

**COMPARISON POINTS OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

	<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>St. Paul</b>	<b>Seattle</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>
<b>BASIC CITY INFORMATION</b>						
What is the population of the City?	382,618	287,151	578,700	529,121	420,000	3,584,620
How many neighborhoods are there in the City?	87	17 Districts	6 Sectors, Approximately 100 neighborhood <u>organizations</u>	95 (officially recognized); also 40 business <u>organizations</u>	238 (+ / - 10?)	81 certified neighborhood <u>councils</u> and an additional 18 that are not currently certified.
City Political Structure?						
Number of Wards/Council Members	Mayor + 13 Council Members	Mayor + 7 Council Members	Mayor + 9 Council Members		Mayor + 16 part-time Council Members	Mayor + 15 Council Members
Relationship to other jurisdictions?	Separately elected School, Park Library and County Board	Separately elected School and County boards. Parks and Recreation is a City department. St. Paul Public Library is a separate political jurisdiction, the board of which just happens to be the St. Paul City Council.	Partnership with the Office of Education		Dept of Parks & Rec under the Mayor/City Council;  City/County Library System = City Council & County Commissioners on Board of Trustees	Airport Authority, Port Authority, Housing Authority. The Parks and Libraries are commissions of the City of LA and members appointed by Mayor.
<b>SUPPORT FOR NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS</b>						
Does the City officially recognize neighborhood organizations?	Neighborhood groups officially recognized through City dept of Community Planning and Economic Development (CPED). This "list" is also used for participation in the Neighborhood Revitalization Program	District Councils are formally recognized by the City.	At the neighborhood level, no. However, beginning at the district level, there is a formal association-based advisory process.	Yes-by the office of Neighborhood Involvement-note extensive guidelines on roles and expectations.	They are listed on the website but the officially recognized group is a Neighborhood Planning Unit (NPU) that encompass a group of neighborhoods	Yes, the City certifies neighborhood councils.

	<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>St. Paul</b>	<b>Seattle</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>
If so, how many such organizations are recognized?	The Citizen Participation Program guidelines provide for funding of up to 72 neighborhood groups, representing 85 neighborhoods. 65 of these groups qualify for funding through this program. The NRP works with 70 of these groups.	16 District Councils and 3 neighborhood councils.		95	Neighborhood organizations are not “officially recognized” but there are 25 NPUs	88 Neighborhood Councils have been certified to date.
What are the “characteristics” expected of the neighborhood organization to be officially recognized?	For the Citizen Participation Program, groups must (1) represent a geographically-defined neighborhood in its entirety, (2) represent all interests within that neighborhood, (3) have no barriers to participation or membership, (4) hold regular, open meetings, (5) be incorporated and have bylaws, and (6) have a board of directors elected annually.				Ordinance with guidelines for all NPUs...	Inclusive Membership, statement of non-discrimination, transparent operations, independent entities,.
	<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>St. Paul</b>	<b>Seattle</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>
Does the City provide administrative support to these organizations?	The City administrative support through the Citizen Participation Program. Technical assistance is also provided. Neighborhood groups also allocated NRP funds for administrative purposes.	Yes.	No. However Neighborhood District Coordinators provide some support services to community groups with which they work.	No – ONI pays some minor operating costs, staffing largely voluntary, some have staff paid with non-city funds	1 City planner assigned to NPU and 12 hours monthly committed to the NPU (working with the chair to prepare info for agendas, attend monthly meeting, etc)	Yes.
Does the City provide these	The City occasionally creates one-time mini-	Yes, through the Sales Tax Revitalization	Neighborhood Matching Fund funded 203	Not through ONI although a program has	No- However, the Atlanta	Yes.

groups with funding for specific projects?	grant programs for miscellaneous purposes. The NRP provides funding to neighborhood groups to allocate to specific projects.	(STAR) Program.	projects in 2002 with 30 of those being Large Projects over \$10,000. \$15,000-\$100,000. The community matches these projects dollar for dollar.	been considered; other depts (eg forestry) have small-scale programs.	Planning Advisory Board – made up of 2 reps from each NPU–raised funds and sometimes the City matches funds (for training, etc)	
How are resources, if any, allocated to these organizations (formula, RFP, other?)	Funding to neighborhood groups for both the Citizen Participation Program and the NRP is determined through an allocation formula. Mini-grants are allocated through an RFP process.	Administrative funding is through a formula; STAR Program is through an RFP.	Application process for Neighborhood Matching Fund (Letter of Intent).		N/A	Resources are appropriated yearly by Mayor and City Council. Funds allocated to certified neighborhood orgs through application process. Amount of funds determined by the Dept. of Neighborhood Empowerment (DONE) and the Commission that oversees this dept.
	<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>St. Paul</b>	<b>Seattle</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>
What is the total budget for this support?	Citizen Participation Program is an annual allocation (2007 = \$343,000); NRP is a twenty-year program originally intended to provide \$400 million, although actual funding may be less.	In 2003: \$729,516 for citizen participation and \$323,600 for crime prevention. The neighborhood portion of the STAR Program is \$1 – 2 million per year.	\$3.7 million to Neighborhood matching fund (NMF)		Up to \$8000/year	The City provides \$4 million per year for neighborhood councils (\$50,000 per council) for both admin and projects.
<b>NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP INVOLVEMENT IN DECISION-MAKING</b>						
How are neighborhood groups involved in...?						
...determining City goals and strategies?	Neighborhood groups are not formally involved, except for through CPED.	District Councils asked to participate through city planning processes.	Through City Neighborhood Council made up of reps from the 13 District Council	Bureau (ie ONI) advisory Committee charged with task	The City's NPU system provides an opportunity for citizens to participate actively in the <a href="#">Comprehensive Development Plan</a> , (the	There is an Early Notification System (ENS) in place that requires notice to neighborhood councils within a

					city's vision for the next 5, 10, and 15 years)	given time period for review and feedback to the council and/or its commissions.
...the City's budget process?	Citizens appointed to the Capital Long-range Improvements Committee (CLIC) provide formal recommendations to the City's capital budgeting process. Neighborhood groups are not formally involved.	District Councils participate heavily in the city's capital budget process.	Through City Neighborhood Council I made up of reps from the 13 District Councils.	Bureau Advisory Committee task; also ONI organizes open houses on capital improvement programs.	Not opportunities specific to the NPU rather they can provide input on the overall budget as part of the public process	The Mayor hosts Community Budget Days with each of the Neighborhood Councils to provide input into the annual City budget decisions.
	<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>St. Paul</b>	<b>Seattle</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>
...neighborhood development issues?	Neighborhood groups are afforded an official role in certain development decisions affecting their neighborhood (45-day notice to review and comment).	District Councils heavily involved.	Department staff, including Neighborhood Development Managers and District Coordinators work with community to implement plans and on other development issues.	District Coalition staff work with neighborhoods to ensure opportunity to comment.	The system enables citizens to express ideas and comment on city plans and proposals while assisting the city in developing plans that best meet the needs of different area	Part of ENS system
...neighborhood zoning and planning issues?	Neighborhood groups are notified by CPED of opportunity to comment.	District Councils heavily involved.	Neighborhood Development staff advise and assist neighborhoods; also with development and implantation of neighborhood plans.	District Coalition staff work with neighborhoods to ensure opportunity to comment.	Part of the reason City planners generate NPU's agenda is b/c city puts on agenda the info pertaining to the NPU that comes through their system...ex if someone asking for variance application info gets put on agenda and the NPU is given an opportunity to make a recommendation	Part of ENS System
...crime prevention activities?	No formal role for neighborhood groups.	The City provides District Councils with funding for crime prevention.	Neighborhood Action Team assists residents and works with police to deal with nuisance issues. Police department organizes at	Block level crime prevention a subdivision of ONI	People from Fire, police, PW, city council, Fulton county usually attend monthly meetings so the community gets an	A variety of community interaction. (Graffiti, community impact statements, etc. Also, emergency

			block-not neighborhood - level		opportunity to dialogue with officials monthly	preparedness trainings.
...other decision- making processes?					Used as a way for citizens to receive information concerning all functions of city government.	
<b>OTHER COMMUNITY-BASED GROUPS</b>						
Are other community- based groups officially recognized? If yes, what kinds?	The City uses boards and commissions to provide input/ advice on a variety of issues.		The City uses boards and commissions.		No	The City has 16 commissions and 14 boards
If so, how many such groups are recognized?	There are 52 boards and commissions.		There are over 50 commissions.		N/A	Established by City Charter
How are these groups officially recognized?	Through action of the City Council/Mayor		Mayor and City Council		N/A	By Mayor and City Council
	<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>St. Paul</b>	<b>Seattle</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>
Does the City work with block clubs? If so, are they supported?	Block Clubs are organized by the Police Department. The Police Department provides training to block club leaders.				No	Block club networks are established by the recognized and supported through the neighborhood councils.
What resources does the City offer these other groups(funding, assistance, etc)?	City staff provide staff support to boards and commissions.				N/A	Resources are provided for things like graffiti, trainings, etc.
<b>CONNECTION POINTS</b>						
Is there a distinct (centralized) city department of neighborhoods?	No.	No.	Yes - Department of Neighborhoods	Yes - Office of Neighborhood Involvement (ONI) created in 1974.	There are Neighborhood Planning Units that are part of the Planning Department	Yes, the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment.
Other than public hearings,	Only the Citizen Participation Program	<u>Chapter A-11 of the Administrative Code</u>			?	Yes, the City Charter was amended in 1999

<p>is community engagement mandated by City Ordinance or otherwise codified?</p>	<p>provides for a contractual relationship between parts of CPED and neighborhood groups. Other means of community engagement are not codified.</p>	<p>A-11 details the “Early Notification System and Procedures” which requires neighborhood notification of “all considered, and proposed, planned or implemented developments, legislative and policy changes, and enforcement actions (city actions) which may potentially impact the neighborhood and/or area residents.”</p>				<p>to officially create and define the role of neighborhood councils.</p>
	<b>Minneapolis</b>	<b>St. Paul</b>	<b>Seattle</b>	<b>Portland</b>	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>Los Angeles</b>
<p>Is there a city-wide board of neighborhood organizations?</p>	<p>No.</p>		<p>Yes. City Neighborhood Council.</p>		<p>the Atlanta Planning Advisory Board – made up of 2 reps from each NPU</p>	<p>Yes, there is a Los Angeles Congress of neighborhoods that meets quarterly.</p>
<p><b>Other</b></p>			<p>Under the CNC there are five standing committees: Executive, Budget, Neighborhood Planning, Neighborhood Matching Fund Oversight, City Review Team (reviews the Neighborhood Matching Fund Large Project Fund applications).</p>			