



Additional Documents List City Council Meeting April 20, 2022

Item No.	Agenda Item Description	Distributor	Document
13	Farmers' Market Agreement	Mary Jerejian, Management Analyst	Memo provides revision.
16	Presentation of City Council Meeting Minutes	Christina Muñoz, Deputy City Clerk	Memo provides revision.
	Written Public Comment Item #2, #10, #18, #19	Christina Muñoz, Deputy City Clerk	Emailed Public Comment.



City of South Pasadena City Manager's Office

Memo

Date: April 20, 2022

To: The Honorable City Council

Via: Arminé Chaparyan, City Manager

From: Mary Jerejian, Management Analyst

Re: April 20, 2022 City Council Meeting Item No. 13 Additional Document – Farmers' Market Agreement

Attached is an additional document which provides revisions to section 13c of the Farmers' Market Agreement, located on page 13-7 on the City Council Agenda:

- Parking. The Chamber will work with the City's Public Works Department ~~in reviewing the previously approved event Parking Management Plan.~~ **in reviewing the Parking Management Plan, and will do so on an annual basis, and as requested by the City.** The Chamber will post signage to the parking lot, as well as host updated parking information on the Farmers' Market website to help manage traffic and parking impacts for the event. The Chamber will continue to direct farmers, vendors and participants in locating and utilizing the off-street parking lots in the area, including the parking available at 1020 El Centro and on Meridian and Fairview. The Chamber will continue promotion of using the Gold Line. Information on the Market's parking options will be added to the Farmers' Market website, including use of the City's parking maps to maximize the use of public parking areas.



City of South Pasadena Management Services

Memo

Date: April 20, 2022

To: The Honorable City Council

Via: Arminé Chaparyan, City Manager

From: Christina Muñoz, Deputy City Clerk

Re: April 20, 2022 City Council Meeting Item No. 16 Additional Document – Presentation of City Council Meeting Minutes

Attached is an additional document which provides revisions to the November 3, 2021 Minutes, located on page 16-9 on the City Council Agenda Packet:

Housing Element Project Manager ~~Bar-Elizabeth Bar-El~~.

**Public Comment
Item #2**

From: [John Srebalus](#)
To: [City Council Public Comment](#)
Subject: General Public Comment - April 20, 2022 City Council Meeting
Date: Tuesday, April 19, 2022 10:45:13 PM
Attachments: [04.20.22.Public Comment SPUSD AdHoc.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Ms. Munoz or to Whom It May Concern,

Attached please find my written general public comment for the above-referenced Council meeting.

Would you mind confirming receipt, please? Much appreciated.

All the best,
John Srebalus

JOHN D. SREBALUS

1221 LYNDON STREET
APARTMENT 10
SOUTH PASADENA, CA 91030
JOHNSREBALUS@GMAIL.COM

April 20, 2022

General Public Comment, April 20, 2022 City Council Meeting

Via Email: ccpubliccomment@southpasadenaca.gov

Re: Racial Disparities in SPEF Summer School Program

Dear Mr. Mayor and City Council:

It has been brought to the attention of the South Pasadena Unified School District (SPUSD) that their own enrollment data reveal racial disparities in the summer school program operated by the South Pasadena Educational Foundation (SPEF). These disparities are especially pronounced for Latino high school students, who are underrepresented by a wide margin in advanced summer courses. SPUSD has taken no action pursuant to these findings. In fact, it has declined to say anything at all.

I ask for the assistance of Councilmembers Primuth and Zneimer, as liaisons to the City Council and SPUSD Ad Hoc Committee, in soliciting the District's response. Whether the District disputes the findings, denies responsibility, or concludes that no corrective action is necessary, it should issue a statement. The community has a right to know its position.

There is no one definition of structural racism, but I'll refer to the one given by the American Medical Association: "Structural racism refers to the totality of ways in which societies foster racial discrimination through mutually reinforcing systems of housing, education, employment, earnings, benefits, credit, media, health care and criminal justice."

SPEF fosters racial discrimination by making its summer school courses—education—accessible to those racial groups (whites and Asians) shown to enjoy economic advantage, and far less accessible to those racial groups (Blacks and Latinos) shown to experience economic disadvantage. The mechanism is tuition. Tuition for instruction that is supposed to be free in a public school system.

These racial disparities are laid out in the 16-page report *Racial Disparities in South Pasadena's Tuition-Based Summer School*, published in January of this year by Ella Hushagen, Helen Tran, and me (two attorneys and a former litigation paralegal, respectively). The analysis is based on race and enrollment data provided by the District itself.

These racial disparities are especially pronounced for Latino students. According to the report, compared to their proportion of the student body, Latino students at SPSHS are overrepresented in credit recovery courses and underrepresented in advanced courses. Asian students are overrepresented in advanced courses and underrepresented in credit recovery courses. This means that while Latino students have little choice but to pay to retake failed courses, white and Asian students are choosing to pay for advancement opportunities.

The main takeaway is this: Latino SPSHS students are being disenfranchised by a wide margin.

In early April I sent to Dr. Yantz and School Board President Zahir Robb a set of South Pasadena demographics pulled straight from the U.S. Census. These figures reinforce what is said in the report about L.A. County demographics: Median household incomes of Asian and white families skew toward the top of the distribution, while those of Black and Latino families skew toward the bottom. The Census figures also discredit SPEF Executive Director Stacey Petersen's response that claims it is whites who have the highest poverty rates in town. (Petersen relied on a third-party source found to have incorrect math and methodology.)

So, SPUSD now has a report based on its own data, and actual Census data about income and poverty in South Pasadena. Together these data sets point to a nexus between local income and poverty disparities, and racial disparities in the SPEF summer school program.

SPUSD has offered no response. This is strategic. The District has relied on its own convenient definition of independence: SPEF is a separate entity and may do as it wishes. The District gets money from SPEF and accepts SPEF summer credits toward graduation, but it places the nonprofit in a mystical realm outside its own responsibility to provide free public education and live by its Diversity, Equity and Inclusion resolution of June 2020.

SPUSD has everything to do with SPEF summer school. It leases its facilities to the program, reaps revenue from the program, and contractually authorizes SPEF to charge tuition. But if the District were to acknowledge any hand in the system, it would have to reckon with the structural racism therein.

I can't speak for everyone, but for me, even a whiff of racial inequity warrants an immediate response—ideally interim action (a moratorium on tuition) while further study is undertaken.

The first step is to bring SPUSD to the table. It has been unwilling to dialogue on this very serious matter. I ask Council Liaisons Primuth and Zneimer to raise the issue at the next meeting of the ad hoc committee and report back to the City Council.

Attached for your convenience are the report and a summary of local Census data on income and poverty across race and ethnicity. The latter numbers can be verified at the Census web address provided. I am also happy to provide PDFs.

Sincerely,
John Srebalus

Enclosure

January 31, 2022

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN SOUTH PASADENA'S TUITION-BASED SUMMER SCHOOL



Introduction

Students in the South Pasadena Unified School District (SPUSD) regularly pay for summer school classes run by a separate, private entity, the South Pasadena Educational Foundation (SPEF). **SPUSD has opted not to operate its own summer school, which by law would be required to be free to students.** The tuition-based SPEF summer school model is vulnerable to racial and ethnic disparities among students of color, who are more likely to be low income and unable to afford summer school. In 2021, we collected student transcript data to test this hypothesis. The transcript data reveal what we had suspected —racial and ethnic disparities in fact persist in SPEF's summer school enrollment trends.

While the distribution of students in each race category who took at least one summer school course roughly reflects the racial and ethnic makeup of students enrolled at South Pasadena High School, disparities present in the types of courses taken. Latinx/Hispanic students are underrepresented in “advanced” courses, and overrepresented in credit recovery courses. In contrast, Asian students are overrepresented in “advanced” courses and underrepresented in credit recovery courses.

Also of concern, SPEF's financial data demonstrate that the School District relies heavily on SPEF to provide the public school curriculum. In California, all students have a right to a free public education.

We believe in having a school system that promotes race and income equity in education —not just equal opportunity. While the District's economically tiered and racially segregated summer school system has existed without challenge in the past, this system must immediately change to better serve our increasingly diverse community. At present, South Pasadena is made of more households that rent and more Asian American, Latinx, and mixed-race families than ever before.



Toward a More Equitable School System



South Pasadena Unified School District's tuition-based summer school model results in inequitable educational opportunities for students.

Students take summer school for different reasons, some to recover credit for classes in which they received unsatisfactory grades during the fall and spring semesters (“credit recovery”), others to fulfill prerequisites or make room for advanced courses later on. There are clear advantages to taking prerequisite, elective and honors courses during the summer. Students may then explore more career-specific and advanced courses in the fall and spring semesters, resulting in more competitive college applications. High-income students reap the benefits of summer school, while other students must endure financial hardship to pay for summer school to ensure their timely graduation.

Student Spotlight

Priscilla, a Mexican-American woman, was an SPHS student in the class of 2009. Her household income at the time was \$60,000 to \$80,000. She has a sibling. Priscilla reports being unable to afford the summer school courses she wished to take. She was a high-achieving student academically qualified to take honors courses. But sophomore year she opted out of honors history because she feared it would be too much along with honors English. If she had been able to afford summer school, she would have spread out her demanding courses.

The city of South Pasadena has long followed the practice of inserting race restrictions in tax deeded lands. Last week, Ernest Chamberlain, a South Pasadenan with a sense of fair play, filed a suit seeking to restrain his City Fathers from the practice. Caught with their legal pants down, South Pasadena officials are offering the small-boy excuse that other cities have been doing the same thing. Just what that proves, we don't know, but it sounds like a pretty lame excuse for law breaking.

Meanwhile excited residents of the city have formed an organization and are on record with loud announcements that they will fight to the bitter end to keep their city illy white.

Los Angeles Sentinel
October 23, 1947 (2)

go before the United States
preme Court.
The viciousness of the restrictive
covenants is becoming more and
more apparent. In South Pasadena,
about 80 per cent of the property
within the city limits is covered
(Continued on page 5)

with the restrictive covenants. Thus American citizens will be unable to live in certain communities because of their race or ancestry. Such curtailment of a fundamental right to live and move freely within the country clearly should be declared against policy and an infringement of constitutional rights.

Pacific Citizen
December 28, 1946 (3)

Today, the School District's arrangement to charge students for summer school perpetuates the racial inequities that have long existed in South Pasadena. But the School District has expressed interest in ensuring racial equity in education through the establishment of a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee. It can move toward greater equity by removing the tuition barrier for summer courses so that high school students of all income levels have equal access to the educational benefits of summer school.

South Pasadena's History as a Sundown Town

Local policy choices of South Pasadena elected officials have significantly shaped our city's racial and ethnic demographics. Notably, there are fewer Black residents living in South Pasadena and enrolled in the School District as compared to the greater Los Angeles region. These disproportionate numbers are a result of the city's historical exclusion of Black people. From the 1940s to the 1960s, the city promoted and enforced racially restrictive housing covenants that prohibited Blacks from owning property here.(1) During these decades, the city also prohibited Blacks from physically being present within city boundaries after sundown. Meanwhile, white families continued to build wealth across generations as the values of their homes soared and benefitted from the state's changing property tax code.

Latinx and Asian American residents increasingly moved to South Pasadena starting in the 1970s following housing desegregation and, for Asian Americans, more liberal immigration policies. Latinx and Asian Americans increased by double-digit proportions until the present day.(4)

Today, the School District's arrangement to charge students for summer school perpetuates the racial inequities that have long existed in South Pasadena.

(1) Matt Hormann, *When South Pasadena Was For Whites Only*, Hometown Pasadena, Sept. 15, 2014, available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20200123171338/http://hometown-pasadena.com/history/when-south-pasadena-was-for-whites-only/88641>.

(2) *Silly South Pasadena*, Los Angeles Sentinel (Oct. 23, 1947), available at ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Sentinel.

(3) Saburo Kido, *Nisei Problems Go to Court: A Resume of Important Test Cases*, Pacific Citizen, p. 2, 5 (Dec. 28, 1946), available at https://pacificcitizen.org/wp-content/uploads/archives-menu/Vol.022.%2301_Jan_05_1946.pdf.

(4) U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, California, Section 1 of 3, p. 106, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1990/cp-1/cp-1-6-1.pdf>; U.S. Census Bureau, County and City Data Book: 2000, p. 787, <https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/2001/compendia/ccdb00/2000ccdb.pdf>; U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts: South Pasadena, California, <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/southpasadenacitycalifornia> (population estimates, 2019); Census Viewer, South Pasadena Population: Census 2010 and 2000 Interactive Map, Demographics, Statistics, Quick Facts, <http://censusviewer.com/city/CA/South%20Pasadena>.

Demographics of South Pasadena High School



1,451 Enrolled Students in the 2020-2021 School Year



Race & Ethnicity

Asian: 32%
White: 28%
Latinx/Hispanic: 25%
Black: 2%
Two more more races: 10%

(5)



Income

18% of students receive free or reduced-price meals.

(6)

Income Eligibility:

- \$32,227 a year (or \$2,686 a month) for a family of 2
- \$49,025 a year (or \$4,086 a month) for a family of 4

(7)

(5) Ed-Data, South Pasadena Senior High, Census Day Enrollment by Ethnicity 2020-21, <https://www.ed-data.org/school/Los-Angeles/South-Pasadena-Unified/South-Pasadena-Senior-High> (Ed-Data is in partnership of the California Department of Education and other organizations).

(6) Ed-Data, South Pasadena Senior High, Free and Reduced-Price Meals, 2020-21, <https://www.ed-data.org/school/Los-Angeles/South-Pasadena-Unified/South-Pasadena-Senior-High>.

(7) United States Department of Agriculture Income Eligibility Guidelines, July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, <http://www.schoolnutritionandfitness.com/data/pdf/incguide1516.pdf>. In the 2021-2022 school year, all students qualified to receive meals free of charge from a USDA federal waiver. Students, however, were still encouraged to completed a meal application to determine the level of financial need district-wide. South Pasadena Unified School District, Pricing Letter to Household and Meal Application Instructions, 2021-2022, *available at* https://www.schoolnutritionandfitness.com/schools/spusd_2711072133044391/mealapps/English_Application_and_Instructions_21.22.pdf.

Summer School Courses and Tuition

Advanced and Elective Courses

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemistry • Graphic Design* • Biology • World History • U.S. History 	\$540 / course	10 units / course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health** • Prep for Biology • Prep for Math I/I+ • Psychology* • Transitional Math* • Economics* • U.S. Govt/Civics* 	\$280 / course	5 units / course
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver's Education • Internship 	\$150 / course \$225 / course	5 units / course

Credit Recovery Courses

Available to students to recover credit for a failed class or improve a grade from a "D"

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English* • Math* • Biology • Chemistry Honors • World, U.S. History • Spanish 	<p>In Summer 2020, tuition was \$180 / course for in-district students.</p> <p>In Summer 2021, students paid no tuition. SPUSD used a state grant to subsidize SPEF's program.</p>	5 units / course
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*Our analysis for racial disparities takes into account only these courses for reasons explained in Methodology.

**Health class will be considered separately in the analysis below.

Tuition Assistance

SPEF offers limited tuition assistance for summer school. It uses the income guidelines of the free and reduced-priced meals to determine whether a student qualifies for tuition assistance. However, SPEF does not assist with the entire cost of tuition, covering only 25 to 50% of total tuition per student. To apply, students and their parents must complete an application and provide documentation of income such as pay stubs, tax returns, and proof of public assistance—which is burdensome and potentially stigmatizing in a community as small as South Pasadena. Tuition assistance is limited and not available to every eligible student.⁽⁸⁾ **Students report they are unaware financial assistance is available.**

Operations and Finance

SPEF leases District facilities and hires many District instructors. Under the most recent contract obtained by the authors of this report, SPEF pays \$3,000 each for the use of the elementary schools, the middle school and the high school, for a total of \$9,000 per summer. SPEF pays an additional \$1,000 for use of instructional materials, and an additional \$1,000 for the use of the District's self-contained Food Services Program. All instructional personnel are the responsibility of SPEF, but District employees are given priority. Hiring decisions are at SPEF's sole discretion. The District expressly authorizes SPEF to charge tuition.⁽⁹⁾

SPEF's reputation is that of a fundraising juggernaut, but its financials reveal a revenue model overwhelmingly dependent on its enrichment and summer program. On its 2018 IRS Form 990 (the most recent year available) SPEF reported \$1,614,874 in program revenue out of \$2,185,253 total revenue. SPEF classified \$718,852 in grants to the School District as a program expense (it is more accurately a dividend), which overstates by the same amount the expense of running the program. Excluding the dividend, the foundation earned a net \$723,593 from enrichment and summer school, significantly more than the reported \$455,781 net take from fundraising activities.⁽¹⁰⁾

District facilities and supplies used for summer school:

\$9,000 School Sites
\$1,000 Instructional Materials
\$1,000 Food Services

Total: \$11,000

The District expressly authorizes SPEF to charge tuition.

SPEF earned \$723,593 from its enrichment and summer school program in 2018.

⁽⁸⁾ South Pasadena Education Foundation (SPEF), *SPEF Summer School, Tuition Assistance*, <https://spef4kids.org/programs/summer-school/#toggle-id-7> (last accessed Jan. 26, 2022) ("Tuition assistance funding is limited so early application is encouraged. . . . Assistance provided ranges from 25-50% of total tuition per student. Consider other options such as an Installment Plan, which can be set up during the final stage of enrollment.").

⁽⁹⁾ SPEF Agreement for Use of School Facilities, March 9, 2021.

⁽¹⁰⁾ 2018 Form 990, South Pasadena Educational Foundation, *available at* https://apps.irs.gov/pub/epostcard/cor/953532316_201907_990_2020101517378700.pdf.

SPEF Operates Summer School for the School District

While each entity claims independence from the other, SPEF de facto operates the School District's summer school program. A separate non-profit entity, SPEF's summer school program operates as an extension of the District for high school students taking courses for academic credit.

Students prefer to take summer courses at their home school with their peers. Students and parents report that academic counselors at the high school regularly advise students to enroll in SPEF's summer school, and do not promote lower-cost and no-cost options.

In 2021 and 2022, the School District assigned its COVID-related state funding to SPEF to provide summer credit recovery courses which the District opts not to provide itself. (11) Post-funding, students will resume bearing the cost of credit recovery courses.

Student Spotlight

Emily,* a mixed-race current SPHS student, met with her counselor in 2019 to discuss summer school options. She planned to take U.S. history in the summer, leaving room for an additional elective during the school year. She explained that her mother could not afford the SPEF summer course and asked her counselor for information on taking the credits at Pasadena City College. The counselor advised against it because city-college summer school, although free, would cost her mother more in books. The counselor gave Emily information about SPEF summer school but did not present any other options or mention that tuition assistance was available.

SPEF claims it promotes its program outside the district and works with counselors at other schools. But counselors at nearby Franklin, Pasadena and Alhambra High Schools with whom the authors of this report spoke were unaware of any such cooperation. All three high schools offer free credit recovery courses. For electives, Franklin and Pasadena refer students to Los Angeles Community College and Pasadena City College, respectively. Alhambra has its own educational foundation that charges tuition for electives, so students are referred there. Presumably AUSD prefers to keep tuition in district.

Like South Pasadena and Alhambra, San Marino, Arcadia, Temple City and La Canada all have educational foundations that charge summer tuition.

*Name changed to protect student's privacy.

(11) South Pasadena Educational Foundation (SPEF), *SPUSD - Covering the Costs for Recovery Classes for SPHS Students*, <https://spef4kids.org/programs/summer-school/> (last accessed Jan. 26, 2022) ("The South Pasadena Unified School District (SPUSD) received a one-time Expanded Learning Opportunities (ELO) Grant to fund summer credit recovery courses for South Pasadena High School students. This grant covered the cost of recovery classes for the 2021 Summer School and will once again be able to cover the cost during the 2022 Summer School. SPEF will continue to run our summer program and your associated costs for the summer credit recovery courses will be covered by the one-time SPUSD ELO Grant.").

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

- Compared to their proportion of the student body, Asian students disproportionately take Advanced Courses as compared to Latinx/Hispanic and white students.
- Latinx/Hispanic students disproportionately take Credit Recovery Courses as compared to Asian and white students.

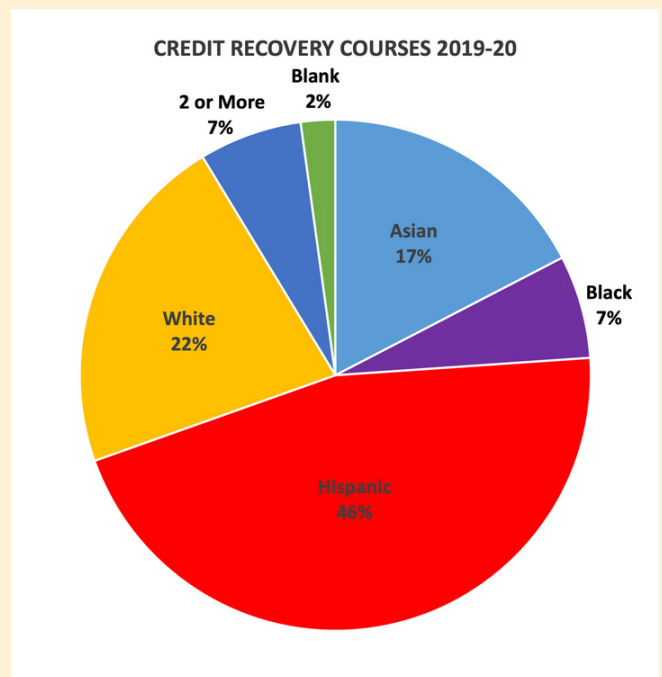
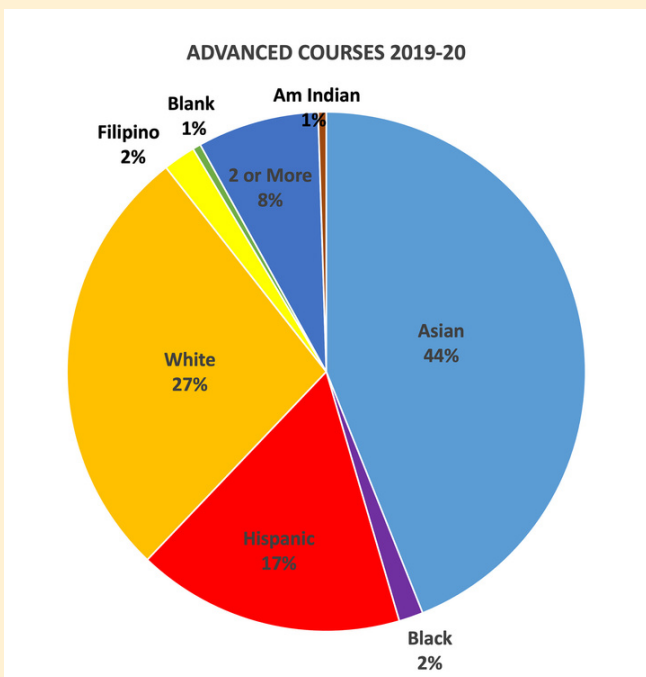
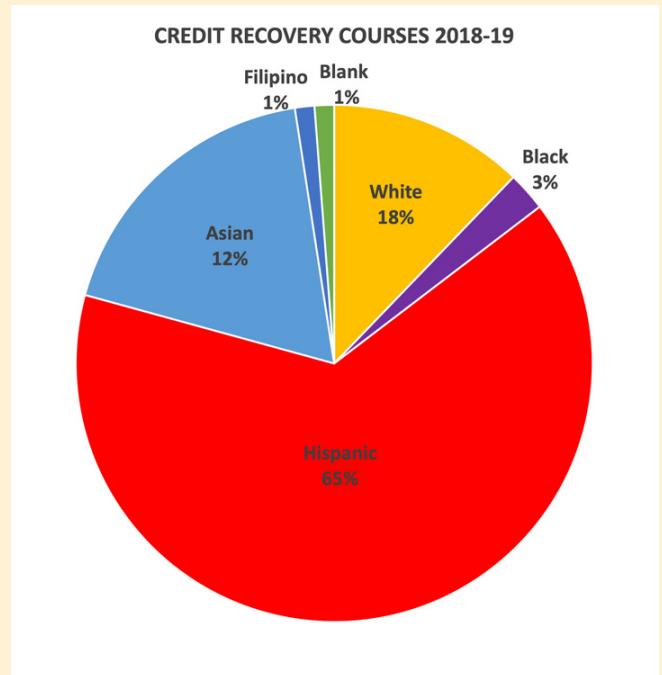
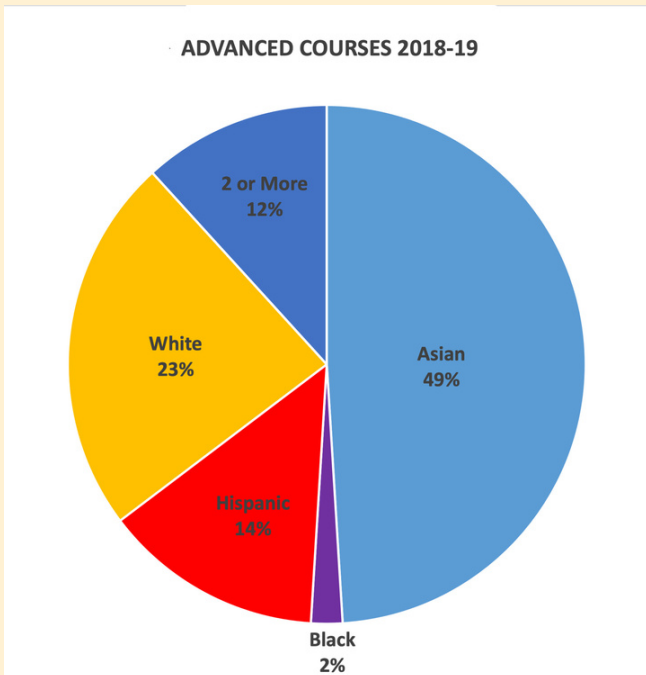
2018-19 ADVANCED COURSES			2019-20 ADVANCED COURSES		
	SUMMER SCHOOL	STUDENT BODY		SUMMER SCHOOL	STUDENT BODY
Asian	49.0%	34.9%	Asian	43.9%	32.9%
Black	2.0%	1.7%	Black	1.5%	1.8%
Hispanic	13.7%	25.9%	Hispanic	16.7%	25.6%
White	23.5%	27.0%	White	27.3%	28.1%
Filipino Am	0.0%	2.7%	Filipino Am	2.0%	2.5%
Indian 2 or More	0.0%	0.1%	Indian 2 or More	0.5%	0.1%
Blank	11.8%	6.1%	Blank	7.6%	7.9%
	0.0%	1.2%		0.5%	1.1%

2018-19 RECOVERY COURSES			2019-20 RECOVERY COURSES		
	SUMMER SCHOOL	STUDENT BODY		SUMMER SCHOOL	STUDENT BODY
Asian	12.2%	34.9%	Asian	17.4%	32.9%
Black	2.4%	1.7%	Black	6.5%	1.8%
Hispanic	64.6%	25.9%	Hispanic	45.7%	25.6%
White	18.3%	27.0%	White	21.7%	28.1%
Filipino Am	1.2%	2.7%	Filipino Am	0.0%	2.5%
Indian 2 or More	0.0%	0.1%	Indian 2 or More	0.0%	0.1%
Blank	0.0%	6.1%	Blank	6.5%	7.9%
	1.2%	1.2%		2.2%	1.1%

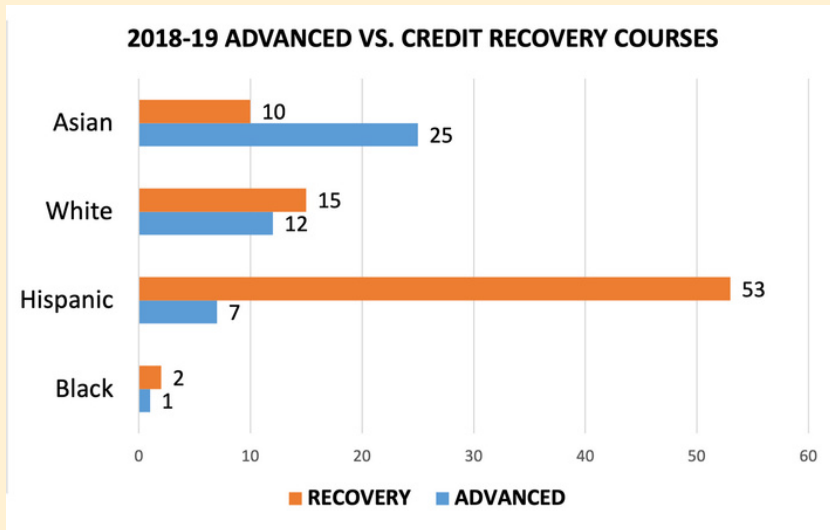
Due to the very small number of SPHS students who identify as Black, Filipino, American Indian, or two or more races, the authors decline to conclude that there are disparities in those racial and ethnic categories.

Racial and ethnic disparities in the District's summer school program show a troubling pattern in the overall quality of education for Latinx/Hispanic students.

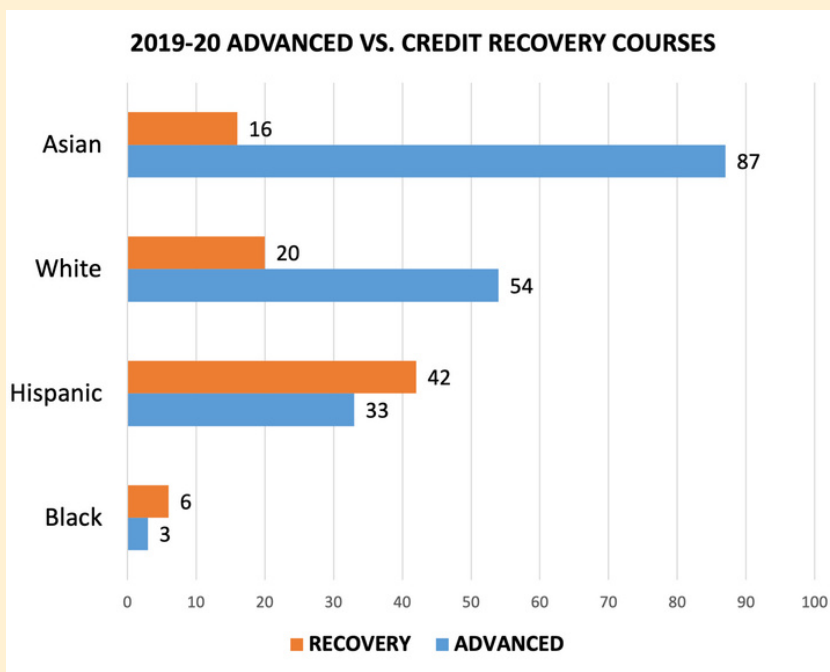
- Latinx/Hispanic students are disproportionately paying tuition for summer recovery courses they have little choice but to take. Money is spent here, leaving less for summer advancement opportunities.
- Educational advantages and disadvantages correlate with the relative household incomes of Asian and Latinx/Hispanic families, stratifying public education along racial and economic lines.



Racial and Ethnic Disparities (continued)



While Hispanic students have little choice but to pay to retake failed courses, white and Asian students are choosing to pay for advancement opportunities.



What the Data Say About Income Disparities

Asian and white students have a disproportionate advantage in paying for advanced and elective courses in the summer. In Los Angeles County, median household incomes of Asian and white families skew toward the top of the distribution, while those of Black and Latinx/Hispanic families skew toward the bottom of the distribution.(12) This reality suggests that charging for summer school, including credit recovery, likely imposes financial burdens on low-income Latinx/Hispanic and Black families, while offering advantages to middle- and high-income Asian and white families for whom the tuition is

(12) Los Angeles Almanac, *Racial Disparities in Six Charts Los Angeles County*, laalmanac.com/social/so722.php (citing 2018 Census estimates).

no obstacle. As a result, Asian and white students may have more competitive college applications as well as greater academic experiences while in high school.

Our data indicates that this income distribution may be having a predictable effect on the racial distribution in SPEF summer school. Asian students comprise 33% of the student body, Latinx/Hispanic students 26%, a difference of 7%. But, Asian students outnumbered Latinx/Hispanic students in advanced classes by 360% in summer 2018-19 and 260% in summer 2019-20.

Although SPEF awards tuition assistance to reduce the cost of summer school, some families reported that they did not apply because they are uncomfortable with disclosing personal financial information to the foundation, because the amount of assistance was still not enough, or because they were unaware that assistance was available.

The District Should Further Analyze Student Data

The redacted SPUSD transcripts provided to the authors do not provide information about students who did not enroll in SPEF summer school classes—perhaps due to the cost, perhaps because they found a better option elsewhere.

The transcripts also do not provide information about summer school enrollment based on family income, or among English language learners and students with disabilities. The District has not elected to study the question of whether tuition-based summer school advantages some students and disadvantages others—ostensibly because SPEF is independent from the District and runs the program autonomously. But where the entities' operations are so interrelated and the students often view SPEF as the only meaningful option for summer school, the District and SPEF would be better served to work together to make sure that the program serves all of South Pasadena's students. Close examination of enrollment trends would be a good place to start.

Student Spotlight

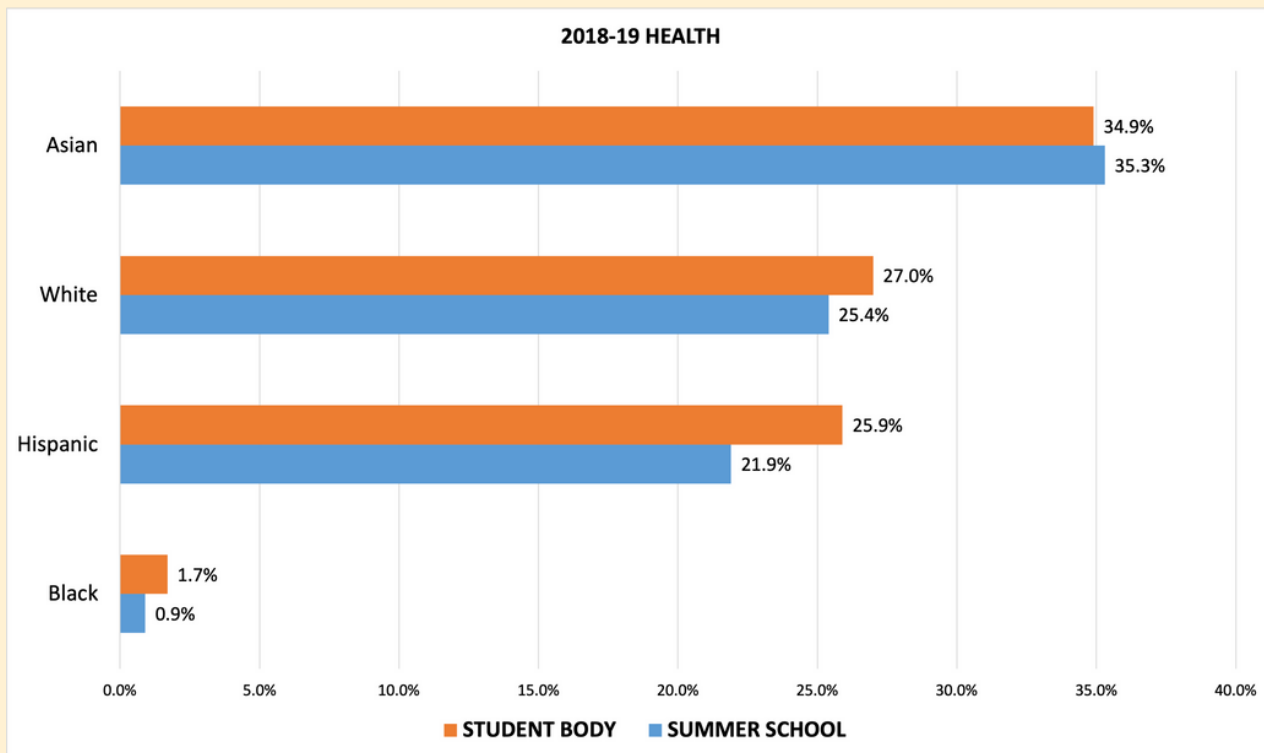
Phoenix, a Black woman, graduated from SPHS in 2019. She wanted to take health with her friends from 8th grade, but her mom said the family budget did not allow it. Phoenix needed credit recovery after freshman year. Later on, she wanted to take an advanced class before her senior year. The tuition was prohibitive. Phoenix qualified for free/reduced-price lunch, so the District was aware of her family's limited resources. She did not know SPEF offered financial assistance. She would have attended summer classes if her tuition was automatically waived based on her eligibility for free/reduced-price lunch, as it was for her Advanced Placement exams.

Health

While health education is not a state-mandated graduation requirement, it is a District-mandated requirement. South Pasadena high school students must take the course, and it has proven a large source of revenue for the District through SPEF. Over the 2018-2019 and 2019-2020 summer sessions, 488 out of 956 summer school students took health—more than half. In total, families paid nearly \$137,000 to SPEF. With a total student count of 1,419, that means **over one-third of SPHS high school students are paying tuition for a graduation requirement at a public high school.**

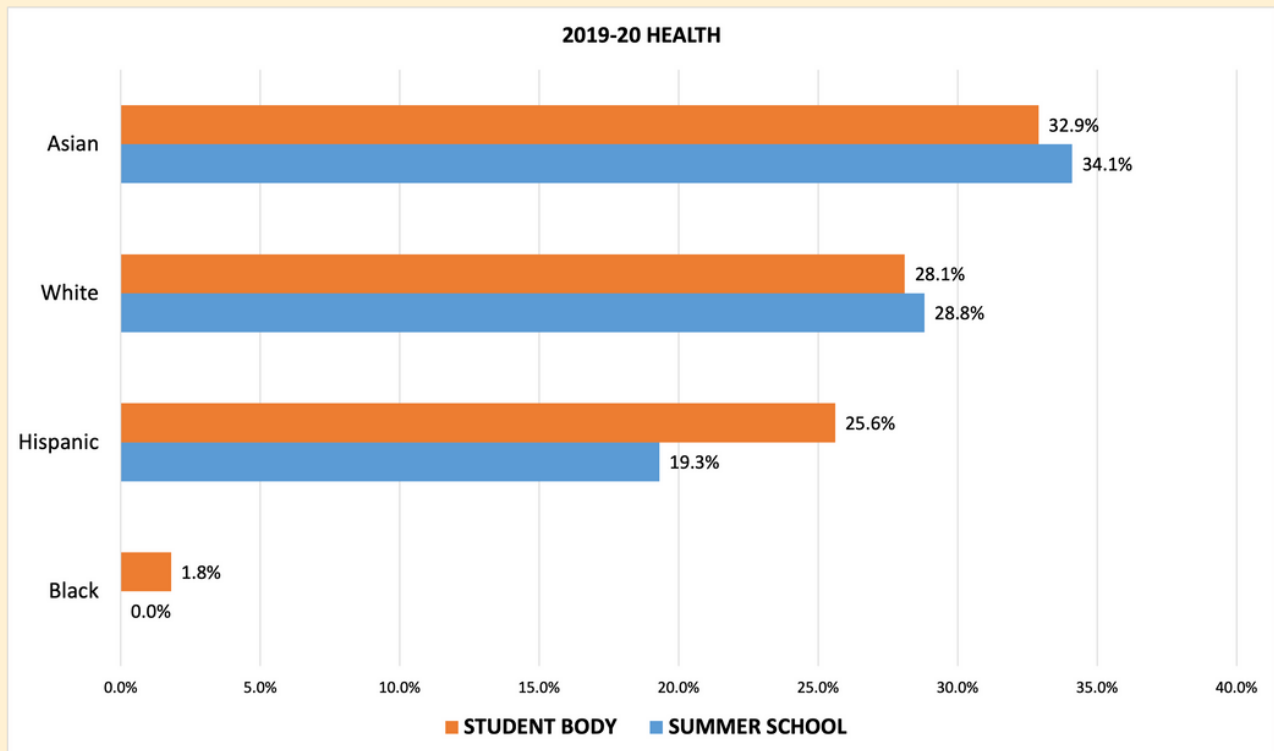
Students are encouraged to take health during the summer after 8th grade to make space in their schedules for honors and AP courses, electives and extracurricular activities later on. When large numbers of entering freshman have paid privately to take health before starting high school, the District is relieved of the cost of providing it during the academic year.

The same racial and ethnic disparities present in health enrollment: Asian students are disproportionately enjoying the benefit while Latinx/Hispanic students are disproportionately not. Enrollment among Latinx/Hispanic students was 4% lower than the student body baseline in 2018-19, and 6.3% lower than the student-body baseline in 2019-20.



The District's slim provision of mandatory health education raises questions when paired with a revenue-generating alternative to which students are routinely pointed: Why is SPUSD unable to meet the health demand during the school year? Is such scarcity intended to feed the tuition model? Can the District truly claim, as it does, that summer school is completely optional at the same time it mandates more coursework than reasonably fits in eight regular semesters?

Health (continued)



Student Spotlight

The past three summers, I've had the privilege of attending SPEF summer school courses. I've taken health and two history courses. Completing these classes over the summer put me at a significant advantage when it came to scheduling for the school year. I had more flexibility and was able to join electives that interested me instead of the core classes I had completed over summer. I feel as though all students should be able to take part in summer school. It's a great opportunity that allows students to either stay on track or even get ahead. But, for this to be available to everyone, it must be free.

—Ava Dunville, Current SPHS Student



Methodology

In July 2021, the School District produced records pursuant to a request under the California Public Records Act for enrollment data for SPEF summer sessions 2018-2019 and 2019-2020. The records provided consisted of a single Excel spreadsheet with race and ethnicity data for the student body, and a transcript for every student who received or attempted SPHS credit for a SPEF summer school course. The School District provided 1,419 redacted SPHS transcripts and student profiles containing race and ethnicity identifiers from the School District's Aeries Student Information System. The School District redacted identifying student information from the spreadsheet and the transcripts, and all coursework other than SPEF summer coursework from the transcripts. The authors manually transferred transcript entries for SPEF summer coursework to the student profiles containing each student's race and ethnicity data.

In the 2018-19 summer session, 38% of the student body took at least one course. In the 2019-20 session, 51% took at least one course.

The authors compiled the data in accordance with the race categories used by the California Department of Education (CDE) in reporting Census Day Enrollment by Ethnicity(13): American Indian or Alaska native, Asian, Black or African American, Filipino, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, white, two or more races, and none reported.

<u>Student ID</u>	<u>Ethnicity</u>	<u>Race 1</u>	<u>Race 2</u>
000001	N	Chinese	
000002	Y	Filipino	White
000003	N	Black	Am Indian
000004	N	Japanese	Korean

Applying the CDE categories to the above examples, Student 1 is counted as Asian, Student 2 as Hispanic/Latino, Student 3 as Two or More Races, and Student 4 as Asian. “Y” in the ethnicity column counts the student as Hispanic/Latino regardless of Race 1, Race 2, etc.

The three highest distributions at SPHS are Asian, Hispanic/Latino, and white (the “Big 3”), together comprising about 87% of the student body. The distribution was similar in summer school: 85% in 2018-19 and 83% in 2019-20.

We first considered the racial and ethnic distribution of the body of students who received any summer school credit at all. Asian students represented slightly more of the summer school body than the student body, white and Hispanic students slightly less. Black SPHS students—compared to the 12.4% Black population in the U.S.—comprise between 1% and 2% of both summer school and student body. Disparities are approximately one to three percentage points for each of the Big 3. We see larger disparities when drilling down into the types of courses, but at both levels they are favorable for Asian students and unfavorable for Latinx/Hispanic students. We see a mixed bag for white students. Disparities in the Black distribution, although present, are deemed inconclusive given the extremely low distribution in the student body at large.

(13) Ed-Data, South Pasadena Senior High, Census Day Enrollment by Ethnicity 2020-21.

Methodology (continued)

In this study the authors use the term “advanced” for those courses so designated in the SPEF catalog prior to summer 2020-21. In the subject areas of biology, chemistry, U.S. history, and world history, both advanced and credit recovery courses are offered. Through correspondence with the School District, the authors learned that the district’s coding system does not, in these subject areas, distinguish between advanced and credit recovery on the student’s transcript. Citing student privacy concerns, the School District declined to provide full transcripts, which would have helped determine whether a summer course was a first take (advanced) or a repeat (credit recovery).

For this reason, the analysis of advanced courses includes only courses that have no credit recovery counterpart: graphic design, psychology, transitional math, economics and U.S. government/civics. Similarly, the analysis of credit recovery offerings includes only courses with no advanced counterpart: English (grades 9 through 12) and math (I, II, III and math analysis). On this basis the authors excluded the following courses from the analysis: biology, chemistry, U.S. history, and world history. Although listed in the advanced section of the catalog, health is considered on its own because it had the highest enrollment by a considerable margin during the 2018-19 and 2019-20 sessions, and warrants special consideration as detailed above.

As provided here, the data do not include information about a number of other variables that would shed light on how this summer school model affects students with challenges other than income. They do not reflect enrollment trends among students who receive free and reduced-price lunch, students with disabilities and/or Individualized Education Plans, and English language learners. This data plainly cannot provide information about students who do not enroll in the first place because summer classes are cost prohibitive. However, the School District does have access to this information. It can and should provide further analysis on these metrics.



Recommendations

By 2024, the School District should provide tuition-free summer school to all students. The School District should evaluate why Latinx/Hispanic students are disproportionately taking credit recovery courses as compared to Asian and white students.



By Summer 2022

- Provide free summer courses to all students who received free or reduced-price lunch, without requiring further proof of income. The District already has the identities of students who receive free or reduced-priced lunch.
- Collect and analyze quantitative and qualitative data about how summer school tuition affects South Pasadena High School students.



By Summer 2023

- Provide free summer courses to all students who received free or reduced-price lunch, without requiring further proof of income. Provide free summer credit recovery courses to all students.
- Assess how the School District is meeting the academic needs of Latinx/Hispanic students. Why are more Latinx/Hispanic students taking credit recovery courses as compared to Asian and white students?



By Summer 2024

- Provide tuition-free summer courses to all high school students.

Authors

John Srebalus
Ella Hushagen
Helen Tran

Contributors

Anne Bagasao
Phoenix Bekkedal
Stefani Williams
Care First South Pasadena

We are especially grateful to all the students and alumni of the South Pasadena Unified School District who shared their experiences.

Who We Are

We are South Pasadena residents. Some of us have kids enrolled in District schools, and have at times enjoyed the benefits of summer school. We love our South Pas schools. We are social justice advocates, and we want all South Pasadena students to enjoy the educational opportunities on offer here.



Contact

johnsrebalus@gmail.com
ellahushagen@gmail.com

POVERTY IN 91030

	2018			2019			2020		
	# Below Pov Line	Total #	% Below Pov Line	# Below Pov Line	Total #	% Below Pov Line	# Below Pov Line	Total #	% Below Pov Line
Latino	407	5,039	8.1%	391	4,745	8.2%	187	4,838	3.9%
Asian	844	7,737	10.9%	627	7,818	8.0%	673	8,164	8.2%
Black	66	795	8.3%	61	922	6.6%	74	1,171	6.3%
White	966	14,244	6.8%	921	14,215	6.5%	732	12,892	5.7%

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 91030

	MHI		MHI		MHI	INCREASE	% INCREASE
Latino	99,609		98,485		101,589	1,980	2%
Asian	103,977		125,921		127,727	23,750	23%
Black	86,875		97,786		98,623	11,748	14%
White	96,138		100,707		124,018	27,880	29%

2019 DETAIL

	Race	Latino	Race (Not Latino)	# of Group Below PL	% of Below-PL Population*	% of Group Below PL
White	14,215	3,283	10,932	921	47.7%	6.5%
Black	922	126	796	61	3.2%	6.6%
Am Indian	59	13	46	-	0.0%	0.0%
Asian	7,818	37	7,781	627	32.5%	8.0%
Hawaii/OPI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1,078	938	140	160	8.3%	14.8%
2 or More	1,545	348	1,197	162	8.4%	10.5%
Total	25,637	4,745	20,892	1,931	100.0%	
Latino**				391	20.2%	8.2%

2,322 *** Including Latinos double-counted by Data USA. Race totals already include Latinos.

* Data USA methodology

** Latino/Hispanic is not a race but an ethnicity.

Source:

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=860XX00U91030&d=ACS%205-Year%20Estimates%20Detailed%20Tables>

**Public Comment
Item #8**

From: [MARINA KHUBESRIAN](#)
To: [City Council Public Comment](#)
Subject: Item 8, 4/20/2022
Date: Monday, April 18, 2022 10:47:37 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Councilmembers,

Thank you for issuing a Proclamation declaring April 24, 2022 as “Armenian Genocide Remembrance Day” in the City of South Pasadena.

Marina Khubesrian, M.D.

From: [Sam Burgess](#)
To: [City Council Public Comment](#)
Cc: [Sam Burgess](#)
Subject: Item #8--Armenian Genocide Proclamation
Date: Tuesday, April 19, 2022 5:50:40 PM
Attachments: [FedEx Scan 2022-04-19_14-30-32.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Hi,
This is for Wednesday's, April 20 Regular Council Meeting
Thanx,
Sam Burgess

Thank you for this Proclamation recognizing the Armenian Genocide by the Ottoman Empire.

I have always believed our City Council should refrain from expressing a position on any national or international issue as it could open a Pandora's box of issues. However, I also believe there might be an extraordinary time, an event when an exception may be possible.

Quoting from portions of three of the Whereases in tonight's Proclamation:

WHEREAS: "the Armenian people were victims of a systemic genocide."

WHEREAS: "as we remember the past, let us also dedicate ourselves to building a greater future by educating our community about...other crimes against humanity."

WHEREAS: "as a community, it is important to stand together...to ensure such tragedies do not repeat."

This past March, I sent a simple e-mail to the Council and the City Manager requesting the City of South Pasadena declare its support for the people of Ukraine, and I have yet to receive a reply to my request.

So, tonight I have a question:

Why is the City of South Pasadena able to issue a Proclamation condemning a genocide from one hundred years ago while ignoring a genocide happening as we speak? Surely this City Council can make a similar statement recognizing the Genocide in Ukraine.

It is my hope the sentiments expressed in this evening's Proclamation are more than just words.

I have spoken. Thank you

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "SAM BURGESS". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

**Public Comment
Item #19**

From: [Sally Takeda](#)
To: [City Council Public Comment](#)
Subject: Agenda Item 19 City Council Meeting 4-20-22
Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 10:03:26 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Councilmembers Zneimer, Mahmud, Donovan, Primuth and Cacciotti,

My correspondence is in regards to Agenda Item 19 at tonight's council meeting.

I am re-submitting this petition, which was originally submitted last year to object to SB 381 implementation by the South Pasadena City Council. This bill and its consequences disproportionately affect my neighborhood, which houses several CalTrans properties, both vacant and tenant occupied. We feel the law that was proposed and now passed does not restore our corridor neighborhoods to pre-Caltrans occupation.

We support plans proposed for Caltrans house sales to existing tenants and South Pasadena Preservation Foundation sale plans for vacant houses. See details below.

PETITION

As residents of the former 710 corridor, and adjacent, in South Pasadena who will be disproportionately affected by any state and local legislation related to the disposition of the Caltrans housing, we disagree with the proposed language of SB 381.

Caltrans has mismanaged these properties for over 50 years by subjecting their tenants to substandard living conditions, failing to maintain vacant homes, and ignoring the neighboring homeowners who live with their negligence and the devaluation of the properties in our neighborhood. Instead of the city's promotion of a vague and top down forced piece of state legislation, we residents want the city to facilitate the following:

IMMEDIATE SALE AND RESTORATION OF VACANT, UNOCCUPIED CALTRANS PROPERTIES TO QUALIFIED, OWNER-OCCUPIED BUYERS

NO OUTSIDE "HRE" MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES

We want all, unoccupied, vacant properties to be sold to a pool of qualified buyers who will restore the properties and become the resident home owner.

We DO NOT want any unoccupied, vacant properties to be managed by a Housing Related Entity ("HRE") and managed as "affordable housing". We already have this with Caltrans. Additionally, the city has lacked enforcement on the maintenance of other entities like Esperanza Housing in our neighborhoods. Sell them to a qualified buyer so they can rehabilitate the property and reside in it. Homeownership brings a sense of stability, belonging to a community and pride of ownership!

• HOMEOWNERSHIP FOR CURRENT CALTRANS TENANTS RESIDING IN THEIR HOME

We want our neighbor-CT tenants to be guaranteed priority to purchase their property. The Roberti Act promised these tenants the option to buy years ago. Many are waiting for ownership to do the necessary home restorations.

• NO LOT SPLITS OR ZONE CHANGES OTHER THAN THOSE MANDATED BY PRESENT STATE LAW

We DO NOT want any Caltrans properties to be allowed to be demolished in order for a buyer to then build any other type of home than is already mandated by present law. Already, our neighborhood is at its capacity. Adding more parking, more potholes on the streets from overuse, more sewer line issues by adding density is an overburden to our already dense neighborhood.

Our city's #1 income is our property taxes! Place these properties back on the county tax rolls! We have patiently waited for these homes to sell for several years. Please allow the sales to continue with the existing Roberti Act without additional legislation.

Respectfully,
Sally Takeda
712 Bonita Drive

From: [Kit Bellamy](#)
To: [City Council Public Comment](#)
Subject: Agenda Item 19 City Council Meeting 4-20-22
Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 11:00:22 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Councilmembers Zneimer, Mahmud, Donovan, Primuth and Cacciotti,

Thank you for your service to our city. I write regarding Agenda Item 19 for tonight's council meeting.

I am re-submitting this petition, which was originally submitted last year to object to SB 381 implementation by the South Pasadena City Council. This bill and its consequences disproportionately affect my neighborhood, which houses several CalTrans properties, both vacant and tenant occupied. We feel the law that was proposed and now passed does not restore our corridor neighborhoods to pre-Caltrans occupation.

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Respectfully,
Kit Bellamy
1921 Meridian Avenue

From: [L Esposito](#)
To: [City Council Public Comment](#)
Cc: [Joanne Nuckols](#); [Joanne Nuckols](#); [Delaine Shane](#); [Sally Takeda](#); [Kim Carlson](#); [Ronald Rosen](#); [Wende Lee](#); [Sean Teer](#); [MARY FARLEY](#); [Emily Beaghan](#); [Jim Sherman](#)
Subject: Agenda Item 19 City Council Meeting 4-20-22
Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 8:33:16 AM
Attachments: [Petition Signatures SB391-6\(1\).pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

The 710 corridor neighborhoods are re-submitting this petition, which was originally submitted last year to object to SB 381 implementation by the South Pasadena City Council. We feel the law that was proposed and now passed does not restore our corridor neighborhoods to pre-Caltrans occupation.

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Our city's #1 income is our property taxes! Place these properties back on the county tax rolls! We have patiently waited for these homes to sell for several years. Please allow the sales to continue with the existing Roberti Act without additional legislation.

Please see attached Petition Signature Page.

Sincerely,
—Linda Esposito

Petition Signatures SB 381

Joanne Nuckols
Tom Nuckols
Victoria Patterson
Chris Patterson
Cole Patterson
Ry Patterson
Laurance Lau
Callie Lau
Delaine Shane
Russel Shane
Elizabeth Anne Bagasao
Ann Ogawa
Ava Herrera
Blair Slattery
Bonnie Kingry
Brian Bright
Brock Carlson
Doug Watkins
Ed Herrera
Emily Beaghan
Grace Song
Jean-Claude Jones
Jenny Bright
Jerry Wong
Matthew Burmood
Barry Kleinman
Phil Stalker
Billy Reed
Linda Esposito
Matthew Barbato
Larry McGrail
Marko Chase
Fahren James
Danzy Senna
Natasha Prime
Richard Guerrero
Megan Guerrero
Po Lin
Bert DeMars

Brandon Fox
Jamie Drinville
Chris Mathews
Michael Kemp
Mila Renken
Megan Guerrero
Christine Chin
Colleen Grace
Ezequiel Quezada
Michele Clark
Marko Chase
Anne Rector
Raymond Givigian
Kathleen Baumann
Traci Samczyk
Veronica Arementa
Sally Takada
Heidi Owen
Esther Mar
Joo Lee
Christine Feldman
Jeannie Rodriguez
Julian Cardenas
Lawrence Wingard
Lily Guzman
Charl Greene
Michael Girvigian

From: [D. Shane](#)
To: [City Council Public Comment](#)
Cc: [Armine Chaparyan](#); [Michael Cacciotti - Personal](#); [Jon Primuth](#); [Evelyn Zneimer](#); [Jack Donovan](#); [Diana Mahmud](#); [ben@southpasadenan.com](#)
Subject: FW: Agenda Item 19 City Council Meeting 4-20-22
Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 11:54:20 AM
Attachments: [Petition Signatures SB391-6\(1\).pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Honorable Mayor and City Council:

I completely agree with Linda Esposito's clearly worded and heartfelt comment below.

Without the regulations in place, this legislation cannot be implemented at this time. It is not an endeavor to be entered in lightly, especially when the City is not equipped to manage and instead hand it over to some management firm. It never goes over well and we the residents do not support this method at all. Give the South Pasadena Preservation Foundation's recommendation a chance please.

We fought hard to not have the SR 710 destroy our community. We continue to fight for our rights and for a better outcome than what was suggested by the legislation where those truly impacted have voiced being against.

Let's work together rather than take on this particular approach.

Sincerely,

Delaine W. Shane
2003 Meridian Avenue

From: L Esposito <lindae99@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 8:35 AM
To: ccpubliccomment@southpasadenaca.gov
Cc: Joanne Nuckols <joannenuckols@icloud.com>; Joanne Nuckols <joanneno710@aol.com>; Delaine Shane <wehoa_402@outlook.com>; Sally Takeda <sallytakeda@sbcglobal.net>; Kim Carlson <kimcarlson@gmail.com>; Ron Rosen <ronsopas@earthlink.net>; Wende Lee <wendelee323@gmail.com>; Sean Teer <seanteer63@gmail.com>; MARY FARLEY <mhfarley@att.net>; Emily Beaghan <emilybeaghan@gmail.com>; Jim Sherman <jim.sherman@gmail.com>
Subject: Agenda Item 19 City Council Meeting 4-20-22

The 710 corridor neighborhoods are re-submitting this petition, which was originally submitted last year to object to SB 381 implementation by the South Pasadena City Council. We feel the law that was proposed and now passed does not restore our corridor neighborhoods to pre-Caltrans occupation.

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Our city's #1 income is our property taxes! Place these properties back on the county tax rolls! We have patiently waited for these homes to sell for several years. Please allow the sales to continue with the existing Roberti Act without additional legislation.

Please see attached Petition Signature Page.

Sincerely,
—Linda Esposito

From: [Joanne Nuckols](mailto:Joanne.Nuckols)
To: lindae99@yahoo.com; [City Council Public Comment](#)
Cc: joannenuckols@icloud.com; wehoa_402@outlook.com; sallytakeda@sbcglobal.net; kimicarlson@gmail.com; [Ronald Rosen](mailto:Ronald.Rosen); wendeleee323@gmail.com; seanteer63@gmail.com; mhfarley@att.net; emilybeaghan@gmail.com; jim.sherman@gmail.com
Subject: Re: Agenda Item 19 City Council Meeting 4-20-22
Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 8:38:08 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the City of South Pasadena. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.



-----Original Message-----

From: L Esposito <lindae99@yahoo.com>
To: ccpubliccomment@southpasadenaca.gov <ccpubliccomment@southpasadenaca.gov>
Cc: Joanne Nuckols <joannenuckols@icloud.com>; Joanne Nuckols <joanneno710@aol.com>; Delaine Shane <wehoa_402@outlook.com>; Sally Takeda <sallytakeda@sbcglobal.net>; Kim Carlson <kimicarlson@gmail.com>; Ron Rosen <ronsopas@earthlink.net>; Wende Lee <wendeleee323@gmail.com>; Sean Teer <seanteer63@gmail.com>; MARY FARLEY <mhfarley@att.net>; Emily Beaghan <emilybeaghan@gmail.com>; Jim Sherman <jim.sherman@gmail.com>
Sent: Wed, Apr 20, 2022 8:34 am
Subject: Agenda Item 19 City Council Meeting 4-20-22

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IMMEDIATE SALE AND RESTORATION OF VACANT, UNOCCUPIED CALTRANS PROPERTIES TO QUALIFIED, OWNER-OCCUPIED BUYERS

NO OUTSIDE "HRE" MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES

We want all, unoccupied, vacant properties to be sold to a pool of qualified buyers who will restore the properties and become the resident home owner.

We DO NOT want any unoccupied, vacant properties to be managed by a Housing Related Entity ("HRE") and managed as "affordable housing". We already have this with Caltrans. Additionally, the city has lacked enforcement on the maintenance of other entities like Esperanza Housing in our neighborhoods. Sell them to a qualified buyer so they can rehabilitate the property and reside in it. Homeownership brings a sense of stability, belonging to a community and pride of ownership!

• HOMEOWNERSHIP FOR CURRENT CALTRANS TENANTS RESIDING IN THEIR HOME

We want our neighbor-CT tenants to be guaranteed priority to purchase their property. The Roberti Act promised these tenants the option to buy years ago. Many are waiting for ownership to do the necessary home restorations.

• NO LOT SPLITS OR ZONE CHANGES OTHER THAN THOSE MANDATED BY PRESENT STATE LAW

We DO NOT want any Caltrans properties to be allowed to be demolished in order for a buyer to then build any other type of home than is already mandated by present law. Already, our neighborhood is at its capacity. Adding more parking, more potholes on the streets from overuse, more sewer line issues by adding density is an overburden to our already dense neighborhood.

Our city's #1 income is our property taxes! Place these properties back on the county tax rolls! We have patiently waited for these homes to sell for several years. Please allow the sales to continue with the existing Roberti Act without additional legislation.

Please see attached Petition Signature Page.

Sincerely,
—Linda Esposito