

Additional Documents Distributed for the Regular City Council Meeting June 5, 2019

Item No.	Agenda Item Description	Distributor	Document
PC	Public Comments	Cheryl Auger	Handout (Single Use Plastics)
PC	Public Comments	Shlomo Nitzani	Letter; La Cañada Flintridge City Council Agenda Report (12-07-09)
PC	Public Comments	Amber Chen	Handout (Ban on Plastic)
4	Councilmember Communications	Councilmember Cacciotti	PowerPoint, Photos
4	Councilmember Communications	Mayor Pro Tem Joe	PowerPoint Photos , Flyer
14	Adoption of a Resolution Determining and Establishing an Appropriations Limit for Fiscal year 2019-20	Craig Koehler, Finance Director	Staff memo
15	Adoption of the Public Art Program Review Criteria	David Bergman, Interim Planning and Building Director	Staff memo
17	Public Hearing: Approve a Resolution Adopting the Capital Improvement Plan for Fiscal Years 2020-2024	Daniel Ojeda, Interim Public Works director	PowerPoint
18	Continuation of Public Hearing and Approval of a Resolution Adopting the Fiscal Year 2019-20 Operating Budget	Craig Koehler, Finance Director	PowerPoint
20	First Reading & Introduction of Ordinance (Public Safety Commission)	Paul Riddle, Fire Chief	Staff memo
21	2018 Fire Department Annual Statistics Report	Paul Riddle, Fire Chief	PowerPoint
22	2018 Police Department's Annual Report	Joe Ortiz, Police Chief	PowerPoint

Trash and Single Use Plastics (SUP) – Closing the 85% "inability to recycle "Gap

ISSUES Waste generation ☐ Lifespan of SUP Landfill capacity ☐ Recycling material % shift from paper to plastic to more complex plastic Single-stream recycling replacing separated recycling ☐ Lighter weight plastics are harder to process Recycling centers closing due to reduced scrap rates Plastic ending up incinerated at waste processing facilities emitting toxins ☐ No markets for 3,4,5,6,7 ☐ Malaysia returning 3,300 tons ☐ EPA analyzing national recycling

strategy

FACTS

US: 1.25 Tons trash pp/year
LA area: 4 tons trash pp/year
< 15% of recyclables are recycled

- China now accepts 0% recyclable waste.
- Vietnam to end plastic imports in 2025
- Other Asia countries starting to reject waste.
- United Nations Environment Program signed by 187 countries in Geneva, Switzerland, under the convention: countries will monitor where plastic waste goes when it leaves their borders.
- An 80,000 ton Garbage Patch floats in the Pacific Ocean with 1.8 trillion plastic pieces
- Known Health Risks

#3 hormone disruption, cancer, reproductive disorders, developmental disorders

#7 – can mimic the hormone estrogen and lead to many health problems

IMPACTS

- 1/2 of dead baby turtles have stomachs full of plastic. (Australia)
- Caribbean 'Sea Of Plastic' Stretches Miles Choking Wildlife
- Dead young whale has 88 LBs of plastic in stomach (US)
- Plastic waste kills up to a million seabirds a year.
- Pregnant whale found dead with 48 pounds of plastic. (Italy)
- 30 Dead Deer Found Near Landfill, Some
 With Plastic Bags In Stomachs (Utah)
- Diminished health, air and food quality in areas of Asia accepting recycling





Trash and Single Use Plastics (SUP) – Closing the 85% "inability to recycle "Gap WHAT ARE OTHERS DOING?

	Countries	States/Territories	Cities	Pending
•	Costa Rica: 100% plastic free by 2021 EU: 100% SUPs! incl cutlery, plates, cotton buds, straws, drink-stirrers, balloon sticks, food and beverage containers. Jamaica: single use bags, plastic straws and Styrofoam Peru outlaws the manufacturing, importation, distribution and consumption of single-use plastic bags by 2022. Straws and other plastic products that cannot be recycled are also prohibited. Tanzania is banning plastic bags UN: 127 countries have plastic bag bans UN: 27 countries ban SUP incl single-use plastics like	 Hawaii: 100% SUP at eateries New York: 100% plastic bags! California: plastic straws and plastic bags American Samoa plastic bags Guam plastic bags Northern Mariana Islands plastic bags US Virgin Islands plastic bags Puerto Rico plastic bags Vermont plastic grocery bags, styrofoam carryout containers and plastic straws only by request. 	 San Diego: polystyrene food and drink containers, egg cartons, ice chest coolers, aquatic toys for swimming pools, mooring buoys and navigation markers. Orlando City bans plastic straws, bags and utensils, and Styrofoam ice chests and cups, at city parks and venues. San Francisco: 100% Plastic Bottle Sales in public spaces Santa Monica: 100% SUP for prepared foods! Plastics 1-7 Malibu: 100% plastic straws, stirrers, plastic cutlery D.C. Bans Plastic Straws LA bans plastic straws. 12 Cities in New Jersey band single-use plastic carry-out bags 	 LA: utensils. New Jersey and Illinois: plastic bags CA: Single Use Plastics
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plates, cups, straws, or

packaging

Santa Monica Ordinance

Disposable Food Service Ware a	New Ordinance		
Material/Food Service Ware Type	Existing Ordinance	Food Service Ware Allowed	Upon Request Medical Conditions
Plastic #1-5 (Polyethylene, Polypropylene) Plates, Bowls, Trays, Hinged/Lidded Containers, Stirrers, Lids Plugs, Utensils, Cups, Lids	~	×	×
Plastic #1-5 (Polyethylene, Polypropylene) Straws	✓	×	1
Plastic #6 (Polystyrene) Containers, Plates, Bowls, Trays, Cups	×	×	×
Plastic #6 (Polystyrene) Straws, Lids, Utensils, Lids Plugs, Stirrers	✓	×	×
Plastic #7 (Bioplastic)	1	×	×
Aluminum (Containers/Foil)	-	×	×
Marine Degradable (Paper/Fiber/Wood) Plates, Bowls, Trays, Tubs, Cones, Hinged/Lidded Containers, Stirrers, Cups, Lids, and Lid Plugs	~	~	~
Marine Degradable (Paper/Fiber/Wood) Straws and Utensils	✓	Only Upor	n Request
✓= Allowed X = Prohibited			



What Can South Pasadena do?

- A ban on plastic for takeout food in restaurants;
- Getting city sports leagues to adopt no-plastic policies for water, snacks, etc. (the city owns the fields and has an agreement with the leagues);
- Getting the schools to minimize use of plastic;
- Getting the city and schools to adopt green purchasing policies (including a preference for purchasing products made with recycled materials to build markets for recycling of plastic here and paper here in California);
- Adopting a city-administered green business certification program to recognize businesses that exercise environmental responsibility in their operations, including not only waste, but energy use, water use, etc.



What Can South Pasadena do?

- Adopting a plan for organic waste that focuses on minimizing the transportation needed to use it beneficially by turning it to compost and mulch, perhaps at least in part a series of small-scale community-based locations operated by city staff or a non-profit;
- Getting the city to do more to educate people about how they themselves can
 use less plastic and generate less waste and do many other things to improve
 the environment; and
- Developing new fees and revenue sources that will help the city to build capacity and institutionalize better environmental management given the limited amount of money and focus its getting now. In fact, this may be the most important thing since having the staff and resources is fundamental just about everything we're talking about.

This afternoon I received an offensive letter from the city manager practically accusing me of not following directions in regard the peacock problem as providing water to the fowl as my beautiful \$4000 custom fountain is circulating fresh water. The city manager might be great in firing finance department employees but lacking in community, especially South Pasadena, relationship skills. Another time she laid on me the responsibility for other issues. I feel that she is a part of the solution but digs herself deep into the problem. No one asked me last time and I hope you will ask me this time to elaborate. Not everything has to be in an email paper trail.

Good evening Ladies and Gentlemen of the City council,

This evening I am appearing in front of you again to bring to light the peafowl crisis that my neighborhood is facing. For years I came here and called your attention asking you to mitigate this problem but all my requests fell on deaf ears. I followed the order of requirements in order to have the city council put forth a serious discussion as agenda item. I appeared before the animal commission who put the item as agenda discussion but no recommendations were put forth. I met with retired Captain Neff who was the city liaison to the commission and a representative of PHS at my street corner location to observe the behavior and discovered that one of the resident feed them daily on his private property and the only thing we could do is advise him not to feed the animals but he refused to do so.

3 weeks ago I appeared again in front of this body and finally Mayor Khubesrian suggested that Staff needs to look at it. 2 weeks passed and I did not hear anything so I contacted Tamara Binn who intern contacted Sargent Jacobs, the new liaison to the animal commission. We had a few phone conversations and I took the liberty to do all the necessary research and found two cities that has a detailed plan for peafowl management, The City of Rancho Palos Verdes and out neighboring city of La Canada-Flintridge. Due to limited resources of our City Staff of searching and collecting data I am presenting to you the above mentioned plans and let's get to work and do what is necessary to follow the city public conversation.



I hope that you all viewed the short video that I sent to each one of you last night regarding the peacock aggression and damaging my car. I would like for you to put an agenda item to start an expediting the mitigation of peafowl problem before we get to the next quadriennial budget talks in 2024. The time is now! I I am sharing with you the comprehensive plans of the city of Rancho Palos verdes and the City Of La Canada Flintridge.

#ACAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

CM Review: 446

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

MEETING DATE:

December 7, 2009

SUBJECT:

.1

Peafowl Management Plan Update

PRESENTER:

Kevin M. Chun, Director of Administrative Services

REQUESTED ACTION(S):

1. Receive and file report and direct staff to continue with implementation of the Peafowl Management Plan; or

2. Defer action and provide alternative direction to staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

No fiscal impact with the requested actions.

BACKGROUND:

On October 20, 2008, the City Council, in response to both anti and pro peafowl community members' concerns, directed staff to modify the 1999 Peafowl Management Plan (" Plan"). The modifications consisted of the following:

- Reduce the maximum number of peafowl per flock from 18 to 14.
- Allow for non-seasonal trapping (i.e., subsequent to the City's annual trapping and during the peafowl mating season) of peafowl by residents experiencing ongoing problems on their property.

In addition, the City Council directed staff to provide a status update after one year. Based on this one-year status update, the City Council may reconsider peafowl options, ranging from: continuation of the City's implementation of the Plan to elimination of the Plan and setting a new policy direction.

2008-09 PEAFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:

Based on the City Council's direction, staff implemented the updated Plan (see attached 2008 Peafowl Management Plan) and conducted a peafowl census in November and December 2008. Based on this census, it was determined that there were 40 peafowl in the area staff refers to as the Haskell and Vista Lejana environs. At the time, this was the only area of the City with a consistently observable peafowl flock. This area includes the following streets: Haskell Street, El Vago Street, White Deer Drive, Ridgecliff Lane, Bigbriar Way, and Lista Lejana Lane.

To comply with the Plan's new maximum flock size of 14, staff contracted with a representative from the Los Angeles Zoo to trap and relocate 26 peafowl from December 2008 to February 2009. The trapping and relocation efforts were conducted with strict adherence to the humane treatment of the birds. The trapped peafowl were relocated to



City Council, Peafowl Management Plan Update December 7, 2009 Page 2 of 3

private residences outside the City. Following the City's trapping and relocation activities, there were no requests from residents for City peafowl traps to conduct non-seasonal trapping.

UPDATE:

Prior to the City's 2008-09 Plan implementation, beginning in late spring or early summer 2008, staff fielded numerous phone calls and email messages on a weekly basis from residents complaining about the large influx of peafowl in the community (approximately 100 or more contacts from residents). The vast majority of these contacts were from residents of the Haskell and Vista Lejana environs. These complaints ranged from the loud squawking throughout the day and night, landscape and other property damage, public health concerns from peafowl droppings, and public safety concerns related to potential accidents resulting from vehicles braking/swerving to avoid peafowl on streets. It is clear that, at that time, there were peafowl well in excess of the maximum flock size specified in the Plan causing many problems and much frustration and anger in the community. Similarly, negative emotions also ran high in the pro-peafowl camp of the community. This contingent of residents were equally concerned that the Plan would be abandoned due to the outcry from the anti-peafowl residents, and were very vocal in their advocacy for maintaining the existing Plan.

Following the City's 2008-09 Plan implementation, staff has fielded no more than 6-8 contacts from residents overall, and zero (0) since April 2009. Also, as stated above, there have been no requests from residents for City traps during the peafowl mating season. While staff does not believe the peafowl controversy has gone away, it would conclude that the controversy has significantly diminished. It is not clear if the fervor is less than it was last year due to the City's trapping and relocation efforts, or as a result of the Station Fire burning the peafowl habitat and cover needed for nesting and proliferation. Peafowl, however, remain in the community. Staff visited the Haskell and Vista Lejana environs immediately after the Station Fire and observed adult peafowl as well as newborn chicks. Perhaps a combination of City trapping and the fire has had the result of keeping the peafowl population in check, and accordingly, complaints from residents to a minimum.

2009-10 PEAFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION:

As part of this year's Plan implementation, staff has concluded its annual peafowl census which was conducted by representatives from the Los Angeles Zoo and Pasadena Humane Society, as in the previous year. Through the census process, it was determined that there are 28 peafowl in the Haskell and Vista Lejana environs. Based on this census, and the revised 2008 Plan, there are 14 peafowl above the maximum flock size. Accordingly, staff intends to contract with the same representative from the Los Angeles Zoo to trap 14 peafowl. The trapped peafowl will then be relocated to private parties outside of the City that have requested the birds. The City's trapper will be advised again to care for the trapped peafowl in the most humane manner possible. Traps are to be monitored on a daily basis so as not to leave trapped peafowl unattended and without food or water. In addition, the trapped peafowl will be transported to the relocation properties in large canine crates to avoid loss of blood feathers and other injuries.

OPTIONS:

City Council, Peafowl Management Plan Update
December 7, 2009
Page 3 of 3

- 1. Receive and file report and direct staff to continue with implementation of the Peafowl Management Plan; or
- 2. Defer action and provide alternative direction to staff.

RECOMMENDATION:

Option 1 — Receive and file report and direct staff to continue with implementation of the Peafowl Management Plan.

ATTACHMENT:

2008 Peafowl Management Plan

PEAFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

OUTLINE

- I. PEAFOWL GENERAL INFORMATION
 - a. Appearance
 - i. Male (peacocks) characterized by their long colorful plumage
 - ii. Female (peahens) characterized by their duller plumage and less elaborate tail feathers
 - b. Breeding
 - i. Once per year (between April and August)
 - ii. Chicks are hatched between April and August
 - iii. Peahens lay approximately 5-8 eggs. Of those, approximately 2-5 will hatch
 - iv. Peafowl make loud screeching noises during the breeding months
 - v. Peacocks reach sexual maturity at 3 years of age; hens after 1 year
 - vi. Peahens do not build nests
 - c. Lifespan Approximately 15 years
 - d. Molting July through October
 - e. Feeding
 - i. Diet consists of vegetation and insects
 - ii. Prefer certain types of vegetation
 - iii. Like animal food (i.e., dog and cat food)
 - iv. Will eat small reptiles and mice
 - f. Deterrents
 - i. Water (hoses)
 - ii. Plants/flowers peafowl do not consume
 - iii. Enclosure of animal food bowls
 - iv. Securing compost
 - v. Balloons in trees (short-term effectiveness)
 - vi. Coyote urine (short-term effectiveness)

PEAFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

STEP 1:

Survey, Review and Analyze Flock

- · Contract with animal experts to monitor and manage the program
- · Conduct an annual census of the peafowl population
- Annual census must be longer than one day; tagging may be necessary if no other method of identification is feasible
- The animal experts will determine the number and male-female ratio necessary for a sustainable flock (standard used: flock size ≤ 14 peafowl; ratio 2 males to 5 females)

STEP 2:

. .

Education Program - Encourage use of a combination of deterrents

- Plant vegetation that peafowl do not like nor consume
- Secure animal food or compost so that it is inaccessible to peafowl
- Spray peafowl with water

<u>Brochure</u>

 Provide a brochure outlining peafowl deterrents and explaining common peafowl activities/habits

STEP 3:

Seasonal Trapping

- Trapping and Relocation If it is determined that the peafowl flock exceeds the City standard for sustainability, the City will be responsible for the trapping and relocation of excess peafowl based on the annual census final count determined by the animal experts
- Humane Treatment Trapped peafowl will be treated humanely (will not be left without water and food for an extended period of time; will not be exposed to extreme heat)

STEP 4:

Non-Seasonal Trapping

 Following the seasonal trapping performed by the City, residents experiencing ongoing peafowl problems may rent a City-owned trap (coyote size) to catch additional peafowl. Residents would be responsible for the relocation of these peafowl based at the City's instruction.

STEP 5:

Voluntary Cessation of Feeding

 Residents will, voluntarily, cease the feeding of peafowl in their neighborhoods

STEP 6:

Annual Meetings

 Conduct annual meetings with animal experts and neighborhood members to discuss Peafowl Management Plan effectiveness

ACTION SCHEDULE

STAGE	ACTION	TIME TABLE
STAGE 1	Release peafowl management brochures to the general public; include in brochure methods of deterring peafowl	
STAGE 2	Consult with animal experts on feasible methods of conducting an accurate peafowl census	November
STAGE 3	Conduct annual census	November – December
STAGE 4	Following the annual census, trapping and relocation may begin if there are excess peafowl. No City trapping will be conducted during the breeding and molting seasons. A determination will be made by the animal experts on the number of peafowl to be trapped and relocated based on the annual census and the City's standard for a sustainable flock.	l I
STAGE 5	After the City's trapping and relocation process, residents with persisting problems may trap additional peafowl.	After March

PEAFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN



City of Rancho Palos Verdes
Community Development Department
30940 Hawthorne Boulevard
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275
Tel: 310-544-5228
www.rpvca.gov

City Council Adopted:



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

City Council

Mayor Knight
Mayor Pro-tem Brooks
Councilman Campbell
Councilman Duhovic
Councilman Misetich

City Staff

Doug Willmore, City Manager
Carolynn Petru, Deputy City Manager
Carol Lynch, City Attorney
David Snow, Assistant City Attorney
Joel Rojas, Community Development Director
Ara Mihranian, Deputy Community Development Director
Daniel Pitts, Code Enforcement Officer

Additional Recognition

Mike Maxcy, Wildlife Animal Services Jacob Washburn, Planning Intern (Spring 2015)



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PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of this Management Plan is to humanely manage the peafowl population within the boundary limits of the City of Rancho Palos Verdes.

GOAL

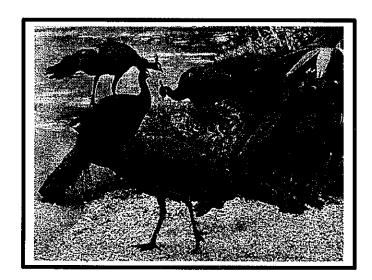
The goal of this Management Plan is to reduce and maintain the peafowl population within certain City neighborhoods to levels identified in the 2000 Peafowl Census Report and to create an environment that supports the coexistence of peafowl within the semi-rural character of the City. This goal will be achieved by implementing the following two strategies:

- 1) Deterrent Measures & Public Education
- 2) Humane Trapping & Relocation of up to 150 birds in a calendar year in order to maintain the 2000 peafowl population.

PEAFOWL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The intent of this Management Plan is to provide educational guidance for City Staff and residents on how to deal with and manage the peafowl population in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes. The guidelines and provisions of this Plan do not supersede federal, state and county regulations or policies.

The City will update and modify the Plan as needed on a biennial basis based on the frequency of resident complaints and survey data conducted periodically by professional wildlife stewards.



PEAFOWL BACKGROUND

EARLY HISTORY

Peafowl have a long, storied history in Rancho Palos Verdes and on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The peacock originally comes from India, Sri Lanka, and Burma. However, the original peacock colony on the Palos Verdes Peninsula is a result of a gift of 16 birds from the daughter of William Wrigley, Jr. to Frank Vanderlip, Sr. from Mr. Wrigley's aviary on Catalina Island.

These birds were maintained at the Vanderlip Estate in Portuguese Bend for years. It is also suspected that some of the birds were introduced to Palos Verdes Estates by former mayor Fred Roessler sometime in the period from 1960-65. There are now numerous peacock flocks in various neighborhoods in Rancho Palos Verdes including the Crestridge, Vista Grande, and the Portuguese Bend areas, as well as in the Lunada Bay and Malaga Cove areas of Palos Verdes Estates.

RECENT HISTORY

Due to an increase in resident complaints about the City's peafowl population and the impacts experienced by those who live in close proximity to peafowl flocks, such as noisy calls, excessive animal waste and damage to private property (i.e. yards, roofs, vehicles, etc.), in October 2000, the City Council enlisted the professional services of Dr. Francine Bradley of U.C. Davis to study the City's peafowl population and to provide recommendations to manage the population.

Between October 2000 and January 2001, Dr. Bradley conducted workshops to educate the public on how to humanely trap peafowl and to increase public awareness on how to coexist with peafowl and minimize impacts caused by the birds. Additionally, Dr. Bradley conducted field visits to observe the City's peafowl presence, flock behavior and to conduct a population count. A total of 134 peafowl were counted in the Crestridge (also referred to as Ridgecrest), Portuguese Bend, and Vista Grande neighborhoods. In response, In February 2001, the City Council approved a program to humanely trap and relocate up to 50 peafowl in an effort to reduce the City's peafowl population in the Crestridge (Ridgecrest), Portuguese Bend and Vista Grande neighborhoods. However, only 19 birds were trapped and relocated due to routine sabotage to the traps by peafowl enthusiasts.

In 2008, the City conducted another peafowl census which concluded that the overall peafowl population grew by 53% since 2000/01 with the majority of the growth occurring in the Vista Grande neighborhood. This was attributed to the abundance of food, prime habitat and lack of predatory animals in the area. In response, in May 2009, the City Council approved another trapping and relocation program, and adopted Ordinance No. 488 to prohibit the feeding of, and interference with efforts to trap and relocate, peafowl.

Due to the substantial peafowl population growth in the Vista Grande neighborhood, in June 2009, the City Council approved the reduction of the peafowl population in this neighborhood by approximately 60 birds. Trapping in the Vista Grande neighborhood occurred between August 2009 and January 2010 resulting in 71 birds being trapped and relocated to approved locations in California.

In 2014, the City began to once again experience an increase in resident complaints regarding peafowl. The majority of the complaints were once again coming from the Vista Grande neighborhood. In response, a census was conducted in June and October 2014 which revealed that the peafowl population had significantly increased in some City neighborhoods since the first census in 2000. As a result, in November 2014, the City Council directed Staff to develop a Peafowl Management Plan intended to reduce and manage the City's peafowl population, particularly in the 5 neighborhoods where previous census reports were conducted, since 2000.

CITY OF RANCHO PALOS VERDES PEAFOWL POPULATION CENSUS DATA TABLE									
Geographical Area USA Base	2000	2008	2011- 12	lune 2014	October 2014	Average 2014	2011-12 to 2014 Comparison	2011-12 to 2014). Percentage Comparison	
Rembgueta Bendar	67	75	70	97	74	. 85	+15	+22%	
VistalGrande and A	29	89	40	71	71	71	+31	+76%	
Grégorija (38	30	27	33	50	41	+14	+52%	
Sunnyside kidee	0	11	25	38	90	64	+39	+156%	
(4 neighborhoods)	134	205	162	239	285	261	+99	+62%	
Monte Verde	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Grandview 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	14	20	14	n/a	n/a	
(5 heighborhoods)	134	205	165	253	305	276	+114	+69%	

GENERAL PEAFOWL INFORMATION

The Peafowl (pavo cristatus)

Males are referred to as peacocks and females are referred to as peahens, and are collectively known as peafowl. However, the term "peacock" is commonly used to refer to birds of both sexes. There are two common peafowl species: Indian or blue peafowl and green peafowl. Most people, including residents of Rancho Palos Verdes, are familiar with the Indian peafowl, since that is the kind found in many zoos and parks.

Peafowl Characteristics

Peafowl are large, colorful pheasants (typically blue and green). The males are known for their iridescent tails. These tail feathers, or coverts, spread out in a distinctive train that is more than 60 percent of the bird's total body length and boast colorful "eye" markings (ocelli) of blue, gold, red, and other hues. The large train is used in mating rituals and courtship displays. It can be arched into a magnificent fan that reaches across the bird's back and touches the ground on either side. Females are believed to choose their mates according to the size, color, and quality of these outrageous feather trains.

When a peacock is in his second year, he grows his first train, but it has no ocelli and is not as long as a full-grown male's. The train gets longer and more elaborate every year after that. At about five or six years of age, it reaches its maximum splendor. The peacocks that are the toughest—those that are able to survive long enough to have a really impressive train—are the ones that have the most mates and offspring. The coveted blue-eyed feathers of the train are dropped once a year; new feathers immediately begin growing and are completed a few months later.

Peahens seem to prefer males with the longest trains and biggest displays. In fact, the peacock's female-attraction power is directly related to the perfection of his spectacular train, including its overall length, the number of iridescent "eyes" that are present, and even the symmetry of their patterning.

Normally, when a peacock is just walking around, his train trails behind him but held just above the ground. But when he wants to show off for a peahen, he props up the train with his shorter, stiffer tail feathers and unfolds it like a fan into a semicircle 6 to 7 feet (1.8 to 2.1 meters) wide! If the peahen seems interested, he quivers, making his feathers shimmy and flash to entice her further.

Peafowl Daily Routine

Peafowl follow a certain routine every day. They roost overnight in large groups in tall, open trees. That way they are safe from predators during the night, and the males can travel through the branches. In the morning, they break up into small groups. In the nonbreeding season, these are usually groups of all peacocks or all peahens; but during the breeding season, there are groups of one peacock and several peahens or all bachelors. These groups forage on the ground for food. During midday, peafowl drink, preen their feathers, rest in the shade, or take dust baths. Once it cools down, they go back to foraging for food before taking one last drink and returning to their roost for the night.

Where do Peafowl Live

Peacocks are very unique animals. They can live anywhere there is shelter and food/water. Extreme environments with very high temperatures are not ideal for the birds.

What do Peafowl Eat

Peacocks are ground feeders. They hunt for small animals, like spiders, reptiles (snakes) and amphibians in tall grasses, and minnows in shallow streams. They also eat plant parts, such as flower petals, seeds, berries, figs, leaves, and seeds.

As Loud as a Peacock

Peafowl have 11 different calls, but the peacocks are the ones that really yell. They have a call that carries for a long distance and sounds like "may-AWE, may-AWE." Some say the call sounds like a human crying for help! Peacocks call in the early morning and late evening, and practically all day during the breeding season. Because peacocks make so much noise in the early morning or late evening, some consider them a real nuisance! Other animals don't mind, though. With their sharp eyes, peafowl are likely to be the first to see a predator and call out a loud alarm.

Breeding & Nesting Season

Generally, nesting/hatching season takes place between April and May. During this period, a peahen makes a scrape in the ground and lines it with sticks, where she lays three to eight light green or tan eggs. She sits on them almost constantly for about four weeks. The peachicks are able to walk and forage on their own right after they hatch, but they are very vulnerable. It takes two weeks before they can flap up into a tree for safety, where they crowd on both sides of their mother and are covered by her wings. At four weeks, the young grow crests, and at two months they look just like their mother (both males and females) but are only half her size. It is not until their second year that the males achieve their mature coloring. Only half of the chicks that hatch, survive to join the rest of the group. The typical lifespan of peafowl is 15 years.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The discussion on the following two management strategies is intended to be used by the City and its residents to humanely manage the peafowl population in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes:

- 1. Deterrent Measures & Public Education
- 2. Humane Trapping & Relocation of up to 150 birds in a calendar year in order to maintain the 2000 peafowl population.

1. Deterrent Measures and Public Education

Deterrent Measures

Based on information gleaned from various resources, the City has been advised that in situations where residents are adversely impacted by peafowl, the implementation of one or the combination of the following deterrent measures may help discourage peafowl from returning. The success of the listed deterrent measures is dependent on residents working together and consistency.

Peafowl do not like water.

Water is one of the best known deterrents for peafowl. During non-drought conditions, the intermittent use of sprinklers or a hose with a jet nozzle will act as a negative reinforcement for the birds. Or consider a motion sensor activated water spray, such as the Scarecrow, that is battery operated and covers an area of about 35 feet and can be connected to your garden hose. It's available on-line or at home improvement and garden stores.

Peafowl are afraid of dogs.

Walk your dog around the property and neighborhood. Additionally, keeping your dog in the backyard will also serve as a deterrent.

Peafowl will avoid certain repellents.

Cat repellent and mothballs around planting beds, porches, and along walkways may be an effective means of repelling peafowl. Caution should be used so as not to allow young children or animals to ingest the repellents.

• Trim or Remove Large Trees

Since peafowl prefer to roost in large overhanging trees, trimming or removing said trees will help deter peafowl. The Canary Island Pine is a favorite resting spot for peafowl because of its sturdy horizontal limbs and ample cover. Albeit a short-term, balloons in trees can deter peafowl from roosting in trees.

· Be cautious when composting.

Avoid open compost and manure sacks as they tend to attract peafowl because they love to take dirt baths. If you wish to compost, use a covered compost bin and keep the composting area clean.

Peafowl like to eat wild birdseed, bread and pet food.

These are delectable treats to peafowl. Once they're hooked, it's difficult to wean them. It's a good idea to remove any leftover pet food immediately, feed pets indoors, or cover/enclose animal food bowls.

Peafowl like to eat seeds and plants

Avoid planting young tender seedlings in areas you do not want peafowl to visit or cover the plants until they are well established. Additionally, certain plants are favored by peafowl while other plants are disliked. See Appendix A for a list of plants peafowl like and dislike, and follow the suggested list when landscaping. Peafowl like to take daily dust baths irrespective of the type of plants found in a garden and this can be destructive. It is suggested that gardens be covered with gravel or rocks to prevent peafowl from digging plants up to create loose soil for bathing purposes.

Prohibition of Feeding Peafowl

The availability of food will cause peafowl to return. Thus, the City's Municipal Code prohibits the feeding of peafowl. Specifically, Section 6.04.020 of the Rancho Palos Verdes Municipal Code (RPVMC) enacts by reference Los Angeles County Code Section 10.84.010 which states the following:

Providing food for certain animals. Except as otherwise provided for in Section 10.84.020 of Los Angeles County Code, no person shall feed or in any manner provide food to any peafowl, crow, pigeon, seagull, non-domesticated rodent, including tree squirrels or ground squirrels, or to a non-domesticated mammalian predator, including coyotes, foxes, opossums, skunks and raccoons.

It is an infraction if any resident is caught feeding peafowl in violation of this ordinance which could result in penalty fines for each violation.

Public Education

Over the years, the City has received numerous complaints from residents expressing frustration with the destruction peacocks cause to their property, such as damaging roofs, plants, walkways, and vehicles. Nuisance complaints revolve around noise, fecal material, and emotional angst caused by peacocks. Thus, in an attempt to assist residents to minimize impacts caused by the peacocks, listed above are a number of deterrent measures to discourage peafowl from visiting private property. Because the effectiveness of these deterrent measures relies on cooperation among neighbors, a

public education campaign will occur on an as-needed basis using the following methods to disseminate information to the public:

- Website Updates (see Community Development Department Homepage under Code Enforcement)
- List-serve messages to the Peafowl notification subscribers
- · Articles with helpful tips in the City's quarterly newsletter
- Speaking at:
 - Council of Homeowner's Association (CHOA) meetings
 - Homeowner's Association Meetings
- Public Service Announcement on Channel 33
- · Communicating and sharing information with neighboring cities
- · Preparing and distributing educational leaflets

2. Trapping and Relocation

In an effort to humanely maintain the peafowl population to the levels reported in the 2000 census, this section of the Management Plan describes a citywide trapping and relocation program. The program proposes the trapping and relocating of up to 150 birds per year in order to maintain the 2000 peafowl population level. The trapping and relocation program consists of the following 5 stages which are described below:

- Peafowl Census
- Selection of Trapping Vendor
- Seasonal Trapping
- Trapping Protocol
- Relocation

Stage 1: Peafowl Census

Every year, the City will conduct a census survey to assess the peafowl population trends based on past census reports. The census will occur in February and/or March in the Portuguese Bend, Crestridge, Sunnyside Ridge, Grandview and Vista Grande neighborhoods along with other neighborhoods where significant peafowl complaints or sightings have been documented since the previous census. Neighborhoods may be added, deleted or modified for future census years based on previous census results or the success of previous trapping efforts. The census will be used to determine whether to proceed with any trapping in the subject calendar year. If trapping is deemed necessary, the census will dictate the number of birds (up to 150 in a calendar year) to be trapped.

Stage 2: Selection of Trapping Vendor

Based on the outcome of the census report, if the City determines trapping is necessary to control the peafowl population, if a service agreement is not in effect, the City will go through the Request for Proposal (RFP) process to select an outside vendor. In

considering a vendor, the City will factor experience, capability and cost. The City Council will enter into a Service Agreement with the selected vendor.

Stage 3: Seasonal Trapping

Generally, the nesting/hatching season takes place during April and May when chicks flock with their peahen before being able to function on their own. This is not considered a humane time period to conduct trapping of peahen. Therefore, seasonal trapping of peahens (female) will take place July 15th through December 31st. Since peacocks (males) can be trapped all year long, if deemed necessary by the City, the trapping of peacock (males) may occur outside the July 15th and December 31st trapping window.

Stage 4: Trapping Protocol

The neighborhoods selected for trapping will be determined by the City based on peafowl population trends memorialized in the biennial census reports, as well public input (See Appendix B for neighborhood boundary maps identified for trapping). The humane trapping of peafowl will occur as follows:

- Traps will be made from chicken wire, or other similar material deemed acceptable by the City.
- Traps will generally be approximately 8'(L) x 6'(H) in size intended to hold approximately 6-8 birds at a time.
- Traps will be placed on City property or private property based on agreements between the City and the property owner. Private property will be selected by the City based on input from the trapper.
- Traps will be serviced on a regular basis, but no less than once a week by the City's trapping vendor.
- Traps will be maintained and monitored in accordance to the State of California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Department of Wildlife and Fish standards.
- Traps occupied by peafowl will be serviced within 24 hours. The property owner
 where the traps are placed will be required to notify the City and the trapping
 vendor within 24 hours of the trap being occupied by peafowl.
- The trapping vendor will also be able to gather peafowl using large, soft handheld "fishing" style nets as this method is considered a very effective and quick way to quickly and humanely remove the young and fearless birds from the trapping regions.
- The trapping vendor will be required to provide the City with dated photo documentation of each bird trapped, as well as information as to its relocation destination.

Stage 5: Relocation

Once peafowl are trapped by the vendor or removed from a trap by the vendor they become the property of the trapping vendor. Trapped peafowl will be relocated off the Palos Verdes Peninsula to homes that have been screened by the trapping vendor and reviewed by the City to ensure the individuals adopting the peafowl have some avian

experience and have adequate space for peafowl to roam freely. The location and contact information (name and phone number) of the individual(s) accepting the trapped peafowl will remain confidential to protect their privacy. Under no circumstances will the trapped peafowl be euthanized or treated inhumanely.

Sabotaging Peafowl Cages

Pursuant to Section 6.04.070 of the RPVMC, no person shall prevent or interfere with the trapping or relocation of peafowl, either on public or private property, by releasing any captured peafowl or by damaging, disabling or disengaging any peafowl trap or enclosure.

If an individual is caught interfering with peafowl trapping, they will be subject to an infraction which will result in penalty fees for each violation.

Appendix A – Plant List

The following is a list of plants that peafowl like and dislike. It is suggested as an added deterrent measures that the following plants be considered when landscaping. It should be noted that peafowl take daily dust baths irrespective of the type of plants found in a garden and this can be destructive. It is not uncommon for residents to think peafowl are eating plants when in fact they are digging plants up to create loose soil for bathing purposes.

Peafowl dislike these plants:

Agapanthus

Azalea

Baby's Breath

Bee Balm

Bird of Paradise

Blazing Star Liatris

Bouganvillea

Butterfly Plant

Cactus

Camellia

Cannas

Clivia

Columbine

Coneflower

Ferns

Fuchsia

Gaillardia

Gardenia

Geranium

Giant Columbine

Gladiola

Gloriosa Daisy

Hen & Chicken

Hibiscus

Hardy Lavender

Hostas

Iris Ivv

Lantana

Lavender

Marigold

Mint

Mum

Oleander Painted Daisy

Periwinkle

Peonies

Phlox

Pink Lady

Plumbago

Poinsettia

Pyracantha Rhododendron

Rose

Shasta Daisy

Snap Dragon

Sunburst Coreopsis

Weigela

Peafowl like these plants:

Amaryllis

Begonia

Broccoli

Brussel Sprout

Cabbage

California Poppy

Cauliflower

Chive

Holly Berries

Impatiens

Kale

Kohlrabi

Lettuce

Nasturtium

Pansy

Petunia

Primrose

Stock

Stock Cauliflower

Sweet Alyssum

Tomato

Water Stock

Young Spinach and

Any young plants

MEETING DATE: 06/19/2018 AGENDA HEADING: Regular Business

AGENDA DESCRIPTION:

Consideration and possible action to resume the City's Peafowl Trapping Program for 2018.

RECOMMENDED COUNCIL ACTION:

(1) Receive and file a final summary report on the 2017 Peafowl Trapping Program; and,

(2) Review the 2018 Peafowl Census Report, and direct Staff to resume the humane trapping and relocation of up to 150 peafowl for 2018.

FISCAL IMPACT: Resuming the trapping of peafowl for 2018, which will occur after July 15, 2018, has been included in the draft FY18-19 budget under the Code Enforcement program.

Amount Budgeted:

\$136,000 (\$37,000 for Peafowl Trapping

Program)

Additional Appropriation:

N/A

Account Number:

101-400-4180-5101

ORIGINATED BY: Kevin Le, Code Enforcement Officer KZ

REVIEWED BY:

Ara Mihranian, AICP, Director of Community Development &

APPROVED BY:

Doug Willmore, City Manager

BACKGROUND AND DISCUSSION:

On August 4, 2015, the City Council adopted the Peafowl Management Plan (PMP), which is a City-initiated plan to humanely manage the peafowl population within the City. This is achieved by reducing and maintaining the peafowl population to the levels identified in the 2000 Peafowl Census Report (134 total birds, citywide). The PMP supports the coexistence of peafowl within the semi–rural character of the City by:

- Encouraging public education and deterrent measures; and,
- Humanely trapping and relocating up to 150 birds per year in order to maintain the 2000 peafowl population.

At that same meeting, in response to the uptick in the City's peafowl population (based on the 2014 census) and the increase and tenor of residents' complaints, the City Council directed Staff to begin the trapping of up to 150 peafowl within the following five neighborhoods: *Portuguese Bend, Crestridge, Sunnyside Ridge, Grandview*, and *Vista Grande*. The trapping and relocation of peafowl has subsequently occurred annually.

2017 Peafowl Trapping Program

On September 14, 2015, the City began implementing its Peafowl Trapping Program. The five City-owned traps, one for each of the five neighborhoods participating in the program, are placed in the enclosed rear yard of a private residence for approximately a two-week period, and afterwards relocated to another property within the same neighborhood. For 2017, trapping occurred between July 2017 and March 2018, and included the *Monaco* neighborhood in response to resident requests and the high number of birds observed in the area. The table below summarizes and compares the number of birds trapped by neighborhood between the 2015 and 2017 trapping periods.

Year	Grandview	Vista Grande	Crestridge	Portuguese Bend	Sunnyside Ridge	Monaco	Total
2015	24	48	27	27	24	0	150
2016	1	82	7	8	54	0	152
2017	0	44	0	0	20	48	112
Total	25	174	34	35	98	48	414

The 112 birds trapped during 2017 included 42 males, 51 females, 16 juveniles, and 3 broods. This year's program resulted in fewer birds trapped partly because the City was unable to secure volunteer properties to set up traps, as well as the effectiveness of the program over the past 2 years and some trapping occurring in neighboring cities. As stated in the PMP, the birds trapped were collected by the City's vendor (Wildlife Services) within 24 hours and relocated to ranches in San Diego, Ventura, and Santa Barbara counties. Per the City Council-adopted PMP, Staff approved the locations to which the birds were relocated.¹

2018 Peafowl Census Report

Pursuant to the PMP, each year the City is required to conduct a census survey to assess the current peafowl population trends, and based on past census reports, determine whether trapping should resume. This year's peafowl census survey was conducted between April 1 and April 8, 2018, by Wildlife Services. The census was conducted based on two types of observations. The first was counting roosting peafowl in trees at sunrise, and the second was using a systematic grid pattern during the late afternoon to evening hours. Attached to this report is a detailed description of the census count (Attachment A). It should be noted that there may be an undercount of approximately 10% due to breeding females and limited physical access. Similar to last year, this year's census includes the *Monaco* neighborhood because of the volume of peafowl-related complaints in this area. The table below summarizes the results of the

¹ This information is kept confidential to protect the privacy of the property owners receiving the relocated birds.

recent census, tracks the annual census results since 2014, and compares the 2018 census with the 2014 baseline census.

2018 Peafowl Census Summary Table									
	Grandview	Vista Grande	Crestridge	Monaco	Portuguese Bend	Sunnyside Ridge	Total		
2018 Males	1	20	1	1	28	24	75		
2018 Females	0	20	2	2	18	13	55		
2018 Total	1	40	3	3	46	37	130		
2017	0	42	9	22	40	37	150		
2016	4	82	13	n/a	52	57	208		
2014 Census	17	71	41	n/a	85	64	278		
Difference b/n 2014 and 2018	- 16	-31	-38	3	-39	-27	-148		
% Difference b/n 2014 and 2018	-94%	-44%	-92%	n/a	-46%	-42%	-53%		

As depicted above, there has been an overall 53% reduction in the City's peafowl population, compared to the baseline census conducted in 2014 (a census did not occur in 2015). The reduction can be attributed to the trapping that occurred last year.

Due to the current peafowl population in the surveyed neighborhoods, the anticipated increases after the mating season, and the concerns expressed by residents in these neighborhoods, Staff recommends that the Council resume trapping for 2018 up to the 150-bird cap². If resumed, the humane trapping will begin on August 15th, after the nesting and hatching season has ended, and when chicks are able to function on their own. Similar to the program conducted for 2017, the City will reach out to the community for volunteer properties where the traps can be located. The City will also resume its public outreach and education program, including attending a Rancho Palos Verdes Council of Homeowners' Associations (CHOA) meeting in the near future. Lastly, the trapping services will continue to be provided by the Wildlife Services, who has been extremely cooperative and responsive to the City's needs. The City's contract with Wildlife Services expires on December 31, 2018, at which time the City Council will be asked to consider either renewing the contract or seeking new proposals.

It should be noted that the City continues to receive requests from both the *Monaco* and *Mira Vista* neighborhoods for trapping occur in these neighborhoods. The City intends

² The trapping cap cannot be increased unless additional environmental review is conducted, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

to continue to trap in these neighborhoods intermittently during the trapping period to help control the overall peafowl population in the City.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

In the past, the City Council inquired about using a form of avian birth control as an alternative to trapping and managing the peafowl population. The referenced birth control is known in the industry as "OvoControl." According to Wildlife Services, this product is only approved for use in pigeons, and there may be some major issues that would make this product ineffective for peafowl birth control and potentially detrimental to native bird species. In addition to the fact that the pellets are only meant to be consumed by pigeons, the product must be consumed on a daily basis during breeding season, which would be difficult to control. Further, according to the manufacturer, the pellets can only be placed on a flat cement surface. For these reasons, it is still not recommended as an alternative to trapping peafowl.

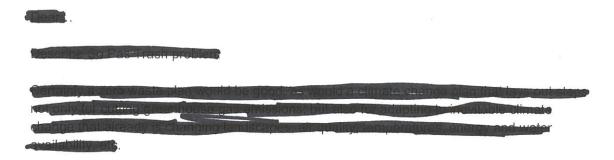
CONCLUSION:

The success of the 2017 peafowl trapping program and the collection of data for the 2018 peafowl census was largely the result of the community participation. Based on the 2018 census count and continued resident concerns in affected neighborhoods, Staff recommends resuming trapping for 2018 up to the 150-bird cap.

ALTERNATIVES:

In addition to the Staff recommendations, the following alternative actions (or some combination thereof) are available for the City Council's consideration:

- 1. Identify alternatives to trapping for Staff to research, and for the City Council to consider at a future meeting.
- 2. Direct Staff to initiate an amendment to the City Council-adopted Negative Declaration in order to increase the 150-bird trapping cap.
- 3. Reduce the number of birds to be trapped for 2018 to fewer than 150.
- 4. Direct Staff not to trap birds for 2018.



In addressing the city council, I would focus on what's doable here:

- A ban on plastic for takeout food in restaurants;
- Getting city sports leagues to adopt no-plastic policies for water, snacks, etc. (the city owns the fields and has an agreement with the leagues);
- Getting the schools to minimize use of plastic;
- Getting the city and schools to adopt green purchasing policies (including a preference for purchasing products made with recycled materials to build markets for recycling of plastic here and paper here in California);
- Adopting a city-administered green business certification program to recognize businesses that exercise environmental responsibility in their operations, including not only waste, but energy use, water use, etc.
- Adopting a plan for organic waste that focuses on minimizing the transportation needed to use it beneficially by turning it to compost and mulch, perhaps at least in part a series of small-scale community-based locations operated by city staff or a non-profit;
- Getting the city to do more to educate people about how they themselves can use less
 plastic and generate less waste and do many other things to improve the environment;
 and
- Developing new fees and revenue sources that will help the city to build capacity and
 institutionalize better environmental management given the limited amount of money
 and focus its getting now. In fact, this may be the most important thing since having
 the staff and resources is fundamental to just about everything we're talking about.





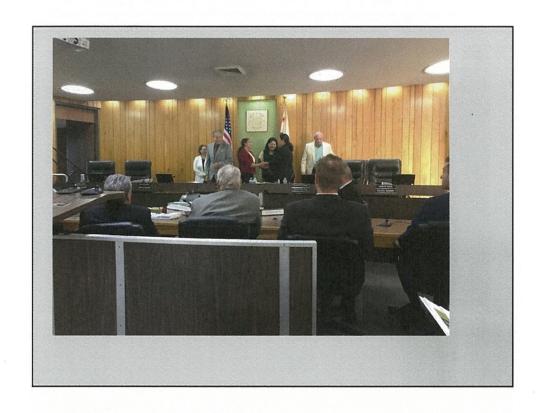


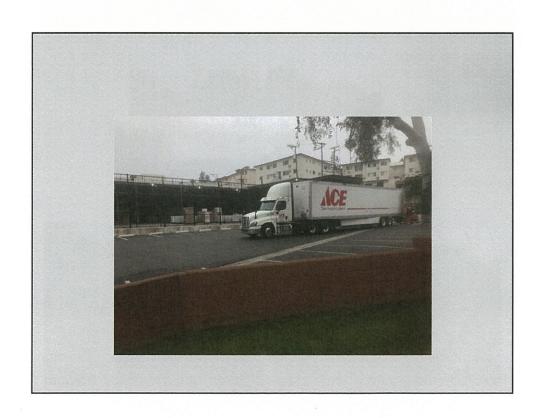




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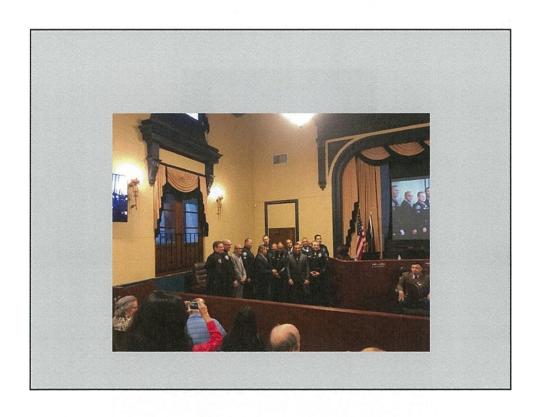




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CELEBRATE ASIAN-PACIFIC
AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

To Climb a Gold Mountain

A PORTRAIT OF STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH

SCREENING THURSDAY, MAY 30TH AT 7:00 P.M.
SOUTH PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMUNITY ROOM

PRESENTED BY THE SOUTH PASADENA PUBLIC LIBRARY & CO-SPONSORED BY THE SOUTH PASADENA CHINESE-AMERICAN CLUB

To Climb a Gold Mountain

A PORTRAIT OF STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH

'To Climb a Gold Mountain' tells the stories of four women of Asian descent who lived in America from the 1850s to the present day. The women came from different backgrounds and lived dramatically different lives. Some of the women featured in the film, like Anna May Wong, have reached success and fame. Still others, like Sing Ye, who lived in the 1800s and fought for freedom, are all but forgotten.

Each woman's story represents a distinct theme of struggle and triumph, and ushers in the succeeding story. Through these stories, the film tracks the progression, evolution and legacy of immigrants in this country as they integrate into the fabric of America.

SCREENING THURSDAY, MAY 30TH AT 7:00 P.M. LIBRARY COMMUNITY ROOM

The film will be followed by a Q&A with the director

Alex Azmi is an Emmy Award winning filmmaker. He is interested in documentaries and films that deal with social and human issues in the United States and around the world. His latest film "the MAN and Machine", which is in development, explores the forces behind advancements in technology and their impact on society.

Alex won the International Humanitarian Platinum Award with co-director Rebecca Hu at the 2017 World Humanitarian Awards and the film has been recognized at festivals around the world.



1115 El Centro St. South Pasadena, CA 91030 (626) 403-7350 www.southpasadenaca.gov/library

Upon request made no later than four (4) business days before the event, the City will provide a reasonable accommodation for a qualified person with a disability to have equal access to the event. Please contact ADA Coordinator and Human Resources Manager, Mariam Lee Ko, at (626) 403-7312 or fill out the City's request form available at www.southpasadenaca.gov and email the form to Human Resources at HR@southpasadenaca.gov



City of South Pasadena Finance Department

Memo

Date:

June 5, 2019

To:

The Honorable City Council

Via:

Stephanie DeWolfe, City Manager

From:

Craig Koehler, Finance Director

Re:

June 5, 2019 City Council Meeting Item No. 14 Staff Report -

Adoption of a Resolution Determining and Establishing an Appropriations Limit for Fiscal Year 2019-20 in Accordance with Article XIII B of the California

Constitution

Listed below are clarifications and corrections to the presentation of the Adoption of a Resolution Determining and Establishing an Appropriations Limit for Fiscal Year 2019-20 in Accordance with Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

Staff Report - Discussion/Analysis is revised to state:

"For FY 20190-20, the appropriations subject to the limit are \$1,558,834 below the legally mandated limit."

All Exhibits – replace the original calculations with the attached revisions:

Gann Appropriations Limit Calculation (Exhibits A, B, C, D)

Additional Material
AGENDA ITEM # 14
4 /5/19 City Council Mig.



City Council Agenda Report

ITEM NO. ___

DATE:

June 5, 2019

FROM:

Stephanie DeWolfe, City Manager

PREPARED BY:

Craig Koehler, Finance Director

SUBJECT:

Adoption of a Resolution Determining and Establishing an

Appropriations Limit for Fiscal Year 2019-20 in Accordance with

Article XIII B of the California Constitution

Recommendation Action

It is recommended that the City Council:

1. Adopt a resolution setting the City of South Pasadena's (City) FY 2019-20 Appropriations Limit.

Commission Review and Recommendation

This matter was not reviewed by a Commission.

Executive Summary

Voters Passed Gann Limit in 1979 to Constrain Government Spending. In the wake of Proposition 13 (1978)—the landmark initiative that limited local property taxes—voters passed another measure that limited the spending side of government operations. Proposition 4 (1979) amended the State Constitution to impose spending limits—technically, appropriations limits—on the state and most local governments. The limits are sometimes referred to as "Gann limits" in reference to one of the measure's coauthors, Paul Gann. The fundamental purpose of the limits was to keep inflation- and population-adjusted appropriations under the 1978-79 level. The measure required revenues in excess of the limit to be rebated to taxpayers.

Discussion/Analysis

The data used to calculate the City's Fiscal Year 2019-20 limit are the change in California per capita income, 3.85%, and Los Angeles County population growth, 0.51%. The changes in population per capita income were determined by the Census. These indices are used to maintain the 1978-79 level to reflect Capita Per Income (CPI) Adjustments required by the passage Proposition 4 (1979). The application of these growth factors to the City's FY 2019-20 Appropriations Limit produces the City's FY 2019-20 limit of \$27,337,511.

For FY 2019-20, the appropriations subject to the limit are \$2,031,0141,558,834 below the legally mandated limit. At this time, it is recommended the City Council adopt the proposed resolution setting the City's Appropriation Limit for FY 2019-20. The City will continue to

Adoption of a Resolution Determining and Establishing an Appropriation Limit for Fiscal Year 2019-20 in Accordance with Article XIII B of the California Constitution June 5, 2019
Page 2 of 2

closely monitor revenues during this fiscal year to determine if the actual revenues will exceed the Limit. Should the revenues from the proceeds of taxes exceed the legal Limit, alternatives for recalculations and/or a return of excess proceeds will need to be considered at that time.

The City's independent auditors perform a limited review of the calculation as part of their annual audit. Per the State Constitution, the independent auditors are only required to review the annual calculation of the limit itself (Attachment 2, Exhibit A, Section I - Appropriation Limit). The City is responsible for the allocation of proceeds of taxes versus non-proceeds of taxes subject to the Limit (Attachment 2, Exhibit B).

Background

The "Gann Initiative" (established by 1979's Proposition 4) restricts the amount of tax-generated monies government entities can spend in a given fiscal year. Incorporated into Article XIII B of the State Constitution, the Gann Appropriations Limit specifies that appropriations funded by taxes may be increased annually by the higher of the change in California per capita income or nonresidential assessed valuation due to new construction and the change in South Pasadena population or Los Angeles County population.

Fiscal Impact

None.

Legal Review

The City Attorney has reviewed this item.

Public Notification of Agenda Item

The public was made aware that this item was to be considered this evening by virtue of its inclusion on the legally publicly noticed agenda, posting of the same agenda and reports on the City's website and/or notice in the *South Pasadena Review* and/or the *Pasadena Star-News*.

Attachment:

- 1. Resolution Establishing an Appropriations Limit for FY 2019-20
- 2. Gann Appropriations Limit Calculation (Exhibits A, B, C, D)

Exhibit A South Pasadena Appropriations (Gann) Limit Calculation Fiscal Year 2019-20

ĭ	Appropriation Limit		
	Prior Year, 2018-19 Adopted Limit		\$26,190,464
	Adjustment Factors:		
	Change in California Per Capita Income (Note 1) Change in L.A. County Population (Note 2)	1.0385 1.0051	1.04379635
	Current Year, 2019-20 Appropriation Limit		\$27,337,511
II	Appropriations Subject to Limit		
	Projected 2019-20 Revenues, All City Funds Less: Non-Proceeds of Taxes (See Exhibit B) Less: Exclusions (See Exhibit C)		\$49,069,775 (23,037,287) (253,812)
	Total City Appropriations Subject to Limit		\$25,778,676
ш	Amount Over/(Under) Limit (I - II)		(\$1,558,834)
IV	Total City Appropriations as a % of Limit		94.30%

Note 2: County of Los Angeles population growth, 0.47%, exceeds South Pasadena population growth, 0.00%. Total City population as of January 1, 2019 is 25,881.

Note 1: Change in California per capita income, 3.85%, exceeds the change in assessed valuation due to nonresidential new construction, 0.43% (provided by HdL).

Exhibit B
Non-Proceeds of Taxes
Fiscal Year 2019-20

		Proceeds	Nonproceeds	
		of Taxes	of Taxes	<u>Total</u>
101	General Fund			
	Property Tax	12,306,732	₩	12,306,732
	Library Special Tax	326,729	-	326,729
	Sales Tax	2,130,802	47	2,130,802
	PSAF Sales Tax (Exempted by Statute)	-	300,000	300,000
	Business License Tax	400,000	-	400,000
	Utility Users Tax	3,485,000		3,485,000
	Property Tax - VLF/Swap	3,107,304	н	3,107,304
	Franchise Fees	· •	850,000	850,000
	Real Property Transfer Tax	198,900	· -	198,900
	Licenses/Permits	· -	615,900	615,900
	Fines/Penalties		382,700	382,700
	Rentals	-	517,750	517,750
	State, Federal & Local Reimb/Grants	_	58,100	58,100
	Fees & Charges	_	3,021,750	3,021,750
	Workers' Comp. Reimbursement	_	35,000	35,000
	Liability Reimbursement	_	20,000	20,000
	Reimbursement - Sewer/Water	-	483,384	483,384
	Recycling		77,000	77,000
	Other Revenues	_	154,000	154,000
	Total General Fund	21,955,466	6,515,584	28,471,050
	Total General Pund	21,233,400	0,313,304	20,471,030
	Other Funds			
205	Local Transit (Prop A)	540,408	17,500	557,908
207	Local Transit (Prop C)	448,254	17,500	448,254
210	Sewer (Enterprise Fund)	440,234	1,605,000	1,605,000
215	Lighting and Landscape Maintenance	_	910,000	910,000
217	PEG Fees	•	13,000	
217	Clean Air (AB2766)	-		13,000
220	Business Improvement Tax	110,600	33,200	33,200
226		110,600	30,000	140,600
230	Mission Meridian Parking Garage State Gas Tax (Applied to State's Limit)	-	25,000	25,000
232	`	-	542,619	542,619
232	County Park Bond Measure R	226.101	163,500	163,500
		336,191		336,191
236	Measure M	381,016	-	381,016
237	Road Maint. & Rehab	886,120	-	886,120
239	Measure W	260,000	-	260,000
240	Measure M (MSP)	950,000	-	950,000
245	Bike & Pedestrian (SB821)	-	19,396	19,396
255	Capital Growth	-	60,000	60,000
260	CDBG	-	163,000	163,000
272	State COPS Grants	-	100,000	100,000
275	Park Impact Fees	-	75,000	75,000
295	Arroyo Seco Golf Course (Enterprise)	-	1,379,695	1,379,695
500	Water (Enterprise Fund)	- .	10,561,172	10,561,172
510	Water & Sewer Impact Fee		270,000	270,000
503	Water Efficiency	-	207,155	207,155
927	Redevelopment Obligations Trust Fund	<u>-</u>	197,900	197,900
	Total Other Funds	3,912,589	16,373,137	20,285,726
	Subtotal All Funds	25,868,055	22,888,721	48,756,775
	Interest Earnings	164,434	148,566	313,000
	Total All Funds	26,032,489	23,037,287	49,069,775

Exhibit C	
Excluded Costs	Ì
Fiscal Year 2019-20	

Category	Amount
Federal Mandates	
Social Security/Medicare	171,653
Non-Incidental Overtime - FLSA	82,159
	253,812
Qualified Debt Service	
	-
Total Excluded Costs	253,812

.

Exhibit D
Interest Earnings
Fiscal Year 2019-20

Category	Amount
Non-Interest Tax Proceeds Exclusions	25,868,055 (253,812) 25,614,243
Total Non-Interest Budget	48,756,775
Tax Proceeds as Percent of Budget	52.53%
Interest Earnings	313,000
Amount of Interest Earned from Taxes	164,434
Amount of Interest Earned from Non-Taxes	148,566



City of South Pasadena Planning and Building Department

Memo

Date:

June 4, 2019

To:

The Honorable City Council

Via:

Stephanie DeWolfe, City Manager

From:

David Bergman, Interim Planning and Building Director

Margaret Lin, Manager of Long Range Planning and Economic Development

Re:

June 5, 2019 City Council Meeting Item No. 15 Additional Document –

[Adoption of the Public Art Program Review Criteria]

Attached is an additional document with an amendment to the Public Art Program Review Criteria to exempt applicants donating artwork to the City from obtaining a business license. The following changes were made:

- Public Art Application Procedures, Section 1, Subparagraph "i" has been amended to include the underlined text:
 - A current business license issued by the City (waived if artwork is donated to the City).
- Public Art Application Procedures, Section 2, Subparagraph "i" has been amended to include the underlined text:
 - A current business license issued by the City (waived if artwork is donated to the City).
- Public Art Application, Section Property Information, Subsection Business License Number has been amended to include the underlined text:
 - o Business License Number (waived if artwork is donated to the City):



Public Art Program Review Criteria

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Public Art Program is to promote cultural experiences, increase economic development, and enhance the general welfare and quality of life in the community through the exhibition of high quality artwork and the creation of programs that promote art to the public.

- Objective 1: Foster public and private partnerships for providing arts and cultural programs
- Objective 2: Promote access for the public to the highest quality arts opportunities possible
- Objective 3: Promote the work of artists and arts groups and celebrate the city for its diversity, creativity, and innovation
- Objective 4: Encourage the provision of cultural and artistic facilities and features in commercial construction

Review and Approval Process

For public art projects developed on site, prior to the associated entitlement review for a development project an application for Public Art Concept Review shall be submitted to the Public Art Commission. Following the entitlement approval process for a development project, an application for a Final Public Art Approval shall be submitted to the Public Art Commission. Building permits will not be issued until final approval has been provided by the Public Art Commission.

1. Public Art Concept Review:

- Completed Public Art Application
- Preliminary sketches, photographs, or other documentation to provide sufficient clarity of the nature of the proposed artwork
- Preliminary plans containing such detailed information as may be required to adequately
 evaluate the location of the artwork in relation to the proposed development, and its
 compatibility with the proposed development, including compatibility with the character of
 the adjacent conforming developed parcels and existing neighborhood if necessary to
 evaluate the proposal
- Preliminary budget of the costs associated with the development of the proposed artwork;
 including artist, materials, installation, construction, lighting, and other costs.
- Resume and portfolio (examples of past artwork to be provided via web link) of the selected
 artist(s) demonstrating successful past experiences in the public realm, proven technical and
 aesthetic ability to successfully create artwork responsive to the site and community.
 References and budgets from previous public art projects should also be provided.
- A narrative statement to be submitted by the artist describing the proposed artwork
- A narrative statement to be submitted to demonstrate that the artwork will be displayed in an area open and freely available to the general public
- A maintenance plan describing the required maintenance and costs to preserve the artwork in good condition

2. Public Art Final Approval Process:

- Completed Public Art Application
- Finalized sketches, photographs, or other documentation to provide sufficient clarity of the nature of the proposed artwork

- An appraisal or other evidence of the value of the proposed artwork, including acquisition and installation costs
- Written agreement executed by or on behalf of the artist who created or is creating the
 artwork which expressly waives their rights under the California Art Preservation Act or
 other applicable laws
- Finalized plans containing detailed information as may be required to adequately evaluate the
 location of the artwork in relation to the proposed development, and its compatibility with
 the proposed development, including compatibility with the character of the adjacent
 conforming developed parcels and existing neighborhood if necessary to evaluate the
 proposal
- Finalized budget of the costs associated with the development of the proposed artwork; including artist, materials, installation, construction, lighting, and other costs.
- A narrative statement to be submitted to demonstrate that the artwork will be displayed in an area open and freely available to the general public at least ten hours each day, or otherwise are publicly accessible in an equivalent manner based on the characteristics of the artwork or its placement on the site
- A maintenance plan describing the required maintenance and costs to preserve the artwork in good condition

Following completion the proposed artwork, the Public Art Commission will conduct an inspection of the work to ensure the final product is consistent with what was approved.

Eligible Artwork/Programming/Facilities/Artists

The Public Art Program will include the broadest definition of art and will encourage imaginative interpretations of all media.

- Permanent Artwork
 - O Physical artwork by an artist may include, but not limited to:
 - i. Fountain
 - ii. Mobile
 - iii. Mosaic
 - iv. Mural
 - v. Painting
 - vi. Photography
 - vii. Sculpture
 - viii. Tapestry
 - O Artwork may be realized through mediums may include, but not limited to:
 - i. Bronze
 - ii. Ceramic Tile
 - iii. Concrete
 - iv. Stained Glass
 - v. Steel
 - vi. Wood
 - Artwork shall not include objects that are mass-produced with a standard design, reproduction of original artwork, signage, decorative/ornamental elements of functional

components of a building designed by the architect, historic/architectural elements of a building façade, or landscape gardening.

Permanent Artwork Evaluation Criteria	Findings
Does the proposed artwork comply with the Goals and Objectives of the Public Art Program?	Yes/No
Will the proposed artwork remain publicly accessible during normal business hours without enclosure?	Yes/No
Will the proposed artwork be sited without interference from commercial signage?	Yes/No
Were the structural plans reviewed by the City's Building and Safety Division to determine if a Building Permit is required?	Yes/No
Will the proposed artwork be appropriately lighted?	Yes/No
Does the developer/property owner have a recorded maintenance plan to ensure ongoing, permanent maintenance to preserve the artwork in good condition?	Yes/No
Is the proposed artwork mass-produced with a standard design, reproduction of original artwork, signage, decorative/ornamental elements of functional components of a building designed by the architect, historic/architectural elements of a building façade, or landscape gardening?	Yes/No
Is the proposed artwork responsive and relevant to the site (its history, architecture, development, landscaping, and socio-economic context)?	Yes/No
Does the proposed artwork encourage local artistic endeavors, public dialogue, and interactions with art in public places?	Yes/No
Does the proposed artwork support a public art collection that includes works of various genre, style, scale, media, form, and intent that is reflective of contemporary public art practice that spans local, regional, national, and international levels?	Yes/No
Does the proposed artwork advance the commissioning of artwork throughout geographic areas of the City?	Yes/No
Does the proposed artwork demonstrate a collaborative approach to the project by a design team that includes the selected artist(s) project architect(s), landscape architect(s), and other design professionals?	Yes/No
Does the selected artist work in the public realm, and have relevant past experience with proven technical and aesthetic ability to successfully create artwork responsive to the site and community?	Yes/No
Does the selected artist have the highest artistic merit, sensitive to the City's cultural diversity, and can contribute to the characteristics and unique expressions of the City's values?	Yes/No
Is the proposed budget sufficient to produce the proposed artwork?	Yes/No

• Cultural Programming/Performances

- O Cultural programming or performances created from the Public Art Fund may include, but is not limited to:
 - i. Performing Arts: Dance, music, theater
 - ii. Literary Arts: Poetry readings, story telling
 - iii. Media Arts: Film, video, screenings and installations

- iv. Education: Lectures, presentations, and hands-on experiences
- v. Special Events: Festivals and celebrations

Programming/Performance Evaluation Criteria	Findings
Does the proposed program/performance comply with the Goals and Objectives of the Public Art Program?	Yes/No
Will the proposed program/performance be publicly accessible during normal business hours without restrictions?	Yes/No
Does the proposed program/performance encourage local artistic endeavors, public dialogue, and interactions with art in public places?	Yes/No
Is the proposed budget sufficient to produce the proposed artwork?	Yes/No

Facilities

- On-site art spaces or cultural facilities may include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Artists studios or rehearsal spaces
 - ii. Exhibition spaces, theater/performance space, media arts space
 - iii. Arts administration space for arts organizations

Facilities Evaluation Criteria	Findings
Will the proposed facility remain publicly accessible during normal business hours without enclosure?	Yes/No
Is the proposed budget sufficient to produce the proposed artwork?	Yes/No

• Eligible Artists

- Artists selected to commission artwork should be able to produce the highest quality artwork possible
- Developers are strongly encouraged to consider South Pasadena artists given all other considerations equal
- O Members of a developers design team or their immediate families including the project architects or consulting architectural firms, members of the selection team, members of the Public Art Commission or their immediate families, or City Staff are not eligible to be selected as artists for commissions.

Eligible Artists Evaluation Criteria	Findings
Does the selected artist work in the public realm, and have relevant past experience with proven technical and aesthetic ability to successfully create artwork responsive to the site and community?	Yes/No
Does the selected artist have the highest artistic merit, sensitive to the City's cultural diversity, and can contribute to the characteristics and unique expressions of the City's values?	Yes/No



Procedures

Applicants must submit a completed application to the Planning and Building Department – Attention: Long Range Planning and Economic Development Division, at 1414 Mission Street, South Pasadena, CA 91030.

- 1. Public Art Concept Approval Process, application must include the following:
 - a. Completed Public Art Application
 - b. Preliminary sketches, photographs, or other documentation to provide sufficient clarity of the nature of the proposed artwork
 - c. Preliminary plans containing such detailed information as may be required to adequately evaluate the location of the artwork in relation to the proposed development, and its compatibility with the proposed development, including compatibility with the character of the adjacent conforming developed parcels and existing neighborhood if necessary to evaluate the proposal
 - d. Preliminary budget of the costs associated with the development of the proposed artwork; including artist, materials, installation, construction, lighting, and other costs.
 - e. Resume and portfolio (examples of past artwork to be provided via web link) of the selected artist(s) demonstrating successful past experiences in the public realm, proven technical and aesthetic ability to successfully create artwork responsive to the site and community. References and budgets from previous public art projects should also be provided.
 - f. A narrative statement to be submitted by the artist describing the proposed artwork
 - g. A narrative statement to be submitted to demonstrate that the artwork will be displayed in an area open and freely available to the general public
 - h. A maintenance plan describing the required maintenance and costs to preserve the artwork in good condition
 - i. A current business license issued by the City (waived if artwork is donated to the City).
- 2. Public Art Final Approval Process, application must include the following:
 - a. Completed Public Art Application
 - b. Finalized sketches, photographs, or other documentation to provide sufficient clarity of the nature of the proposed artwork
 - c. An appraisal or other evidence of the value of the proposed artwork, including acquisition and installation costs
 - d. Written agreement executed by or on behalf of the artist who created or is creating the artwork which expressly waives their rights under the California Art Preservation Act or other applicable laws
 - e. Finalized plans containing detailed information as may be required to adequately evaluate the location of the artwork in relation to the proposed development, and its compatibility with the proposed development, including compatibility with the character of the adjacent conforming developed parcels and existing neighborhood if necessary to evaluate the proposal
 - f. Finalized budget of the costs associated with the development of the proposed artwork; including artist, materials, installation, construction, lighting, and other costs.
 - g. A narrative statement to be submitted to demonstrate that the artwork will be displayed in an area open and freely available to the general public at least ten hours each day, or

otherwise are publicly accessible in an equivalent manner based on the characteristics of the artwork or its placement on the site

- h. A maintenance plan describing the required maintenance and costs to preserve the artwork in good condition
- i. A current business license issued by the City (waived if artwork is donated to the City).

Once all information has been submitted to the Planning and Building Department, documentation will be reviewed and the applicant will receive a response. Applications will be presented to the Public Art Commission for approval. Approvals will be determined based on the adopted Public Art Program Review Criteria. Applications may be approved, partially approved, or denied. Building permits will not be issued until final approval has been provided by the Public Art Commission.

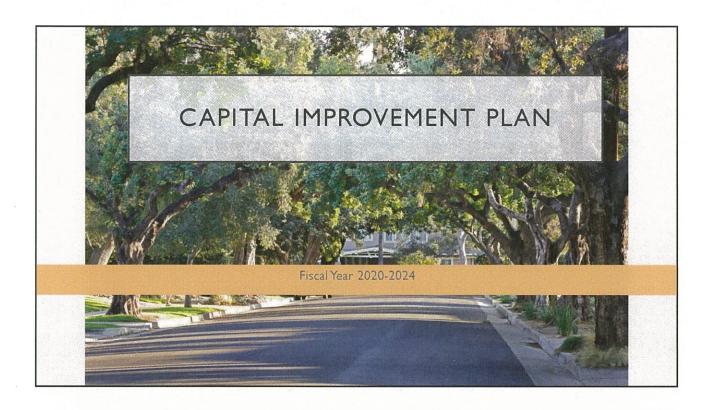


CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA

PUBLIC ART APPLICATION

1414 Mission Street South Pasadena, CA 91030 Phone: (626) 403-7220 Fax: (626) 403-7211

	PROPERTY IN	NFORMATION		
Address:				
Owner Name:				
Phone:	E-mail:		Fax:	
☐ Residential Development (4 or r	nore units)	☐ Commercia	l Building Project	
☐ Industrial Building Project		☐ Remodeling	(exceeding \$250,000)	
☐ Other:		20		
	Total E	Building Valuation:		
Public Art Allocation	on (1% of Total B	uilding Valuation):		
Public Art In-Lieu Fee	(1.5% of Total B	uilding Valuation):	-	
Business License Number (waived	if artwork is dona	ted to the City):	Expiration Date:	
	PROPOSED	PUBLIC ART		
☐ Permanent Artwork		☐ Cultural Progran	ning/Performance	
☐ Facilities		☐ Eligible Artists		
☐ Other:				
Description:				
	DOCUMENT	CHECKLIST		
 □ Preliminary sketches/photograp □ Proposed development plans (in □ Narrative Statement □ Artwork Maintenance Plan 			and adjacent parcels)	
Signature:			Date:	
Name:				
*** FOR OFFICE USE ONLY ***				
Application Received By:		Date:		
Public Art Commission Meeting Date: Approved or Denied:			nied:	



PURPOSE

- Alignment with Long Range and Short Range Plans including the Strategic Plan
- Long Range Fiscal Management
- Centralized Priorities
- Interdepartmental Coordination
- Living Document

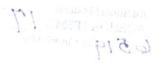
Additional Material
AGENDA ITEM # 17
6/5/19 Council Mtg.

CIP FY 2020-24 REVIEW

- Review and Gather Input:
 - Public Works Commission on May 8, 2019
 - Planning Commission on May 14, 2019
 - Finance Commission on May 23, 2019
 - City Council June 5, 2019 Public Hearing
- Present City Council Quarterly Updates
- Update Annually during Budget

2019-2023 CIP STATUS UPDATE

- 2019-2023:
 - 44 Projects
 - 5-year Budget = \$109,388,170
 - Unfunded = \$48,715,062
- 2018-19 FY:
 - * 22 Projects
 - Budget = \$14,773,529
 - 7 completed and 15 carryover into 2019-20



2018-19 FY CIP STATUS UPDATE

Project Status Update	Number of CIP Projects	
Completed	7	
Under Construction	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
In-Design	2	
Developing Specifications	3	
Obtaining Bids	2	
Consultant Selection	1	
Pending Authorization	5	
Not Started		
TOTAL	22	

2020-2024 PROPOSED CIP

- 2020-2024:
 - 46 Projects
 - 5-year Budget = \$153,371,632
 - Unfunded = \$44,366,428 (14 Projects)
- 2019-20 FY:
 - 18 Projects
 - Budget = \$11,845,000
 - Proposed General Fund = \$2,000,000

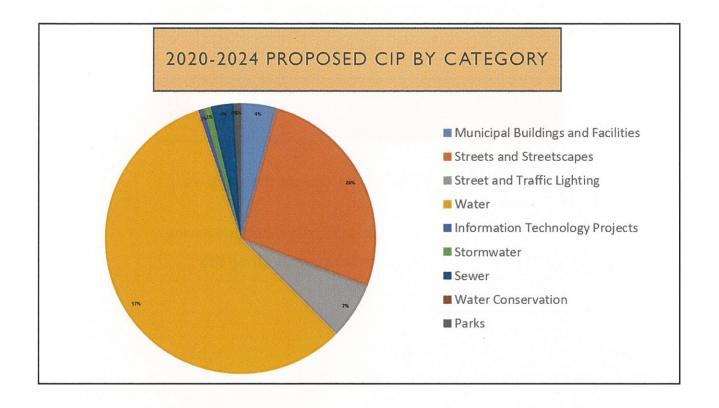
PROPOSED UPDATES TO 2020-2024 FY CIP SECTIONS

- Added upgrades identified in the 2017 Citywide Facility Assessment
- Updated funding for 710 TSM/TDM Alternative Projects
- Added Measure M MSP Projects
- Updated Stormwater CIP based on Measure W
- Added a Sewer CIP
- Added a Water Conservation CIP
- · Added a Parks CIP
- Updated costs based on actual local returns
- Updated GF contribution for streets to match SBI MOE

PROPOSED CIP BY CATEGORY

Category	FY 2018-19 Carryover ¹	FY 2019-20 Proposed	Total Projects
Municipal Buildings and Facilities	\$367,535	\$500,000	1
Streets and Streetscapes	\$3,044,768	\$3,105,000	5
Street and Traffic Lighting	\$1,235,400	\$800,000	2
Water	\$243,373	\$6,750,000	3
Technology Projects	\$200,000	\$80,000	1
Stormwater	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	\$100,000	
Sewer	- 199	\$325,000	2
Water Conservation	\$65,000	\$85,000	
Parks		\$100,000	2
TOTAL	\$5,156,076	\$11,845,000	18

1) Carryover balance based on 2018-19 FY beginning budget balance. The final amount may vary based on actual project expenditures in 2018-19 FY.



CIP SECTIONS Program Summary Information Technology Municipal Buildings and Streetise Sewer Streets and Streetscapes Street and Traffic Lighting Parks Water Future Projects

CIP FY 2020-24 PUBLIC HEARING

- Open the Public Hearing to discuss the multi-year CIP FY 2020-24
- · Hear public comment and close the public hearing
- Approve the attached resolution adopting the multi-year CIP FY 2020-24

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

- Municipal Buildings and Facilities Repairs (\$500,000)
 - General Fund
- Roof Repairs at Senior Center, Fire Department and Eddie Park House
- Replace the HVAC and Cooling Tower at City Hall
- Replace the motors and parts on the Fire Department Apparatus Doors
- · Brush mitigation at unimproved City Lots
- Improving the access control at City Facilities such as updating the lock and key system and including additional points of entry under the existing access control system
- Allows for a contingency to handle unanticipated repairs to plumbing, electrical and HVAC equipment



STREETS AND STREETSCAPES

- Preventative Maintenance: Cap and Slurry Seal (\$381,000)
 - Measure M Local Return
- Street Improvement Projects (\$2,399,000)
 - \$1,420,000 General Fund
 - Balance Special Funds
- Neighborhood Traffic Management Program (\$75,000)
 - Gas Tax



STREETS AND TRAFFIC LIGHTING

- Garfield Avenue and Monterey Road Traffic Signal (\$400,000)
 - MSP Funding
- Garfield Avenue and Oak Street Traffic Signal (\$400,000)
 - MSP Funding
- Both Projects will require coordination with City of San Marino as the intersection has shared jurisdiction.





WATER

- Graves Reservoir (\$12,400,000)
 - State Revolving Fund Loan
 - Multi-year Project, est. completion March 2020
- Water Master Plan (\$350,000)
 - Water Fund
- Waterline Replacement (\$500,000)
 - Water Fund







INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Workstation/Device Replacement/Network Equipment Upgrades (\$80,000)
 - General Fund





STORMWATER

- Stormwater Projects Concept, Feasibility and Strategy Development for Grants (\$100,000)
 - Measure W
 - The City's total liability is estimated at \$33M in terms
 of project costs, necessarily to partially mitigate the
 City's obligation under the MS4 permit. Professional
 services are needed to re-examine the viability of the
 Arroyo Seco Park project, as well as to refine the
 concept to restore the natural stream, capture/reuse
 the stormwater for the golf course and City park
 areas (in order to better pursue Prop 1, Prop 68, and
 Measure W funding).



SEWER

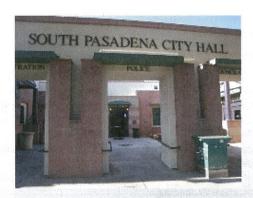
- Sewer Line Repairs & Replacements (\$75,000)
 - Sewer Fund
- Sewer Master Plan & Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (\$250,000)
 - Sewer Fund





WATER CONSERVATION

- City Hall Impervious Surface Removal & Drought Tolerant Landscaping (\$85,000)
 - \$15,000 in 18-19 FY for Design (funded)
 - \$85,000 in 19-20 FY for Construction (proposed)
 - Water Conservation Reserve Fund



PARKS

- Berkshire Pocket Park (\$50,000)
 - \$50,000 in 19-20 FY for Design
 - \$300,000 in 20-21 FY for Construction
 - Park Impact Fee
- Grevalia Pocket Park (\$50,000)
 - \$50,000 in 19-20 FY for Design
 - \$175,000 in 21-22 FY for Construction
 - Park Impact Fee & Measure A





FISCAL YEAR 2019-2020 BUDGET

June 5, 2019

OUTREACH

- Public Hearing
- Community Survey
- E-mail Comments

HIGHLIGHTS

- Strategic Plan Fiscal Year 2019-20
- Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Five Year 2019-2024
- Revenue Projections
- Alignment with Community Priorities
- Reduction of FTE's 150 prior year to 149
- Balanced Budget

COUNCIL ACTION

- Conduct Public Hearing
- Approve attached resolution, adoption of Fiscal Year 2019-20
 Operating Budget
 - Revenues: \$59,155,045
 - Expenditures: \$55,216,389
- Authorize creation of Vehicle Replacement Fund, \$100,000 initial funding

Statement of S



City of South Pasadena Fire Department

Memo

Date:

June 5, 2019

To:

The Honorable City Council

Via:

Stephanie DeWolfe, City Managel

From:

Paul Riddle, Fire Chief

June 5, 2019 City Council Meeting Item No. 20 Additional Document – First Reading and Introduction of Ordinance Amending Chapter 2, Public Safety

Commission, of the South Pasadena Municipal Code

Re:

Additional Document Removing "Animal Control" from Duties

Attached is an additional document which removes "Animal Control" from the proposed ordinance amending Chapter 2, Public Safety Commission, of the South Pasadena Municipal Code. Animal control is the jurisdiction of the Animal Control Commission.

ORDINANCE NO.____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
AMENDING CHAPTER 2, (ADMINISTRATION), OF ARTICLE IVB
(PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION) SECTION 2.43
(POWERS AND DUTIES) OF THE SOUTH PASADENA
MUNICIPAL CODE RELATING TO THE DUTIES AND
RESPONCIBILITES OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION

WHEREAS, in 2009, the Public Safety Commission was created with the intent to provide civic engagement and insight to the City Council when addressing public safety issues affecting South Pasadena and the region; and

WHEREAS, When the Public Safety Commission was created, there were public safety issues affecting South Pasadena that are not relevant today; and

WHEREAS, The proposed changes will support the current workplan, create a more efficient work flow, and provide greater service to the community and City Council; and

WHEREAS, The City Council wishes to revise language concerning the authority and duties of the Public Safety Commission.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. South Pasadena Municipal Code Sections 2.43 (Powers and Duties) of Article IVB (Public Safety Commission) Chapter 2 (Administration) is hereby repealed in its entirety and replaced with the following:

2.43 Powers and duties generally.

A. The Commission shall serve as a conduit of information for City residents and businesses to express their concerns regarding enforcement of traffic and pedestrian safety, code enforcement, animal control and emergency services. The Commission shall hear these concerns, communicate them to the designated staff liaison for the Commission, and report back to citizens within a reasonable amount of time.

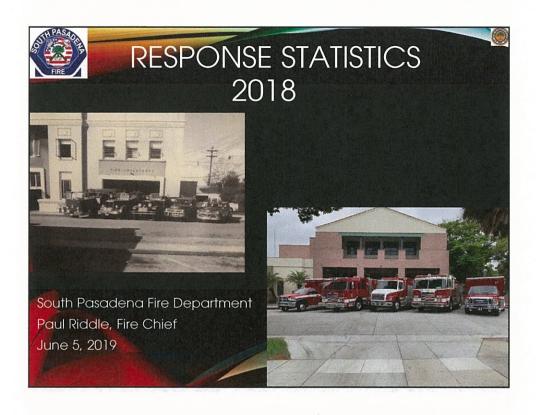
- B. Review and analyze traffic and pedestrian safety, code enforcement, animal control and emergency services.
- C. Assist in developing traffic and pedestrian safety programs that will help reduce and/or prevent accidents, injuries and deaths on the roadways within the City.

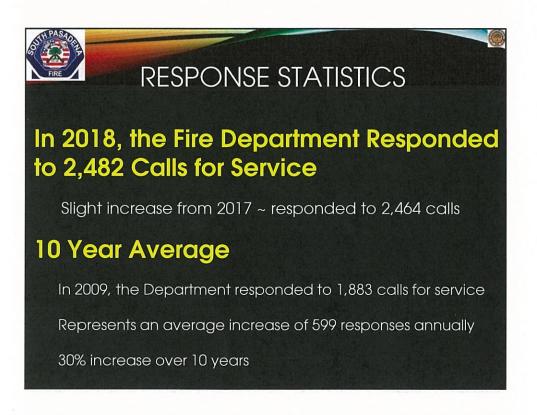
- D. The Commission shall gather additional input by maintaining an ongoing dialogue with various community organizations including, but not limited to, the Pasadena Humane Society, neighborhood watch groups, homeowners' associations, Chamber of Commerce, and the South Pasadena Unified School District.
- E. Review and provide suggestions on disaster planning, preparedness and crisis management programs, and other resources for further consideration by the City Council and/or staff.
- F. Recruit volunteer citizen efforts to complement the City's public safety personnel in their collective effort to anticipate and respond to a public disaster. Responsibilities would include, but not be limited to, coordinating a public information campaign urging citizens develop a home and/or business preparation plan.
- G. Assuming responsibility to maintain liaison and coordination between the City, the South Pasadena Unified School District, and the South Pasadena community by conducting school safety education, distributing safety materials to members of the public, including schools, and receiving and reviewing community concerns regarding school safety issues and reporting them with recommendations as appropriate, to the City Council.
- H. Attend training regarding compliance with the City's code of ethics and conflict of interest policies.
- I. Provide a written report to the City Manager's office on a yearly basis to be forwarded to the City Council for review.
- J. While the Commission may propose additional assignments and activities, such additional assignments and activities (other than specific duties and responsibilities of the Commission) shall only be undertaken by direction of the City Council or the City Manager. All Commissioner communications and requests of City staff must be made via the City Manager's office including responses back through the City Manager's office to all Commissioners to allow for better tracking and follow-up on requests. Recommendations of the Commission shall be undertaken by direction of the City Council or City Manager. Commission recommendations shall be made to the City Council at the discretion of the City Manager's office.

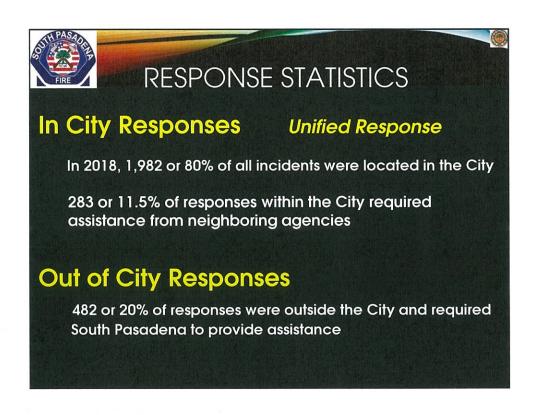
SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its final passage and within fifteen (15) days after its passage, the City Clerk of the City of South Pasadena shall certify to the passage and adoption of this ordinance and to its approval by the Mayor and City Council and shall cause the same to be published in a newspaper in the manner required by law.

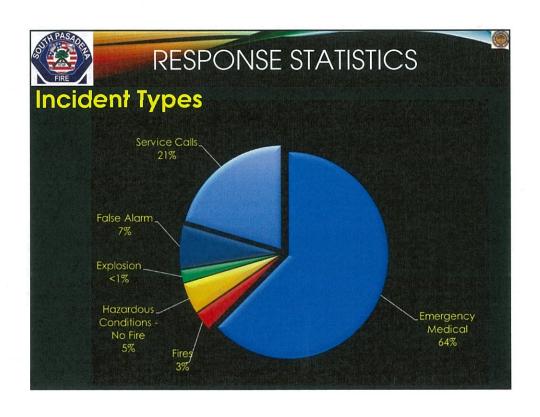
PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this ____ day of June, 2019.

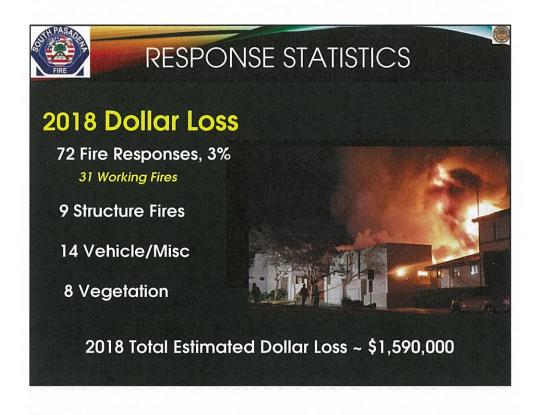
	Marina Khubestrian, M.D., Mayor		
ATTEST:	APPROVED AS TO FORM:		
Evelyn G. Zneimer, City Clerk (seal)	Teresa L. Highsmith, City Attorney		
Date:			
	dinance was duly adopted by the City Council of the egular meeting held on the day of June, 2019, by the		
AYES:			
NOES:			
ABSENT: ABSTAINED:			
Evelyn G. Zneimer, City Clerk (seal)			

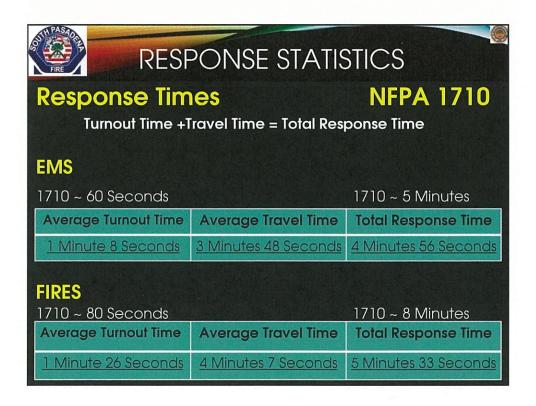


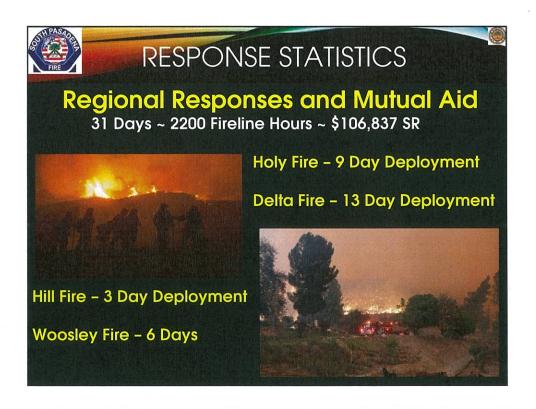


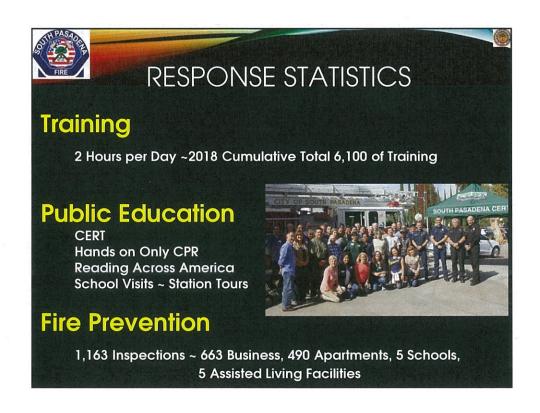


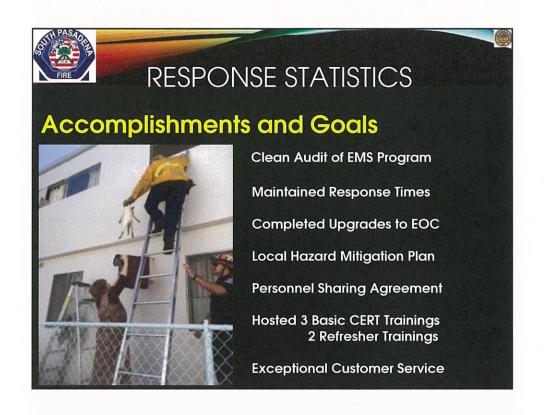


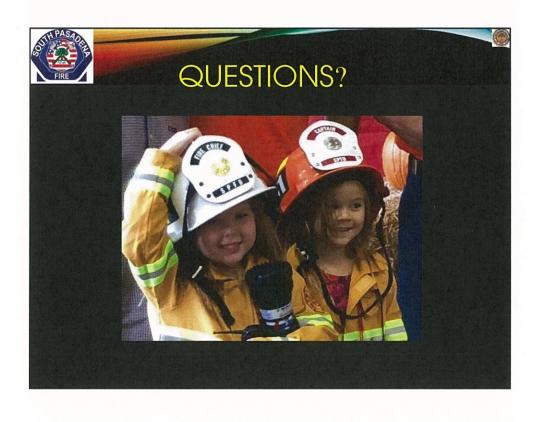












Police Department Annual Report







Joe Ortiz Chief of Police South Pasadena Police Department

www.southpasadenaca.gov



Performance & Accountability

- OANNUAL EMPLOYEE EVALUATIONS
- OMONTHLY TRAINING
- OPOLICY REVIEWS/UPDATE
- **OPERSONNEL COMPLAINTS**
- OIA PRO
- **OBODY WORN CAMERAS**
- OCRITICAL REVIEW
- OCRIME CLEARANCE





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Additional Material
AGENDA ITEM #

1



Department Overview

- Staffing Summary
- oCity Sponsored Recruits
- Organizational Structure

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