

Soderholm

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR SETTLING BOUNDARY DISPUTES

The Community Development Section suggests the following procedures for settling boundary disputes or for considering requests for district boundary changes under the Citizen Participation Program:

1. The citizen organizations in the districts should first make every effort to reach agreement among themselves on the disputed boundaries, without any intervention from City officials. It is suggested that from the time the City is first notified of a boundary dispute, the citizen groups be given a maximum of 45 days to attempt to resolve the matter.
2. Concurrently, City Planning staff should be requested to analyze the disputed area, taking into consideration such things as natural or man-made boundaries and other appropriate planning criteria. The Planning staff should then make its analysis available to the community groups, as well as to the appropriate City officials.
3. If the community groups are unable to reach agreement on the boundaries, the City Council, or an appropriate subcommittee thereof, should schedule a public meeting with advance notice to all interested parties. After hearing the facts of the situation and making use of the Planning staff analysis, the final decision should be made by the full City Council.

We seriously considered but decided against recommending a door-to-door survey within the disputed area to solicit the opinion of the residents.

If there is any additional information you need, please contact Bill Patton.

STEPS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Adopted by the Mayor and Saint Paul City Council, October 1975

There are some areas here difficulties are rising with the general planning process because there is no clear organization or combination of organizations that speak for residents of the area. Since planning can not take place in a vacuum this not only hampers the plans to be developed but will probably make the legitimacy of these plans open to question when the implementation phase begins.

In these cases it would seem more logical to emphasize the development of a citizen participation process prior to the completion of the district planning process. Unfortunately, the action of the City Council of July 2, 1975, which delineated seventeen neighborhood districts, directed to the Office of the Mayor to use these districts singularly or in combination as a basis for citizen input for community development programs, allowed the initiation of an early warning communication system, and the initiation of a general district planning process, did not give the administration the authority to proceed on the development of citizen participation components where necessary. Therefore, it is necessary to provide the administration with the authority and guidelines for this process.

The citizen participation process outlined in these guidelines may be activated in one of two ways

(1) The district planning team may recognize the need for increased citizen participation in order to promptly bring about the completion of the general district planning process. In this case the administration shall begin the citizen participation process using whatever steps necessary to make the planning process viable.

(2) The neighborhood itself may recognize the need for a broader-based citizen component and request that the administration implement the necessary steps to bolster the citizen participation process.

The steps and guidelines are as follows:

Step 1. The city shall develop an inventory of community groups and organizations. This inventory shall identify all existing groups, institutions, organizations, clubs, individuals, social service agencies, churches labor unions, fraternal organizations, and business associations.

Step 2. The city shall initiate, contact with groups and individuals within the district and describe to them the citizen participation process and its relationship to community development activities and ether programs. In addition to meetings with groups and individuals, the city should use, wherever possible, existing resources within the area such as community newspapers, church bulletins, or community bulletin boards in order to assure broad dissemination of information relating to the program.

Step 3. Refine designated boundaries. The citizen organizations in the districts should first make every effort to reach agreement among themselves on the boundaries. If there is a dispute, citizen groups should be given a maximum of 45 days to resolve the matter.

City Planning staff should be requested to analyze the disputed area taking into consideration such things as natural or man-made boundaries and other appropriate planning criteria. Planning staff should then make their analysis available to the community groups, as well as to appropriate City officials.

If the community groups are unable to reach agreement on the boundaries, the City Council, or an appropriate subcommittee thereof, should schedule a public meeting with advance notice to all interested parties. After hearing the facts of the situation and making use of the planning department analysis, the final decision should be made by the full City Council.

Door-to-door survey within the disputed area to elicit the opinion of the residents should be considered. There may well be areas in which a survey could be used and reasonably valid results obtained.

Step 4. The City shall establish a working committee to develop structure, by-laws, and functions of the district organization.

All meetings of the working committee shall be open meetings.

Each district shall determine the structure for the process of citizen participation. This may involve the creation of a new organization, recognition of an existing group, or a cooperative arrangement among existing groups. However, this structure shall be one that will ensure that the process is broadly based, democratic and non-exclusionary.

The by-laws governing the process shall include: the purpose of the organization; the method of election or selection of officers; membership qualifications; duties of officers; the manner of conducting meetings; a regular meeting schedule; boundaries; and an affirmative action plan.

Step 5. Public hearings in the neighborhood on the proposed structure and by-laws shall be held. Prior to the hearing there shall be ample public notice and ample time for groups in the community to discuss the proposal at their regular meetings. The city shall provide groups and individuals with adequate material and resources to describe and explain the process.

Step 6. Following the above hearings, the working committee shall refine the proposed structure and make whatever changes necessary in the proposal.

Step 7. A public hearing in the neighborhood on the revised structure shall be held.

Step 8. The proposed structure is presented to the Mayor and City Council. The

proposal is reviewed by City staff and staff makes recommendations to the Mayor and City Council.

Step 9. The City Council holds a public hearing on the proposed structure of the community organization. City Council approves, rejects, or modifies the proposal.

Step 10. The neighborhood implements structure and organization and integrates it with the district planning process.