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**Vogt, Sage and Pflum Consultants**  
In Cooperation with the Department of Local  
Government Affairs State of Illinois

**A  
Citizens'  
Participation  
Program  
for  
East  
Peoria,  
Illinois**

**March, 1973**

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A CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

FOR

EAST PEORIA, ILLINOIS

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Prepared for

The East Peoria Planning Commission

and the

City of East Peoria

by

Vogt, Sage and Pflum Consultants

Cincinnati . Peoria . Indianapolis

March, 1973



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION I - CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A. Introduction.....	1
B. Purpose of the Report.....	1
C. Community Problems.....	1
1. Awareness of Community Problems.....	2
2. Awareness of Community Plans and Programs.....	2
3. Community Organization.....	3
4. Coordinating Community Agencies.....	3
D. Goals of a Citizen Participation Program...	4
1. To Generate a Greater Awareness of Community Problems.....	4
2. To Generate a Greater Awareness of Problem Solving Techniques.....	4
3. To Encourage the Application of Problem Solving Techniques.....	5
4. Increase Inter-Agency Coordination.....	5

SECTION II - CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

A. Recommended Policy Statement on Citizen Participation.....	6
B. Elements of Citizen Participation.....	6
1. Structures.....	6
2. Relationships with Local Government....	7
3. Staff, Citizen and Official Training...	7
4. Resources.....	7
5. Local Commitment.....	7
6. Local Citizen Employment.....	8

C.	Performance Standards.....	8
D.	Community Development Activity Requirements.....	8
E.	The Relationship to the Community Development Activity Selection Systems....	9
F.	Technical Assistance for Citizen Participation.....	9

SECTION III - PLANNING MATERIALS FOR PUBLIC PRESENTATION  
AND PROMOTION

A.	Introduction.....	11
B.	Geographic Areas of Active Citizen Interest.....	11
C.	The Citizens' Need for Technical Aid.....	11
D.	Recommended Forms of Technical Aids to Citizens.....	11
1.	Visual Aids - Motion Pictures.....	11
2.	Visual Aids - Exhibit Boards.....	12
3.	Visual Aids - Slides and Film Strips..	12
4.	Special Purpose Maps.....	12
5.	Community Plan Reports.....	13
6.	Other Forms of Aids to the Citizens...	13

SECTION IV - PROCEDURES FOR CITIZEN CONTACTS - SPREADING  
THE WORD

A.	Procedure for Telling the Story.....	15
B.	Contacts by Letters.....	15
C.	Invitation to Attend Public Meetings.....	16
D.	Radio and Television Contacts.....	16

SECTION V - CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN EAST PEORIA - PAST  
AND PRESENT

A.	The Old Testimony - Citizen Involvement in East Peoria in the Past.....	17
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B.	The New Testimony - Citizen Involvement in its Present Form in East Peoria.....	20
1.	East Peoria's Comprehensive Planning and Management Program.....	20
2.	Citizen Groups Participating in the HUD-Assisted Programs Related to the East Peoria Workable Program for Community Improvements.....	27
3.	A Description of the Citizen Participation Organizations that are Involved in the Comprehensive Planning and Management Program.....	29
4.	A Description of the Efforts being made by the City of East Peoria to Achieve Coordination among Citizen Participation Organizations Having Similar Program Interests.....	36
5.	A Description of the Arrangements and Working Relationships Available to Provide Groups and Individuals Opportunities for Access to and Participation in Decision Making in Community Development Activities.....	37
6.	A Description of the Steps Which are Taken to Provide Participating Groups and Individuals Sufficient Information and Technical Assistance.....	37
7.	A Description of the Nature and Range of Issues which Citizen Participation Groups and Individuals Have Dealt; the Recommendations Made; and the Results and Accomplishments of Citizen Participation	37

SECTION VI - RECOMMENDATIONS

A.	Establish New Channels of Communication.....	39
1.	Publish a Newsletter.....	39
2.	Overcome Citizen Apathy.....	40
3.	Implement a Citizens' Interest Reply System.....	40
4.	Use the News Media for More than a Publicity Agency.....	41
5.	Focus on the Real Problem.....	41

B.	Increase Emphasis at Neighborhood Levels.....	42
1.	Organize Information by Neighborhoods...	42
C.	Prepare Additional Planning Materials and Update and Correct Existing Planning Data...	43
D.	Develop Specific Plans for Achieving and Maintaining Litizen Involvement.....	43
E.	Advocate Planning to Increase Participation.	44
F.	Develop a Tool to Measure the Effective Success of Citizen Participation in East Peoria.....	45
G.	The East Peoria Annual Work Program Should Define Citizen Participation Objectives.....	45
	Conclusion.....	45

SECTION VII - APPENDICES

A.	Suggested Topics for Future Educational Training Programs.....	AP-1.
B.	Citizens' Participation Flow Chart.....	AP-4

## A CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

### EAST PEORIA, ILLINOIS

#### SECTION I

##### A. INTRODUCTION

The typical urban community, such as is the City of East Peoria, Illinois, operates on a somewhat disjointed basis in matters of community development. Four groups play largely independent roles in the development process of the community and come together only when their formal functions make it necessary or in times of crisis. These groups are the private citizens in neighborhoods, the professional land developers, the public and private service agencies and the publicly elected decision making officials.

The activities of these groups have been traditionally coordinated by the City Planning Commission in an effort to ensure orderly community development. Unsuccessful efforts in the past on a national scale have resulted with increased federal emphasis on the coordination of the roles of these agencies, particularly with emphasis on increasing the input of the citizen sector on a coordinated neighborhood basis.

##### B. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

This report has been developed in order to present to the East Peoria Planning Commission, the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee, the City Council of East Peoria, various other public and private service agencies, professional land developers, and all citizens and other interested parties, guidelines and procedures relative to the development of a model citizen participation program. The report will establish the goals and objectives, as well as the benefits of a citizen participation program for East Peoria. East Peoria's existing citizen participation program, including the educational training of pertinent groups will be described. The organizational and procedural structure of the existing program will be evaluated.

##### C. COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

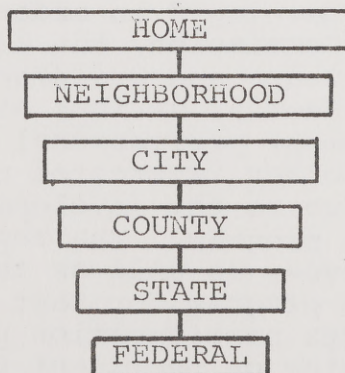
There are several problems relative to the lack of an effective community-wide citizen participation program.

The following is an outline of several common problems which the typical growing community experiences when there is a lack of an effective citizen involvement system.

### 1. AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

Most individuals tend to have a self-centered view of their community. Their interests lie first with their home, second with their neighborhood, third with their city or county and fourth with their state. Thus, other peoples' problems when they have no common sphere of interest, are frequently ignored. This is common for the general public and often those associated with the Planning Commission. The only difference between the general public and the Planning Commission, in regards to this matter, is that the Planning Commission usually possess a greater awareness of the metropolitan level of problems. Two basic problems are created when people limit their concern to the lowest level of interest, that being their home. First, they lose sight of many local level occurrences with area-wide consequences. Frequently these consequences are only realized after the final decisions are irreversibly made. Second, a sense of community concern is lost with the result that needed support or opposition to a change can not be found and problem situations are established which threaten to spread. These problems could be prevented by directing attention to activities in other neighborhoods with more thoughtful concern for someone else's problems.

#### TYPICAL ORDER OF CITIZEN INTEREST



### 2. AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY PLANS AND PROGRAMS

A direct result of unawareness of community problems is the similar unawareness of the many existing plans and programs to correct these problems. Within the

East Peoria Planning Commission there is interaction at the state level regarding transportation, health and safety, and information management at the community level. The East Peoria Planning Commission has a series of reports on many topics which attempts to comprise guidelines for comprehensive development in East Peoria. A needed asset to improve the level of generated public interest in the community would be the development of comprehensive community plans and the breaking down of incoming development to neighborhood levels, therefore providing for increased public interest which can be generated as input to the community development policy.

The result of not knowing what plan recommendations exist supports the lack of plan implementation. The underuse of plans wastes money spent on their preparation and usually results in more expenses being incurred when it becomes necessary to go back and correct a problem, which could have been prevented had the plan been followed. Therefore, it can be said that the underuse of local planning efforts wastes money and results in creating many avoidable problems.

### 3. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Missing in many areas is the internally generated concern and cooperation derived from a representative community organizations committee. Such groups, active in some neighborhoods, are considerably more effective in representing neighborhood interest in planning matters than numerous uncoordinated individuals.

### 4. COORDINATING COMMUNITY AGENCIES

Just as individuals and citizen organizations often overlook community-wide problems, public and private community service agencies sometime tend to do the same thing. This problem will occur most often with those agencies particularly concerned with the growth areas around the community. Such agencies often lose sight of problems in the inner city and older outlying areas of the city, as well as in the open land in the path of development.

A second version of the same problem sometimes occurs among agencies that do have an adequate grasp of community problems at both the neighborhood and metropolitan levels. In spite of this, some agencies are unaware of the problems and plans of other service

agencies. This can result in a duplication of effort by two or more agencies in solving the same problem and, furthermore, can result in a deficiency in one service area which affects the progress of many other agencies. An example of this in the past is the East Peoria Planning and Zoning Department Staff development which has failed to keep in step, in terms of manpower needs and technical expertise, with the growth of several other agencies serving East Peoria urban development.

These inter-agency problems indicate that public and private agencies require concerted coordination as do individuals and neighborhood groups when it comes to dealing with the problems that accompany a dynamic growth community, such as East Peoria.

#### D. GOALS OF A CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

The problems previously described are ones for which the East Peoria Planning Commission is often in a central position to help solve. This is because, first, the research carried out in many fields is used in the preparation of planning elements for all aspects of East Peoria's community development. A second reason is the role of coordinator played by the Planning Commission in the administration of the city's Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Regulations, and Land Use Plan in bringing together neighborhood residents, developers, service agencies and elected officials. Third, the Planning Commission is often able to work at both the neighborhood and community-wide levels in solving community development problems. These activities, already functioning, should be formulated into the following goals for increasing the participation of citizens in the plan implementation process.

##### 1. TO GENERATE A GREATER AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

During the regular meetings and special presentations of the Planning Commission with neighborhood groups, service agencies, developers, and elected officials, the information pertinent to recognized community problems should be passed on to all such groups. Even where a particular problem is outside the person's or agency's sphere of interest, the exposure to such problems will broaden the scope and understanding of urban interrelationships of those dealing with problems on a neighborhood or functional level.

##### 2. TO GENERATE A GREATER AWARENESS OF PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES



During the regular meetings and special presentations of the Planning Commission, the techniques and programs being employed to solve given problems, carry out relevant research, and evaluate the resulting data, will be outlined, explained and emphasized. The Planning Commission has at its disposal certain tools for guiding urban development including the adopted plan for land use distribution and its implementing regulations for zoning, subdivisions and urban redevelopment. Furthermore, the Planning Commission often has the responsibility for filling out and reviewing applications for funds under various aid assisting programs.

3. TO ENCOURAGE THE APPLICATION OF PROBLEM SOLVING TECHNIQUES

It is important that the Planning Commission's contact with neighborhood groups and public and private agencies does not stop with just developing an awareness of the community's problems and the techniques used to solve them. The final step is sharing the responsibility in planning activities with the neighborhood groups and service agencies. Without this final step, problems will continue to be solved for neighborhood groups rather than with them. To encourage the wholehearted participation in the planning processes by these aforementioned groups, a quasi-legal recognition by these groups should be an objective for increased organized citizen participation.

4. INCREASE INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

The Planning Commission's role as coordinator between groups, individuals, and agencies has long been one of its more effective activities, largely accomplished through meetings in the role of intermediary, decision maker or referer. Achieving the goal of increased inter-agency coordinator can be obtained by the participating neighborhood or service agency groups themselves initiating inter-agency meetings. The result would hopefully include the development of innovative solutions for many neighborhood problems.

## SECTION II

### CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community development emphasizes both the physical, economic, and social development of an area. The involvement of citizens who are prospective beneficiaries of community development activities is critical to achieving satisfactory community development. This statement is intended to provide policy and performance standards for citizen participation in community development programs.

#### A. RECOMMENDED POLICY STATEMENT ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The proper planning and implementation of community development programs require that provisions be made to provide extensive opportunities for citizens to effect the local decision making process. The objectives of these efforts are:

1. To enable residents, who are prospective beneficiaries of community development activities, to influence the decision making process by early and continuing involvement including the evaluation of activity impact.
2. To increase the capacity of the East Peoria decision making and administrative bodies to assess and respond to the needs of citizens of areas in need of or experiencing program activities and/or treatment.
3. The development of continuing relationships between the East Peoria governing bodies and administration and the citizens who are affected or who are to be affected by community development activities, which relationships will permit all those involved to mutually work towards the identification and accomplishment of broad objectives.

#### B. ELEMENTS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Opportunities for citizens who receive the benefits of community development activities and who are the most seriously affected are embodied in six critical elements. The following elements should be a part of the East Peoria Citizen Participation Process and promoted by the City Council and other decision making and administrative bodies with all available resources.

##### 1. STRUCTURES

There must be organized citizen participation struc-

tures that broadly represent diverse economic, age, ethnic and business characteristics of areas where community development activities are ongoing or will take place. These organization structures must be accountable to all citizens of whom they are representative.

## 2. RELATIONSHIP WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There should be an execution of an agreement or memorandum of understanding between citizen participation organizations and the City Council providing for:

- a. Clear and timely access by the citizen organizations' leadership to key officials in the East Peoria decision making process.
- b. A provision of accurate and timely information on community development activities, issues and proposed program decisions by key officials to the citizen participation leadership.
- c. Periodic meetings between the citizen organizations' leadership and key East Peoria officials to discuss issues and proposed decisions.
- d. A defined set of roles and responsibilities for East Peoria officials and the citizen organizations.

## 3. STAFF, CITIZEN, AND OFFICIAL TRAINING

The development, on a continuing basis, of citizen, official and staff training is a must for effective citizen participation and quality community development. Training activities should be designed to increase skills in understanding planning, decision making, evaluation and the technical aspects of community development implementation.

## 4. RESOURCES

Program participation by citizens of community development activity areas must be enabled by the allocation of adequate resources. These resources include provisions for funds to enable citizens to effectively participate and the allocation of technical assistance to ensure accurate communication between citizen groups and the East Peoria decision making bodies.

## 5. LOCAL COMMITMENT

There must be a public commitment by the Mayor and

members of the East Peoria City Council and other key East Peoria officials to the participatory process as a function of community development activities.

#### 6. LOCAL CITIZEN EMPLOYMENT

There must be the employment of local citizens in planning and the execution of community development activities with provisions for career advancement and job placement opportunities as a part of development activities.

#### C. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Performance standards represent expectations that East Peoria should consider in implementing this policy. With the scope of these standards, the East Peoria governing body and the citizens of East Peoria are to be allowed the flexibility to create new vehicles that meet their needs. The recommended performance standards are:

1. The citizen participation structure should be broadly representative, including the diverse groups, business representatives and individuals who reside in community development impact or service areas.
2. The citizen participation structure should represent the social and economic character of the impact or service areas with the citizen leadership consisting of persons whom the residents accept as representing their interests.
3. Where two or more community development activities or proposals are operating within the same geographical boundaries, activities designed to achieve maximum communication and coordination should be organized on a broad scale to increase the efficiency of the participatory effort.
4. There should be provisions for the continuing allocation of resources to the citizen participation structure by the East Peoria governing body to build continuity from planning to project implementation.
5. Technical assistance should be allocated to citizen participation structures which will permit the citizen organizations to develop the capacity to analyze alternative approaches to the resolution of problems addressed by community development activities.

#### D. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

The requirements stated in this policy recognize community development characteristics and differences in community development intensities. Those community development activities which require comprehensive physical and social planning should adhere to the full requirements of this policy.

Community development activities which require comprehensive physical and social planning are activities so designed to be intensive, comprehensive efforts at development and provide a range of activities where broad citizen participation objectives can be achieved.

Other, less intense community development activities, are singular development efforts where the planning process is of a shorter duration and the involvement of citizens is limited by activity characteristics. For these activities, citizen participation early in the planning process is required. The development of an ongoing citizen participation structure through community development activity should be promoted.

East Peoria should seek to provide the maximum opportunities for its citizens to express their news and influences in community development planning decision making.

E. THE RELATIONSHIP TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY SELECTION SYSTEMS

Community development activity selection systems provide an instrument for evaluating activity applications in order to facilitate decisions. Activity selection systems assess citizen participation as a factor for identifying superior activities.

East Peoria should seek to maintain effective lines of communication and develop mechanisms to coordinate citizen groups participating in all community development activities. These lines of communication and coordination should be instituted between citizens involved in all types of community development activities. Coordination of citizen participation activities at all levels of planning can produce a citizen participation system concurrent to the community planning and implementation process now operative in many outstanding and highly successful communities.

F. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Achievement of citizen participation policy objectives requires the provision of adequate technical assistance and/or funds. Reasonable expenses for citizen participation activities undertaken in East Peoria should be ac-

knowledged by the City Council and covered by the city's budget. The allocation of these resources can be the result of agreed upon procedures between the City Council and the citizen structures. East Peoria should look to Comprehensive Planning Assistance funds and funds generated through the local government for additional resources.

### SECTION III

#### PLANNING MATERIALS FOR PUBLIC PRESENTATION AND PROMOTION

##### A. INTRODUCTION

Citizen participation is usually initiated by an immediate problem in a particular geographic area of the community. The citizens themselves, with the Planning Commission, developers, and other agencies, attempt to analyze and solve the particular problem. What the problem may be is not the important concern but the fact that the citizens attempt to work on their problems.

##### B. GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF ACTIVE CITIZEN INTEREST

Usually, the most active geographic areas of East Peoria are in the moderately developed or underdeveloped areas on the periphery of East Peoria; however, some inner-city areas have recently expressed concern for redevelopment and renovation due to the deteriorating conditions and pressures of new developments on the perimeter of East Peoria.

##### C. THE CITIZENS' NEED FOR TECHNICAL AID

It has become evident that there is a need on behalf of the concerned citizens for the receipt of planning materials so as to assist them in obtaining solutions to their problems. Numerous planning commissions have developed several forms of planning materials as an effort to assist in the promotion of citizen participation and self-help within their community.

This report recommends that the City of East Peoria, through its Planning Commission, establish a program that would, over a period of time, develop a series of varied planning educational materials which would be employed as a prime tool in the city's community-wide citizens' participation program. Various planning materials and services should be made available to all interested public or private groups and individuals. Such services should include visual presentations and the expertise of personnel from the Planning Commission staff.

##### D. RECOMMENDED FORMS OF TECHNICAL AID TO CITIZENS

###### 1. VISUAL AIDS - MOTION PICTURES

One suggested educational or promotional tool which might be considered would be a short duration colored motion picture with sound which would describe the

planning process in East Peoria. This film could emphasize the community's rapid growth and related problems such as fire protection, street lighting, land use planning, zoning, recreation, sewer and water facilities, etc. Such a film should emphasize East Peoria as a place to live and should demonstrate that a pleasant and efficient community is the responsibility of every citizen.

A second motion picture film which might be considered could describe the potential for industrial development within the community. Two other subjects which might be desirable for development into promotional or educational motion pictures could be the river front and its development and the East Peoria central business district.

## 2. VISUAL AIDS - EXHIBIT BOARDS

Another promotional or educational tool which might be considered is the use of exhibit boards. Such exhibit boards should be moveable and free standing and so designed where as they can be placed in groups of several, depending upon the type of promotional or educational display which is desired at that time. Certain exhibits might summarize an individual development plan or study by using text graphs and/or maps.

Some of the topics which might be considered for exhibit boards could be: (1) The background for community plans; (2) Land and building proposals and projects; (3) The community's movement system plan; and (4) Implementation of community plans.

Exhibit boards should be available for loan without cost to public and private groups. The possibility of including a pertinent presentation by a Planning Commission staff member as part of the loan of such exhibit boards should be considered.

## 3. VISUAL AIDS - SLIDES AND FILM STRIPS

Presentations displayed on exhibit boards could be copied on 35mm color slides and/or film strips for use where it is impractical to display the exhibit boards, such as in a small conference room or for speeches or meetings taking place a great distance from the office of the Planning Commission.

## 4. SPECIAL PURPOSE MAPS

Special purpose maps, developed for the Planning Com-



mission, are a must tool for educational or promotional purposes. Special purpose maps should be divided into two categories: (1) Base maps, which contain graphic representations of natural physical features, man-made non-physical features, and man-made physical features; (2) Information maps which are basically base maps with special information added such as land use, zoning, street names and buildings, historic properties, public places, etc.

#### 5. COMMUNITY PLAN REPORTS

Community plan reports are another must tool to be used for educational and/or promotional purposes in the citizen participation system. These reports are a valuable source of information and guides for the planning and development of East Peoria. Plan reports should be organized into a logical series of subsystems, all of which form a total system of East Peoria. These reports should provide background information such as land conditions, population distribution and history of East Peoria. Some of the reports should describe land and building activities and include such information as a land use plan, industrial areas plan, transportation plan, housing study, etc.

All of the above-mentioned plans and reports are of little value if the ideas are not used to help eliminate community problems or to accent opportunities within East Peoria. Therefore, the information contained within these plans must receive the utmost of exposure to the citizenry of East Peoria. This report would suggest an ongoing program for the development of community plan reports. Said reports should be compiled into a Planning Commission lending library. The existence of this library should be well publicized to the citizens of East Peoria. Finally, a number of the more important reports should be available free of charge or on a limited charge basis to the public through the Planning Commission's office. Brochures, giving a brief description of specific reports, could be developed. These brochures would be free of charge to the public.

#### 6. OTHER FORMS OF AIDS TO THE CITIZENS

Other presentations by the Planning Commission staff could serve specialized needs in private and public groups. Speeches should be developed and presented by professional members of the Planning Commission staff to any private or public group. Speeches could be accompanied by visual presentation material

such as movies, exhibit boards, slide presentations or display maps.

Conferences between the professional staff of the Planning Commission and public and private groups and agencies and individuals, for the purpose of the review or discussion of any of East Peoria's development plans or programs should be promoted. The availability of such conferences should be well publicized to the citizens of the community.

Another educational tool to be considered could be the development of tour maps to aid in a general understanding of the community. Said tours should be varied in length of time and distance. Tours could be developed for automobiles, bicycling, and walking. Tour maps would be available free of charge through the Planning Commission's office and other prime locations within the City of East Peoria.

## SECTION IV

### PROCEDURES FOR CITIZEN CONTACTS - SPREADING THE WORD

Two primary avenues are available for the Planning Commission to make contact with the general public, public agencies, or private organizations regarding community development planning and project implementation: (1) the Planning Commission can actively attempt to seek an audience for presenting planning programs and issues, or (2) the Planning Commission can wait for requests from interested groups and agencies who have become aware of the presentation services and desire more information about planning programs and issues. Throughout this report, the importance of taking the initiative by offering information about existing planning programs is stressed. Hopefully, if citizens can become acquainted with the presentation services offered in regard to planning programs and problems, they may tell their friends or business associates, who in turn may request additional information.

#### A. PROCEDURE FOR TELLING THE STORY

If the Planning Commission chooses to actively carry out a community education program about planning policies and procedures, there would be a need for some orderly way to determine who to contact and how. It is suggested that a public list be developed entitled "Groups to be Contacted Regarding Planning Presentations". This list should be kept current through a coordinated effort on the part of the Planning Department staff. The list should include public governmental agencies, businesses, neighborhood groups, civic organizations, etc. These groups should all be contacted, beginning with groups where educational information can best be used, such as schools or neighborhood organizations.

#### B. CONTACTS BY LETTER

One of the easiest and possibly most effective methods of contacting public and private groups and agencies is a short letter describing the "Public Information Program" and requesting an opportunity to speak or present information regarding planning programs and problems.

If there is no response to the first letter, possibly a second letter should be sent describing in more detail the programs which may be offered by the Planning Commission of specific interest to an agency. The letter could be followed by a phone call suggesting a meeting to discuss programs and/or an offer to loan display ma-

terials.

C. INVITATION TO ATTEND PUBLIC MEETINGS

A phone call to possible contacts provides an opportunity to extend an invitation to attend any scheduled public presentation such as Planning Commission public hearings or Zoning Board of Appeals public hearings. This gives an individual or group a chance to see what the community planning problems are and how these problems are being dealt with. This possibly could spark an interest to request more information about generalized community or neighborhood problems, or administrative planning procedures.

D. RADIO AND TELEVISION CONTACTS

Radio and television communications probably provide the greatest scope of influence to the general public of any type of contact. Both visual and audio planning presentations through the broadcasting media offer a great potential for reaching many persons who would not normally request or attend regular presentations. Examples as to how the Planning Commission can utilize this media include: (1) a general planning presentation to be video taped for viewing on local television stations, (2) special radio programs, and (3) participation in radio "talk" programs, which are useful in generating an immediate response from the public.

## SECTION V

### CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN EAST PEORIA - PAST AND PRESENT

Effective citizen participation in community development planning and programming has a number of advantages. From the point of view of the citizens of the community, effective citizen involvement will arouse public awareness and action in response to community needs. From the planner's viewpoint, the community will have a better plan by being responsive to the needs of the community. By having a better plan, the city will be in a much better position to win the support of the citizens.

#### A. THE OLD TESTIMONY - CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN EAST PEORIA IN THE PAST

Citizen involvement as a viable component of the planning process has been generally of a minimal nature and has only been accelerated when pressure of some sort was exerted upon the planning process of city government. Usually this outside stimulus has been utilized because of a need to comply with various Federal regulations which in turn would relate to grants, loans or some other sort of Federal assistance.

In 1964 the East Peoria Planning Commission was established by city council action in order to meet requirements of the Federal Government relative to comprehensive planning and the simultaneous effort of organizing a citizen commission to (theoretically at least) devise a comprehensive community plan for physical, social and economic growth and its subsequent implementation. During and even before this period in time (1959), the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission (consisting of county-wide membership from Peoria, Tazewell and Woodford counties) was being organized and formulated in order to help plan for the growing Peoria metropolitan region. Caterpillar operations were exerting a definite influence upon the area by way of local manpower requirements, payroll to be spent, and utilized within the three counties, and definite emerging patterns of housing and transportation development. East Peoria was and is a definite part of this area industrial growth which is still taking place in 1973. It is evident then why the need for citizen involvement in its various facets was recognized in the early 1960's.

In 1967 a specific Comprehensive Plan for East Peoria was started by Harland Bartholomew and Associates. This planning report, in addition to a zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations, was finished in and adopted by the City Council in 1969. The plan was accompanied by the usual

newspaper coverage and the planning commission membership was mobilized to review this document in its entirety and offer any comments relative to change, expansion or implied philosophy. The planning body was aided, somewhat at least, in their task by staff personnel of the Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs in Springfield. The various reports and related proposals were reviewed by the State agency for contents and relevancy and the consultant was made aware of the professional critique. Also, the planning commission was made aware of the recommendations of the consultant, the review of the State agency and this helped constitute the final deliberation of the planning commission.

In retrospect, it is interesting to observe that this constituted the first tangible results of direct planning. commission involvement within the comprehensive planning structure.

Prior to 1964, when the planning commission was first formulated, the predominant format for citizen interest and subsequent involvement in civic affairs, of any size or nature, consisted of direct approval - and appeal - to the City Council at its regular monthly meetings.

There was no established protocol or system of relaying citizen feelings to the executive level of city government. The citizen(s) merely appeared at the council meeting and delivered his complaint and/or dissertation relative to community progress to the Mayor and the City Council for their subsequent action.

The range of subject material might cover anything from congested street traffic in and around the Caterpillar complex to mosquito problems of the summer months to irate outbursts relative to liquor license denial. This type of citizen-government official confrontation could best be labeled the "Town Meeting Approach to Civic Problems". This approach has long been used in the United States and was first started during the early days of American statehood in the New England Colonies. This type of communicative approach is very democratic in nature and intent and was met with a great deal of enthusiasm at its onset because it so differed from the European system which imposed strong barriers between local government administration and the people that were to be governed by the governmental body.

However, this type of system is now rather obsolete and ineffective relative to the problems experienced within a community in the 1970's.

For one thing, it is impossible for a city council to bear and act upon the many problems faced within the community. The complaints and problems must be adjudged according to priority and channeled to the appropriate areas of city government for appropriate action. This is why matters that deal with community planning - whether it be zoning, traffic generation, housing needs, or problems relative to population, economy, ecology and the like - first be directed to the Planning Commission for its review and consideration and subsequent recommendation to the city's governing body. It goes without saying that other matters of specific nature should also be directed to other citizen bodies for their review and action before final deliberation is formulated by the Mayor and City Council.

Other citizen groups in East Peoria include the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs, the Sierra Club, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce is an organization whose membership is composed of businessmen within the community and the major thrust is that of promoting the establishment of new businesses and the growth and development of existing business enterprise. The present Chamber organization was formerly known as the East Peoria Business Men's Association and its accomplishments over the years include generally the encouragement of growth and the economic development of the local East Peoria business community. When information of any kind is sought in regard to business or business conditions, the Chamber of Commerce should first be consulted.

Recently the Chamber of Commerce sponsored a program of architectural analysis and related design solutions for the Central Business District of East Peoria. The Chamber worked in conjunction with the City Planning Commission and the City Council relative to the establishment of a meeting with Mr. Lockwood Martling, architectural consultant for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in the Chicago Regional Office.

Mr. Martling made his presentation in East Peoria in April, 1973. The combined efforts of the Planning Commission, City Council, and Chamber of Commerce have apparently created favorable reaction because the City Council has voted by resolution to hire a design architectural consultant to formulate a design proposal and program for one block of the Central Business District. Such action could very well create an atmosphere for further renovation and modernization of the downtown business area.

B. THE NEW TESTIMONY - CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN ITS PRESENT FORM IN EAST PEORIA

Change toward improvement is what it is all about. So let us look at a change in citizen participation as can be described since early fall of the year of 1972. There has been a change, and one can hear the citizens of East Peoria's words of approval and appreciation. Yet it is not all perfect and there is still more to be accomplished. So let us proceed with a description of events that have taken place during the last six to nine months.

1. EAST PEORIA'S COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

In October of 1972 the City of East Peoria entered into a HUD-assisted 701 Comprehensive Planning Management Program. This program consisted of a number of work elements including; a management element, a housing element, a workable program for community improvements or annual application element, and a capital improvements element. The majority of the work elements of the program were so designed as to include extensive amounts of citizen participation. In fact, a couple of the work elements were structural for the evaluation of East Peoria's existing citizen participation system and the development of a recommended citizen participation model.

a. STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The East Peoria Comprehensive Planning and Management Program has included within its work program an activity entitled "Staff Development and Training". There are several areas of involvement within this activity that relate to citizen participation. One task is to solícite public opinion in regards to the quality of the existing management system of the East Peoria government. The outgrowth of this work element is to develop an in-house planning capability and the acquisition of a professional planning staff. Effective intra-departmental procedures and tasks between the various administrative areas of the city government are being developed.

b. EDUCATIONAL TRAINING FOR COMMISSIONS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS

Another work element of the Comprehensive Planning and Management Program is directed toward the educational training for members of city commissions, boards, committees and elected officials. Workshops



and seminars have been established to expose the members of recommending bodies and decision making bodies to the functions of various city departmental areas as well as the functions of other outside agencies. Methods of management operations have been explored. Management information, planning and programming systems are being discussed. These workshops and seminars were originally established for elected city officials, city administrators, and citizens who were members of various city councils, commissions, boards and committees, but they are open for the attendance of the general public. There has been a good attendance of these seminars and workshops on behalf of all segments of the community.

In general, these seminars have been organized and carried out by Mr. Thomas Nurse, an urban planner and staff member of the State of Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs, Office of Research and Planning and Mr. Larry Savre, an urban and regional planner and staff member of Vogt, Sage and Pflum Consultants, private consultants to the City of East Peoria. In specific cases, outside visual aid programs and speakers have been incorporated into these seminars and workshops.

At the onset of the Comprehensive Planning and Management Program it became apparent that a major need relative to a continuing planning process for East Peoria was to better acquaint the Planning Commission members, members of the Zoning Board of Appeals, and members of the Land Use Codes and Ordinance Committee, and the City Council with the various principals of comprehensive planning and to assist them in their role of short-range planning: namely, review of subdivision plats, consideration and resultant action on rezoning requests as well as a combination of activities undertaken by the Planning Commission in regards to planning problems in long-range planning activities.

It was decided to design an educational and training program whereby twice each month a planning education workshop or seminar would be held. These workshops and seminars were restricted to the discussion of planning and management philosophies and techniques. The undertaking of specific Planning Commission business relating to rezoning requests, approval of subdivision plats, etc, was not allowed. The only change to this format was to sometimes correlate the evening's subject(s) of discussion to a current

local problem such as a planned unit development which was being considered by the Planning Commission.

Members of the City Council, Planning Commission and other boards and committees were, at one of the initial meetings, asked to fill out a survey sheet. This sheet was comprised of a list of planning and zoning topics which could be discussed during workshops and seminars. Each person was requested to select ten (10) planning topics and ten (10) zoning topics in order of his preference of importance. This survey sheet assisted the workshop and seminar coordinators in the development presentations which would be most effective toward accomplishing the object of this project. An example of this survey sheet is included in the appendices of this report.

All participants were asked to submit their ideas of how the sessions should be formulated and generally how they would like to see the training sessions conducted. Participants were always encouraged to ask questions and to respond in an informal manner in as to eliminate as much as possible a "canned" dissertation by the conductors of these sessions.

The success to date of these seminars and workshops has been better than originally anticipated. The range of subjects covered has included many areas of special and/or vested interests of those in attendance as well as topics which might impede or impair good planning. Topics of discussion have included subjects of generalized interest which relate to planning economics, ecology, national policy, Federal funding, State law, etc.

Within the last few months, the City of East Peoria has invited city officials, board members, commission members, and citizens of Washington, Illinois, a community located adjacent to East Peoria, to attend and participate in these workshops and seminars. The two communities have found these sessions to be helpful since many of their community problems are of a similar nature and because both municipalities are important components of the Peoria Metropolitan Regional area.

Both of these communities are very much affected by the regional economy, especially that created and exerted by the Caterpillar Tractor Company industrial complex which generally saturates the en-

tire Peoria Metropolitan area.

It can be said that these workshops and seminars have been most effective in a very positive manner to both communities and that these types of programs should be continued. The positive wealth of these programs has only begun to be tapped as a vital community development resource.

Recently, Mr. W. Lockwood Martling, Jr., a supervisory architect associated with the Chicago Area Office of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, presented a program to city officials and citizens of East Peoria. Mr. Martling's presentation pertained to suggested methods of rehabilitation and revitalization of East Peoria's Central Business District.

Mr. Martling's presentation was solicited through the combined efforts of the East Peoria governing body and administration and the East Peoria Association of Commerce. The coordinated slide presentation was held in conjunction with a planning education banquet. Invitations of attendance were sent to more than two hundred groups and individuals. More than one hundred people were in attendance, including several city and agency officials from surrounding communities.

Another special planning education program which has been established for the City of East Peoria is entitled "Aid to Local Groups Organizing to Improve Community Design and Visual Environment". This program will be directed toward local groups and individuals who are seeking to improve the community's appearance, design and beautification. The program will present a challenge to the East Peoria community to preserve and enhance what is good, to renovate that which presently needs improving, and to work to prevent a repetition of the same mistakes in new developments.

The program, presented by the University of Illinois Extension Service, will consist of three sessions which will focus on the education of the public to eliminate the apathy that tolerates blight, disorder, and ugliness within the community.

The objectives of the program are: 1. to create a problem awareness on the part of the general public; 2. to motivate people to undertake action programs for the improvement of the existing community

environment; and 3. to initiate local concern and demand for quality design in new projects that will acknowledge the human and social needs as well as the physical and functional aspects of community development.

The first session will consist of a sound-color film entitled "A Place to Be Human". This film is concerned with the tasks of aiding individuals to become keener observers.

The second session will make a unique and imaginative use of colored slides with a taped narration. This presentation will provide a more detailed analysis of the potentials and opportunities for modifying and improving typical situations which exist in every community.

Mr. William R. Nelson, Jr., Extension Landscape Architect, associated with the University of Illinois, will provide the final session. Mr. Nelson will make a video-tape presentation filmed in East Peoria to graphically identify local problems and present possible solutions. Both good and bad community development situations will be taped to help the citizens better identify the problems and develop plans to remedy them. The final session will look to a decision on organizing for action.

If East Peoria's Comprehensive Planning Management Program is continued and extended into a second and third year program, several additional special citizen participation programs will be arranged and presented to the community.

c. CODES AND CODE ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

The work element of the East Peoria Comprehensive Planning and Management Program which relates to "Codes and Code Enforcement Procedures" has involved a considerable amount of citizen participation. This activity involved the development of a model city-wide systematic code enforcement program and described a method to coordinate inspections as well as a recording procedure. Blighted areas of East Peoria were identified and programs to retard and restrict the spreading of deterioration were formulated.

The Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee of East Peoria, which is a citizens' organization appointed by the Mayor and members of the City Council, has

been directly involved in the development of a code enforcement program which this committee intends to recommend to the City Council for adoption. This committee has been involved in identifying blighted areas of the community and developing a five-year (5) Housing Code Compliance Program. A detailed example of their activities is in the form of a 1973 report entitled Codes Program for East Peoria.

In addition, the Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee, and the City Planning Commission, have been involved for more than one and one-half years in the review, evaluation and up-dating of the city's major community development codes. These codes include; the Housing Code, Building Code, Plumbing Code, Electrical Code and Fire Prevention Code. The Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee has been in receipt of assistance from Vogt, Sage and Pflum Consultants and staff members of the Chicago Area Office of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, relative to the up-dating of the city's codes to comply with national standards. The Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee will, in the near future, be submitting to the City Council, its recommendations as to the needed modifications to the aforementioned codes.

d. HOUSING STUDY

As a part of the East Peoria 1972-73 Comprehensive Planning Management Program, a community-wide generalized housing study has been undertaken. This activity has directly involved members of the City Planning Commission, members of the Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee, as well as other private individuals and community groups. The purpose of this program was to identify housing objectives, analyze housing resources, determine housing needs, and to formulate housing strategies in the preparation of a pragmatic program for accomplishing the housing objectives of the community.

Members of the Planning Commission and the Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee have assisted in defining the boundaries for dividing the community into planning districts (small neighborhood report zones). Citizen involvement has been evident in determining the conditions of structures within the community and the development of a housing condition drive-by survey report form.

Citizen participation will be solicited in determin-

ing the anticipated housing needs in the community during the next five years. This citizen input will be derived from the Planning Commission, the Land Use Codes and Ordinance Committee, the Association of Commerce, local home builders and general citizens living within neighborhood areas as so defined.

The preparation of the city's Housing Study Report will require citizen review and recommendations to the City Council. This citizen participation activity will draw upon the membership of the City Planning Commission, the membership of the Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee, and members of other public and private agencies and groups.

e. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN REVIEW AND EVALUATION

The city's present Comprehensive Planning Management Program will include a general evaluation of the city's 1968 Comprehensive Plan. This evaluation will be undertaken so as to determine which elements of the city's existing Comprehensive Plan need to be up-dated and/or reviewed and what activities need to be undertaken to provide needed additional elements to the plan. Citizen meetings will be conducted by the East Peoria administrative staff and the Planning Commission so as to obtain opinions and input in determining the responsiveness of the Comprehensive Plan to the decision making process of the community. Citizen involvement will be solicited in determining whether the Comprehensive Plan can deal with and is dealing with the existing and anticipated future physical, social and economic problems of East Peoria.

f. MODEL HOUSING AND RELOCATION PROCEDURES PROGRAM

A model housing and relocation procedures program is being written for future use by the City of East. Once this model housing and relocation procedures program is complete, it will be presented to various public and private groups and individuals for their review and evaluation. Citizen involvement will be solicited in finalizing a workable housing and relocations procedures program. A final program will be recommended to the City Council for adoption and implementation when needed.

This housing and relocation procedures program will be the guidelines to implement an effective program of assistance that will be available to

families and individuals which might be displaced from their dwellings by future governmental action. The model procedures program will be so designed as to incorporate extensive citizen participation in the implementation of such a program when needed.

g. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In the ongoing process of capital improvements within East Peoria, citizen participation will be relied upon extensively. In the development of each new capital improvements program, as well as in the annual process of review, evaluation and up-date of each existing program, citizen involvement will be sought. Public meetings relative to the development of and up-dating of community improvement programs will be held. The Planning Commission will hold open public meetings relative to specific community improvement projects so as to seek citizen response and a feeling of community objectives.

h. WORKABLE PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

The creation of the City's Workable Program for Community Improvements Application will involve citizen participation in the form of development input, review, evaluation and final recommendation to the City Council for approval. All citizen participation groups within the community will be requested to review this document and provide comments and recommendations. The City Planning Commission will be responsible for coordination of the citizen involvement and review of the East Peoria Workable Program.

2. CITIZEN GROUPS PARTICIPATING IN THE HUD-ASSISTED PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE EAST PEORIA WORKABLE PROGRAM FOR COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

At the present time, the only HUD-assisted program being employed in the City of East Peoria is the City's Comprehensive Planning and Management Program, under HUD's Planning Assistance Program authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

One of the work elements of this program is a "Codes and Code Enforcement" element. This work element provides for the development of a model systematic code compliance program for East Peoria, as well as the review and up-date of the city's five (5) basic community development codes so as to meet nationally-recognized standards.

Another work element of East Peoria's Comprehensive Planning and Management Program is a community-wide housing study. This work element provides for the identification of community-wide housing objectives, the documentation of the community's housing resources and needs, and the preparation of a pragmatic housing strategies program.

There are several citizen groups participating in the City's Comprehensive Planning and Management Program. The following is a list of said organizations:

#### CITIZEN ORGANIZATIONS

The East Peoria Noon Optimists Club  
The East Peoria Junior Chamber of Commerce  
The East Peoria Rotary Club  
The East Peoria Lions Club  
The East Peoria Women's Club  
The Fon Du Lac Home Owners Association  
The East Peoria Downtown Development Committee

#### CITY-APPOINTED ORGANIZATIONS

Liquor Commission  
Cable TV Commission  
Electric Committee  
Plumbing Committee  
City Planning Commission  
Zoning Board of Appeals  
Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee  
Riverfront Beautification Committee  
Citizen Advisory Council  
Fire and Police Commission  
Commercial and Industrial Development

#### PUBLIC AGENCIES

Fon Du Lac Park District  
East Peoria School District #86  
East Peoria School District #309  
Washington Community High School District #308  
East Peoria School District #52  
East Peoria School District #50  
East Peoria School District #51  
State of Illinois, Department of Local Government  
Affairs, Office of Research and Planning  
Tazewell County Housing Authority  
Department of Public Aid  
Fon Du Lac Township Committee  
Groveland Township Committee  
Illinois Central Junior College



3. A DESCRIPTION OF THE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM. (MEMBERSHIP LIST AND PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION)

- a. THE EAST PEORIA NOON OPTIMISTS CLUB - This men's organization of approximately 25 members has as its primary purpose "service to youth". Most of its activities are connected with youth rather than with community development. However, the club originated sponsorship of a high school class in East Peoria made up of the educable, but slower learning students. These students are involved in a continual ecology project of picking up bottles and cans for recycling, cutting grass and doing various plantings. This project, since first started by the Optimists, has been expanded upon by other interested persons in the community. The Optimists Club provided large cans and stationed them at various locations for the bottle and can drop-offs. The club also is involved in the development of the Fon du Land Family Branch of the YMCA. The building fund drive last year has led to the proposed construction of the building this summer. As stated previously, the club's main function is serving youth. This involves sponsorship of a little league baseball team and basketball teams. The club is indirectly involved in what is done in the East Peoria community in so far as their youth-sponsored groups participate. (The club's membership is comprised of middle and upper-middle class men).
- b. THE EAST PEORIA JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE - With about 50 men on its membership list, this East Peoria organization has had as its annual main project the sponsorship of a circus. Proceeds from the circus go into sponsoring little league baseball teams and a flag football team. The club has purchased two parks in East Peoria for children. They are the Jaycee Park and the Auer Avenue Park. Also along the community development line, this group at present is in the stages of housing development for the elderly. Proposed plans call for a housing unit to be built in the Sunnyland area. (Membership is comprised of all income levels).
- c. THE EAST PEORIA ROTARY CLUB - To help with the beautification of East Peoria, this club of approximately 50 members, planted \$2,800-worth of trees in the downtown area a year ago. The club does not have too many community development projects, but does offer a \$500 scholarship to a high school boy

to help with his college education; and honors the annual outstanding policeman and fireman in East Peoria. In regards to community development projects, members do participate on an individual basis. (Middle and upper-middle income class men comprise the membership).

- d. THE EAST PEORIA LIONS CLUB - This club of about 13 members has as its main project the helping of the blind. In association with other Lions clubs, the East Peoria unit conducts an annual candy day sale with proceeds donated to the Leader Dog School in Michigan and the Handley School for the Blind in Chicago. The club also helps with sponsorship of the printing of braille books and with Camp Lion for the blind. It furnishes glasses for children in East Peoria whose parents are on relief. Because the club is small, it is limited in its activities. In regards to community development projects, the club put in a shuffle board game at Fon Du Lac Park two years ago. (Membership is comprised of all income levels).
- e. THE EAST PEORIA WOMEN'S CLUB - As stated in the club's handbook, "The object of this club shall be the mutual sympathy and ideals among its members and united actions in all movements for the civic betterment of the community." The East Peoria Women's Club is a philanthropic organization that is involved mainly in its scholarship program. Each year the club provides music, art and conservation scholarships. With a membership of approximately 168, this organization helps with any ecology drive instituted by the Mayor. Also in helping with community development projects, the club participated in the building fund drive for the Fon du Land Branch of the YMCA and also donated \$3,000 toward that cause. (Membership is comprised of middle class women, but the majority of members are in the upper middle-class bracket).
- f. THE FON DU LAC HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION - This organization of approximately 300 members was founded on the basis of trying to guide the city toward better basic zoning progress. It is a "watchdog" type group which watches the zoning done by the city and puts pressure on the city to have and maintain good zoning laws. One of its directors, who is zoning chairman, attends the regular East Peoria City Council and Planning Commission meetings. (Membership is made up of all classes).

- g. THE EAST PEORIA DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE - This organization of approximately 75 or 90 businessmen has as its general purpose the continual development and "upkeep" of the downtown area. It pursues the upkeep of good buildings and the phasing out of old. The most recent role of the committee has been to have research work done by the University of Illinois to lead to the presentation of street improvements, parking and control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic problems in the downtown area. (Membership is of middle and upper middle-class).
- h. CITY PLANNING COMMISSION - The Planning Commission's purpose is to provide citizen involvement in the decision making process in planning and programming total community-wide development. In essence, the Planning Commission is a citizens' group appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council which provides recommendations to the city's decision making bodies relative to amendments to the city's comprehensive plan in the form of zoning amendments, variances and special uses. The commission also reviews subdivision plats and makes recommendations to the City Council, either affirmative or negative, in regards to the approval of the plats. They investigate the long-range, on-going comprehensive plan process, undertake studies, and make recommendations to the city's decision making bodies in regards to philosophies, goals, objectives and recommendations in general relating to the city's comprehensive plan and planning process. Names of members, their addresses and expiration dates of terms of office are: Mrs. Jane Boggs, 106 W. Autumn Lane, East Peoria, Ill., May 1, 1974; Mr. Arthur Dossey, 518 Springfield Rd., East Peoria, May 1, 1973; Mr. Fred White, 125 Stahl St., Washington, May 1, 1975; Mr. Charles Spaulding, 400 W. Bluff, East Peoria, May 1, 1975; Mr. Ernest Wasilveich, 200 Campanile, East Peoria, May 1, 1975; Mr. Virgil Reinders, 214 Reinders Rd., East Peoria, May 1, 1974; Mr. Richard B. Cridlebaugh, 116 Florence, East Peoria, May 1, 1974; Mr. Alvin Bentley, 213 Gardena, East Peoria, May 1, 1974; Mr. Allen Hahn, 107 Alice, East Peoria, May 1, 1973; Mr. Robert Murphy, 130 Highview Terrace, East Peoria, May 1, 1973; the Rev. Vernon Bettermann, 234 Everett, East Peoria, May 1, 1974; Mr. Roy Wasson, 902 Fondulac, East Peoria,
- i. LIQUOR COMMISSION - This commission is an appointed body by the Mayor in concurrence of the City Council

for in fact the review of applications for liquor licenses, to hear and decide upon cases of violation to the city's liquor codes and ordinances, and to hear and decide upon appeals. Membership includes Mayor James C. Spinder, 105 Welton Ct., Commissioner Eldon Parnham, 2305 Springfield Rd., and Commissioner Sherman Burrus, 306 Timber Lane.

- j. CABLE TV COMMISSION - This is a citizens' committee appointed by the Mayor in concurrence of the City Council for the purpose of the complete investigation of the possibility of the implementation of cable TV for the City of East Peoria. Further, it is to be, with cable TV becoming a reality in East Peoria, an administrative body over the total function of cable TV activities in the city. Members, their addresses and terms of office are: Richard Dodson, 113 Robert St., Sept. 26, 1972 to May 1, 1976; Larry Avery, 100 East Rio, Sept. 26, 1972 to May 1, 1976; Mary Lou Schlesinger, 120 Ottawa Ct., Sept. 26, 1972 to May 1, 1976; Jack Sullivan, 114 Kenwood, Sept. 26, 1972 to May 1, 1976; Jack Lowry, 165 Stewart St., Sept. 26, 1972 to May 1, 1976.
- k. ELECTRIC COMMITTEE - The Electric Committee is a citizens' group including para-professionals who are appointed by the Mayor with concurrence of the City Council for the purpose of establishing, reviewing and up-dating the city's electrical code. The committee is to act as a hearing board and a decision making body in regards to appeals presented before them which relate to the decisions of the Building Inspector. Members are Leonard Biggs, Jr., 316 Cole St., Robert Zaborac, 201 Taylor, Fire Chief L.C. Erickson, 204 Cole St., Mike Miller, 124 Lafayette, and Charles Vogelsang, 204 Pekin Ave.
- l. PLUMBING COMMITTEE - The Plumbing Committee serves the same function as the Electric Committee except that it relates to the plumbing code. Committee members are Joe Collom, 533 Center, Don Jones, 228 Kerfoot, Mike McClure, 104 Vonachen Ct., Ralph Paluska, 203 Anna St., and Charles Vogelsang, 204 Pekin Ave.
- m. ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS - This is a citizens' group with a membership limitation of seven who are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council for the purpose of hearing appeals to the

zoning ordinance and the decision of the Zoning Administrator. The board is to hear and decide upon requests for zoning variances. Members, their addresses and terms of office are: David Bullock, 517 Illini Dr., East Peoria, May 12, 1970 to May 1, 1975; Robert Blume, 111 Cliffwood Ct., East Peoria, May 20, 1970 to May 1, 1976; Bernice Barnhart, 112 Siesta Drive, East Peoria, June 26, 1972 to May 1, 1975; George Hoffer, 501 South Pleasant Hill Rd., East Peoria, May 1, 1975 to May 12, 1970; Ed Schlaffer, 112 Oakwood Rd., East Peoria, Sept. 21, 1971 to May 1, 1977; Alan R. Moggio, 505 Illini Drive, East Peoria, Sept. 12, 1972 to May 1, 1975; Jim Doughty, chairman, 113 Crestview, East Peoria, appointed in 1964, term ends May 1, 1976.

- n. LAND USE, CODES AND ORDINANCE COMMITTEE - This is a citizens' group which has been created for the purpose of providing citizen involvement and citizen input in the review and update and creation of various city codes and ordinances. The committee is responsible to the Mayor and City Council for recommendations implement or review and update the city's building code, electrical code, plumbing code, housing code, and fire prevention code as well as the city's zoning ordinance and land use subdivision ordinance. This committee has been involved for the last two years in the review and update of the city's building code, electric code, plumbing code, housing code and fire prevention code so as that these codes will meet minimum national model code standards. Whereas, the five city community development codes will be acceptable to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and it is their intention to undertake the review and update of the city's zoning ordinance and land use subdivision ordinance in the near future. Committee members are Sherman Burrus, 306 Timber Lane, Arthur Dossey, 518 Springfield Rd., Charles Vogel-sang, 204 Pekin Ave., James Doughty, 113 Crestview, Robert Blume, 111 Cliffwood, Kenneth Littrell, 821 Highview Rd., J.D. White, chairman, 404 Willow Ct., Robert Roake, 804 Bloomington Rd., George Carson, 108 Stahl, and Hank Schafer, 119 Edmund.
- o. CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE - It is the purpose of the Citizens Advisory Committee to promote understanding and support of the City of East Peoria's Comprehensive Plan among the general public and to make recommendations to the East Peoria Planning Commission

and the East Peoria City Council as to methods and priorities in the implementation of the said official comprehensive plan. Further, it is to provide a liason of communication between the individual citizens and citizens groups of the community and the decision making bodies. It is to provide through various methods technical assistance to individuals and groups relative to assisting said individuals and groups in providing input into the community's decision making process. It is, in fact, a two-way sounding board. Members who were appointed May 25, 1969 and whose terms expire May 1, 1973 are: Roger Koch, 107 Patricia; Walter F. Hobbs, 119 Woodlawn; Dave N. Swanson, 123 Lee Ct.; Earl C. Franks, 111 Field Grove; Howard J. Thomas; Arlita W. Austin, 2401 East Washington; Robert S. Roake Jr., 804 Bloomington; J.D. White, 404 Wilton Ct.; James L. Frey, 112 Lafayette Lane; and Mrs. June Huenefeld. Members Appointed March 25, 1969 and whose terms expire May 1, 1971 are: Mrs. Bernice Barnhart, 112 Siesta Dr., Washington; Fred White, 125 Stahl, Washington; Don J. Skaggs, 128 Glen Ridge; Frank N. Neff 730 Fondulac Dr.; Robert W. Winston, 1040 Fondulac Dr.; Robert Haller, 211 East Washington; Bobbie C. Rhines, 509 Muller Rd.; Bruce Funston; H.G. Clawitter, 206 Howard; John Cole, 105 Gardner; Charles D. Pope, 1700 East Meadow; James D. Sandberg, 138 Johnson; William J. Hoey Sr., 414 Springfield Rd.; Dennis F. Harvey. Those appointed March 25, 1969 with terms to expire May 1, 1972 are: Eldon McClallen; Carl B. Schmitt, 237 Springfield Rd; Robert Buchanan; Virgil McGlothlin, 222 Johnson St. Appointed Sept. 28, 1971 with his term to expire May 1, 1974 is George Carson, 108 Stahl, Washington.

- p. RIVERFRONT BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE - This committee was originally formed to make a study of uses of land along the riverfront, but it is pretty much null and void now because the State Legislature has recently become involved with it and will be making a study of the riverfront for its use and development. Frank Conway of 104 Reinders Road is president and Mrs. Arlita Austin of 2401 East Washington is secretary. Other members are William Rutherford, 4801 North Prospect, Peoria Heights, Charles Spaulding, 400 West Bluff, Andrew Henricks, 1410 North Main, Carl F. Schmitt, 237 Springfield Rd., Conrad Iber, 1000 Fondulac Drive, Jack Riley, 2810 North Main, and David Dickens, 107 Homestead.
- q. FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSION - This committee is in

charge of the hiring of police and firemen and to act as a jury for any charges that are brought against policemen or firemen. Members are Roger Koch of 107 Patricia who was appointed May 12, 1970 and whose term expires May 1, 1976; David Balzer of 116 Mackinac who was appointed May 12, 1970 and whose term expires May 1, 1974; and Walter Hobbs of 119 Woodlawn, appointed June 11, 1972 with term to expire May 1, 1975.

- r. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - This committee was formed to try to develop a more commercial and industrial existence within the community and use or rental of downtown property.
- s. STATE OF ILLINOIS, DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING - This department was officially created on January 1970 by executive order of Governor Richard Ogilvie. Its department objective and primary thrust was to offer a wide variety of services to local government officials throughout the state in order to make it possible for local government to better function and serve its citizenry. The Office of Research and Planning was an outgrowth of the Division of Local Regional Planning of the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development. The basic function of this specific office or division has been that of the official planning agency for the State of Illinois, whose chief function has been to administer Federal funds for comprehensive planning for areas of less than 50,000 population. During recent years, however, the role of the office has been modified in order to accommodate a variety of additional services to communities and counties. The additional services include the following: comprehensive plan up-dating, management studies, APO certification activity, planning commission formulation, central business district and other special studies and varied multi-county planning activities. The Office of Research and Planning acts as a catalyst between local planning commissions and federal agencies in regard to funding and related matters. This office also works quite closely with the private sector in planning or the planning consulting firms. The latest effort entered into by the Office of Research and Planning is to offer varied assistance to communities and counties in regard to revenue sharing and the benefits that may be derived from it.
- t. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AID - There are no overall public aid services for East Peoria. With its office

located in Pekin, the department works on an individual basis. In its program, the department helps those disabled or older persons who want to remain in their own homes with custodial care or housekeeping services; helps find jobs for those employable persons who come into the office; refers all children whose parents are on relief to the Head Start Program, which deals with pre-kindergarten children in obtaining physicals and in getting ready for school; provides homemaking services; and refers individuals to other offices if the help needed cannot be handled at the department's office.

- u. TAZEWELL COUNTY HOUSING AUTHORITY - This organization is considered existing on a "paper situation". It is inactive, but can be activated if a city in Tazewell County seeks State or Federal assistance in a housing project.
- v. SCHOOL DISTRICTS, PARK DISTRICT, TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES, AND JUNIOR COLLEGE - Self explanatory.

4. A DESCRIPTION OF THE EFFORTS BEING MADE BY THE CITY OF EAST PEORIA TO ACHIEVE COORDINATION AMONG CITIZEN PARTICIPATION ORGANIZATIONS HAVING SIMILAR PROGRAM INTERESTS

Coordination of policies and activities in overlapping areas is primarily a planning function. Participating groups include those which are community-wide as well as those which are neighborhood, small geographic area, or special interest in scope.

a. COMMUNITY-WIDE ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

Coordination of community-wide interests is primarily a function of the City Planning Commission. The membership of the Planning Commission includes representatives from all geographical areas of the city and from many of East Peoria's community-wide organizations.

b. NEIGHBORHOOD, SMALL GROUP OR SPECIAL INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

Small neighborhood or special interest groups are limited in membership and in their activities. Often the membership of small neighborhood or special interest groups, includes citizens of specific project areas. Similarly, the activities of these groups are most often devoted almost exclusively to involvement within specific and/or special projects. Although most small neighborhood or special interest groups deal most directly with the



City Planning Commission, various community-wide organizations assist some of the smaller more specific organizations in defining the problems and establishing priorities.

5. A DESCRIPTION OF THE ARRANGEMENTS AND WORKING RELATIONSHIPS AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Citizens of East Peoria have the opportunity for access to and participation in decision making through presentation directly before the City Council, various commissions, boards and committees, and through various public hearings and forums. Individuals also participate through their membership in groups which are represented on various community councils, commissions, boards, and committees.

It has been proposed that an examination be conducted of all city-appointed organizations to determine their membership composition and the accessibility of all citizens to participate in the decision making process. In the future, an attempt should be made to include a fair cross-section of the community on all city-wide organizations. Particular efforts should be made to include certain constituents such as the poor or city-appointed organizations.

6. A DESCRIPTION OF THE STEPS WHICH ARE TAKEN TO PROVIDE PARTICIPATING GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS SUFFICIENT INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The City of East Peoria provides as much information as possible to individuals and organizations who are involved in community development program. The workings of the Federal programs, including specific requirements and available options, are explained to all interested individuals and groups. In addition, various city departments and members of the City Council will meet with any agency or group of citizens to discuss community development programs.

7. A DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE AND RANGE OF ISSUES WHICH CITIZEN PARTICIPATION GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE DEALT; THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE; AND THE RESULTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

a. NEIGHBORHOOD, SMALL GROUP OR SPECIAL INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

Neighborhood, small group or special interest organizations and agencies have been concerned with

issues relating to public services, zoning, transportation systems, annexation, and community facilities. Many of the efforts of the citizen participation groups have been fruitful in regards to the results of various zoning issues, public service level issues, and annexation questions. The results of the efforts of citizen participation relative to questions relating to transportation systems, CBD development, and community facilities issues are yet unknown.

b. COMMUNITY-WIDE ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

Community-wide organizations and agencies have been concerned with Central Business District Re-development, community-wide housing needs, code enforcement programs, riverfront development, traffic engineering, overall comprehensive planning, and the development of a community renewal program.

Relative to many of the issues of involvement of various citizen participation organizations, the efforts put forth have been fruitful. There is an evident movement within the community to begin some form of a revitalization program for the Central Business District. Through the efforts of the City Council and citizen organizations, substantial progress has been made in the East Peoria By-Pass becoming a reality in the near future. The up-dating of the city's community development codes, through the efforts of the Land Use, Codes and Ordinance Committee, is nearly complete and ready for adoption by the City Council. As a result of the efforts of the East Peoria Junior Chamber of Commerce, the existance of housing for the elderly is becoming a reality. The Planning Commission is beginning to apply the proper efforts to have the city's Comprehensive Plan updated.

## SECTION VI

### RECOMMENDATIONS

While it is recognized that citizen participation is necessary to plan for a community's desires and needs, it is difficult to get adequate information about these needs from the citizens. This report has pointed out many problems pertaining to citizen participation such as the lack of knowledge by the public of community-wide problems and the planning techniques used to solve the problems. These result partially from the fact that the involvement of most citizen organizations are limited to neighborhood planning, not community-wide planning. In the past, most of the citizens of East Peoria have been apathetic toward the planning of their environment, but there are indications of change. Many East Peoria citizens are taking notice of the disappearance of our natural resources and the effects of poor planning and pollution, and want to be able to offer their opinions and suggestions for correcting the problems of East Peoria.

#### A. ESTABLISH NEW CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION

To help private citizens, neighborhood groups, and agencies interested in correcting East Peoria's community development problems, the Planning Commission and other public agencies should maintain open channels of communication with these groups and individuals. Channels of communication should be the link between the public and the governmental agencies. In the past and to a great extent now, it is difficult to determine what is happening with public or private community service agencies. This is not because these service agencies want to hide information, but rather that they are oriented toward internal operations or unaware of a lack of communication.

##### 1. PUBLISH A NEWSLETTER

A possible way to encourage the communication of information between agencies interested in correcting East Peoria's community development problems would be for all agencies to either jointly or separately publish a newsletter or bulletin as part of an information exchange program. An information exchange could include goals, achievements, the identification of problems, and a synopsis of projects underway or proposed. As a result, agencies and individuals may be able to make substantial contributions to mutually beneficial ends. Theoretically, this can work very well, if the public and agencies are enthusiastic enough to respond and make the newsletter effective. The important point is that an honest attempt to com-

municate is strongly initiated by all.

Other methods of strengthening communications between service agencies and the public include: open public meetings, public meetings in neighborhoods, public news media releases, etc.

## 2. OVERCOME CITIZEN APATHY

One of the greatest problems in getting citizen participation in planning decisions is overcoming their apathy toward issues outside their neighborhood. A common attitude found in all income and educational levels, is that a problem five or six miles across town does not concern them. There are many reasons for this. Many citizens of inner city neighborhoods may feel helpless about their own neighborhood needs and cannot raise any concern for other neighborhoods. Whereas higher income level residents in newer neighborhoods may not realize the depth of another neighborhood's problems.

This attitude must be overcome, but how? Possibly if the information exchange program between agencies and private groups were to include neighborhood organizations, then communications would be improved. With this, every neighborhood would have access to the experience and knowledge of the public and private agencies in dealing with identification and solutions to problems. The agencies would gain the benefit of neighborhood groups voicing their opinions and presenting problems and proposed solutions.

## 3. IMPLEMENT A CITIZENS' INTEREST REPLY SYSTEM

It is highly desirable to employ a method of citizen response to community development through a community-wide feed-back system. This system can provide for a direct association between the individual little heard from citizen and the city Planning Commission and City Council.

One possible method of employing such a system might be through the development of a "citizens' reply card" which could be periodically included within the local newspaper, the Tazewell Courier. At times the reply card could relate to a specific and/or current community problem. At other times it could be directed toward a desired response to general planning information or the solicitation of a response to a citizen's specific problem.

Such a program could be implemented several times a

year, whereas the citizen could remove the card from the newspaper, fill out the card and return it to the Planning Commission. The reply card system could be included within an issue of the newspaper which would also include a feature story relative to a planning issue. The system should solicit the opinions from the citizen relative to the prescription of community problems and issues and the corresponding overall thrust of the East Peoria planning program.

4. USE THE NEWS MEDIA FOR MORE THAN A PUBLICITY AGENT

Use the news media to encourage debate between the local citizen, the Planning Commission and the City Council. Debate should be encouraged between the citizen and other city recommending and decision making bodies. Debate should be stimulated on both local and regional community development issues.

Most citizens of the community hear of a community development problem for the first time by reading of it in a planning report. A much earlier discussion of the problem is needed. To create this discussion, the problem must be aired as soon as it is evident.

Usually the Planning Commission uses the news media only to publicize the Commission's programs and efforts, and therefore the Commission does not enjoy an effective relationship with the news media. The news media should be used more as a two-way mechanism to return information received from the community to the Planning Commission. The news media should solicit the thoughts and responses of the citizens of East Peoria relative to a wide variety of community development issues.

To assist the news media in becoming more effective as a two-way mechanism, the Planning Commission should make a special effort to acquaint the news media with the purposes of the East Peoria planning program and to inform the news media representatives as to the planning concept of East Peoria.

5. FOCUS ON THE REAL PROBLEM

Increase the issue and problem orientations of the East Peoria planning program. This effort can increase the link between the city's planning program and the community's problems. Planning programs often have a focus that separates the program from many of the real needs of the community. For instance, begin the development of the citizens' interest in planning

by beginning his indoctrination in issues of his interest which are usually based around more familiar problems and concerns. The citizen's interest in the program can then be expanded to issues which would initially lose him. The East Peoria planning program must be clear and explicit and respond to the real needs of the community. Then citizen involvement in the program will become increasingly realized.

## B. INCREASE EMPHASIS AT NEIGHBORHOOD LEVELS

Another effective tool for increasing citizen participation in community planning and development is for each neighborhood to form a neighborhood association. The Planning Commission must take the initiative to seek out neighborhood leadership and guide them in the establishment of such a neighborhood association. With this formal recognition, a group of citizens who live in and are concerned with the development of their neighborhood have the opportunity to offer input on the planning and implementation activities to be included in their neighborhood. This formal association provides a stronger vehicle for protecting their interests and expressing neighborhood opinion to the decision making bodies on effecting issues.

Presently, there are several neighborhood and common interest organizations in East Peoria. Some of these organizations are continually active, but often many will act only when they are faced with a currently heavy problem such as a controversial zoning issue, and then they become dormant until the next crisis situation. It could be hoped that consistent input from a proposed information exchange program will stimulate neighborhood associations to learn about their neighborhood while gaining greater appreciation of the entire community.

### 1. ORGANIZE INFORMATION BY NEIGHBORHOODS

Much of the Planning Commission's data is formulated on a community-wide basis. This data has not been defined for neighborhoods. Likewise, many of the existing work maps of the East Peoria Planning Commission were by necessity designed for county, township or community-wide coverage. Therefore, consideration for neighborhood boundaries took a back seat. Land use data is found on a community-wide scale with very little emphasis on neighborhood figures. The 1970 census information covers smaller geographic areas, but does not always correspond to neighborhood boundaries.

The opportune time to reorganize a considerable amount of information and map series by neighborhoods will be at the time the City of East Peoria's Comprehensive Plan is updated. The update of the Comprehensive Plan is greatly needed and long overdue. Hopefully, this update can be accomplished during the next year or two. Such a reorganization of comprehensive planning data into neighborhood areas would make accessible information about each neighborhood and would provide the neighborhood residents with tools to help plan their areas. Likewise, the Planning Commission itself would benefit from more accurate information at neighborhood levels.

C. PREPARE ADDITIONAL PLANNING MATERIALS AND UPDATE AND CORRECT EXISTING PLANNING DATA

While the City of East Peoria has a fair amount of planning materials available, the need exists for new and additional types of materials.

The first step would be to update inventory materials for planning studies. Many of East Peoria's studies were undertaken five to six years ago. Since then, many social, economic, and geographic changes have occurred that now require a new study of planning goals. In addition, many comprehensive planning guidelines and techniques have changed. In fact, the entire concept of community comprehensive planning has changed. The Planning Commission should begin to develop strategies to update their planning studies and materials and project implementation should begin no later than the fall of 1973.

D. DEVELOP SPECIFIC PLANS FOR ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

It is important that East Peoria develop specific plans for achieving and maintaining adequate and effective citizen participation on a community-wide basis. East Peoria may activate its existing or create a new community-wide Mayor's Citizens Advisory Council. Said Council membership would be composed of all major interests in the community. Either attached to or within the organizational structure of a Citizens Advisory Council, several special-purpose groups would be created. If East Peoria so desired, the existing City Planning Commission could function as a citizens advisory council with very little modification to the present body. In either case, major efforts must be put forth to improve upon the effectiveness of the organization to be.

In addition to the establishment of an appropriate and effective organization for citizen participation, East Peoria should take such steps as the following in order to further the objectives of a sound community-wide involvement program:

1. Specific functions for the citizens' participation organization should be developed, such as holding public hearings, preparing comments on Workable Program Applications, evaluating project plans, conducting interviews and surveys of neighborhood residents' attitudes, etc.
2. Specific methods must be developed by which the citizens of East Peoria can establish a basis for ensuring that there will be fair and reasonable representation of the citizen advisory council participating in community development activities including the city's Workable Program for Community Improvements. One method by which to compose a community-wise advisory council might be to choose representatives in equal proportions from private neighborhood groups, government program advisory groups, civic groups and private service agencies.
3. A planning group could be established as part of the citizens' advisory council or as an independent body attached to and providing input to the citizens' advisory council, whose function would be to develop new ideas and techniques for generating greater involvement on citizen participation throughout all areas of the community and within all social and economic levels of the community.
4. Technical assistance and reasonable funding must be created and provided to neighborhood groups, the citizens' advisory council, and other advisory groups so that they may become better informed and equipped to deal with complex community development problems.
5. Specific activities should be assigned to neighborhood groups where present or proposed community improvements are designated. Such activities could include site evaluation, design considerations, establishing information centers, and making recommendations with respect to all phases of a community project.

E. ADVOCATE PLANNING TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION

An advocate planning rule by the Planning Commission might be a desirable tool to be used when endeavoring to stimulate citizen involvement among the disadvantaged citizens



of East Peoria. A citizen's shortcomings in his articulative abilities might retard or discourage his participation. Meaningful citizen participation will often occur only when a certain minimum expertise is available to and employed by those seeking to influence the decision making body. Therefore, it is a meaningful step when a staff member of the Planning Commission is available to assist and work with disadvantaged groups in the development of solutions to their problems. The encouragement by the Planning Commission of the organization of those people who are most often the objects of planning activities is the meaning of advocacy planning. In addition, another method to encourage the participation of the disadvantaged citizen of East Peoria would be the employment of disadvantaged group representatives in paraprofessional positions with the Planning Commission staff, focusing their employment efforts on issues which they can relate to.

F. DEVELOP A TOOL TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVE SUCCESS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN EAST PEORIA

The East Peoria Planning Commission should develop a means by which the success of the city's planning program, relative to citizen participation, can be measured. One such method would be for the Planning Commission, on an annual basis, to request from citizen participation organizations a written statement which would provide their honest appraisal of the efforts of the Planning Commission in terms of the participatory interests of that group, during the past year. In addition, the statement submitted should include a description of the group's involvement objectives. This data would be an indication of the group's prospects of future involvement in the East Peoria planning program.

G. THE EAST PEORIA ANNUAL WORK PROGRAM SHOULD DEFINE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION OBJECTIVES

East Peoria's annual work program should be developed with a well-defined component which describes the explicit citizen participation objectives to be sought during that year. The nature of these objectives should reflect the local conditions of East Peoria. Upon development of these objectives, the Planning Commission should structure a well-defined set of strategies and mechanisms indicating how these objectives are to be met.

CONCLUSION

In general, the guiding principal of an effective community-

wide citizens' participation program is to ensure that all citizens have the opportunity to participate in policies and programs which affect their welfare. There must be clear evidence that the City of East Peoria is providing this opportunity for all citizens. East Peoria should be able to exhibit, from time to time, the progress which has been made toward achieving an adequate and effective degree of citizen participation.

The growing complexity of the community development in East Peoria and the complex governmental structures which coincide with a growing community make it essential that widespread opportunities for citizen participation are created. In some cases, the East Peoria governing bodies find themselves unable to identify the serious problems of many of its citizens, as the citizens define their problems. At the same time, the traditional acts of citizen involvement, such as voting, attendance at meetings, etc. are frequently ineffective in dealing with the immediate problems raised by increasingly large complex programs having direct impact on the lives of the citizens of East Peoria.

Therefore, new forms of collaborative relationships between the electorate and the constituents, and new means for participation in the decision making process need to be created. East Peoria's responsibility does not end with the establishment of a particular mechanism or set of mechanisms which provide for effective citizen participation. There must be a continuing effort on the part of the city to improve and expand the opportunities for creative forms of participation and collaboration that both ensure representation by all citizens as well as to enable the City Council to take effective, purposeful, and expert action to deal with the problems and needs facing the city. It is essential that the participation be satisfying, rewarding, and not frustrating if it is to achieve the basic objective of creating and sustaining a voluntary union and mutual trust between the East Peoria City Council and the citizens of the community.

Finally, it should be stated that the City of East Peoria should focus its planning efforts on established performance, related objectives and precise community needs and then direct the community's resources toward specific desired ends.

Above all, the East Peoria Planning Commission must be an initiator of proposals and projects as well as a sounding board relative to planning recommendations.

A P P E N D I C E S



Suggested Topics for Future Educational Training ProgramsPLANNING COMMISSION  
ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS  
EAST PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Listed below are several Topics of discussion which can be included in future educational training programs. The topics have been separated into a planning classification and a zoning classification. Please check the ten (10) Planning Topics and the ten (10) Zoning Topics you would be interested in discussing in future sessions.

PLANNING TOPICS

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Subdivision Regulations-"Living Standards"
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Official Thoroughfare Plan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Traffic and Parking
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Recreation, open space, and conservation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Functions of the Planning Commission
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The liaison between the Planning Commission, the Zoning Board of Appeals, the Administrative Staff, and the Governing Body
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Organization of the Planning Commission
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Conflict of Interest
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. State of Illinois Planning Legislation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Meetings and Hearing of the Planning Commission
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Decisions of the Planning Commission
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Intergovernmental Context of Local Planning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Basic Studies of Urban Planning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Transportation Planning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Governmental and Community Facilities

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VS

- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. City Design and City Appearance
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Special Approaches to Planning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Defining Development objectives
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Programming Community Development
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Urban Renewal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Planning and the Public
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The Local Planning Agency (Organization and Structure)

ZONING TOPICS

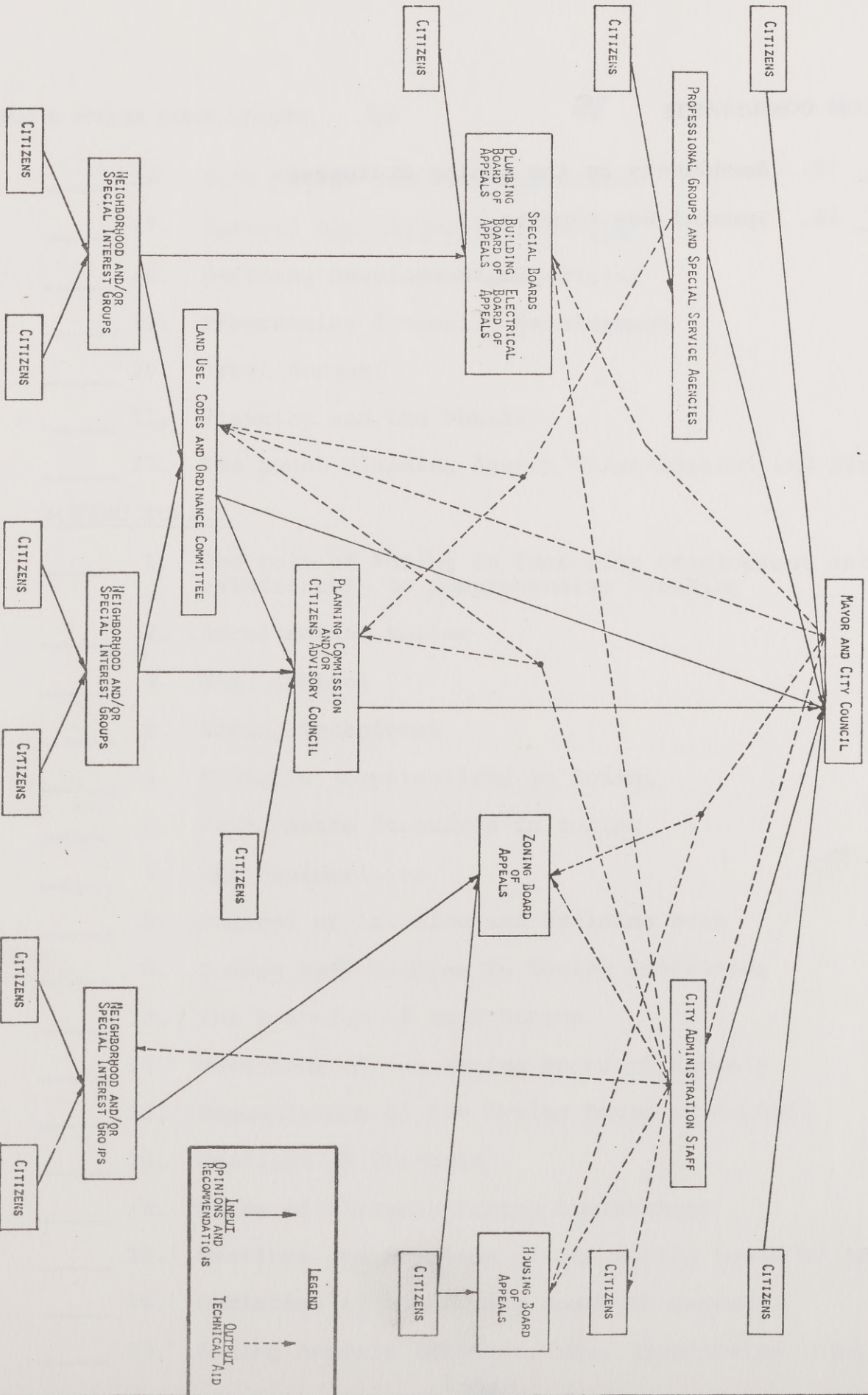
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The role of Zoning in Community Development and its relationship to Comprehensive Planning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Architectural Review
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sign Control
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Zoning Techniques
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Economic Compatability in Zoning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Performance Standards in Zoning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Non Conformities
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Control of Lot Size and Building Bulk
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Common Deficiencies in Zoning Ordinances
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Practice of Spot Zoning
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Functions of the Zoning Board of Appeals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Organization of the Zoning Board of Appeals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Conflict of Interest
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. State of Illinois Zoning Legislation
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Meetings and Hearings of the Zoning Board of Appeals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Decisions of the Zoning Board of Appeals
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Zoning Appeals (Methods, Who, Time Limits, etc.)

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**VS**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Amendments to the Zoning Ordinance
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Special Use Permits

# CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PROCEDURE DECISION MAKING PROCESS







UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN - UNIV LIBS



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