

BOULDER NEIGHBORHOOD L.E.A.P.

LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS AND APPLIED PLANNING

JANUARY 29 - FEBRUARY 6, 1982

Organized and Facilitated by
The Boulder Neighborhood Town Meeting Program &
The Institute of Cultural Affairs

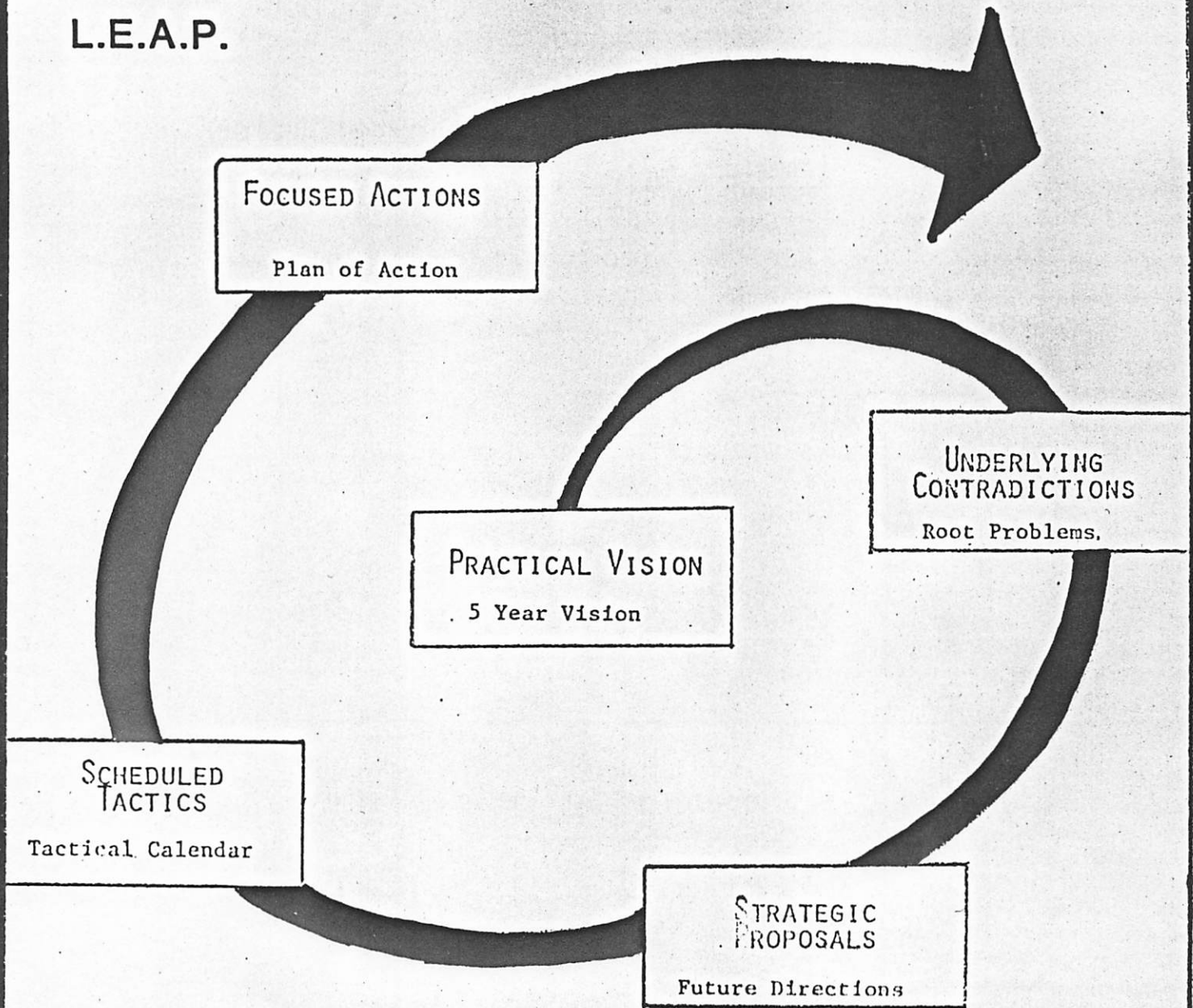
FOCUS STATEMENT

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

Over the next two years,
how can we network Boulder
Neighborhoods for continued
interaction and vitality?

L.E.A.P.



Leadership Effectiveness & Applied Planning - a planning and decision making process, facilitated in five 4-hour sessions, which creates a consensed upon action plan producing visible results in the first 90 days of implementation. Each of the five sessions includes a 30 minute conversation which focuses an issue; a 30 minute presentation which sets the context; one hour in small teams, where the raw data is brainstormed and 90 minutes in a plenary where the data is assimilated into the product representing the group consensus for that session.

LEAP is based upon the assumption that the expertise, experience and motivation to resolve the issues facing a community or organization are to be found within the organization itself. The LEAP staff facilitate the process while the participants, through team planning, make strategic decisions within their arenas of responsibility.

ICA Regional Training Center
1741 Gaylord
Denver, Colorado 80206

THE PRACTICAL VISION

BOULDER, COLORADO

I. TOWARD LOCALIZED NEIGHBORHOOD CARE		II. TOWARD VITAL COOPERATIVE NEIGHBORHOODS		III. TOWARD EFFECTIVE BOULDER RESOURCE USAGE	
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES A.	NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY B.	NEIGHBORHOOD IMPACT C.	COMMUNITY IDENTITY D.	RESOURCE UTILIZATION E.	CENTRALIZED SERVICES F.
1	NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATIVE VENTURES 3	BOULDER NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION 6	BOULDER FOUNDING DAY CELEBRATION 11	EXPERTISE RESOURCE POOL 16	GENERAL BUSINESS REVITALIZATION 19
	CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY 4	ANNUAL NEIGHBORHOOD TOWN MEETINGS 7	REGULAR INTER-NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS 12		
		NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING ACCESS 2	CITY COUNCIL NEIGHBORHOOD LOBBIES 8	NEIGHBORHOOD FOCAL NODES 13	
NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH PROGRAMS 5	PLANNING DEPARTMENT DIALOGUE 9		NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGNS 14	ACCESSIBLE NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES 18	EXPANDED TRANSPORT SYSTEM 20
	NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERSHIP TRAINING 10	NEIGHBORHOOD MEDIA COVERAGE 15			

VISION DATA BACK UP

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

I. TOWARD LOCALIZED NEIGHBORHOOD CARE

A. NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES

1. NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATIVE VENTURES
Food Co-ops & Gardens
2. NEIGHBORHOOD SHOPPING ACCESS
Neighborhood Yard Sales
Bartering Clearing House
More Neighborhood Shopping Areas

B. NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

3. DISADVANTAGED CARE STRUCTURES
Responsibility for the poor, homeless, disabled
Neighborhood Criminal Rehabilitation
4. CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGY
Neighborhood Awareness
Neighborhood Crime Prevention Advisory Committees
Crime Watch Organized in each Neighborhood
5. NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH PROGRAMS
Organize and Monitor youth activities

II. TOWARD VITAL, COOPERATIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

C. NEIGHBORHOOD IMPACT

6. BOULDER NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
Establish Criteria for BNA's
Assure Active Associations
Monthly Association Roundtable to:
Coordinate, Advise & Organize
Increased Activities:
Block Parties, Welcome Wagon, Octoberfest
7. ANNUAL NEIGHBORHOOD TOWN MEETINGS
Problem Solving
Grassroots Decisions with entire city in mind
Annual Town Meeting Day
Neighborhood input events
Annual assembly with neighborhood mtg representatives
8. CITY COUNCIL NEIGHBORHOOD LOBBIES
Council Elected by Neighborhood Associations
Informal City (Neighborhood) Council
Neighborhoods lobby at council for special issues:
Safety, Annexations, County dialogue

VISION DATA BACK - UP

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

II C. con't

C. NEIGHBORHOOD IMPACT

9. PLANNING DEPARTMENT DIALOGUE
Dialogue between BNA & Planning Dept.
Assure: Better use of ordinances
Regular participation in planning
Study open space & school Needs
Improve student rental control
Panels for local candidates
Retain Neighborhood Variety; Publish data
10. NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERSHIP TRAINING
Training Programs

D. COMMUNITY IDENTITY

11. BOULDER FOUNDING DAY CELEBRATION
Improve identity and cohesiveness
12. REGULAR INTER - NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS
Common Projects: Fairs, Sports Events, 4th of July
Parade
Cultural Exchanges
13. NEIGHBORHOOD FOCAL NODES
Visible, identifiable neighborhood center
14. NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT CAMPAIGNS
Street & Creek clean-up Contests
City- wide awards
Annual Neighborhoods Week
15. NEIGHBORHOOD MEDIA COVERAGE
Boulder Camera structures in Neighborhoods' News
Newsletters: in each Neighborhood, Funded,
Interchange of Newsletters (& in Camera)
Training in Newsletter Composition
Visiting & Telephoning Tree

III. TOWARD EFFECTIVE BOULDER RESOURCE USAGE

E. RESOURCE UTILIZATION

16. EXPERTISE RESOURCE POOL
Child care, sister neighborhoods
Neighborhood schools (manned by neighborhood folk)
17. CRITICAL ISSUES FORUMS
On: Energy, drugs & Animals
18. ACCESSIBLE NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES
School gyms & Libraries

VISION DATA BACK- UP

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

III. TOWARD EFFECTIVE BOULDER RESOURCE USAGE - con't

F. CENTRALIZED SERVICES

19. GENERAL BUSINESS REVITALIZATION

Support centralized services & downtown business
Revitalization of the Crossroads

20. EXPANDED TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Emphasis on non-auto, public transport with "no-drive" days
Smog free environment
Improved North-South traffic flow; slower speeds
Volunteer networks for traffic flow
Trans neighborhood car pools

THE UNDERLYING CONTRADICTIONS

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

INADEQUATE PUBLIC/PRIVATE INTERACTION I	UNCOMPELLING, FRAGMENTED COMMU- NITY STRUCTURES II	SPORADIC, UNSUSTAINED NEIGH- BORHOOD LEADERSHIP III	OUTMODED NEIGHBORHOOD IMAGES IV	UNSUPPORTED NEIGHBORHOOD CARE STRUCTURES V	UNPERCEIVED FUTURE NEEDS VI
Ignorance of City Dec-making process	Difficult Neighbor- hood consensus	Unidentified Neigh- borhood leadership	Unclarity about N'hood Importance	Segregated Neigh- borhood programs	Poor participation N'hood activities
Restrictive business zoning	"Prefer Isolation" mindset	Unformed Inter- N'hood ldsp netwk	Unfocused N'hood Responsibility	City focused youth programs	"I don't make a difference" mindset
Outdated Newspaper perception	Competing priorities	Unclear Leadership training need	Outmoded N'hood myths	Social needs assessment	Polarized community groups
Break in inform'n channels	Sporadic N'hood programs	Unformed vision- ary core	Unarticulated N'hood vision	No structured funding -resources	Real problems, unperceived
Communications netwks underused	Isolated neighborhoods	Insufficient N'hood volunteers	Ineffective N'hood association models	Mobil, youth oriented celebration mode	Indifference is b'ynd criti'l issu
Overconcentration on comm'l services	Little consensus on priorities	"Rugged individ'sm" myth	N'hood action possibilit's unknown	Unstructured care efforts	Negative, issue oriented meetings
Ignorance of plan- ing dept. function	"Bedroom commun'ty" mindset	Untapped N'hood expertise	Parochial vision of responsibility	Misunderstood sector roles	Conflicts within N'hood associatiqñ
Distrust of experts	Highly transient citizens	Unchallenging human en'gy expend'r	Undemonstrated past success	Unsupported N'hood care ventures	Public inertia
City&a few groups monopolize facil's	Job vs community time	Local group burn-out	Unglamorous N'hood news coverage	Youth responsibil'ty with institutions	
Unawareness of available facilities	Unorganized neighborhoods	Minimal team effort	Little identification with Boulder's past	Off-target youth programs	
Anti-public intervent'n in busns	Neighborhoods are strangers	Unfocused comm'ty networks	Fuzzy Neighborhood myths	Dispersed N'hood services	
Zoning regulations block revitaliza'n	Insufficient inter- action structures	Expertise needs unrecognized			
Inconvenient mass transit	Unformed structures relate to cy council				
Special interests vs comm'ty interests	No accountability in city by-laws				
Unfocused communication	Isolation myth				

STRATEGIC PROPOSALS

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

CATALYZING LEADERSHIP & PARTICIPATION		BUILDING NEIGHBORHOOD SELF-RELIANCE		ESTABLISHING NEIGHBORHOOD GOV'T. PARTNERSHIPS	
LEADERSHIP TRAINING I	NEIGHBORHOOD FAMILIARIZATION II	NEIGHBORHOOD SELF-HELP III	COMMUNITY IDENTITY IV	COMMUNITY INTERACTION V	LONG-RANGE VISIONING VI
1	Neighborhood Acquaintance Events 3	Neighborhood Service Centers 6	Neighborhood Action Programs 10	Boulder Neighborhood Association 14	Neighborhood Development Plans 17
	Neighborhood Cultural Exchange 4	Multi-Sector Neighborhood Projects 7	Past-Future Awareness Campaigns 11		
2	"Know Your Youth" Campaign 5	Neighborhood Skills Bank 8	Boulder Communication Vehicles 12	Neighborhood Revenue Sharing 16	Neighborhood Empowerment Campaign 18
		Youth/Elder Handicapped Involvement Program 9	"Neighborhood Power" Image 13		

Month	Quarter I				Quarter II	Quarter III	Qtr IV		
Arena	Feb.	March	April		May-July	Aug-Oct	Nov-Jan		
Training and Inter- change Events	1 City wide Neighborhood Recruitmt.	1 Hold LENS Program	2 Train Event Faculty	4 Arrange Cultural Events	2 Develop Local Curriculum	3 Block Parties	4 Ad- vertise Events	2 Hold Futures Conf.	1 Org. of Govt. Clas- ses
	1 Celebra- tion/Send- Off Event	7 School Neighborhood Dialogue	5 Peer(Youth) Developed Projects	5 Youth/ Parent Rnd'table	2 Neighbor- hood Acady. Finan. Plan	3 De- clare neighb. week	4 Pro- vide Parti- cipatn. Incent.	5 Youth Dialogue/ School Events	
Promotion and Imagery Media		12 Neighborhood Public Ad- dress System	10 Public Service: Ra- dio/TV spots	8 Skills Survey	10 Organize Neighborhood Newsletters	7 School Pro- grams Invite Neighborhd's	8 Pub Skills Drtry.	8Promo Skills Drtry.	
		12 Create Newsletter Format	13 Publish Martin Acres Story	13 Promote Neighborhd Stories	3 Neighbor- hood Informa- tion Packet	10 Neighborhd. Written History	6N'hd. Serv. Centr. Demo.	11His- toric. Media Featr.	
		12 Regular Newsletter Mailed to Newspaper		1 Create Leadership Directory	12 Talent Discovery Process	9 Youth/Elder/ Handicapped Engagement De- mo Model	13 Wk- ly N' hood News Sect.	11Pub. Bould. GREATS	
Network Planning and Organi- zation	14 Secure 2-3 Sector Sponsorship	14 Recruit Broad Participa- tion	14 Promotional Events in Neighborhd.	16 Study Groups on City Plans	17 Neighborhd. Futures Survey	3 So- cial Activ. Commtee	3 Neigh- borhd. Welcmg. Commtee	15 Coopera- tive City- wide Forums	18 Re- search Neigh- bor- hood Power Forms
	14 Form Networking Body	14 Write Statement of Purpose	12 Telephone/ Personal Con- tact Network	10 Neighborhood Volunteer Coordinators		10 Intra-Neigh- borhd. Problem Solving Commit- tee	7 Demo. of N'hood Net- work	6 Secure Serv. Centr Facilities	

FOCUSED ACTIONS

<p>Training and Interchange Events</p>	<p>Neighborhood Leadership Development Series</p>	<p>Neighborhood Week Campaign</p>	<p>Youth Engagement Assemblies</p>
<p>Promotion and Imagery Media</p>	<p>Neighborhood Media Campaign</p>	<p>Neighborhood's Success Models Interchange</p>	<p>"Who Does It" Neighborhood Directories</p>
<p>Network Planning and Organization</p>	<p>Boulder Valley Neighborhood Roundtable</p>	<p>Boulder Valley Neighborhood's Futures Program</p>	<p>Neighborhood Centers Project</p>

Focused Actions

1. The NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT SERIES involves the survey of interested people, recruitment of them to neighborhood leadership positions, and the training of them to be effective leaders.
2. The intent of the Neighborhood Leadership Development Series is to establish a growing group of trained and enthusiastic people for a neighborhood to rely on.
3. The anticipated benefits of doing this Neighborhood Leadership Development Series are: increased participation in neighborhood associations, a network of strong neighborhood associations, and increased participation in city and county government.
4. The implementation involves:
 - conducting the survey of people (March)
 - collating the information (April-June)
 - distributing the data to neighborhood associations (Sept)
 - creating a training program for interested participants (Oct)
 - holding a training weekend (Nov)
 - providing a support network (Long Range)
5. If this Neighborhood Leadership Development Series is not done, then many neighborhood associations will be ineffective and their vitality will be lost.

Brainstorm of the data:

- Hold LENS program
- Celebration/send off event
- citywide neighborhood recruitment
- train faculty for leadership training program
- develop training curriculum
- financial plan for training program
- classes on Organization of government

Focused Actions

1. The NEIGHBORHOOD WEEK CAMPAIGN involves holding a series of events through out the city within and across neighborhoods within the same time block.
2. The intent of the Neighborhood Week Campaign is to encourage individual and inter-neighborhood participation.
3. The anticipated benefits of doing this Neighborhood Campaign are heightened neighborhood awareness and increased enthusiasm about neighborhood involvement.
4. The implementation involves:
 - a. Creating a team
 - b. Contacting the mayor to declare the week of June 15 as Neighborhood Week
 - c. Griding Boulder Valley to neighborhoods with boundaries and names
 - d. Publicizing neighborhood week in newspaper
 - e. Staging an inner-neighborhood parade on June 16
5. If this Neighborhood Week Campaign is not done, the momentum of the individual neighborhood experiments from the past few years will be lost.

Brainstorm data:

- School/neighborhood dialogue
- Block parties
- Arrange cultural events
- Advertise events
- Declare Neighborhood Week
- Hold Futures Conferences
- Provide Participation Incentive
- Hold inter-neighborhood parade

Focused Actions

1. The Youth Engagement Assemblies involves youth developed projects, youth-parent roundtables, school/youth dialogues.
2. The intent of Youth Engagement Assembly is to have elementary, junior high, and high school youth take an active part in saying what they want and establishing their own programs.
3. The anticipated benefits of doing this assembly are youth learning social skills and acquiring a positive self-image and decrease in juvenile crime rate.
4. The implementation involves:
 - a. Set up task force drawn from THE BODY (March)
 - b. Survey existing youth programs (March-April)
 - c. Meet with school administration at schools (6) (May)
 - d. Hold youth forum to assess needs (Sept)
 - e. Set up support system to help youth implement their goals (October)
5. If this Youth Engagement Assembly is not done youth will lack direction, feel helpless and apathetic and hence be less productive members of their community.

Brainstorm data:

- Youth/parent roundtables
- School-youth dialogue
- Peer developed projects
- Grade school program
- =Youth Forum
- Positive youth publicizing

Focused Actions

1. The NEIGHBORHOOD MEDIA CAMPAIGN involves promoting the idea of neighborhoods and neighborhood action, using all Boulder media.
2. The intent of the campaign is to make people aware of the dynamics and creative potential of all Boulder neighborhoods.
3. The anticipated benefits of doing this campaign are increased participation in neighborhood activities, increased sense of neighborhood self-direction and self-reliance, and greater problem solving within neighborhoods.
4. The implementation involves
 - a. Organize media task force from neighborhoods
 - b. Collect neighborhood data (Research by task force) to be used in messages
 - c. Task force will coordinate efforts with city-planning media activities.
 - d. Develop the "pitch" or approach of the media messages, using professional input or assistance.
5. If this campaign is not done, the ability to raise the awareness or consciousness of people concerning the benefits of neighborhood action would be severely limited.

Brainstorm data:

- Public service radio/TV spots
- Organize neighborhood newsletters
- Historical media features
- Publish Boulder's "Greats"
- Regular newsletters mailed to newspapers
- Weekly neighborhood news section
- Promote neighborhood stories

Focused Actions

1. The NEIGHBORHOOD'S SUCCESS MODELS INTERCHANGE is a promotion of successful and positive ideas that are working in various neighborhoods.
2. The intent of these demonstration models is to show a picture to the Boulder Community of what local neighborhoods can do in self help projects.
3. The antitipated benefits of doing this are providing services delivery at the neighborhood LEVEL enabling the community to see that using SHARED HUMAN RESOURCES IS WORKABLE AND HELPS PROVIDE SELF CONFIDENCE AND SELF RELIANCE.
4. The implementation involves:
 1. Hold "open houses" to share different models that work.
 2. Investigate and evaluate what works in neighborhoods in relationship to provided services, communication and available resources.
 3. Go to city government for space in existing community centers for neighborhood coordination and projects.
5. If these demonstrations are not done local neighborhoods will not be motivated into action in using available resources.

Brainstorm data for the Neighborhood's Success Models Interchange

- "open houses"
- walking tour of a Boulder Neighborhood
- create communication formats
- publish Martin Acres Story
- neighborhood service center demonstration

Focused Actions

1. The "WHO DOES IT" NEIGHBORHOOD DIRECTORIES will be used to identify the skills within the neighborhood.
2. The intent of this directory is to communicate what skills are available within your neighborhood.
3. The anticipated benefits of doing this directory are:
 - to expand lists of human resources to include manpower
 - to have friendlier neighbors
 - to increase use of neighborhood services
4. The implementation involves 19 neighborhood task forces and VIC coordination. Surveying residents for special skills and working in conjunction with VIC.
5. If this directory is not done we would lose the opportunity to engage the human resources found within each neighborhood.

Brainstorm data for the "Who Does It" Neighborhood Directories

- 8- Skills Survey
- 9- Youth/Elderly/Handicapped Engagement demo model
- 12- Talent Discovery Process
- 8- Publish skills Directory
- 8- Promote skills directory Useage
- 1- Create Leadership Directory

Focused Actions

1. The BOULDER VALLEY NEIGHBORHOOD (ROUNDTABLE) involves gathering representatives and/or residents from the various neighborhoods in the Boulder Valley to form a cross neighborhood network.
2. The intent of the Boulder Valley Neighborhood Roundtable is:
 - a) Establish a support group for individual neighborhood
 - b) Promote cooperation in solving community problems and sharing local responsibility
 - c) Provide a grass roots voice of city-county needs
3. The anticipated benefits of doing thid project are that it:
 - a) Raises consciousness of neighborhood inportance
 - b) Promotes a cooperative effort by using expertise and successes of other neighborhoods
 - c) Provides unified voice to city and county of neighborhood desires
4. The implementation involves:
 - a) Identifying functioning neighborhood groups and/or individuals
 - b) Set up initiating team - suggest Ray Knutson, Ron Johnson, Don Werner, Lu Gene Todd, Tina Shonbeck, (and other interested parties?).
 - c) Organize and recruit for initiating meeting
 - d) Set time and place
 - e) Write statement of purpose
 - f) Secure sponsorship
 - g) Catalogue techniques of success
5. If this project is not done the neighborhoods of Boulder will continue to be islands, some functioning, some not, and without which would suffer a loss of focus beyond themselves. Without a destiny, neighborhoods will experience fragmentation and ultimate demise.

Brainstorm data for the Boulder Valley Neighborhood Roundtable

TACTICS

- 14- Form network body
- 14- Write a statement of purpose
- 14- Recruit broad participation
- 14- Secure 2 or 3 sector sponsorships

Focused Actions

1. The BOULDER VALLEY NEIGHBORHOOD FUTURES PROGRAM involves the Boulder Valley Neighborhood through the Boulder Valley Neighborhood Futures Program in the study and broad designs of the future image and operation of Boulder Valley.
2. The intent of the Boulder Valley Neighborhood Futures Program is to obtain grass roots directives to the future form, plan, and services of city and valley and thereby promote cooperative solution to Boulder Valley problems and promote a strong, spirited image of Boulder Valley.
3. The anticipated benefits of doing this program are coordination of development between sectors; local satisfaction and involvement in operation, actions, and growth in city and valley; consensual ordered future development.
4. The implementation involves:
 - outlining operation of program in February
 - obtain Planning Departments suggestions and plans in March
 - present above to Boulder Valley Neighborhood Futures Program at our second meeting
5. If this Boulder Valley Neighborhood Futures Program is not done
 - 1) future of our community will evolve without consensus and come in an adversarial manner
 - 2) community actions and project will be without broad support, splitting sense of community and identity.

Brainstorm data for the Boulder Valley Neighborhood Futures Program

TACTICS

- futures survey of neighborhood
- cooperative city forums
- study groups on city plans
- research neighborhoods power forms

Focused Actions

1. The NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS PROJECT involves setting up organization and location to provide neighborhood services, social, recreational and volunteer coordination.
2. The intent fo the Neighborhood Centers Project is to:
 - 1) acquaint neighbors with each other
 - 2) provide needed services
 - 3) create problem solving networks
 - 4) provide a location for services and recreation
 - 5) provide personalized care of the needy
3. The anticipated benefits of doing this are:
 - 1) neighbors will know each other
 - 2) neighbors will feel responsible for each other
 - 3) better care will be provided at less costs
 - 4) city-county care will be more directed and will cost less
4. The implementation involves:
 - 1) utilizing and expanding Joells community/school coordination which provides one-half time staff to coordinate
 - 2) utilizing skills directory
 - 3) consulting with Ronnie Benzil about opening community-schools centers in other neighborhoods
 - 4) implementing Boulder Valley Neighborhood Program to promote community-schools program in other neighborhoods
5. If the Neighborhood Centers are not created people will feel isolated; problems will be allowed to grow waiting for government action; taxes will rise and human resources in neighborhoods will be wasted.

Brainstorm data for the Neighborhood Centers Project

Neighborhood Volunteer Coordinators
Social Activities Committee
Neighborhood Welcoming Committee
Demonstrations fo Neighborhood Network
Telephone/Personal Contact Networks
Secure Service Center Facilities
Promotional Events in Neighborhood
Intra-Neighborhood problem solving committee

FOCUSED ACTION EVENTS

FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY-JUNE	AUGUST-OCTOBER
<p>Design Program and Find Room & Sponsor (Feb. 8)</p> <p>Meet with VIC Reps (Feb. 8)</p> <p>Contact Fairview High School for Press Conference (Feb. 15)</p> <p>Contact Youth Services (Feb. 20)</p> <p>Contact High School English Department (Feb. 10)</p> <p>Contact Neighborhood for Endorsement (Feb. 28)</p> <p>"Trek" Team and Design Presentation Plan (Feb. 6-15)</p> <p>Consult with Community School Coordinator (Feb. 11)</p>	<p>Plan Brochure & Letter (Mar. 1)</p>	<p>Boulder Valley Neighborhood Roundtable (Apr. 22)</p> <p>Skills Recognition Fair (Apr. 24)</p> <p>Boulder's Future Debate (Apr. 6)</p> <p>Present Trek to Officials (Apr. 17)</p>	<p>Neighborhood Effectiveness Seminar (May 22)</p> <p>"A New Day- A New Way" Neighborhood Press Conference (May 5)</p>	<p>"YOUth can do it!" Day (July 4)</p> <p>Boulder Valley Neighborhood Week (July 4-11)</p> <p>1st Annual Government Neighborhood Trek (July 6)</p> <p>Neighborhood Center Grand Opening Celebration (July 10)</p>

PARTICIPANTS

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

Denny Boydsten	712 Rees Ct. Longmont, CO 80501	651 - 2615
Sue Ann Cass	Majestic Hts., CO	
John Cross	3520 Smuggler Circle 80303	494-6939
Jean Donahue	3192 29th Boulder, CO 80302	444-2625
Jim Donahue	3192 29th Boulder, CO 80302	444-2625
Joell Dopson	3808 Northbrook Dr. 80302	442-7839 H 443-3760 W
Evelyn D. Dorsey	P. O. Box 791 Boulder 80302	441-3270
DeLorice Fisher	3505 Arthur Ct. #6 80302	449-5364
Ed Gawf	1789 Broadway Boulder, CO	
Richard E. Harris	2645 Briarwood Dr. 80303	499-1551
Dave Hovley	840 34th St Boulder, CO 80302	449-5730
Laurie Hyland	455 S. 41st St. 80303	494-6845
Jeanne Jickling	310 Skylark Wy Boulder	499-4977
Ron Johnson	2267 Holyoke Dr.	494-1494
Chuck Keim	3580 Everett Dr. 80303	499-3586
Joan Lantry	15 S. 35th	499-5251
Audrey L. Norman	1350 Chambers Dr. 80303	499-2633
Bob Orr		
Gary Phippen	4663 Jameston	530-4120
Peter Pollock	2045 Grove St	441-3270
Delbert Reddington	2205 Dartmouth Ave.	494-9423
Jeff Roper		
Dorothy Rosenberg	720 Marine 80303	443-1072
Tina Schonbeck	4735 Ludlow	499-2305
Jim Slotta	1660 Monroe St Denver, CO 80206	388-3388
Olive Ann Slotta	1660 Monroe St Denver, CO 80206	388-3388

PARTICIPANTS

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

Vern Smith	St. Andrew's Church		494-8094
Karl Starck	955 12th st	80302	444-3186
Lee Sugg	4911 Clubhouse Circle		530-3463
Martha Lee Sugg	4911 Clubhouse Circle		530-3463
Elmer A. Todd	563 Arapahoe Ave Boulder	80302	444-1916
Lu Jean Todd	563 Arapahoe Ave	80302	444-1916
Diane Wagner	510 Ithaca Dr.	80303	494-0118
Don Werner	137 31st St. Boulder	80303	499-1733
Karen Wright	1092 Adams Denver	80206	321-1997

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

- °Office of Boulder County District Attorney
- °Boulder Kiwanis Club
- °Boulder Chamber of Commerce
- °Boulder Planning Department

BOULDER TOWN MEETING
STEERING COMMITTEE

Dennis Boydston
Laurie Hyland
Ron Johnson
Chuck Keim
Gary Phippen
Del Reddington
Lee Sugg
Martha Lee Sugg

ICA STAFF AND VOLUNTEER
FACILITATORS

John Cock Denver
Lynda Cock Denver
Sharry Lachman Chicago
Jeff Roper Salt Lake City
Jim Slotta Denver
Olive Ann Slotta Denver
Alice Wright San Francisco
Joel Wright San Francisco
Karen Wright Denver

PARTICIPANTS

Boulder, Colorado

Dennis Boydsten	712 Rees Ct., Longmont, CO	651-2615
John A. Cross	3520 Smuggler Circle 80303	494-6939
Jim Donahue	3192-29th St. 80302	444-2625
DeLorice Fisher	3505 Arthur Ct., #6 80302	449-5364
Dick Harris	2645 Briarwood Dr. 80303	499-1551
Donna Herrick	975 36th St.	442-1008
Laurie Hyland	455 So. 41st St. 80303	494-6845
Jeanne Jickling	310 Skylark Way	499-4977
Jim Johnson	905-35th St.	443-3181
Ron Johnson	2267 Holyoke	494-1494
Chuck Keim	3580 Everett Dr. 80303	499-3586
Ray & Dee Knutson		499-9351
Gary Phippen	4663 Jameston St.	530-4120
Tina Schonbeck	4735 Ludlow	499-2305
Vernon Smith	155 So. 32nd	494-8679
Lee & Martha Lee Sugg	4911 Clubhouse Circle	530-3463
Elmer 'Red' & LuJean Todd	563 Arapahoe 80302	444-1916
Diane Wagner	510 Ithaca Dr. 80303	494-0118

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

Office of Boulder County District Attorney
 Boulder Kiwanis Club
 Boulder Chamber of Commerce
 Boulder Planning Department

BOULDER TOWN MEETING
STEERING COMMITTEE

Dennis Boydsten
 Laurie Hyland
 Ron Johnson
 Chuck Keim
 Gary Phippen
 Lee Sugg
 Martha Lee Sugg

ICA STAFF AND VOLUNTEER
FACILITATORS

John Cock	Denver
Lynda Cock	Denver
Ken Hamje	Los Angeles
Olive Ann Slotta	Denver
Ellen Stracener	Denver
Karen Wright	Denver

"Man anticipates more or less clearly his entire future at every moment."

Jose Ortega y Gasset

"At the edge of history, the future is blowing wildly in our faces, sometimes brightening the air, and sometimes blinding us."

William Irwin Thompson

"What appears to be a breaking down of civilization may well be simply the breaking up of old forms by life itself."

Joyce Carol Oates

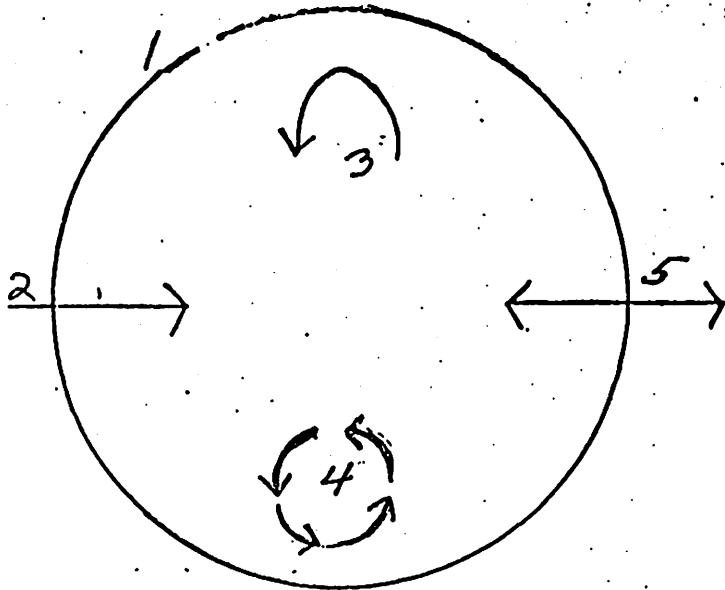
"We have arrived at an historical vantage point . . . where the wasteland ends and human wholeness and fulfillment begins."

Theodore Roszak

"The task before us now, if we would not perish, is to shake off our ancient prejudices, and to build the earth."

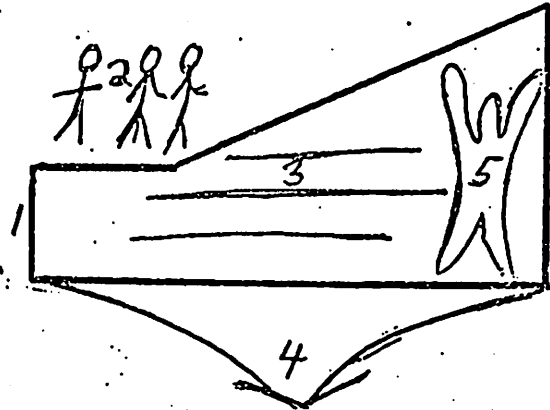
Teilhard de Chardin

PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION



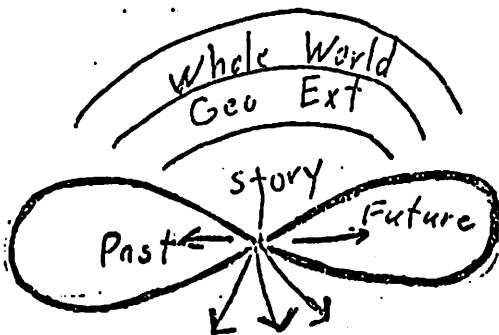
ECONOMIC

1. Isolate Economic Unit
2. Increase flow of money into village
3. Develop local resources
4. Circulate as long as possible
5. Relate to larger economy



SOCIAL

1. Delimited Geography
2. All the people
3. All the problems
4. Depth Human problems
5. Symbol is Key



CULTURAL

1. Informed by Past, project future, Stand in Present.
2. Destinal Story
3. Corporate Engagement
4. Patterns of Human Relations
5. Geographic extension

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Rapid Visible Signs
2. Events change reality
3. Action preceds structures
4. Balance immediate and long range
5. Community does it

Boulder L. E. A. P.

February 6, 1982

EVENT PLANNING SHEET

Institute of
Cultural Affairs

Name of Event:

Description of Task:

Rational Objective:

What are you out to
do with this event?

Target:

Who are you out to impact?
Who do you want to have as
primary audience?

Existential Aim:

Address on people.
What do you want people
to experience?

Task: For Prep

Theme: (Rider)
Focus on attention
Planning/Building park
"New Day Boulder", etc

Roles: To be played

Tools: For prep

Surprise: Element
What's unexpected?

People: Available for
assignments

Timing: Of prep
The countdown

Flow: Parts of event

Assignments:

THE INSTITUTE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

CITY OF BOULDER

BOULDER, COLORADO

The Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) is a catalyst for grassroots participation in improving the quality of life by serving the worldwide need for self-development in local communities and organizations.

With the combination of research, training and demonstration, the ICA is helping people help themselves---getting them involved in shaping their own futures---and thereby helping to build tomorrow today.

The Institute of Cultural Affairs originally operated as a program division of the Ecumenical Institute, Chicago. Urban research started in a west-side neighborhood in Chicago in the mid-sixties, and became the pilot program for socio-economic development.

As the demand for community development programs increased, the Ecumenical Institute decided to distinguish between its services to religious groups and those for secular organizations.

Consequently, the ICA was set up as a separate entity in 1973 to work directly with local community groups, corporations and government agencies. The Institute has 110 offices in 34 nations around the world. Its programs are carried out by community volunteers and full-time staff members.

ICA's problem-solving and planning methods include engagements with higher learning institutions, government departments, multi-national corporations, high schools, local development corporations, neighborhoods and youth and voluntary service organizations and institution board meetings.

The programs of the ICA are supported by private foundations, corporations, churches, service organizations, program fees and concerned individuals. Designated programs have been funded by government agencies in the United States.