



Peter Pollock, FAICP, is the Ronald Smith Fellow at the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. Since July 2006 he has been working with the Department of Planning and Urban Form to manage the Institute's joint venture projects with the Sonoran Institute and the Public Policy Research Institute of the University of Montana.

He worked for almost 25 years for the City of Boulder, Colorado, as both a current and long-range planner, and he served as director of the city's Planning Department from 1999 to 2006. His work in Boulder is profiled in Roger Waldon's book *Planners and Politics: Helping Communities Make Decisions* (APA Planners Press 2006).

Pollock began his career as the staff urban planner for the National Renewable Energy Lab in Golden, Colorado, where he specialized in solar access protection, energy-conserving land use planning, and outreach to local communities.

During the 1997–1998 academic year Pollock was a Loeb Fellow at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design and a visiting fellow at the Lincoln Institute. He received his master's degree in Landscape Architecture at the University of California at Berkeley in 1978 and his bachelor's degree in Environmental Planning at the University of California at Santa Cruz in 1976. Contact: ppollock@lincolninst.edu

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LAND LINES: *How did you come to be associated with the Lincoln Institute?*

PETER POLLOCK: I came to the Lincoln Institute in the fall of 1997 as a visiting fellow, after some 16 years working at the City of Boulder Planning Department. My supervisor and the planning director at the time, Will Fleissig, suggested that it was time in my career to get out of Boulder and “fly at the treetop level” for awhile. I was able to put together a sabbatical year with the city's support that combined a Loeb Fellowship in Advanced Environmental Studies at Harvard University with a visiting fellowship at the Lincoln Institute. This was a great opportunity to study, reflect, interact with the other fellows, learn from teachers and other practitioners, and put my own experience into perspective.

LAND LINES: *What projects did you work on then?*

PETER POLLOCK: One of the main things I did that year was to review the planning literature regarding Boulder's storied history of growth management efforts. That research resulted in an article for *Land Lines* in January 1998 titled “Controlling Sprawl in Boulder: Benefits and Pitfalls.” While it's a bit dated now, I was trying to evenhandedly evaluate the use of an urban growth boundary in Boulder and look at both the upsides and downsides.

I still feel that urban growth boundaries are a great tool for maintaining compact cities. They serve to encourage redevelopment and infill inside the boundary, and can lead to significant open space protection outside the boundary. Most of the impacts of urban growth boundaries can be traced to the mix of land uses within them. For Boulder that was an emphasis on commercial and industrial development to enhance local sales tax capture with the resultant issues of high housing prices and significant in-commuting and traffic congestion.

Among other activities in which I participated was a conference on smart growth that Lincoln cosponsored with the group Bluegrass Tomorrow in Lexington, Kentucky. Having an office at Lincoln House also meant that I could take advantage of Lincoln's great courses and publications, and work directly with other visiting and resident fellows and staff. Even after I returned to Boulder and was successful in being named the planning director, the possibility of working again for Lincoln was always at the back of my mind.

LAND LINES: *How did your city planning work later intersect with Lincoln programs?*

PETER POLLOCK: I was pleased to serve on an advisory committee for the development of Dan Perlman and Jeff Milder's research, which was later published as the book, *Practical Ecology for Planners, Developers, and Citizens* (Island Press and Lincoln Institute of Land Policy 2005).

Around the same time, when the National Planning Conference of the American Planning Association was scheduled to meet in Denver in 2003, I proposed to Armando Carbonell that I would coordinate a program for about a dozen planning directors from the host city and surrounding region to share success stories and frustrations in a retreat setting. A summary of the day-long retreat would then be presented by some of the participants as a panel session at the APA conference. We have since followed this model at APA conferences in San Francisco in 2005 and San Antonio in 2006, and will be doing another program in Philadelphia this year.

LAND LINES: *Tell us about your new role with the Institute.*

PETER POLLOCK: After a good six-year run as planning director I was ready for a change. Through my work in Colorado and my associations with the Institute and APA, I was familiar with the unique land use issues facing the western United States and the challenges of planning for rapid population growth in an area with

seemingly vast open spaces and an arid climate. As the Institute was making its transition to a private operating foundation, it became clear that there was a need for additional, dedicated project management of its joint ventures with other organizations.

Since two of these joint ventures are located in the West, with the Sonoran Institute based in Arizona and the Public Policy Research Institute at the University of Montana, this seemed to be a perfect opportunity to contribute to the Institute's programs while working half-time out of my home in Boulder.

LAND LINES: *What is the focus of your work with Lincoln Institute and Sonoran Institute projects?*

PETER POLLOCK: The Sonoran Institute is a 16-year-old organization that focuses on conserving important lands through the use of community-based collaboration. Its geographic focus is in the eight states of the Intermountain West (Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona) and the portions of Washington, Oregon, and California east of the Cascade or Sierra mountains.

The joint venture between the Lincoln Institute and Sonoran Institute was established in 2003 to address state trust land management in the West. There are approximately 46 million acres of state trust lands spread across 23 of the lower 48 states, primarily west of the Mississippi River. A significant body of work has been developed, targeted at state trust land managers, to help them fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities while also responding to the variety of public interests in the use of land. Both institutes have published reports on this work, and have posted information on a special Web site (www.trustland.org).

As this joint venture has matured to include broader issues of growth and land use planning in the West, the range of topics that have become part of the work program has expanded as well. This year, for instance, the joint venture work program includes a workshop for land managers dealing with the impacts of urban development at the edge of protected lands

and a study of spatial patterns in second-home ownership in Montana.

This spring we held a roundtable discussion designed to shape this more inclusive research and policy analysis agenda for the coming years. We are looking for the overlap between the interests and core competencies of the Lincoln Institute and Sonoran Institute, and the immediate research and informational needs of land managers and decision makers in the West. These are exciting times in the West, and the joint venture is well-poised to help meet the challenges ahead.

LAND LINES: *How does your work in Montana fit into this agenda?*

PETER POLLOCK: The Public Policy Research Institute (PPRI) is an applied research and education center at the University of Montana in Helena, the state capital. Its focus is on helping citizens and officials solve tough public policy problems through collaborative governance, which includes citizen participation, multiparty negotiation, and consensus building. Matt McKinney, the director of the Institute, has been associated with the Lincoln Institute for many years as a faculty member and developer of courses and curriculum materials on regional collaboration.

Since 2000, the PPRI joint venture with the Lincoln Institute has applied this general framework more specifically to land use issues, and especially to land use issues that spread across multiple jurisdictions. A recent course in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, was grounded in the principles of regional collaboration with case studies of successful regional efforts, but it was also directed to the specific issues facing this rapidly growing region and the institutions working to address these challenges.

McKinney and his colleagues also are interested in policy issues that affect the West more generally. For instance, their work program with Lincoln this year included a workshop focused on the land use challenges and opportunities of the Great Plains, given the region's changing demographic, economic, and land use trends. The workshop dealt with the roles that smaller cities and vast rural areas of

the Plains can play among the burgeoning populations and economies of America's mega-regions, such as Colorado's Front Range.

My role is to help all of these institutes work together more effectively to identify significant issues in the West, prepare research and policy analyses, and then develop the demonstration projects, best practices, and education and outreach to improve land conservation and urban form in the West.

LAND LINES: *In addition to your role as a program manager, what are some of your own research interests?*

PETER POLLOCK: I am especially interested in researching the whole host of issues related to mitigating the impacts of global climate change and adapting our communities to a changing physical environment. I was directly involved in community energy planning, and specifically solar access protection, at the National Renewable Energy Lab in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Unfortunately, not much has been done on these issues since that time.

One of the questions I'm most interested in now is, if renewable technologies are to be widely used to minimize greenhouse gases, what are the land use and urban form implications? There is the challenge of ensuring solar access to individual buildings, but also the land use implications of district heating and cooling systems and micro-electric generation, which might use a variety of renewable energy sources.

A number of institutions and individuals are already tackling these questions. For example, the Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute is developing ways to modify zoning codes for sustainable communities, and the American Planning Association is working with the Environmental and Energy Study Institute on integrating energy sustainability into U.S. planning practice. On the international level, many other researchers and practitioners are addressing these issues, and I'm interested in seeing what can be transferable from their experience to ours. **L**