

Appendix E. LUTI policy instruments of the Province of Friesland

<i>Friesland</i>		
Instrument name	Description of instrument	Interaction
The Frisian Approach (<i>Friese Aanpak</i>)	The 'Frisian Approach' is a visioning process in which the province, along with nearly all its municipalities aim to formulate an integrated long-term white paper which includes a wide range of spatial planning and governance issues, including the potential integration of municipal land use policy and provincial transport policy. Managerial oversight of the visioning process is done in a joint steering group consisting of top managers from the municipal and provincial organizations. To ensure democratic legitimacy, each step in the visioning process is also consulted with the corresponding provincial and municipal councils.	Horizontal and vertical transfer of knowledge and legitimacy resources.
' <i>Streekwurk</i> ' regions (<i>Streekwurk gebieden</i>)	The province is divided into five ' <i>Streekwurk</i> ' regions. Each region is managed by an area commission which includes public officials from the municipality and the province. This regional platform is the main entity structuring the interaction between public officials from provincial and municipal organizations. Every year the regions formulate a regional development plan and implementation programme based on their shared regional agenda. ' <i>Streekwurk</i> ' regions are also used by the province for making small-scale infrastructure investments (e.g., bicycle infrastructure development) and, more importantly, reaching regional agreement on locations for future housing, retail or business development.	Horizontal and vertical transfer of financial, knowledge and legitimacy resources.
Integrated policy issue management (<i>Opgavegestuurd werken</i>)	The provincial organization is divided into two parts: (i) routine operations such as the issuance of permits, enforcement and road maintenance and (ii) the formulation and resolution of cross-cutting policy problems. Regarding the latter, a 'Policy Issue Committee' within the provincial organization translates the coalition agreement established by the governing provincial political parties into integrated policy tasks. LUTI is not explicitly mentioned as one of the integrated policy tasks. The integrated policy tasks are addressed by integrated project teams. Project managers ask their human resources colleagues, who function as 'pool managers', for internal project members with specific knowledge. Project members can play a role in several projects at the same time. The project manager also drafts a 'plan of action' which, if approved by the provincial council, is funded by an integrated project budget composed of different sectoral provincial budgets.	Horizontal transfer of financial, knowledge and legitimacy resources.
Large infra projects (<i>Grote infra projecten</i>)	The projects encompass all large-scale road, rail and water infrastructure development projects within the province. The provincial council instructs that value should be added to the area. To achieve this, all large infrastructure projects have a strong external orientation. The project itself serves as a platform for resource transfer. Project development is carried out with the stakeholders involved (both public and private), to explore the potential to integrate infrastructure development with land use developments. A project budget integrates financial resources from different sources. Formal decision making is carried out by an area commission including representatives of all public and private stakeholders. Acquiring land is part of the project realization process.	Horizontal and vertical transfer of financial, knowledge, legitimacy and production resources.