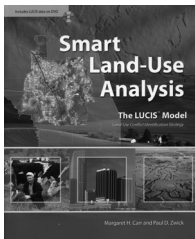


Reviews

Methods, Information Systems, and Mapping



Smart Land-Use Analysis: The LUCIS Model: Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy

Margaret H. Carr and Paul D. Zwick. ESRI Press, Redlands, CA, 2007. 292 pages. \$49.95 (paperback).

Sometimes the best way to start a debate on the impacts of regional growth is to illustrate the land use patterns that could result if current trends continue. *Smart Land-Use Analysis: The LUCIS Model* shows how to paint that picture using ArcGIS software developed by the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), coupled with the ArcView Spatial Analyst extension and ModelBuilder. ModelBuilder is a graphical programming environment for spatial modeling that runs within ArcGIS. It uses a flowchart interface to combine spatial data and geoprocessing tools. LUCIS stands for “land use conflict identification strategy,” a process that explores future land use patterns through the sequence of conducting a suitability analysis, identifying land use preferences, and mapping potential land use conflicts. The future land use conflict surface that results from this process effectively illustrates the potential tensions between urban, agricultural, and conservation uses and makes a good starting point for engaging public officials and citizens in identifying alternative land use scenarios.

Carr and Zwick run the University of Florida’s GeoPlan Center, a lab that applies GIS to urban and regional planning issues. The methods they document in this book grew from a practicum course on ecological design principles that they co-teach. As a result, *Smart Land-Use Analysis* has both the feel of a textbook and a “how-to” guide for land use practitioners. Whether you are a GIS professional, a technologically savvy land use planner, or a student, the book gives a condensed lesson on the vector and raster concepts needed to understand the LUCIS model, provides an overview of suitability analysis, and walks through a case study of applying LUCIS in a nine-county region in north-central Florida.

Smart Land-Use Analysis is divided into three parts: Foundations, The LUCIS Model, and Seeing the Future. The Foundations section provides background on the LUCIS model, a brief overview of relevant GIS concepts, and a primer on suitability modeling. The authors explicitly note that the book is not intended for beginning GIS users, instead defining the audience as experienced users interested in land use analysis and land use professionals interested in more advanced methods. The six chapters that comprise the second section make up the meat of the book. They focus on the GIS steps required to run the model, with Gainesville, FL, serving as the multicounty case study area. The section does make mention of the data requirements for the model, but mostly emphasizes the procedures needed to run the suitability analysis, land use preference,

and identification of potential land use conflict for the case study area. The final section addresses application of the model results, and identifies six steps for visualizing future land use. The maps of the case study area in this section are well done and strengthen the case for the utility of the LUCIS method.

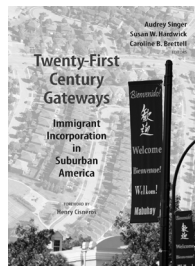
Like many other ESRI Press books, *Smart Land-Use Analysis* comes with a supplemental DVD, which includes assignments for 6 of the 12 chapters. Completing the assignments helped me better understand the material covered in the book. The DVD also included assignment guides, referred to by the authors as “cheat sheets,” that supported the assignments, where one can go back and forth between the two to successfully complete the assignments. Another benefit of the DVD is that it contains all the data, models, and model support to run LUCIS for the case study area. As a result, it should be possible to open the ModelBuilder template, substitute the necessary GIS data, and run LUCIS for other regions. While it is possible that data acquisition and formatting associated with running LUCIS in other regions could prove formidable, having the complete ModelBuilder template for the Florida case study is a nice benefit to the text.

Smart Land-Use Analysis is a strong example of a book that illustrates how ModelBuilder can be applied to better understand future land use patterns. While more detail about suitability analysis and raster GIS methods might be found in other texts, the strength of this book is how it combines the background on concepts and methods with a case study that can be stretched, poked, and adjusted. The authors allude to a follow-up book on their experience applying LUCIS statewide in Florida. I look forward to this, as it will no doubt enhance the methods brought forward in this text.

David Hart

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Demographic and Spatial Analysis



Twenty-First Century Gateways: Immigrant Incorporation in Suburban America

Audrey Singer, Susan W. Hardwick, and Caroline B. Brettell, editors. Brookings Institution Press, Washington, DC, 2008. 331 pages. \$62.95, \$26.95 (paperback).

Besides the American economy, immigration has dominated the national domestic agenda during this hotly contested 2008 election year. National controversies arose in 2006 and 2007, when Farmers Branch, a suburb of Dallas, passed a variety of

local ordinances such as English being their official language as well as a law banning employers from hiring undocumented immigrants. Also, Hazelton, PA, responded in a similar fashion when the city passed a law banning landlords from renting to undocumented immigrants. These cases underscore the very nature of how politics and planning respond to the challenges that changing demographics present to suburbs. In *Twenty-First Century Gateways*, Singer, Hardwick, and Brettell confront the evolution of suburban demographics by documenting the sociospatial patterns of immigrant settlements. The editors compiled an engaging and important body of evidence that documents the historic shift of immigration away from urban centers and toward the new suburban gateways of the 21st century in this well-written and accessible volume.

The book opens with a foreword by former U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Secretary, Henry G. Cisneros. He notes that New York, Chicago, Miami, and Los Angeles were traditional, urban immigration hubs of the 20th century, while places like Silver Spring, MD, and Mesa, AZ, are emerging as suburban hubs of the 21st century. Cisneros then reflects on the push-pull effects of immigration to the United States. Aptly drawing attention to the economic realities driving the demographic changes in metropolitan America, he calls for "a broader political will to sustain the good fortune that is America's immigrant tradition" (p. ix).

In part one, Singer provides a succinct introduction to the book; Hardwick then documents the rise toward a suburban immigrant nation during the second half of the 20th century. Immigrants that once settled in urban enclaves have now bypassed the central city completely for suburban gateways.

Part two tackles emerging gateways as the leading edge of change. Brettell's essay on metropolitan Dallas shows how booming suburbs like Arlington, TX, have large immigrant enclaves; Arlington is home to a Vietnamese enclave of some 20,000 residents, and nearly 20% of its residents are foreign born. Price and Singer's chapter 6, "Edge Gateways: Immigrants, Suburbs, and the Politics," is especially engaging and conceptually interesting. In their in-depth analysis of suburban Washington, DC, they looked at metropolitan suburbs of 1980, 1990, and 2000, and selected five whose foreign-born suburban populations surpassed 30% in 2000. For example, in 1970 Adelphi, MD, was 93% White; by 2000, the suburb was 21.5% White, 38.8% Black, 25.7% Hispanic, 9.9% Asian, and 4.1% other, with over half the suburb's 31,212 residents foreign born. Similar trends prevailed in the authors' four other cases: Annandale, VA; Herndon, VA; Gaithersburg, MD; and Wheaton-Glenmont, MD. Price and Singer raise important questions not only for planners and local politicians but also for federal policymakers as they grapple with issues related to housing and employment in suburbia.

In part three, the editors include three chapters on regions whose immigrant populations are growing. Datel and Dingemans demonstrate how suburban immigrants use space for various ethnic cultural uses in Sacramento; Fennelly and Orfield examine the impediments to integration in the Twin Cities; and Hardwick and Meacham analyze the spatial distribution and socioeconomic status of suburban refugees in metropolitan Portland, where they found a high degree of heterolocalism in the suburbs. Two chapters in part four on Austin and Charlotte examine pre-emerging gateways of Latino suburbs.

Overall, *Twenty-First Century Gateways* is a valuable contribution to the planning and urban studies literature on how the changing

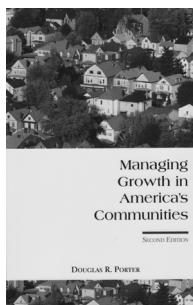
nature of demographics is reshaping the metropolitan landscape. For the professional planning audience as well as policymakers, this book offers a wealth of data and a portrait of the dynamic changes in a spectrum of suburbs nationally. In the classroom, the book would be a companion text in an upper-level undergraduate or graduate-level course in planning, urban studies, urban politics, sociology, or geography. Supplemented with rich maps, detailed tables, and photos, the book is easily accessible to practitioners and students alike.

One largely unanswered question is the issue of first-tier suburban decline and the role that immigration may play in revitalizing these areas. Still, *Twenty-First Century Gateways* stands out as a first-rate book that defines the ever-changing suburban landscape.

Thomas J. Vicino

Vicino is an assistant professor of political science at Wheaton College in Norton, MA. He is the author of *Transforming Race and Class in Suburbia* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2008), and his latest work appears in journals such as *Urban Affairs Review* and *Housing Policy Debate*.

Land Use, Zoning, Growth Management, and Planning Law



Managing Growth in America's Communities
(2nd ed.)

Douglas R. Porter. Island Press, Washington, DC, 2007. 336 pages. \$70, \$35 (paperback).

For almost a century, governmental entities in the United States have pursued a variety of strategies in order to manage growth. In the early decades, these took the form of classic planning tools like zoning and regulation aimed at protecting environmentally sensitive areas. Over the decades these approaches became more sophisticated in their design and broader in scope, and sometimes reflected regional attempts to manage growth. These efforts also often reflected local sentiment that growth needed to be stemmed, if not halted outright, yielding growth caps, greenbelts, and sewer moratoria. Complicating matters further, in the 1960s and 1970s, the first wave of state efforts at managing growth emerged, with Hawaii, Oregon, and Florida among the first to bring state oversight of and involvement in local land-planning processes. More recent decades have seen governments bring a whole new range of planning tools to bear on growth and its impacts, including infrastructure finance, regional visioning, and incentives for more desirable development outcomes. Unfortunately, while public support for managing growth may be at its zenith, the stunning number of