Regional Planning and Development Organizations Historical Perspective

Why review history?

Understanding the past makes it possible to better envision the future.

It further provides a sense of time as well as sense of place in the scheme of things.



Awareness

"The peoples of the old world have their cities built for times gone by, when railroads and gunpowder were unknown. We can have cities for the new age that has come, adapted to its better conditions of use and ornament. So great an advantage ought not to be thrown away.

We want, therefore, a city planning profession..."

Horace Bushnell, "City Plans", 1864

Planning

- "Planning" is the process of thinking about and organizing the activities required to achieve a desired goal.
- Written "plans" document assets and needs determined by the process and set forth goals. They then describe the steps necessary to achieve those goals.

Planning as a Profession

- 1909 First national conference on planning held in Washington, D.C.
- 1909 First course in city planning initiated at Harvard
- K.S.A 12-701 et seq.
 - Chapter 12: Cities and Municipalities
 - Article 7: Planning and Zoning
 - History: L. **1923**, ch. 92, § 1; R.S. 1923, § 12-701; L. 1931, ch. 110, § 1; Repealed, L. 1991, ch. 56, § 28; Jan. 1, **1992**.

Beginning of Defined Regions

Governor Alf Landon

1934 Report entitled Regional Delineation of Kansas described

"...the urgent physical-economic-social problems with particular emphasis on land-use, transportation, water, conservation and flood control."

· Recommendations

"...planning legislation for the creation of – a State planning authority, – new laws for

- county planning and zoning,
- · city planning,
- housingand county parts."
- Study repeated in 1962.

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Federal Action - 1950s

- · Eisenhower Administration
 - The Housing Act of 1954
 - · Created the Federal Housing Administration and Section 701
 - Authorized funds for comprehensive planning.
 - National Interstate and Defense Highways Act of 1956
 - · a.k.a., Federal Aid Highways Act

Entrance of "Regional" Planning

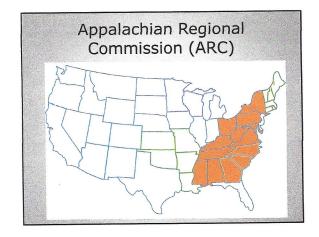
- K.S.A. 12-2901 et seq.

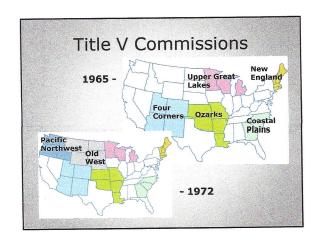
 - Chapter 12: Cities and Municipalities Article 29: Interlocal Cooperation History: L. **1957**, ch. 100, § 1; March 25.
- K.S.A. 12-716 et seq.

 - Chapter 12: Cities and Municipalities
 Article 7: Planning and Zoning
 History: L. 1957, ch. 101, § 1; L. 1965, ch. 99, § 1;
 L. 1984, ch. 68, § 1; Repealed, L. 1991, ch. 56, § 28;
 Jan. 1, 1992
 - Re-codified in 1991 as K.S.A. 12-744 et seq.

Federal Action - 1960s

- Johnson Administration
 - Public Works & Economic Development Act of 1965
 - · Created the Economic Development Administration and provided funds in support job creation / business development
 - Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968
 - · Enabled governors to create sub-state regions





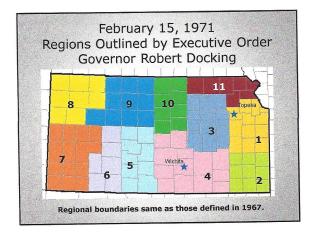
Mounting Local Pressure

- Regional groups began to form inside Kansas, suggesting the state government consider a sub-state regional development structure
 - Southeast Kansas Advisory Committee formed in 1966
 - Set up as pilot regional program that same year.
 - South Central Kansas Advisory Committee formed in 1967
 - Flint Hills Advisory Committee formed in 1968

Local Action and Initiative

- Result of federal program
 - South Central Kansas Economic Development District (SCKEDD) formed in **1968**
- Result of state statute allowances

 - ABDC Regional Planning Commission, later MO-KAN Regional Council, formed in 1968
 Greater Northwest Kansas, Inc., later Northwest Kansas Regional Planning and Development Commission formed in 1968
 Pottawatomie Riley Counties / Manhattan RPC, later known as Big Lakes Regional Planning Commission, formed in 1969



Organization: Type 1

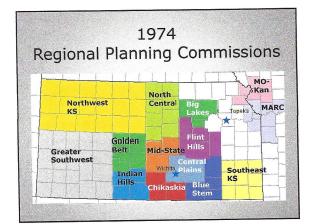
- · Rational (Reason driven)
 - -Single organization / governance
 - -Single function / core capability
 - Example: Planning (Proactive)
 - A-95 Review
 - Housing
 - Land Use - Transportation

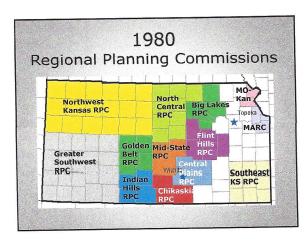
 - Clear goals
 - Focus on outcomes / consequences
 - Lots of applied information

RPC Organizations Established

- MO-KAN Regional Council 1968
 Northwest Kansas Regional Planning and Development Commission 1968
 Big Lakes Regional Planning Commission 1979
 Chikaskia Regional Planning Commission 1971
 Flint Hills Regional Planning Commission 1971
 Indian Hills Regional Planning Commission 1971
 Central Plains Tri-County Planning Committee 1972
 Greater Southwest Regional Planning Commission 1972
 Mid-America Regional Council 1972
 North Central Regional Planning Commission 1972
 Southeast Regional Planning Commission 1972
 Mid-State Regional Planning Commission 1973
 Blue Stem Regional Planning Commission 1974
 Golden Belt Regional Planning Commission 1974

- Golden Belt Regional Planning Commission 1974





RPCs in 1980 Kansas

- Tied to the Kansas Department of Economic Development (KDED)
 - Dennis McKee, State Planner
 - HUD 701 Program Administrator
- Members of the Kansas Association of Regional Planning Commissions (KARPc)
 - Administered by the League of Kansas Municipalities and the Kansas Association of Counties

Organization: Type 2

- Natural (Coalition structure)
 - Single organization / Single governance
 - · Multiple divisions / functions

 - Example:
 Sant Writing
 Program Administration
 Planning

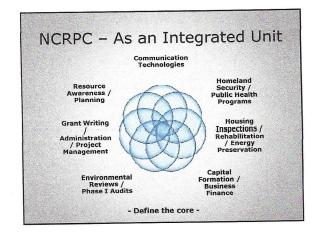
(Reactive) (Service) (Proactive)

- Multiple dependent actors
 - Counties
 - Cities

 - BusinessesPrivate Citizens
- Multiple resources

Example: NCRPC Operations Hierarchy Multiple Divisions - Multiple Functions Economic Strategy (CEDS) Technical Support Capital Formation Rehabilitation Techniques Homeland Security

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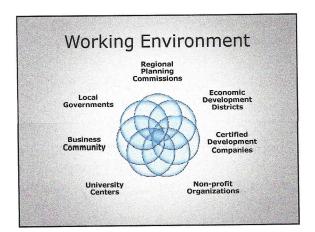


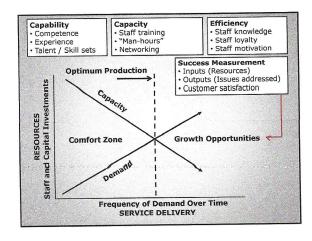
The Core What core capabilities of the NCRPC can be used to build future service delivery systems? Does the NCRPC possess a core capability that will enable it to become a development organization?

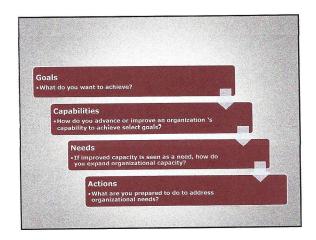
Organization: Type 3 Open (Network structure) - Multiple organizations · Independent actors - Multiple divisions; multiple functions - Resource sharing - Temporal collaborative initiatives

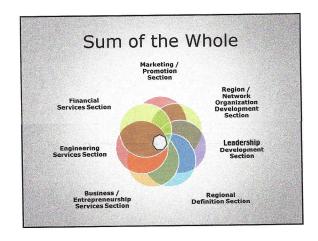
Open Systems

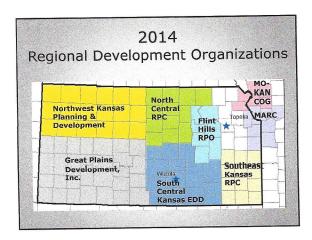
- Open System organizations are congeries of interdependent flows and activities linking shifting coalitions of participants embedded in wider material-resource and institutional environments.
- Collaborative operations involving two or more organizations require each participant to bring their best to the table. Such efforts cannot be one-sided initiatives.











	Questions?	
	Comments?	
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