"Why all the Conflict?"



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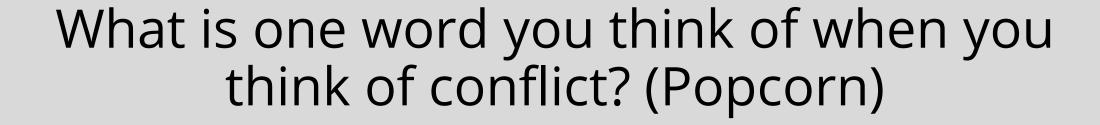


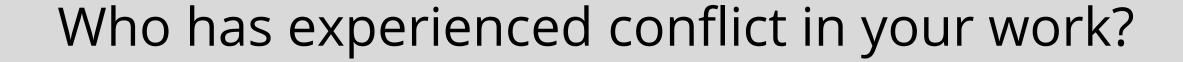


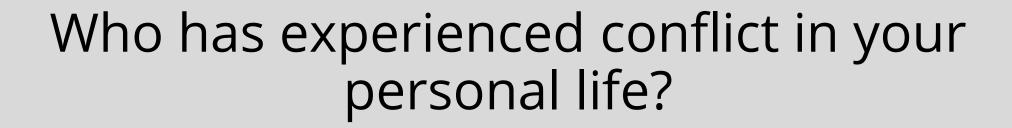


Why All the Conflict? Session Outline

- + Brief introduction to conflict
- Origins of planning conflict
- + Discussions
- + Closing Remarks







Conflict just is

That's why we need to talk about-and plan for-conflict

What is conflict?

The intersection of different needs, wants, or concerns that are in tension with each other and not easily reconciled

Conflict just is

Conflict can be destructive if poorly dealt with

Conflict can be productive and generative if skillfully dealt with

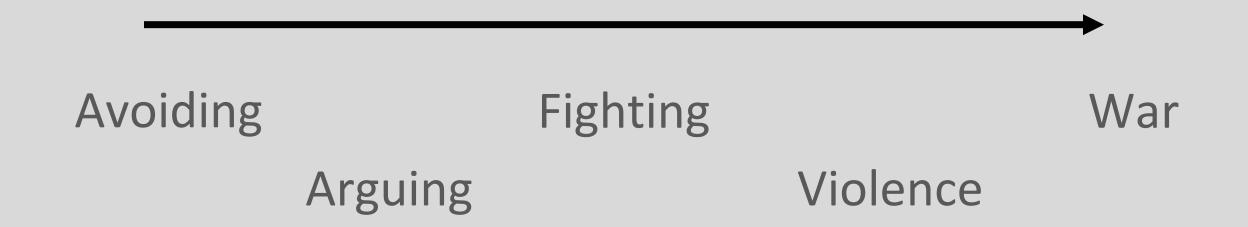
How parties deal with conflict will determine whether it becomes productive or destructive

When conflict becomes destructive, we call it a "dispute"

Ways of dealing with conflict

Conversation in _____ War the hot tub

Unproductive ways of dealing with conflict



What is conflict competence?

The ability to deal with conflict skillfully (i.e., to make conflict productive - and not destructive)

This session:

Talk about origins of conflict in planning + engage you in talking about how you are experiencing conflict in your work

Danya - afternoon session (3:45-5:00pm):

Introduction to concepts and skills to help you productively navigate conflict

Bruce - afternoon session (3:45-5:00pm):

I'm biased, but I'm trying not to be



"Conflict is inevitable in community planning" (American Planning Association [APA], 2025)







WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE "BEST" DEFINITION OF PLANNING FROM THE FOLLOWING?







WHAT ARE THE PURPOSES OF PLANNING?







WHAT SHOULD BE PLANNING'S OUTCOMES OR PRODUCTS







Some Origins of Planning Conflicts

Interpersonal

Disputes between individuals or small groups based on disagreements. Often very emotional and personalized.

Development (or Change Process) Push-backs

Community resistance to various planning matters, including general plan contents and priorities, resource allocations, land use and structure incompatibilities, and local negative impacts created by regional, state, or federally required facilities. Impacts are localized, but benefits are wide.

Historical Injustices

Experiences with past planning actions that ignored or disadvantaged people or places.

Additional Origins of Planning Conflicts

Planning's

- **Definition**
- Purposes Goals/Values



"Planning" – Its Definition Planning is . . .

"Controlling the decisions of many people, with different interests and purposes, to secure a premeditated effect" (Wildavsky, 1971).

"The ability to control the future consequences of present actions" (Wildavsky, 1971).

"An intervention with an intention to alter the existing course of events" (Fainstein and DeFilippis 2016).

"An ethically informed approach intervening in how society relates to the environment in which it is embedded" (Lennon, 2017).

Conceiving of a future better than the present, but at least no worse (Campbell, 2003).



"Planning" – Its Definition Planning is . . .



Hoch et al. (2000) saw that planning was becoming more expansive in its outlook. "Planners have not abandoned the traditional emphasis on land use, but their work now reaches far beyond regulatory concerns."

Planning addresses numerous community issues (Ozawa and Seltzer, 1999). They saw planning to be more expansive than only land use.

Planning's – Purposes, Goals, Outcomes

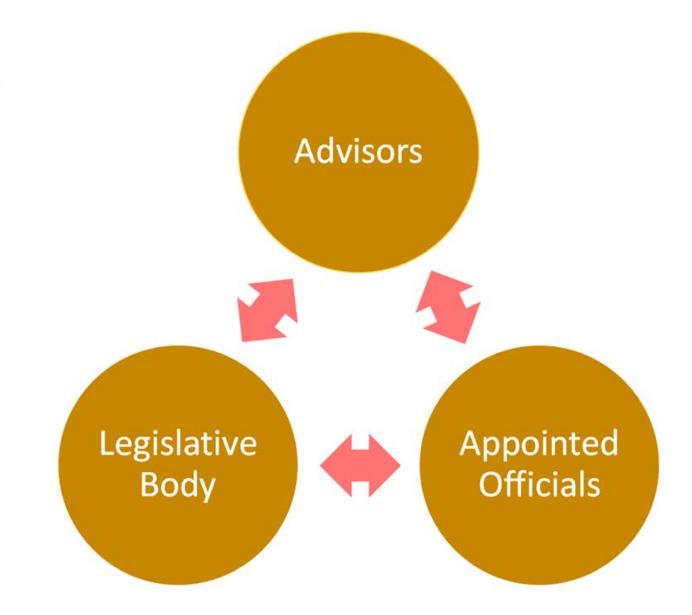
"To maximize the health, safety, and economic well-being of residents in ways that reflect the unique needs, desires, and culture of those who live and work within the community" (APA, retrieved February 2024 from https://www.planning.org/educators/whatisplanning/).

"A spatial process that maximizes the well-being of community residents" (APA, 2024).

"Ethical actions that identify and achieve the future needs of a geographic area, including the needs of its existing and future inhabitants and its natural and built environments (Parker, 2024).

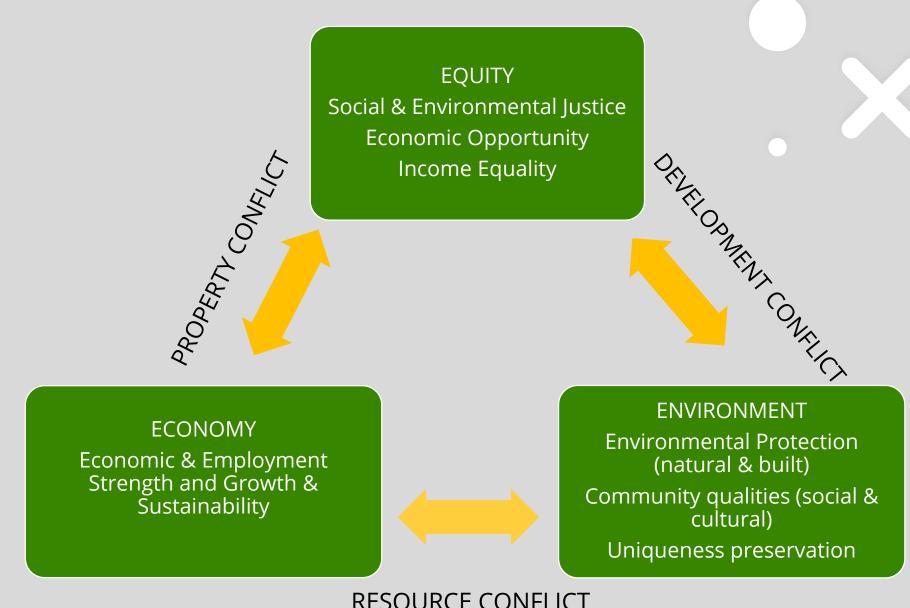


Locations for Planning Conflict



Planning Goals

Parker, 2025, after Campbell, 1996



RESOURCE CONFLICT

Planning's – Outcomes (Context dependent & achievable)

Planning, and the work of planners, is futile if it can not deliver any of its proclaimed and observable results (Wildavsky, 1971).

The real test for planning is for planning to show successes because of planning, rather than the "random occurrences" that would happen anyway (Wildavsky, 1971).

If planning cannot articulate its desired outcomes and deliver on those outcomes, then why plan (Lennon, 2017)?



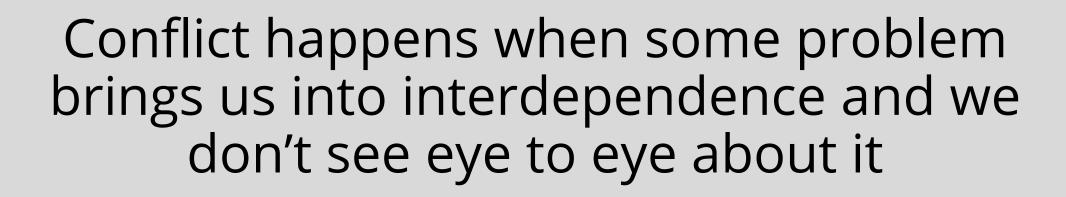




Who thinks conflict (by my definition) is inevitable in planning?



Why?



The question isn't how do you avoid conflict or make it go away

The question is how do you harness the productive potential of conflict to solve problems and create good outcomes



When reality doesn't meet expectations

"Probletunity"

In every challenge, there is an opportunity

Good outcome:

One that meets involved parties' core needs and solve the problems

Practice effective listening:

- Listen to understand
- Ask questions to help each other explore

Discussion

On own for 3 minutes, then groups of 3-4

- What is a key conflict in your community/work?
 - What is the "probletunity" around which people have conflict? (You may need to really think about this!)
- What would be a truly good outcome for this situation?
 - What are people's key needs and concerns related to this situation?
 - How could they be addressed?



Q&A and discussion

Want to learn how to productively navigate conflict?

Come to Danya's 3:45pm Introduction to Conflict Competence Mini-Training

Wallace Stegner Center EDR Program Resources

EDR Blog



Free tools and resources



Danya.rumore@law.utah.edu

www.law.utah.edu/stegner-center/edr/

Collaboration Certificate Course



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