

J. MICHAEL CAREY
City Clerk

FRANK T. MARTINEZ
Executive Officer

When making inquiries
relative to this matter
refer to File No.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA



JAMES K. HAHN
MAYOR

Office of the
CITY CLERK
Council and Public Services
Room 395, City Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Council File Information - (213) 978-1043
General Information - (213) 978-1133
Fax: (213) 978-1040

HELEN GINSBURG
Chief, Council and Public Services Division

02-1011

PLACE IN FILES

JUL 25 2002

DEPUTY

July 18, 2002

Honorable James Hahn, Mayor
All Councilmembers
Chief Legislative Analyst
Controller, Room 1200
Accounting Division, F&A
Disbursement Division

RE: DRAFTING A CHARTER AMENDMENT FOR THE NOVEMBER 2002 BALLOT TO ESTABLISH
A COMMUNITY BOROUGH SYSTEM

At the meeting of the Council held July 16, 2002, the following action was
taken:

Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Relations

Committee report Received and Filed.....	X
Attached motion () adopted.....	
Attached resolution adopted.....	
FORTHWITH.....	X
Ordinance adopted.....	
Motion adopted to approve attached report recommendation(s)....	
Motion adopted to approve communication recommendation(s).....	

J. Michael Carey

City Clerk
jr

steno\021011

FF 7-23-02



Report on File
EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE

Report/Communication for Signature

Council File Number: 02-1011

Committee Meeting Date: 7/9/02

Council Date: 7/16/02

COMMITTEE MEMBER	YES	NO	ABSENT
Councilmember Janice Hahn, Chair	✓		
Councilmember Alex Padilla			✓
Councilmember Tom LaBonge	✓		

Remarks: *Approve substitute motion as amended*

Lauraine Braithwaite, Legislative Assistant _____ Telephone 978-1075

RULES, ELECTIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Report/Communication for Signature

Council File Number: 02-1011

Committee Meeting Date: 7-10-02

Council Date: 7-16-02

COMMITTEE MEMBER	YES	NO	ABSENT
Councilmember Alex Padilla, Chair	✓		
Councilmember Miscikowski	✓		
Councilmember Ridley-Thomas	✓		

Remarks: *① Oppose Nov. '02 ballot measure ② Establish Comm. on Governance of City ③ Rectify Resc + Substitute Motion*

Alan Alietti, Legislative Assistant _____ Telephone 978-1071

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Your RULES, ELECTIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

reports as follows:

	Yes	No
Public Comments	<u>XX</u>	<u> </u>

RULES, ELECTIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT
relative to opposing the drafting of a Charter Amendment for the November
2002 ballot to establish a Community Borough System.

Recommendations for Council action, as initiated by Resolution (Greuel -
Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry):

1. OPPOSE placing a Charter Amendment relative to a Community Borough
System on the November 2002 ballot.
2. ESTABLISH the "Commission on the Governance of the City of Los
Angeles" to review, study, evaluate, analyze, and research City
governance issues, including but not limited to community boroughs,
neighborhood councils, the size of Council, and anything that will
make service delivery more effective and efficient; its membership
to be comprised of 21 Commissioners appointed as follows:

One Commissioner shall be appointed by each Councilmember, the
City Attorney, and the City Controller; an additional
Commissioner shall be appointed by the Council President; and
three Commissioners shall be appointed by the Mayor.

3. RECEIVE and FILE:

- a. Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry) relative to
drafting a Charter Amendment for the November 2002 ballot to
establish a Community Borough System and creating a community
borough implementing commission.
- b. Substitute Motion (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry)
relative to drafting a Charter Amendment for the November 2002
ballot to establish a Community Borough System and creating a
citizen's governance commission.

Fiscal Impact Statement: Neither the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA) nor
the City Administrative Officer has completed a financial analysis of
this report.

Summary:

On May 21, 2002 Council referred Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge -
Zine - Perry) to the Education and Neighborhoods and Rules, Elections and
Intergovernmental Relations Committees for consideration. The subject
Resolution recommends placing a Charter Amendment on the November 2002
ballot to establish a Community Borough Implementing Commission to
implement a Community Borough System within the City of Los Angeles.

The Resolution indicates that a 15 member Community Borough Implementing Commission will submit a Charter Amendment detailing a plan for a Borough System for placement on the November 2004 ballot. The boroughs would be given the maximum administrative authority over community issues such as land use, delivery of services, public safety, and fire protection. The Resolution also proposes establishing a process for the allocation of funds to each individual borough. The boroughs would be given a budget to address capital projects and service needs within the community. Each borough would also have a Community Borough Planning Commission which would serve as the Area Planning Commission. Lastly, the Resolution vests the responsibility with the Implementing Commission to increase borough control over neighborhood public schools.

In its report dated June 17, 2002, the CLA reports that the creation of a Borough System will serve to promote citizen participation in government and make government more responsive to local needs. The established boroughs could work in conjunction with Neighborhood Councils to address community needs and to monitor the delivery of City services in their respective areas.

The parameters of a borough should consist of a population minimum. Each established borough should be relatively equal in these respects. Communities of interest should be retained within a borough to the greatest extent possible. Council would determine the boundaries of all boroughs and would retain the authority to modify boundaries as needed. Based on the current population and area of the City, seven boroughs could be established.

The CLA further reports that in order for this proposal to be placed on the November 2002 ballot, the City Council must instruct the City Attorney to prepare the Charter Amendment no later than July 17, 2002. By August 2, 2002, the Council must approve the Charter Amendment language, a Resolution requesting consolidation of the City's election with the County's election, and a Special Election Ordinance. These documents must be received by the County by August 9, 2002 for placement on the November 2002 ballot.

In its report dated July 9, 2002, the CLA provides a summary of borough systems in other cities including Berlin, Tokyo, Toronto, and London. Additionally, the CLA reviewed two cities in the United States (San Francisco, California and Dayton, Ohio) which utilize neighborhood groups to make government more responsive to its constituents.

At a special meeting held July 10, 2002, the Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Relations Committee discussed this matter with City staff, took comments from Councilmembers Greuel and Hahn, and received public testimony.

Councilmember Greuel voiced her support for the subject Resolution and her substitute Motion (introduced July 9, 2002 at the regular meeting of the Education and Neighborhoods Committee). The Councilmember reported that constituents want local control over local issues and stated that neighborhoods should help determine park hours, where libraries are placed, and which streets gets repaved. The Councilmember further reported that voters feel as if they now only have 1 option, to accept the status quo or vote for secession.

Councilmember Hahn stated that the Resolution and substitute Motion were not intended to be alternatives to secession but, rather, ways in which to improve the City and local government. The Councilmember is seeking a mandate from voters to go forward and create an LA style of boroughs in order to improve the delivery of goods and services to the citizenry.

Councilmember Padilla stated that while he is not opposed to creating a borough system for the City or changing the structure of City government, he is opposed to hurriedly placing a (borough system) measure on the November 2002 ballot. The Councilmember indicated that he believes the (Valley and Hollywood) secession measures will fail based on the merits and does not wish to further complicate the election with similar or competing proposals.

The Councilmember noted the importance of Neighborhood Councils and stated that they must be protected and further empowered under any proposal which changes the structure of the City's government. He stressed their burgeoning role in the City's governance and further stated that they are a new element of city government which was approved by the voters and is just now taking affect. The City has currently certified 37 Neighborhood Councils and has another 60 in the certification process.

The Councilmember proposed establishing a "Commission on the Governance of the City of Los Angeles" to review, study, evaluate, analyze, and research City governance issues. The Commission would evaluate a community borough system and examine the role of Neighborhood Councils and Area Planning Commissions. In addition, the Commission may consider the size of Council and anything related to improving the delivery of services and resources to communities throughout City.

The Councilmember further proposed that the Commission composition and structure follow that of the Los Angeles City Council Redistricting Commission. One commissioner to be appointed by each Councilmember, the City Attorney, and the City Controller; an additional commissioner to be appointed by the Council President; and three commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor for a total of 21 commissioners.

Councilmember Miscikowski expressed concern relative to the lack of time afforded under the current proposals for the consideration and public debate of a Community Borough System for the City. The Councilmember noted that the City Charter, adopted in 1921, was reformed in 1997 by way of an initiative signed by over 100,000 citizens. The Councilmember added that it took nearly two years of debate and public discussion before two commissions (one elected and one appointed) came up with something that made sense for the City.

Councilmember Miscikowski further noted that Neighborhood Councils are not mentioned in either of the proposals, and should play an important role in the governance of the City. The Councilmember envisions a grass roots/town hall system of looking at regional governance in which a Congress of Neighborhood Councils would evaluate what has been created and recommend changes in order to evolve into a more representative, decentralized, and regionalized City.

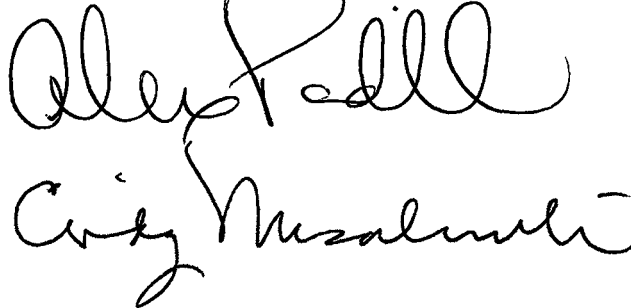
The City Clerk reports that, after reviewing the County's bill (to the City) for the March 2002 election, he now believes that placing one measure on the November 5, 2002 ballot will cost approximately \$2.3 million to \$2.5 million dollars. Any additional measures will increase the cost incrementally.

The Committee heard public testimony from the East Hollywood Community Association (EHCA) relative to this matter. The EHCA stated that it concurred with Councilmember Padilla and that "deliberation without forcing is appropriate to investigate the aim of delivering services with better contact and attention to local condition." The EHCA reported that such delivery is an executive function, rather than a legislative one, and that establishing a localized legislature would compound the service delivery issue instead of transferring executive authority to the local level.

The Committee concluded its consideration of this matter and recommended that Council: (1) oppose placing a Charter Amendment relative to a Community Borough System on the November 2002 ballot; (2) establish the "Commission on the Governance of the City of Los Angeles" to review, study, evaluate, analyze, and research City governance issues, including but not limited to community boroughs, neighborhood councils, the size of Council, and anything related to improving the delivery of services and resources to communities throughout City; and, (3) receive and file Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry) and substitute Motion (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry) relative to drafting a Charter Amendment for the November 2002 ballot to establish a Community Borough System. This matter is now submitted to Council for its consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

RULES, ELECTIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

The block contains two handwritten signatures. The top signature is "Alex Padilla" in a cursive script. The bottom signature is "Craig Musalinski" in a cursive script.

AA
7/10/02
021011

JUL 16 2002 - Received and Filed

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Your EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE

reports as follows:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Public Comments	<u>XX</u>	<u> </u>

EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE REPORT relative to drafting a Charter Amendment for the November 2002 ballot to establish a Community Borough System.

Recommendations for Council action, as initiated by Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry):

1. RESOLVE that a Charter Amendment be placed on the November 2002 ballot to establish a community borough system which shall increase local autonomy and decision-making by granting community boroughs authority over local issues, including but not limited to local budgeting, land use and delivery of services, while the citywide government shall continue to have authority over issues of citywide concern. The system of community boroughs shall augment the City's neighborhood council system and provide for coordination between neighborhood councils and their corresponding boroughs.
2. REQUEST the City Attorney to draft a Charter Amendment to be placed on the November 2002 ballot, to establish a community borough system.
3. APPROVE the establishment of a Citizen Governance Commission. Within 30 days of Council approval and upon concurrence of the Mayor, the Council, City Attorney, Controller and Mayor shall appoint an interim citizens' commission to immediately begin the process of developing alternatives and recommendations to increase local autonomy and decision-making and provide for community-based administration of City services.

Fiscal Impact Statement: Neither the City Administrative Officer nor the Chief Legislative Analyst has completed a financial analysis of this report.

TIME LIMIT FILE - JULY 17, 2002

(LAST DAY FOR COUNCIL ACTION - July 17, 2002)

Summary:

At special meetings of the Education and Neighborhoods (EN) Committee on June 4, 2002 at Victory Boulevard Elementary School, June 10 at the Hollywood Municipal Building, June 17 at the Banning's Landing Community Room and at the Committee's regular meeting on June 18, 2002, the Committee considered Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry) relative to a Charter Amendment establishing a community borough system and creating a Community Borough Implementing Commission. Additionally, at a special EN Committee meeting on July 9, 2002, the Chair introduced a substitute Motion relative to boroughs.

Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry), introduced in Council on May 21, 2002, recommends a Charter Amendment, to be placed on the November 2002 ballot, to establish an elected Community Borough Implementing Commission to implement a Community Borough System within the City of Los Angeles.

During the Committee meetings, the Committee heard public comments from Assemblyman Robert Hertzberg relative to his proposed borough system, various City departments relative to how they would function under a boroughs system, and members of the public who expressed a variety of views concerning boroughs. The Committee additionally requested reports back from the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA) and the City Attorney on various issues relative to boroughs.

In a report dated June 17, 2002, the CLA reported that the original Resolution called for a 15 member elected commission to submit a Charter Amendment, for placement on the November 2004 ballot, detailing a plan for a Borough System. The boroughs would be given the maximum administrative authority over community issues such as land use, delivery of services, public safety and fire protection. The Resolution also proposes establishing a process for the allocation of funds to each individual borough. The boroughs would be given a budget to address capital projects and service needs within the community. Each borough would also have a Community Borough Planning Commission which would serve as the area planning commission. Additionally, the Resolution vests the responsibility with the Implementing Commission to increase borough control over neighborhood public schools.

At the July 9, 2002 EN Committee meeting, addressing issues raised during consideration of the original Resolution, the Chair introduced a substitute Motion. The substitute Motion requests the City Attorney to draft a Charter Amendment, to be placed on the November 2002 ballot, establishing a community borough system and an appointed Citizen Governance Commission. The substitute Motion additionally requests the Council to appoint an interim citizens' commission to immediately begin to develop alternatives and recommendations to increase local autonomy and decision-making and

provide for community-based administration of City services. The appointed Commission, upon approval of the Charter Amendment by the voters, would then act as the borough implementation commission and would be charged with implementing the details of the community borough system consistent with this Charter Amendment.

The CLA reports that in order for this proposal to be placed on the November 2002 ballot, the Council must instruct the City Attorney to prepare the Charter Amendment no later than July 17, 2002. By August 2, 2002, the Council must approve the Charter Amendment language, a Resolution requesting consolidation of the City's election with the County's election and a Special Election Ordinance. The CLA reports that these documents must be received by the County by August 9, 2002 for placement on the November 2002 ballot.

At the June 18, 2002 EN Committee meeting, the Committee requested additional information from the CLA relative to a summary of borough systems in other cities, and from the City Attorney relative to legal questions that arose concerning boroughs. In a report dated July 19, 2002, the CLA provided a summary of borough systems in Berlin, Tokyo, Toronto and London. The CLA additionally provided information on a few cities across the nation which utilize neighborhood groups to make government more responsive to its constituents. In a report dated July 1, 2002, the City Attorney responded to questions that had been raised at previous Committee meetings relative to boroughs. Both the CLA and City Attorney reports are located on Council File 02-1011.

During Committee discussion the City Attorney reported that the substitute Motion is a "bare bones" proposal stating that the City will have a system of boroughs and outlining generally what the boroughs would be like. The City Attorney reported, relative to the substitute Motion, that there would be an appointed commission that would report back to the Council with all of the details concerning exactly what the duties of the boroughs would be, how the governance of the boroughs would be established and the relationship between the duties of the boroughs and the duties of the citywide departments, the Mayor and the Council. The City Attorney stated that the substitute Motion would give the appointed commission an opportunity to come up with a system that could be governance in a variety of ways but would basically be governance to bring a lot of the decision making and the services down to the community level. The City Attorney additionally reported that there is no set definition in California for a borough, therefore, the Council would be free to define boroughs as it wishes.

Councilmember LaBonge requested the City Attorney to provide clarification on the issue of determining the size of proposed boroughs. The City Attorney explained that if the boroughs are going to be selecting people to sit on a citywide body, such as a City Council or Council of Borough Presidents, then all boroughs

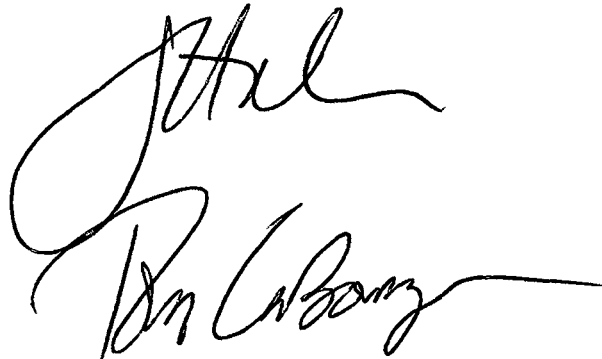
would have to be the same size relative to population. If the borough system is not going to have the boroughs select someone to sit on a citywide body, then the boroughs do not have to be equal in terms of population.

At the July 9, 2002 meeting of the Education and Neighborhoods Committee, the Committee recommended that the Council approve the substitute Motion asking the City Attorney to draft a Charter Amendment to be placed on the November 2002 ballot, establishing a community borough system; appointment of a Citizen Governance Commission to act as the borough implementation commission upon approval of the Charter Amendment; and, immediate appointment of an interim citizens' commission to immediately begin the process of developing alternatives and recommendations to increase local autonomy and decision-making and provide for community-based administration of City services.

This matter has additionally been referred to the Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Relations Committee which has submitted a separate report. This matter is now forwarded to the Council for its consideration.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE



lb
#021011a
7/10/02

JUL 16 2002- FAILED OF ADOPTION

R&F
REIG REPORT

COUNCIL VOTE

Jul 16, 2002 1:02:46 PM, #13

ITEM NO. (28)

Voting on Item(s): 28B

Roll Call

BERNSON	Yes
GALANTER	Yes
GARCETTI	No
GREUEL	Yes
HAHN	Yes
HOLDEN	Yes
LABONGE	Yes
MISCIKOWSKI	Yes
PACHECO	Yes
PERRY	Yes
REYES	Yes
*RIDLEY-THOMAS	Yes
WEISS	Yes
ZINE	Absent
PADILLA	Yes ^{NO}
Present: 14, Yes: 13 No: 1	

12

Rules, Elections & Intergovernmental Relations
Committee
Received and Filed

COUNCIL VOTE

Jul 16, 2002 12:36:19 PM, #9

ITEM NO. (28)

Voting on Item(s): 28A

Roll Call

BERNSON	No
GALANTER	No
GARCETTI	No
GREUEL	Yes
HAHN	Yes
HOLDEN	No
LABONGE	Yes
MISCIKOWSKI	No
PACHECO	No
PERRY	Yes
REYES	No
*RIDLEY-THOMAS	No
WEISS	No
ZINE	Absent
PADILLA	Yes NO
Present: 14,	Yes: 5 No: 9

4

10

Education & Neighborhoods Committee Report
FAILED OF ADOPTION

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/16/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

ITEM 28 CF 02-1011

I wish to speak before the

CITY COUNCIL

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal **B**

☒ Against proposal **A**

☐ General comments

Name: JIM MEQUISTON, PLANNING REP.

Business or Organization Affiliation: EAST HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY ASSN.

Address: 6212 YUCCA ST LA CA 90028-5223

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: 323-464-6792 Representing: ETHCA

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

2

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7-16-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 28

I wish to speak before the

L.A. CITY COUNCIL

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

☒ Against proposal

() General comments

Name: DON SCHULTZ

Business or Organization Affiliation: SELF

Address: 15411 RUNNYMEDE STREET VAN NUYS CA 91406
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 818-786-9344 Representing: MYSELF

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

3

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7-16-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

AGENDA ITEM 28

I wish to speak before the

Los Angeles City Council
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal

☐ Against proposal
☐ General comments

Name: MARVIN HIRSCH

Business or Organization Affiliation: SEMI-RETIRED

Address: 19424 WYANDOTTE ST. #309 RESER 91335
Street City State Zip

Business phone: Representing: SELF

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: NO / Phone #:

Client Address: NO /
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/16/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

28

I wish to speak before the

LA City Council

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: LEONARD SHAPIRO () Against proposal (x) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address:

6355-131 Collins St Tarzana CA 91356

Business phone:

818 996 4413

Representing:

Self

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

5

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date 7/14/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No. 28

I wish to speak before the

Item 28
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
Name: Candida Bailey () Against proposal
() General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/16/02

Item #

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

(28) 02-1011 Bono

City Council

I wish to speak before the

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: GEORGEY L. GARFIELD (X) Against proposal
() General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address: 1745 Wilcox Hollywood CA 90028
Street City State Zip

Business phone: (323) 467-3600 Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/16/12

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

Item # 28

I wish to speak before the

LA City Council

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

(x) Against proposal

() General comments

Name: Sharon Hardee Jimenez

Business or Organization Affiliation: Icon Imaging

Address: 6567 Santa Monica Blvd. Hollywood, Ca 90028

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: 323-855-2534 Representing: Hollywood Independence

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Hollywood Independence

Phone #: 323 855-2534

Client Address: 6567 Santa Monica Blvd 90028

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

8

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7-16-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

Item 28

I wish to speak before the

City Council

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: Raphael Sonenshein () Against proposal
() General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: CSU Fullerton

Address: Dept of Political Science Fullerton CA 92634
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 714 278 3837 Representing: self

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

Council File No. 02-1011

a:\notification.re

Alietti

July 10, 2002
STATEMENT of J. H. McQUISTON, PLANNING REP.
EAST HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
on SUBSTITUTE BOROUGH MOTION

Honorable Chairman and Members of the Committee:

This Statement follows my testimony of July 9, 2002, in the Education and Neighborhoods Committee. I submitted Statements on borough plans during the deliberations of the Elected Charter Reform Committee. I concur with the recent writing of the former Chairman Chemerinsky that a borough system is not what Los Angeles and its population need and is unsuitable for the appropriate delivery of services to its population.

I concur with Chairman Padilla that deliberation without forcing is appropriate to investigate the aim of delivering services with better contact with and attention to local conditions. However, such delivery is an executive and not a legislative function. Setting up a localized legislature, or quasi-legislature, will not get executive authority down to the local level. It only compounds the delivery-of-service issue.

In the June 17, 2002, Statement to the E & N Committee, I outlined an alternative to breaking up the legislative branch of Los Angeles; that alternative would put the established system of neighborhood councils in a superior position to solve local issues without amendment to the City Council structure. A copy is attached to this Statement.

To progress further, the Council needs to concentrate on positioning the office of Mayor, which is currently the Executive Branch, as a localizing contact.

In my experience, issues dealing with localities concern the lack of contact between stakeholders and the particular executive function which is believed deficient, like repairs, zoning, police, fire, water, trash, trimming, and the like. These are all functions which should not be executed by the City Council personnel, whether as now formed or as fractionated by other means such as proposed by the Motion.

I believe some localizing of the Mayor's power to guarantee performance locally is what is really desirable, not diffusion of legislative power. If such executive power is dispersed, then the City Council may concentrate more fully on real and pressing matters requiring the development of legislation.

I have no problem with an amendment to the Charter which will promote that end.

However, the process to achieve such a Charter amendment requires serious notice and comment and time does not permit such before the deadline for the November, 2002, election.

The current Motion, while vastly superior to the so-called Hertzberg offering, is deficient because it essentially settles on a course of creating a specific product before investigating whether that product is superior to all others. And it leaves no option for correction or ultimate rejection if investigation would so dictate.

Please consider the alternatives as proposed in the June 17 Statement and herein. I believe a simple rewording of the Motion, to permit but not dictate an appropriate effort, and one essentially in accordance with the spirit of the Motion and with its goal to promote close connection between Executive and locals, will be beneficial.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. McQuiston

J. H. McQuiston

6212 Yucca St
Los Angeles, CA 90028-5223
FAX 323-464-6792

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
JUL 18 AM 9:37
A/S
mc

June 17, 2002
STATEMENT of J. H. McQUISTON, PLANNING REP.
EAST HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
on BOROUGH ALTERNATIVES

Honorable Chairwoman and Members of the Committee:

This Statement follows my testimony of June 10, 2002, that promised an analysis of the borough propositions. As you know, I submitted Statements on borough plans during the deliberations of the Elected Charter Reform Committee. I concur with the recent writing of the former Chairman Chemerinsky that a borough system is not what Los Angeles can find suitable for the appropriate delivery of services to its population.

Boroughs only divide, they do not deliver any services which cannot be delivered under the status quo more efficiently.

However, there is a remedy which promises to deliver what people say they lack presently, and which may be accomplished without Charter amendment. That remedy is to enact an Administrative Procedures Act applicable to Los Angeles specifically.

THE CITY COUNCIL IS NOT OBSTRUCTING DELIVERY OF SERVICES

You all know that Council process rarely if ever denies the wish of one of its members with respect to local legislation. Thus, if people are dissatisfied with their services-delivery, it is probably not because of a legislative failure.

Borough plans generally substitute a local body for the legislative arm of City government. But, that local body will only do what is now easily done in the present City Council; namely, look out for the locality of the present council-member. And, one cannot impugn any of the present Council as being disrespectful of that member's area served. And, that step, showing inattention to need, MUST be proven, as a necessary requirement for a showing of the need for a change in the Council system of government.

If the Councilmembers require more staff, so as to better-reach constituents, then that increase would be a better substitute for a borough system. But that argument has not surfaced in testimony. Instead, it would appear that people who complain have just not directed their complaints to the appropriate agent to get appropriate relief.

Moreover, the complaints appear to be directed toward the failure to execute, not toward a failure to legislate. The Council is not now an executive agent, per the amended Charter, and the Supreme Court of the United States was cited, in the Charter Reform hearings, as prohibiting legislators from executing laws.

Unless there is compelling evidence of a failure of the Council to act in its Charter duty, it is inappropriate to dissolve it, as Hertzberg proposes, or to encumber it with complicated role-sharing, as generally boroughs would necessarily attempt. One major fault with the prior Charter was its diffusion of executive authority, which caused not only inhabitants but also suppliers substantial trouble.

THE PROBLEM FOR LOS ANGELES IS TO STRIKE A BALANCE OF MAYORAL POWER

Charter Section 230 puts the executive power of the City solely in the Mayor. The Mayor may appoint and the Mayor may discharge. All executive agents are controlled solely by the Mayor.

The amended Charter radically departed from the prior Charter, wherein the Mayor was essentially ceremonial and the Council wielded executive power. Each councilmember was a "prince" with a "kingdom" and was generally unchallenged in

administering to the "subjects" in the "kingdom". That system was rejected as being passé and unsuitable to current governance.

But in reality that system was actually a borough system, and it failed.

The problem with a Charter like our current one is the same as the problem with the State and the Federal Constitutions; namely, how to counterbalance the power of the Executive to reject or neglect legislation enacted in good faith by legislators responding to the wishes of the inhabitants. And, that problem exists at every level of government, whether that level is a borough or a State or Country.

A Mayor may simply decide that funding for street maintenance should be spent unequally, so even though the borough, or the Council, or whatever, wanted work done in one area, the Mayor could simply withhold the work. And, under the separation of powers that is fundamental in the United States, short of recall or impeachment no power could presently force the execution which the Mayor rejected.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT IS THE APPROPRIATE REMEDY

Recognizing the weakness of control over the Executive Branch, Congress enacted the Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5 of the United States Code, which permits certain persons to be empowered with certain rights of actions against United States agents. In force for many years, and carefully groomed over time, the APA proved to be the appropriate counterbalance to excesses of the Executive.

As the APA success became evident, people in the States began applying it to State executives, with similar success.

Now is the time to apply the APA to a large City like Los Angeles.

Consider the problem of getting appropriate relief, and whether relief is only possible by subdividing a governmental unit. If that subdivision were the only suitable remedy, then if such were necessary for Los Angeles City, certainly it should be more necessary for Los Angeles County, and also for the entire State of California, and certainly the United States should be split; why should Southern California subsidize Mississippi, as presently is the case? And why should the people in Southern California be frustrated by Northern California, over such as the water distribution to the majority population?

Obviously division of governmental units won't provide solutions to these problems of executive power, but the appropriate pursuit of execution in response to dereliction will provide appropriate remedy to most complaints as heard by this Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHT IS APPROPRIATE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

I believe administrative process can be best placed with Neighborhood Councils rather than with the general population, because Neighborhood Councils are charged by the Charter as being responsible for the oversight of delivery of services in their areas. And, the City Attorney has opined that Neighborhood Councils are a part of the City Government, with duty to operate according to strict requirements. They must be conceded to be responsible groups with local knowledge. Thus an action originating in a Neighborhood Council has been deliberated and found worthwhile, to start. And, the Neighborhood Council may require appropriate audience with the respondent agent, per the Charter provision for same.

Interestingly, a Neighborhood Council need not possess more power than that of persuasion, because with an Administrative Procedure Act, the errant agent need only be persuaded to follow the law, by the Neighborhood Council. The penalty for not complying is the follow-up provided by the court process in APA. A circumspect agent will comply without resort to court enforcement, knowing such is available to the Neighborhood Council.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE RESTRICTED TO NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS IS BENEFICIAL

Neighborhood Councils may be restricted to narrow process in granting special authority to take action against another City agent, whereas to restrict such by the general public becomes more difficult and complex.

Moreover, the Council may carefully craft exactly how and when the Neighborhood Council may take up a cause against a City agent.

The power to oversee City activity by a Neighborhood Council not only localizes the examination, but also it adds to the prestige of the Neighborhood Council system. Moreover, the added responsibility will propel those Councils into closer contact with agency processes and induce them to acquire a better understanding of how our City must operate. Each of these attributes will be beneficial not only to the Neighborhood Councils but also to the City as a whole.

PROCEDURAL OVERSIGHT BY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS WILL NOT BURDEN THE CITY

When the United States adopted APA, there was a concern that it would mean an undue burden on the United States. In fact, several years ago when the Congress debated compensating people harmed by overbearing Federal harassment, a prominent Representative protested that to do so would bankrupt the United States. Senators responded that if so, then the legislation was surely warranted, but to date that "severe drain" is only a negligible trickle. But the threat of appropriate response to inappropriate acts by government agents has resulted in more civility from its agents.

This effect is what results from a suitable APA. Los Angeles will certainly mirror the Federal example. There should be no fear of having to follow laws of Los Angeles, if the Los Angeles agents faithfully adhere to their duties. And, faithful execution of laws will not present actionable items to Neighborhood Councils.

What will be gained are thousands of eyes to assist Los Angeles managers in delivering quality services to its inhabitants, without the need for additional personnel and City expense.

NECESSITIES FOR A LOS ANGELES ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

These major items are required in order to permit Neighborhood Councils to be effective overseers:

1. The City must permit Neighborhood Councils to contest, on behalf of one or more of their stakeholders, an executive act or inaction.
2. The City must require a Neighborhood council to formally decide to take up such action prior to any expenditure of City resources.
3. The Neighborhood Council must demand administrative relief prior to engaging outside counsel and prior to filing in a court, and reasonable time must be given the agent to provide relief prior to advancing to any court action.
4. Outside counsel must weigh the merits and must not engage in any legally-frivolous complaint or cause of action, and must advise the Neighborhood Council appropriately.
5. The City must compensate outside counsel of Neighborhood Council for costs and reasonable fees, as determined by the adjudicator according to Rules now in place covering such costs and fees.

Having had much experience with such matters, I will be pleased to assist the Committee in formulating a suitable APA for the City of Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,



J. H. McQuiston

6212 Yucca St
Los Angeles, CA 90028-5223
(323) 464-6792

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Rules Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

Name: JIM MERQUISTON, PLANNING REP.

(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: EAST HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY ASSN.

Address: 6212 Yucca St LA CA 90028-5223

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: 323-464-6798 Representing: EHCA

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

July 10, 2002

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

LA City Council Rule Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal

☐ Against proposal

☐ General comments

Name:

Jessica B. Nelson

Business or Organization Affiliation:

for self - Environmental activist - city planner -

Address:

1175 Sargent Place

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

213 250 5640

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7-10-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the Rules Comt
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: Councilmember Wendy Greuel () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7-10-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-05-4744

I wish to speak before the

~~Education and Neighborhoods~~ Rules Elections Intergov. Relations Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

() General comments

Name: Mr. D. request anonymous

Business or Organization Affiliation: citizen-

Address: anonymous-

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

02-1011

CLA MEMORANDUM

Assignment No.: 02-06-0897

July 9, 2002

TO: Honorable Members, Education and Neighborhoods Committee

FROM: Ronald F. Deaton *RFD*
Chief Legislative Analyst

SUBJECT: Community Boroughs

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK
2002 JUL -9 AM 11:46
DEPUTY

BACKGROUND:

gms
At the June 18, 2002 meeting of the Education and Neighborhoods Committee, the Office of the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA) was instructed to provide a summary of borough systems in other cities. Specifically, the CLA was instructed to research Berlin, Tokyo, Toronto and London. The CLA also looked at a few cities across the nation which utilize neighborhood groups to make government more responsive to its constituents.

SUMMARY:

Berlin

The City of Berlin is a federal state in the Federal Republic of Germany and has a population of 3,386,700. The state has a parliament of 130 representatives and a Senate of 8 senators. The representatives elect the Governing Mayor.

In 1990, upon the reunification of the eastern sector with the Federal Republic of Germany, the then reunited City of Berlin had 23 boroughs, based on historical borders of community interest. In 2001 these boroughs were consolidated into 12 boroughs, the intent being to bring greater parity in population. There is, however, still a wide deviation in population: the largest borough (Schonberg-Tempelhof) has 338,670 people and the smallest (Spandau) has 223,678. While the Germans consider their consolidation to be for population parity, they insist that the historical boundaries of old neighborhoods are of greater importance to maintain.

The Berlin boroughs provide a sounding board for the local area residents to advise the central government of problems. Borough councillors are elected by the residents; there is also a borough mayor. The borough mayors, the Governing Mayor (of Berlin) and his deputy, the Mayor of Berlin, form the council of Mayors. Both the Land Senate and House of Representatives must consult on legislation and administration. The boroughs have some administrative functions, like representatives from all of the Berlin functional departments, but little control. Police and fire are controlled by the central government. The boroughs are a forum for the locals to complain about a traffic problem, about trash pickup, about zoning and permitting, but it is only advisory; a borough consensus goes up to the central Berlin government for a final decision.

London

Public services such as housing, education, social services, and police and fire services are provided by locally elected officials throughout Britain. These services are funded with council

EDUCATION & NEIGHBORHOODS
Rules, Elections &
Intergov Relations

JUL 12 2002

taxes and grants from the central government. Central government grants finance approximately 85% of all local spending. The remaining 15% is comprised of council taxes and fees and service charges which are collected by the Greater London Authority. The Greater London Authority (GLA) is comprised of an elected Mayor and an Assembly. There are 387 local authorities in London and five different types of local authorities: county councils, district councils, London Boroughs, metropolitan districts and unitary authorities. The boroughs and unitary authorities have full responsibility for all local services in their respective areas. In London, the 32 borough councils and the Greater London Authority are responsible for education, housing, libraries, roads, planning and environmental health. The boroughs have the authority to provide facilities such as museums, art galleries and parks. The Mayor prepares plans on issues ranging from culture to land use, directs the GLA and sets budgets for the GLA, Transport for London, the Metropolitan Police and London's fire services. The GLA established the independent Metropolitan Police Authority in 1999 to oversee policing in London. The boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District are contiguous with the 32 boroughs.

London's boroughs are divided into Parliamentary constituencies. The boroughs are further divided into wards, each one electing two or three councillors to serve on the full Council. The public can address the Council on local issues through deputations, petitions and public questions. Each borough also has area assemblies which are held in the community and provide an informal setting for the public to address their concerns. After each meeting, the area assembly publishes a newsletter which tells the community how the council is responding to the public's concerns. The full borough councils set the financial and policy framework for the borough and is the ultimate decision-making body. The council meets 14 times a year and the meetings include an open question time where the public may ask questions which were submitted prior to the meeting.

Toronto

The new City of Toronto was created on January 1, 1998, as a result of Provincial legislation which amalgamated seven municipalities. With a population of 2.5 million, Toronto became the largest City in Canada and the fifth largest in North America. Prior to amalgamation, there were 106 municipal elected officials. This number was subsequently reduced to 45, 44 Councilmembers and the Mayor. With such a large number of elected officials governing one new city, the Toronto Council implemented a Toronto Transition Team to address governance issues. The Transition Team reviewed the roles and responsibilities of community councils, which serve to strengthen the relationship between community members and the City.

The City of Toronto is comprised of 44 wards, with one elected official from each ward. There are six community councils, with populations varying between 300,000 to 600,000 people, which are comprised of ward representatives within each community council. The wards serve as the building blocks for the community councils which then advise the City Council on matters of public interest. The community councils were formed based on the following criteria:

- * community councils represent all areas of the City;
- * a ward must not be represented partly by one and partly by another community council;
- * community council boundaries are made up of groups of adjacent wards;

- * community council boundaries enable a relatively equal distribution of workload between each community council;
- * community council boundaries reflect local physical and neighborhood boundaries and communities of interest;
- * community council boundaries reflect the community councils' mandate to enable a better focus on local matters of common interest than could be achieved by a city-wide standing committee of Council; and
- * community councils do not have fewer than 5 members or more than 7 members.

Community councils are vested with the following responsibilities:

- * advising the Council on planning issues and development applications that are not of city-wide interest;
- * advising the Council on neighborhoods matters including exemptions relating to fences, signs, and trees, and streetscape improvements, traffic plans, parking regulation and rental housing;
- * involving the public in neighborhood issues regarding recreational needs and safety concerns and general community needs;
- *nominating citizens as members to serve on community panels of various Council Committees; and
- *advising the Council on the purchase or sale of property of local interest only or of a limited value.

The community councils hold public hearings and provide a place where the public may comment and address issues of local concern. The members of the community council, each elected within their respective ward, also serve on the City Council. There is no decision-making authority delegated to the community councils. Each community council submits a report to the City Council which outlines the concerns of the relative community. The entire City Council will take the necessary actions based on priority issues. All administrative and legislative power resides with the City Council which is comprised of 44 Councilmembers and the Mayor.

Tokyo

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) consists of 23 “ku” which are wards, 26 cities, 5 towns and 8 villages. The population is 8.13 million people and covers 621 square kilometers. The suburban area called the Tama Region is also governed by the TMG, as are several islands to the south of Tokyo Bay, for a total population of 12.059 million. The TMG is also a prefecture of Japan; a prefecture is similar to a state in the United States.

The residents of each “ku” elect their own mayors and “handle affairs similar to other cities” (according to the Tokyo website). In 2000 a reform law took effect giving more local powers to the “ku”s, which will have more control over waste management and fiscal matters. The TMG allocates a portion of its municipal taxes (inhabitant tax, fixed asset tax, and special land-holding tax) to the “ku”s on a formula basis that takes into account need. Firefighting and waterworks are handled by the central city government (the police are a national government function).

The prefecture of Tokyo has a metropolitan assembly of 127 members elected by the people who serve terms of 4 years. The assembly elects a president. The assembly is the primary decision-making body of the TMG. The people also elect a Governor for the prefecture of Tokyo. The Governor appears to have administrative authority similar to a governor of an American State.

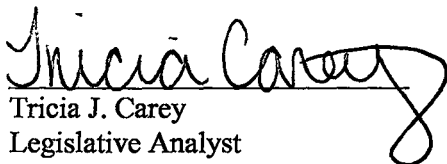
San Francisco

The City of San Francisco is divided into 11 districts. Each district elects one Supervisor to sit on a city-wide governing board. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor have community liaisons who work within the community and report the community needs to the elected officials. The Neighborhood Coalition, a city-wide organization composed of neighborhood organizations, meets monthly with the Mayor to discuss community needs. In addition, the Police Department holds monthly community meetings within each district. The Neighborhood Coalition and all other neighborhood organizations are simply advisory.

Dayton, Ohio

Dayton has established a system of Priority Boards (PB) to represent the citizens. The PBs serve as a focal point for neighborhood input on policy and programs of the city. There are a total of 30 full-time staff which provide assistance to the seven PBs throughout the City. Each City department also has a liaison to address complaints. Once a month, the Administrative Council, comprised of one representative from each major City agency, meets with each of the seven PBs. When PBs submit requests to the Administrative Council, the department directors are required to respond to the request in writing at the next Administrative Council meeting. The City provides each PB a \$1,200 incentive award and a \$75,000 Community Development Block Grant allocation for community development projects.

Michael P. Karsch
Legislative Analyst


Tricia J. Carey
Legislative Analyst

DRAFT

July 9, 2002
Council File # 02-1011

SUBSTITUTE MOTION

Community Boroughs

I hereby move that the Committee AMEND and SUBSTITUTE item #1 on today's agenda (Greuel – Hahn – LaBonge – Zine – Perry, C.F. 02-1011) with the following:

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES HEREBY MOVES THAT:

The City Attorney be instructed forthwith to draft a Charter Amendment to be placed on the November 2002 ballot for a vote of the electors as follows:

Establishment of community borough system. In order to improve the responsiveness, effectiveness and accountability of the City for its neighborhoods and communities, the Charter of the City of Los Angeles shall be amended to establish a community borough system. The newly established community borough system shall increase local autonomy and decision-making by granting community boroughs authority over local issues, including, but not limited to local budgeting, land use and delivery of services, while the citywide government shall continue to have authority over issues of citywide concern. This system of community boroughs shall augment the City's neighborhood council system and provide for coordination between neighborhood councils and their corresponding boroughs.

citizen's Governance Commission
~~Appointed borough implementation commission.~~ An appointed citizens' commission shall act as the borough implementation commission and shall be charged with implementing the details of the community borough system consistent with this charter amendment. The borough implementation commission shall determine, for example, the number of boroughs, whether the borough boundaries be established by equal population or along geographical lines, whether there are districts established within the boroughs, how the borough governments are structured and any other matters required to implement the community borough system. The borough implementation commission shall submit the final community borough system plan to the City Council in time for the City Council to place it on the May 2003 ballot for a vote of the people.

*Submitted in
7/9/02 - Committee
02-1011*

DRAFT

THE COUNCIL FURTHER MOVES:

citizen's governance
Immediate appointment of ~~borough~~ implementation commission. Within 30 days of the adoption of this motion, and upon concurrence of the Mayor, the City Council, City Attorney, Controller and Mayor shall appoint an interim citizens' ~~borough~~ ~~implementation~~ commission to immediately begin the process of developing alternatives and recommendations ~~for a community borough system~~ to increase local autonomy and decision-making and provide for community-based administration of City services. Upon voter approval of the above Charter amendment creating a community borough system, the interim commission shall automatically become the borough implementation commission charged with implementing a borough system consistent with the charter amendment. The commission shall be comprised of 21 members appointed in the following manner: one by each Council member except that the Council President shall appoint two members, three by the Mayor, one by the City Attorney, and one by the Controller. No City officer or employee shall be eligible to serve on the Commission. The Commission shall appoint a director and other personnel, consistent with budgetary approval, which positions shall be exempt from the civil service provisions of the Charter.

PRESENTED BY

WENDY GREUEL
Councilmember, Second District

JANICE HAHN
Councilwoman, Fifteenth District

SECONDED BY _____

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7-9-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

agenda 1

I wish to speak before the

Education + Neighborhood

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

Name:

Joan Luchs

(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Cahuenga Pass Neighborhood Assoc

Address:

3309
Street

Cause Drive,
City

Los Angeles
State

90068
Zip

Business phone:

213

368-4420

Representing:

Cahuenga Pass NA

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date 7/9/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: JULIE BUTZER () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: SEIU LOCAL 347

Address: 1015 Wilshire Blvd., LA, CA 90017
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 214 482-6600 x227 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/9/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal

() Against proposal

() General comments

Name:

HOWARD ULLOR

Business or Organization Affiliation:

TOBIASMAN SETTLEMENT HOUSE

Address:

131 N. GRAND

City

SAN PEDRO CA

State

90731

Zip

Business phone:

30832-7145

Representing:

MYSELF

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

ARD

Public
Speakers

Date

Tues
July 09, 2002

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

#

I wish to speak before the

Education, & Neighborhoods

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

(X) Against proposal

(X) General comments

Name:

MS. SYLVIA LYNN HAWKINS

Business or Organization Affiliation:

HE'S ABLE House Cleaning Services

Address:

3905 Stevely AVE #3 L.A. CA 90008

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

(323) 295-7319

Representing:

HE'S ABLE!

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/9/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011 ITEM C

I wish to speak before the EDUCATION + NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: MORT ALLEN () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 12528 VENTURA BLVD STUDIO CITY CA 91604
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 818 769-4447 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

7/9/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

EDN

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

(X) General comments

Name: JIM MEQUISTON

Business or Organization Affiliation: EHCA

Address: 6212 YUCCA ST LA CA 90028-5223
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323-464-6792 Representing: EHCA

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.



(213) 847-3141
(213) 237-0399

OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY
ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO
CITY ATTORNEY

R02.0263

REPORT NO. _____

REPORT RE:

JUL 01 2002

**LEGAL ISSUES RELATING TO
PROPOSALS FOR BOROUGHES**

The Honorable Education & Neighborhoods
Committee of the Los Angeles City Council
Room 340, City Hall
200 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK
2002 JUL -2 AM 9:42
BY _____

Honorable Members:

At your meeting on June 18, 2002, you requested a report from this office concerning several legal questions that arose during the course of the meeting. This report responds to each of the questions posed by the Committee members.

Background

Several weeks ago, Councilwoman Wendy Greuel and four of her colleagues introduced a motion calling for an amendment to the City Charter to establish a community borough system. The motion set forth many of the components of the proposed borough system. It also calls for the election of a commission with the authority to place on the ballot additional charter amendments relating to boroughs. The motion called for the election of members of that commission on the same ballot on which the charter measure would be considered by the voters.

Assemblyman Bob Hertzberg has also proposed a charter measure relating to boroughs for the City. That measure would create nine boroughs of equal population, each of which would be governed by a five person council. His proposal would also abolish the current City Council.

EDUCATION & NEIGHBORHOODS
Rules, Elections &
Intergov Relations

JUL 05 2002

AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

200 NORTH MAIN STREET • LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4131 • 213.485.6370 • 213.847.8082 TDD



Question No. 1

What are the Council's options for placing the subject of boroughs on the November 5, 2002, state ballot?

Answer

There are a variety of ways in which the issue of boroughs could be placed on the November ballot. These would include:

- Placing a fully formed proposal for a charter revision on the ballot creating a system of community boroughs.
- Placing a measure on the ballot calling for the election of a charter commission with the authority to place a charter revision directly on the ballot. On the same ballot, 15 charter commissioners would be elected to represent each of the City's 15 Council districts.
- Placing a charter amendment on the ballot creating an advisory commission (elected or appointed) charged with the responsibility of proposing a charter revision creating a system of community boroughs. The Council could then decide whether to place the recommendations of the commission on a later ballot.
- Placing a charter amendment on the ballot authorizing the creation of a system of community boroughs and creating an advisory commission as described above.

Question No. 2

Would there be practical implications for any of those options?

Answer

Yes, if the Council wishes to place a measure on the ballot at the November 5, 2002, state election. Because the election would be consolidated with the state election held on November 5, 2002, our election would be administered in accordance with the rules that govern time lines for the state elections. Pursuant to those rules, the period during which candidates for charter commissioner would have to qualify for the ballot would begin on July 13, 2002 and would end on August 9, 2002 (by which time candidates will have had to submit their nominating petitions). As a result, the Council would have to decide before July 13, 2002, whether it will place a measure on the November ballot that would entail the election of charter commissioners or members of an advisory commission.

Also, please be aware that any detailed Charter amendment establishing a system of community boroughs could result in a change in the working conditions of City employees who are represented by a labor organization. The Meyers-Millas-Brown Act would then apply. That Act requires the Council to meet and confer with union representatives before placing the measure on the ballot.

The last day that the Council could act to place the measure on the ballot would be August 2, 2002. City Election Code § 342.

Question No. 3

Could the Council place a single measure on the ballot that would provide both for the creation of a system of community boroughs and the creation of an elected charter commission with the authority to place charter measures directly on the ballot?

Answer

No. The process of amending a city charter is governed solely by state law. *District Election, etc. Committee v. O'Conner* (1978) 78 Cal.App.3d 261. The rules governing the election of charter commissioners are contained in Government Code § 34450, *et seq.* These rules require the question of whether to elect a charter commission with the authority to directly place charter measures on the ballot be presented to the voters as a separate ballot measure.¹

Question No. 4

If a charter commission were elected, could its scope be limited to the creation of a system of community boroughs?

Answer

Probably yes. However, since creation of a borough system could impact a wide range of Charter provisions, the scope of the commission's authority would still be fairly broad.

¹ Gov. Code § 34453 provides that "the voters shall vote first on the question 'Shall a charter commission be elected to propose a new charter?' and, secondly, for the candidates of the office of charter commissioner. . . ."

Question No. 5

If representatives from each of the boroughs will sit as members of a citywide legislative body, must the boroughs be equal in population?

Answer

Yes. However, if a borough plan is adopted that does not provide for borough representatives on a citywide body, the boroughs would not have to be equal in population.

In *Reynolds v. Sims* (1964) 377 U.S. 533 and *Wesberry v. Sanders* (1964) 376 U.S. 1, the Supreme Court ruled that state legislative and Congressional districts must be of equal population as near as practicable. The doctrine, known as “one person, one vote,” is based on the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

In 1988, the Supreme Court applied the doctrine to New York City’s system of borough government in *Board of Estimate of City of New York v. Morris* (1988) 489 U.S. 688. As part of New York’s organization of that city’s government, each borough elected a borough president who sat, along with several officials elected citywide, on the Board of Estimate. That board exercised significant governmental powers. The Court held that, because New York’s five boroughs differed in the sizes of their populations, the election of one representative from each borough to the citywide Board of Estimate violated the one person, one vote principle.

The same principle applies to boroughs in Los Angeles in the way that it now applies to our Council districts. If a borough system adopted by the voters provides for a citywide legislative body made up of representatives of several boroughs, the populations of the boroughs would have to be of equal size.

Question No. 6

If a borough plan provides that the boundaries of each borough will be the same as the outside boundaries of a cluster of neighborhood councils, may the members of a borough board be elected from each of the neighborhood council areas?

Answer

No, unless all of the neighborhood council areas within the borough are equal in population. The “one person, one vote” doctrine discussed above applies to the selection of the members of a borough board in the same way as it applies to a citywide body. See the answer to Question No. 5 above.

Question 7

Under the Hertzberg Borough Proposal, each borough would be governed by a five-member borough board, elected from districts. Each of these boards would choose one of its members to serve as a borough president. These borough presidents would then serve as members of a citywide legislative body that would replace the present 15 member Council. Do the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment or the federal Voting Rights Act prevent the City from adopting such a system?

Answer

The "one person, one vote" requirement of the Equal Protection Clause would be satisfied so long as the boroughs are of nearly equal population and so long as the borough board districts meet that same standard. The Voting Rights Act prohibits the City from drawing district boundaries that would dilute the voting strength of minority groups by preventing their members from electing representatives of their choice. So long as the district lines are established to prevent vote dilution, the Voting Rights Act does not prohibit the electoral scheme proposed by Assemblyman Hertzberg.

However, before we could give you an unqualified answer to your question, we would have to conduct a full analysis of whether the proposed change from a 15 member Council to a nine member legislative body to determine whether that change might reduce the ability of minorities to elect representatives of their choice. We will ask the Council's demographic expert to conduct that study if the Committee wishes us to do that.

Question No. 8

Could the voters elect members of a Borough Implementation Commission on the same ballot as a charter revision to create a system of community boroughs?

Answer

Possibly. Because there is no law directly on point, we cannot give an unqualified answer to the question. Because we have not discovered legal precedent which clearly prevents both the measure and the election on the same ballot, we believe that a court might well uphold that procedure.

We note that the ability to simultaneously elect charter commissioners and vote on whether to elect the commission are expressly provided for in Government Code § 34453.

However, there is no parallel provision of the Charter or statute addressing the simultaneous election of other City officers.

There appears to be no appellate decision entirely on point. However, several courts have indicated that an office cannot lawfully be filled if it has not yet been created. *Rosborough v. Boardman* (1885) 67 Cal. 116, 119 (“ . . . [T]he right of petitioner depends, (1) on their being such an office as that which he claims to have been appointed to fill, at the date of his alleged appointment”); *Commonwealth v. Fowler* (1813) 10 Mass. 290. In one case, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin held that the election of town officers was valid, even though it took place after the legislature voted to create the town but before that statute creating the town became effective. *Yorty v. Paine* (1885) 62 Wis. 154. There, the act creating the town took place *before* the election of its officer. At the time of the election, the town had “potential existence” deriving from the legislative act. Here the situation is different: the proposal is to elect members of a commission *at the same time* as the voters decide whether to revise the Charter to create that body.

It should also be noted that an advisory Borough Implementation Commission, unlike an elected charter commission, would not have the authority to place its proposals directly on the ballot.

Question No. 9

Would the Council be able to assert jurisdiction over borough board decisions?

Answer

Yes, if the Charter were amended to give it that authority. Charter § 245 currently gives the Council the authority to assert jurisdiction over actions of most of the City’s boards of commissioners.² With the exception of the actions of the City Planning Commission and the seven Area Planning Commissions, if the Council asserts jurisdiction over the action of a board, it has the power to veto the action of the board and return the matter to the board for further action. With respect to actions of the City Planning Commission and the Area Planning Commissions, the Council has the same authority over the matter as the body that originally made the decision.

² The Council does not have authority to review actions of the Ethics Commission and the various pension boards, quasi-judicial decisions of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, actions of the Employee Relations Board, individual personnel decisions of City boards other than the Police Commission, and decisions that would otherwise come before the Council. Charter § 245(d).

In proposing a charter revision concerning boroughs, the Council can, if it so chooses, give the Council the same authority over borough board decisions as it now has over the decisions of the City's boards of commissioners.

Question No. 10

Would the Mayor have the authority to approve or veto decisions of borough boards?

Answer

In proposing a charter revision concerning boroughs, the Council can, if it so chooses, give the Mayor the power to approve or veto some or all decisions of borough boards.

Question No. 11

What authority can be given to neighborhood councils without making the federal Voting Rights Act applicable to the election of members of the governing boards of the neighborhood councils?

Answer

The Voting Rights Act would apply to the election of governing board members if the governing board were given the authority to make governmental decisions.

Question No. 12

What powers and responsibilities can be transferred to boroughs?

Answer

As we understand the proposals under consideration, the boroughs themselves are intended to bring government to the community level. The boroughs could be given the authority to administer the delivery of some city services (e.g., street maintenance, garbage collection) within a borough or, alternatively, to coordinate that delivery with departments that operate at a citywide level. Boroughs could also be delegated the authority to make certain land use decisions and to provide recommendations on others. A borough board could be empowered to make laws affecting that borough and to appoint officials serving at a borough level, including members of an Area Planning Commission operating solely within the borough.

Some of these powers could be assigned by ordinance, but others would require amendments to the Charter. Attached as an Appendix to this report is a chart showing a list of duties that could be delegated to boroughs, indicating which of these would have to be authorized by amendment of the Charter.

Question No. 13

Specifically, can borough boards be given the authority to adopt “borough plans” that would replace “community plans” as the geographic portions of the land use element to the City’s General Plan?

Answer

Yes. Although state law requires charter cities to adopt general plans, it generally leaves the process by which general plans are adopted and amended to the discretion of those cities. The City could decide to revise its Charter to empower borough boards to adopt borough plans.

One suggestion that has come to our attention is to have borough boards, rather than the City Council, adopt those portions of the City’s General Plan that are now called “community plans.” The community plans are geographic portions of the land use element of the General Plan and provide mandatory guidance to the approval of zoning ordinances and discretionary land use decisions within the area governed by each plan.

Every city, including a charter city, is required to “adopt a comprehensive long-term general plan for the physical development of the . . . city” Government Code § 65300. The plan is required to contain several elements, including a land use element. Government Code § 65302(a). The General Plan must be adopted by the “legislative body of [the] . . . city” (Government Code § 65300), which may also adopt amendments to the plan (Government Code § 65358). See also Government Code § 65700(a).

Although state law requires general plans to be adopted by a city’s “legislative body,” it does not define that term. Therefore, we believe that the City could define the term itself to apply to borough boards in the case of “borough plans,” *i.e.*, those geographic portions of the City’s General Plan applicable to each borough. Our conclusion is supported by Government Code § 65700(a), which makes most of the provisions of the state’s planning law inapplicable to charter cities.³ In *Duran v. Cassidy* (1972) 28

³ As noted above, § 65700(a) requires charter cities to adopt general plans by resolution of “the legislative body of the city.”

Cal.App.3d 574, 583, the court concluded that "[t]he adoption and amendment of a general plan is a local legislative matter and not of statewide concern."

In *DeVita v. County of Napa* (1995) 9 Cal.4th 763, 784, the California Supreme Court stated that

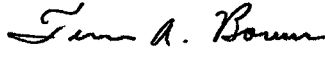
"none of the planning law's procedural requirements, except the provision of the plan be adopted by resolution by the legislative body or planning commission, apply to charter cities. . . . Accordingly, Government Code section 65700, subdivision (a), leaves the nature of the general plan amendment process entirely to the discretion of charter cities."

Based on these authorities, we believe that the City can determine in its Charter the identity of the "legislative body" that will adopt and amend portions of the General Plan.

If you have any questions about the issues discussed in this report, please contact Assistant City Attorney Anthony Saul Alperin at (213) 847-3142 or Special Assistant City Attorney Theresa Patzakis Stamus at (213) 485-5417. An attorney will be available at the next committee meeting to answer any questions that might arise during the meeting.

Sincerely,

ROCKARD J. DELGADILLO, City Attorney

By 
TERREE A. BOWERS
Chief Deputy City Attorney

Attachment

cc: James K. Hahn, Mayor
All Members of the Council
Ron Deaton, Chief Legislative Analyst

Appendix

Examples of Powers & Responsibilities of Borough Boards and/or Borough Presidents

Powers & Responsibilities	Charter	Ordinance Only
Adopt zone changes having only local impacts	yes	
Make discretionary, quasi-judicial zoning decisions (e.g., conditional use permit, variance)	yes	
Make recommendations to Council & Mayor on planning and zoning matters	yes, if recommendation can affect number of votes required for approval	yes, if recommendation does not affect number of votes required for approval
Administer the delivery of City services within a borough	yes	
Appoint and remove members of Area Planning Commission	yes	
Recommend commission appointments to Mayor	yes, if Mayor cannot act until recommendation is made	
Serve as <i>ex-officio</i> , non-voting members of Council committees		yes
Make recommendations regarding City budget	yes, if recommendation can affect number of votes required for approval	yes, if recommendation does not affect number of votes required for approval
Approve budget priorities for borough for recommendation to the Mayor	yes, if Mayor cannot act until recommendation is made	yes, if Mayor can act without recommendation

Powers & Responsibilities	Charter	Ordinance Only
Serve as public advocate for borough constituents (borough president)		yes
Serve as member of an Advisory Citywide Strategy Economic Development Council		yes
Develop "borough plan"	yes, if the plan limits the City in making other decisions	yes, if the plan is only advisory
Participate in RFP process (e.g., as an evaluator) on borough-related contract matters		yes

CLA MEMORANDUM

July 9, 2002

Assignment No.: 02-06-0897

TO: Honorable Members, Education and Neighborhoods Committee

FROM: Ronald F. Deaton *RFD*
Chief Legislative Analyst

SUBJECT: Community Boroughs

BACKGROUND:

At the June 18, 2002 meeting of the Education and Neighborhoods Committee, the Office of the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA) was instructed to provide a summary of borough systems in other cities. Specifically, the CLA was instructed to research Berlin, Tokyo, Toronto and London. The CLA also looked at a few cities across the nation which utilize neighborhood groups to make government more responsive to its constituents.

SUMMARY:

Berlin

The City of Berlin is a federal state in the Federal Republic of Germany and has a population of 3,386,700. The state has a parliament of 130 representatives and a Senate of 8 senators. The representatives elect the Governing Mayor.

In 1990, upon the reunification of the eastern sector with the Federal Republic of Germany, the then reunited City of Berlin had 23 boroughs, based on historical borders of community interest. In 2001 these boroughs were consolidated into 12 boroughs, the intent being to bring greater parity in population. There is, however, still a wide deviation in population: the largest borough (Schonberg-Tempelhof) has 338,670 people and the smallest (Spandau) has 223,678. While the Germans consider their consolidation to be for population parity, they insist that the historical boundaries of old neighborhoods are of greater importance to maintain.

The Berlin boroughs provide a sounding board for the local area residents to advise the central government of problems. Borough councillors are elected by the residents; there is also a borough mayor. The borough mayors, the Governing Mayor (of Berlin) and his deputy, the Mayor of Berlin, form the council of Mayors. Both the Land Senate and House of Representatives must consult on legislation and administration. The boroughs have some administrative functions, like representatives from all of the Berlin functional departments, but little control. Police and fire are controlled by the central government. The boroughs are a forum for the locals to complain about a traffic problem, about trash pickup, about zoning and permitting, but it is only advisory; a borough consensus goes up to the central Berlin government for a final decision.

London

Public services such as housing, education, social services, and police and fire services are provided by locally elected officials throughout Britain. These services are funded with council

CITY CLERK

2002 JUL -9 AM 11:12

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

taxes and grants from the central government. Central government grants finance approximately 85% of all local spending. The remaining 15% is comprised of council taxes and fees and service charges which are collected by the Greater London Authority. The Greater London Authority (GLA) is comprised of an elected Mayor and an Assembly. There are 387 local authorities in London and five different types of local authorities: county councils, district councils, London Boroughs, metropolitan districts and unitary authorities. The boroughs and unitary authorities have full responsibility for all local services in their respective areas. In London, the 32 borough councils and the Greater London Authority are responsible for education, housing, libraries, roads, planning and environmental health. The boroughs have the authority to provide facilities such as museums, art galleries and parks. The Mayor prepares plans on issues ranging from culture to land use, directs the GLA and sets budgets for the GLA, Transport for London, the Metropolitan Police and London's fire services. The GLA established the independent Metropolitan Police Authority in 1999 to oversee policing in London. The boundaries of the Metropolitan Police District are contiguous with the 32 boroughs.

London's boroughs are divided into Parliamentary constituencies. The boroughs are further divided into wards, each one electing two or three councillors to serve on the full Council. The public can address the Council on local issues through deputations, petitions and public questions. Each borough also has area assemblies which are held in the community and provide an informal setting for the public to address their concerns. After each meeting, the area assembly publishes a newsletter which tells the community how the council is responding to the public's concerns. The full borough councils set the financial and policy framework for the borough and is the ultimate decision-making body. The council meets 14 times a year and the meetings include an open question time where the public may ask questions which were submitted prior to the meeting.

Toronto

The new City of Toronto was created on January 1, 1998, as a result of Provincial legislation which amalgamated seven municipalities. With a population of 2.5 million, Toronto became the largest City in Canada and the fifth largest in North America. Prior to amalgamation, there were 106 municipal elected officials. This number was subsequently reduced to 45, 44 Councilmembers and the Mayor. With such a large number of elected officials governing one new city, the Toronto Council implemented a Toronto Transition Team to address governance issues. The Transition Team reviewed the roles and responsibilities of community councils, which serve to strengthen the relationship between community members and the City.

The City of Toronto is comprised of 44 wards, with one elected official from each ward. There are six community councils, with populations varying between 300,000 to 600,000 people, which are comprised of ward representatives within each community council. The wards serve as the building blocks for the community councils which then advise the City Council on matters of public interest. The community councils were formed based on the following criteria:

- * community councils represent all areas of the City;
- * a ward must not be represented partly by one and partly by another community council;
- * community council boundaries are made up of groups of adjacent wards;

- * community council boundaries enable a relatively equal distribution of workload between each community council;
- * community council boundaries reflect local physical and neighborhood boundaries and communities of interest;
- * community council boundaries reflect the community councils' mandate to enable a better focus on local matters of common interest than could be achieved by a city-wide standing committee of Council; and
- * community councils do not have fewer than 5 members or more than 7 members.

Community councils are vested with the following responsibilities:

- * advising the Council on planning issues and development applications that are not of city-wide interest;
- * advising the Council on neighborhoods matters including exemptions relating to fences, signs, and trees, and streetscape improvements, traffic plans, parking regulation and rental housing;
- * involving the public in neighborhood issues regarding recreational needs and safety concerns and general community needs;
- * nominating citizens as members to serve on community panels of various Council Committees; and
- * advising the Council on the purchase or sale of property of local interest only or of a limited value.

The community councils hold public hearings and provide a place where the public may comment and address issues of local concern. The members of the community council, each elected within their respective ward, also serve on the City Council. There is no decision-making authority delegated to the community councils. Each community council submits a report to the City Council which outlines the concerns of the relative community. The entire City Council will take the necessary actions based on priority issues. All administrative and legislative power resides with the City Council which is comprised of 44 Councilmembers and the Mayor.

Tokyo

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG) consists of 23 “ku” which are wards, 26 cities, 5 towns and 8 villages. The population is 8.13 million people and covers 621 square kilometers. The suburban area called the Tama Region is also governed by the TMG, as are several islands to the south of Tokyo Bay, for a total population of 12.059 million. The TMG is also a prefecture of Japan; a prefecture is similar to a state in the United States.

The residents of each “ku” elect their own mayors and “handle affairs similar to other cities” (according to the Tokyo website). In 2000 a reform law took effect giving more local powers to the “ku”s, which will have more control over waste management and fiscal matters. The TMG allocates a portion of its municipal taxes (inhabitant tax, fixed asset tax, and special land-holding tax) to the “ku”s on a formula basis that takes into account need. Firefighting and waterworks are handled by the central city government (the police are a national government function).

The prefecture of Tokyo has a metropolitan assembly of 127 members elected by the people who serve terms of 4 years. The assembly elects a president. The assembly is the primary decision-making body of the TMG. The people also elect a Governor for the prefecture of Tokyo. The Governor appears to have administrative authority similar to a governor of an American State.

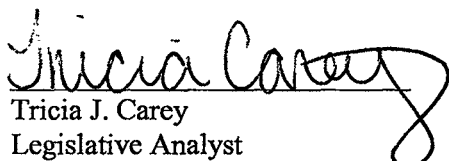
San Francisco

The City of San Francisco is divided into 11 districts. Each district elects one Supervisor to sit on a city-wide governing board. The Board of Supervisors and the Mayor have community liaisons who work within the community and report the community needs to the elected officials. The Neighborhood Coalition, a city-wide organization composed of neighborhood organizations, meets monthly with the Mayor to discuss community needs. In addition, the Police Department holds monthly community meetings within each district. The Neighborhood Coalition and all other neighborhood organizations are simply advisory.

Dayton, Ohio

Dayton has established a system of Priority Boards (PB) to represent the citizens. The PBs serve as a focal point for neighborhood input on policy and programs of the city. There are a total of 30 full-time staff which provide assistance to the seven PBs throughout the City. Each City department also has a liaison to address complaints. Once a month, the Administrative Council, comprised of one representative from each major City agency, meets with each of the seven PBs. When PBs submit requests to the Administrative Council, the department directors are required to respond to the request in writing at the next Administrative Council meeting. The City provides each PB a \$1,200 incentive award and a \$75,000 Community Development Block Grant allocation for community development projects.

Michael P. Karsch
Legislative Analyst


Tricia J. Carey
Legislative Analyst

**RECAPTURING THE VIBRANCY
OF LOS ANGELES**

**BY CREATING A SENSE OF
PLACE,
EXCITEMENT,
WILLPOWER AND
COMMITMENT**

EDMUND M. WATSON

TABLE OF CONTENTS



- I. RECAPTURING THE VIBRANCY
OF LOS ANGELES
- II. PROPOSED BOROUGH SYSTEM OF
GOVERNMENT FOR THE CITY OF
LOS ANGELES
- III. A LONG HISTORY OF BOROUGH PROPOSALS
FOR LOS ANGELES
- IV. LEGAL DISCUSSION OF A BOROUGH
SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT
- V. MOCK-UP OF BOROUGH AMENDMENTS
TO LOS ANGELES CITY CHARTER
- VI. MAP OF LOS ANGELES WITH THE
PROPOSED NINE BOROUGHES
- VII. MAPS OF EACH BOROUGH WITH
STATISTICAL INFORMATION
- VIII. MAPS OF EACH DISTRICT WITH
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RECAPTURING THE VIBRANCY OF LOS ANGELES



BY CREATING A SENSE OF PLACE, EXCITEMENT, WILLPOWER AND COMMITMENT

These are tempestuous days for the City of Los Angeles. The debate surrounding secession raises important questions and stirs high emotions. While we engage in this critical discussion, we must not lose perspective on the distance our city has traveled. Taking into account both our challenges and our accomplishments, the history of Los Angeles is nothing less than a story of phenomenal success.

Los Angeles has always been an innovator in government. Located far from major sources of water or rivers, our forebears created unique systems for delivering water and power. At a time when the industrial age was showing the benefits of economic scale and professional management, the system developed in Los Angeles worked and was widely seen as a model for cities around the world.

The society created under our system, albeit with certain flaws, was among the most creative ever forged. For the first time in American history, we established a city on the Pacific that has led the nation in everything from manufacturing and trade to mass entertainment. Our spirit of innovation has captured the imagination of the world. Los Angeles embodies originality in thinking and boldness of spirit.

Immigrants from more than a hundred countries tell stories of a city of new beginnings and opportunities. Los Angeles leads the nation as a center of Latino, African-American and Asian commerce; no city has more unique ethnic or cultural enclaves or more mixing among races.

Our growth has been anything but conventional. A city "built around freeways and automobiles," our design continues to evolve. Years of constant growth have strained the resources of our city to live up to the needs and expectations of our people. Yet as the region has sprawled, Angelenos, like urbanites elsewhere, increasingly look inward, toward their communities, neighborhoods and places of worship.

Each of us identifies with the issues we face in the communities where we live. Whether it's mothers in East Los Angeles fighting to improve their children's education, or senior citizens in Woodland Hills lobbying for a traffic light, the energy of this city draws from our sense of place and connection to where we shop, where our children play and where we find everyday meaning in our lives. In surveys, Angelenos usually express satisfaction with their neighborhoods even while feeling ambivalent, or worse, about the city as a whole.

How do we capture the vibrancy of our communities and translate that spirit into a system of governance? First and foremost, we must recover our sense of place and build our renewed sense of cityhood on the foundation of these neighborhoods and how people feel toward them.

BY _____
CITY CLERK

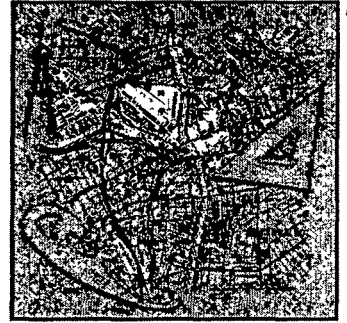
CITY CLERK

2007 JUN 19 AM 6:55

CITY CLERK

RECEIVED

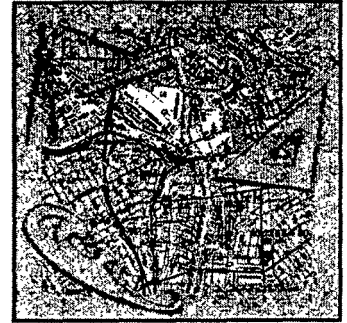
Recent efforts to restore our City Charter have helped codify the role of our mayor and define the need to effectively manage regional decisions. But the current governing structure doesn't foster a sense of place, nor does it provide us with the means to assert control over our lives. A city must provide more than the delivery of services; it must instill a sense of belonging and purpose.



It's time to restore the spirit of innovation that brought our city to greatness. Our task is to envision a system of governance that will renew our sense of democracy and empower our commitment to the future. We need to bring the spirit of innovation back to our government; our dynamism, diversity and technological development demand new solutions to meet the challenges of the new century.

It is our hope that this proposal will foster constructive debate and discussion worthy of the citizens of Los Angeles.

PROPOSED BOROUGH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES



- The City of Los Angeles shall be divided into 9 boroughs. The boundaries of each borough shall be drawn so as to have approximately equal populations and, to the extent possible, respect the boundaries of the existing neighborhood councils. (The population of these boroughs will be approximately 410,000, slightly larger than Oakland (400,000) and Sacramento (403,000) but smaller than Fresno (415,000).)
- The voters of each borough shall elect 5 Representatives, from districts of equal populations, to the Borough Board. (The population of these districts will be approximately 82,000, approximately 84% of all cities in California have smaller populations.)
- Each representative shall serve for 4 years. The initial term for approximately half of the representatives shall be only 2 years. (This will stagger the terms and insure continuity of experience.) Each representative shall be limited to two terms on the Borough Board. If the initial term is for only two years, that term shall not count against the limit on the number of terms that may be served. Any time served on the existing Los Angeles City Council shall not be counted against this limitation.
- Each borough shall have a meeting hall within the borough at which weekly meetings of the Borough Board shall be held. City departments that provide services on a citywide basis (e.g., the Fire Department) shall have a departmental representative at these halls. Non-city entities (e.g., MTA, LAUSD, Los Angeles County, etc.) shall be encouraged to locate their local offices at the halls, to conform their local service boundaries to those of the boroughs, and to develop facilities that are jointly used by one or more governmental entities.
- Each Borough Board shall elect one of its members to serve as Borough President and on the citywide Board of Presidents. The Borough President shall serve in that capacity for two years. In addition, the Borough President may be selected to serve a consecutive term in that office or in subsequent years. The Borough President shall preside over meetings of the Borough Board, appoint committee members and represent the borough on the Board of Presidents.
- Each Borough Board shall submit an evaluation regarding the delivery of services in their borough by City Departments to the Board of Presidents, the City Departments and the Commissions overseeing the work of the City Departments. The Board shall also coordinate the delivery of services within their borough by the city departments and, with regard to departments that provide primarily neighborhood services (e.g., the Library Department) shall determine the manner in which these services will be delivered within the borough.

■ The number of Area Planning Commissions shall be increased to 9 commissions with boundaries that conform to the 9 boroughs. In addition to their other planning functions, these commissions shall make recommendations to the Board of Commissioners of the City Planning Department with respect to city planning and related activities and ordinances. A commission may also make recommendations to its Borough Boards as to zoning ordinances for its respective Borough not inconsistent with the city's General Plan.



■ The Board of Presidents shall be composed of the 9 Borough Presidents, and be vested with the legislative power of the city. The Board shall meet no more than every other week, and shall have the power to adopt local ordinances that it deems appropriate. The Board shall regularly review the operations of city departments. The Board shall review and modify, as it deems necessary, the city budget proposed by the Mayor and, moreover, shall apportion the funds for the delivery of services for the city departments that provide local services (e.g., the Library Department) to the Borough Boards. Finally, the Board of Presidents shall elect a Chair who shall preside over meetings of the Board, as well as make appointments to the committees established by the Board.

A LONG HISTORY OF BOROUGH PROPOSALS FOR LOS ANGELES

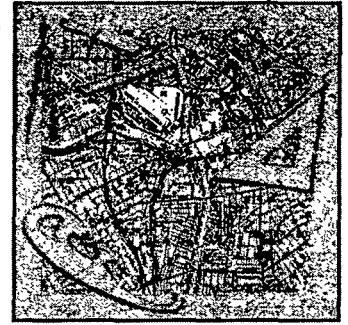


This is not the first time city officials and residents have contemplated a borough system of government. On at least nine previous occasions the concept has been proposed and seriously considered:

- 1906 - A borough system is proposed before the City Council for the first time.
- 1909 - Once again city officials discuss a borough proposal.
- 1913 - The City Council refuses to act on a petition from Wilmington residents to establish a borough government.
- 1925 - The newly adopted City Charter includes a provision to allow for the creation of boroughs for newly annexed cities.
- 1948 - In response to secession movements in the San Fernando and Harbor areas, Mayor Fletcher Bowron advances the idea of amending the City Charter to create five boroughs: San Fernando, Hollywood, West Los Angeles, Central and Harbor. Garnering only moderate support, no charter amendment is placed on the ballot.
- 1952 - Mayor Bowron submits a more detailed borough plan, but fails to gain popular support for the plan.
- 1964 - The Charter and Administrative Code Committee of the City Council recommends submitting of a charter amendment to permit the establishment of boroughs in part or all of Los Angeles. The proposal is eventually withdrawn from Council consideration.
- 1967 - Based on the request of the City Council, the Charter and Administrative Code Committee again explores the boroughs issue and recommends placing a borough charter amendment on the ballot. Once again, the Council rejects the recommendation.
- 1968 - Councilman John S. Gibson, Jr., representing the San Pedro-Wilmington area, introduces a resolution to amend the charter to make it possible for portions of the city to establish boroughs at their discretion. The Council defeats the resolution.

Interestingly, the boroughs provision in the 1925 Charter remained on the books until 1999, even though it was considered by many to be invalid for constitutional reasons. When the new City Charter was adopted in 1999, the 1925 provision for the creation of boroughs was not included.

LEGAL DISCUSSION OF A BOROUGH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT



The concept of "one person, one vote" is one of the cornerstones of the U.S. Constitution. The Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution and the Voting Rights Act require that when members of an elected body are chosen by districts, the boundaries of those districts must be drawn with fairness to insure that equal numbers of voters can vote for proportionately equal numbers of officials — in other words, no one's vote should count more or less than anyone else's vote.

Reinforcing this concept, the United States Supreme Court has held¹ that representation by a single officer of each city borough without regard to the disparate populations of the boroughs does not provide the required protection of equal representation. In this case, the New York City Board of Estimate, which manages city property and exercises zoning authority, was composed largely of the presidents of the city's five boroughs. At the time, the Borough of Brooklyn had a population well over two million while the Borough of Staten Island had a population of approximately 350,000. Yet, both boroughs had a single representative on the Board. The court invalidated this system of government because it violated the Equal Protection Clause.

Further clarifying the issue, a U.S. Court of Appeals has held² that districts of differing population sizes do not violate the Equal Protection Clause if a weighted voting system is used. In this case, Delaware County in the state of New York contained 19 cities, with populations ranging from 550 to 6,667. Each city elected a single member to the Board of Supervisors. However, the Board used a computer-projected method of weighting votes that closely approximates the relative population of each voting district. So, for example, the supervisor from the district with the largest population had twelve times as many votes as the supervisor from the smallest.

The Court of Appeals found that when "a departure from voting on a strict population basis is necessary, the use of a system that weights the votes of the elected representatives may provide the voters of a given district with a degree of representation on the governing body that is proportionate to the percentage that the district's population bears to the population of the political unit as a whole." Therefore, if the boroughs within a city are of differing size, the votes of the elected representatives must be weighted to compensate for the differing populations in order for the borough system to fulfill constitutional obligation.

¹ *Board of Estimate of City of New York et al. v. Morris et al.* (489 U.S. 688, 1989)

² *Roxbury Taxpayers Alliance v. Delaware County Board of Supervisors* (80 F.3d 42, 1996)

MOCK-UP OF BOROUGH AMENDMENTS TO LOS ANGELES CITY CHARTER

PREAMBLE

We the people of Los Angeles, in order to establish a responsive, effective and accountable government through which all voices in our diverse society can be heard; to provide fair representation and distribution of government resources and a safe, harmonious environment based on principles of liberty and equality, do enact this Charter.

In particular, the intention of this Charter is to create a framework for a better system of governing the City of Los Angeles; to restore the ability of the average citizen to play a role in the democratic process, and thus, to select representatives more closely connected to community concerns; to reduce the size of districts, thereby lowering the cost of running for office and attracting candidates from a wider spectrum to better reflect the concerns of the local community.

In addition, with increased opportunity for involvement in the decision-making process, to create a growing sense of identification at the neighborhood level; to provide the means whereby the delivery of neighborhood services would be directed by the people receiving those services; to create local 'city halls' that would increase access to government; to engender a stronger sense of community, building on the existing neighborhood councils, leading to a more engaged and responsive citywide government.

Further, to incorporate the diversity and vitality of our varied communities into our system of governance; to promote a framework of shared values that fosters constructive debate and balances the legitimate concerns of all communities with those of the city at large; to endorse the role of a strong mayor with the ability to make equitable citywide decisions; to insure equitable distribution of resources throughout the city; to build into our governing structure the creative tension necessary for government to work effectively both at the local and regional level; to derive strength from a renewed commitment to the local community, our city government, thereby restoring the Charter's original purpose -- to represent and serve the interests of all the people of Los Angeles.

ARTICLE I

INCORPORATION AND POWERS

SEC. 108. REVENUE NEUTRALITY.

The implementation, on July 1, 2003, of the Boroughs system of government shall be revenue neutral.

ARTICLE II

OFFICERS OF THE CITY

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO OFFICERS

SEC. 204. ELECTION OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS BOROUGH REPRESENTATIVES; REDISTRICTING.

(a) Redistricting by Ordinance.

~~Commencing in 2002~~ By January 1, 2003, the Council and, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents, shall by ordinance ~~redraw~~ draw district lines to be used for all elections of ~~Council members~~ Borough Representatives, including their recall, and for filling any vacancy in the office of ~~member of the Council~~ Borough Representative, after the effective date of the redistricting ordinance. Districts so formed shall each contain, as nearly as practicable, equal portions of the total population of the City as shown by the Federal Census immediately preceding the formation of districts and respect the boundaries of the neighborhood councils. There shall be nine Boroughs with five districts, numbered 1 through 5, within each Borough.

(b) Redistricting Commission.

There shall be a Redistricting Commission to advise the Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents on drawing of ~~Council~~ Borough Representative district lines. The Commission members shall be appointed in the following manner: one by each Council or Board of Presidents member except that the Council President or Chair of the Board of Presidents shall appoint two members, three by the Mayor, one by the City Attorney, and one by the Controller. No City officer or employee shall be eligible to serve on the Commission. The Redistricting Commission shall appoint a director and other personnel, consistent with budgetary approval, which positions shall be exempt from the civil service provisions of the Charter.

(c) Redistricting Process.

The Redistricting Commission shall be appointed no later than the date by which the Census Bureau is to release decennial census data. A new Commission shall be appointed to advise the Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents, prior to each subsequent redistricting. The Commission shall begin the redistricting process at any time after the necessary data are obtained from the most recent Federal Census, but no later than ~~January 1, 2002~~ November 6, 2002, and each subsequent tenth anniversary of ~~that date~~ January 1, 2002. The Commission shall seek public input throughout the redistricting process. The Commission shall present its proposal for redistricting to the Council no later than a date prescribed by ordinance.

The Council shall adopt a redistricting ordinance no later than ~~July 1, 2002~~ January 1, 2003, and each subsequent tenth anniversary of that date. After July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents shall adopt a redistricting ordinance no later than July 1, 2012, and each subsequent tenth anniversary of that date. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Council Board of Presidents from redistricting with greater frequency provided that districts so formed each contain, as nearly as practicable, equal portions of the total

population of the City as shown by the Federal Census immediately preceding the formation of districts or based upon other population reports or estimates determined by the Council to be substantially reliable.

(d) Criteria for Redistricting.

All districts shall be drawn in conformance with requirements of state and federal law and, to the extent feasible, shall keep neighborhoods and communities intact, utilize natural boundaries or street lines, and be geographically compact.

(e) Effect of Redistricting on Incumbents.

No change in the boundary or location of any district by redistricting shall operate to abolish or terminate the term of office of any member of the Council Borough Representative prior to expiration of the term of office for which the member was elected.

(f) Annexation or Consolidation.

Any territory annexed to or consolidated with the City shall, prior to or concurrently with completion of the proceedings therefor, be added to an adjacent district or districts by the Council by ordinance, which addition shall be effective upon completion of the annexation or consolidation proceedings notwithstanding any other provision of the Charter to the contrary.

(g) Terms.

The terms of office for those members of the Council Borough Representatives elected from odd-numbered districts shall commence during each fourth anniversary of the year ~~1997~~ 2001, however, an initial term of two years shall commence in 2003 and for the members elected from even-numbered districts shall commence during 2003 and each fourth anniversary of the year ~~1999~~ 2003. These limitations on the number of terms of office shall not apply to any unexpired term to which a person is elected or appointed if the remainder of the term is less than one-half of the full term of office.

SEC. 205. TERM OF OFFICE.

The Mayor, City Attorney, Controller and members of the Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Borough Representatives shall hold their offices for a term of four years. The terms of all those officials shall commence on the first day of July next succeeding their election. Except where a vacancy in office is created pursuant to Section 207, the incumbents of the elected and appointed offices shall hold office until their successors have qualified.

SEC. 206. TERM LIMITS.

No person may serve more than two terms of office as Mayor.

No person may serve more than two terms of office as City Attorney.

No person may serve more than two terms of office as Controller.

No person may serve more than two terms of office as member of the City Council or, after July 1, 2003, as Borough Representative. If an individual served an initial two-year term as a Borough Representative, that term shall not count against the limit on the number of terms that may be served. Terms served as a member of the City Council shall not be counted against the limit on the number of terms that a Borough Representative may serve.

These limitations on the number of terms of office shall not apply to any unexpired term to which a person is elected or appointed if the remainder of the term is less than one-half of the full term of office.

SEC. 218. COMPENSATION OF ELECTED OFFICERS AND LIMITATION ON OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.

(a) Compensation.

The Mayor, City Attorney, Controller and members of the Council shall receive compensation for their services only as provided in this section and shall not receive any other compensation for those services.

(1) Salaries. Members of the City Council or, after July 1, 2003, Borough Presidents shall be paid a salary equal to that prescribed by law for judges of the Municipal Court of the Los Angeles Judicial District or its successor in the event that court is dissolved or reconstituted. Borough Representatives shall be paid a salary equal to half that prescribed by law for judges of the Superior Court of the Los Angeles Judicial District or its successor in the event that court is dissolved or reconstituted.

The Controller shall be paid a salary that is 10% more than that of a Council member or Borough President. The City Attorney shall be paid a salary that is 20% more than that of a Council member or Borough President. The Mayor shall be paid a salary that is 30% more than that of a Council member or Borough President.

The Controller shall be responsible for ascertaining the salary of Municipal Superior Court judges and for setting and adjusting the salaries of elected officers in accordance with this section. Salaries shall be paid in bi-weekly increments unless the Council or Board of Presidents, by ordinance, prescribes otherwise.

(2) Other Benefits. The Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents may, by ordinance, subject to referendum as specified in Article IV of the Charter, confer benefits other than salary upon elected officers as additional compensation for their services. However, benefits from the Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System may not be provided for elected officers that would exceed benefits generally provided to members of the System who are non-represented officers or employees of the City or, if there are no non-represented officers or employees, that would exceed benefits generally provided to other members of the System.

(3) Operative Date of Changes in Salaries. The salaries of elected officers shall be adjusted in the manner provided in this section upon the effective date of any change in the salaries of Municipal Superior Court judges.

(b) Restrictions on Outside Activities.

The Mayor, City Attorney, Controller, and members of the Council or, after July 1, 2003, Board Presidents shall devote their entire time to duties related to their offices.

They shall not receive any compensation, including honoraria, for their services other than that provided in this section, except that which may be provided for their serving on governmental entities where payment is authorized for other governmental officers or employees serving in that capacity. This prohibition does not apply to Borough Representatives that are not serving as Board Presidents.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SEC. 240. LEGISLATIVE POWER.

All legislative power of the City except as otherwise provided in the Charter is vested in the Council or, after July 1, 2003, in the Board of Presidents and the Borough Boards and shall be exercised by ordinance, subject to the power of veto or approval by the Mayor as set forth in the Charter. Other action of the Council or the Board of Presidents and Borough Boards may be by order or resolution, not inconsistent with the duties and responsibilities set forth in the Charter or ordinance. Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Charter, the Council shall have full power to pass ordinances upon any subject of municipal concern.

SEC. 241. SIZES OF COUNCIL, BOARD OF PRESIDENTS AND BOROUGH BOARDS SIZE.

The Council shall consist of 15 members, elected by districts as provided elsewhere in the Charter. The Council shall be terminated on July 1, 2003.

The Board of Presidents shall consist of the nine Presidents of the Borough Boards.
The nine Borough Boards shall each consist of five Borough Representatives.

SEC. 242. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents shall be the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members. Meetings and records of the proceedings of the Council and of the committees of the Council shall be open to the public, except that closed sessions may be held as permitted by law. The Council or the Board of Presidents shall have the exclusive power to organize its business, prescribe the rules of its proceedings and preserve order at its meetings, subject to the following:

(a) The Council shall hold regular meetings at least three days each week. After July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents shall meet every other week, and the Borough Boards shall meet at least once a week. Meetings of the Council or the Board of Presidents may be held in City Hall or elsewhere in the City. After July 1, 2003, the Borough Boards shall establish a Borough Hall within its Borough at which meetings shall be held. The Borough Boards shall in every way possible encourage local, county, and regional governmental entities, including but not limited to the Neighborhood Councils, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles Unified School District, and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, to locate their offices at the Borough Halls, to conform their local service boundaries to those of the Boroughs and to develop facilities that are jointly used by one or more governmental entities. By resolution, the Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents may establish periods during which the Council or

Board of Presidents or its committees will be in recess. The Council or the Board of Presidents and its committees may also each hold special meetings with proper notice.

(b) The Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents and the Borough Boards, by ordinance or resolution, shall establish a sufficient number of committees to enable it to carry out its duties. The duty of the Council or the Board of Presidents and Borough Boards and its their committees is to become fully informed of the business of the City so as to oversee all the functions of the City government, and to report to the Council, the Board of Presidents and Borough Boards any information or recommendations necessary to enable the Council or the Board of Presidents to properly legislate. Committees shall have the power of investigation, but shall have no administrative control over the various functions of the City government. The administration of the City government shall be vested in the officials designated in the Charter to perform those functions. The President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents and the Presidents of the Borough Boards shall appoint the members and the chair of the committees and each Council member or each Borough President and Borough Representative shall be appointed to at least one committee.

SEC. 243.1. PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

(a) The Council or, July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents shall elect one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be called the President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents. Any Borough President selected as Chair of the Board of Presidents shall hold the office for two years, however, a Borough President may be selected to serve a consecutive term or subsequent terms as Chair of the Board. In case of any vacancy in the office of Mayor pending appointment and qualification of a successor, or in case of unavailability due to sickness, absence from the state, or disability of the Mayor, the President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents shall act as Mayor of the City. The President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents, while acting as Mayor, shall not lose his or her rights as a member of the Council or the Board of Presidents.

(b) The Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents shall elect one of its members "President Pro Tempore" or "Chair Pro Tempore" who shall act as presiding officer in the absence of the President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents and, in case of vacancy in the office of President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents, or in the case of unavailability due to sickness, absence from the state or disability of the President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents, shall exercise the powers and duties of the President of the Council or the Chair of the Board of Presidents under the provisions of this section.

(c) The Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents shall provide by ordinance for the succession from among its members to the powers and duties of the President Pro Tempore or the Chair Pro Tempore in case of unavailability due to sickness, absence from the state or disability of the President Pro Tempore or the Chair Pro Tempore, or in the case of a vacancy in that office.

SEC. 243.2. BOROUGH PRESIDENT AND BOROUGH PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

(a) After July 1, 2003, each Borough Board shall elect one of its members as presiding officer; who shall be called the Borough President and who shall represent the Borough on the Board of Presidents. Any Borough Representative selected as Borough President shall hold the office for two years, however, a Borough Representative may be selected to serve a consecutive term or subsequent terms as Borough President.

(b) Each Borough Board shall elect one of its members "Borough President Pro Tempore" who shall act as presiding officer in the absence of the Borough President and, in case of vacancy in the office of Borough President, or in the case of unavailability due to sickness, absence from the state or disability of the Borough President of the Council, shall exercise the powers and duties of the Borough President under the provisions of this section.

(c) Each Borough Board shall provide by ordinance for the succession from among its members to the powers and duties of the Borough President Pro Tempore in case of unavailability due to sickness, absence from the state or disability of the Borough President Pro Tempore, or in the case of a vacancy in that office.

SEC. 255. DELIVERY OF SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.

(a) Citywide Departments

The following are Citywide Departments that operate at the direction of the Mayor and the Board of Presidents as determined by the City Charter. The Citywide Departments shall have a departmental representative at each Borough Hall unless the Board of Presidents determines otherwise. The Board of Presidents may, by ordinance, provide that neighborhood services delivered by the Citywide Departments (for example, the Department of Transportation's DASH service) be coordinated by the Borough Boards.

Airport Department
Building and Safety Department
City Administrative Officer
City Clerk
City Employees' Retirement System
City Ethics Commission
City Planning Department
Commission on the Status of Women
Employee Relations Board
Environmental Affairs Department
Fire Department
General Services Department
Harbor Department
Human Relations Commission
Information Technology Agency
Department of Pensions
Personnel Department

Police Department
Public Works Department
Treasurer
Transportation Department
Department of Water and Power

(b) Local Departments

The following are Local Departments that operate at the direction of the Borough Boards as provided by the City Charter. The Board of Presidents shall make an equitable distribution based on need, population and demographics in the City Budget of all funds appropriated for the delivery of neighborhood services by the Local Departments to the Borough Boards. The Borough Boards shall determine the manner in which these services shall be delivered within the Boroughs. To the extent deemed appropriate by the Board of Presidents, the Local Departments may provide supplemental centralized services to the Boroughs.

Department of Aging
Animal Regulation Department
Community Development Department
Community Redevelopment Agency
Cultural Affairs Department
Housing Authority
Housing Department
Library
Department of Parks and Recreation

(c) Special Subject Departments

The following Special Subject City Departments and the Board of Presidents, at its discretion, may require that the delivery of services be coordinated through the one or more Borough Boards:

El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument Authority Department
Zoo Department

(d) Evaluations

The Borough Boards shall regularly evaluate the delivery of services by City Departments included in this section in the Boroughs, and submit the evaluation to the Board of Presidents, and the pertinent City Departments and Boards of Commissioners.

ARTICLE V

DEPARTMENTS

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO DEPARTMENTS

CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

SEC. 551. CITY PLANNING COMMISSION.

The Board of Commissioners of the City Planning Department shall be known as the City Planning Commission and shall consist of nine members.

It shall:

- (a) give advice and make recommendations to the Mayor, Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents and Borough Boards, Director of Planning, municipal departments and agencies with respect to City planning and related activities and legislation;
- (b) make recommendations concerning amendment of the General Plan and proposed zoning ordinances in accordance with Sections 555 and 558;
- (c) make reports and recommendations to the Council or, after July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents and Borough Boards and to other governmental officers or agencies as may be necessary to implement and secure compliance with the General Plan; and
- (d) perform other functions prescribed by the Charter or ordinance; and
- (e) by December 31, 2004, review the General Plan and make recommendations to the Board of Presidents as to amendments to the Plan that should be made with regard to the definition of "regional projects" and to increase the specificity of the Plan given the ability of the Borough Boards to approve zoning ordinances not inconsistent with the Plan after December 31, 2004.

SEC. 552. AREA PLANNING COMMISSIONS.

The Council shall adopt an ordinance creating not less than five separate bodies to be known as Area Planning Commissions. The ordinance shall establish the boundaries of the area to be served by each Area Planning Commission, which shall be drawn so that all areas of the City are served by an Area Planning Commission. After July 1, 2003, the Board of Presidents shall adopt an ordinance creating not less than nine separate bodies to be know as Area Planning Commissions, and the boundaries of each Area Planning Commission shall conform to the boundaries of the nine Boroughs. Each Area Planning Commission shall consist of five members. Members shall be appointed and removed in the same manner as members of the City Planning Commission, except that residency in the area served by the Area Planning Commission shall be a qualification for appointment. Except as provided in Subsection (d), Area Planning Commissions are quasi-judicial agencies.

Each Area Planning Commission, with respect to matters concerning property located in the area served by the Area Planning Commission, shall have and exercise the power to:

(a) hear and determine appeals where it is alleged there is error or abuse of discretion in any order, requirement, decision, interpretation or other determination made by a Zoning Administrator;

(b) hear and make determinations on any matter normally under the jurisdiction of a Zoning Administration when that matter has been transferred to the jurisdiction of the Area Planning Commission because the Zoning Administrator has failed to act within the time limits prescribed by ordinance;

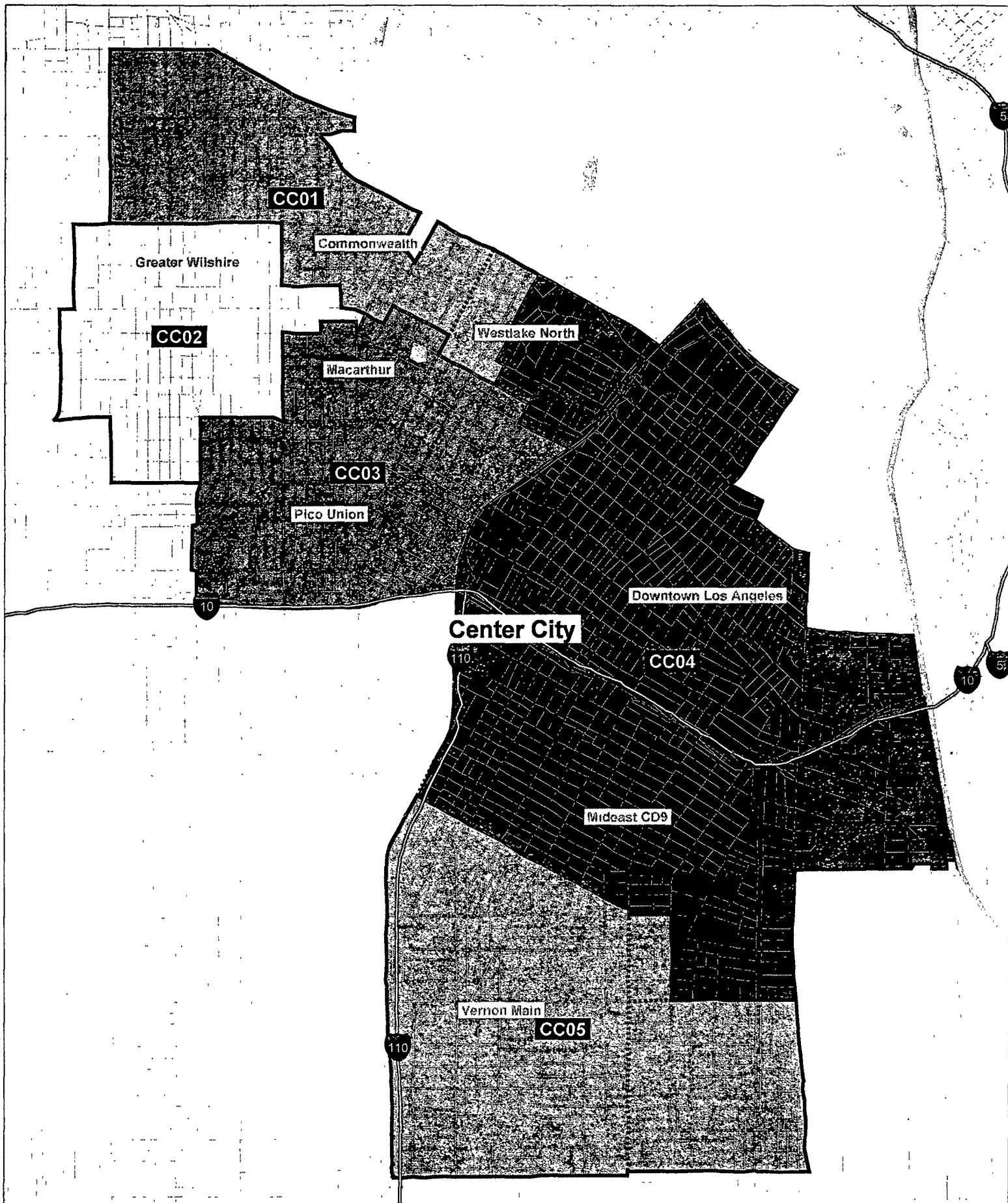
(c) hear and determine applications for, or appeals related to, conditional use permits and other similar quasi-judicial approvals, in accordance with procedures prescribed by ordinance;

(d) make recommendations with respect to zone changes or similar matters referred to it from the City Planning Commission pursuant to Section 562; and

(e) hear and determine other matters delegated to it by ordinance;

(f) shall make recommendations to the Board of Commissioners of the City Planning Department with respect to City planning and related activities and legislation as these effect the specific Borough.

(g) shall make recommendations, after December 31, 2004, to its corresponding Borough Board as to zoning ordinances for its Borough that are not inconsistent with the General Plan.



CC01

Commonwealth

Greater Wilshire

CC02

Macarthur

Westlake North

CC03

Pico Union

Downtown Los Angeles

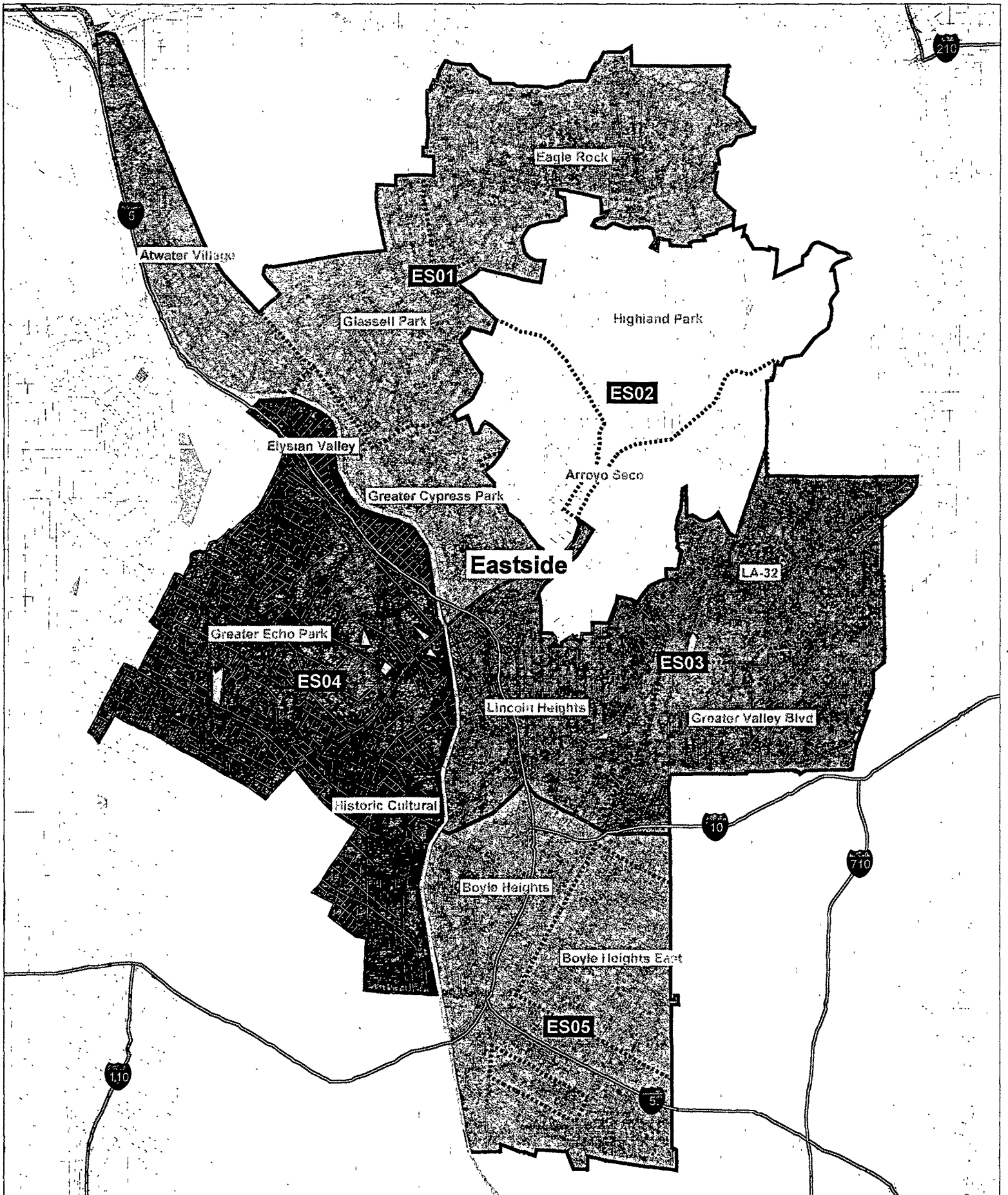
Center City

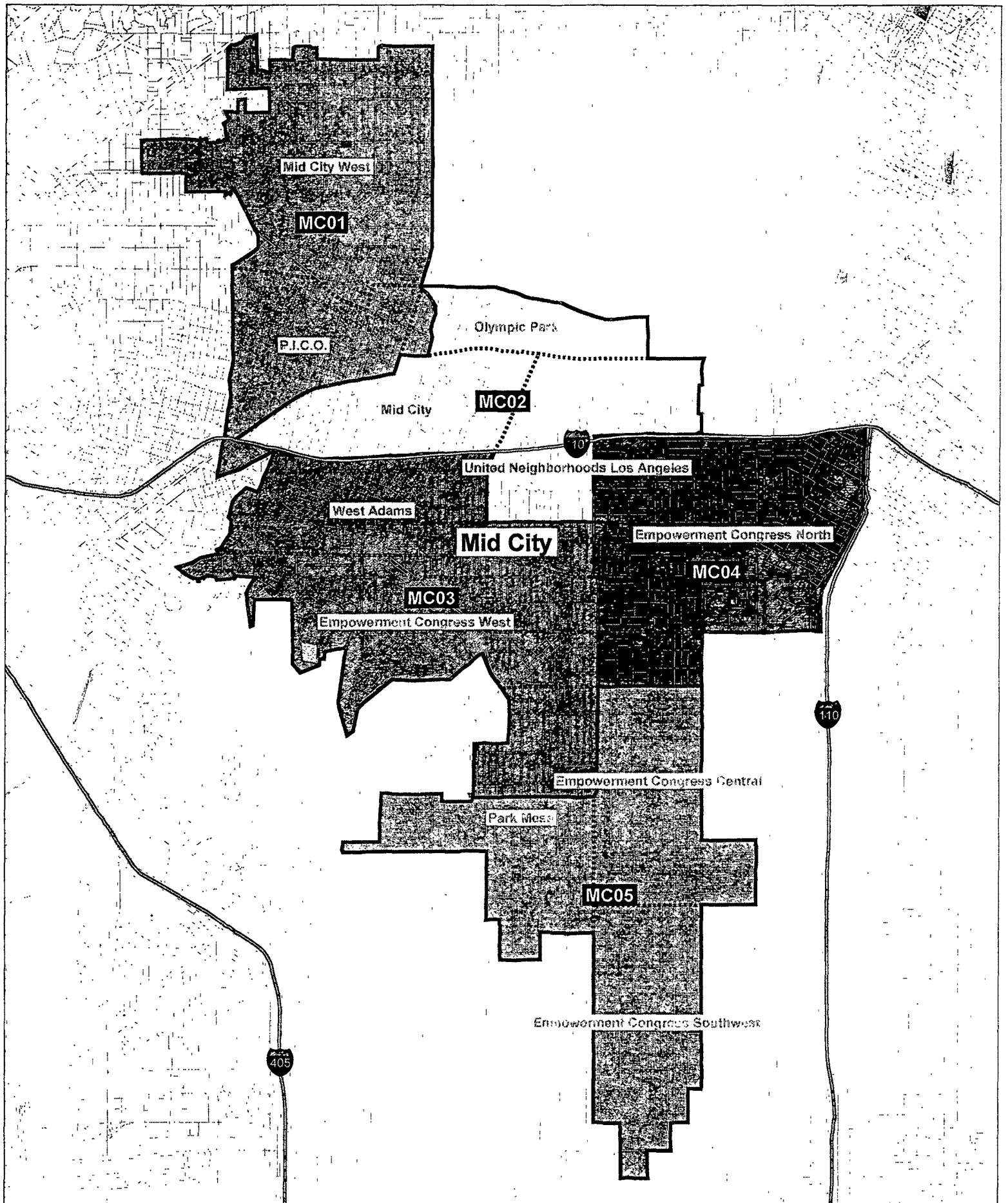
CC04

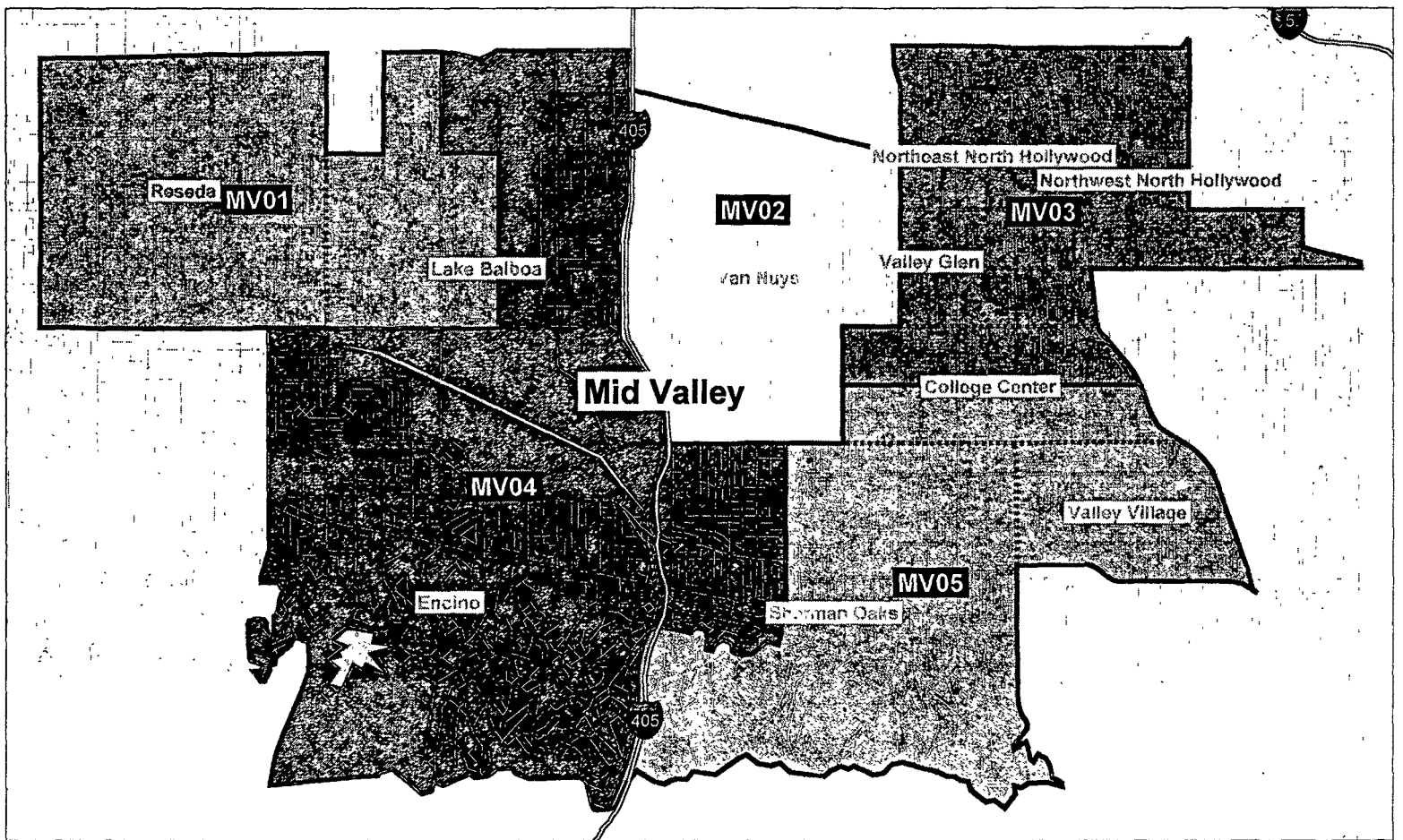
Midwest CD9

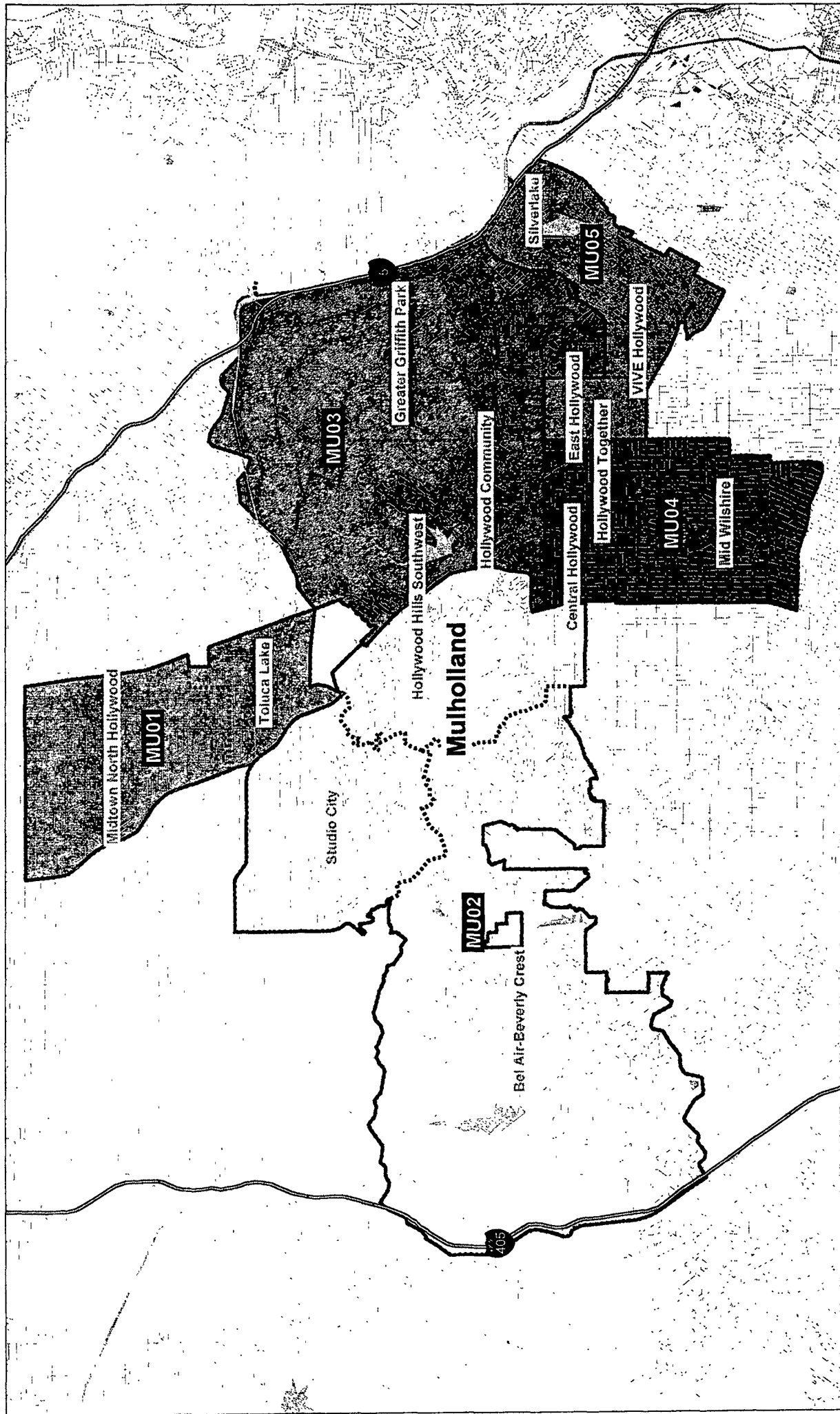
Vernon Main

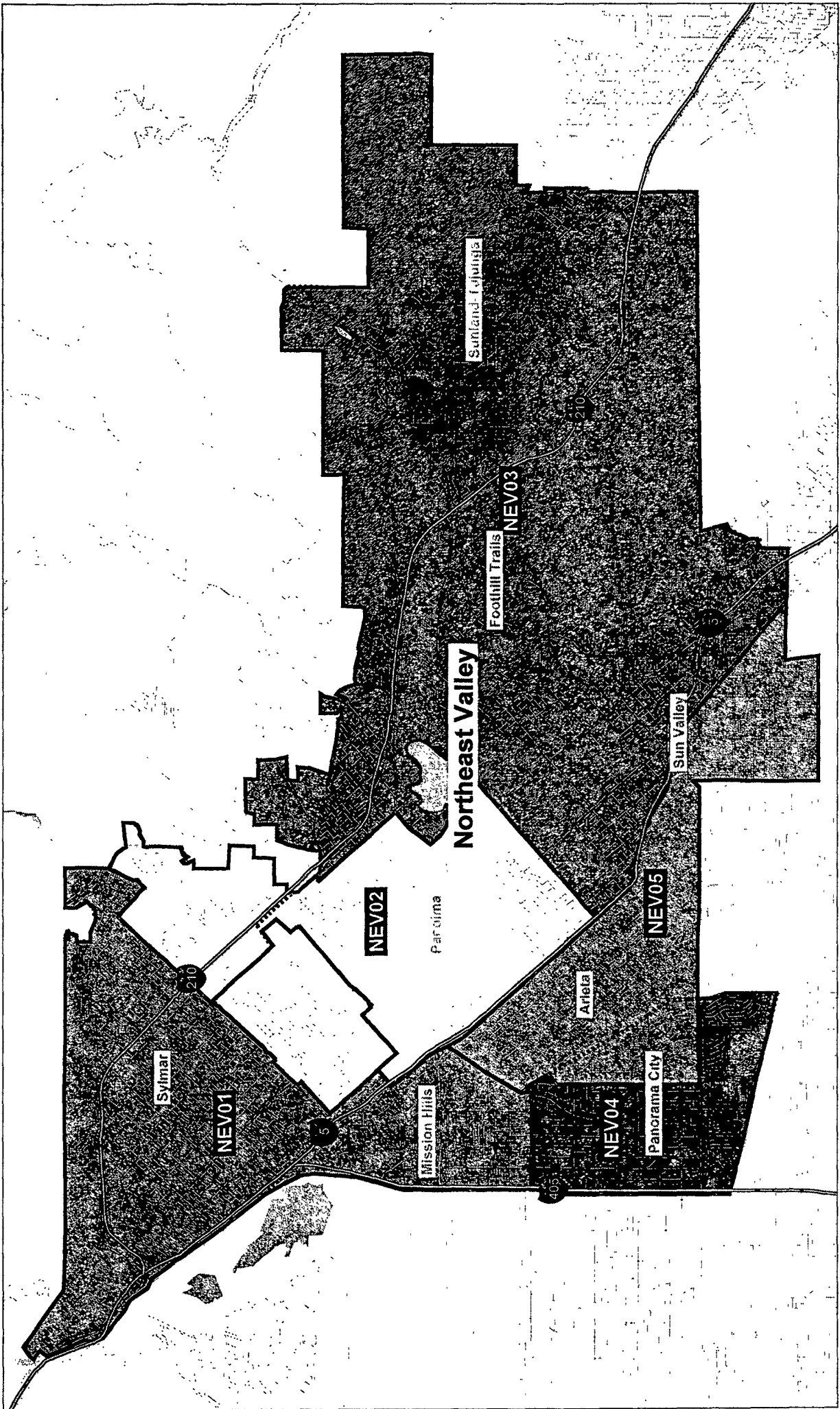
CC05

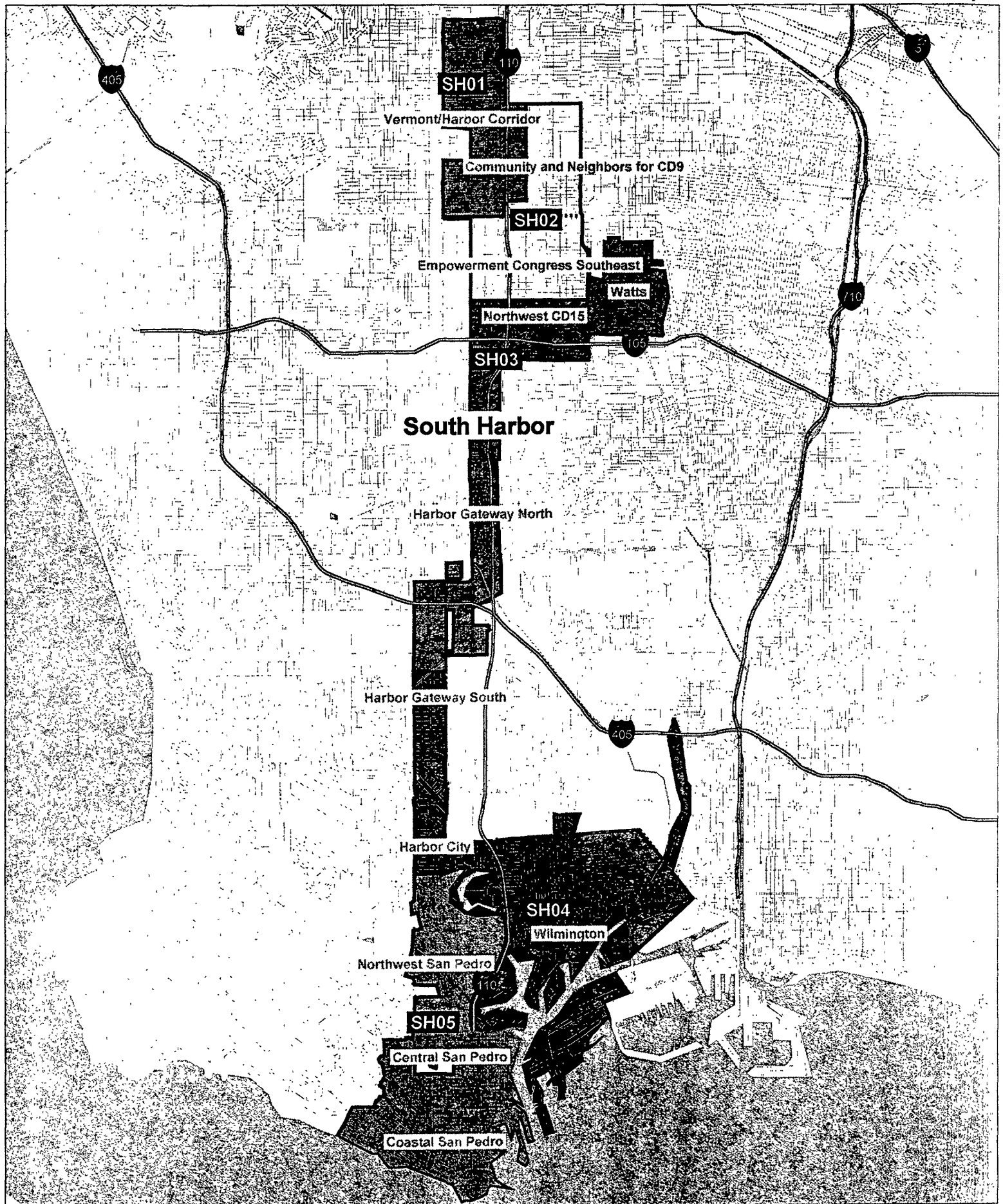


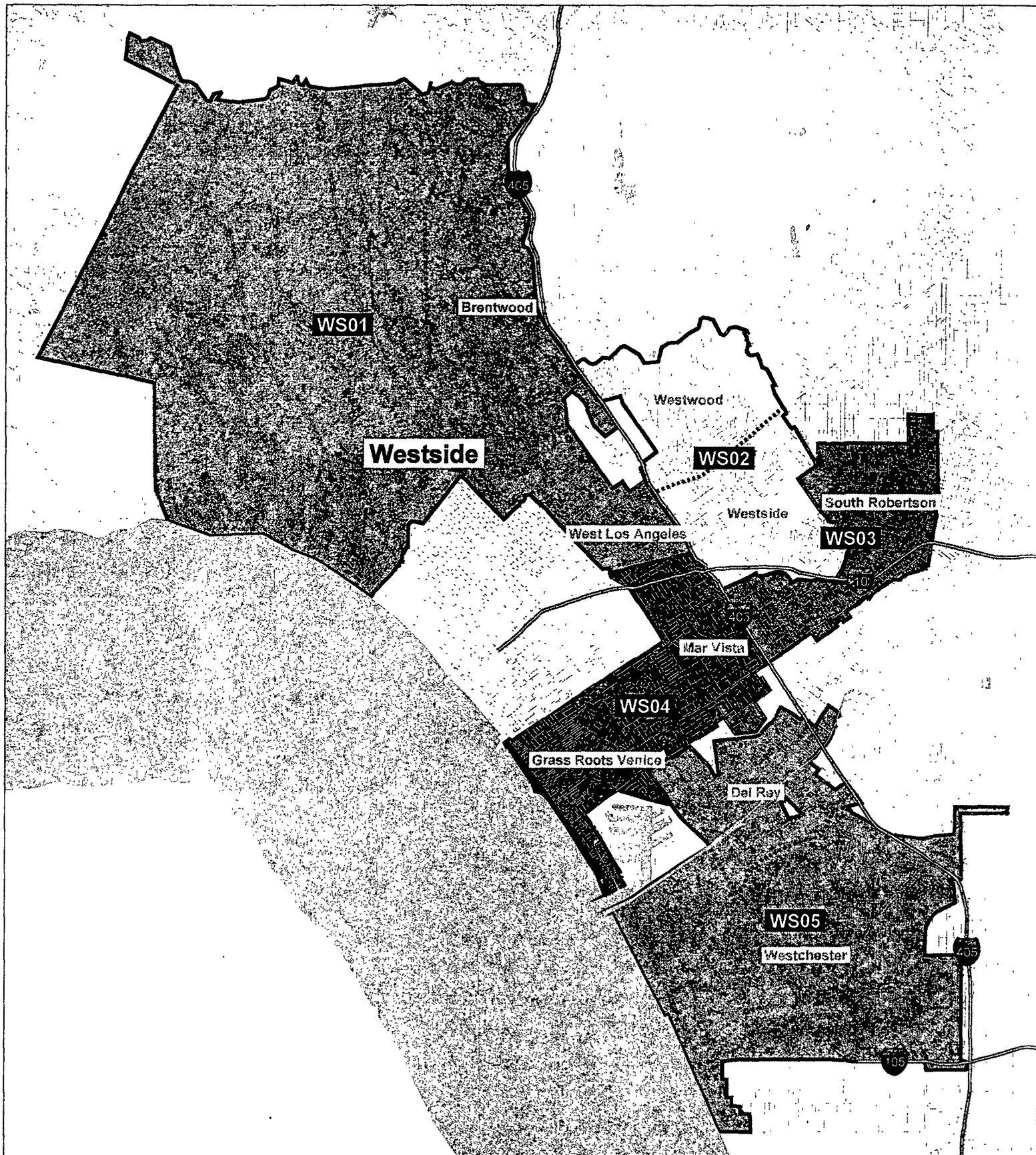


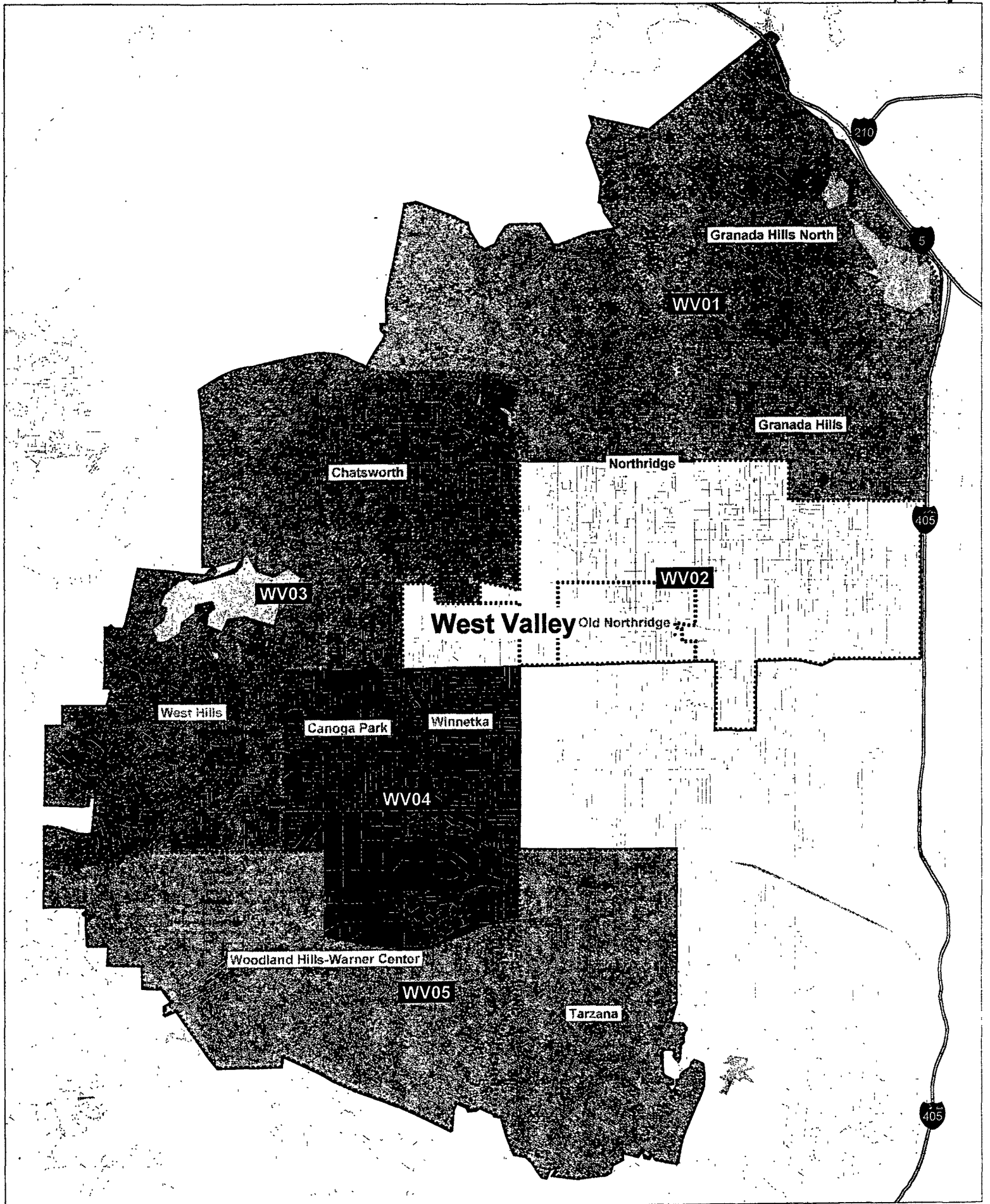


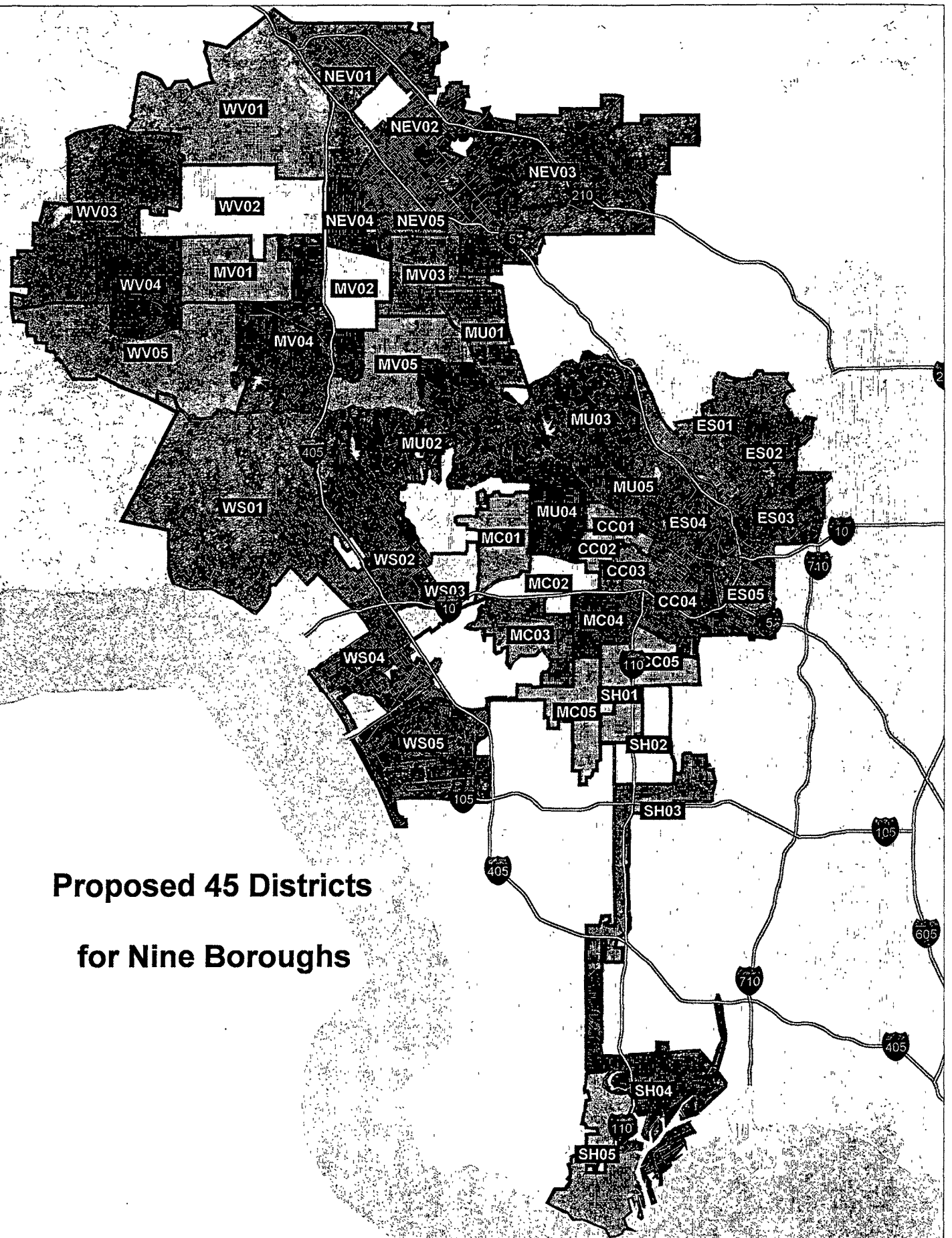












**Proposed 45 Districts
for Nine Boroughs**

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/18/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

Edu + Neighborhoods Committee
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal

Name: MATT SZABO ☒ Against proposal
☒ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: LEGISLATIVE Dir., Councilmember Greuel

Address: Room 430
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 485 3391 Representing: Wendy Greuel

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

06/18/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

EDUCATION & NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

Name: JOAN LEONARD ☒ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: COMMON CAUSE

Address: 2936 W. 8TH ST., #304 L.A. CA 90005
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 818/990-0362 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CP

CLA MEMORANDUM

Assignment No.: 02-05-0744

June 17, 2002

TO: Honorable Members, Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Relations Committee and Education and Neighborhoods Committee

FROM: Ronald F. Deaton *by [signature]*
Chief Legislative Analyst

SUBJECT: Community Boroughs

RECEIVED
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
2002 JUN 17 PM 2:57
BY
CITY CLERK
CITY

SUMMARY:

Overview of Resolution

[Handwritten mark]
Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry) proposes placing a Charter Amendment on the November 2002 ballot to establish a Community Borough Implementing Commission to implement a Community Borough System within the City of Los Angeles. Specifically, the Resolution indicates that the 15 member commission will submit a Charter Amendment detailing a plan for a Borough System for placement on the November 2004 ballot. The boroughs would be given the maximum administrative authority over community issues such as land use, delivery of services, public safety and fire protection. The Resolution also proposes establishing a process for the allocation of funds to each individual borough. The boroughs would be given a budget to address capital projects and service needs within the community. Each borough would also have a Community Borough Planning Commission which would serve as the area planning commission. Lastly, the Resolution vests the responsibility with the Implementing Commission to increase borough control over neighborhood public schools.

The Community Borough Implementing Commission would be responsible for developing the actual proposal. One individual from each of the 15 Council Districts will be elected at the November 2002 election to serve on the Commission. Some of the possible requirements and issues that the Commission would need to address are set forth below.

Basic Elements of a Borough System

The creation of a Borough System will serve to promote citizen participation in government and make government more responsive to local needs. The established boroughs could work in conjunction with Neighborhood Councils to address community needs and to monitor the delivery of City services in their respective areas.

A) The parameters of a borough should consist of a population minimum. Each established borough should be relatively equal in these respects. Communities of interest should be retained within a borough to the greatest extent possible. The City Council would determine the boundaries of all boroughs and would retain the authority to modify boundaries as needed.

B) Based on the current population and area of the City, seven boroughs could be established. Each borough could have an appointed or an elected Borough Council consisting of five members with four year terms. If appointed, the Neighborhood Councils within each Borough could nominate members to the Borough Council. The Borough Councils will elect one member to serve as the Borough Council President. The Borough Councils could determine the place, time, and frequency of all public meetings, with some minimum standards that must be met. The President of each Borough Council could chair and

EDUCATION & NEIGHBORHOODS
Rules, Elections &
Intergov Relations

JUN 18 2002

hold public hearings on matters of public interest. The borough could be responsible for advising the City Council on issues of local concern and could be directly involved in land-use planning and zoning changes. The President could represent the municipal needs or desires of the borough to the Mayor and City Council, or other City Departments.

C) Each borough should have a planning commission to determine appropriate land uses. The proposed boroughs could coincide with the seven current Area Planning Commissions (APC). Based on recommendations from Neighborhood Councils and the Borough Councils, the APCs would advise the Borough Councils relative to land use issues.

D) Neighborhood Councils currently hold public meetings to discuss the needs of the local community. The Neighborhood Councils could report these needs to the Borough Councils which could hold additional public meetings to address priority issues or issues which impact the majority of Neighborhood Councils within each borough. Each borough could submit a quarterly status report to the Mayor and City Council with recommendations regarding local issues such as public safety, street maintenance, tree trimming, other public works programs, recreation and parks, transportation, and other community services. The Borough Councils would also meet with the responsible officials of City departments to discuss the delivery of services in their respective areas.

Attachment 2 depicts various relationships that could exist between the electorate, Neighborhood Councils, Boroughs, Borough Presidents and the City Council.

E) Each Borough Council may present to the Mayor and the City Council an annual list of priorities for the City budget, including funding for the operation of the borough.

The 1925 City Charter authorized the City Council to levy a borough tax within the borough. The tax could not exceed ten cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. Such authorization was to be determined by resolution passed by a majority vote of the Borough Council and needed subsequent approval by the City Council. The tax was to be added to and collected with the regular city tax in the manner in which city taxes were collected, and the rate could not be included in computing the tax limit. The proceeds from each borough tax were to be deposited into special fund accounts within the Controller's Office. All money expended by a Borough Council was to be handled through the Controller's Office. This provision was removed from the City Charter in 1973.

F) The Mayor and Council would appoint a commission to evaluate the efficacy of the Borough Councils no later than four years after the establishment of the boroughs.

Policy Issues for the Creation of a Borough System

The Commission will need to address several policy questions as it formulates the borough plan. Many of the issues may require Charter changes. Some of the issues are as follows:

- 1) What role, if any, would the existing Neighborhood Councils play in a borough system?
- 2) What role, if any, would the existing local area Planning Commissions play in a borough system?
- 3) The Resolution suggests that the boroughs would have some increased responsibility over local schools. However, it should be noted that the School District boundaries are larger than the City boundaries, and some schools would not be located within any borough.

4) What direct decision making powers would the boroughs have and could the City Council override those decisions under charter Section 245?

5) What existing powers will the Mayor and City Council relinquish to the boroughs?

6) How many boroughs should be created?

7) Will the current legal requirements in creating Council Districts also apply to the creation of the boroughs?

8) Will the Redistricting Commission be involved in creating the boroughs?

9) Will borough representatives be elected at large or by districts within the borough, or will they be appointed by Neighborhood Councils or other City Officials?

10) Depending on the powers vested with the boroughs, will there be the need for a system such that the Council cannot act on an item unless the boroughs have had an opportunity to be heard?

11) If the boroughs are to have more than just advisory functions, the Voting Rights Act and the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment must be considered. The creation of borough boundaries must not have the effect of diluting the voting rights of minority voters and must not result in boundaries which can only be explained on the basis that they were drawn with race as the sole criterion for forming such boundaries.

12) The City Council should also consider structures within the City that already allow for community participation. Each police division has a Community Police Advisory Board and numerous neighborhood and business watch groups. Most of the cities libraries and over 150 parks and recreation centers have volunteer groups consisting of local residents that are involved in initiating and participating in programs for their respective neighborhoods. The Community Development Department, the Community Redevelopment Agency, Airports, Cultural Affairs, El Pueblo, Public Works and the Planning Department have many advisory committees that offer residents the opportunity to participate. The City recently created a system of Neighborhood Councils to promote more citizen participation in government and make government more responsive to local needs. This system of government, aimed at ensuring equal opportunity to form Neighborhood Councils and participate in the governmental decision making and problem solving processes is still in the developmental stages. To date, the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment reports that only 30 Neighborhood Councils have become certified and an additional 60 are in the process of becoming certified.

13) During the Charter Reform process, the Council established an Independent Citizen's Charter Reform Commission in addition to the elected commission. Twenty-one members were appointed to solicit, receive, and evaluate recommendations regarding the restructuring of City government and to draft a proposed new City Charter. The two commissions were involved in independent but parallel efforts to develop their own recommendations for charter reform. Although initially working independently, both commissions began to share information to produce a unified charter. Ultimately, their recommendations formed a successful ballot measure. The Council should consider appointing a separate implementing borough commission to ensure that a comprehensive proposal is placed before the voters in November 2004.

History of the Borough System in Los Angeles

In 1908, one of the major issues facing the City of Los Angeles was the perceived need for the City to have a harbor to assure its place as a major metropolis. As a result, campaign began to consolidate San Pedro and Wilmington into the City of Los Angeles. In February 1909, a Charter Amendment proposing a borough system was placed on the ballot and approved by voters. Specifically, the amendment provided a borough system in cities annexed having a population of over five hundred. At this time, the State Constitution had no provisions permitting the establishment of boroughs. In 1911, a constitutional amendment permitted any city charter to provide for "the establishment of a borough system of government for the whole or any part of the territory of the city." In 1914, this provision was amended to provide that a city charter could provide for the division of the entire city into boroughs. With this amendment, it would have been necessary to divide the entire city into boroughs. Since the Charter only allowed for the formation of boroughs in cities annexed after 1909, the 1909 Charter Amendment was declared unconstitutional.

In 1918, the State Constitution was amended again to provide for the establishment of boroughs in all or any part of the territory of city, however, the borough provisions were entirely eliminated from the City Charter in 1921. In 1925, the new city charter once again contained provisions for borough government. These provisions conformed to the State Constitution, however, only allowed boroughs in an area which had become part of the City by annexation or consolidation. In 1973, the ballot contained a measure to remove the provisions of the Charter relative to boroughs. The Chief Legislative Analyst reported that Sections 405-413 relative to boroughs were inoperative due to a sequence of changes to the State Constitution. Voters removed the provisions from the City Charter thereby prohibiting the establishment of boroughs within the City of Los Angeles.

Ballot Deadlines

In order for this proposal to be placed on the November 2002 ballot, the City Council must instruct the City Attorney to prepare the Charter Amendment no later than July 17, 2002. By August 2, 2002, the Council must approve the Charter Amendment language, a Resolution requesting consolidation of the City's election with the County's election and a Special Election Ordinance. These documents must be received by the County by August 9, 2002 for placement on the November 2002 ballot.

The City Clerk advises that if candidates are to be included on the November 5, 2002 County Election Ballot, the certified list of candidates to be voted on must be to the County by August 16, 2002 pursuant to State Election Code Section 10403. State Election Code Section 10407 would require that candidate nominating process to start on July 15, 2002 and end on August 9, 2002. Because the City will be conducting the candidate nominating process, we might be able to create our own nominating deadlines that would be different from those set out in the State Election Code. However, we would not be able to avoid the August 16, 2002 deadline for candidate names to be certified to the County.

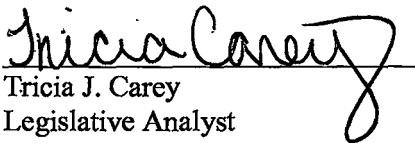
The City's Election Code requires candidates to pay a \$300 filing fee and submit 500 valid signatures. Candidates can avoid the \$300 filing fee by submitting 1,000 valid signatures. Candidates will be nominated from the new Council Districts that must be adopted by the Council by ordinance by July 1, 2002. The signatures will be checked by the City Clerk using the new Council District lines. Whether the Council can create different fee and signature requirements for this special election is a legal and policy question. If different fee and signature requirements can be created for this special election, they will need to be included in the ordinance that establishes the process. If only the question of whether a Borough System should be formed is to be voted on at the November 5, 2002 Election, with the Commissioners to be elected at the City's March 2003 Primary Nominating Election if the measure is

approved, a separate candidate nominating process would need to be established after the November 5, 2002 Election.

Assuming we will follow the State Election Code candidate nominating deadlines, the following dates are the nominating process deadlines:

July 15, 2002	First day to file nominating documents.
August 9, 2002	Last day to circulate and submit nominating petitions.
August 16, 2002	Last day for City Clerk to transmit the names of qualified candidates to County.

Placing one measure on the November 5, 2002 Ballot will cost approximately \$1.7 Million. Any additional measures will increase the cost incrementally.


Tricia J. Carey
Legislative Analyst

Attachments: 1. Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry)
2. Borough System Models A-E

PRINT-VIEW RECORD(S) *Record 1 of 1***DOCID**

02-1011

STATUS

o

CHNGDATE

5/30/02

TITLE**COMMUNITY BOROUGHES****AUTHOR**

Greuel Mover 2002 / Hahn / LaBonge / Zine / Perry

SUBJECT

Resolution - WHEREAS, The City of Los Angeles encompasses 464 square miles, with a population of nearly four million people with hundreds of neighborhoods and many communities of interest;

WHEREAS, The people of the City of Los Angeles, in order to improve the responsiveness, effectiveness and accountability of the City for its neighborhoods and communities of interest, seek to amend its Charter to establish a community borough system that would increase local autonomy and decision-making and provide for community-based for community-based administration of City services;

WHEREAS, The newly established community borough system would include community **boroughs** empowered with the maximum administrative authority over local issues, including, but not limited to, the community borough budgets, local land use, delivery of services, and coordination with the citywide government over such areas as schools and police, while the citywide government would continue to have authority over issues of citywide concern;

WHEREAS, The newly established community borough system shall augment the City's neighborhood councils and provide for coordination between neighborhood councils and the resultant community **boroughs**;

WHEREAS, The Charter of the City previously permitted the creation of **boroughs**;

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of the City to create the structure for the new community borough system as soon as possible and to establish forthwith a community borough implementing commission;

WHEREAS, In order to gather additional information from the general public, former Charter commissioners and staff, academics, current and former elected officials, community leaders, neighborhood associations - including neighborhood councils, a series of public meetings will be held on this item.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The City Attorney be instructed forthwith to draft a Charter Amendment to be placed on the November 2002 ballot for a vote of the electors, establishing a community borough system and creating a community borough implementing commission. The Chapter Amendment shall contain the following:

1. Establishment of local system of community **boroughs**. There shall be established within the City of Los Angeles a system of community **boroughs**, which shall include a full or part-time elected community borough president and a part-time elected community borough council. These shall be established separate community **boroughs** within the City, the precise number of which shall be determined by the community borough implementing commission as created and defined in Paragraph 4 of this Chapter Amendment, and each of which shall have authority over administration of local issues, in accordance with this Charter amendment. The community **boroughs** may be of varying geographic size or population. The boundaries of the community **boroughs** shall reflect communities of interest and neighborhoods. Each area or part of Los Angeles shall be included within one, community borough. Each community borough may establish policies and procedures for administration of community borough affairs and will coordinate with neighborhood councils.

2. Community borough responsibility. The community **boroughs** shall be vested with authority over issues of local concern and delivery of local services, consistent with this Charter amendment and including, but not limited to, the following functions:

a. Community borough budget: The community borough implementing commission, as created and defined in Paragraph 4 of this Charter Amendment, shall provide for an allocation formula to establish the portion of the City budget that will be allocated to the community **boroughs** in the aggregate. Further, the community borough implementing commission shall establish a process for allocating such funds to the individual community **boroughs**. In creating the allocation process, the community borough implementing commission shall include consideration of, among other factors, the geographic size, population and projected needs of each community borough. The annual allocation of the community borough budgets shall be made by the City Council, subject to the review and approval of the Mayor. The community **boroughs** shall administer the community borough budgets, which shall be allocated from the citywide budget on an annual basis in coordination with the

borough's neighborhood council(s). The community borough presidents shall present annually to the Mayor and City Council a projected budget for the **boroughs**, including, but not limited to costs of capital projects, services, and community borough staff.

b. Community borough land use: Each community borough shall have a community borough planning commission which shall serve as the area planning commission established under Section 552 of the Charter. The community borough implementing commission shall determine the method of appointment to the community borough planning commission. Each community borough may recommend to the Mayor and City Council community borough plans for review and approval by the City, consistent with the Charter, General Plan of the City, and the Municipal Code.

c. Local services: Each community borough shall be responsible for coordinating delivery of local City services within its community borough boundaries. The City and each department of the City shall coordinate delivery of services through each community borough with input from each borough's certified neighborhood council(s). Coordination of services shall include, but not be limited to, public works, recreation and parks, libraries, street maintenance, tree maintenance, sanitation, trash collection, traffic improvements, animal regulation, transportation and arts.

d. Public safety and fire: The City shall be responsible for delivery of police, fire, and emergency services pursuant to the Charter. The Police Department and Fire Department shall each assign a community borough representative, who shall be responsible for coordinating police and fire functions in consultation with each community borough.

3. Schools. The community borough implementing commission, as created and defined in Paragraph 4 of this Charter Amendment, shall exercise broad authority, within the parameters of law, to increase community borough control over neighborhood public schools within the boundaries of the city. The commission may recommend additional Charter amendments or changes in state law to advance the development of local oversight of public elementary, middle and high schools. In preparing a community borough schools plan, the community borough implementing commission shall seek the input of parents, teachers, neighborhood councils, after-school experts, school safety personnel and other interested parties.

4. Creation of community borough implementing commission. There shall be established an elected, unpaid community borough implementing commission, to implement the community borough system within the City of Los Angeles. The community borough implementing commission shall create a community borough system plan consistent with this Charter amendment, within twelve (12) months of its creation. The City shall provide a budget for the community borough implementing commission to carry out its duties, including a support staff and retention of experts and legal counsel as necessary. The community borough implementing commission shall be the sole body authorized to implement this Charter amendment, and the City Council or the Mayor may not establish a separate community borough implementing commission or other Charter reform commission in connection with the implementation of this Charter amendment. The community borough implementing commission shall develop the community borough system plan to provide the greatest authority to each community borough council over local community borough affairs. The community borough implementing commission may appoint an advisory committee to provide advice and counsel during this process.

5. Election of community borough implementing commission. The community borough implementing commission shall consist of 15 members, one elected member from each council district unless otherwise required by law. No member of the community borough implementing commission may hold another elected city, state, county, or federal position during the tenure of the position. The elected community borough implementing commission established hereunder shall be deemed to be an elected charter commission for purposes of the California Government Code.

6. Mandatory public input process. The community borough implementing commission shall establish an open and inclusive public hearing process, whereby it will receive substantial public input on the structure and implementation of the community borough system, including the number of community **boroughs**, boundaries, and responsibilities of the community **boroughs**. The community borough implementing commission shall conduct this process in partnership with the neighborhood councils.

7. Ethics requirements. The community borough implementing commission and, pursuant to the community borough system plan, any and all elected and appointed community borough officials and staff shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Brown Act, the Political Reform Act, the Public Records Act, and the City Ethics Ordinance.

8. Approval of implementing Charter amendment. The community borough implementing commission shall submit a Charter amendment with the community borough system plan required by this Charter amendment to the people for a vote of the electorate in a special City election on November 2, 2004. Upon adoption of the community borough system plan, the City Council shall authorize any implementing ordinances necessary to carry out the provisions of the community borough system plan. In the event that the community borough system plan is not adopted by the voters, then this Charter amendment shall have no further force and effect.

9. Pensions. Nothing herein shall affect any of the provisions of Volume II of the Charter, including, but not limited to civil service and pension and retirement systems.

10. Building upon neighborhood empowerment and system of neighborhood councils. Nothing herein shall diminish any powers granted to the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment or neighborhood councils as set forth in the provisions of Article 9 of the Charter. The neighborhood councils shall be augmented and enhanced by the community borough system, and the community borough implementing commission shall provide for a procedure for the community **boroughs** to coordinate with the neighborhood councils.

11. Severability. If any provision of this Charter amendment is held to be invalid, such invalid part shall be severable from, and shall not affect the validity of, the remaining provisions of this Charter Amendment.

DATEREC

5/21/02

ACTIONS

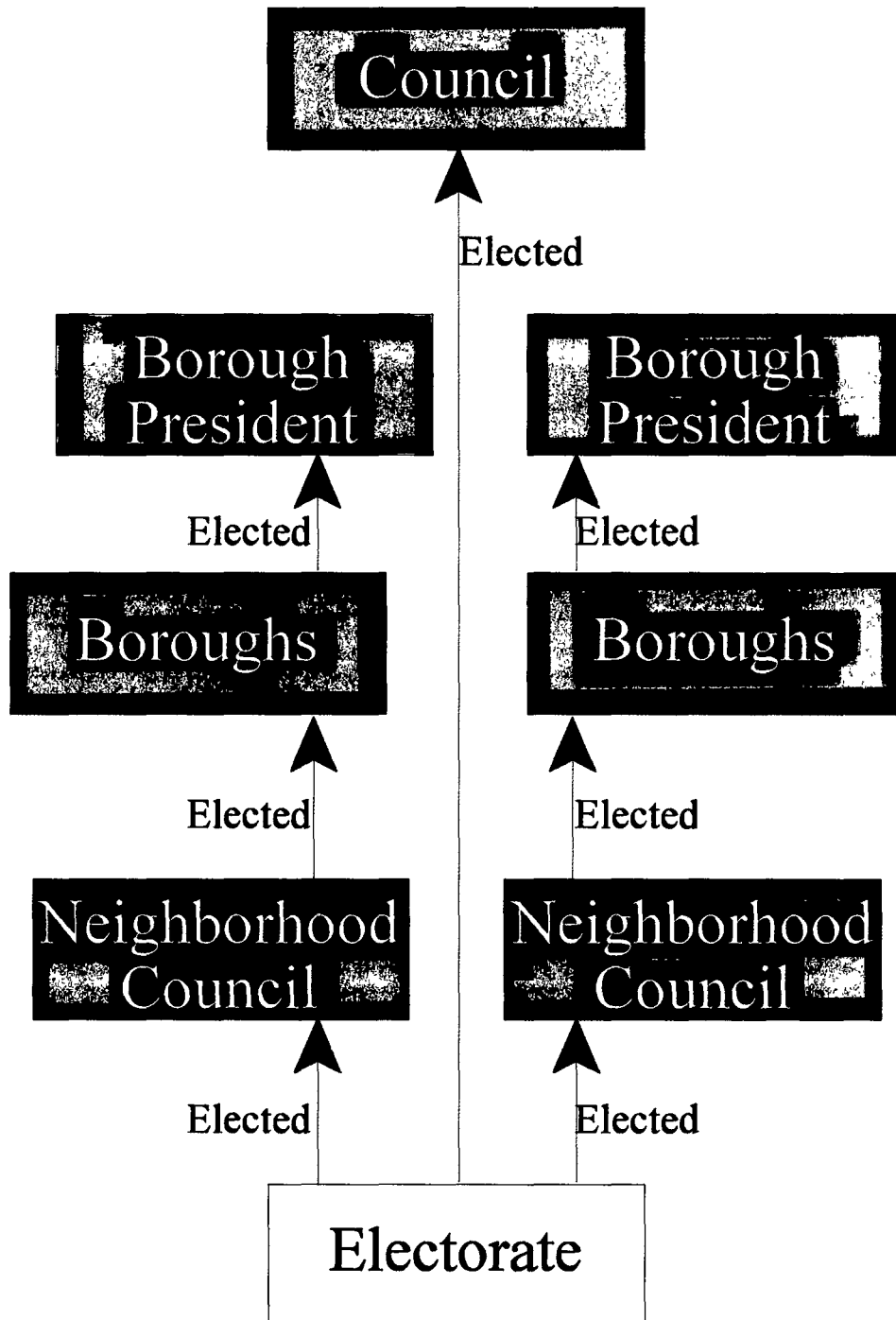
5-21-02 - This days Council session

5-21-02 - Ref to Education and Neighborhoods and Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Relations Committees

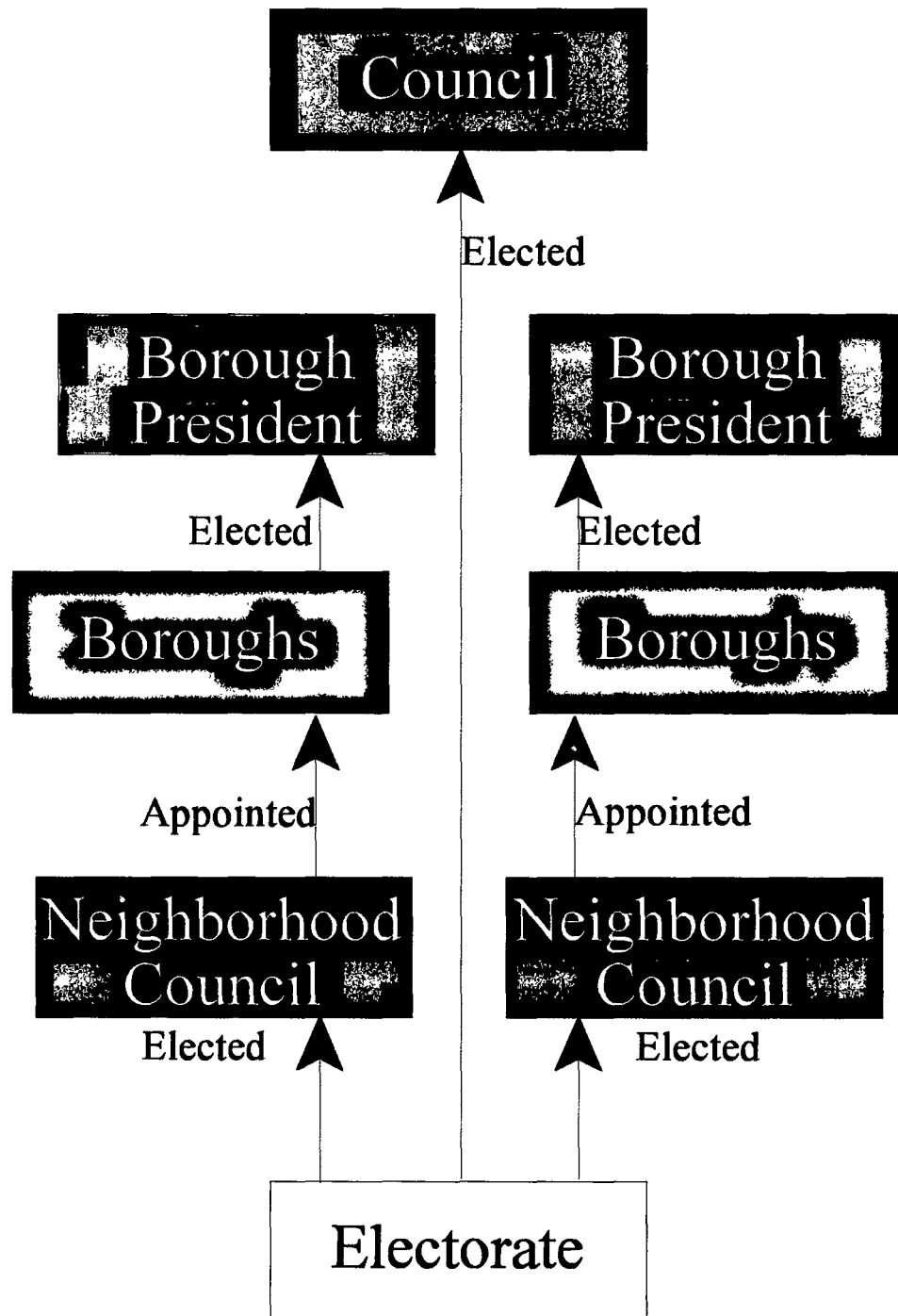
5-21-02 - File to Education and Neighborhoods Committee Clerk

Simple Search**Advanced Search**PRINT-VIEW RECORD(S)Retrieval software: DB/Text *WebPublisher*, provided by**INMAGIC**

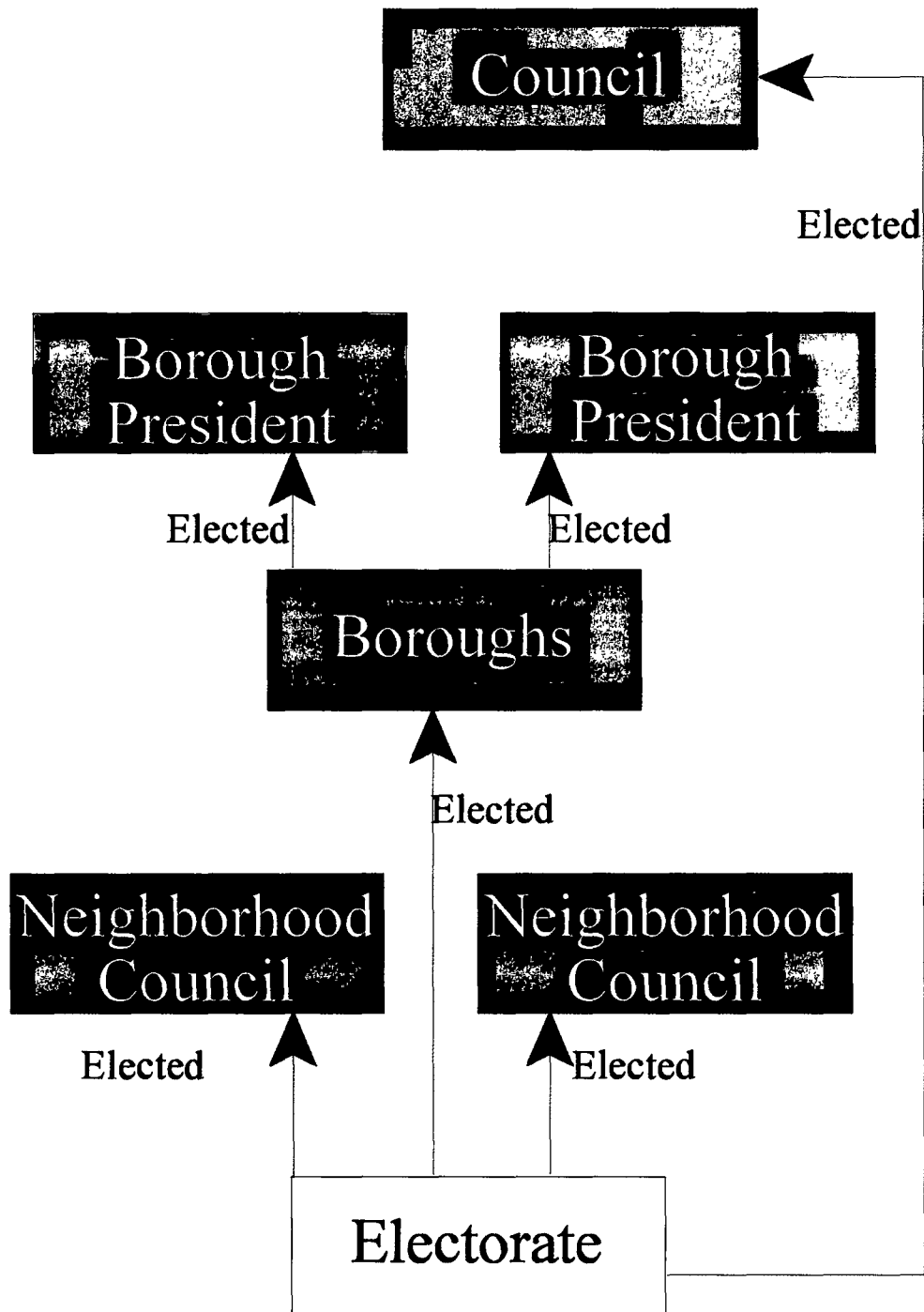
Model A



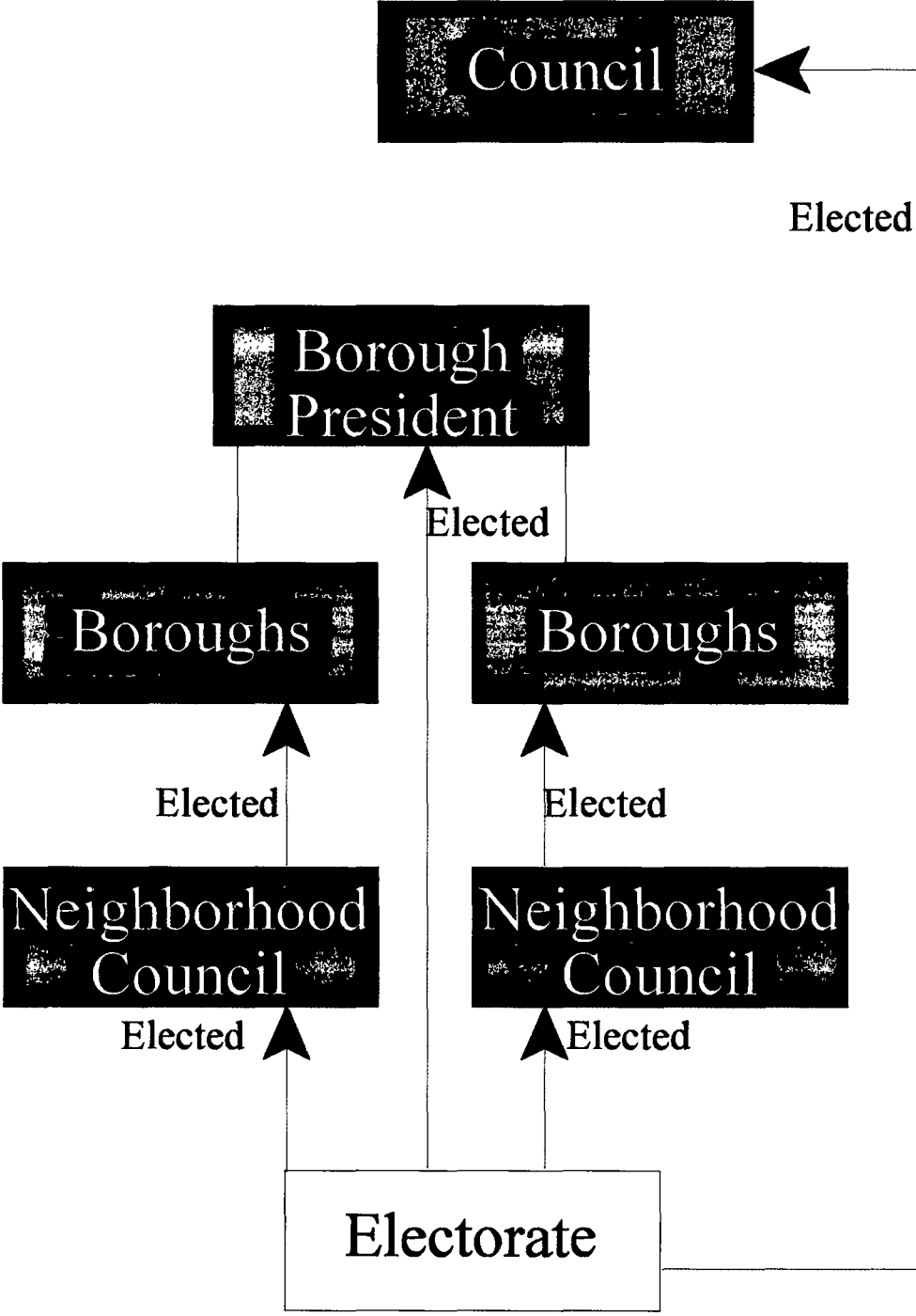
Model B



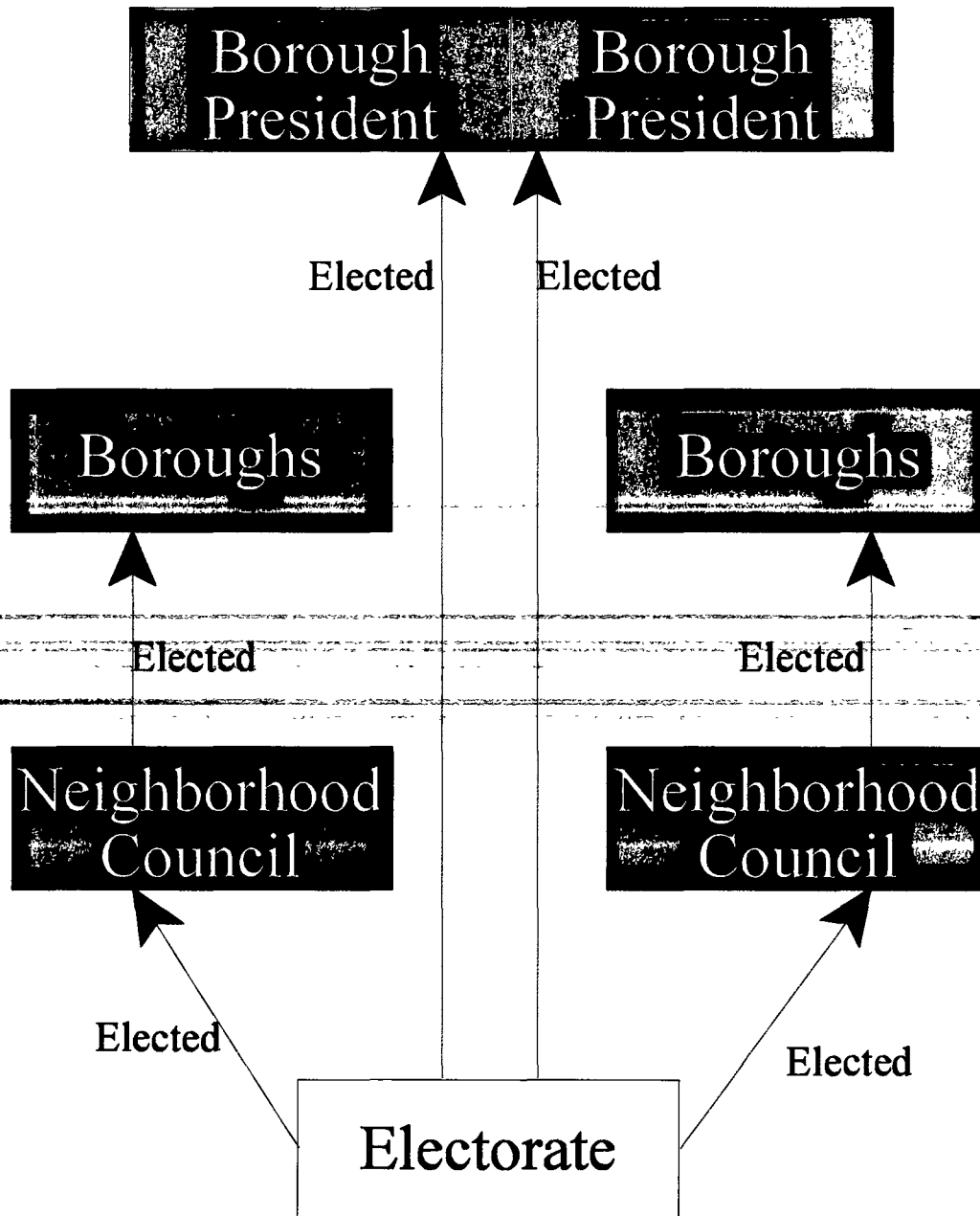
Model C



Model D



Model E



By Stan Katten

The county's Local Agency Formation Commission is considering the potential secession of two parts of the city of Los Angeles: the San Fernando Valley, with about 1.2 million people, and the harbor district, with about 140,000. Both resulted from successful petition drives by groups that feel neglected by City Hall.

The drives were successful even though L.A. was about to adopt a new City Charter that incorporates a new Department of Neighborhoods, which will oversee 35 or more Neighborhood Councils, whose powers and responsibilities are still vague. The new charter simply states that the City Council may delegate its authority to hold public hearings on matters of local concern to Neighborhood Councils prior to council decisions. Presumably, this means that the Neighborhood Councils will be able to determine community positions on land-use and development as well as budget priorities and adequacy of city services.

Try boroughs instead of secession

How or if Neighborhood Councils will coordinate with Area Planning Commissions now being set up is also unclear. But to be effective, pertinent positions must be transmitted to the Area Planning Commissions, the city Planning Commission and to the City Council in matters affecting the characteristics of the originating communities.

Neighborhood Councils will convey positions on other matters directly to the City Council and/or the mayor as appropriate. In effect, they will replace numerous organized and unorganized representations before the City Council and its numerous committees, the aim being to establish community consensus prior to transmittal and doing so much more efficiently.

True, there have been instances in which the City Council has largely ignored majority positions of constituents. It is also true that the concept of Neighborhood Councils is new to L.A. But un-

willing to give the new charter a chance, proponents of secession are pressing LAFCO to hire consultants and get the studies finished as soon as possible.

The studies will address only the economic viability of the proposed cities. How they will deal with the potential divisions of city services like police, fire and sanitation, and with the three semi-autonomous departments (Airports, Harbor, and Water and Power), other major assets and the Los Angeles Unified School District is unknown.

But there may well be a relatively painless solution to all of these problems — the borough form of city government, most prominently exemplified by New York City with its five boroughs. This form of government ostensibly would avoid all the problems of division by obviating the need for breaking up Los Angeles but still providing a high level of autonomy for each major region.

For example, all of the service

and semi-autonomous departments would remain unchanged and function just as they do today — with one or more service divisions located in each borough. The city would be divided into six boroughs (like the six Planning Areas already proposed), each with its own elected Borough Council consisting of five or six members. The Area Planning Commissions would become Borough Planning Commissions with Borough Planning Departments and Zoning Bureaus under each.

Each borough would be responsible for its own land use and development. Matters that affected two or more boroughs would be decided jointly and if unresolved would be referred to the city Planning Commission. Basic city standards would apply to all boroughs except any additional requirements unique to one or more because of topography or other atypical features could be amended or added.

The City Council would be made up of the mayor and the president of each of the six Borough Councils — all elected officials. The president of each Borough Council would be elected by its council members, as is now done in the L.A. City Council. This council would deal with matters affecting all boroughs and would act as an appeals board on matters not settled by individual boroughs.

Initial analysis suggests L.A. should have six boroughs, which happens to coincide quite closely with the six Area Planning regions recently proposed under the new City Charter. These are: North Valley, South Valley (or East and West Valley), West, Metro (or Central), South and Harbor. East L.A. might constitute a seventh borough.

This is just one example of how a borough arrangement would function. There are numerous variations that could be selected. The advantages are centralization

of public safety and service functions that benefit from economies of scale and normally apply to all communities in common. But the governing authority is decentralized, and each region has its own council, bringing governance much closer to the governed.

This form of government might be a little more costly than that which we have today but certainly will be considerably less costly than three or more separate incorporated cities, with duplicated management structures for each safety and service department, as well as the entire bureaucracy.

The borough form of government deserves serious study before secession plans for the valley, Harbor Area and possibly additional regions of the city of Los Angeles are placed on the ballot. In fact, it would be appropriate for LAFCO to require studies of separate incorporated cities, boroughs and an undivided Los Angeles as alternatives for comparison.

Stan Katten is a San Pedro freelance writer and former RAND Corp. analyst.

6/17/03 - Submitted on November 03-1011

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

5/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the Education + Neighbors Committee, (Special Meeting)
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal
Name: Lou Mitchell ☐ Against proposal
☐ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: Washington Village Park Adv. Coun., 1st Co-Chair of ~~Forming~~ Watts
Address: 10137 Beach St. #23A-2 Los Angeles, Ca. Neighborhood - Spacing
Street City State Zip
Business phone: (323) 563-2583 Representing: Watts

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011 ITEM 1

I wish to speak before the

E & N COMMITTEE

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: JIM MEQUISTON, PLANNING REP. (X) Against proposal () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: EHCA

Address: 6212 YUCCA ST LA CA 90028-5223
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323-464-6792 Representing: EHCA

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/17

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the EDN COMMITTEE
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
Name: BILL CHRISTOPHER (X) Against proposal
(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: BD OF NEWBOLD COMMISSIONERS

Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Food & Neighborhood Council

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal

Name: XAVIER HERNANDEZ ☐ Against proposal
☐ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address: 1621 W. 21st San Pedro CA 90732
Street City State Zip

Business phone: (310) 572-2999 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

06/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02 - 1011

I wish to speak before the

Ed & Neigh Rules, Clerk, Interger

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: FRANK O BROWN () Against proposal

(x) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address:

564 W 3rd St

San Pedro,

CA

90731

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

310 519 0165

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-17-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Education and Neighborhoods Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: Doug Epperhart ☒ Against proposal ☐ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Coastal San Pedro Neighborhood Council

Address:

1206 W

37th St

San Pedro

CA

90731

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

Neighborhood Council Dist

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: James Allen (X) Against proposal
General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Random Lengths news

Address:

1300 So Paipai Ave Ste

CA

90731

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

5191442

Representing:

The Community

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date 6/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

05-1011

I wish to speak before the

Neighborhood / ED committee - City Council

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: Jerry Gainer

☒ Against proposal
☐ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: FORMER CHARTER REFORM COMMISSIONER

Address: 2101 W. 37th St, SAN PEDRO, CA

Street

City

State

Zip

90732

Business phone: X

Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____

Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Education & Neighborhood Comm
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: Stan Katter () Against proposal
() General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address: 2107 Balera Dr SP CA 90732
Street City State Zip

Business phone: (310) 833-0326 Representing: Self

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
Name: Nick Lincir () Against proposal
☒ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: NONE

Address: 2202 WARMOUTH SAN PEDRO CA 90732
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/17/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

Education + Neighborhoods
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Rules, Elections,
+ Intergovernmental
Relations

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? (v) For proposal

() Against proposal

() General comments

Name: MARY Trotter

Business or Organization Affiliation: Kids Prevention Club Youth/Tech Council

Address: 1008 E. 51 Street Los Angeles CA 90011-4118
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323-232-1161 Representing: Concepts from the perspective as YLA as a
Part of CD9 an address of Jada High School
+ HHS LA Council
Center Youth Center

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-17-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☐ For proposal
☐ Against proposal
Name: Andrew Marderich ☒ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: Harbor Study Foundation

Address: 1971 N Gaffey Street San Pedro
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 310-752-6807 Representing: Harbor Study

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

4/13/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the NEIGHBORHOOD COMMITTEE
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: MART ALLEN () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 12528 Ventura Blvd Strom CA 91604
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 811 769-4444 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

06/04/02

Council Title No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Education and Neighborhood - - Committee
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

Name: Elaine Brown (X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

V.P. Cof Ch. Sunland/Tujunga; Member Riverwood Ranch HOA

Address:

11445 Skyland Rd
Street

Sunland CA
City

91040
State

Zip

Business phone:

(818) 353-9331

Representing:

Self

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

June 4, 02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

3

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: Theresa Newham () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: Mid town North Hollywood neighborhood Coun.

Address: 5110 Bakman St N. Hollywood CA. 91601
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 818-905-6716 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

FILE

CF 02-1011

E & N Committee

Brailwhite

June 17, 2002

STATEMENT of J. H. McQUISTON, PLANNING REP.
EAST HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION
on BOROUGH ALTERNATIVES

Honorable Chairwoman and Members of the Committee:

This Statement follows my testimony of June 10, 2002, that promised an analysis of the borough propositions. As you know, I submitted Statements on borough plans during the deliberations of the Elected Charter Reform Committee. I concur with the recent writing of the former Chairman Chemerinsky that a borough system is not what Los Angeles can find suitable for the appropriate delivery of services to its population.

Boroughs only divide, they do not deliver any services which cannot be delivered under the status quo more efficiently.

However, there is a remedy which promises to deliver what people say they lack presently, and which may be accomplished without Charter amendment. That remedy is to enact an Administrative Procedures Act applicable to Los Angeles specifically.

THE CITY COUNCIL IS NOT OBSTRUCTING DELIVERY OF SERVICES

You all know that Council process rarely if ever denies the wish of one of its members with respect to local legislation. Thus, if people are dissatisfied with their services-delivery, it is probably not because of a legislative failure.

Borough plans generally substitute a local body for the legislative arm of City government. But, that local body will only do what is now easily done in the present City Council; namely, look out for the locality of the present councilmember. And, one cannot impugn any of the present Council as being disrespectful of that member's area served. And, that step, showing inattention to need, must be proven, as a necessary requirement for a showing of the need for a change in the Council system of government.

If the Councilmembers require more staff, so as to better-reach constituents, then that increase would be a better substitute for a borough system. But that argument has not surfaced in testimony. Instead, it would appear that people who complain have just not directed their complaints to the appropriate agent to get appropriate relief.

Moreover, the complaints appear to be directed toward the failure to execute, not toward a failure to legislate. The Council is not now an executive agent, per the amended Charter, and the Supreme Court of the United States was cited, in the Charter Reform hearings, as prohibiting legislators from executing laws.

Unless there is compelling evidence of a failure of the Council to act in its Charter duty, it is inappropriate to dissolve it, as Hertzberg proposes, or to encumber it with complicated role-sharing, as generally boroughs would necessarily attempt. One major fault with the prior Charter was its diffusion of executive authority, which caused not only inhabitants but also suppliers substantial trouble.

THE PROBLEM FOR LOS ANGELES IS TO STRIKE A BALANCE OF MAYORAL POWER

Charter Section 230 puts the executive power of the City solely in the Mayor. The Mayor may appoint and the Mayor may discharge. All executive agents are controlled solely by the Mayor.

The amended Charter radically departed from the prior Charter, wherein the Mayor was essentially ceremonial and the Council wielded executive power. Each councilmember was a "prince" with a "kingdom" and was generally unchallenged in

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
JUN 17 11 15 AM '02
CITY CLERK
15

administering to the "subjects" in the "kingdom". That system was rejected as being passé and unsuitable to current governance.

But in reality that system was actually a borough system, and it failed.

The problem with a Charter like our current one is the same as the problem with the State and the Federal Constitutions; namely, how to counterbalance the power of the Executive to reject or neglect legislation enacted in good faith by legislators responding to the wishes of the inhabitants. And, that problem exists at every level of government, whether that level is a borough or a State or Country.

A Mayor may simply decide that funding for street maintenance should be spent unequally, so even though the borough, or the Council, or whatever, wanted work done in one area, the Mayor could simply withhold the work. And, under the separation of powers that is fundamental in the United States, short of recall or impeachment no power could presently force the execution which the Mayor rejected.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT IS THE APPROPRIATE REMEDY

Recognizing the weakness of control over the Executive Branch, Congress enacted the Administrative Procedure Act, Title 5 of the United States Code, which permits certain persons to be empowered with certain rights of actions against United States agents. In force for many years, and carefully groomed over time, the APA proved to be the appropriate counterbalance to excesses of the Executive.

As the APA success became evident, people in the States began applying it to State executives, with similar success.

Now is the time to apply the APA to a large City like Los Angeles.

Consider the problem of getting appropriate relief, and whether relief is only possible by subdividing a governmental unit. If that subdivision were the only suitable remedy, then if such were necessary for Los Angeles City, certainly it should be more necessary for Los Angeles County, and also for the entire State of California, and certainly the United States should be split; why should Southern California subsidize Mississippi, as presently is the case? And why should the people in Southern California be frustrated by Northern California, over such as the water distribution to the majority population?

Obviously division of governmental units won't provide solutions to these problems of executive power, but the appropriate pursuit of execution in response to dereliction will provide appropriate remedy to most complaints as heard by this Committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHT IS APPROPRIATE FOR NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

I believe administrative process can be best placed with Neighborhood Councils rather than with the general population, because Neighborhood Councils are charged by the Charter as being responsible for the oversight of delivery of services in their areas. And, the City Attorney has opined that Neighborhood Councils are a part of the City Government, with duty to operate according to strict requirements. They must be conceded to be responsible groups with local knowledge. Thus an action originating in a Neighborhood Council has been deliberated and found worthwhile, to start. And, the Neighborhood Council may require appropriate audience with the respondent agent, per the Charter provision for same.

Interestingly, a Neighborhood Council need not possess more power than that of persuasion, because with an Administrative Procedure Act, the errant agent need only be persuaded to follow the law, by the Neighborhood Council. The penalty for not complying is the follow-up provided by the court process in APA. A circumspect agent will comply without resort to court enforcement, knowing such is available to the Neighborhood Council.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCED. ACT RESTRICTED TO NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS IS BENEFICIAL

Neighborhood Councils may be restricted to narrow process in granting special authority to take action against another City agent, whereas to restrict such by the general public becomes more difficult and complex.

Moreover, the Council may carefully craft exactly how and when the Neighborhood Council may take up a cause against a City agent.

The power to oversee City activity by a Neighborhood Council not only localizes the examination, but also it adds to the prestige of the Neighborhood Council system.

Moreover, the added responsibility will propel those Councils into closer contact with agency processes and induce them to acquire a better understanding of how our City must operate. Each of these attributes will be beneficial not only to the Neighborhood Councils but also to the City as a whole.

PROCEDURAL OVERSIGHT BY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS WILL NOT BURDEN THE CITY

When the United States adopted APA, there was a concern that it would mean an undue burden on the United States. In fact, several years ago when the Congress debated compensating people harmed by overbearing Federal harrassment, a prominent Representative protested that to do so would bankrupt the United States. Senators responded that if so, then the legislation was surely warranted, but to date that "severe drain" is only a negligible trickle. But the threat of appropriate response to inappropriate acts by government agents has resulted in more civility from its agents.

This effect is what results from a suitable APA. Los Angeles will certainly mirror the Federal example. There should be no fear of having to follow laws of Los Angeles, if the Los Angeles agents faithfully adhere to their duties. And, faithful execution of laws will not present actionable items to Neighborhood Councils.

What will be gained are thousands of eyes to assist Los Angeles managers in delivering quality services to its inhabitants, without the need for additional personnel and City expense.

NECESSITIES FOR A LOS ANGELES ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

These major items are required in order to permit Neighborhood Councils to be effective overseers:

1. The City must permit Neighborhood Councils to contest, on behalf of one or more of their stakeholders, an executive act or inaction.
2. The City must require a Neighborhood council to formally decide to take up such action prior to any expenditure of City resources.
3. The Neighborhood Council must demand administrative relief prior to engaging outside counsel and prior to filing in a court, and reasonable time must be given the agent to provide relief prior to advancing to any court action.
4. Outside counsel must weigh the merits and must not engage in any legally-frivolous complaint or cause of action, and must advise the Neighborhood Council appropriately.
5. The City must compensate outside counsel of Neighborhood Council for costs and reasonable fees, as determined by the adjudicator according to Rules now in place covering such costs and fees.

Having had much experience with such matters, I will be pleased to assist the Committee in formulating a suitable APA for the City of Los Angeles.

Respectfully submitted,



J. H. McQuiston

6212 Yucca St
Los Angeles, CA 90028-5223
(323) 464-6792

Education and Neighborhoods Committee of the Los Angeles City Council

June 10, 2002

Testimony by Raphael J. Sonenshein, Professor of Political Science, California State University, Fullerton and Executive Director, City of Los Angeles Appointed Charter Reform Commission, 1997-99

Chairperson Hahn, Councilmembers Padilla and LaBonge:

Thank you for the opportunity to speak on the pending proposal for a borough system in Los Angeles. I commend you for taking the time to hear from the community on this important proposal, one that I think holds great promise for the further improvement of Los Angeles government.

I had the honor of serving for two years as executive director of the City of Los Angeles Appointed Charter Reform Commission. While boroughs were discussed from time to time in our commission, we spent the bulk of our effort, as did the Elected Commission on which Councilmember Hahn honorably served, building a system of neighborhood councils and decentralizing land use authority to Area Planning Commissions. Because of these changes, Los Angeles today is closer to having a borough system than at any time in the past. In my view, the momentum of charter reform should be continued and further steps should be taken to move toward borough government.

6/10/02 - Submitted
in Committee
DJ - 1011

For members of the community, I'd like to briefly explain that in a borough system, smaller units of government have some authority within a larger system of city government. The city government still retains its general powers but boroughs have some autonomy. To understand the concept of a borough, consider the American system of government. Each state has its own scope and authority subject to the U.S. Constitution and federal law. Cities and counties are smaller units of states, and each has some autonomy subject to the California Constitution and state law. If L.A. sets up a borough system, each borough would have some independence within the framework of the Los Angeles City Charter and city ordinances.

The borough proposal before you has much merit. It builds on the existing charter by electing borough councils to exercise the authority of the currently appointed area planning commissions, and by requiring boroughs to respect the scope of neighborhood councils. It calls for the borough president to be elected borough-wide, creating a true borough advocate. It allows boroughs to be of different size, which is important for maintaining communities of interest. It calls for the creation of a borough implementing commission, which will elicit community input on structural elements of boroughs. It maintains the existing structure of local government, but expands its reach into the city's communities.

Some improvements can be made in the plan. The exciting possibilities of borough influence over local schools will depend more on the persuasive, community-building, organizing efforts of borough leaders and less on help from state law. However, legal

staff might explore whether under the city's charter authority to alter the governing structure of the Board of Education, the Board could be directed in the charter to liaison with the borough governments. The Board may voluntarily do so anyway.

Some of the details in the plan recently presented by Assemblyman Bob Hertzberg could be incorporated into the plan before you. For example, I agree with Mr. Hertzberg that borough councils should be elected by smaller, equal-sized districts within the boroughs; that city departments should be mandated in the charter to place staff in borough halls; and that the development of borough halls should be part of the proposal.

For many decades Los Angeles has needed to build institutional connections between its city government and its communities. The Charter built a framework for this all-important linkage, and the proposal before you has the elements necessary to complete the job. Whatever is placed on the ballot in November should be carefully designed after public debate and discussion such as tonight's, but should at a minimum provide a marker for the voters that something significant is going to happen.

The dream of those who designed modern Los Angeles government was to construct a big city that would have the feel of a small town. That is a colossal task for any city. It is to Los Angeles's credit that despite its continuing growth, its people and its leaders continue to try to make that ideal work.

Thank you.



The Planning Report

The Insider's Guide To Managed Growth

Volume XV
No. 10
June 2002
www.ablinc.net/tptr

INSIDE:

- INSIDE PLANNING 23
- PENDING LEGISLATION 45
- MAYORS' HOUSING SOLUTIONS USCM HOUSING FORUM 6
- REFLECTIONS ON URBAN REDEVELOPMENT JERRY NEUMAN 7
- BOROUGHs & SECESSION RICHARD CLOSE 8
- NEW MARKETS TAX CREDITS MICHAEL CURRAN 9
- L.A. BOROUGH PROPOSAL READER RESPONSE 11
- UC MERCED PLANNING ADVANCES CLIFF GRAVES BACK PAGE

TPR

Ron Kaye: L.A. Daily News Fully Supports Hertzberg's Boroughs

Earlier this month, the L.A. Times ran a pair of stories critiquing its own local coverage of the debate and events relating to secession. In doing so, the Times also suggested that the L.A.



Ron Kaye

Daily News not only trumpets secession, but also has a stake in the outcome of the Valley secession movement. To discuss the role of the Daily News and his opinions on secession, boroughs, and the contributions of media to public policy debates, TPR is pleased to present this interview with Ron Kaye, the managing editor of the L.A. Daily News.

Ron, the subject of how best to right size the government of the City of Los Angeles and its almost 4 million inhabitants has been a recurring story in your newspaper, the Daily News, for years. What drives your paper's interest in the issue of local governance?

It starts with the deterioration of the city and how that's come about, and questions about how to fix that. Our reporting and our editorials have focused on what's best for the city: the empowering of people in their neighborhoods to make decisions about what's good for them, to overcome the alienation that people feel, the apathy, and the historic nature of L.A.'s power structure being very narrow and

continued on page 14

Hertzberg Outlines Bold Borough Plan For Governing City of L.A.

The idea of Los Angeles being governed by a borough style of government has been tossed around for nearly 100 years. Finally, as the city stands on the brink of subdivision, it appears as if the time has come for boroughs to be thoroughly considered and analyzed as an alternative to the secession measures already on the November ballot. Speaker Emeritus Robert Hertzberg has drafted a plan by which Los Angeles will be divided into nine boroughs, no longer led by a City Council, but by a Board of Borough Presidents. TPR is pleased to present this excerpt of Hertzberg's proposal. (For more info. see: www.ablinc.net/tptr)



Robert Hertzberg

These are tempestuous days for the City of Los Angeles. The debate surrounding secession raises important questions and stirs high emotions. While we engage in this critical discussion, we must not lose perspective on the distance our city has traveled. Taking into account both our challenges and our accomplishments, the history of Los Angeles is nothing less than a story of phenomenal success.

Los Angeles has always been an innovator in government. Located far from major sources of water or rivers, our forebears created unique systems for

continued on page 10

Siegel Supports Boroughs: More Suited to L.A. Than NYC

In order to truly understand any proposal for a boroughs-style government, one must consider the New York City experience. For many Los Angelesans, the only viable framework by which the City's governance structure can be positively changed while avoiding secession is a boroughs system of government. In order to learn how NYC's boroughs fared and to gain insight on the merits of Hertzberg's boroughs proposal, The Planning Report interviewed historian Fred Siegel, author of "The Future Once Happened Here: New York, D.C., L.A. and the Fate of America's Big Cities" and professor of history at Cooper Union College in Manhattan.

Many people following the matter of how best to govern the city of Los Angeles refer to boroughs as a third way, but then caution that New York has basically abandoned boroughs. Please give us your thoughts on the role that boroughs might play in governing the regional city we call Los Angeles.

New York has in effect abandoned borough government. One reason borough government didn't work in New York is that Manhattan so outweighs the other boroughs that, invariably, it became totally dominant and the interests of the other boroughs

continued on page 12

6/10/02 - Submitted in Committee 02-1011

Inside Planning

Around the County and Region

PEOPLE/BRIEFLY

Mayor Hahn appointed a broad group of community leaders to his Housing Trust Fund Advisory Committee. **Mike Feuer**, formerly V. Chair of the City Council's Ad Hoc Committee on the Housing Crisis, will serve as Chair.

Superintendent **Roy Romer** continues to brief stakeholders on LAUSD's proposed new \$3.3 billion bond with the intent of putting it on the November ballot.

Alternative Living for the Aging recently honored Jan Perry, Carol Schatz, and Ted Tanner at their Annual Achievement Awards ceremony.

Alex Padilla has appointed Councilmembers Jan Perry, Eric Garcetti, and Mark Ridley-Thomas to join him on the City Council's Stadium Committee.

The Valley Industry & Commerce Alliance (VICA) recently honored the following with its annual Achievements Awards: Bruce Ackerman, Economic Alliance of the San Fernando Valley; Valley Economic Development Center; Mike's Roofing Service Company; Walter Mosher, Precision Dynamics Corporation; and, Cathy Maguire, The Gas Company.

LAUSD's innovative **Enhanced Relocation Program** has begun showing early success, according to **Mott Smith**, Director of Housing & Relocation. The first low-income tenants are in escrow for first-time home

purchases. Others have moved into affordable units under the priority Section 8 program. And the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles is looking for developer partners to invest the first \$1.2 million of affordable housing money made available under the program.

Edward Maruska, who ran the Cincinnati Zoo for 32 years, has been named interim general manager of the Los Angeles Zoo. He will replace outgoing zoo Director Manuel Mollinedo, who will become general manager of the city Department of Recreation and Parks.

Former Los Angeles Business Journal reporter, **Christopher Keough**, has joined the Consensus Planning Group as Senior Associate.

The Los Angeles Section of the American Planning Association recently handed out its Annual Planning Awards. Zev Yaroslavsky was given the Elected Official Award. Among the organizations honored were: city of Redondo Beach (Heart of the City plan), city of Huntington Park (Neighborhood Improvement Program), city of San Marino (Residential Design Guidelines), city of L.A. Department of City Planning (Vermont/Western Transit Oriented District & L.A. Sports and Entertainment District), and UCLA's Department of Urban Planning (Community Scholars Project).

Colorado Court, a low-income housing facility in Santa Monica, is expected to receive a "Gold" LEEDS rating from the US Green Building Council. It is expected to be the first building of its type, and only the third building in the United States, to receive such a rating.

Redondo Beach city officials have rescinded the **Heart of the City** residential and harbor redevelopment plan.

Randolph Westerfield, dean of USC's Marshall School of Business, has decided to step down next year to

return to teaching. His term will end in June 2003, after 10 years as dean.

A \$23.6 billion shortfall in Sacramento has **Riverside County** anticipating losing at least \$39 million of its overall \$2.8 billion budget, which includes state and federal monies that pay for health and welfare programs.

Giving a strong positive signal before LAFCO finally approved putting Hollywood Secession on Nov. ballot, LAFCO Executive Officer **Larry Calemene** confirmed: "The sign says Hollywood, not Los Angeles." **TPR**

The Planning Report

Publisher
Editor-in-Chief
David Abiel

Editor
Laurence Segal

811 West Seventh Street, Suite 400
Los Angeles, California 90017
213/629-8018 • Fax 213/629-8221
www.abline.net/tp

Contributing Editors: Kenneth Berkman, Nick Brulman, Clare Brownstein, Stephen Castellanos, Ed Edwards, Cynthia Edmonds, David Farkner, Dennis Fargnoli, John Feldman, Amy Fortis, Fred Ganes, Dan Garcia, Robert Garcia, Doug Gardner, Gail Goldberg, J. Eugene Kinsley, Glenn Krutner, Paul Hernandez, Karen Hughes, Larry Kaplan, Larry Kaspar, Jonathan Lerner, Tony Luciani, Dean Daniel, Manmohan, Mitch Mendon, O'Malley, Miller, Gary Morris, Mousab, Steve Sidoroff, Jay Stark, Chris Stern, Dean Robert Thomas, Richard Weiss, Carol Wiletsch, Lynn Robinson, Bill Witter, Jonathan Zickel, Barbara Zedman, John Zinner

Circulation
Delyre Adams & Marelle Umali

All rights reserved. Reproduction of this publication in whole or in part is strictly forbidden without permission of the publisher and author and attribution.

Jonathan Lonner, editor of *The Planning Report* for more than two years, has accepted a position as Director of Planning & Public Affairs with GML Consulting in Glendale. Jonathan's professional contributions to the newsletter have been many and he will miss it. But readers will still benefit from his insights and acumen as he will be joining TPR as a contributing editor.

Around the County and Region

NOTES

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor Cuts Williamson Act Subventions

The Governor, in his Budget May Revise, has proposed to permanently delete the annual \$39M subvention to cities and counties for property tax losses under the Williamson Act. The Williamson Act is California's broadest-based conservation program, covering nearly 40% of the privately held land in the state. With minor exceptions, it is currently based on grants to cities and counties of \$5 per acre for prime land and \$1 per acre for non-prime land for the 16+M acres of land throughout the state enrolled in Williamson Act contracts. In its 30 years of existence, the state has never yet failed to fund the subvention program.

Sausalito Cops Require Positive Energy

Voters in Sausalito CA rejected a proposal to construct a \$7.8 million police station, partly on the advice of a feng shui consultant. The expert in the Chinese art said the building was not harmoniously designed in that it would block the positive flow of energy to other places in town. Specifically, it would "cut off the mouth of chi" and compromise "the arrows of sha."

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REGION

Pacific Amphitheater May Reopen Next Year

The Orange County Fair board of directors reviewed the latest plans to reopen a scaled-down version of the Pacific Amphitheater, which shut down seven years ago because of noise complaints from neighbors and a string of suits. The goal is to have the amphitheater open to host concerts for the 2003 Orange County Fair without the lawn seating, which accommodated up to 10,000 people. Plans call for the amphitheater to be open only during the fair. The concerts that now play on a smaller stage would move to the venue.

Irvine Annexation May Begin This Year

Irvine could annex about 73 acres in the Northern Sphere from Orange County within three to six months. The patch of land is the first in the phased annexation of 7,700 acres near the former El Toro Marine base. About 400 homes would be built on the 73 acres. The Irvine Co., which

owns the Northern Sphere, has submitted its annexation application to the Local Agency Formation Commission for the first parcel, on Jeffrey Road between Bryan Avenue and Trabuco Road. The overall plan calls for building 12,350 homes and adding 35,000 residents to the city of 143,000.

Cypress OKs Seizure Of Church Land

Cypress officials voted to toss Cottonwood Christian Center off property where it plans to build a church, clearing the way for a Costco store. Legal experts say the situation could be a test case for a federal law intended to protect churches from unfair zoning restrictions. The 4,000-member church has filed a lawsuit against the city under the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000, which prohibits any land-use regulation that is a "substantial burden" on the practice of religion. City officials say they have a legal right to force a sale of the property to stimulate the local economy and generate sales-tax revenue.

Seal Beach Moves To Scrap Its CRA

The Seal Beach City Council voted to hire a consultant to explore dissolving the city redevelopment agency. The action comes in response to recent community debate over the use of redevelopment money to create affordable housing. The state requires 20 percent of a city's redevelopment money to be used for low- and moderate-income housing. If the city dissolves its redevelopment agency, it will forfeit the \$1 million a year in redevelopment tax money it receives, forcing more strain on the general fund to make loan payments on \$9.2 million of debt owed by 2018. The general fund is facing a \$1.4 million budget deficit this year.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Long Beach Mayor Writes In Third Term

Mayor Beverly O'Neill of Long Beach was elected to a third term as a write-in candidate. The city's term-limits ordinance prohibits elected officials from being on the ballot for a third term. However, running as a write-in candidate is not prohibited. Some 16,500 people wrote in their votes, propelling O'Neill to a 10 point margin of victory over Vice Mayor Dan Baker, who had the ballot to himself but earned merely 36% of the vote.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Coliseum Back In Game, Seeks NFL Team

The Coliseum Commission escalated the competition for professional football by approving a \$1 million fund to revise plans for the renovating the historic facility. Councilman Mark Ridley-Thomas, who serves on the commission and in whose district the Coliseum is located, said the money is needed to show the seriousness of efforts to attract a National Football League team. Also in the current running is the Rose Bowl. Darryl Dunn, general manager of the Pasadena facility, said he hopes to have an announcement within the next two months on plans to try to win a team.

Bowlers Hope LAUSD Will Spare Alley

The Hollywood Star Lanes bowling alley, established in 1960 and popularly seen in the film "The Big Lebowski," is scheduled to close Aug. 7, the result of an eminent domain proceeding by the LAUSD to take over the 3-acre parcel along Santa Monica Boulevard. At Ramona Elementary School, about three blocks from Star Lanes, 1,200 students are enrolled at the small campus; about 300 others take buses to as far away as the San Fernando Valley because there is no room for more. Many regulars at Star Lanes are frustrated by the apparent contradiction of abolishing a popular gathering place for families and young people—especially because the number of bowling alleys in greater L.A. is dwindling—to build additional classrooms.

Hahn Proposes New LAX Passenger Facility

Mayor Hahn and Airport Commission President Ted Stein are floating a new \$1 billion plan to funnel all LAX passengers to a massive off-site facility linked by shuttles and a luggage tunnel to the airport. The plan, intended to solve security issues arising because of terrorism threats, found some preliminary support among chamber leaders but others in the community questioned whether it would burden travelers so much that business at LAX would be jeopardized. The off-site terminal proposal, which is being considered in the Manchester Square region, roughly at La Cienega and Century boulevards. Some of the existing airport's buildings, meanwhile, would be reconfigured. TPR

June 2002

Issue No. 1

REBOUND PLANNING GRANTS SOUGHT DOWNTOWN

The City Council's Housing and Community Development Committee is hearing reports from the Los Angeles Housing Department and CAO regarding the authority to execute two downtown rebound planning grant agreements with the State's Department of Housing and Community Development and execute professional services agreements with consultants selected via a competitive bid process.

Issue No. 2

L.A. WANTS SAY ON BURBANK AIRPORT AUTHORITY

Councilmembers Tom LaBonge and Wendy Greuel submitted a motion to Los Angeles City Council asking the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport Authority amend its Joint Powers Agreement to include an Los Angeles Commissioner. The proposal is expected to be submitted to the City Council in 4-6 weeks.

Issue No. 3

CONTROLLER INITIATES AUDIT OF CONVENTION BUREAU

City Controller Laura Chick has hired an auditor to analyze spending at the L.A. Convention and Visitors Bureau. Chick has retained former state Auditor Kurt Sjoberg to go through the bureau's books to see whether the city's money is being spent properly. Los Angeles pays the bureau up to \$18 million a year to promote tourism and line up conventions.

Issue No. 4

HEARINGS SCHEDULED FOR MAINTAINING DOWNTOWN BID

The Los Angeles City Council will hear testimony and comments relative to the renewal and continued operation of the existing property based Downtown Center Business Improvement District. A second hearing is scheduled for July 16.

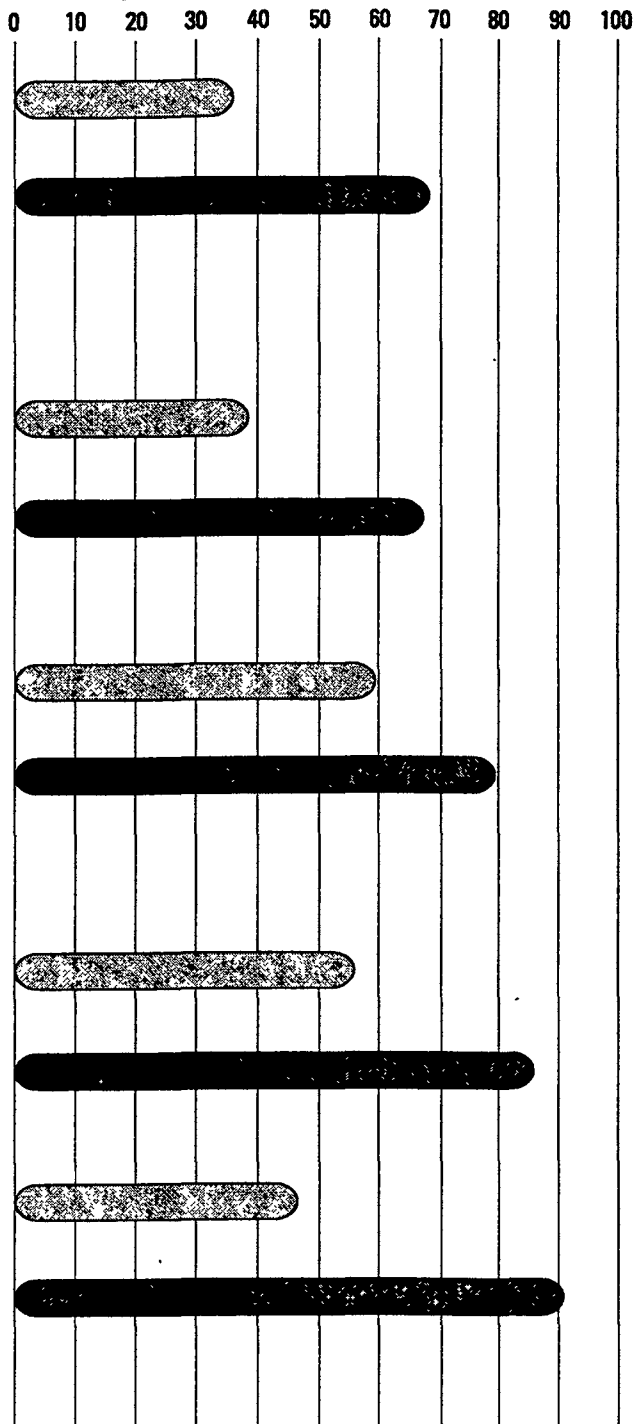
Issue No. 5

CITY SEEKS TO ESTABLISH BILLBOARD INSPECTION FEES

The Planning and Land Use Management Committee is hearing a motion from the Department of Building and Safety to establish a billboard inspection fee of \$382 for the current fiscal year and an Off-Site Sign Periodic Inspection Fee Trust, into which the fee revenue will be deposited. This will also be heard by the Budget and Finance Committee.

Pending Legislation City of Los Angeles

Relative Significance and Probability of Adoption



PLANNING REPORT, THE (ISSN# 1057-1442) is published monthly for \$395 per year by ABL, Inc.

811 West Seventh Street, Suite 900, Los Angeles, CA 90017. Periodical Postage Paid at Los Angeles, CA.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *The Planning Report*, 811 W. Seventh Street, Ste. 900, Los Angeles, CA 90017

Editor's Note: Issues of real property laws, urban planning and development are frequently controversial. The opinions expressed herein are solely those of the author and may differ from the opinion of ABL, Inc. and its editors. An article or commentary by a public official does not necessarily represent the views of that person's department or agency unless so stated in the particular instance.

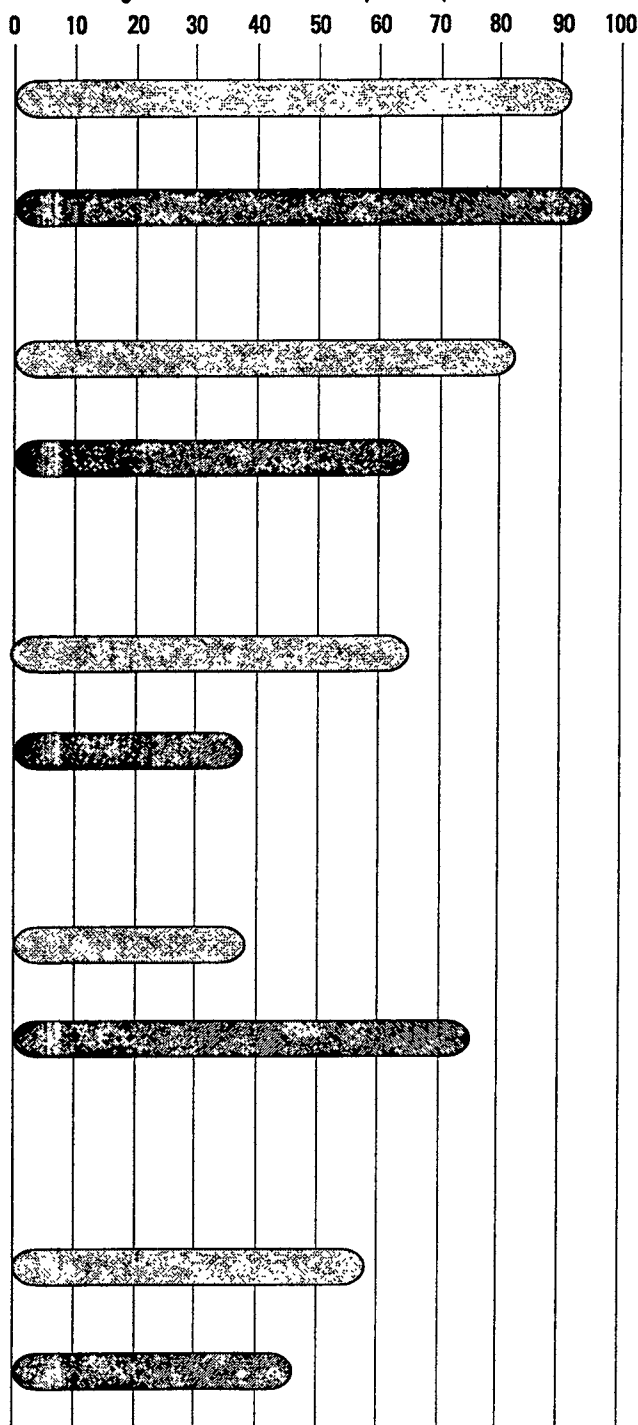
Pending Legislation Los Angeles County & Region

*The Planning
Report*

June 2002

Issue No. 1

Relative Significance and Probability of Adoption



LEGISLATURE CONSIDERS REGIONAL PLANNING BILLS

The Assembly approved AB2095 (D- Kehoe), consolidating land use, border and transportation planning in the San Diego Association of Governments(SANDAG). In its current form, the bill dictates that SANDAG would be governed by 19 appointed members, including one from each of 18 cities and one from the county. The legislation now sits with the Senate.

STATE SENATE PASSES MOLD BILL

The CA Senate approved SB1763 (D-Ortiz), requiring insurers to pay for mold damage resulting from a covered item. Homeowners and tenants contend mold infestations are a health threat. Insurance companies claim that this bill would hamper their ability to contain their losses, and will lead to increases in premiums. The measure is with the Assembly Committee on Insurance.

BILL PROMOTES DENSITY NEAR TRANSIT STATIONS, ROUTES

SB1636 (D-Figueroa) aims to relax state-mandated traffic "Level of Service" (LOS) standards around transit stations and along bus rapid transit corridors. LOS standards require that housing or mass transit projects with any discernable traffic impacts fund and prepare "deficiency plans" that usually include expensive intersection and road enhancements. The bill is with the Assembly Committee on Transportation.

BILL URGES O.C. TO FLY ITS SHARE

AB 2333 (D-Nakano) calls for SCAG's regional airport plans to distribute future airline traffic based on a "fair-share" basis among L.A., Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino counties. The bill also would require the SCAG to create its 5-yr regional transportation plan so that low-income and minority neighborhoods would not shoulder a disproportionate burden of noise, traffic and pollution from aviation. The bill passed the Assembly and now goes to the Senate.

S.D. MAYOR WANTS FOOTBALL TASK FORCE

San Diego Mayor Dick Murphy will ask the City Council to approve the formation of a task force to hold public hearings and submit recommendations on how to keep the Chargers from leaving SD. The Chargers insist they need a new stadium to be economically competitive and have been approached by the stadium development team in L.A. about relocating.

Issue No. 2

Issue No. 3

Issue No. 4

Issue No. 5



Significance of Ordinance/Project



Probability of Adoption/Implementation

Legislative Follow-Up

LAFCO released its decisions on the viability of a harbor city and Hollywood. Hollywood was determined to be financially viable and its cityhood will be determined in November. Secession plans for the harbor area have been shelved and will not appear on the ballot in November.

TPR

National Mayors' Forum Promotes Streamlining Of Development Processes To Address Housing Crisis

On May 20, 2002, the U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM) sponsored a National Forum to develop and advocate for a comprehensive housing policy for the nation. Led by Mayor Thomas M. Menino of Boston and Housing Committee Chair Mayor Willie Brown of San

Francisco, a group of mayors and public and private sector housing leaders, called for housing to be made a national priority. The Planning Report is pleased to present this excerpt of the recommendations from the USCM National Housing Forum.

"Rental housing for all income groups is essential to create neighborhoods of choice and stimulate the economic growth of our nation's cities. Therefore, Congress should provide an array of tools and resources to leverage the private sector to produce and preserve an adequate supply of rental housing to meet each city's priorities."

National Mayors' Housing Forum

Housing helps promote neighborhood stability, improved educational opportunity, employment stability, and helps owners save for their futures. Housing serves as an economic generator and springboard, which fosters solutions for many other national and local priorities.

Housing, however, has not kept pace with the needs of the residents in most urban markets. Despite an all-time high homeownership rate in America of over 68 percent, the rate in cities is only 50 percent and even lower for minority and low-and moderate income households. More than 14 million families spend more than half their income on housing. Clearly, in many markets, housing costs are growing faster than incomes. The US Conference of Mayors calls for a comprehensive national housing policy that addresses the variety of housing challenges in our urban communities, including:

1. Home ownership;
2. Rental housing;
3. Public housing;
4. Special needs housing and homelessness issues; and,
5. Preservation.

Homeownership

- Homeownership is the primary vehicle to improve individual economic well being and create wealth for households and neighborhoods.
- Public and private sector should promote regional planning and implementation that develops and retains a diverse housing stock.
- Public and private sector should continue to fund homeownership education and outreach, credit counseling programs, bi-lingual credit counseling and financial literacy programs.
- Congress should expand the Commu-

nity Reinvestment Act (CRA) to cover entities currently not included by the act such as marketing companies, expand CRA regulations to local operations when financial institution is not locally owned and expand rating to include comprehensive community development activities

- Congress should expand CDBG and HOME funding.
- Congress should relax CDBG and

"Despite an all-time high homeownership rate in America of over 68%, the rate in cities is only 50% and even lower for minority and low and moderate income households. More than 14 million families spend more than half their income on housing."

HOME regulations that limit the use of the funds for new construction to give local government's more flexibility.

- Congress should pass the Community Homeownership Tax Credit.
- Public and private sector should develop a secondary market for lenders to non-traditional borrowers who have had appropriate counseling and a seasoned performing loan.
- Congress should continue to support homeownership through existing policies such as the mortgage interest deduction, mortgage revenue bonds and passage of predatory lending regulations.
- Local governments should develop

policies and programs which result in homeownership land use opportunities such as land banking, military sites reuse, brownfield reuse and in-fill housing.

- Congress must fund comprehensive strategies such as the homeownership zone, Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Zones.
- FHA should extend the amortization period to 40 years.
- FHA should provide mortgages for accessing homeownership and home repairs to borrowers with lower credit scores and non-traditional credit histories.
- Public and private sectors should aggressively target education of the elderly population of their opportunities to access financing for home repairs.
- Public and private sectors should develop programs to support construction management of repair projects for elderly residents.
- Enact predatory lending legislation.
- Create incentives for local PHA to utilize homeownership Section 8 programs.
- Over the next decade reduce disparity of homeownership rates between white and non-whites by 50 percent.

Rental Housing

- Rental housing for all income groups is essential to create neighborhoods of choice and stimulate the economic growth of our nation's cities. Therefore, Congress should provide an array of tools and resources to leverage the private sector to produce and preserve an adequate supply of rental housing to meet each city's priorities.
- As part of this comprehensive strategy, federal programs should place a high priority on achieving both mixed income developments and mixed income neighborhoods.

continued on page 18

Counsel To Hollywood & Highland Development, Jerry Neuman Reflects On Redevelopment Experience

The Planning
Report

June 2002

When it comes to urban redevelopment, the path to glory is paved with blood. Yet, Jerry Neuman, a land use attorney for Allen & Matkins in Los Angeles, has found success in redevelopment by bridging the gap between the needs of the public and private parties involved. He

has been the lead negotiator and project coordinator for Hollywood and Highland, the AT&T Wireless Headquarters in Cerritos, California, and the 110 acre Burbank Empire Center. TPR is pleased to present this interview with Jerry Neuman.

The L.A. City Council approved a new downtown redevelopment area last month. What lessons can you offer those trying to assess the potential of this new CRA project area?

Again, it goes back to the ideology of why you're doing it. If the creation of a new redevelopment area is about revitalization and it's being developed from a context of improving infrastructure and promoting development opportunities—that's great.

Conversely, if it's being done because of a single user or geared toward a specific project—maybe a stadium or what have you—the numbers and the rationale become skewed. And by skewing the purpose, you will no longer have the capacity to control the overall revitalization of an area. The main



Jerry Neuman

purpose is immediately transformed into accommodating a specific user.

If you don't create the right story; if you don't begin with the right criteria; and if you don't have support from the politicians, the community and the developers, your project is bound to fail.

Apply your paradigm to the TrizecHahn Hollywood & Highland project to which you were counsel.

The TrizecHahn project started off as a great infrastructure project to stimulate widespread revitalization. Because of those factors, we were able to bring the Academy Awards back to Hollywood—a great idea because it provided Hollywood with what it was lacking,

any real presence of "Hollywood."

However, what ended up happening was that the economics changed and began to be driven by the needs of that single user. That exaggerated the amount of public money necessary to infuse into the project and ended up creating added pressure on both the project and the area. It is that pressure, together with the added effects of a slowdown in the tourism market, that has led to the current criticisms surfacing about the revitalization of Hollywood.

"The TrizecHahn project started off as a great infrastructure project to stimulate widespread revitalization. Ultimately, I believe that the ideology behind constructing Hollywood & Highland will prove to have been the right thing."

Ultimately, I believe that the ideology behind constructing Hollywood & Highland will prove to have been the right thing. But in the interim, everyone is left questioning the methodology.

Let's juxtapose your redevelopment experience in L.A. with that of your experience in Glendale. What lessons can we draw from your work with Disney?

The Glendale project is unique in that it is truly focused on making a long-term

commitment to creating infrastructure for a woefully underserved community. This project isn't merely about finding a way to get a project completed quickly. Because of that, we were able to create something really different.

For the Disney project, we created what we termed a "pay as you go system." In such a system, one allows development to grow incrementally by allocating sufficient public dollars to pay for the backbone infrastructure necessary for the next phase of vertical construction.

That framework allowed us to address issues—such as CEQA—in a unique and more flexible manner than normally allowable. That flexibility was key in allowing us to create the necessary infrastructure and vertical development to accommodate a long-term, phased project.

Let's explore the CEQA issue a bit more. There are discussions happening around the state re: CEQA reform. Does the process really need to be reformed? If so, how?

CEQA has evolved from its humble roots as an informational tool to really being nothing more than a sword for people opposed to a project. It has forced the development community, and those who draft CEQA documents, to prioritize crafting documents that protect against lawsuits rather than really expose a project's impact. Because of that, CEQA has effectively reduced the flexibility with which developments can react to changing market forces.

These projects are not merely one-shot deals, they are catalysts for neighborhood revitalization. Yet the law discourages CEQA from being used in a manner that allows for creativity and

continued on page 17

"For the Disney project, we created what we termed a "pay as you go system." In such a system, one allows development to grow incrementally by allocating sufficient public dollars to pay for the backbone infrastructure necessary for the next phase of vertical construction."

**Jerry Neuman,
Allen & Matkins**

TPR

June 2002

Valley VOTE Chairman, Richard Close, Opines On LA. Redevelopment, Boroughs, & The Press

As the Valley secession movement gained momentum and eventually landed a measure on the November ballot, one of the leadership figures to emerge from the campaign is Richard Close, the President of the Sherman Oaks Homeowners' Association and Chairman of Valley Voters

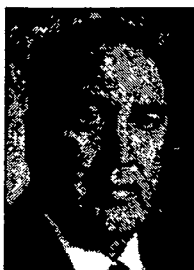
Organized Toward Empowerment (VOTE). Although he has no political aspirations at this time, Close has been influential in framing the debate over secession and the right sizing of government for the Valley. TPR was pleased to sit down and chat with Richard Close.

"[I]f Mayor Riordan had been focused on the Valley, either Riordan or the new mayor should have gone to Dreamworks and said, 'Now that you've decided not to move to Playa Vista, let me explain to you the virtues of the North Hollywood Redevelopment Agency.'"

**Richard Close,
Valley VOTE**

Richard, the L.A. City Council recently approved, with little dissent, a new \$2.4 billion redevelopment plan for Downtown Los Angeles. There is also serious discussion of a football stadium and a city-owned hotel within the new redevelopment plan. How do you and Valley VOTE assess the merits of CRA's plan?

Valley VOTE has taken no position on the proposed downtown redevelopment plan or the stadium. Personally, I



Richard Close

see merit in CRA projects if they are focused and a reasonable size. This one, however, may be too big. They include non-blighted areas, which would make it illegal,

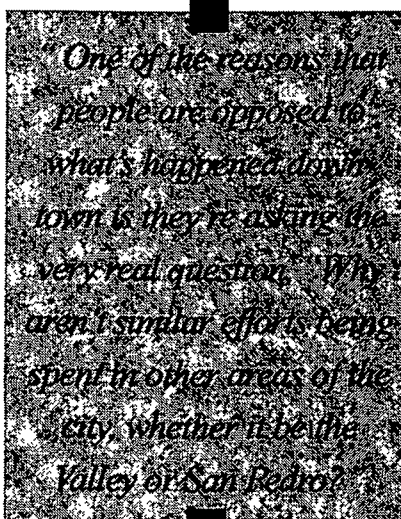
and maybe focus on more than just housing and commercial development. I would need to know more. And, there is the question of legal ability to take action versus what the CRA intends to do with the funds. Only the future will tell what the CRA really intends to do with the funds.

If the secession movement were to be successful in November, newly elected representatives would surely turn their attention to economic development and a livability agenda. Which redevelopment strategies—of the kind employed by Los Angeles over the last half century—would the new city likely adopt? Would a CRA be created?

I'm not against redevelopment. One of the reasons that people are opposed

to what's happened downtown is they're asking the very real question, "Why aren't similar efforts being spent in other areas of the city, whether it be the San Fernando Valley or San Pedro?" CRAs are a valuable tool for redevelopment. But they seem to be focused only in certain narrow geographic areas of the city.

With a separate Valley city, we're going to have a city council and mayor focused on returning businesses to the San



Fernando Valley that have left. We're in a better position than most areas of L.A. to attract and retain businesses. The fact that we're built out is true, but it tends to be low-density, large parcels. They're prime for the next generation of development. There are so many opportunities for development in the Valley. This has just not been focused on by the Los Angeles City Council.

Let's focus in. Where would the most promising areas for economic investment be in the Valley?

Let me give you a prime example: Dreamworks. Dreamworks decided that

despite all of the economic assistance that L.A. offered them, they weren't going to go into Playa Vista. If the San Fernando Valley was a separate city or if Mayor Riordan had been focused on the Valley, either the new mayor or Riordan should have gone to Dreamworks and said, "Now that you've decided not to move to Playa Vista, let me explain to you the virtues of the North Hollywood Redevelopment Agency. We're right near all the major studios. We have a redevelopment agency. We can give you or assemble for you the parcels you need."

Instead of going to Glendale, which is what they finally ended up doing, we could have attracted them to invest in North Hollywood. That never occurred because there was no focus by Riordan on the San Fernando Valley.

The Northeast Valley also wants jobs. They want redevelopment. There was a proposal by Padilla for a CRA in that area. He withdrew it because there was a lot of criticism about the huge size of it. But a focused CRA in the northeast Valley would attract businesses. We already have a CRA with tremendous potential for development in the North Hollywood area. Everything is prime for business development, clean development in the Valley. All we need is a mayor and city council serving the Valley.

Affordable housing is a pressing challenge throughout metropolitan Los Angeles. Most homeowner groups in the city have not supported additional housing projects and higher density developments. From the perspective of a prominent homeowner association president in the Valley, how would you expect a new Valley city to address demand for more housing and rent controls?

continued on page 19

Enterprise Foundation Seeks Partners & Commercial Success Using New Federal Market Tax Credits

The Planning
Report

June 2002

The Enterprise Social Investment Corporation (ESIC) is a full-service real estate company and an industry leader in community revitalization initiatives in underserved and emerging markets. ESIC, a subsidiary of The Enterprise Foundation, works with nonprofit and for-profit partners

to finance, develop, acquire and manage a portfolio of community development projects across the country. TPR sat down with Michael Curran, President and CEO of ESIC, to discuss the New Markets Tax Credit and the current opportunity in urban redevelopment.

Michael, the New Markets Tax Credit Program created by the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 has as its objective to stimulate up to \$15 billion of private sector investment in business operating in low-income communities. Can you help us understand how it will work? What businesses are eligible?

That is what it's about—look[ing] at what kind of incentives can be put in place that would attract private capital to businesses in emerging or transitional markets.

Businesses, as defined by the legislation, can be an operating business that does a certain percentage of its business either in the qualified census tract or employs people who reside in that census tract.

The other kinds of business that would qualify would be essentially rental real estate that's non-residential in nature.

[The credit] is a powerful tool to help stimulate non-housing related real estate development in these targeted areas.

How is this new federal effort better than or different from other similar efforts, i.e. empowerment zones, our LA Community Development Bank, etc.?

The net effect of it is not so much that it will create a transaction or create the opportunity for a transaction, but rather lower the cost of funds for projects so that you're able to attract more capital to a project. Or, you may make a project that might be slightly on the fence much more feasible.

Unlike the low-income housing tax credit, which is a very deep and powerful credit, this one is shallower in nature—39% credit taken over 7 years.

The Enterprise Foundation has been involved with the low-income housing tax credit for some time. What's attractive about this new program?

"[The credit] is a powerful tool to help stimulate non-housing related real estate development in these targeted areas. The net effect of it is not so much that it will create a transaction, but rather lower the cost of funds for projects to attract more capital to a project."

We've created a new business that's called Enterprise Realty Partners. Within that entity is a new fund that we're calling the Enterprise Community Fund. The whole notion behind this new entity and the fund is to really diversify ESIC, taking it from a housing centered organization to one that's more community based. That begins to open up a wider range of activities [both for] those communities and for your key investors who are looking for additional, more innovative ways of providing capital to these areas.

That sounds very similar in ap-

proach to the mission and concepts behind Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation and Neighborhood Housing Corporations. Has the Enterprise Foundation now come to the same conclusion as the NRC, that neighborhoods and communities must be holistically improved to make a meaningful difference in people's housing.

That's pretty much right. There are business reasons to do it beyond just the social mission component—we take very seriously the notion that we need to be profitable.

We want to be profitable because it allows us to be sustainable. It allows us to be more valued as we upstream more money to the foundation to help support its programs and initiatives. But, it also provides us with a more sustainable business model that provides a longer-term lifecycle of work, as opposed to being a housing expert.

The way we describe ESIC is that we're a portfolio player, not a transaction player, which means we're not in this kind of business for the sake of making a quick buck and then going off to the next place. We're really in this for the long-term.

You were in Los Angeles co-hosting with Riordan and McKenzie a briefing on the opportunities available because of the New Markets Tax Credit. Give us some examples of how the credit might be utilized and who might be able to access the program.

If you talk from the investor's side, the initial interested investors in this credit will be CRA motivated

continued on page 16

"We want to be profitable because it allows us to be sustainable. It allows us to be more valued as we upstream more money to the foundation to help support its programs and initiatives."

**Michael Curran,
The Enterprise
Social
Investment
Corporation**

TPR

Hertzberg: Borough Plan Eliminates L.A. City Council

The Planning Report

June 2002

"[T]he current governing structure doesn't foster a sense of place, nor does it provide us with the means to assert control over our lives. A city must provide more than the delivery of services; it must instill a sense of belonging and purpose."

Robert Hertzberg

continued from front page

delivering water and power. At a time when the industrial age was showing the benefits of economic scale and professional management, the system developed in L.A. worked and was widely seen as a model for cities worldwide.

The society created under our system, albeit with certain flaws, was among the most creative ever forged. For the first time in American history, we established a city on the Pacific that has led the nation in everything from manufacturing and trade to mass entertainment. Our spirit of innovation has captured the imagination of the world. Los Angeles embodies originality in thinking and boldness of spirit.

Immigrants from more than a hundred countries tell stories of a city of new beginnings and opportunities. Los Angeles leads the nation as a center of Latino, African-American and Asian commerce; no city has more unique ethnic or cultural enclaves or more mixing among races.

Our growth has been anything but conventional. A city "built around freeways and automobiles," our design continues to evolve. Years of constant growth have strained the resources of our city to live up to the needs and expectations of our people. Yet as the region has sprawled, Angelenos, like urbanites elsewhere, increasingly look inward, toward their communities, neighborhoods and places of worship.

Each of us identifies with the issues we face in the communities where we live. Whether it's mothers in East Los Angeles fighting to improve their children's education, or senior citizens in Woodland Hills lobbying for a traffic light, the energy of this city draws from our sense of place and connection to where we shop, where our children play and where we find everyday meaning in our lives. In surveys, Angelenos usually express satisfaction with their neighborhoods even while feeling ambivalent about the city as a whole.

How do we capture the vibrancy of our communities and translate that spirit of governance? First and foremost, we must recover our sense of place and build our renewed sense of cityhood on

the foundation of these neighborhoods and how people feel toward them.

Recent efforts to restore our City Charter have helped the role of our mayor and define the need to effectively manage regional decisions. But the current governing structure doesn't foster a sense of place, nor does it provide us with the means to assert control over our lives. A city must provide more than the delivery of services; it must instill a sense of belonging and purpose.

Our task is to envision a system of governance that will renew our sense of democracy and empower our commitment to the future. We need to bring the spirit of innovation back to our government; our dynamism, diversity and technological development demand new solutions to meet the challenges of the new century.

It is our hope that this proposal will foster constructive debate and discussion worthy of the citizens of L.A.

Proposed Borough System For The City of Los Angeles

- The City of Los Angeles shall be divided into 9 boroughs. The boundaries of each borough shall be drawn so as to have approximately equal populations and, to the extent possible, respect the boundaries of the existing neighborhood councils. (The population of these boroughs will be approximately 410,000; slightly larger than Oakland (400,000) and Sacramento (403,000) but smaller than Fresno (415,000).)
- The voters of each borough shall elect 5 Representatives, from districts of equal populations, to the Borough Board. (The population of these districts will be approximately 82,000; approximately 84% of all cities in California have smaller populations.)
- Each representative shall serve for 4 years. The initial term for approximately half of the representatives shall be only 2 years. (This will stagger the terms and ensure continuity of experience.) Each representative shall be limited to two terms on the Borough Board. If the initial term is for only two years, that term shall not count against the limit on the number of terms that may be served. Any time served on the exist-

ing Los Angeles City Council shall not be counted against this limitation.

- Each borough shall have a meeting hall within the borough at which weekly meetings of the Borough Board shall be held. City departments that provide services on a citywide basis (e.g., the Fire Dept.) shall have a departmental representative at these halls. Non-city entities (e.g., MTA, LAUSD, Los Angeles County, etc.) shall be encouraged to locate their local offices at the halls, to conform their local service boundaries to those of the boroughs, and to develop facilities that are jointly used by one or more governmental entities.
- Each Borough Board shall elect one of its members to serve as Borough President and on the citywide Board of Presidents. The Borough President shall serve in that capacity for two years. In addition, the Borough President may be selected to serve a consecutive term in that office or in subsequent years. The Borough President shall preside over meetings of the Borough Board, appoint committee members and represent the borough on the Board of Presidents.
- Each Borough Board shall submit an evaluation regarding the delivery of services in their borough by City Depts. to the Board of Presidents, the City Departments and the Commissions overseeing the work of the City Departments. The Board shall also coordinate the delivery of services within their borough by the city departments and, with regard to the departments that provide primary neighborhood services shall determine the manner in which these services will be delivered within the borough.
- The number of Area Planning Commissions shall be increased to 9 commissions with boundaries that conform to the 9 boroughs. In addition to their other planning functions, these commissions shall make recommendations to the Board of Commissioners of the City Planning Dept. with respect to city planning and related activities and ordinances. A commission may also make recommendations to its Borough Boards as to zoning ordinances for its respective Borough not inconsistent with the city's General Plan.

continued on page 21

TPR Readers Offer Their Opinions On Boroughs And How Best to Right Size L.A. City Government

The Planning Report

June 2002

While the Valley and Hollywood have successfully placed secession measures on the November ballot, Speaker Emeritus Hertzberg has put forth a proposal to re-engineer L.A. into a borough style of government. To contribute to this debate on the right sizing of local government, TPR posed the following

question to its readers: The city of Los Angeles has been grappling with the issue of how best to right size local government for a number of years. Please share your comments on both the issue in general as well as on the most recent proposals for a borough system of government for L.A.

Voters are demanding the kind of local control that Bob Hertzberg has developed in his new, excellent borough plan. That plan could well be L.A.'s last chance to keep the city together. Unless the Council places Hertzberg's plan on the November ballot, a new Valley city will doubtless adopt a smaller version of the Hertzberg borough plan in 2003. It's now the City Council's call.

—David Fleming, Attorney

The issue is not the size of government, rather making it more effective. A borough plan is the kind of creative problem solving that we should explore. Secession trades one government for another, whereas a borough system reinvents government to address legitimate concerns of those supporting secession.

—Rusty Hammer, President & CEO, The L.A. Area Chamber of Commerce

I believe that the borough concept holds real potential for completing the work of charter reform. Charter reform created the basic structure for boroughs by decentralizing some land use decisions through area planning commissions and by empowering neighborhoods to be heard at city hall through neighborhood councils. The missing element is electoral. If the 7 area planning commissions were elected, they could become advocates for the boroughs. They could speak not only to land use issues, but to the schools and to the budget. I think a borough plan that maintains the citywide government

and the charter reforms but adds a new intermediate level to improve the linkages between residents and governments in this far-flung city would be a dramatic step forward. I hope it happens.

—Raphael Sonenshein, Cal State L.A.

When thinking about the "right size" of local government we should first think of scale of local government activity. In a major urban area like Southern California there is a regional scale, e.g. transportation. There is a large city scale, e.g. tax base for citywide services. And there is the community scale - where neighborhoods are linked together by their community facilities like parks, schools and libraries.

Sadly, California government has never organized itself with the scale of activities in mind. The idea of borough governments may give us the change to do that.

—Fred Silva, Public Policy Institute of California

The Boroughs proposals are definitely worth considering. In fact they must be considered; especially given the alternatives.

—Mark Ridley Thomas, L.A. City Council, 8th District

SEIU Local 347 has long been on record favoring anything that moves power out to the neighborhoods and communities for whom we work. It is great that the people of Los Angeles are civically discussing how to govern this wondrous city in a way that keeps

it together while empowering its parts.

—Julie Butcher, General Manager, SEIU Local 347

The time has come to give local communities real power in this city. Those who are considering secession have valid concerns about the lack of local control and the lack of efficient city services. Community boroughs will give communities of Los Angeles greater local control - moving power away from

City Hall and to the neighborhoods. I will continue to work with the community in an open and public process to put the best possible plan for local control before the voters in November.

—Wendy Greuel, L.A. City Council, 2nd District

Hertzberg has a very viable plan to truly create a borough system where there would be local control and local budget decisions by elected officials at the local level. It's a very good plan. There may need to be some minor changes, but it's a very good plan.

—Richard Close, Chairman, Valley VOTE

Hertzberg's borough plan strives to capture the vibrancy of our communities and translate it into a system of governance. The larger notion of Los Angeles-with all its symbolism-can best be built on a bedrock of local governance. The Hertzberg plan provides that bedrock.

—Joel Kotkin & Fred Siegel **TPR**

"The secessionists are challenging us to do a better job, and I think we should listen to them. They are aspiring for a better city, and that's something we should all want. It's not the size of the city that's the problem, it's the quality of service they're receiving. We should consider anything that brings government closer to the people."

Rocky Delgadillo
L.A. City Attorney

TPR

Siegel: "There's No Civic Identity In Los Angeles..."

The Planning Report

June 2002

"We haven't seen fully what this new charter will mean because Mayor Hahn has not exercised his powers yet. But even so, it's hard to imagine, given the geographic scope of Los Angeles, the diversity of its interests and populations, that a unified government could be made to work."

Fred Siegel

continued from front page

were ignored. So while we had a borough system in principle, in practice we have had a highly centralized system.

Los Angeles has a better chance of making a borough system work because you have no Manhattan. You have areas of affluence and economic concentration, but they are not coterminous as they are here in New York. Given the kind of distribution of influence and interests you have, [L.A. has] a better chance, as a city, to make boroughs work.

Los Angeles seems to me like a regional city, which New York is as well. They really are almost the size of a small region. Recognizing that most people already look at this as a area government, you want to try to figure out how to make such a government work.

How do you distribute to localities that range of government activities, which could best be handled at a local level, which will provide for citizen involvement? When boroughs worked at their best in New York, they gave people a sense of collective identity, which was not based on race, religion or ethnicity.

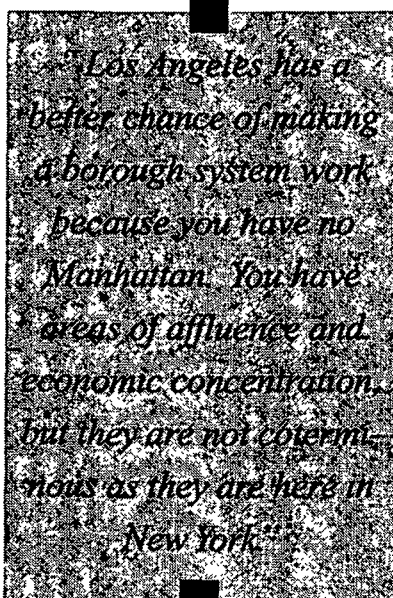
Elaborate. What is it about Los Angeles that makes it a better candidate for governing through boroughs than New York?

Boroughs in New York once had a fairly wide range of functions. For example, the library system in New York is not citywide. Queens has its own library system, and it is far and away the best in New York. It provides a certain amount of competition within the city and a much higher degree of accountability. Your officials are not so far away, literally or figuratively.

Unfortunately, the boroughs have a very bad reputation in New York because they were hot beds of corruption. When New York merged in 1898, the political parties of each of the boroughs did not merge. So the party system here has always been separate from government. The boroughs became an outlet for party patronage.

That said, when boroughs did street

cleaning or garbage collection, they worked better. Some of those aspects of city government that work best in New York, or have improved, have been centralized on a borough basis...parks, for instance. There are certain functions that are best performed on a borough basis. [They are] large enough to provide certain economies of scale, and small enough to be responsive [to civic needs], such as parks, libraries, quality of life enhancements, certain kinds of code enforcements, street repair.



These things can be best provided on a borough basis, particularly if you create coterminous electoral districts, so the electoral districts for the Assembly, State Senate, Congress fit into borough ones. It gives people a sense of identity, of connectedness that you don't have with a jumble of lines, when the lines are so wildly overlapping as to be incoherent.

Before continuing with a discussion of boroughs, elaborate on why LA's present form of local government is without any virtues? What is failing?

Because it leaves people in large sections of the city with a feeling that they are unconnected, that they're not

tied in any way to a common enterprise. There's no civic identity in Los Angeles under this form of government. That's enormously dysfunctional in the long run. We haven't seen fully what this new charter will mean because Mayor Hahn has not exercised his powers yet. But even so, it's hard to imagine, given the geographic scope of Los Angeles, the diversity of its interests and populations, that a unified government could be made to work.

New York works today only because we once had a borough system and we had an extraordinary leader. You're not going to get a Rudy Giuliani every year as mayor. Los Angeles has no reason to expect it and we have no reason to expect it again here in New York. You can't count on that.

Recently you were in an exchange on "Which Way, L.A.?" with former L.A. Charter Commission Chair Erwin Chemerinsky. In that discussion, Erwin basically wrote off the concept of boroughs, suggesting, though he got no confirmation from anybody else, that it had been fully discussed during the charter discussions. What do you think the core of Erwin's complaint is? How do you respond?

This may be unfair on my part, but from what I've read of Erwin, he has a kind of ACLU view of the world, in which he wants an undifferentiated mass of people subject to over-weening law. There is a touch, not too strong, of the anti-Democrat in Erwin. He's a legal royalist to some extent. I think this kind of politics makes him uncomfortable. Again, I don't know him well enough, but from what I've read, that's what I see.

Fred, for those who have been caught up recently with John Adams and the Founding Fathers' interest in the architecture of our republican form of government, does the borough system promise a better chance of balancing the tension between citywide interests and

continued on next page

Siegel: Boroughs Are Better for Governing LA than NYC

13

*The Planning
Report*

June 2002

continued from previous page
very neighborhood-centric local interests than does LA's current Mayor / Council configuration? How does one best create constructive tension in local government over the allocation of resources and attention?

It's a good analogy with the Founding Fathers. The Founding Fathers tried to create mechanisms whereby local interests would clash, and out of that clash of local interests would emerge the general interest. The way it was supposed to work in New York was like this. You had a Board of Estimate, which represented each of the boroughs. The mayor or the controller also sat on the Board of Estimate. Especially in land use it often did work well. When it worked well, what you had was a tradeoff between local interests and the city interest. If my district was going to get a waste treatment facility, it would also get additional parks or school district money. As I said before, in New York, this was sabotaged and capsized by the strength of Manhattan.

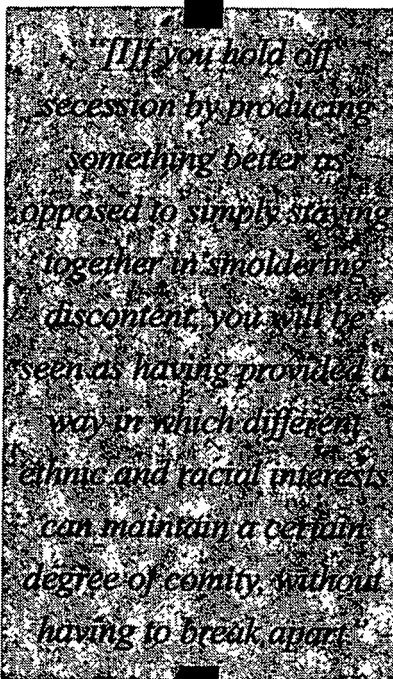
You should be able to make this work in Los Angeles because, without explicitly describing the tradeoffs, you create a mechanism where they can be implicitly laid out. You don't have to endlessly go to court over each and every decision people don't like locally. It's a way of reducing NIMBYism by increasing representation and the possibilities of people making legitimate trades—you get more of this, you get less of that. If local voters don't like the way the borough president handles those tradeoffs, the borough president can be replaced.

How does state-local fiscal policy, term limits, or the initiative process affect the ability of locally elected government to be the representative architects of their constituents' future?

Let me just focus on the impact of term limits on local government. To the extent that term limits create short-term

political positions that people don't get to know their representatives, it could be problematic. Term limits, I think, were ill conceived. The reason was not because there wasn't a problem with incumbents for life, but it was because the solution to that problem is drawing competitive boundaries. As the boundaries are now drawn, they are designed not to be competitive. It was the wrong solution to a genuine problem.

Hopefully, what will happen, even with term limits, is that people will develop a local identity. What you'll



get, to go back to the Founding Fathers, is the screening process. The Founding Fathers' idea was that you start off as a local assemblyman and you represent a limited set of interests. As you rose in state government, then national government, as you rose through the levels of national government, which you get with a borough system, you have a filter. We get to watch someone operate on different levels of government, evaluate their judgment, then we have a basis to think about them as mayor. By and large, it's a system that has served us extremely well compared to the centralized systems of Europe.

What is the national significance, if any, of the current debate taking place in L.A. over secession and the vote that will occur in November over cityhood for the San Fernando Valley and Hollywood?

If L.A. breaks up, it will be seen, fairly or not, in racial and ethnic terms. I don't think that's entirely accurate, but if we look at how *The New York Times* is likely to cover it, that's what it will be. If you put together a borough system, if you hold off secession by producing something better as opposed to simply staying together in smoldering discontent, you will be seen as having provided a way in which different ethnic and racial interests can maintain a certain degree of comity, without having to break apart.

How should the press and commentators cover and report on the right sizing of government debate in Los Angeles? What are the useful meta-narratives, the critical benchmarks, the sources of information for someone like you, who must follow our citywide debate from 3,000 miles away?

I want to know what it is that is driving the dissatisfaction with City Hall. The coverage of local issues in Los Angeles is very poor. There's much less coverage devoted to local matters. In New York now, we have five dailies. You have one and a half dailies in Los Angeles, as *The Daily News* doesn't really try to cover the whole city. With five dailies, even in a city as large as New York, local issues are constantly being reported. The papers compete with each other in a certain way.

I don't know how you're going to stimulate that in Los Angeles. Maybe KCRW could help with "Which Way, L.A.?" I was very sympathetic to Riordan when he talked about starting a new newspaper. The problem is Riordan

continued on page 21

"If L.A. breaks up, it will be seen, fairly or not, in racial and ethnic terms. I don't think that's entirely accurate, but if we look at how *The New York Times* is likely to cover it, that's what it will be."

Fred Siegel

TPR

Ron Kaye: "The Paper Has Never Supported Secession..."

The Planning Report

June 2002

"The paper has never supported secession and will analyze what it comes down to, presumably in October, of whether, as an institution, we genuinely believe that the San Fernando Valley, where the bulk of our readers are, would be better off with their own city."

**Ron Kaye
L.A. Daily News**

continued from front page
protective of preserving its power.

These aren't hypothetical issues any longer because of LAFCO's recent actions and the promise of a vote in November on both the Valley and Hollywood's attempts to secede. With an up or down vote pending, help our readers understand the benefits and the virtues that would follow from Valley secession.

The first virtue is it takes you out of the enormous power of the Downtown power structure, for lack of a better name, contractors, labor unions, lobbyists, the entire political apparatus. You start with a clean slate. Nobody knows who would run for these fourteen council seats and mayor. There would be people running in districts of 100,000 rather than 250,000. It would be inherently more democratic. Depending on who steps forward and what proposals they put forward, it might be a good idea.

The paper has never supported secession and will analyze what it comes down to, presumably in October, of whether, as an institution, we genuinely believe that the San Fernando Valley, where the bulk of our readers are, would be better off with their own city.

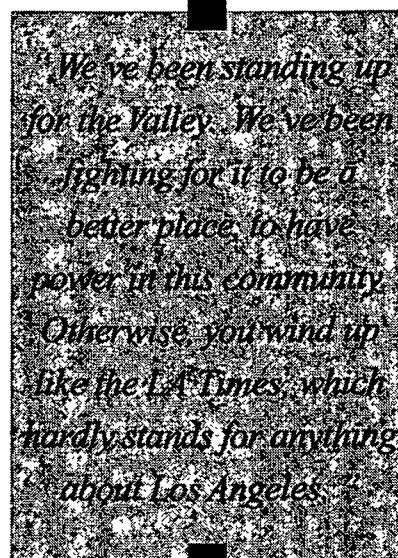
Are there any virtues to the City of Los Angeles' present form of local government?

We said it probably 100 times or more: the greatest choice would be for L.A. to truly reform itself. They had the chance in charter reform. They now have the chance to consider a proposal of boroughs for the city. L.A. has no democratic history. Power has always been narrowly held. We've become a city of limits. We have to dramatically change and become an inclusive city, a city that empowers the community.

This is potentially the greatest city on the face of the earth. It's got a culture, a myth, a history of enormous freedom, of stardom, of technological invention. It's got the most wondrous climate. Los Angeles is great in every way but its political institutions.

You mention boroughs, Ron. What is it about this concept of boroughs that appeals with your concerns about what's needed to best govern the megalopolis we call Los Angeles?

If you brought districts down to the level of 75,000 people or so, a person could literally walk their neighborhood and round up support. They could have a direct say. The people who play ra-



cial politics in this town focus on one or two population groups, but in fact, there are 85 or 100 different languages spoken in town. There are enormously diverse ethnic groups, all of whom need some kind of a say to present their culture, their values.

We've been at war against the middle-class in this town for a generation, yet the middle class is what the poor people aspire to, and should be supported in getting to. We're becoming a city of rich and poor, and we have to reverse that to build the kind of city that has real health, becomes safer, and has better schools.

What's the role of the press, especially the print media, in covering the issue of governance in Los Angeles? New York City now has five competitive newspapers competing to cover its local news. Los Angeles, some would argue, has but one and a half, because the Daily News doesn't at-

tempt to cover all 465 square miles of the City of Los Angeles. In the absence of a vibrant competitive press, can you really have participatory local government?

I think it's a real issue. I've mostly spent my career in very competitive situations. What happens in a competitive situation is that journalists get an enormous amount of political room to tell stories, what I call "corporate monopoly journalism," which dominates almost all of America's big cities. [Without competition] you get a very tepid voice; the bean counters control the product. There's no reason to put your neck out there and stand for something.

Your criticism of the *Daily News* is fundamentally that we've stood for something, right or wrong, whether you like it or not. Our audience is based in the Valley. We've been standing up for the Valley. We've been fighting for it to be a better place, to have power in this community. You can't do that, except in a competitive situation.

Otherwise, you wind up like the *LA Times*, which hardly stands for anything about Los Angeles. It's a global picture. It's got its qualities that are virtuous and intelligent. But it certainly doesn't stand for the best interests of the city of Los Angeles, and frankly, it never has.

Ron, let's return to the right sizing of government. How do we craft a local governmental structure with built-in constructive, democratic tension between the whole (metropolitan) and the parts (neighborhoods) so that you have both sets of interests constantly in play in the councils of legislative decision-making and when the allocation of scarce public resources is being decided?

I'm not the details guy, but it certainly is not by having 150 or 200 advisory neighborhood councils, that are powerlessness and fragmented. Frankly, I've always said that NIMBYism is a sane response to a government that's trampling on your interests.

continued on next page

Kaye: Instead of a City Council of Barons, Boroughs

15

*The Planning
Report*

June 2002

continued from previous page

The answer to that is if people have a say, an ability to protect themselves, their communities, their values and their interests, they are more likely to be giving and sharing and respectful of the other guys.

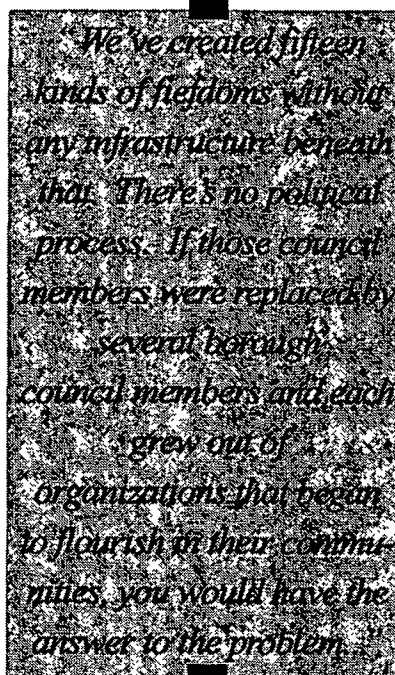
I was talking to the City Manager in Glendale, describing a fundamental cultural transformation that's taking place, where they're getting the different communities to talk to one another. They're able to bring them to the table. It's a very racially diverse community today. And they can talk about raising business taxes in collaboration with the business community by showing how they can target the money toward the poorest neighborhoods, and begin to solve their problems. As he said, the city is only as healthy as its poorest and worst neighborhoods.

Continuing with the theme of how best to create constructive political tension in local government, how do you see boroughs helping Los Angeles balance/manage better the issues which have no neighborhood constituency — regional economic catalysts like airports and harbors, waste management, water quality, air quality, homeless shelters, and telecommunications — conflicting with neighborhood quality of life concerns?

You have to separate out the issues that are really citywide. Certainly basic police and fire services, your water and power, a large number of issues have citywide application. By leaving them at the city-metro level and turning over street paving, land use, tree trimming, and basic services that directly touch the public, local groups have a better understanding of the needs of whether they need more or less of this or that.

Whether the priorities are different in neighborhoods, I think land use is the most basic and most critical. This community has benefited from good land use decisions that enhanced the value of their neighborhoods. They should benefit from the wealth and be able to put it back into their communities.

At the same time, by creating those local structures, you create political structures that L.A. lacks. We've created fifteen kinds of fiefdoms without any infrastructure beneath that. There's no political process. If those council members were replaced by several borough council members and each grew out of organizations that began to flourish in their communities, you would have the answer to the problem: L.A.



in particular lacks a political culture at its grassroots level.

Homeowners groups stand for entire communities, no matter how many members they actually have participating. It should be broader than that. Even neighborhood councils in a borough system would have some meaning. They would probably be the place from which borough people were elected.

Ron, outside the Valley, few realize how much interest you have in public education. What do you envision to be the natural linkages between the city form of government you're advocating, boroughs, and the LAUSD?

The ideal would be that the borough system would apply both to the schools and to the city as a whole. LAUSD, in its latest manifestation, has come up

with eleven mini-districts. But there's no public participation. There's no system by which I have a say in my local schools. The teachers, principal, and staff are pretty much in control and unresponsive to parents' complaints, by and large.

If you fragment power over local control of schools in a way that brings people in, lets them have a say, lets them make policy, you engender participation, volunteerism and real support for the schools, as opposed to an alienation where the stakeholders are the teachers and administrators and not the parents who have the children and who are, in fact, paying the bills.

Los Angeles' local newspapers, including the Daily News, have not done an exceptional job in putting resources into covering state government. The electronic media is even worse. Yet the State's budget is a \$100 billion and, post-Prop 13, has tremendous influence over local government revenue and authority. What's the nexus, in your opinion, between right sizing local government and state government?

That's a great question. We've episodically had people up there because we don't pay as well as others. If they're any good, bigger, richer institutions buy them up. California politics are terribly covered. Policy decisions are being made quite clearly by who pays the most money, who lobbies the most, who contributes to campaigns the most. It goes on with almost no particularity, unless some scandal breaks out, like with the Insurance Commissioner.

The disservice, then, to local institutions, is that they wind up doing business in a very corrupted atmosphere, which is the same problem in Los Angeles—you have to do business with the system. You don't have honest political and policy debates about what's good for the state or the community.

continued on page 21

"We've created fifteen kinds of fiefdoms without any infrastructure beneath that. There's no political process. If those council members were replaced by several borough council members and each grew out of organizations that began to flourish in their communities, you would have the answer to the problem."

**Ron Kaye
L.A. Daily News**

TPR

The Planning Report

June 2002

"It's not so much that there's no money. It's do we have the right kind of money? What do we need to do to get it? If you're working in these kinds of neighborhoods, who is actually providing the services? Who has the capacity to build, manage, lease, and maintain a project?"

Michael Curran
The Enterprise Social Investment Corporation

continued from page 9

investors. The credit is not sufficient enough, nor will the returns be sufficient enough, to attract a wider range of investors, at least at the front end. On the investment side, you're going to be talking to banks and, to a certain extent, insurance companies. Maybe the occasional public employee pension fund, or a union fund, that would have some vested interest in working in those kinds of markets.

On the developer side, you're going to be looking at a mix of for-profit and non-profit developers who either have the experience of broader real estate development management leasing capability, or can partner with someone who does.

An example might be if you have a school or hospital that is no longer being used. So somebody comes in and they create a wonderful little office building out of those buildings. Or you could have a mixed-use where you've got office and retail. Or maybe it's a brownfields site or some vacant site that's being cleaned up and you want to do a light manufacturing or distribution facility. That would be a qualified investment.

As mentioned earlier, L.A. has a Community Development Bank which has not yet been very successful. Some believe they had a deal flow problem, and some have concluded that capital is not the problem. There is a lot of capital in this basin. The question for many is how does one uncover the enterprises that are not readily able to get that capital and process them to the point that there are real deals to make and a return on investment? In your opinion, is capital the problem in urban markets like L.A.?

It's not so much that there's no money. It's do we have the right kind of money? What do we need to do to get it? If you're working in these kinds of neighborhoods, who is actually providing the services? Who has

the capacity to build, manage, lease, and maintain a project? Historically, it has been very difficult to attract for-profit entities that have been willing to come into those markets.

At the same time, many of the suburban markets have become saturated. Increasingly, as more and more information gets out, there is clearly untapped potential in these urban markets. But, it is such an intertwined set of key things that are needed here to make these markets work better. So you need responsive and interested political leadership, so that people who want to come in and do things, can have the support and get quick approval of permits, zoning requests, and all the rest. The political support can obviously be helpful at the neighborhood level.

In the case of the community development bank, it may very well be a capacity issue there, that there wasn't enough leadership for people to believe that they [could] actually go and do something and walk away with a reasonable return.

In most urban communities you're going to go into, there are typically economic development corporations that are quasi-public or public-private. There are community development banks and enterprise zones, there are public and private entities that have been trying to do this for years. How do you anticipate and envision this program and ESIC partnering with these efforts? Give us some examples in some of these metropolitan areas where that might happen.

If you go back to the credit and you ask what it is really aiming to do, the credit is really an enhancement. It gives you that little boost to attract the capital and do things that are more outside of what these investors have been comfortable with over time, which is housing, and to a certain extent, small business lending. You now have a tool to be able to move into different kinds of real estate investments with some kind of enhancement. That's one piece of it.

The second piece is that there really are good opportunities out there and, increasingly, people are being attracted to them, not just local CDCs or local economic development entities, but really for-profit developers, either on their own or in partnership with the CDCs or development authorities.

There were several projects in which we invested in Baltimore that were basically utilizing historic tax credits and real estate equity to convert formerly manufacturing and warehouse buildings into office and retail projects.

One is called Tide Point, a former Procter and Gamble detergent manufacturing site. Five buildings, 400,000 square feet of space, that a local Baltimore developer redeveloped into office space using various kinds of financing, including historic tax credits, real estate equity, and a little bit of money from the state of Maryland.

In St. Louis, there was an old office building that's on the historic register, called the Continental Building, that had been vacant for about 25 years. A local developer put together about 5 different layers of financing, including real estate equity and historic tax credit equity and converted the building into 107 market rate luxury apartments.

In each of these cases, you're looking in neighborhoods where an opportunity exists to provide a catalytic impact.

We have not had trouble sourcing transactions so far and we are still in the process of raising capital for the new fund. There likely won't be an allocation of new markets credits until the latter part of the year. We haven't had too much trouble finding opportunities. Once those are analyzed, like anything else, a lot of those are going to fall out. There are deals, and then there are deals that can work.

What we've seen so far is that there are a sufficient number of projects like I've just described that are going on around the country, that there is clearly a market to be served. And with marrying of the credit, you can certainly provide lower costs to help the project and at the same time, give the investors some reasonable return. **TPR**

Neuman: CEQA Must Be Changed to Permit Some Flexibility

17

The Planning
Report

June 2002

continued from page 7

flexibility. We can circumvent that through tiering and master EIRs, but in the end we're just giving opponents multiple shots at a project and leaving development projects to the whim of the newest elected official. We shouldn't have to go out of our way to create a mechanism that allows projects to adapt to market changes. CEQA must be changed to accommodate that kind of flexibility in order for long-term and meaningful development to take place.

You allude to your work in creating a mechanism to allow CEQA to be more flexible. Give our readers a sense of what Disney did in Glendale.

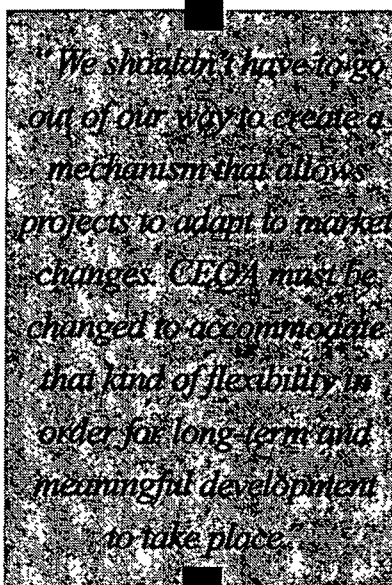
What we did in Glendale was really very cutting edge in the sense that we took the CEQA document—which ordinarily looks merely at conditions existing at the beginning and end of a project—and drafted it in such a way that it could adapt, based on what was happening over time in the surrounding communities.

To accomplish that flexibility, we first created an equivalency table that quantifies the impact of a particular use on a site and equates the impact with variable densities applied. Once that matrix was crafted, we found we had given ourselves a baseline of proposed impact, but also allowed ourselves some flexibility in arranging and redesigning specific sites throughout the lifetime of the project.

With that in hand, we then created a table which allowed us to identify those impacts on three different levels—site specific, regional, and threshold. So, we now have the ability to identify necessary mitigations by looking at: 1) the specific density of a certain project; 2) the project's relationship to regional systems (transportation, sewer, etc.); and 3) the project's impact on adjacent properties (topography, geology, sight lines, etc.). Based on those elements, we have the ability to let development better reflect possible future trends in real estate while still providing the surrounding communities with some certainty about the level of mitigation they will receive.

And is this a good system?

This kind of system provides flexibility to developers as well as increased certainty to the community. The current CEQA system doesn't offer that. What it currently does is allow a developer to say that it will build one thing and promise X, Y, and Z mitigations. If that project doesn't pan out, the mitigations approved for a new project will oftentimes not be heard or discussed by the community. They become elements discussed behind closed doors. Our framework allows impacts and mitigations to be considered in public.



Let's turn back to L.A. and your current work in Chinatown. Who is the client and what is the project?

Chinatown is an interesting planning exercise when you realize that the community didn't evolve, it was uprooted from the area where Union Station now sits. That relocation caused the community to become disenfranchised, a situation that was further compounded by city planners' efforts to orient the community to large commercial thoroughfares as opposed to smaller, narrow streets—a mainstay of Asian planning and a key ingredient to creating the critical mass seen in Chinatowns across the nation.

By using that historic model of small,

narrow pedestrian thoroughfares and combining it with the soon to be opened Gold Line station we—Allen Matkins and our clients Kim Benjamin and Laeroc Partners—began thinking of re-orienting Chinatown to create better pedestrian access. And because of that nexus, we realized that there were opportunities to create parking and harness public dollars from the federal, state and local governments to begin to build infrastructure. Our pitch was, "Let's build the infrastructure first, re-orient the streets so that Chinatown works better, and then build a project."

It was a great theoretical plan. But in practice it has proved difficult. Decision makers simply don't see the vision of investing in infrastructure first. And without an actual project, they don't know whether to buy into the message or not.

Ultimately, the project will most likely be a housing project with ground floor retail, a connection to the Gold Line station, and some pedestrian pathways and cultural amenities. The only sticking point at the moment is price. Hopefully we'll have a better idea of the outcome soon.

Lastly, you talk about the connection between infrastructure and development. The largest real estate developer in L.A. is LAUSD. And with the first part of a \$25 billion state school bond on the November ballot, LAUSD surely will be investing an enormous amount of capital in real estate. How might that public investment work consistently with the themes you have articulated here?

It's vital that that money be managed and spent in a way that coordinates the efforts of school construction with the enhancement of communities. We should build schools that not only serve children, but also work as tools to aid in the development of public amenities and services.

These new funding sources offer us the opportunity to build whole communities again. And by using schools as the cornerstone of development, we can work toward coordinating other streams of public investment.

"Decision makers simply don't see the vision of investing in infrastructure first. And without an actual project, they don't know whether to buy into the message or not."

Jerry Neuman

TPR

"Mayors should facilitate cooperative activities between public housing authorities and public school systems in their communities. Congress should authorize and fund specific programs aimed at enhancing both educational activities and housing environments of public housing children."

**USCM National
Housing Forum**

USCM: Blending Education & Housing A Priority

continued from page 6

- Congress should create a new rental housing production program to serve the needs of working families with incomes up to 100 % AMI. Adjustments for high cost areas should be allowed.
- The Conference supports the creation of a National Housing Trust primarily, but not exclusively, designed to meet the needs of the very low income, i.e., 30 percent AMI or below, through the production and preservation of rental housing.
- Cities must receive a direct allocation of funds under both the workforce production program and the National Housing Trust Fund.
- Current federal programs supporting rental housing production, e.g. CDBG, HOME, LIHTC must be fully funded and redesigned to work together easily to meet a more diverse array of local housing challenges.
- Federal programs, including non-housing programs, should provide significant incentives for regional fair share housing agreements and production consistent with smart growth principles.
- States should allocate existing housing resources in accordance with city priorities, e.g. qualified allocation plans for LIHTC should reflect city priorities.
- States should create a set aside of all federal and state housing, social services and transportation funds to provide cities with additional funds to implement targeted comprehensive neighborhood revitalization strategies.
- Cities should reduce the regulatory costs of housing production and rehabilitation by streamlining building codes, inspection and the permit process as well as by adopting "smart codes."
- Congress should eliminate the volume cap for mortgage revenue bonds, which fund the production and preservation of affordable housing.
- Create a National Housing Opportunities Corporation to give technical assistance and support to suburban communities to develop affordable housing.
- Expand the low Income Housing Tax Credit to create mixed income developments.
- Encourage Fannie Mae and Freddie

Mac to create national employer-assisted housing programs to support homeownership by working families.

Public Housing

Public Housing continues to play a significant role in the ability of cities to maintain a diverse population and respond to the needs of a wide range of citizens. The program should be preserved, expanded and redefined.

- Congress should enact legislation that funds the development of 150,000 units of public housing annually for the next 10 years in a form that encourages income diversity and fosters healthy urban neighborhoods. All public housing developments should be wired to facilitate access to today's technology.

- Mayors should facilitate cooperative activities between public housing authorities and public school systems in their communities. Congress should authorize and fund specific programs aimed at enhancing both educational activities and housing environments of public housing children.

- Congress should adopt legislation that ensures public housing operating and capital subsidies are allocated in a manner that is predictable, objective and consistent with actual need. Funds should continue to be made available directly to PHAs.

- Conventional public housing and Section 8 should be considered complementary and not competitive programs. Each should be adequately funded and cities should be permitted to use funding for the two programs interchangeably as local needs dictate from time to time, including the capacity to increase the use of project based Section 8 beyond current levels.

- HOPE VI should be reauthorized for an additional 10 years and funded at levels recommended by the Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing — \$1 billion per year.

- Congress should enact legislation which provides maximum housing choice for senior citizens and persons with disabilities including opportunities to remain at home with necessary

assistance.

Congress should enact legislation which establishes a valid and appropriate methods of assessing public housing authority performance and should mandate maximum flexibility for PHAs who perform well under the system. **TPR**

Close - Secession

continued from page 19

looked back at her newspaper and she saw my picture.

She said, "I live in Sylmar. Are we going to have our own city?"

I said, "Yes, of course we are."

She then gave me a high-five. I'm not a high-five type of guy. She says, "All right! Can you please autograph your picture here in the *L.A. Times*?"

People want this. It's about community. It's about a sense of community. It's about downtown not taking care of the Valley. Recent polls by *L.A. Times* and Channel 7 indicate our highest support is in the poorer Latino areas. These are the people that want their own city. They want a change. The support is wide.

Hahn's attack ads during the last 45 days of the campaign are going to be meaningless. This is the Prop 13 of this generation.

Lastly, while LAUSD is not directly impacted by a November vote on Valley secession, do you believe the state and local school bonds that will be on the same ballot along with secession, will pass?

Everyone agrees we need to put more money into education, whether it's physically, the buildings, or in the operational side, which of course is not helped by the bonds.

I'm not an expert, so I don't want to talk too much about it. But there is distrust. And there is going to be hesitation. We need new schools, but I don't trust the bureaucracy to spend the money wisely.

Besides the charter, the second act of the new city council is going to start working on a separate school district for the Valley. **TPR**

Close: Whether For L.A. Or Valley, Boroughs Are Good

19

*The Planning
Report*

June 2002

continued from page 8

I'm not running for mayor or city council. The Valley is going to elect on November 5th a mayor and 14 council members. That's a question that will have to be asked of those candidates.

However, LAFCO has provided that all of the ordinances of the city of Los Angeles, rent controls, etc., become the ordinances of the new city. Then it's a question of who's elected on November 5th and whether these ordinances will be changed or not.

Most homeowners associations in the city are focused on improving their community. Housing is a vital need. Retail sales, restaurants, neighborhood shops. The questions always are: What is the nature of the development? What is the density of the development? What are the traffic and parking issues of the development?

What we want to do as a homeowners association is make sure that any development is appropriate for the community and the infrastructure of the community can support it. We want redevelopment. We want housing. It's just to make sure that it is appropriate in scale and density.

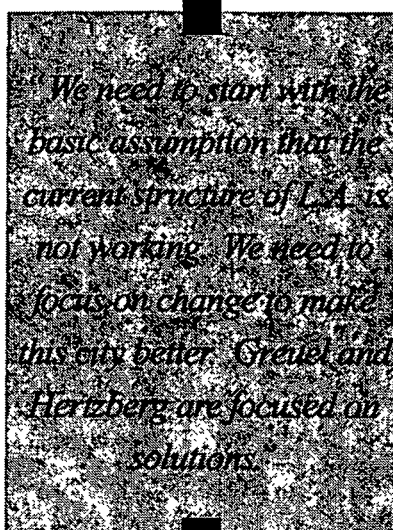
No interview with you would be complete without asking your take on how best to right size local government here in Los Angeles. You've often been quoted on your views about secession, but what is your reaction to the boroughs ideas offered recently by Wendy Greuel and former Assembly Speaker Robert Hertzberg?

We need to start with the basic assumption that the current structure of L.A. is not working. We need to focus on change to make this city better. Greuel and Hertzberg are focused on solutions.

The initial proposal by Greuel was to set up a commission to study a borough system. She wanted to put that on the November ballot. Clearly that has no substance. The borough system was looked at by the Charter Reform Commission a couple of years ago. [Greuel's plan] will be viewed as a trick and fraud just to put a study commission on the ballot concerning boroughs.

Hertzberg has a very viable plan to truly create a borough system where there would be local control and local budget decisions by elected officials at the local level. It's a very good plan. There may need to be some minor changes, but it's a very good plan.

The problem is it's dead on arrival in the City Council. It calls for the elimination of the Los Angeles City Council. I don't believe there are 8 members of the City Council that are going to vote for a plan that eliminates their jobs. Even if there are, Hahn believes the best way to deal with the current situation is to run \$5 million of ads to kill Valley and Hollywood cityhood.



But is it fair to conclude that essentially you approve of boroughs as an organizing principle for governing Los Angeles?

Yes. The first thing that the new Valley City Council will do is form a charter commission, which I would like to serve on, to create a charter for the Valley. I believe that one of the first areas to be looked at, and the first approved, will be to set up a borough system in the Valley.

Given the *L.A. Times'* recent two-part analysis of its poor coverage of the Valley Secession movement,

what are your thoughts re: how the print media covers civic affairs and public policy issues in L.A.?

Until six months ago, the *L.A. Times* treated secession more like a joke than an important civic governmental business issue. But now they have five full-time reporters on it. Whatever happens on November 5th is going to have a significant effect on Los Angeles local government.

Some people criticize the *Daily News*. The *Daily News*, which covers all aspects of cityhood, and has for the last six years, is doing what its readers want. *Daily News* is a Valley-based newspaper focused on what's happening in the Valley and what is important to the Valley. They have had tremendous coverage of the issue and rightfully so.

And electronic, radio and TV?

A 60-second story is a long one in radio and television. It's a very difficult issue for them to cover because it is complicated. It is much more difficult to cover than an automobile chase, for instance.

But, they have been covering it even more, now that two areas are going to be on the November 5th ballot. National Public Radio covers it a lot because they normally do 3 or 10 minutes stories. But it is difficult for the normal radio and television channels to try to cover this issue.

Given the poor quality and lack of focus of our local media, how, in your opinion, are civic conversations necessary for constructively reforming government best generated? More specifically, how deep and wide is the present conversation about the right sizing of Los Angeles' government and economic development strategies like redevelopment?

Let me give you an example. Last week I was entering a parking garage in West L.A. The attendant was a Latina in her early 20s. She looked at me. She

continued on page 18

"I don't believe there are 8 members of the City Council that are going to vote for a plan that eliminates their jobs. Even if there are, Hahn believes the best way to deal with the current situation is to run \$5 million of ads to kill Valley and Hollywood cityhood."

**Richard Close
Valley VOTE**

TPR

U.C. Merced Campus Is A Model Sustainable Development

The Planning Report

June 2002

"The problems you have, of course, are the university builds at its pace, with its own sense of requirement, in our case the state budget, statewide enrollment pressures and so forth. The community is market-driven, so it's a challenge to have this development occur in a systematic manner."

**Cliff Graves
UC Merced**

continued from page 22

The benefits are, frankly, that there is a lot less hassle between a host community and a campus when you're working together. You have the classic cases in the UC system and elsewhere of uneasy relationships: UC Berkeley and Berkeley, Santa Cruz and even Irvine are beginning to have some tension.

One of the things that we learned from looking at the way those campuses developed, one of the reasons these tensions developed, is that these campuses were originally located in, what most people thought, was the middle of nowhere. They started construction in the center of whatever the site was and started working toward the edges.

Cal moved out of the city of Oakland about 100 years ago to get away from the congestion and went out to the farmland of Berkeley, where there wouldn't be anybody around. We all know what happened there.

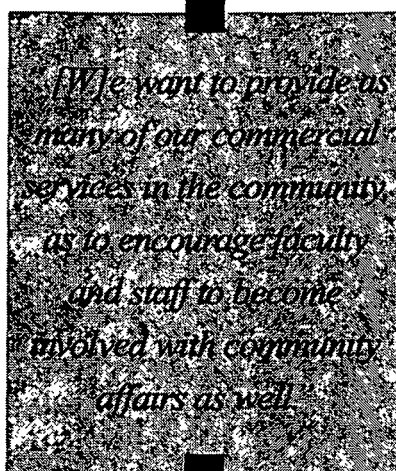
What we were advised and have done is start our campus at one edge and to have the new community start at the same edge, so we start together and grow in opposite directions. That is very beneficial from the standpoint of infrastructure planning. It provides the community builders, as well as the campus, with a lot of flexibility as to where they locate things, so as to be most accessible to the public.

For example, we're planning to have the primary facilities that the public would come to—athletic facilities, performing arts facilities—located right on the edge of the campus so they're easy to get to. Similarly, we want to provide as many of our commercial services in the community, as to encourage faculty and staff to become involved with community affairs as well. Those are the advantages.

The problems you have, of course, are the university builds at its pace, with its own sense of requirement, in our case the state budget, statewide enrollment pressures and so forth. The community is market-driven, so it's a challenge to have this development occur in a systematic manner. But we're fairly confident we can make it happen.

dent and faculty housing will be met in plans for Merced. Many UC campuses now find adequate and affordable housing to be one of the more difficult challenges they face as they expand?

The Chancellor set a goal, before we did anything in the plan, of a campus that housed 50% of the students at all times and could house as much as 50% of the faculty. We have taken the student enrollment projections and have built-in housing for essentially half that enrollment. So, when we open in '04 with



1,000 students, there will be about 600 student beds available. In order to keep up with the growth rate in the early years of 800-1,000 a year, we will be building about 400-500 units a year, at least for the first six or eight years.

Faculty housing is not that big of an issue yet. But we know that real estate gets pretty pricey in the vicinity of university campuses. We want to set aside sufficient land to be able to offer our faculty, particularly junior faculty, the housing which is of high quality that is close to, if not on the campus, and affordable at Faculty salaries.

Vice Chancellor Graves, the placement of the 10th and newest UC Campus in a generation in Merced is confirmation of the robust population growth expected in the next twenty five years in the Central Valley. How does your campus planning comport with how a new town in California might be planned to meet explosive demand and

attendant environmental degradation?

If you take the campus and the community together, you're looking at what can really be a model for well-planned growth in an area that is going to see explosive growth in the next 20-30 years. If you were looking at it from the air, you would see a very recognizable grid system in both the community and the campus.

I can't speak for the community, since we're in a more primitive stage with our planning for that, but you would find very little automobile use on the campus—you'll see a campus using a fleet of alternative fuel vehicles. Hopefully by then, the intensive landscaping that's part of our sustainability program will begin to flower in more ways than one. You'll be able to begin to see what sound planning can do, in cases that have nothing to do with the university, but just how to manage these extra 10 million people coming into the San Joaquin Valley.

What are the regulatory/ approval hurdles that you must overcome in the next year or two to build out the campus?

The primary hurdles we have, have to do with federal agencies. The environmental impact report for the long-range development plan and phase one construction was certified by the Regents. It has been challenged, but we're confident that that will not impede our pace.

We are looking for one go-ahead from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is currently working with us on our full build-out plan. We're working with them to get what they call a "biological opinion," which is a statement [saying that] the campus development will not endanger any listed species of animal, bird or plant. This has been a challenge, as it would be for any project of this magnitude. But we're taking it very seriously.

Even though some further federal permits will be necessary before we can construct beyond the initial 100 acres, we will be able to satisfy our needs to

continued on next page

Graves: Funds for U.C. Merced 1st Phase Already Approved

21

The Planning Report

June 2002

continued from page 7
about 2007 or 2008 before we need the further permitting.

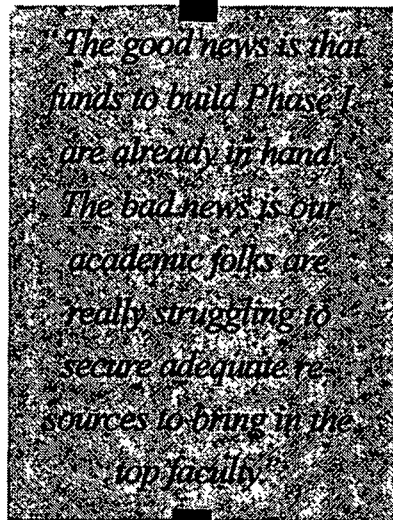
Perhaps an even larger obstacle than environmental approvals is the state's present budget shortfall. How does California's budget deficit impact your immediate building plans?

The good news is that funds to build Phase I are already in hand. The bad news is our academic folks are really struggling to secure adequate resources to bring in the top faculty. Our budget challenge is more on the operational side than the capital side.

We do not expect the state budget issue to affect our opening or the development of phase one. It's certainly going to have an impact on our rate of growth after that, but these things do run in cycles.

Vice Chancellor Graves, with 20/20 hindsight and knowing what you know

now, do you expect that there will be another UC campus built in our lifetime?



It's very tough. The last three campuses—Santa Cruz, Irvine and San Diego—were built before the CEQA, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act. I'm told that those were the good old days, at least from the stand-

point of developing.

President David Gardner back in the late '80s, when he presented a plan for the expansion of the University to the Regents, felt that three new campuses should be started. The Regents agreed to do only one.

As long as the state's population continues to grow and more and more kids meet the standards for admission to UC, the University and the State have to do something. I don't think anybody at the moment is thinking about another campus. They want to make sure we're off the ground.

But the Regents will have to take into account the time, the brain damage and the energy required to get this one off the ground. At the same time, we've got kids to educate and most of our campuses are pretty close to capacity. **TPR**

To learn more about The University of California, Merced, visit their website at: www.ucmerced.edu.

"As long as the state's population continues to grow and more and more kids meet the standards for admission to UC, the University and the State have to do something. I don't think anybody at the moment is thinking about another campus. They want to make sure we're off the ground."

**Cliff Graves
Vice Chancellor
for Physical
Planning
UC Merced**

Hertzberg- A Plan

continued from page 10

• The Board of Presidents shall be composed of the 9 Borough Presidents, and be vested with the legislative power of the city. The Board shall meet no more than every other week, and shall have the power to adopt local ordinances that it deems appropriate. The Board shall regularly review the operations of city departments. The Board shall review and modify, as it deems necessary, the city budget proposed by the Mayor and, moreover, shall apportion the funds for the delivery of services for the city departments that provide local services to the Borough Boards. Finally, the Board of Presidents shall elect a Chair who shall preside over meetings of the Board, as well as make appointments to the committees established by the Board.

For more information on the Hertzberg Borough Proposal, visit www.democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/A40/.

TPR

Siegel- NYC

continued from page 13

seems to be absolutely closed-minded on the question of maintaining Los Angeles as it is, which may doom the possibilities of a new newspaper.

Lastly, since Assembly Speaker Emeritus Hertzberg has sought out your policy advice before releasing his detailed boroughs plan for L.A. City government, can you share with our readers the advice you offered?

Aside from the mechanics, you need to present this as a kind of political poetry. It needs a preamble, a statement of principles. What is it that borough government is trying to accomplish? What kind of identity for Angelenos are you looking for? That's what I would talk about on the general level. It can't be simply sold as mechanics. It has to be sold as part of a founding vision. I think it's there, implicit in the document. **TPR**

Kaye- Daily News

continued from page 15

Last question. The Speaker Emeritus of the California Legislature, Valley Assemblyman Robert Hertzberg, is promoting the idea of boroughs, along with City Councilwoman Wendy Greuel, as the best solution to governing Los Angeles in the twenty-first century. Who else is part of the mix of people that you believe have to step forward and provide leadership if governmental reform is to happen on your watch at the *Daily News*?

There are a lot of good, earnest and knowledgeable people that have participated in and around City Hall for a very long time, and who have actually tried to make this a better city. As Hertzberg and Greuel and others step forward, for every person who's interested in a better L.A., this is the time. Power is on the table. The political environment is such that real change is possible and in a hurry. And I think that's the answer to secession: dramatic reform of the city political structure. **TPR**

TPR

The Planning
Report

June 2002

Subscribe to
The Planning
Report today.
Call us at
213/629-9019
Or See Our Website:
www.ablinc.net/tpr

University Of California, Merced Campus Plans Seamless Town/Gown Physical Relationship

Seven years ago, the University of California Regents selected Merced as the site of the 10th campus in the UC system. Earlier this year, the Regents approved the long-range development plan and the campus is scheduled to open its doors to students in the Fall of 2004. In order

to get an update on the planning and development of the campus and the adjoining community, *The Planning Report* was pleased to sit down with Cliff Graves, Vice Chancellor of Physical Planning for University of California, Merced.

Chancellor Graves, please give an update on UC's plans for a new campus at Merced. What did the Regents approve seven years ago and what is actually being built?

In 1995, the Regents selected Merced as the site for the 10th UC campus. The planning began in earnest in 1999 as the state was coming out of recession. The serious planning in 1999 really kicked off with a joint planning effort by UC, Merced County, the irrigation district and the city to come up with basic concepts as to how this university should work physically. One of the things that came out of that process was a decision that the campus and surrounding communities should be planned and built at the same time so the borders would, in effect, be seamless from an operational and physical standpoint.

In January of this year, the Regents approved the long-range development plan for the full build-out of a 25,000 student, 6,000 faculty and staff campus that would be a full research university comparable to any other campus in the UC system. The Regents also approved the site plan and infrastructure for the initial phase of development. At the same time, they stressed certain factors in that plan. One had to do with establishing a feel for the campus, a look to the campus that would be open, friendly and familiar, particularly non-threatening to kids who may be coming from first generation college-going families. A lot of work went into not just the overall plan, but the design features to evoke qualities of

the valley and to make the campus open and friendly.

Another one had to do with the sustainability features. When you're doing something from scratch, it's relatively easy to build features into a project that would be very difficult to retrofit or back-fill. This being a research campus for the 21st century and hopefully a model for growth management for the region, we placed a very high premium on environmental stewardship.



Cliff Graves

In January of this year, the Regents approved the long-range development plan for the full build-out of a 25,000 student, 6,000 faculty and staff campus that would be a full research university comparable to any other campus in the UC system. The Regents also approved the site plan and infrastructure for the initial phase of development.

More specifically, we decided that this campus would meet all of the requirements for a LEED silver rating. This will be the first campus with that overall rating. Many of the buildings may be even higher rated than that. That becomes the floor. When you do that and you're starting with a blank sheet of paper, you can do everything from orienting your grid system, which is what we're using, making sure that the buildings are long and

narrow so daylight penetrates them fully, providing for a lot of sun screening, and putting every building on an energy budget before the architect gets hold of it.

We're very pleased. On the energy side for example, phase one of the campus has an energy budget that is only 80% of the current standards at UC campuses for energy use. In other words, we're going to use one-fifth less energy than the best that UC does now the day we open in '04. We're going to ratchet that down to 65% in 2009, 50% in 2012.

What is the current status of the Merced Campus planning? What are critical timeline milestones that our readers ought to pay close attention to?

In May of this year, the Regents approved the designs for the first three academic buildings: the library, a classroom and office building, and an engineering and science laboratory building. Those buildings are all in the construction drawing phase now.

The next milestone will come late this summer when dirt begins to move on the campus site. We start site preparations in late July. The buildings themselves will be starting work either late this year or the first of '03. We plan to have the campus open and thoroughly enjoyed and stimulating to 1,000 students and faculty in August of 2004.

You mention that plans for the new UC Campus call for a seamless relationship between "town and gown." Of course, many critics and smart growth advocates have suggested that is precisely the way new K-12 schools should be built, but typically aren't. What are the particular challenges in collaboratively planning a campus with a community? What are the benefits?

continued on page 20

Metro Investment Report, The Insider's Guide to Public Investment in the Region, is also published by ABL, Inc. To receive a complimentary copy, call us at 213/629-9019. Or, see our website: www.ablinc.net/mir

TPR

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: DAVID Abel (X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: Publisher The Planning Report

Address: 811 W. 7th St. #900 LA CA 90017
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 213-629-9019 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

JUNE 2012

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

EDUCATION & HUMAN SERVICES
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

() General comments

Name: MISS KELLER

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: 323 411-1111 Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-10-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

Council on Educ

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

() General comments

Name:

Raphael Sonenshein

Business or Organization Affiliation:

CSU Fullerton

Address:

Fullerton, CA

92634

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

714 278 3837

Representing:

Self

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the EDUC/NEIGHBORHOOD MT. SPEC MT.
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: SHARON ROMANO ☒ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 1920 HOLLY DR #6 LA CA 90068
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323-962-2163 Representing: self

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date 6-10-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the Education & Neighborhoods Commission
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: Walter Blackman () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 2741 Beachwood Dr. L.A. CA 90068-1921
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

Education & Neighborhoods Committee
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☐ For proposal

Name:

Ricardo Gomez

☒ Against proposal
☐ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Franklin Hills Residents Association

Address:

4051 Cumberland Ave LA CA 90027
Street City State Zip

Business phone:

323-6618927

Representing:

residents

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-4-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

#3

I wish to speak before the EDUCATION & NEIGHBORHOODS
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
Name: JOAN LUCHS ☒ Against proposal
General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 3309 CARSE DR Hollywood Hills CA 90068
Street City State Zip
Business phone: (213) 368-6120 Representing: CAHUENGA PASS NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOC

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-10-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

3

I wish to speak before the EDUCATION & NEIGHBORHOODS Comm.
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: PAGE MILLER () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: PO Box 4502 Valley Village CA 91617
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 818-506-0915 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the _____

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: MORT ALLEN () Against proposal

() General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 12524 Ventura Bu St CA

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: 818 769-4444 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____

Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

#3

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: TONY Alcalá () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: COMMUNITY

Address: 13000 HART ST N.H. CH 91605
Street City State Zip

Business phone: (818) 254-3217 Representing: M/CL

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

Ref No

6-4-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

62-1011

I wish to speak before the

Rules, Elections & Intergovernmental Rel
Education & Neighborhoods Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name:

Roberta C Cole

() Against proposal

(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Shadow Hills Property Owners Association & Sunland-Tujunga Neighborhood Council

Address:

10040 Wentworth St Shadow Hill, CA 91040-1246

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

Representing:

Self

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Education & Neighborhoods Community Boroughs
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: Terry Hake-Church (X) Against proposal
General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

resident

Address:

9738 Commerce Ave Tujunga CA 91042
Street City State Zip

Business phone:

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/1/12

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

3.

I wish to speak before the

Election + Neighborhood Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda?

☒ For proposal

☐ Against proposal

☒ General comments

Name:

I. MARK MARKIN

Business or Organization Affiliation:

TAXPAYING RESIDENT OF STV FOR 47 YRS

Address:

13416 MAGNOLIA BLVD, SHERRMAN OAKS, CA 91423

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

514-584-4177

Representing:

FAMILY, FRIENDS, etc.

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6 4 02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

3

I wish to speak before the

Education Neighborhood Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

Name: Victor N. Viaretti () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Residents for Independence

Address

12708 Tuna St

North Hollywood CA

91607

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

(818) 755-9174

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

#3.

I wish to speak before the

CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: BILL JASPER, PRESIDENT () Against proposal
(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: ENCINO PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOC

Address: 15601 MEADOWGATE RD. ENCINO, CA. 91436
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 818-981-0474 Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-4-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Educ + Youth Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☐ For proposal

☒ Against proposal

☐ General comments

Name:

Fran Reinhardt

Business or Organization Affiliation:

The Rembrandt Voice

Address:

275, Westshire Dr. Hollywood, CA 90068

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: 323 856 0260 Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/14/23

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

ED. & NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: MARIAN SEDEL 73 () Against proposal (X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address: 4334 CAMELLIA AVE. S.C. CA 91614
Street City State Zip

Business phone: Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date 6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.
02-111

I wish to speak before the Education and Neighborhoods Committee
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
Name: Dr. Wayne ALLER (X) Against proposal
(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: Granada Hills North Neighborhood Council

Address: 12045 Susan Drive Granada Hills CA 91344
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/7/2002

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02 - 1011

I wish to speak before the

Ed : Neighborhoods Committee

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name:

Bennett Kayser

() Against proposal

() General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address:

1503 N. Benton Way, LA

90026

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-4-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

BOROUGH

I wish to speak before the

ED & NEIGHBORHOODS CMT.

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name:

GREG NELSON

(X) Against proposal

(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

DEPT OF NEIGHBORHOOD EMPOWERMENT

Address:

305 E, 12th ST, LA CA 90012

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

213 485-1360

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date 6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

3

I wish to speak before the NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE SPECIAL MEETING
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: RICK NIGHTINGALE () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 17740 RAMEN ST NORTHRIDGE CALIF 91325
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 818 734 9004 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: _____ () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

E 8 N

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

(X) General comments

Name:

JIM MEQUISTON

Business or Organization Affiliation:

EAST HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY ASSN.

Address:

6212 YUCCA ST LA CA 90028-5223

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

323-464-6792

Representing:

EHCA

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/4/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the Education + Neighborhoods
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: William F. Delvec () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: Latnam + Watkins

Address: 633 W. 5th St Los Angeles CA 90071
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 213/485-1237 Suite 400 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

02-1011

I wish to speak before the

Edu + Neigh Committee
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☐ For proposal
☒ Against proposal
Name: Fran Reichenbach ☐ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: Beachwood VOICE

Address: 2751 Westshire Dr, Hollywood, CA 90068
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323 856-0260 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

Education & Neighborhoods Committee
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: FERRIS WEHBE () Against proposal
(x) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone: _____

Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: _____

Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

Burnham Square

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

Name: JIM MEINEL (X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address: 7120 MAJADA DR Hollywood Hills CA 90068
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323-846-1974 Representing: S20f

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name: Phone #:

Client Address: Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6-10-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the

City Council

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

() Against proposal

Name: Melrose Larry Green

(X) General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Address:

817 N. Los Angeles

LA

CA

90012

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

(323) 463-2662

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the Education & Neighborhoods
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? ☒ For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: Charles A. Adelman ☒ General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 6146 Elmwood Ave Los Angeles CA 90038
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: MICHAEL SYRRE () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: 6671 SUNSET LA CA 90028
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323 934 6647 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
Name: _____ () General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: _____

Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Business phone: _____ Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date 6-10-02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

BOUNOULHS

I wish to speak before the

MAYOR & COUNCIL MEMBERS

Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal

Name: GEORGE ABRANAMS ☒ Against proposal
General comments

Business or Organization Affiliation: BEACHWOOD CANYON NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOC

Address: 3150 DURAND DR LA CA 90068
Street City State Zip

Business phone: 323 463 9209 Representing: _____

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW: ☐

Client Name: _____ Phone #: _____

Client Address: _____
Street City State Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

CITY OF LOS ANGELES SPEAKER CARD

Date

6/10/02

Council File No., Agenda Item, or Case No.

I wish to speak before the _____
Name of City Agency, Department, Committee or Council

Do you wish to provide general public comment, or to speak for or against a proposal on the agenda? () For proposal
() Against proposal
(☒) General comments

Name:

DAVID ABEL

Business or Organization Affiliation:

Assistant City Planning Director

Address:

811 11th St #700

LA

CA

70017

Street

City

State

Zip

Business phone:

213-624-1017

Representing:

CHECK HERE IF YOU ARE A PAID SPEAKER AND PROVIDE CLIENT INFORMATION BELOW:

☐

Client Name:

Phone #:

Client Address:

Street

City

State

Zip

Please see reverse of card for important information and submit this entire card to the presiding officer or chairperson.

NOTICE OF LOBBYING REGISTRATION

If you are receiving compensation to make this appearance, the City's municipal lobbying ordinance (L.A.M.C. Section 48.01 et seq., as amended) may require you to register and report your lobbying activity. For more information about the City's lobbying law, contact the City Ethics Commission at (213) 237-0310, by fax at (213) 485-1093 or at 201 N. Los Angeles St., L.A. Mall, Suite 2, Los Angeles, CA 90012.

Information about lobbying the City of Los Angeles may also be found on the Internet by accessing the Ethics Commission site on the City of Los Angeles "home page" located at <http://www.ci.la.ca.us>

EDUCATION AND NEIGHBORHOODS COMMITTEE, SPECIAL MEETING

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 2002

VICTORY BOULEVARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - 6:30 PM
6315 RADFORD AVENUE, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CA 91606
(NOTE CHANGE IN LOCATION AND TIME)

MEMBERS: COUNCILMEMBER JANICE HAHN, CHAIR
COUNCILMEMBER ALEX PADILLA
COUNCILMEMBER TOM LABONGE

(Lauraine Braithwaite - Legislative Assistant - 213-978-1075)

Note: Assistive listening devices are available at the meeting; upon 24 hour advance notice, other accommodations, such as sign language interpretation, and translation services will be provided. Contact the Legislative Assistant listed above for the needed services. TDD available at (213) 978-1055.

FILE NO.

SUBJECT

	(1)
02-1039	Communication from the Mayor relative to the appointment of Rabbi Allen I. Freehling as permanent Executive Director, Human Relations Commission.
	DISPOSITION _____
	(2)
01-2444	Communication from the Human Relations Commission relative to a status report on the Hate Crime Hotline.
	Fiscal Impact Statement Submitted: No
	DISPOSITION _____
	(3)
02-1011	Resolution (Greuel - Hahn - LaBonge - Zine - Perry) relative to a Charter Amendment establishing a community borough system and creating a Community Borough Implementing Commission. (Also referred to the Rules, Elections and Intergovernmental Relations Committee)
	DISPOSITION <u>Continued</u>

COMMENTS FROM PUBLIC ON ITEMS OF PUBLIC INTEREST
WITHIN COMMITTEE'S SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

en0604sp.agd

Education and Neighborhoods Committee
SPECIAL MEETING
Tuesday, June 4, 2002

**EDUCATION & NEIGHBORHOODS
RULES, ELECTIONS & INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**

MAY 21 2002

RESOLUTION

COMMUNITY BOROUGHES

WHEREAS, The City of Los Angeles encompasses 464 square miles, with a population of nearly four million people with hundreds of neighborhoods and many communities of interest;

WHEREAS, The people of the City of Los Angeles, in order to improve the responsiveness, effectiveness and accountability of the City for its neighborhoods and communities of interest, seek to amend its Charter to establish a community borough system that would increase local autonomy and decision-making and provide for community-based administration of City services;

WHEREAS, The newly established community borough system would include community boroughs empowered with the maximum administrative authority over local issues, including, but not limited to, the community borough budgets, local land use, delivery of services, and coordination with the citywide government over such areas as schools and police, while the citywide government would continue to have authority over issues of citywide concern;

WHEREAS, The newly established community borough system shall augment the City's neighborhood councils and provide for coordination between neighborhood councils and the resultant community boroughs;

WHEREAS, The Charter of the City previously permitted the creation of boroughs;

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of the City to create the structure for the new community borough system as soon as possible and to establish forthwith a community borough implementing commission;

WHEREAS, In order to gather additional information from the general public, former Charter commissioners and staff, academics, current and former elected officials, community leaders, neighborhood associations – including neighborhood councils, a series of public meetings will be held on this item.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The City Attorney be instructed forthwith to draft a Charter Amendment to be placed on the November 2002 ballot for a vote of the electors, establishing a community borough system and creating a community borough implementing commission. The Charter Amendment shall contain the following:

AP

1. *Establishment of local system of community boroughs.* There shall be established within the City of Los Angeles a system of community boroughs, which shall include a full or part-time elected community borough president and a part-time elected community borough council. There shall be established separate community boroughs within the City, the precise number of which shall be determined by the community borough implementing commission as created and defined in Paragraph 4 of this Charter Amendment, and each of which shall have authority over administration of local issues, in accordance with this Charter amendment. The community boroughs may be of varying geographic size or population. The boundaries of the community boroughs shall reflect communities of interest and neighborhoods. Each area or part of Los Angeles shall be included within one, and only one, community borough. Each community borough may establish policies and procedures for administration of community borough affairs and will coordinate with neighborhood councils.

2. *Community borough responsibility.* The community boroughs shall be vested with authority over issues of local concern and delivery of local services, consistent with this Charter amendment and including, but not limited to, the following functions:

a. *Community borough budget:* The community borough implementing commission, as created and defined in Paragraph 4 of this Charter Amendment, shall provide for an allocation formula to establish the portion of the City budget that will be allocated to the community boroughs in the aggregate. Further, the community borough implementing commission shall establish a process for allocating such funds to the individual community boroughs. In creating the allocation process, the community borough implementing commission shall include consideration of, among other factors, the geographic size, population and projected needs of each community borough. The annual allocation of the community borough budgets shall be made by the City Council, subject to the review and approval of the Mayor. The community boroughs shall administer the community borough budgets, which shall be allocated from the citywide budget on an annual basis in coordination with the borough's neighborhood council(s). The community borough presidents shall present annually to the Mayor and City Council a projected budget for the boroughs, including, but not limited to costs of capital projects, services, and community borough staff.

b. *Community borough land use:* Each community borough shall have a community borough planning commission which shall serve as the area planning commission established under Section 552 of the Charter. The community borough implementing commission shall determine the method of appointment to the community borough planning commission. Each community borough may recommend to the Mayor and City Council community borough plans for review and approval by the City, consistent with the Charter, General Plan of the City, and the Municipal Code.

c. *Local services:* Each community borough shall be responsible for coordinating delivery of local City services within its community borough boundaries. The City and each department of the City shall coordinate delivery of services through each community borough with input from each borough's certified neighborhood council(s). Coordination of services shall include, but not be limited to, public works, recreation and parks, libraries, street maintenance, tree maintenance, sanitation, trash collection, traffic improvements, animal regulation, transportation and arts.

d. *Public safety and fire:* The City shall be responsible for delivery of police, fire, and emergency services pursuant to the Charter. The Police Department and Fire Department shall each assign a community borough representative, who shall be responsible for coordinating police and fire functions in consultation with each community borough.

3. *Schools.* The community borough implementing commission, as created and defined in Paragraph 4 of this Charter Amendment, shall exercise broad authority, within the parameters of law, to increase community borough control over neighborhood public schools within the boundaries of the city. The commission may recommend additional Charter amendments or changes in state law to advance the development of local oversight of public elementary, middle and high schools. In preparing a community borough schools plan, the community borough implementing commission shall seek the input of parents, teachers, neighborhood councils, after-school experts, school safety personnel and other interested parties.

4. *Creation of community borough implementing commission.* There shall be established an elected, unpaid community borough implementing commission, to implement the community borough system within the City of Los Angeles. The community borough implementing commission shall create a community borough system plan consistent with this Charter amendment, within twelve (12) months of its creation. The City shall provide a budget for the community borough implementing commission to carry out its duties, including a support staff and retention of experts and legal counsel as necessary. The community borough implementing commission shall be the sole body authorized to implement this Charter amendment, and the City Council or the Mayor may not establish a separate community borough implementing commission or other Charter reform commission in connection with the implementation of this Charter amendment. The community borough implementing commission shall develop the community borough system plan to provide the greatest authority to each community borough council over local community borough affairs. The community borough implementing commission may appoint an advisory committee to provide advice and counsel during this process.

5. *Election of community borough implementing commission.* The community borough implementing commission shall consist of 15 members, one elected member from each council district unless otherwise required by law. No member of the community borough implementing commission may hold another elected city, state, county, or federal position during the tenure of the position. The elected community borough implementing commission established hereunder shall be deemed to be an elected charter commission for purposes of the California Government Code.

6. *Mandatory public input process.* The community borough implementing commission shall establish an open and inclusive public hearing process, whereby it will receive substantial public input on the structure and implementation of the community borough system, including the number of community boroughs, boundaries, and responsibilities of the community boroughs. The community borough implementing commission shall conduct this process in partnership with the neighborhood councils.

7. *Ethics requirements.* The community borough implementing commission and, pursuant to the community borough system plan, any and all elected and appointed community borough officials and staff shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Brown Act, the Political Reform Act, the Public Records Act, and the City Ethics Ordinance.

8. *Approval of implementing Charter amendment.* The community borough implementing commission shall submit a Charter amendment with the community borough system plan required by this Charter amendment to the people for a vote of the electorate in a special City election on November 2, 2004. Upon adoption of the community borough system plan, the City Council shall authorize any implementing ordinances necessary to carry out the provisions of the community borough system plan. In the event that the community borough system plan is not adopted by the voters, then this Charter amendment shall have no further force and effect.

9. *Pensions.* Nothing herein shall affect any of the provisions of Volume II of the Charter, including, but not limited to civil service and pension and retirement systems.

10. *Building upon neighborhood empowerment and system of neighborhood councils.* Nothing herein shall diminish any powers granted to the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment or neighborhood councils as set forth in the provisions of Article 9 of the Charter. The neighborhood councils shall be augmented and enhanced by the community borough system, and the community borough implementing commission shall provide for a procedure for the community boroughs to coordinate with the neighborhood councils.

11. *Severability.* If any provision of this Charter amendment is held to be invalid, such invalid part shall be severable from, and shall not affect the validity of, the remaining provisions of this Charter Amendment.

PRESENTED BY:

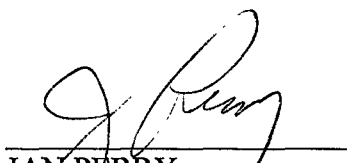

WENDY GREUEL
Councilmember, 2nd District


JANICE HAHN
Councilwoman, 15th District

SECONDED BY:


TOM LABONGE
Councilmember, 4th District


DENNIS ZINE
Councilmember, 3rd District


JAN PERRY
Councilmember, 9th District