

A Study on Institutional Types of Residents Support Project for the Vitalization of Locating Locally Unwanted Land Uses in the Metropolitan Area

Jae-sil Choi^{*}, Jeong-lae Kim^{**}

^{*}Seoul Metropolitan City Facilities Management Corporation, Korea

e-mail: cjs4529202@daum.net

^{**}Department of Biomedical Engineering Eulji University, Seoul, Korea

e-mail: jlkim@eulji.ac.kr

Abstract

In this study there was the analysis of government incentives and resident support of public crematoriums, typically identified in Korea as a locally unwanted land use (LULUs), in the metropolitan area. The study looked at what government programs would be potential incentives for allowing the crematoriums to exist in metropolitan communities. Such programs were diverse, with projects focused on: enhancing resident welfare, increasing resident income, funeral facilities and management consignment, community oriented programs, education, funding, and others. Among them, it was found that residents were most in support of programs for enhancing resident welfare and increasing income among residents.

In order to resolve the complexities of community support for LULUs and government incentives to shift public perception of cremation, three main policies are proposed. First, it would be necessary to compliment additional project support policies which provide medical services, resident preferred projects, and improvement of substandard housing. Second, it would be important to establish ordinances concretely identifying residential support projects based on community needs assessment. Lastly, it would be of the government's best interest to build policies for resident supported projects that reflect local conditions and the residents' demands for allowing non-preferred facilities to be built, and then to analyze the economic feasibility of these demands.

Keywords: local government, public cremation facilities, residents support project

1. Introduction

With the recent generalization of cremation, the necessity of installing public cremation facilities has been on the rise. But local residents see them as locally unwanted land uses. As a result, it is hard to install them [1]. In the case of locally unwanted land uses like public cremation facilities, the size of resources for solving relevant conflicts and the procedure of making decisions are different, and thus there is no standardized procedure [2]. In addition, in their connection with local resident asset loss and dignity, and some emotional things, there are some difficulties in resolving conflicts [3]. In order to solve conflicts and disputes of local residents over the installation of public cremation facilities and performing public cremation facilities

installation project smoothly, the government promulgated the enforcement decree of Funeral Services, Etc.

Act according to which local governments should establish the ordinance to prepare funds for supporting local governments[4].

Therefore, this study tries to survey and analyze the ordinances established and executed for supporting local residents around public cremation facilities and investigate types of policies on the residents support project in order to promote the sites of public cremation facilities which are installed and operated by local governments of metropolitan areas, among locally unwanted land uses. In addition, it makes a policy suggestion to increase the effectiveness of the policy on the residents support project and improve something inadequate.

2. Theoretical Considerations and Review of Previous Works

A. Definition of terms

Locally unwanted land uses are 'Locally Unwanted or Undesirable Land Uses(LULUs)' coined first by Frank J. Popper. The locally unwanted land uses are facilities required socially and nationally in terms of their publicity and convenience. Nevertheless, locally unwanted land uses are referred to as unwanted facilities, for their characteristics can cause negative influences on neighboring areas, such as externalities and hazards. The locally unwanted land uses have various types, including waste landfill, waste incineration plant, nuclear dump site, nuclear power plant, excreta treatment facilities, public cremation facilities, terminal disposal plant of sewage, and prison. Public cremation facilities are referred to as the facilities for cremating dead bodies or the remains, which are installed and operated by central or local governments [5]. Residents support project means the one for supporting living convenience and living expenses of local residents, the environment, and culture in local governments [6].

B. Review of previous works

Main previous works relating to the projects of supporting local residents to promote the installation of locally unwanted land uses like public cremation facilities are presented as follows. First, Choi Seung-ho(2014) pointed that what is more important to build public cremation facilities is to understand and communicate with local residents and help with their recognition prior to legal and institutional system and financial compensation [7].

Bae Jong-sub(2002) suggested that regarding compensation of local residents around the municipal facility 'Seoul Memorial Park', it is necessary to not only provide direct compensation, but construct a separate entrance road to avoid the residential area and traffic congestion [8]. Portney(1985) pointed the problem that it is hard to determine compensation types and sizes of locally unwanted land uses socially, and thus although financial compensation is agreed, it has a certain limitation [9]. Kunreuther& Easterling(1990) argued that a government's policy can be performed successfully when it provides a proper compensation equal to policy targets' losses arising in the way of performing the policy [10].

3. Study Design

A. Study subjects and data collection method

As of the end of May 2016, there are five local governments operating public cremation facilities in metropolitan areas: Seoul Metropolitan City, Incheon Metropolitan City, Seongnam City, Yongin City and

Suwon City. The local governments excluding Suwon City established and execute the ordinance of public cremation facilities.

In this research, the four local governments in metropolitan areas were chosen as study subjects. To survey the established ordinances for residents around public cremation facilities in the metropolitan areas and collect relevant data, this study used local laws posted on each local government's website the research materials [11-14] as research materials.

B. Analysis framework

To analyze the types of policies on supporting residents around in metropolitan areas in order to help the local governments in the metropolitan areas promote the installation of public cremation facilities, this study conducted the survey on the local government's local laws and ordinances. And based on the survey, it set up the study steps and analysis framework as shown in Figure 1[15].

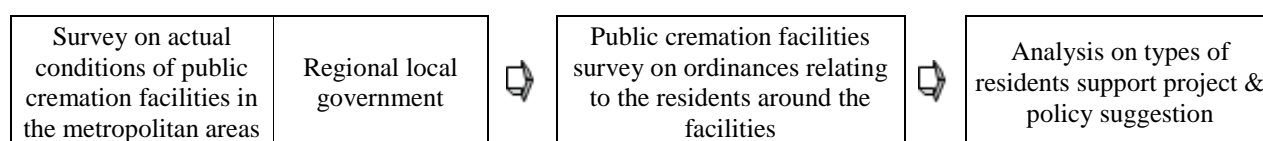


Figure 1. Research model

4. Actual Conditions on Ordinances relating to the Project for Supporting Residents around Public Cremation Facilities in Metropolitan Areas

There are five local governments operating public cremation facilities in metropolitan areas: Seoul, Incheon, Seongnam, Yongin, and Suwon. The local governments excluding Suwon established and execute the ordinance for supporting local residents to promote the installation of public cremation facilities (Table 1).

Table 1. Status of enacting ordinances of residents support project in the surrounding area of public cremation facilities in the metropolitan areas

Name of Local Government	Name of the Relevant Ordinance
Seoul Metropolitan City	Seoul Metropolitan City Funeral Ordinance
Incheon Metropolitan City	Ordinance for Installing and Operating the Support Funds for Residents in Cremation Facilities of Incheon Metropolitan City
Seongnam City	Ordinance for Installing and Operating Funeral Services of Seongnam City
	Ordinance for Installing and Operating the Support Funds for Residents in Cremation Facilities of Seongnam City
Yongin City	Ordinance for Installing and Managing Funeral Services of Yongin City
	Ordinance for Installing and Operating the Support Funds for Residents in Cremation Facilities of Yongin City

Source: Reconstruction of ordinances of local governments

5. Results from the Analysis on Types of Residents Support Project Policy around Public Cremation Facilities in Metropolitan Areas

According to the relevant ordinances of the four local governments in the metropolitan areas, the project for supporting residents around public cremation facilities is classified into seven policy types: residents welfare enhancement project, residents income increase project, crematory facilities management-consignment, community project, education project, fund support project and other support project. The aforementioned seven residents support project types are described more in Table 2.

Table 2. Description of each residents support project type for residents around the public cremation facilities in the metropolitan areas

Name of Project Type	Description of the Project Type	Name of Local Government
Residents Welfare Enhancement Project	Residents welfare enhancement project (comprehensively stated)	Incheon Metropolitan City, Seongnam City
	Social welfare facilities project, road facilities project, water supply and sewage facilities project, education & culture facilities project, sports facilities project, electricity & communication facilities project, residential environment & living improvements	Yongin City
	Project accepted to be necessary for residents welfare improvement	Seongnam City
Residents Income Increase Project	Residents income increase project (comprehensively stated)	Incheon Metropolitan City, Seongnam City
	Installation of agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery industries facilities, installation of commercial and industrial facilities	Yongin City
Crematory Facilities Management-Consignment	Local residents group (or local residents association and its corporation) 's management and operation services of a part or the whole of the facilities	Yongin City
	Local residents group's service, use, or profit business of a part of the whole of funeral facilities	Seongnam City
Community Project	Common project for the relevant or neighboring areas	Incheon Metropolitan City
	Common project determined and performed by village meeting, common project determined by deliberation committee of residents support funds and operation	Yongin City
Education Project	Support of educational materials, such as computer and piano, scholarship and tuition support, raising of scholarship funds, school meal support, etc.	Yongin City
Fund Support Project	Installation of funds for supporting the residents in public cremation facilities, and support	Seoul Metropolitan City
	Village development funds	Yongin City
Other Support Project	Project accepted or determined to be needed by local government head	Incheon Metropolitan City
	Expenditures for operation of residents association, labor cost, manpower service cost	Seongnam City

Source: Reconstruction of ordinances of local governments

6. Actual Conditions of the Local Governments' Support for Residents around public cremation facilities by Projects

According to the analysis on actual conditions of the local governments' support for residents around public cremation facilities by projects, Yongin City provides the largest support, followed by Incheon Metropolitan City, Seongnam City, and Seoul Metropolitan city (Table. 3). Seoul Metropolitan City has the biggest cinerator but the smallest residents support size. Given that, it is necessary from Seoul Metropolitan City to expand its residents support.

Table 3. Classification of institutional types of residents support project sector

Name of Residents Support Project	Total	Seoul Metropolitan City	Incheon Metropolitan City	Seongnam City	Yongin City
Total	15	1	4	3	7
Residents Welfare Enhancement Project	3		○	○	○
Residents Income Increase Project	3		○	○	○
Crematory Facilities Management-Consignment	2			○	○
Community Project	2		○		○
Education Project	1				○
Fund Support Project	2	○			○
Other Support Project	2		○		○

Source: Reconstruction of ordinances of local governments (unit : case)

7. Conclusion

According to the survey, the local governments in the metropolitan areas have the following types of policies on supporting residents around public cremation facilities; The first type is resident welfare enhancement project which includes social welfare facilities project, road facilities project, water supply and sewage facilities project, education & culture facilities project, sports facilities project, electricity & communication facilities project, and residential environment & living improvements. The second one is resident income Increase project which supports the installation of agricultural, forestry, livestock, and fishery industries facilities, and the installation of commercial and industrial facilities. The third one is crematory facilities management and service which includes local residents group's management and operation services of a part or the whole of the facilities; and local residents group's service, use, or profit business of a part of the whole of funeral facilities. The fourth one is community project which includes the common project for the relevant or neighboring areas, and the common project determined and performed by village meeting, common project determined by deliberation committee of residents support funds and operation. The fifth one is education project which supports educational materials, such as computer and piano, scholarship and tuition support, raising of scholarship funds, school meal support, etc. The sixth one is fund support project which includes the support for the installation of funds for supporting the residents in

public cremation facilities, and village development funds. The last one is other support project which includes the project accepted or determined to be needed by local government head and supports expenditures for operation of residents association, labor cost, man-power service cost.

Based on the results, this study makes the following policy suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of the residents support projects of the local residents in the metropolitan areas and improving something inadequate. First, it is necessary to support additionally the practical projects necessary for residents, such as medical service support, residents' long-cherished projects, and poor housings improvement. Secondly, to improve the effectiveness of residents support project, it is necessary to revise local governments' ordinances in the way of defining residents support project more specifically in consideration of local characteristics. Thirdly, it is necessary to choose a residents project and analyze economic feasibility of the project in discussion with residents to reflect their needs and local conditions.

References

- [1] D.Y. Kim, M. A. Choi, "Analysis and Management of Air Pollutants from Crematories", *Gyeonggi Research Institute*, 2015.
- [2] S. L. Carpenter, W.J.D. Kennedy. "Managing Public Disputes", San Francisco: *Jossey-Bass Publisher*. 1988.
- [3] T. Rundmo, "Associations Between Affect and Risk Perception", *Journal of Risk Research*, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 119-135, 2002.
- [4] H.Y. Kim, J. I. Lee, "An Analysis of Inhabitants Damages by LULUs Siting in Gyeonggi Province", *Gyeonggi Research Institute*, 2010.
- [5] Law of Funeral in Korea.
- [6] Y.H. Lee, J. H. Lee, "Improving Community Funding Programs in the Greenbelt", *Gyeonggi Research Institute*, 2014.
- [7] S. H. Choi, "Civil Conflict Resolution According to the Installation of Regional Cremation Facilities in Chungcheongbuk-Do", *Chungbuk Research Institute*, 2014.
- [8] J.S. Baek, "A Study on the Memorial Park in Seoul Metropolitan", *Seoul Association for Public Administration*, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 191-216, 2002.
- [9] K. E. Portney, "The Potential of Theory of Compensation for Mitigating to Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility Siting", *Policy Studies Journal*, 1985.
- [10] H. Kunreuther, E. Douglas, "Are Riskin-Benefit Tradeoffs Possible in Siting Hazardous Facilities?", *American Economic Review: Papers and Proceedings*, 1990.
- [11] Seoul Metropolitan City, www.seoul.go.kr.
- [12] Incheon Metropolitan City, www.incheon.go.kr.
- [13] Seongnam City, www.seongnam.go.kr.
- [14] Yongin City, www.yongin.go.kr.
- [15] J.L. Kim, K.S. Hwang, Y. S. Nam, "Assessment of the Posture Function by Head Movement," *The Journal of IIBC*, Vol. 14, No. 5, pp. 131-135, 2014.