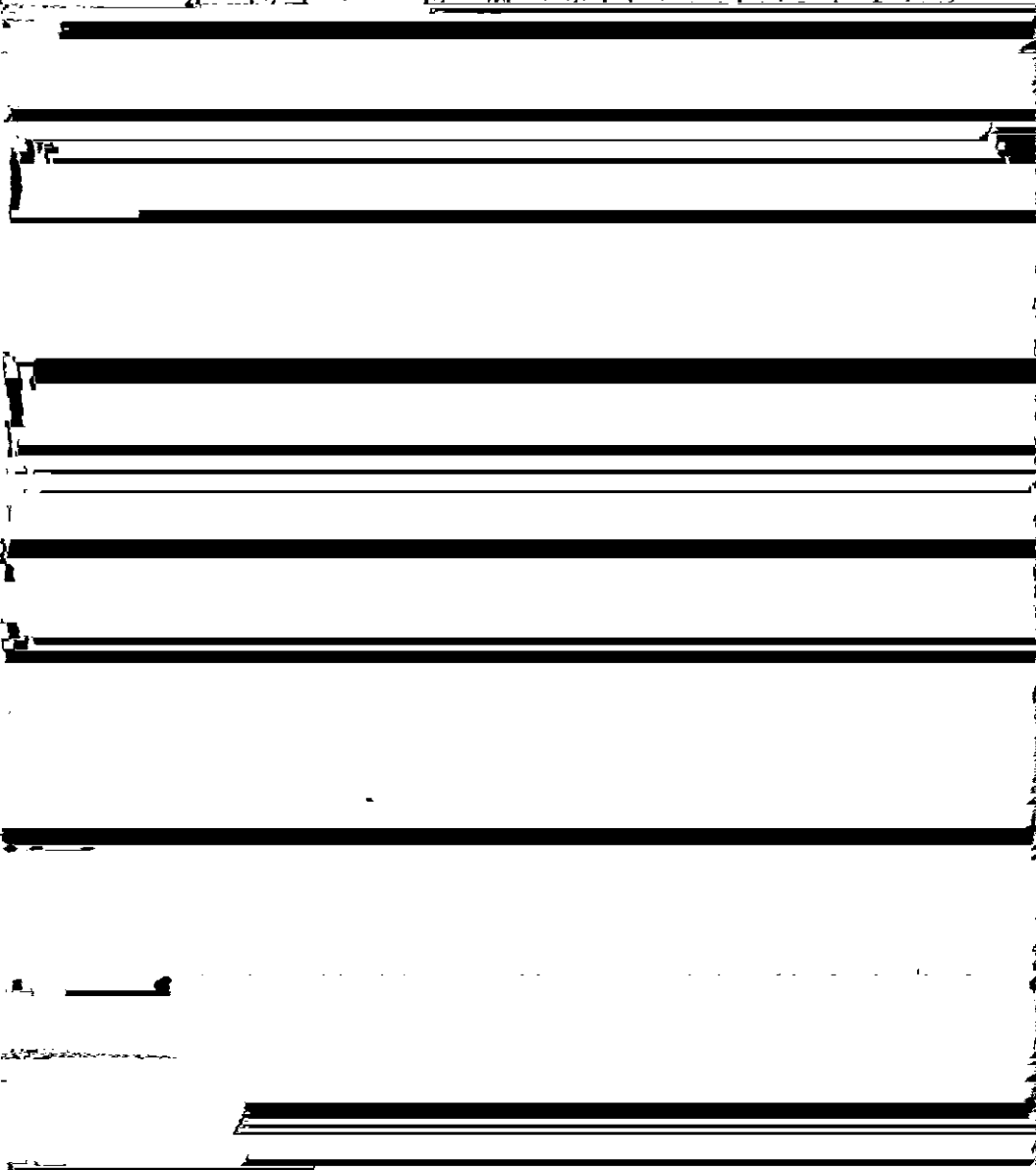
to plan for.

In order to economize on its limited resources, ABAG appears to have shifted to a strategic planning approach involving identifying specific regional problems and generating realistic solutions. Jones and

Thus, it appears that a new public-private partnership is likely to be

been called the "oil capital of the world" because of the substantial investments of oil, gas, and petrochemical companies in the area.

Houston's growth has not occurred without conflict. Certain minority communities have suffered as a result of the growth plans of the predomi-



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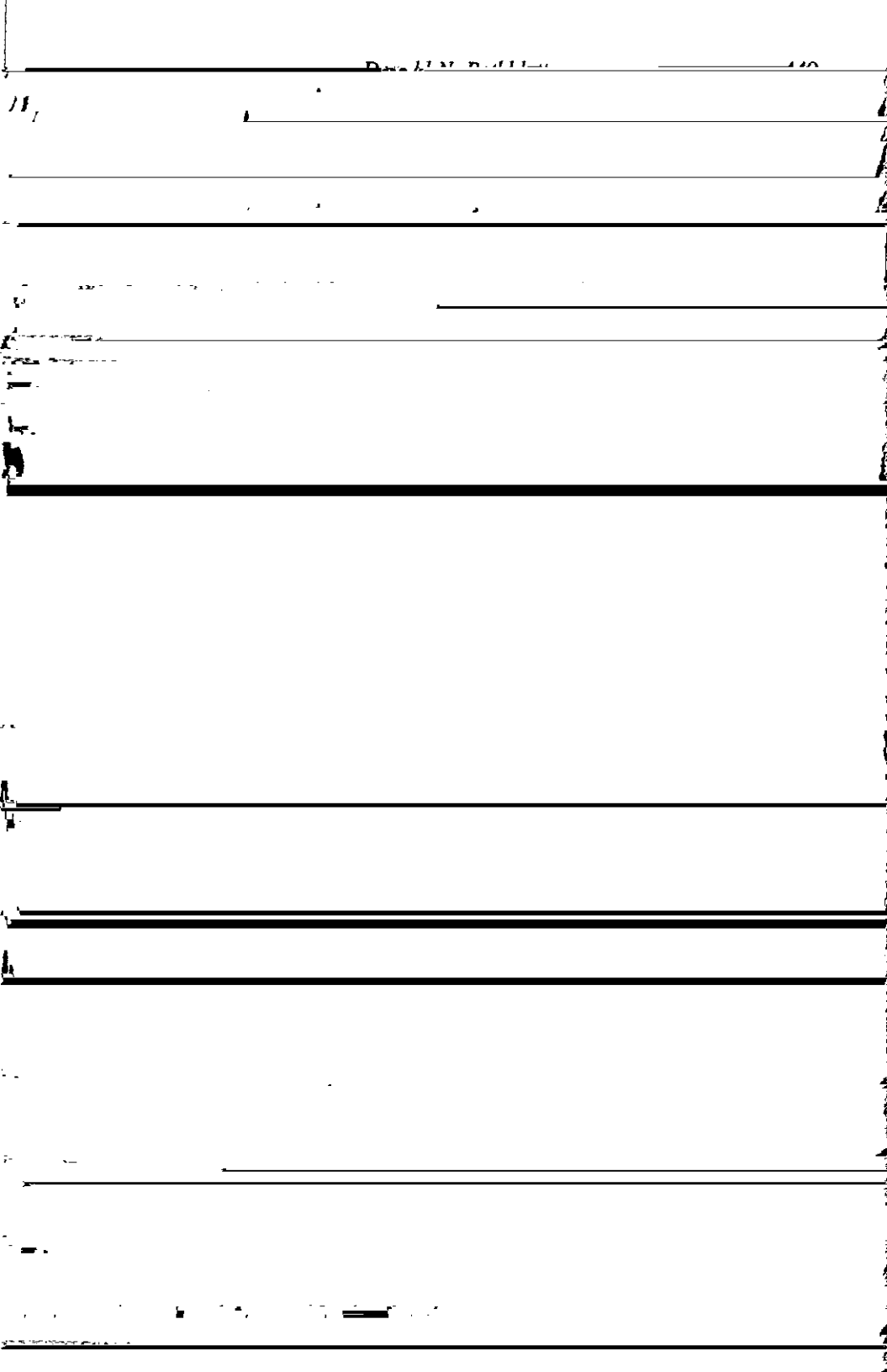
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the council chair who was to represent the area as a whole, each member would represent, on a one-person/one-vote basis, a particular district.

Thus, the basic task of the council is to represent regional interests

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metropolitan planning and management more difficult in the United States than in Canada where there is a greater value placed on collective and government action. In addition, it's suggested that the greater racial homogeneity and tolerance of cultural diversity and the more supportive



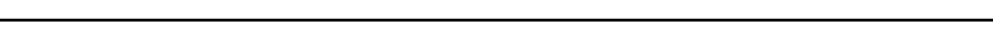

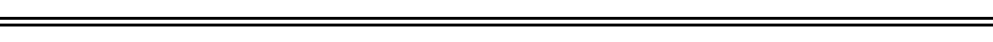


safety net of social and economic assistance for the disadvantaged in Canada has made its central cities safer and more livable for traditional families than those in the United States (Eldred and Goldberg 1987)

Table 10.2. *Sample Canadian and United States Metropolitan Area*

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1990). As a consequence of this increasing diversity, groups have emerged to represent Canada's newest immigrants generating a new level of political divisiveness and social backlash in major urban areas (Lipset 1990: 250-1; 1990).

example, recent policies within urban regions, such as Toronto and Vancouver, clearly demonstrate the ongoing Canadian commitment to strengthen the central city and limit suburban sprawl (Artibise 1988; Bourne 1992).



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Table 10.4. A Model of Metropolitan Development Stages

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such as Ontario's Office of the Greater Toronto Area established in 1988 to foster regional cooperation in the GTA.

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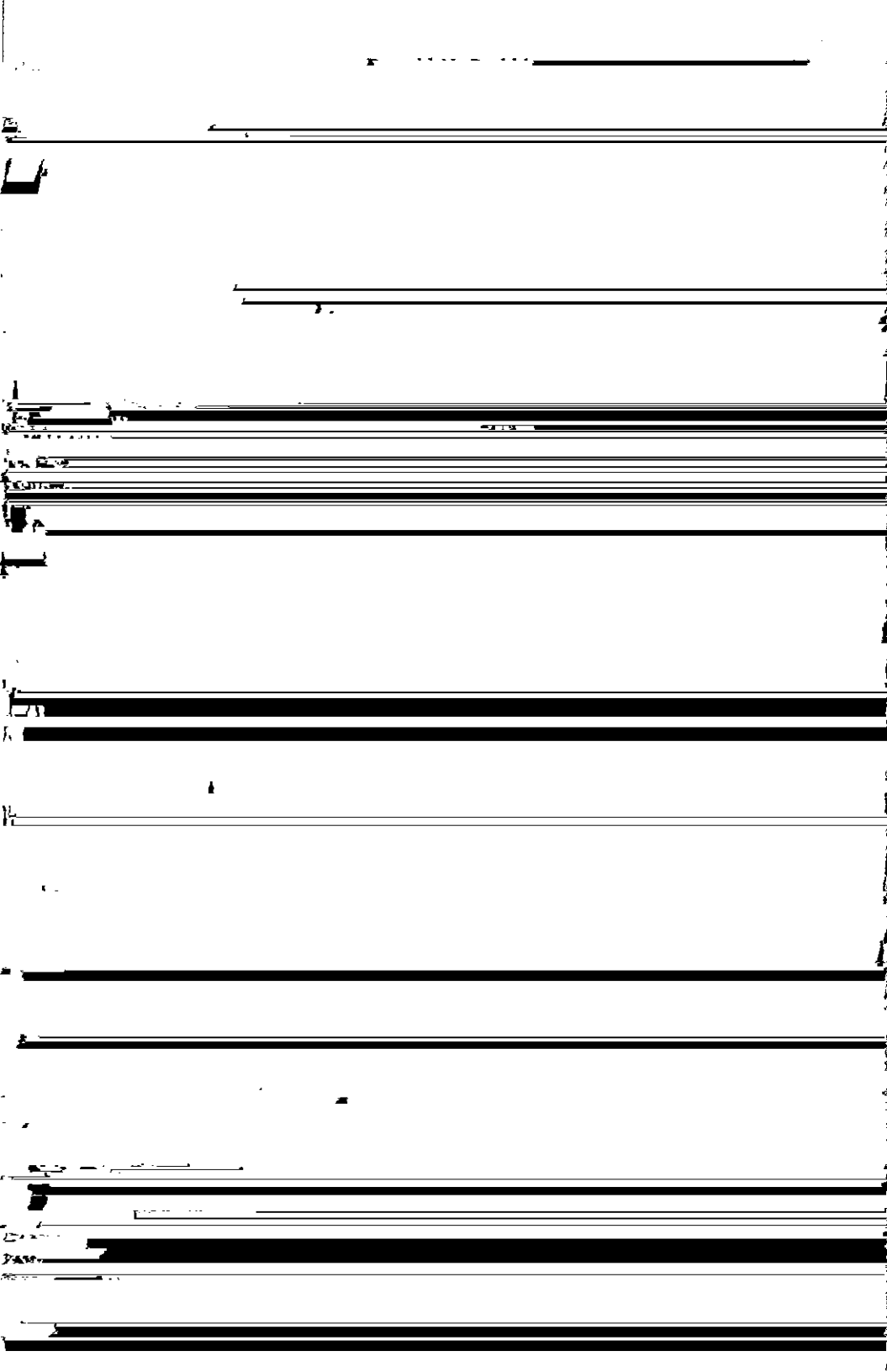
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Frances Frisken teaches in the Urban Studies Program at York University, Toronto. Her interest in issues of metropolitan administration dates back to her postgraduate days at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, where she studied the area's A-95 Review and Planning Agency. Recent papers have dealt with "The Contributions of Metropolitan Government to the Success of Toronto's Public Transit System: An Empirical Dissent from the Public Choice Paradigm" and "Local Constraints on Provincial Initiative in a Dynamic Context: The Case of

Property Tax Reform in Ontario." She is currently editing a collection of articles on *The Changing Canadian Metropolis* to be published by the

H. Peter Oberlander, a graduate of McGill and Harvard, now teaches

at the University of Toronto. He has written or co-authored several books on teaching

International Journal of Health Services, 1983, 13(4): 469-475
